

# CHECKLIST OF LEGALLY PROTECTED BRITISH SPECIES

FAUNA & FLORA PROTECTED BY BRITISH AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS  
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON ENGLISH NAMES

Compiled by Dr Christopher J. Betts  
with illustrations by Leone A. Betts and from the author's library

**Third Edition**  
**(including latest Regulations and Tables for persons  
disturbing land or features where there may be protected  
species)**



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## UPDATE AND ERRATA SHEET OCTOBER 2010

From 1 April 2010 the new Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 came into force in England & Wales (text available at [www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/uksi\\_20100490\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/uksi_20100490_en_1)).

**These replace the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) 1994 regulations and later amendments** and incorporate all the updates listed below and announced in previous inserts to the Checklist. Please note this wherever the 1994 regulations are mentioned in the Checklist.

From 1 October 2008, the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2008 came into force (but see above).

This amendment to the Regulations makes changes to the listings of three species, confirming them as European Protected Species (EPS).

- The pool frog (*Rana lessonae*, syn. *Pelophylax lessonae*) is already strictly protected under the Habitats Directive but was believed to have become extinct in Britain. It has been re-introduced to East Anglia from Sweden and will now be on the EPS schedule of the Habitats Regulations which enforce the Directive in Britain.
- The lesser whirlpool ram's-horn snail (*Anisus vorticulus* (Troschel)) is a new addition to the British EPS list. It is a small (5mm) aquatic calcicolous planorbid found amongst dense vegetation in clean marsh drainage ditches and similar habitats in eastern England. It has become threatened by land-use changes.
- Fisher's estuarine moth (*Gortyna borelii lunata* (Freyer)), a relatively large noctuid with distinctive brown and white wing markings, is also to be added to the EPS list although it was already protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act. It is restricted to a small area of Essex where its larvae feed on hog's fennel (*Peucedanum officinale*). It is threatened by rising sea levels and inappropriate habitat management.

Please also note that there were also many amendments in 2007, including to Section 9(4) of the Wildlife & Countryside Act as follows:

- S9(4)(a) Intentionally or recklessly damaging or destroying any structure or place used by the animal for shelter or protection.
- S9(4)(b) Intentionally or recklessly disturbing the animal while it is occupying any structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.
- S9(4)(c) Intentionally or recklessly obstructing access to any structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.

**Please also note** that species strictly protected under the Habitats Directive/Habitats Regulations "European Protected Species" (EPS), which are in bold typeface in the Checklist, are now generally only protected under sections 9(4) (b) and (c) above and 9(5)/13(2) (commercial activities), or 9(4A) (disturbance of cetaceans) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Readers are advised that the amendments to the law are complex and they should make themselves familiar with the changes, only some of which can be touched upon within the intended scope of this Checklist. Because of the extent, difficulty and complexity of wildlife law now, professional advice must be sought.

Natural England have now issued new guidance on licensing and compliance regarding EPS in order to help clarify some of the issues mentioned at the end of the Checklist. Readers are referred to their web site ([www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk) pages at [www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/default.aspx](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/default.aspx) may be of particular help) and those of the other national agencies.

### The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009

These Regulations implement (in England – there are similar ones for the rest of Britain) Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage. They cover species and habitats protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives (and SSSIs) and are in force from 1 March 2009. They apply with strict liability (*i.e.* even if it was not the operator's fault) to certain listed economic activities such as waste management & transport, operations involving pollution/dangerous substances, water abstraction, GMOs, biocides, *etc.*, but deliberate or negligent damage to protected species and habitats is also generally covered beyond these.

In case of imminent risk of environmental damage, the operator must take immediate steps to prevent it or, if it has already occurred, must prevent further damage. An enforcing authority (Natural England for species and habitats in England) must assess the damage, identify remedial measures and enforce them. Penalties include fines and/or up to two years in prison.

The detail is at [www.defra.gov.uk/environment/liability/](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/liability/)

### Important new High Court ruling on EPS

The High Court has ruled on *Regina (on the application of Simon Woolley) versus Cheshire East Borough Council* which has major implications for planning applications affecting EPS. It means that LPAs are in breach of the Habitats Regulations if they do not address the three derogation tests when considering a planning application that that could impact upon any EPS unless mitigation (not compensation) shows there will be no such impact). To date, most LPAs have left consideration of these tests to the statutory wildlife bodies (e.g. Natural England) as part of those bodies' deliberations on whether to grant a licence for the development activity after a planning consent has been issued. But that will no longer do.

The three tests which LPAs must apply are:

1. that the activity involving the EPS impact must be for imperative reasons of overriding public interest or for public health and safety, and
2. that there must be no satisfactory alternative, and
3. that the favourable conservation status of the species must be maintained.

The High Court ruled that both the LPA and the statutory licensing authority must apply the three derogation tests and that the LPA cannot just add a Condition requiring a licence to be obtained.

**Again, please remember – the notes on this insert sheet, as with the Checklist itself, are given in good faith but do not in any way purport to be legal advice. Always consult a qualified lawyer – wildlife and environmental legislation is now extremely, some would say impossibly, complicated.**

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### **ERRATA**

On pages 8 and 36 *Oxygastra curtesii* should read *Oxygastra curtisii*

On pages 10, 38 and 63 *Silurus glanis* should read *Silurus glanis*

On pages 17 and 40 *Recurvirostra avocetta* should read *Recurvirostra avosetta*

On pages 12 and 47 *Apus pallida* should read *Apus pallidus*

On pages 23 and 53 *Heterodermia leucomelos* should read *Heterodermia leucomela*

On pages 23 and 50 *Cladonia stricta* is now *Cladonia trassii*

### **OTHER CHANGES**

On page 2 under ECB in the Table, note this Directive was re-codified and the annexes updated in November 2009. These should therefore be carefully checked for variation from the Checklist. Information is available at [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm). Remove text in parentheses "(carrion crow, collared dove, feral and wood pigeons, rook, jackdaw, great and lesser black-backed gulls, herring gull, jay, magpie in Britain)" – the derogated species are subject to review and change and current status should be verified with the statutory authorities. The note at the beginning of Tables 4A and 4B should consequently be amended to read: "With the exception of certain very abundant nuisance, exotic or pest species\* which may be killed by authorized persons in certain circumstances such as under a general licence, the Wildlife and Countryside Act gives general protection to **all** wild birds in Britain from killing, injuring or taking as well as taking, damaging or destroying nests in use or being built, and taking or destroying eggs. Only birds which have special protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act are listed in this Table. Appendix III of the Berne Convention includes all birds not listed in Appendix II except certain abundant/pest species. The situation regarding Berne Convention Appendix III has therefore been ignored for the purposes of this Checklist but readers should nonetheless take note of its existence. With regard to the EC Birds Directive, only species on the Directive's specially protected Annex I list are included in the Checklist. Birds only required to be registered and ringed if kept in captivity (WCA Schedule 4) are also excluded as are game birds (which have particular rules) not enjoying **special** protection in the close season. Birds on Bonn Convention Appendix II only appear in this Checklist if they are listed under other instruments. Please also note the Bonn Convention Agreement protecting African-Eurasian migratory waterbirds which includes, *inter alia*, all the **Anatidae**."

Many species of birds are only occasional visitors to Britain and it has been difficult to decide which of these to include. Please therefore note that some protected species which are recorded only very rarely as vagrants to Britain are excluded from this Checklist.

\* The statutory authorities should always be consulted to verify the current situation regarding these species as their status changes and is regularly reviewed."

On pages 21 and 48, please add *Pipistrellus nathusii*, Nathusius' pipistrelle BC3 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6

On pages 20 and 47, Alcatheo's bat (*Myotis alcathoe*) recently found in Britain should be added. (It is a European Protected Species.)

On page 63 (Table 8, Annex I), please note that from April 2010 many changes to Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act concerning release or escapes to the wild come into force. The new legislation is available at [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/pdf/uksi\\_20100609\\_en.pdf](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/pdf/uksi_20100609_en.pdf).

On page 65, Table 10, please note that there are now 18 species of bat on the British list.

### **PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE MAY BE OTHER CHANGES SINCE THIS WAS WRITTEN**

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Drawings on front cover by Leone Annabella Betts, clockwise from top:

*Pandion haliaetus* – ospreys at nest  
*Eretmochelys imbricata* – hawk's-bill turtle  
*Balaenoptera borealis* - sei whale  
*Siona lineata* – black-veined moth  
*Muscardinus avellanarius* – common dormouse with blackberries  
*Teucrium botrys* – cut-leaved germander  
*Alisma gramineum* – ribbon-leaved water-plantain  
*Coregonus lavaretus* – powan  
*Coronella austriaca* – smooth snake  
*Calidris temminckii* – Temminck's stint  
*Nyctalus noctula* – noctule

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# IMPORTANT NOTES

The long delay since the previous edition of this Checklist is a result of the length of time it has taken for the fourth quinquennial review of the Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedules 5 and 8 to chug its way through the bureaucracy of modern government. Several times I have considered issuing an interim list and I have supplied update notes with orders in recent years, but the rapidity of change in ecological regulation and the almost instant availability of comprehensive information on the internet sites of the statutory organisations has persuaded me that it was not necessary.

Now, though, I believe a new Checklist is appropriate. Many people like to have a printed hard copy on their desks or library shelves for ease of reference. My only *caveat* - do please remember that changes continue to occur as the various legal instruments and their schedules are updated. Indeed, the fifth quinquennial review of the Wildlife & Countryside Act is now under way.

One question often asked is why such-and-such a species does not appear in this Checklist. The answer is invariably because it does not have real legal protection, at least beyond a minimal level. Observant readers will have noticed the addition of the word “legally” in the title. Many hundreds of “notable” species appear on “red” lists and the like, and even more are on Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) that have effectively been given some legal backing because government departments and all public authorities have a formal Duty to have regard to conserving biological diversity and lists of species (and habitats) of principle importance must be published. Last year (2007), the combined UK (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) list contained 1149 species and sixty-five habitats. The Authorities have to take “steps as appear to them to be reasonably practicable to further the conservation of the living organisms and types of habitat included ... or promote the taking by others of such steps”. That wording is the main reason all the BAP species are not in this

<sup>1</sup> None of Ireland is covered by the Checklist. Differences in legislation and regulations between England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, *etc.* continue to accrue. Readers are advised to research the detail carefully through their professional advisers. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act does not apply to

Checklist. A duty to “have regard” and take reasonably practical steps is not the same as a statute legally protecting, or requiring legal protection of, a species by the creation of specific offences with punishments for transgression administered through the courts. A second reason is that, in my view, the inclusion of many species on these lists, the invertebrates particularly, is questionable and I have concerns about their scientific rigour. Please see Annex III and [www.ukbap.org.uk](http://www.ukbap.org.uk) for more.

In this edition I have also included some information for people who are thinking of clearing or disturbing land or structures which might contain protected species.

As previously, it has been my intention to include all the species currently listed in the major schedules and appendices of the main statutory instruments protecting fauna and flora in Britain (England, Scotland, Wales and offshore islands)<sup>1</sup> in this Checklist. The acts, schedules and appendices included are described in the Key to Abbreviations below which gives a brief summary of the protection afforded. However, readers must refer to the published statutes for full details and be aware that there may be other instruments in force beyond the intended scope of this publication. For example, there are complex rules affecting fisheries.

With the arrival of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act in 2000 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act in 2006 wildlife law has become much more complicated. The former required fifty-one pages of explanatory notes, not a very good advertisement for clarity of writing.

The Checklist’s species are arranged in alphabetical lists of invertebrate animals, fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, mammals, non-vascular plants and vascular plants. The first set of lists is ordered by scientific name and the second set by vernacular (English) name.

Scotland although there are proposals which would be similar. There are increasing difficulties and confusions brought about by devolution of Scottish and Welsh administrations: they do not necessarily follow England’s prescriptions on wildlife legislation any longer and have different timetables. PLEASE CHECK YOUR LOCAL STATUTES.

Although I have attempted to apply the English names which are most popularly used, readers should be aware that there are many synonyms. Always, therefore, check the Tables of scientific names to be sure. Please note that scientific nomenclature follows that used by the legal instruments which may ignore recent taxonomic changes.

Whilst the list of taxa given is, to my belief and from my researches of current publications, as accurate as possible at the time of writing within the intention of the Checklist definitions, I have no reason to suppose, as noted above, that it will not continue to change rapidly.

Species which have been afforded protection are usually, although not always, the very ones which tend to be most vulnerable: like all populations, they are subject to changes in their environment and related ecological factors - predation, competition, habitat loss, isolation, disease, pollution, climatic extremes, genetic effects operating on small populations and disturbance of all kinds may affect their status. In a relatively small and varied area like Great Britain, which is overwhelmingly influenced by the activities of man, changes in status can be rapid and pronounced. As previously, it is planned to continue issuing further editions of this Checklist from time to time.

Please remember that the information is given in good faith but does not purport in any way to give any advice on or interpretation of the law whatsoever. The regulations mentioned generally apply to wild animals and plants: those grown or bred in gardens/captivity are often subject to exemptions or different rules.

Professional legal advice should always be sought before talking any action.

Readers can obtain specialist advice through Defra, or the local offices of Natural England, Scottish National Heritage or the Countryside Council for Wales, from legal firms specialising in environmental law or from most environmental consultancies. Maximum penalties for contravention of the wildlife legislation in Britain are high (fines and even imprisonment), so it is wise to obtain sound expert advice.

**European Protected Species with strict legal liability (see Key to Abbreviations**

**ECH4 – EC Habitats Directive) are in bold font in this Checklist.**



*Nymphalis polychloros* large tortoiseshell butterfly painted by Leone Betts



*Buteo lagopus* rough-legged buzzard – from a Victorian lithograph in the Author's private collection.

# KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Code	Full Title	Explanation
BC1	Appendix I of Berne Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	The Berne Convention (1979), to which Britain is a signatory, is designed to protect important populations of listed species and their habitats. This Appendix lists flora which are required to be specially protected against deliberate picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting, possession, sale, etc. See also below.
BC2	Appendix II of Berne Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	This Appendix lists strictly protected fauna. The Berne Convention places particular emphasis on migratory species and their breeding and resting sites (see also Bonn below). Listed fauna are required to be strictly protected against deliberate killing, capture, damage/destruction of breeding and nesting sites, disturbance, taking of eggs, trading (including parts or derivatives), etc. Various exceptions can be invoked to avoid, for example, inappropriate situations arising over species which, although listed, are common and widespread.
BC3	Appendix III of Berne Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	Listed in this Appendix are all animals not in Appendix II whose populations are required to be protected from exploitation (indiscriminate mass killing, trading and any means capable of causing local disappearance or serious disturbance to a species) and managed to keep them out of danger. The Appendix includes nearly all other birds (see note to Tables 4A/B), all other reptiles and amphibians and many other mammals.
BoC1	Appendix I of Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	The Bonn Convention came into force and was ratified by the UK in 1985. Species in Appendix I are considered to be in danger of extinction and require stringent efforts to ensure strict protection from virtually any threat. "Migratory" is a broad term and includes dispersal, recruitment, etc.
BoC2	Appendix II of Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Appendix II species are generally of conservation concern and/or deemed to be able to benefit from international co-operation. Signatories are encouraged to draw up agreements (several have been or are being concluded) to restore/maintain species' conservation status through management and other appropriate measures. Please see note on birds at beginning of Tables 4A/4B
CITES1	Appendix I of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora <sup>2</sup>	CITES, as its name suggests, is aimed at controlling international trade in wild plants and animals or "any recognisable part or derivative of them" (but there are exclusions in some cases for seeds, pollen, seedlings/tissue obtained <i>in vitro</i> , and cut flowers of artificially propagated plants). The UK became a party to it in 1976. Appendix I taxa are considered to be in danger of extinction and trade in them is generally prohibited. Please be aware that the CITES lists are very long. This Checklist is only concerned with British species but the majority of the CITES lists concern exotic taxa. More information is available at <a href="http://www.cites.org">www.cites.org</a> .
CITES2	Appendix II of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	The taxa in CITES Appendix II are listed because they are considered to be vulnerable to serious threat or extinction if trade is not controlled. Again, please be aware that the CITES lists are very long. This Checklist is only concerned with British species but the majority of the CITES lists concern exotic taxa. More information is available at <a href="http://www.cites.org">www.cites.org</a> .

<sup>2</sup> CITES is enforced in Britain by the Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997 and later amendments. CITES is extensive and readers should consult [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org).

Code	Full Title	Explanation
CITES3	Appendix III of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	These are taxa which a signatory country regards as vulnerable to exploitation and needing the co-operation of other signatories to control trade. <i>NB.</i> Species which <b>only</b> appear on this Appendix are not included in the Checklist. See notes above.
CSA	Conservation of Seals Act 1970	This Act prohibits certain methods of killing all seals, sets close seasons for certain taxa and allows the issuing of conservation orders including that of 19 December 1999 which prohibits the killing, injuring or taking/capturing of grey and common seals in English waters.
DA	Deer Act 1991	This Act consolidates previous legislation. Poaching, taking/capturing or killing at night or in the close season are prohibited (with certain exceptions). The sale of venison and the use of certain types of firearm are also controlled.
DSA	Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	A relatively extensive Act which enforces a wide range of controls through the Deer Commission for Scotland in that country (close seasons; unlawful killing, taking/capturing, injuring, driving, selling and possessing deer; poaching; licensing of venison dealing; game licences, crop damage, etc.).
ECB	European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979) "the Wild Birds Directive"	This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of birds naturally occurring in the wild in the European territory of the Member States (but not Greenland - the UK includes Gibraltar, though), as well as their nests and habitats. A list of taxa (species and subspecies) requiring special conservation measures, such as designation and maintenance of Special Protection Areas, is cited in Annex I to this Directive and it is these species which are included in this Checklist. Birds generally are protected from deliberate killing, taking from the wild, egg collecting, nest destruction and keeping in captivity, but allowances are made for game birds. Pest species can be derogated by Member States.
ECH2	Annex II of the European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (1992) <sup>3</sup>	Animal and plant species of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).
ECH4	<b>Annex IV of the European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora</b>	<b>Animal and plant species ("European Protected Species" (EPS)) of community interest in need of strict protection. This Directive has recently been tightened up and is now strictly applied in member states. It should particularly be noted that there is no longer a defence of harmful actions being "the incidental result of an otherwise lawful operation" for European Protected Species. Offences for EPS include damage or destruction of breeding sites or resting places, and all life stages are protected against (as appropriate) deliberate capture, killing, injury, disturbance, destruction of eggs, picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting or destruction in the wild as well as (except for specimens taken before enforcement of the</b>

<sup>3</sup> Annex I is concerned with habitats only and is therefore not included in this Checklist. Annex III is concerned with the criteria of conservation site selection. Devolution is making it much more complicated to keep track of legislation in the different parts of the UK. Please be prudent and always take professional legal advice. The Habitats Directive is enforced in England and Wales by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Scotland and Northern Ireland enforcement is by instruments applying specifically to them. As mentioned in the Introduction, Northern Ireland and Eire are not included in this Checklist. PLEASE SEE ANNEX III OF THIS CHECKLIST.

Code	Full Title	Explanation
		<p>regulations) keeping (i.e. possession), transport, sale/exchange and offering for sale/exchange.</p> <p>It is particularly important to note the over-arching <b>strict liability</b> offence of damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place. There are now no relevant defences to prosecution for this, although the rules state that, in deciding a sentence the court shall in particular have regard to whether that person could reasonably have avoided the damage to or destruction of the breeding site or resting place. There have also been changes to licensing requirements and procedures (mentioned briefly in Appendix III) which are beyond the scope of this Checklist.</p> <p>All EPS are in bold font in this checklist. Please note that Habitats Directive/Regulations amendments have produced consequent amendments to other legislation such as the Wildlife &amp; Countryside Act in which EPS are now generally protected just by sections 9(4) (b) and (c) (see below) and/or 9(5)/13(2) (commercial activities), or 9(4A) (disturbance of cetaceans). The exact legal niceties of all this are complex and professional advice must be sought.</p>
ECH5	Annex V of the European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora	Animal and plant species of community interest whose capturing in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Additional protection (England and Wales) for golden eagle, white-tailed eagle and osprey makes it an offence to take, damage or destroy the nests of these species at any time during the year. This Act also enhances and widens the enforcement provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and provides an extension to the time limit to bring about legal proceedings.
PBA	Protection of Badgers Act 1992	Badgers are extensively protected by this Act, covering virtually any deliberate interference with the animals themselves or their setts.
WCA1i	Schedule 1 Part 1 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and later Amendments) <sup>4</sup>	<p>This Schedule lists birds protected by special penalties at all times, but virtually all wild birds have some protection in law.</p> <p>Acts which are prohibited for all wild birds (except derogated "pest" species (see text at start of Tables 4A and 4B) include intentional killing, injuring or taking/capturing; taking, damaging or destroying nests in use or being built; taking or destroying eggs; possessing or having control of (with certain exceptions but including live or dead birds, parts or derivatives); setting or permitting certain traps, weapons, decoys or poisons. Selling, offering or exposing for sale, possessing or transporting for sale any live wild bird<sup>5</sup>, egg or part of an egg or advertising any of these for sale, or dead wild bird<sup>6</sup> including parts or derivatives are also prohibited. Some birds must be formally registered and ringed if kept in captivity.</p> <p>For WCA1i and 1ii (see below) Schedule birds, intentional or reckless disturbance while building a nest, or when such a bird is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young, or intentional or reckless disturbance of dependent young, are all prohibited.</p>
WCA1ii	Schedule 1 Part 2 of Wildlife and Countryside Act (including Amendments)	Birds protected by special penalties (as above) during close season.

<sup>4</sup> There are several other Schedules in this Act in addition to those included in the Checklist. They are concerned with close seasons, sale of birds, bird ringing, game species, release to the wild, import/export restrictions, interaction with related legislation, procedures and other matters beyond the scope of this Checklist.

<sup>5</sup> Except barn owl, blackbird, brambling, bullfinch, chaffinch, dunnoek, goldfinch, greenfinch, jackdaw, jay, linnet, magpie, redpoll, reed bunting, siskin, song thrush, starling, twite and yellowhammer if ringed and bred in captivity.

<sup>6</sup> Except woodpigeon (at all times); capercaillie, common snipe, coot, golden plover, mallard, pintail, pochard, shoveler, teal, wigeon and woodcock (between 1 September and 28 February).

Code	Full Title	Explanation
WCA5	Schedule 5 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and later Amendments)	<p>Protected animals (other than birds). Acts which are prohibited include intentional killing, injuring or taking/capturing; possessing (including parts or derivatives); intentional or reckless damage, destruction or obstruction of any structure or place used for shelter or protection; selling, offering or exposing for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (alive or dead, including parts or derivatives). <i>NB.</i> Protection of some species under some parts of the Act is limited or modified. Such variations (<u>except</u> for <b>EPS</b> – see under ECH4 above) are indicated in the Checklist by citing those paragraphs which apply.</p> <p>S9(1) Intentional killing, injury or taking/capturing.  S9(2) Possessing/controlling any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything derived from, such animal.</p> <p>S9(4)(a) Intentionally or recklessly damaging or destroying any structure or place used by the animal for shelter or protection.  S9(4)(b) Intentionally or recklessly disturbing the animal while it is occupying any structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.  S9(4)(c) Intentionally or recklessly obstructing access to any structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.</p> <p>S9(5) Selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for purpose of sale, or advertising for sale, any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything derived from, such animal.</p> <p>Note that whales, dolphins and the basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>) are now protected from intentional or reckless disturbance.</p>
WCA6	Schedule 6 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and later Amendments)	<p>Animals which may not be killed or taken by certain methods (traps and nets, poisons, automatic weapons, electrical devices, smokes/gases and various others). Even humane trapping for research requires a licence. Note that bows, explosives, self-locking snares and live bird or mammal decoys are generally prohibited for use against wild animals, irrespective of this Schedule.</p>
WCA8	Schedule 8 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and later Amendments)	<p>Protected plants and fungi. Intentional picking, uprooting, destroying, trading (including parts or derivatives), etc. are prohibited. It should be noted that, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, all wild plants in Britain are protected from intentional uprooting by an unauthorized person (but land owners, land occupiers, persons authorized by either of these, or persons authorized in writing by the Local Authority for the area are exempt). <i>NB.</i> Again, protection of some species is limited or modified. <u>Except</u> for <b>EPS</b> (see ECH4 above), this is indicated in the Checklist by citing the applicable paragraph:</p> <p>S13(2) Protection limited to selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for purpose of sale, or advertising for sale, any live or dead plant, or any part of, or anything derived from, such</p>

Note that for certain species such as bats which tend to remain loyal to certain roost sites, such places are protected in law whether the animals are there or not.

**PLEASE SEE INTRODUCTORY NOTES AND ANNEX III OF THIS CHECKLIST FOR REASONS WHY SOME “RED LIST”, BAP AND OTHER NOTABLE SPECIES DO NOT APPEAR IN THIS CHECKLIST**



# PART A: PROTECTED SPECIES LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY SCIENTIFIC NAME

European Protected Species (EPS) are in bold font. Please read the notes under ECH4 in the Key to Abbreviations.

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**TABLE 1A: INVERTEBRATES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
<i>Acosmetia caliginosa</i>	reddish buff moth	WCA5
<i>Aeshna isosceles</i>	Norfolk aeshna dragonfly	WCA5
<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>	tentacled lagoon worm	WCA5
<b><i>Anisus vorticulus</i></b>	<b>Lesser whirlpool ram's-horn snail</b>	<b>ECH2,4</b>
<i>Apatura iris</i>	purple emperor butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	high brown fritillary butterfly	WCA5
<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>	northern brown argus butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Armandia cirrhosa</i>	lagoon sandworm	WCA5
<i>Astacus astacus</i>	noble crayfish	BC3 ECH5 (see Table 8)
<i>Atrina fragilis</i>	fan mussel	WCA5(S9(1), S9(2), S9(5))
<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Atlantic stream crayfish	BC3 ECH2,5 WCA5(S9(1) taking only, S9(5))
<i>Bembecia chrysidiformis</i>	fiery clearwing moth	WCA5
<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	pearl-bordered fritillary butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Caecum armoricum</i>	De Folin's lagoon snail	WCA5
<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>	chequered skipper butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Catinella arenaria</i>	sandbowl snail	WCA5
<b><i>Cerambyx cerdo</i></b>	<b>great Capricorn beetle</b>	<b>BC2 ECH2,4</b>
<i>Chirocephalus diaphanus</i>	fairy shrimp	WCA5
<i>Chrysolina cerealis</i>	rainbow leaf beetle	WCA5
<i>Cicadetta montana</i>	New Forest cicada	WCA5
<i>Clavopsella navis</i>	marine hydroid	WCA5
<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	southern damselfly	BC2 ECH2 WCA5
<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	large heath butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Cupido minimus</i>	small blue butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Curimopsis nigrita</i>	mire pill beetle	WCA5(S9(4a))
<i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>	wart-biter grasshopper	WCA5
<i>Dolomedes plantarius</i>	fen raft spider	WCA5
<i>Edwardsia ivelli</i>	Ivell's sea-anemone	WCA5
<i>Erebia epiphron</i>	mountain ringlet butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))

INVERTEBRATES - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
<i>Eresus niger</i>	ladybird spider	WCA5
<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	pink sea-fan	WCA5(S9(1), S9(2), S9(5))
<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Jersey tiger moth	ECH2
<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	marsh fritillary butterfly	WCA5
<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>	lagoon sand shrimp	WCA5
<b><i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i></b>	<b>Fisher's estuarine moth</b>	<b>ECH2,4 WCA5</b>
<b><i>Graphoderus bilineatus</i></b>	<b>water-beetle</b>	<b>BC2 ECH2,4</b>
<i>Graphoderus zonatus</i>	water-beetle	WCA5
<i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>	mole cricket	WCA5
<i>Gryllus campestris</i>	field cricket	WCA5
<i>Hamearis lucina</i>	Duke of Burgundy fritillary butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Helix pomatia</i>	Roman snail	BC2 ECH5 WCA5(S9(1), S9(2), S9(5))
<i>Hesperia comma</i>	silver-spotted skipper butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	medicinal leech	BC3 CITES2 ECH5 WCA5
<i>Hydrochara caraboides</i>	lesser silver water- beetle	WCA5
<i>Hypebaeus flavipes</i>	Moccas beetle	WCA5
<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	wood white butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Limoniscus violaceus</i>	violet click beetle	ECH2 WCA5
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	stag beetle	BC3 ECH2 WCA5(S9(5))
<b><i>Lycaena dispar</i></b>	<b>large copper butterfly</b>	<b>BC2 ECH2,4 WCA5</b>
<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>	Adonis blue butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Lysandra coridon</i>	chalkhill blue butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<b><i>Maculinea arion</i></b>	<b>large blue butterfly</b>	<b>BC2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	freshwater pearl mussel	BC3 ECH2,5 WCA5
<i>Melicta athalia</i>	heath fritillary butterfly	WCA5
<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>	Glanville fritillary butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Myxas glutinosa</i>	glutinous snail	WCA5
<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>	starlet sea-anemone	WCA5
<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>	large tortoiseshell butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Oxygastra curtesii</i>	orange-spotted emerald dragonfly	BC2 ECH2,4
<i>Paludinella littorina</i>	lagoon snail	WCA5
<i>Papilio machaon</i>	swallowtail butterfly	WCA5
<i>Paracymus aeneus</i>	water-beetle	WCA5
<i>Pareurlype berberata</i>	barberry carpet moth	WCA5
<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	Apollo butterfly	CITES2 ECH4
<i>Plebejus argus</i>	silver-studded blue butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Proserpinus proserpina</i>	Curzon's sphinx moth	BC2 ECH4
<i>Siona lineata</i>	black-veined moth	WCA5
<i>Strymonidia pruni</i>	black hairstreak butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Strymonidia w-album</i>	white-letter hairstreak butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Tenellia adspersa</i>	lagoon sea-slug	WCA5
<i>Thalera fimbrialis</i>	Sussex emerald moth	WCA5
<i>Thecla betulae</i>	brown hairstreak butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Thetida smaragdaria maritima</i>	Essex emerald moth	WCA5
<i>Thyasira gouldi</i>	northern hatchet-snail	WCA5
<i>Thymelicus acteon</i>	Lulworth skipper butterfly	WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Triops cancriformis</i>	apus	WCA5
<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	land snail	ECH2
<i>Vertigo genesii</i>	land snail	ECH2
<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>	land snail	ECH2
<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Des Moulins' whorl snail	ECH2
<i>Victorella pavidata</i>	trembling sea-mat	WCA5
<i>Zygaena viciae argyllensis</i>	New Forest burnet moth	WCA5



*Austropotamobius pallipes* Atlantic stream crayfish – detail from a drawing by the late Dr Norman Hickin (from the Author's private collection).

INVERTEBRATES - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

**TABLE 2A: FISH IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES**

Note there are various rules regarding fisheries and restrictions on season, methods, catches, etc. which are beyond the intended scope of the Checklist.

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	sturgeon	BC2 CITES1 ECH2,4 WCA5
<i>Alosa alosa</i>	allis shad	BC3 ECH2,5 WCA5(S9(1), S9(4a))
<i>Alosa fallax</i>	twaité shad	BC3 ECH2,5 WCA5(S9(4a))
<i>Barbus barbus</i>	barbel	ECH5
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	basking shark	WCA5 (see note in key)
<i>Cobitis taenia</i>	spined loach	BC3 ECH2
<i>Coregonus albula</i>	vendace	BC3 ECH5 WCA5
<i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>	powan	BC3 ECH5 WCA5
<b><i>Coregonus oxyrinchus</i></b>	<b>houting</b>	<b>BC3 ECH<sup>7</sup>2,4</b>
<i>Cottus gobio</i>	bullhead	ECH2
<i>Gobius cobitis</i>	giant goby	WCA5
<i>Gobius couchii</i>	Couch's goby	WCA5
<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>	spiny sea-horse	WCA5 (S9(1), S9(2), S9(4), S9(5))
<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>	short-snouted sea-horse	WCA5 (S9(1), S9(2), S9(4), S9(5))
<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	river lamprey	BC3 ECH2,5
<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	brook lamprey	BC3 ECH2
<i>Lota lota</i>	burbot	WCA5
<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	sea lamprey	BC3 ECH2
<i>Pomatoschistus microps</i>	common goby	BC3
<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>	sand goby	BC3
<i>Rhodeus sericeus</i>	bitterling	BC3 ECH2 (see Table 8)
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic salmon	BC3 ECH2,5 (only in fresh water)
<i>Silurus glanis</i>	wels	BC3 (see Table 8)
<i>Squatina squatina</i>	angel shark	WCA5 (S9 (1)) <sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Only anadromous populations in certain sectors of the North Sea covered by ECH

<sup>8</sup> And within 0-6 nautical miles (0-11 km) of territorial waters

AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>	grayling	BC3 ECH5

**TABLE 3A: AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
<i>Alytes obstetricans</i>	midwife toad	BC2 ECH4 (see Table 8)
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	slow-worm	BC3 WCA5(S9(1) killing/injuring only, S9(5))
<i>Bombina variegata</i>	yellow-bellied toad	BC2 ECH2,4 (see Table 8)
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	common toad	BC3 WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	natterjack toad	BC2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH2,4 WCA5
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green sea turtle	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	smooth snake	BC2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	leatherback turtle	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Elaphe longissima</i>	Aesculapian snake	BC2 ECH4 (see Table 8)
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	European pond terrapin	BC2 ECH2,4 (see Table 8)
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	hawk's-bill turtle	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Hyla arborea</i>	European tree frog	BC2 ECH4 (see Table 8)
<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	sand lizard	BC2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Lacerta [Zootoca] vivipara</i>	common lizard	BC3 WCA5(S9(1) killing/injuring only, S9(5))
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's ridley turtle	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	olive ridley turtle	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Natator depressus</i>	flatback turtle	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	grass snake	BC3 WCA5(S9(1) killing/injuring only, S9(5))
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	common wall lizard	BC2 ECH4
<i>Rana esculenta</i>	edible frog	BC3 ECH5
<i>Rana [Pelophylax] lessonae</i>	pool frog	BC3 ECH4
<i>Rana ridibunda</i>	marsh frog	BC3 ECH5 (see Table 8)
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	common frog	BC3 ECH5 WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Triturus alpestris</i>	alpine newt	BC3 (see Table 8)
<i>Triturus carnifex</i>	Italian crested newt	BC2 ECH2,4 (see Table 8)
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	great crested newt	BC2 ECH2,4 WCA5
<i>Triturus helveticus</i>	palmate newt	BC3 WCA5(S9(5))

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	smooth newt	BC3 WCA5(S9(5))
<i>Vipera berus</i>	adder	BC3 WCA5(S9(1) killing/injuring only, S9(5))

**TABLE 4A: BIRDS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES**

With the exception of certain very abundant nuisance, exotic or pest species\* which may be killed by authorized persons in certain circumstances such as under a general licence, the Wildlife and Countryside Act gives general protection to **all** wild birds in Britain from killing, injuring or taking as well as taking, damaging or destroying nests in use or being built, and taking or destroying eggs. Only birds which have special protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act are listed in this Table. Appendix III of the Berne Convention includes all birds not listed in Appendix II except certain abundant/pest species. The situation regarding Berne Convention Appendix III has therefore been ignored for the purposes of this Checklist but readers should nonetheless take note of its existence. With regard to the EC Birds Directive, only species on the Directive's specially protected Annex I list are included in the Checklist. Birds only required to be registered and ringed if kept in captivity (WCA Schedule 4) are also excluded as are game birds (which have particular rules) not enjoying **special** protection in the close season. Birds on Bonn Convention Appendix II only appear in this Checklist if they are listed under other instruments. Please also note the Bonn Convention Agreement protecting African-Eurasian migratory waterbirds which includes, *inter alia*, all the **Anatidae**.

Many species of birds are only occasional visitors to Britain and it has been difficult to decide which of these to include. Please therefore note that some protected species which are recorded only very rarely as vagrants to Britain are excluded from this Checklist.

\* The statutory authorities should always be consulted to verify the current situation regarding these species as their status changes and is regularly reviewed.

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	goshawk	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	sparrowhawk	BC2 BoC2
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	marsh warbler	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	sedge warbler	BC2
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	reed warbler	BC2
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	long-tailed tit	BC2
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	kingfisher	BC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Anas acuta</i>	pintail	BoC2 CITES3 WCA1ii
<i>Anas formosa</i>	Baikal teal	BoC2 CITES2
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	garganey	BoC2 CITES3 WCA1i
<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	white-fronted goose (Greenland race)	BoC2 ECB
<i>Anser anser</i>	greylag goose	BoC2 WCA1ii (restricted areas)
<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	rock pipit	BC2
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	meadow pipit	BC2
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	water pipit	BC2
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	tree pipit	BC2
<i>Apus melba</i>	alpine swift	BC2

BIRDS - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Apus pallidus</i>	pallid swift	BC2
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	BC2 BoC2 ECB NERC WCA1i
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	purple heron	BC2 BoC2 (if breeding) ECB WCA1i
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	squacco heron	BC2 ECB
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	turnstone	BC2 BoC2
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl	BC2 CITES2 ECB
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	BC2 CITES2
<i>Athene noctua</i>	little owl	BC2 CITES2
<i>Aythya marila</i>	scaup	BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	waxwing	BC2
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	bittern	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	barnacle goose	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	red-breasted goose	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECB
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	cattle egret	BC2 CITES3
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	goldeneye	ECB BoC2 WCA1ii
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	stone curlew	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	buzzard	BC2 BoC2
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	rough-legged buzzard	BC2 BoC2
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland bunting	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Calidris alba</i>	sanderling	BC2 BoC2
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	dunlin	BC2 BoC2
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper	BC2 BoC2
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	purple sandpiper	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	little stint	BC2 BoC2
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's stint	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian nightjar	BC2
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	nightjar	BC2 ECB
<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	red-necked nightjar	BC2
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	linnet	BC2

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Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	goldfinch	BC2
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	greenfinch	BC2
<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	redpoll	BC2
<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	twite	BC2
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	siskin	BC2
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	scarlet rosefinch	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	short-toed treecreeper	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	treecreeper	BC2
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's warbler	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish plover	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	little ringed plover	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	ringed plover	BC2 BoC2
<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	dotterel	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	whiskered tern	BC2 ECB
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	black tern	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	white stork	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	black stork	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECB
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	dipper	BC2
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	marsh harrier	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	hen harrier	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's harrier	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	fan-tailed warbler	BC2
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	long-tailed duck	BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	hawfinch	BC2
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	roller	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	common quail	BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Crex crex</i>	corncrake	BC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	cream-coloured courser	BC2 ECB
<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	Bewick's swan	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	whooper swan	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	house martin	BC2

BIRDS - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	great spotted woodpecker	BC2
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	lesser spotted woodpecker	BC2
<i>Egretta alba</i>	great white egret	BC2 CITES3 ECB
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	little egret	BC2 CITES3 ECB
<i>Emberiza cirius</i>	cirl bunting	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	yellowhammer	BC2
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	reed bunting	BC2
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	shore lark	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	robin	BC2
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine	BC2 BoC2 CITES1 ECB WCA1i
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	gyrfalcon	BC2 BoC2 CITES1 ECB WCA1i
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	hobby	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 WCA1i
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	kestrel	BC2 BoC2 CITES2
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	pied flycatcher	BC2 BoC2
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	brambling	WCA1i
<i>Gallinago media</i>	great snipe	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	white-billed diver	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	black-throated diver	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Gavia immer</i>	great northern diver	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	red-throated diver	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	gull-billed tern	BC2 ECB
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	collared pratincole	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Grus grus</i>	common crane	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECB
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	white-tailed eagle	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECB NERC WCA1i
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	black-winged stilt	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Hirundo riparia</i>	sand martin	BC2
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	swallow	BC2
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	harlequin duck	BC2 BoC2

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Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	storm petrel	BC2 ECB
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	little bittern	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	wryneck	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	red-backed shrike	BC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	great grey shrike	BC2
<i>Larus genei</i>	slender-billed gull	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean gull	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Larus minutus</i>	little gull	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Larus sabini</i>	Sabine's gull	BC2
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	black-tailed godwit	BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	Savi's warbler	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	grasshopper warbler	BC2
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	crossbill	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	two-barred crossbill	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>	parrot crossbill	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Loxia scotica</i>	Scottish crossbill	BC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	wood lark	ECB WCA1i
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	nightingale	BC2
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	bluethroat	BC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	velvet scoter	BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	common scoter	BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	smew	BC2 BoC2
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	bee-eater	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	black kite	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	red kite	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	pieb wagtail	BC2
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	grey wagtail	BC2
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	yellow wagtail	BC2
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	spotted flycatcher	BC2 BoC2
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	snowy owl	BC2 ECB CITES2 WCA1i

BIRDS - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	night heron	BC2 ECB
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's petrel	BC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	wheatear	BC2
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	golden oriole	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	BC2 BoC2 ECB NERC WCA1i
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	bearded reedling	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Parus ater</i>	coal tit	BC2
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	blue tit	BC2
<i>Parus cristatus</i>	crested tit	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Parus major</i>	great tit	BC2
<i>Parus montanus</i>	willow tit	BC2
<i>Parus palustris</i>	marsh tit	BC2
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	honey buzzard	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	grey phalarope	BC2 BoC2
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	red-necked phalarope	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's phalarope	BC2 BoC2
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	ruff	BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	black redstart	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	redstart	BC2
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	chiffchaff	BC2
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	wood warbler	BC2
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	willow warbler	BC2
<i>Picus viridis</i>	green woodpecker	BC2
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	spoonbill	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	snow bunting	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	glossy ibis	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	golden plover	BoC2 ECB (exceptions outside close season)
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian grebe	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	red-necked grebe	BC2 BoC2

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Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	black-necked grebe	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>	little grebe	BC2
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	spotted crane	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	dunnock	BC2
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx shearwater	BC2
<i>Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	chough	BC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	avocet	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	firecrest	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	goldcrest	BC2
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	whinchat	BC2
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	stonechat	BC2
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	serin	BC2 WCA1i
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	nuthatch	BC2
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	little tern	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian tern	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	roseate tern	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	common tern	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	arctic tern	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich tern	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Strix aluco</i>	tawny owl	BC2 CITES2
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	blackcap	BC2
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	garden warbler	BC2
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	common whitethroat	BC2
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	lesser whitethroat	BC2
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford warbler	BC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>	Pallas' sandgrouse	BC2
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	ruddy shelduck	BC2 BoC2 ECB
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	common shelduck	BC2 BoC2
<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	capercaillie	ECB (exceptions outside close season; voluntary ban on shooting)
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	wood sandpiper	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	common sandpiper	BC2 BoC2

BIRDS - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	greenshank	BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	green sandpiper	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	wren	BC2
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	redwing	WCA1i
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	fieldfare	WCA1i
<i>Tyto alba</i>	barn owl	BC2 CITES2 WCA1i
<i>Upupa epops</i>	hoopoe	BC2 WCA1i

**TABLE 5A: MAMMALS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES**

Only limited conservation protection is afforded to some mammals below (but see Note at end of this Table regarding cruelty). Note that whales and dolphins are protected from any intentional or reckless disturbance. Remember bat roosts are protected whether the bats are there or not.

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
<i>Arvicola terrestris</i> (syn. <i>A. amphibius</i> )	water vole	WCA5
<b><i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i></b>	<b>minke whale</b>	<b>BC3 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b><i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></b>	<b>sei whale</b>	<b>BC3 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b><i>Balaenoptera musculus</i></b>	<b>blue whale</b>	<b>BC3 BoC1 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b><i>Balaenoptera physalus</i></b>	<b>fin whale</b>	<b>BC2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b><i>Barbastella barbastellus</i></b>	<b>barbastelle</b>	<b>BC2 BoC2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6</b>
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	roe deer	BC3 DA DSA
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	red deer	BC3 DA DSA (see also Table 8)
<i>Cervus nippon</i>	sika deer	BC3 DA DSA (see also Table 8)
<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>	lesser white-toothed shrew	BC3 WCA6
<i>Cystophora cristata</i>	hooded seal	BC3 CSA (partial) ECH5
<i>Dama dama</i>	fallow deer	BC3 DA DSA
<b><i>Delphinapterus leucas</i></b>	<b>white whale</b>	<b>BC3 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b><i>Delphinus delphis</i></b>	<b>common dolphin</b>	<b>BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5,6</b>
<b><i>Eptesicus serotinus</i></b>	<b>serotine</b>	<b>BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6</b>
<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	bearded seal	BC3 CSA (partial) ECH5
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	hedgehog	BC3 WCA6
<b><i>Eubalaena glacialis</i></b>	<b>northern right whale</b>	<b>BC2 BoC1 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<i>Felis silvestris</i>	wild cat	BC2 ECH4 CITES2 WCA5,6
<i>Glis glis</i>	edible dormouse	BC3 WCA6
<b><i>Globicephala melas</i></b>	<b>long-finned pilot whale</b>	<b>BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b><i>Grampus griseus</i></b>	<b>Risso's dolphin</b>	<b>BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	grey seal	BC3 CSA ECH2,5
<i>Hydropotes inermis</i>	water deer	BC3 DA DSA
<b><i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i></b>	<b>northern bottlenose whale</b>	<b>BC3 BoC2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>

MAMMALS - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	pygmy sperm whale	BC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	Atlantic white-sided dolphin	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	white-beaked dolphin	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Lepus timidus</i>	mountain hare	BC3 ECH5
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	otter	BC2 ECH2,4 CITES1 WCA5,6
<i>Martes martes</i>	pine marten	BC3 ECH5 WCA5,6
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	BC2 BoC1 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Meles meles</i>	badger	BC3 PBA WCA6
<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Sowerby's beaked whale	BC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i>	Gervais' beaked whale	BC3 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>	True's beaked whale	BC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	narwhal	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Muntiacus reevesii</i>	muntjac	BC3 DA DSA <sup>9</sup>
<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	common dormouse	BC3 ECH4 WCA5,6
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	stoat	BC3
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	weasel	BC3
<i>Mustela putorius</i>	polecat	BC3 ECH5 WCA6
<i>Myotis alcaethoe</i>	Alcaethoe's bat	(Found in Britain 2010 – strict protection)
<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's bat	BC2 BoC2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
<i>Myotis brandtii</i>	Brandt's bat	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Daubenton's bat	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	mouse-eared bat	BC2 BoC2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	whiskered bat	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's bat	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6

<sup>9</sup> Unlikely to be found in Scotland, but spreading.

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	water shrew	BC3 WCA6
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Leisler's bat	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	noctule	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	walrus	BC2 CITES3 WCA5
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Phoca groenlandica</i>	harp seal	BC3 CSA (partial) ECH5
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	common seal	BC3 CSA ECH2,5
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	harbour porpoise	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	sperm whale	BC3 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	common pipistrelle	BC3 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius' pipistrelle	BC3 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	soprano pipistrelle	BC3 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	brown long-eared bat	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	grey long-eared bat	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	false killer whale	BC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> <sup>10</sup>	reindeer	BC3 DA DSA
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	greater horseshoe bat	BC2 BoC2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	lesser horseshoe bat	BC2 BoC2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	red squirrel	BC3 WCA5,6
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	common shrew	BC3 WCA6
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	pygmy shrew	BC3 WCA6
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	striped dolphin	BC2 (BoC2) <sup>11</sup> CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	bottle-nosed dolphin	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	BC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5

**Note:** The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act was passed in 1996. With certain exceptions such as lawful hunting, vermin trapping and humane destruction, this legislation makes it an offence to mutilate, kick, beat, impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

<sup>10</sup> Extinct in wild but free-ranging managed herd in Cairngorms

<sup>11</sup> Occasional visitor to British waters - the Western Mediterranean population of *S. coeruleoalba* is on BoC2

**TABLE 6A: ALGAE, LICHENS, BRYOPHYTES, STONEWORTS (NON-VASCULAR PLANTS) AND FUNGI IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES**

Protected species include any subspecies or varieties - these are not listed separately in the Table.

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Acaulon triquetrum</i>	triangular pygmy-moss	WCA8
<i>Adelanthus lindenbergianus</i>	Lindenberg's leafy liverwort	WCA8
<i>Alectoria ochroleuca</i>	alpine sulphur-tresses	WCA8
<i>Anomodon longifolius</i>	long-leaved anomodon	WCA8
<i>Bartramia stricta</i>	rigid apple-moss	WCA8
<i>Battarraea phalloides</i>	sandy stilt puffball	WCA8
<i>Boletus regius</i>	royal bolete	WCA8
<i>Bryoria furcellata</i>	forked hair-lichen	WCA8
<i>Bryum mamillatum</i>	dune thread-moss	WCA8
<i>Bryum neodamense</i>	long-leaved thread-moss	WCA8
<i>Bryum schleicheri</i> var. <i>latifolium</i>	Schleicher's thread-moss	WCA8
<i>Buglossoporus pulvinus</i>	oak polypore	WCA8
<i>Buellia asterella</i>	starry breck-lichen	WCA8
<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	green shield-moss	BC1 ECH2 WCA8
<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>	orange-fruited elm-lichen	WCA8
<i>Caloplaca nivalis</i>	snow caloplaca	WCA8
<i>Catapyrenium psoromoides</i>	tree catapyrenium	WCA8
<i>Catillaria laureri</i>	Laurer's catillaria	WCA8
<i>Catolechia wahlenbergii</i>	goblin-lights	WCA8
<i>Chara canescens</i>	bearded stonewort	WCA8
<i>Cladonia arbuscula</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	reindeer lichen	ECH5
<i>Cladonia ciliata</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	reindeer lichen	ECH5
<i>Cladonia convoluta</i>	convoluted cladonia (reindeer lichen)	WCA8
<i>Cladonia mediterranea</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	reindeer lichen	ECH5
<i>Cladonia mitis</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	reindeer lichen	ECH5
<i>Cladonia portentosa</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	reindeer lichen	ECH5

## NON-VASCULAR PLANTS &amp; FUNGI - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Cladonia rangiferina</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	reindeer lichen	ECH5
<i>Cladonia stellaris</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	reindeer lichen	ECH5
<i>Cladonia stygia</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	reindeer lichen	ECH5
<i>Cladonia trassii</i> (formerly <i>C.stricta</i> )	upright mountain cladonia (reindeer lichen)	WCA8
<i>Collema dichotomum</i>	river jelly lichen	WCA8
<i>Cryphaea lamyana</i>	multi-fruited river-moss	WCA8
<i>Cyclodictyon laetevirens</i>	bright green cave-moss	WCA8
<i>Desmatodon cernuus</i>	flamingo moss	WCA8
<i>Didymodon cordatus</i> ( <i>Barbula cordata</i> )	cordate beard-moss	WCA8
<i>Didymodon glaucus</i> ( <i>Barbula glauca</i> )	glaucous beard-moss	WCA8
<i>Ditrichum cornubicum</i>	Cornish path-moss	WCA8
<i>Enterographa elaborata</i>	New Forest beech-lichen	WCA8
<i>Geocalyx graveolens</i>	turpswort	WCA8
<i>Grimmia unicolor</i>	blunt-leaved grimmia	WCA8
<i>Gyalecta ulmi</i>	elm gyalecta	WCA8
<i>Gymnomitrium apiculatum</i>	pointed frostwort	WCA8
<i>Hamatocaulis</i> ( <i>Drepanocladus</i> ) <i>vernicosus</i>	slender green feather-moss	BC1 ECH2 WCA8
<i>Hericium erinaceum</i>	hedgehog fungus	WCA8
<i>Heterodermia leucomela</i>	ciliate strap-lichen	WCA8
<i>Heterodermia propagulifera</i>	coralloid rosette-lichen	WCA8
<i>Hygrohypnum polare</i>	Polar feather-moss	WCA8
<i>Hypnum vaucheri</i>	Vaucher's feather-moss	WCA8
<i>Jamesoniella undulifolia</i>	marsh earwort	WCA8
<i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>	foxtail stonewort	WCA8
<i>Lecanactis hemisphaerica</i>	churchyard lecanactis	WCA8
<i>Lecanora achariana</i>	tarn lecanora	WCA8
<i>Lecidea inops</i>	copper lecidea	WCA8
<i>Leiocolea rutheana</i>	Norfolk flapwort	WCA8
<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>	dryad's cushion	ECH5
<i>Lithothamnium corallioides</i>	maerl (a coralline red alga)	ECH5
<i>Marsupella profunda</i>	western rustwort	BC1 ECH2 WCA8
<i>Micromitrium tenerum</i>	millimetre moss	WCA8

## NON-VASCULAR PLANTS &amp; FUNGI - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Mielichhoferia mielichhoferiana (mielichhoferi)</i>	alpine copper-moss	WCA8
<i>Nephroma arcticum</i>	arctic kidney-lichen	WCA8
<i>Orthotrichum obtusifolium</i>	blunt-leaved bristle-moss	WCA8
<i>Pannaria ignobilis</i>	Caledonia pannaria	WCA8
<i>Parmelia minarum</i>	New Forest parmelia	WCA8
<i>Parmentaria chilensis</i>	oil-stain parmentaria	WCA8
<i>Peltigera lepidophora</i>	ear-lobed dog-lichen	WCA8
<i>Pertusaria bryontha</i>	alpine moss pertusaria	WCA8
<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	petalwort	BC1 ECH2 WCA8
<i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i>	maerl (a coralline red alga)	ECH5
<i>Physcia tribacioides</i>	southern grey physcia	WCA8
<i>Plagiothecium piliferum</i>	hair silk-moss	WCA8
<i>Pseudocypbellaria lacerata</i>	ragged pseudocypbellaria	WCA8
<i>Psora rubiformis</i>	rusty alpine psora	WCA8
<i>Rhynchostegium rotundifolium</i>	round-leaved feather-moss	WCA8
<i>Riccia bifurca</i>	Lizard crystalwort	WCA8
<i>Saelania glaucescens</i>	blue dew-moss	WCA8
<i>Scorpidium turgescens</i>	large yellow feather-moss	WCA8
<i>Solenopsora liparina</i>	serpentine solenopsora	WCA8
<i>Southbya nigrella</i>	blackwort	WCA8
<i>Sphagnum auriculatum</i>	cow-horn bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum balticum</i>	Baltic bog moss	ECH5 WCA8
<i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i>	red bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum compactum</i>	compact bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum contortum</i>	twisted bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum</i>	feathery bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum fimbriatum</i>	fringed bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum fuscum</i>	rusty bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum girgensohnii</i>	Girgensohn's bog moss	ECH5

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## NON-VASCULAR PLANTS &amp; FUNGI - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Sphagnum imbricatum</i>	Austin's bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum lindbergii</i>	Lindberg's bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum magellanicum</i>	Magellanic bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum majus</i>	olive bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum molle</i>	blushing bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum obtusum</i>	obtuse bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum palustre</i>	blunt-leaved bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i>	papillose bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum platyphyllum</i>	flat-leaved bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum pulchrum</i>	golden bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum quinquefarium</i>	five-ranked bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum recurvum</i>	flexuous bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum riparium</i>	cleft bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum russowii</i>	Russow's bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum squarrosum</i>	spiky bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum strictum</i>	pale bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i>	lustrous bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum subsecundum</i>	slender cow-horn bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum tenellum</i>	soft bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum teres</i>	rigid bog moss	ECH5
<i>Sphagnum warnstorffii</i>	Warnstorff's bog moss	ECH5
<i>Squamarina lentigera</i>	scaly breck-lichen	WCA8
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	golden hair-lichen	WCA8
<i>Thamnobryum angustifolium</i>	Derbyshire feather-moss	WCA8
<i>Zygodon forsteri</i>	knob-hole moss	WCA8
<i>Zygodon gracilis</i>	Nowell's limestone moss	WCA8

**TABLE 7A: TRACHEOPHYTES (VASCULAR PLANTS) IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES**

Protected species include any subspecies or varieties and, in the *Orchidaceae* (orchids) interspecific and intergeneric hybrids - these are not listed separately in the Table. Parts and derivatives are also included.

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	man orchid	CITES2
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	ground-pine	WCA8
<i>Alisma gramineum</i>	ribbon-leaved water-plantain	WCA8
<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>	round-headed leek	WCA8
<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>	rough marsh-mallow	WCA8
<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	small alison	WCA8
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	pyramidal orchid	CITES2
<b><i>Apium repens</i></b>	<b>creeping marshwort</b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
<i>Arabis alpina</i>	alpine rock-cress	WCA8
<i>Arabis stricta</i> (syn. <i>A. scabra</i> )	Bristol rock-cress	WCA8
<i>Arenaria norvegica</i>	Norwegian sandwort	WCA8
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	field wormwood	WCA8
<i>Bromus interruptus</i>	interrupted brome	BC1
<i>Bupleurum baldense</i>	small hare's-ear	WCA8
<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>	sickle-leaved hare's-ear	WCA8
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>	wood calamint	WCA8
<i>Carex depauperata</i>	starved wood-sedge	WCA8
<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	slender centaury	WCA8
<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	white helleborine	CITES2
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	narrow-leaved helleborine	CITES2
<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	red helleborine	CITES2 WCA8
<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>	stinking goosefoot	WCA8
<i>Cicerbita alpina</i>	alpine blue-sow-thistle	WCA8
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	frog orchid	CITES2

VASCULAR PLANTS - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Corallorrhiza trifida</i>	coralroot orchid	CITES2
<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i>	strapwort	WCA8
<i>Cotoneaster integerrimus</i>	wild cotoneaster	WCA8
<i>Crassula aquatica</i>	pigmyweed	WCA8
<i>Crepis foetida</i>	stinking hawk's-beard	WCA8
<i>Cynoglossum germanicum</i>	green hound's-tongue	WCA8
<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>	brown galingale	WCA8
<b><i>Cypripedium calceolus</i></b>	<b>lady's-slipper</b>	<b>BC1 CITES2 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
<i>Cystopteris dickieana</i>	Dickie's bladder fern	WCA8
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	common spotted-orchid	CITES2
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	early marsh-orchid	CITES2
<i>Dactylorhiza lapponica</i>	Lapland marsh-orchid	CITES2 WCA8
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	heath spotted-orchid	CITES2
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>	western marsh-orchid	CITES2
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	southern marsh-orchid	CITES2
<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	northern marsh-orchid	CITES2
<i>Dactylorhiza traunsteineri</i>	narrow-leaved marsh-orchid	CITES2
<i>Damasonium alisma</i>	starfruit	WCA8
<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford pink	WCA8 (England & Wales only)
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar pink	WCA8
<i>Diapensia lapponica</i>	diapensia	WCA8
<i>Diphasiastrum alpinum</i>	alpine clubmoss	ECH5
<i>Diphasiastrum complanatum</i>	Issler's clubmoss	ECH5
<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	dwarf spike-rush	WCA8
<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>	dark-red helleborine	CITES2
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	broad-leaved helleborine	CITES2
<i>Epipactis leptochila</i>	narrow-lipped helleborine	CITES2
<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	marsh helleborine	CITES2
<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>	green-flowered helleborine	CITES2
<i>Epipactis purpurata</i>	violet helleborine	CITES2

VASCULAR PLANTS - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Epipactis youngiana</i> <sup>12</sup>	Young's helleborine	CITES2 WCA8
<i>Epipogium aphyllum</i>	ghost orchid	CITES2 WCA8
<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	branched horsetail	WCA8
<i>Erigeron borealis</i>	alpine fleabane	WCA8
<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	slender cottongrass	WCA8
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	field eryngo	WCA8
<i>Filago lutescens</i>	red-tipped cudweed	WCA8
<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	broad-leaved cudweed	WCA8
<i>Fumaria martinii</i>	Martin's ramping-fumitory	WCA8
<i>Gagea bohemica</i>	early star-of-Bethlehem	WCA8
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	snowdrop	CITES2 <sup>13</sup> ECH5 (if native)
<i>Gentiana nivalis</i>	alpine gentian	WCA8
<i>Gentiana verna</i>	spring gentian	WCA8
<b><i>Gentianella anglica</i></b>	<b>early gentian</b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
<i>Gentianella ciliata</i>	fringed gentian	WCA8
<i>Gentianella uliginosa</i>	dune gentian	WCA8
<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	wild gladiolus	WCA8
<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed	WCA8
<i>Goodyera repens</i>	creeping lady's-tresses	CITES2
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	fragrant orchid	CITES2
<i>Halimione pedunculata</i>	stalked orache	WCA8
<i>Hammarbya paludosa</i>	bog orchid	CITES2
<i>Herminium monorchis</i>	musk orchid	CITES2

<sup>12</sup> Recent genetic analysis suggests the correct taxonomy is *E. helleborine* var. *youngiana*.

<sup>13</sup> Except seeds, pollen/pollinia, seedlings/tissue cultures produced *in vitro*, cut flowers from artificially propagated plants.

VASCULAR PLANTS - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
<i>Hieracium attenuatifolium</i>	weak-leaved hawkweed	WCA8
<i>Hieracium northroense</i>	North Roe hawkweed	WCA8
<i>Hieracium zetlandicum</i>	Shetland hawkweed	WCA8
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	lizard orchid	CITES2 WCA8
<i>Homogyne alpina</i>	purple colt's-foot	WCA8
<i>Huperzia selago</i>	fir clubmoss	ECH5
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	bluebell	WCA8(S13(2))
<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	least lettuce	WCA8
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	cut-grass	WCA8
<i>Limosella australis</i>	Welsh mudwort	WCA8
<b><i>Liparis loeselii</i></b>	<b>fen orchid</b>	<b>BC1 CITES2 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
<i>Listera cordata</i>	lesser twayblade	CITES2
<i>Listera ovata</i>	twayblade	CITES2
<i>Lloydia serotina</i>	Snowdon lily	WCA8
<b><i>Luronium natans</i></b>	<b>floating water-plantain</b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
<i>Lychnis alpina</i>	alpine catchfly	WCA8
<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	marsh clubmoss	ECH5
<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>	interrupted clubmoss	ECH5
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	stag's-horn clubmoss	ECH5
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	grass-poly	WCA8
<i>Melampyrum arvense</i>	field cow-wheat	WCA8
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	pennyroyal	WCA8
<i>Minuartia stricta</i>	Teesdale sandwort	WCA8
<b><i>Najas flexilis</i></b>	<b>slender naiad</b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
<i>Najas marina</i>	holly-leaved naiad	WCA8
<i>Neotinea maculata</i>	dense-flowered orchid	CITES2
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	bird's-nest orchid	CITES2
<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	small restharrow	WCA8
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	least adder's-tongue	WCA8
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	bee orchid	CITES2
<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i>	late spider-orchid	CITES2 WCA8

VASCULAR PLANTS - SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	fly orchid	CITES2
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	early spider-orchid	CITES2 WCA8
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	early-purple orchid	CITES2
<i>Orchis militaris</i>	military orchid	CITES2 WCA8
<i>Orchis morio</i>	green-winged orchid	CITES2
<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	lady orchid	CITES2
<i>Orchis simia</i>	monkey orchid	CITES2 WCA8
<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	burnt orchid	CITES2
<i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i>	bedstraw broomrape	WCA8
<i>Orobanche loricata</i> (syn. <i>O. artimisiae-campestris</i> )	oxtongue broomrape	WCA8
<i>Orobanche reticulata</i>	thistle broomrape	WCA8
<i>Petrorhagia nanteuillii</i>	childing pink	WCA8
<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	blue heath	WCA8
<i>Phyteuma spicatum</i>	spiked rampion	WCA8
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	lesser butterfly-orchid	CITES2
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	greater butterfly-orchid	CITES2
<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i>	whorled Solomon's-seal	WCA8
<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	sea knotgrass	WCA8
<i>Potentilla rupestris</i>	rock cinquefoil	WCA8
<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>	small fleabane	WCA8
<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>	small-white orchid	CITES2
<i>Pyrus cordata</i>	Plymouth pear	WCA8
<i>Ranunculus ophioglossifolius</i>	adder's-tongue spearwort	WCA8
<i>Rhinanthus serotinus</i>	greater yellow-rattle	WCA8
<i>Rhynchosinapis</i> (syn. <i>Coincya wrightii</i> )	Lundy cabbage	WCA8
<i>Romulea columnae</i>	sand crocus	WCA8
<b><i>Rumex rupestris</i></b>	<b>shore dock</b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>

Species	Common English name	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	butcher's broom	ECH5
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	meadow clary	WCA8
<i>Saxifraga cernua</i>	drooping saxifrage	WCA8
<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i>	tufted saxifrage	WCA8
<b><i>Saxifraga hirculus</i></b>	<b>saxifrage, marsh</b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
<i>Scirpus triquetus</i>	triangular club-rush	WCA8
<i>Scleranthus perennis</i>	perennial knawel	WCA8
<i>Scorzonera humilis</i>	viper's-grass	WCA8
<i>Selinum carvifolia</i>	Cambridge milk-parsley	WCA8
<i>Senecio paludosus</i>	fen ragwort	WCA8
<b><i>Spiranthes aestivalis</i></b>	<b>summer lady's-tresses</b>	<b>BC1 CITES2 ECH2,4</b>
<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	Irish lady's-tresses	CITES2
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	autumn lady's-tresses	CITES2
<i>Stachys alpina</i>	limestone woundwort	WCA8
<i>Stachys germanica</i>	downy woundwort	WCA8
<i>Tephrosieris integrifolia</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>	South Stack fleawort	WCA8
<i>Teucrium botrys</i>	cut-leaved germander	WCA8
<i>Teucrium scordium</i>	water germander	WCA8
<i>Thlaspi perfoliatum</i>	perfoliate penny-cress	WCA8
<b><i>Trichomanes speciosum</i></b>	<b>Killarney fern</b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
<i>Veronica spicata</i>	spiked speedwell	WCA8
<i>Veronica triphyllos</i>	fingered speedwell	WCA8
<i>Viola persicifolia</i>	fen violet	WCA8
<i>Woodsia alpina</i>	alpine woodsia	WCA8
<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>	oblong woodsia	WCA8



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# PART B: PROTECTED SPECIES LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY ENGLISH NAME

European Protected Species (EPS) are in bold font. Please read the notes under ECH4 in the Key to Abbreviations.



**TABLE 1B: INVERTEBRATES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF COMMON ENGLISH NAMES**

<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
apus	<i>Triops cancriformis</i>	WCA5
<b>beetle, great Capricorn</b>	<b><i>Cerambyx cerdo</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH2,4</b>
beetle, mire pill	<i>Curimopsis nigrita</i>	WCA5(S9(4a))
beetle, Moccas	<i>Hypebaeus flavipes</i>	WCA5
beetle, rainbow leaf	<i>Chrysolina cerealis</i>	WCA5
beetle, stag	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	BC3 ECH2 WCA5(S9(5))
beetle, violet click	<i>Limoniscus violaceus</i>	ECH2 WCA5
butterfly, Adonis blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
<b>butterfly, Apollo</b>	<b><i>Parnassius apollo</i></b>	<b>CITES2 ECH4</b>
butterfly, black hairstreak	<i>Strymonidia pruni</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, brown hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, chalkhill blue	<i>Lysandra coridon</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, chequered skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, Duke of Burgundy fritillary	<i>Hamearis lucina</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, Glanville fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, heath fritillary	<i>Melicta athalia</i>	WCA5
butterfly, high brown fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	WCA5
butterfly, large heath	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
<b>butterfly, large blue</b>	<b><i>Maculinea arion</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>butterfly, large copper</b>	<b><i>Lycaena dispar</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH2,4 WCA5</b>
butterfly, large tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, Lulworth skipper	<i>Thymelicus acteon</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, marsh fritillary	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	WCA5
butterfly, mountain ringlet	<i>Erebia epiphron</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, northern brown argus	<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, pearl-bordered fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, purple emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, silver-spotted skipper	<i>Hesperia comma</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, silver-studded blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>	WCA5(S9(5))

## INVERTEBRATES - ENGLISH NAMES

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
butterfly, small blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	WCA5
butterfly, white-letter hairstreak	<i>Strymonidia w-album</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
butterfly, wood white	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	WCA5(S9(5))
cicada, New Forest	<i>Cicadetta montana</i>	WCA5
crayfish, Atlantic stream	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	BC3 ECH2,5 WCA5(S9(1) taking only, S9(5))
crayfish, noble	<i>Astacus astacus</i>	BC3 ECH5 (see Table 8)
cricket, field	<i>Gryllus campestris</i>	WCA5
cricket, mole	<i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>	WCA5
damselfly, southern	<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	BC2 ECH2 WCA5
dragonfly, Norfolk aeshna	<i>Aeshna isosceles</i>	WCA5
<b>dragonfly, orange-spotted emerald</b>	<b><i>Oxygastra curtesii</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH2,4</b>
grasshopper, wart-biter	<i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>	WCA5
hatchet-snail, northern	<i>Thyasira gouldi</i>	WCA5
hydroid, marine	<i>Clavopsella navis</i>	WCA5
leech, medicinal	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	BC3 CITES2 ECH5 WCA5
moth, barberry carpet	<i>Pareurlype berberata</i>	WCA5
moth, black-veined	<i>Siona lineata</i>	WCA5
<b>moth, Curzon's sphinx</b>	<b><i>Proserpinus proserpina</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH4</b>
moth, Essex emerald	<i>Thetida smaragdaria maritima</i>	WCA5
moth, fiery clearwing	<i>Bembecia chrysidiformis</i>	WCA5
<b>moth, Fisher's estuarine</b>	<b><i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i></b>	<b>ECH2,4 WCA5</b>
moth, Jersey tiger	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	ECH2
moth, New Forest burnet	<i>Zygaena viciae argyllensis</i>	WCA5
moth, reddish buff	<i>Acosmetia caliginosa</i>	WCA5
moth, Sussex emerald	<i>Thalera fimbrialis</i>	WCA5
mussel, fan	<i>Atrina fragilis</i>	WCA5(S9(1), S9(2), S9(5))

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Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
mussel, freshwater pearl	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	BC3 ECH2,5 WCA5
sandworm, lagoon	<i>Armandia cirrhosa</i>	WCA5
sea-anemone, Ivell's	<i>Edwardsia ivelli</i>	WCA5
sea-anemone, starlet	<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>	WCA5
sea-fan, pink	<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	WCA5(S9(1), S9(2), S9(5))
sea-mat, trembling	<i>Victorella pavidia</i>	WCA5
sea-slug, lagoon	<i>Tenellia adspersa</i>	WCA5
shrimp, fairy	<i>Chirocephalus diaphanus</i>	WCA5
shrimp, lagoon sand	<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>	WCA5
snail, De Folin's lagoon	<i>Caecum armoricum</i>	WCA5
snail, Des Moulins' whorl	<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	ECH2
snail, glutinous	<i>Myxas glutinosa</i>	WCA5
snail, lagoon	<i>Paludinella littorina</i>	WCA5
snail, land	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	ECH2
snail, land	<i>Vertigo genesii</i>	ECH2
snail, land	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>	ECH2
<b>snail, lesser whirlpool ram's-horn</b>	<b><i>Anisus vorticulus</i></b>	<b>ECH2,4</b>
snail, Roman	<i>Helix pomatia</i>	BC2 ECH5 WCA5(S9(1), S9(2), S9(5))
snail, sandbowl	<i>Catinella arenaria</i>	WCA5
spider, fen raft	<i>Dolomedes plantarius</i>	WCA5
spider, ladybird	<i>Eresus niger</i>	WCA5
<b>water- beetle</b>	<b><i>Graphoderus bilineatus</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH2,4</b>
water- beetle	<i>Graphoderus zonatus</i>	WCA5
water- beetle	<i>Paracymus aeneus</i>	WCA5
water-beetle, lesser silver	<i>Hydrochara caraboides</i>	WCA5
worm, tentacled lagoon	<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>	WCA5



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*Cupido minimus* small blue  
photographed by the late entomologist,  
Jack Green (from the author's collection)

**TABLE 2B: FISH IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF COMMON ENGLISH NAMES**

Note there are various rules regarding fisheries and restrictions on season, methods, catches, etc. which are beyond the intended scope of the Checklist.

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
barbel	<i>Barbus barbus</i>	ECH5
bitterling	<i>Rhodeus sericeus</i>	BC3 ECH2 (see Table 8)
bullhead	<i>Cottus gobio</i>	ECH2
burbot	<i>Lota lota</i>	WCA5
goby, common	<i>Pomatoschistus microps</i>	BC3
goby, Couch's	<i>Gobius couchii</i>	WCA5
goby, giant	<i>Gobius cobitis</i>	WCA5
goby, sand	<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>	BC3
grayling	<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>	BC3 ECH5
<b>houting</b>	<b><i>Coregonus oxyrinchus</i></b>	<b>BC3 ECH<sup>14</sup>,4</b>
lamprey, brook	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	BC3 ECH2
lamprey, river	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	BC3 ECH2,5
lamprey, sea	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	BC3 ECH2
loach, spined	<i>Cobitis taenia</i>	BC3 ECH2
powan	<i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>	BC3 ECH5 WCA5
salmon, Atlantic	<i>Salmo salar</i>	BC3 ECH2,5 (only in fresh water)
sea-horse, short-snouted	<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>	WCA5 (S9(1), S9(2), S9(4), S9(5))
sea-horse, spiny	<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>	WCA5 (S9(1), S9(2), S9(4), S9(5))
shad, allis	<i>Alosa alosa</i>	BC3 ECH2,5 WCA5(S9(1), S9(4a))
shad, twaite	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	BC3 ECH2,5 WCA5(S9(4a))
shark, angel	<i>Squatina squatina</i>	WCA5 (S9 (1)) <sup>15</sup>
shark, basking	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	WC5 (see note in key)
<b>sturgeon</b>	<b><i>Acipenser sturio</i></b>	<b>BC2 CITES1 ECH2,4 WCA5</b>

<sup>14</sup> Only anadromous populations in certain sectors of the North Sea covered by ECH

<sup>15</sup> And within 0-6 nautical miles (0-11 km) of territorial waters

AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES - ENGLISH NAMES

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
vendace	<i>Coregonus albula</i>	BC3 ECH5 WCA5
wels	<i>Silurus glanis</i>	BC3 (see Table 8)

**TABLE 3B: AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF COMMON ENGLISH NAMES**

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	BC3 WCA5(S9(1) killing/injuring only, S9(5))
frog, common	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	BC3 ECH5 WCA5(S9(5))
frog, edible	<i>Rana esculenta</i>	BC3 ECH5
<b>frog, European tree</b>	<b><i>Hyla arborea</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH4 (see Table 8)</b>
frog, marsh	<i>Rana ridibunda</i>	BC3 ECH5 (see Table 8)
<b>frog, pool</b>	<b><i>Rana [Pelophylax] lessonae</i></b>	<b>BC3 ECH4</b>
lizard, common	<i>Lacerta [Zootoca] vivipara</i>	BC3 WCA5(S9(1) killing/injuring only, S9(5))
<b>lizard, common wall</b>	<b><i>Podarcis muralis</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH4</b>
<b>lizard, sand</b>	<b><i>Lacerta agilis</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
newt, alpine	<i>Triturus alpestris</i>	BC3 (see Table 8)
<b>newt, great crested</b>	<b><i>Triturus cristatus</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH2,4 WCA5</b>
<b>newt, Italian crested</b>	<b><i>Triturus carnifex</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH2,4 (see Table 8)</b>
newt, palmate	<i>Triturus helveticus</i>	BC3 WCA5(S9(5))
newt, smooth	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	BC3 WCA5(S9(5))
slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	BC3 WCA5(S9(1) killing/injuring only, S9(5))
<b>snake, Aesculapian</b>	<b><i>Elaphe longissima</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH4 (see Table 8)</b>
snake, grass	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	BC3 WCA5(S9(1) killing/injuring only, S9(5))
<b>snake, smooth</b>	<b><i>Coronella austriaca</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>terrapin, European pond</b>	<b><i>Emys orbicularis</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH2,4 (see Table 8)</b>
toad, common	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	BC3 WCA5(S9(5))
<b>toad, midwife</b>	<b><i>Alytes obstetricans</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH4 (see Table 8)</b>
<b>toad, natterjack</b>	<b><i>Bufo calamita</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>toad, yellow-bellied</b>	<b><i>Bombina variegata</i></b>	<b>BC2 ECH2,4 (see Table 8)</b>
turtle, flatback	<i>Natator depressus</i>	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
turtle, green sea	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
turtle, hawk's-bill	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
turtle, Kemp's ridley	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
turtle, olive ridley	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5

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Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
turtle, leatherback	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5
turtle, loggerhead	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECH2,4 WCA5

**TABLE 4B: BIRDS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF COMMON ENGLISH NAMES**

With the exception of certain very abundant nuisance, exotic or pest species\* which may be killed by authorized persons in certain circumstances such as under a general licence, the Wildlife and Countryside Act gives general protection to **all** wild birds in Britain from killing, injuring or taking as well as taking, damaging or destroying nests in use or being built, and taking or destroying eggs. Only birds which have special protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act are listed in this Table. Appendix III of the Berne Convention includes all birds not listed in Appendix II except certain abundant/pest species. The situation regarding Berne Convention Appendix III has therefore been ignored for the purposes of this Checklist but readers should nonetheless take note of its existence. With regard to the EC Birds Directive, only species on the Directive's specially protected Annex I list are included in the Checklist. Birds only required to be registered and ringed if kept in captivity (WCA Schedule 4) are also excluded as are game birds (which have particular rules) not enjoying **special** protection in the close season. Birds on Bonn Convention Appendix II only appear in this Checklist if they are listed under other instruments. Please also note the Bonn Convention Agreement protecting African-Eurasian migratory waterbirds which includes, *inter alia*, all the **Anatidae**.

Many species of birds are only occasional visitors to Britain and it has been difficult to decide which of these to include. Please therefore note that some protected species which are recorded only very rarely as vagrants to Britain are excluded from this Checklist.

\* The statutory authorities should always be consulted to verify the current situation regarding these species as their status changes and is regularly reviewed.

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
bittern, little	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	BC2
bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	BC2 ECB WCA1i
brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	WCA1i
bunting, ciril	<i>Emberiza cirilus</i>	BC2 WCA1i
bunting, Lapland	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	BC2 WCA1i
bunting, reed	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	BC2
bunting, snow	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	BC2 WCA1i
buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	BC2 BoC2
buzzard, honey	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
buzzard, rough-legged	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	BC2 BoC2
capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	ECB (exceptions outside close season; voluntary ban on shooting)
chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	BC2
chough	<i>Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax</i>	BC2 ECB WCA1i
corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	BC2 ECB WCA1i

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Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
courser, cream-coloured	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	BC2 ECB
crake, spotted	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
crane, common	<i>Grus grus</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECB
crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	BC2 WCA1i
crossbill, parrot	<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>	BC2 WCA1i
crossbill, Scottish	<i>Loxia scotica</i>	BC2 ECB WCA1i
crossbill, two-barred	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	BC2 WCA1i
curlew, stone	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	BC2
diver, black-throated	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
diver, great northern	<i>Gavia immer</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
diver, red-throated	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
diver, white-billed	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
duck, harlequin	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	BC2 BoC2
duck, long-tailed	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	BoC2 WCA1i
dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	BC2 BoC2
dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	BC2
eagle, golden	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB NERC WCA1i
eagle, white-tailed	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	BC2 BoC1,2 CITES1 ECB NERC WCA1i
egret, cattle	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	BC2 CITES3
egret, great white	<i>Egretta alba</i>	BC2 CITES3 ECB
egret, little	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	BC2 CITES3 ECB
fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA1i
firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	BC2 WCA1i
flycatcher, pied	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	BC2 BoC2
flycatcher, spotted	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	BC2 BoC2
garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	BoC2 CITES3 WCA1i
godwit, black-tailed	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	BoC2 WCA1i
goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	BC2
goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	BoC2 ECB WCA1ii

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Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	BC2
goose, barnacle	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	BoC2 BC2 ECB
goose, greylag	<i>Anser anser</i>	BoC2 WCA1ii (restricted areas)
goose, red-breasted	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECB
goose, white-fronted (Greenland race)	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	BoC2 ECB
goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
grebe, black-necked	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	BC2 WCA1i
grebe, little	<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>	BC2
grebe, red-necked	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	BC2 BoC2
grebe, Slavonian	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	BC2
greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	BoC2 WCA1i
gull, little	<i>Larus minutus</i>	BC2 WCA1i
gull, Mediterranean	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	BC2 ECB WCA1i
gull, Sabine's	<i>Larus sabini</i>	BC2
gull, slender-billed	<i>Larus genei</i>	BC2 ECB
gyrfalcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES1 ECB WCA1i
harrier, hen	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
harrier, marsh	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
harrier, Montagu's	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	BC2
heron, night	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	BC2 ECB
heron, purple	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	BC2 BoC2 (if breeding) ECB WCA1i
heron, squacco	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	BC2 ECB
hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 WCA1i
hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	BC2 WCA1i
ibis, glossy	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB
kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	BC2 ECB WCA1i
kite, black	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB
kite, red	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
lark, shore	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	BC2 WCA1i
lark, wood	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	ECB WCA1i
linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	BC2
martin, house	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	BC2
martin, sand	<i>Hirundo riparia</i>	BC2
merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECB WCA1i
nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	BC2
nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	BC2 ECB
nightjar, Egyptian	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>	BC2
nightjar, red-necked	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	BC2
nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	BC2
oriole, golden	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	BC2 WCA1i
osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB NERC WCA1i
owl, barn	<i>Tyto alba</i>	BC2 WCA1i
owl, little	<i>Athene noctua</i>	BC2 CITES2
owl, long-eared	<i>Asio otus</i>	BC2 CITES2
owl, short-eared	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	BC2 CITES2 ECB
owl, snowy	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	BC2 ECB CITES2 WCA1i
owl, tawny	<i>Strix aluco</i>	BC2 CITES2
peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES1 ECB WCA1i
petrel, Leach's	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	BC2 ECB WCA1i
petrel, storm	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	BC2 ECB
phalarope, grey	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	BC2 BoC2
phalarope, red-necked	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
phalarope, Wilson's	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	BC2 BoC2
pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	BoC2 CITES3 WCA1ii
pipit, meadow	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	BC2
pipit, rock	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	BC2

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Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
pipit, tree	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	BC2
pipit, water	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	BC2
plover, golden	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	BoC2 ECB (exceptions outside close season)
plover, Kentish	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
plover, little ringed	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
plover, ringed	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	BC2 BoC2
pratincole, collared	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB
quail, common	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	BoC2 WCA1i
redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	BC2
redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	BC2
redstart, black	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	BC2 WCA1i
redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA1i
reedling, bearded	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	BC2 WCA1i
robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	BC2
roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB
rosefinch, scarlet	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	BC2 WCA1i
ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	BoC2 ECB WCA1i
sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	BC2 BoC2
sandgrouse, Pallas'	<i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>	BC2
sandpiper, common	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	BC2 BoC2
sandpiper, curlew	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	BC2 BoC2
sandpiper, green	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
sandpiper, purple	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
sandpiper, wood	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	BoC2 WCA1i
scoter, common	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	BoC2 WCA1i
scoter, velvet	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	BoC2 WCA1i
serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	BC2 WCA1i

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
shearwater, Manx	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	BC2
shelduck, common	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	BC2 BoC2
shelduck, ruddy	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB
shrike, great grey	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	BC2
shrike, red-backed	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	BC2 ECB WCA1i
siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	BC2
smew	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	BC2 BoC2
snipe, great	<i>Gallinago media</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB
sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	BC2 BoC2
spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECB WCA1i
stilt, black-winged	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
stint, little	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	BC2 BoC2
stint, Temminck's	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	BC2 BoC2 WCA1i
stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	BC2
stork, black	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECB
stork, white	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB
swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	BC2
swan, Bewick's	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	BoC2 BC2 ECB WCA1i
swan, whooper	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
swift, alpine	<i>Apus melba</i>	BC2
swift, pallid	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	BC2
teal, Baikal	<i>Anas formosa</i>	BoC2 CITES2
tern, arctic	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB
tern, black	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
tern, Caspian	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB
tern, common	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB
tern, gull-billed	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	BC2 ECB
tern, little	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
tern, roseate	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB WCA1i
tern, Sandwich	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECB
tern, whiskered	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	BC2 ECB

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Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
tit, blue	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	BC2
tit, coal	<i>Parus ater</i>	BC2
tit, crested	<i>Parus cristatus</i>	BC2 WCA1i
tit, great	<i>Parus major</i>	BC2
tit, long-tailed	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	BC2
tit, marsh	<i>Parus palustris</i>	BC2
tit, willow	<i>Parus montanus</i>	BC2
treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	BC2
treecreeper, short-toed	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	BC2 WCA1i
turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	BC2 BoC2
twite	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	BC2
wagtail, grey	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	BC2
wagtail, pied	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	BC2
wagtail, yellow	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	BC2
warbler, Cetti's	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	BC2 WCA1i
warbler, Dartford	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	BC2 ECB WCA1i
warbler, fan-tailed	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	BC2
warbler, garden	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	BC2
warbler, grasshopper	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	BC2
warbler, marsh	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	BC2 WCA1i
warbler, reed	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	BC2
warbler, Savi's	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	BC2 WCA1i
warbler, sedge	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	BC2
warbler, willow	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	BC2
warbler, wood	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	BC2
waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	BC2
wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	BC2
whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	BoC2 WCA1i

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	BC2
whitethroat, common	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	BC2
whitethroat, lesser	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	BC2
woodpecker, great spotted	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	BC2
woodpecker, green	<i>Picus viridis</i>	BC2
woodpecker, lesser spotted	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	BC2
wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	BC2
wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	BC2 WCA1i
yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	BC2

**TABLE 5B: MAMMALS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF COMMON ENGLISH NAMES**

Only limited conservation protection is afforded to some mammals below (but see Note at end of this Table regarding cruelty). Note that whales and dolphins are protected from any intentional or reckless disturbance.

<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	BC3 PBA WCA6
barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
<b>Bat, Alcatheo's</b>	<i>Myotis alcatheo</i>	(Found in Britain 2010 – strict protection)
bat, Bechstein's	<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
bat, Brandt's	<i>Myotis brandtii</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
bat, brown long-eared	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
bat, Daubenton's	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
bat, greater horseshoe	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
bat, grey long-eared	<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
bat, Leisler's	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
bat, lesser horseshoe	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
bat, mouse-eared	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
bat, Natterer's	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
bat, whiskered	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
cat, wild	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	BC2 ECH4 CITES2 WCA5,6
deer, fallow	<i>Dama dama</i>	BC3 DA DSA
deer, red	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	BC3 DA DSA (see also Table 8)
deer, roe	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	BC3 DA DSA
deer, sika	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	BC3 DA DSA (see also Table 8)
deer, water	<i>Hydropotes inermis</i>	BC3 DA DSA
dolphin, Atlantic white-sided	<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
dolphin, bottle-nosed	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6

<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
dolphin, common	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5,6
dolphin, Risso's	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
dolphin, striped	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	BC2 (BoC2) CITES2 ECH4 WCA5 <sup>16</sup>
dolphin, white-beaked	<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
dormouse, common	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	BC3 ECH4 WCA5,6
dormouse, edible	<i>Glis glis</i>	BC3 WCA6
hare, mountain	<i>Lepus timidus</i>	BC3 ECH5
hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	BC3 WCA6
marten, pine	<i>Martes martes</i>	BC3 ECH5 WCA5,6
muntjac	<i>Muntiacus reevesii</i>	BC3 DA DSA <sup>17</sup>
narwhal	<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5
noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	BC2 ECH2,4 CITES1 WCA5,6
Pipistrelle, common	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	BC3 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
Pipistrelle, Nathusius'	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	BC3 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
Pipistrelle, soprano	<i>Pipistrellus, pygmaeus</i>	BC3 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
polecat	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	BC3 ECH5 WCA6
porpoise, harbour	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH2,4 WCA5,6
reindeer <sup>18</sup>	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	BC3 DA DSA
seal, bearded	<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	BC3 CSA (partial) ECH5
seal, common	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	BC3 CSA ECH2,5
seal, grey	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	BC3 CSA ECH2,5
seal, harp	<i>Phoca groenlandica</i>	BC3 CSA (partial) ECH5
seal, hooded	<i>Cystophora cristata</i>	BC3 CSA (partial) ECH5
serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	BC2 BoC2 ECH4 WCA5,6
shrew, common	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	BC3 WCA6

<sup>16</sup> Occasional visitor to British waters - the Western Mediterranean population of *S. coeruleoalba* is on BoC2

<sup>17</sup> Unlikely to be found in Scotland, but spreading.

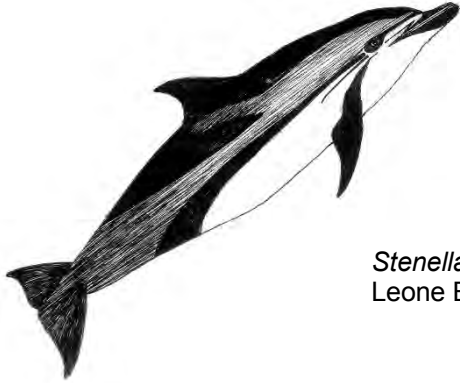
<sup>18</sup> Extinct in wild but free-ranging managed herd in Cairngorms

## MAMMALS - ENGLISH NAMES

<b>Common English name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Protection (see key at start of Tables)</b>
shrew, lesser white-toothed	<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>	BC3 WCA6
shrew, pygmy	<i>Sorex minutus</i>	BC3 WCA6
shrew, water	<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	BC3 WCA6
squirrel, red	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	BC3 WCA5,6
stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	BC3
vole, water	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i> (syn. <i>A. amphibius</i> )	WCA5
walrus	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	BC2 CITES3 WCA5
weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	BC3
<b>whale, blue</b>	<b><i>Balaenoptera musculus</i></b>	<b>BC3 BoC1 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, Cuvier's beaked</b>	<b><i>Ziphius cavirostris</i></b>	<b>BC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, false killer</b>	<b><i>Pseudorca crassidens</i></b>	<b>BC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, fin</b>	<b><i>Balaenoptera physalus</i></b>	<b>BC3 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, Gervais' beaked</b>	<b><i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i></b>	<b>BC3 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, humpback</b>	<b><i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i></b>	<b>BC2 BoC1 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, killer</b>	<b><i>Orcinus orca</i></b>	<b>BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, long-finned pilot</b>	<b><i>Globicephala melas</i></b>	<b>BC2 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, minke</b>	<b><i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i></b>	<b>BC3 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, northern bottlenose</b>	<b><i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i></b>	<b>BC3 BoC2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, northern right</b>	<b><i>Eubalaena glacialis</i></b>	<b>BC2 BoC1 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, pygmy sperm</b>	<b><i>Kogia breviceps</i></b>	<b>BC2 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, sei</b>	<b><i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></b>	<b>BC3 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, Sowerby's beaked</b>	<b><i>Mesoplodon bidens</i></b>	<b>BC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, sperm</b>	<b><i>Physeter macrocephalus</i></b>	<b>BC3 CITES1 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, True's beaked</b>	<b><i>Mesoplodon mirus</i></b>	<b>BC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5</b>
<b>whale, white</b>	<b><i>Delphinapterus leucas</i></b>	<b>BC3 BoC2 CITES2 ECH4 WCA5</b>

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**Note:** The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act was passed in 1996. With certain exceptions such as lawful hunting, vermin trapping and humane destruction, this legislation makes it an offence to mutilate, kick, beat, impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.



*Stenella coeruleoalba* striped dolphin drawn by  
Leone Betts

**TABLE 6B: ALGAE, LICHENS, BRYOPHYTES, STONEWORTS (NON-VASCULAR PLANTS) AND FUNGI IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF COMMON ENGLISH NAMES**

Protected species include any subspecies or varieties - these are not listed separately in the Table.

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
anomodon, long-leaved	<i>Anomodon longifolius</i>	WCA8
apple-moss, rigid	<i>Bartramia stricta</i>	WCA8
beard-moss, cordate	<i>Didymodon cordatus</i> ( <i>Barbula cordata</i> )	WCA8
beard-moss, glaucous	<i>Didymodon glaucus</i> ( <i>Barbula glauca</i> )	WCA8
beech-lichen, New Forest	<i>Enterographa elaborata</i>	WCA8
blackwort	<i>Southbya nigrella</i>	WCA8
bolete, royal	<i>Boletus regius</i>	WCA8
breck-lichen, scaly	<i>Squamarina lentigera</i>	WCA8
breck-lichen, starry	<i>Buellia asterella</i>	WCA8
bright green cave-moss,	<i>Cyclodictyon laetevirens</i>	WCA8
bristle-moss, blunt-leaved	<i>Orthotrichum obtusifolium</i>	WCA8
caloplaca, snow	<i>Caloplaca nivalis</i>	WCA8
catapyrenium, tree	<i>Catapyrenium psoromoides</i>	WCA8
catillaria, Laurer's	<i>Catillaria laureri</i>	WCA8
cladonia, convoluted	<i>Cladonia convoluta</i>	WCA8
cladonia, upright mountain	<i>Cladonia trassii</i> (formerly <i>C. stricta</i> )	WCA8
copper-moss, alpine	<i>Mielichhoferia mielichhoferiana</i> ( <i>mielichhoferi</i> )	WCA8
crystalwort, Lizard	<i>Riccia bifurca</i>	WCA8
cushion, dryad's	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>	ECH5
dew-moss, blue	<i>Saelania glaucescens</i>	WCA8
dog-lichen, ear-lobed	<i>Peltigera lepidophora</i>	WCA8
earwort, marsh	<i>Jamesoniella undulifolia</i>	WCA8
elm-lichen, orange-fruited	<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>	WCA8

## NON-VASCULAR PLANTS &amp; FUNGI - ENGLISH NAMES

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
feather-moss, Derbyshire	<i>Thamnobryum angustifolium</i>	WCA8
feather-moss, large yellow	<i>Scorpidium turgescens</i>	WCA8
feather-moss, Polar	<i>Hygrohypnum polare</i>	WCA8
feather-moss, round-leaved	<i>Rhynchostegium rotundifolium</i>	WCA8
feather-moss, slender green	<i>Hamatocaulis (Drepanocladus) vernicosus</i>	BC1 ECH2 WCA8
feather-moss, Vaucher's	<i>Hypnum vaucheri</i>	WCA8
flapwort, Norfolk	<i>Leiocolea rutheana</i>	WCA8
frostwort, pointed	<i>Gymnomitrium apiculatum</i>	WCA8
fungus, hedgehog	<i>Hericium erinaceum</i>	WCA8
goblin-lights	<i>Catolechia wahlenbergii</i>	WCA8
grimmia, blunt-leaved	<i>Grimmia unicolor</i>	WCA8
gyalecta, elm	<i>Gyalecta ulmi</i>	WCA8
hair-lichen, forked	<i>Bryoria furcellata</i>	WCA8
hair-lichen, golden	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	WCA8
kidney-lichen, arctic	<i>Nephroma arcticum</i>	WCA8
lecanactis, churchyard	<i>Lecanactis hemisphaerica</i>	WCA8
lecanora, tarn	<i>Lecanora achariana</i>	WCA8
lecidea, copper	<i>Lecidea inops</i>	WCA8
lichen, reindeer	<i>Cladonia arbuscula</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	ECH5
lichen, reindeer	<i>Cladonia ciliata</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	ECH5
lichen, reindeer	<i>Cladonia mediterranea</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	ECH5
lichen, reindeer	<i>Cladonia mitis</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	ECH5
lichen, reindeer	<i>Cladonia portentosa</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	ECH5
lichen, reindeer	<i>Cladonia rangiferina</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	ECH5
lichen, reindeer	<i>Cladonia stellaris</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	ECH5
lichen, reindeer	<i>Cladonia stygia</i> (subgen. <i>Cladina</i> )	ECH5
lichen, river jelly	<i>Collema dichotomum</i>	WCA8
liverwort, Lindenbergs leafy	<i>Adelanthus lindenbergianus</i>	WCA8
maerl	<i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i>	ECH5

NON-VASCULAR PLANTS & FUNGI - ENGLISH NAMES

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
maerl	<i>Lithothamnium corallioides</i>	ECH5
moss, Austin's bog	<i>Sphagnum imbricatum</i>	ECH5
moss, Baltic bog	<i>Sphagnum balticum</i>	ECH5 WCA8
moss, blunt-leaved bog	<i>Sphagnum palustre</i>	ECH5
moss, blushing bog	<i>Sphagnum molle</i>	ECH5
moss, cleft bog	<i>Sphagnum riparium</i>	ECH5
moss, compact bog	<i>Sphagnum compactum</i>	ECH5
moss, cow-horn bog	<i>Sphagnum auriculatum</i>	ECH5
moss, feathery bog	<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum</i>	ECH5
moss, five-ranked bog	<i>Sphagnum quinquefarium</i>	ECH5
moss, flamingo	<i>Desmatodon cernuus</i>	WCA8
moss, flat-leaved bog	<i>Sphagnum platyphyllum</i>	ECH5
moss, flexuous bog	<i>Sphagnum recurvum</i>	ECH5
moss, fringed bog	<i>Sphagnum fimbriatum</i>	ECH5
moss, Girgensohn's bog	<i>Sphagnum girgensohnii</i>	ECH5
moss, golden bog	<i>Sphagnum pulchrum</i>	ECH5
moss, knothole	<i>Zygodon forsteri</i>	WCA8
moss, Lindberg's bog	<i>Sphagnum lindbergii</i>	ECH5
moss, lustrous bog	<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i>	ECH5
moss, Magellanic bog	<i>Sphagnum magellanicum</i>	ECH5
moss, millimetre	<i>Micromitrium tenerum</i>	WCA8
moss, Nowell,s limestone	<i>Zygodon gracilis</i>	WCA8
moss, obtuse bog	<i>Sphagnum obtusum</i>	ECH5
moss, olive bog	<i>Sphagnum majus</i>	ECH5
moss, pale bog	<i>Sphagnum strictum</i>	ECH5
moss, papillose bog	<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i>	ECH5
moss, red bog	<i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i>	ECH5

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## NON-VASCULAR PLANTS &amp; FUNGI - ENGLISH NAMES

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
moss, rigid bog	<i>Sphagnum teres</i>	ECH5
moss, Russow's bog	<i>Sphagnum russowii</i>	ECH5
moss, rusty bog	<i>Sphagnum fuscum</i>	ECH5
moss, slender cow-horn bog	<i>Sphagnum subsecundum</i>	ECH5
moss, soft bog	<i>Sphagnum tenellum</i>	ECH5
moss, spiky bog	<i>Sphagnum squarrosum</i>	ECH5
moss, twisted bog	<i>Sphagnum contortum</i>	ECH5
moss, Warnstorff's bog	<i>Sphagnum warnstorffii</i>	ECH5
pannaria, Caledonia	<i>Pannaria ignobilis</i>	WCA8
parmelia, New Forest	<i>Parmelia minarum</i>	WCA8
parmentaria, oil-stain	<i>Parmentaria chilensis</i>	WCA8
path-moss, Cornish	<i>Ditrichum cornubicum</i>	WCA8
pertusaria, alpine moss	<i>Pertusaria bryontha</i>	WCA8
petalwort	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	BC1 ECH2 WCA8
physcia, southern grey	<i>Physcia tribacioides</i>	WCA8
polypore, oak	<i>Buglossoporus pulvinus</i>	WCA8
pseudocypbellaria, ragged	<i>Pseudocypbellaria lacerata</i>	WCA8
psora, rusty alpine	<i>Psora rubiformis</i>	WCA8
puffball, sandy stilt	<i>Battarraea phalloides</i>	WCA8
pygmy-moss, triangular	<i>Acaulon triquetrum</i>	WCA8
river-moss, multi-fruited	<i>Cryphaea lamyana</i>	WCA8
rosette-lichen, coralloid	<i>Heterodermia propagulifera</i>	WCA8
rustwort, western	<i>Marsupella profunda</i>	BC1 ECH2 WCA8
shield-moss, green	<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	BC1 ECH2 WCA8
silk-moss, hair	<i>Plagiothecium piliferum</i>	WCA8
solenopsora, serpentine	<i>Solenopsora liparina</i>	WCA8
stonewort, bearded	<i>Chara canescens</i>	WCA8
stonewort, foxtail	<i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>	WCA8 (BC proposed 1992)
strap-lichen, ciliate	<i>Heterodermia leucomela</i>	WCA8

## NON-VASCULAR PLANTS &amp; FUNGI - ENGLISH NAMES

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
sulphur-tresses, alpine	<i>Alectoria ochroleuca</i>	WCA8
thread-moss, long-leaved	<i>Bryum neodamense</i>	WCA8
thread-moss, dune	<i>Bryum mamillatum</i>	WCA8
thread-moss, Schleicher's	<i>Bryum schleicheri</i> var. <i>latifolium</i>	WCA8
turpswort	<i>Geocalyx graveolens</i>	WCA8

**TABLE 7B: TRACHEOPHYTES (VASCULAR PLANTS) IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF COMMON ENGLISH NAMES**

Protected species include any subspecies or varieties and, in the *Orchidaceae* (orchids) interspecific and intergeneric hybrids - these are not listed separately in the Table. Parts and derivatives are also included.

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
adder's-tongue, least	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	WCA8
alison, small	<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	WCA8
blue-sow-thistle, alpine	<i>Cicerbita alpina</i>	WCA8
bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	WCA8(S13(2))
brome, interrupted	<i>Bromus interruptus</i>	BC1
broom, butcher's	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	ECH5
broomrape, bedstraw	<i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i>	WCA8
broomrape, oxtongue	<i>Orobanche loricata</i> (syn. <i>O. artimisiae-campestris</i> )	WCA8
broomrape, thistle	<i>Orobanche reticulata</i>	WCA8
butterfly-orchid, greater	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	CITES2
butterfly-orchid, lesser	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	CITES2
cabbage, Lundy	<i>Rhynchosinapis</i> (syn. <i>Coincya wrightii</i> )	WCA8
calamint, wood	<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>	WCA8
catchfly, alpine	<i>Lychnis alpina</i>	WCA8
centaury, slender	<i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i>	WCA8
cinquefoil, rock	<i>Potentilla rupestris</i>	WCA8
clary, meadow	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	WCA8
club-rush, triangular	<i>Scirpus triqueter</i>	WCA8
clubmoss, alpine	<i>Diphasiastrum alpinum</i>	ECH5
clubmoss, fir	<i>Huperzia selago</i>	ECH5
clubmoss, interrupted	<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>	ECH5
clubmoss, Issler's	<i>Diphasiastrum complanatum</i>	ECH5
clubmoss, marsh	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	ECH5
clubmoss, stag's-horn	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	ECH5
colt's-foot, purple	<i>Homogyne alpina</i>	WCA8

VASCULAR PLANTS - ENGLISH NAMES

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
cotoneaster, wild	<i>Cotoneaster integerrimus</i>	WCA8
cottongrass, slender	<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	WCA8
cow-wheat, field	<i>Melampyrum arvense</i>	WCA8
crocus, sand	<i>Romulea columnae</i>	WCA8
cudweed, broad-leaved	<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	WCA8
cudweed, Jersey	<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	WCA8
cudweed, red-tipped	<i>Filago lutescens</i>	WCA8
cut-grass	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	WCA8
diapensia	<i>Diapensia lapponica</i>	WCA8
<b>dock, shore</b>	<b><i>Rumex rupestris</i></b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
eryngo, field	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	WCA8
fern, Dickie's bladder	<i>Cystopteris dickieana</i>	WCA8
<b>fern, Killarney</b>	<b><i>Trichomanes speciosum</i></b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
fleabane, alpine	<i>Erigeron borealis</i>	WCA8
fleabane, small	<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>	WCA8
fleawort, South Stack	<i>Tephrosia integrifolia</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>	WCA8
galingale, brown	<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>	WCA8
gentian, alpine	<i>Gentiana nivalis</i>	WCA8
gentian, dune	<i>Gentianella uliginosa</i>	WCA8
<b>gentian, early</b>	<b><i>Gentianella anglica</i></b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
gentian, fringed	<i>Gentianella ciliata</i>	WCA8
gentian, spring	<i>Gentiana verna</i>	WCA8
germander, cut-leaved	<i>Teucrium botrys</i>	WCA8
germander, water	<i>Teucrium scordium</i>	WCA8
gladiolus, wild	<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	WCA8
goosefoot, stinking	<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>	WCA8
grass-poly	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	WCA8
ground-pine	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	WCA8

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Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
hare's-ear, sickle-leaved	<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>	WCA8
hare's-ear, small	<i>Bupleurum baldense</i>	WCA8
hawk's-beard, stinking	<i>Crepis foetida</i>	WCA8
hawkweed, North Roe	<i>Hieracium northroense</i>	WCA8
hawkweed, Shetland	<i>Hieracium zetlandicum</i>	WCA8
hawkweed, weak-leaved	<i>Hieracium attenuatifolium</i>	WCA8
heath, blue	<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	WCA8
helleborine, broad-leaved	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	CITES2
helleborine, dark-red	<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>	CITES2
helleborine, green-flowered	<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>	CITES2
helleborine, narrow-leaved	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	CITES2
helleborine, marsh	<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	CITES2
helleborine, narrow-lipped	<i>Epipactis leptochila</i>	CITES2
helleborine, red	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	CITES2 WCA8
helleborine, violet	<i>Epipactis purpurata</i>	CITES2
helleborine, white	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	CITES2
helleborine, Young's <sup>19</sup>	<i>Epipactis youngiana</i>	CITES2 WCA8
horsetail, branched	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	WCA8
hound's-tongue, green	<i>Cynoglossum germanicum</i>	WCA8
knawel, perennial	<i>Scleranthus perennis</i>	WCA8
knotgrass, sea	<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	WCA8
<b>lady's-slipper</b>	<b><i>Cypripedium calceolus</i></b>	<b>BC1 CITES2 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
lady's-tresses, autumn	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	CITES2
lady's-tresses, creeping	<i>Goodyera repens</i>	CITES2
lady's-tresses, Irish	<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	CITES2
<b>lady's-tresses, summer</b>	<b><i>Spiranthes aestivalis</i></b>	<b>BC1 CITES2 ECH2,4</b>
leek, round-headed	<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>	WCA8
lettuce, least	<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	WCA8
lily, Snowdon	<i>Lloydia serotina</i>	WCA8

<sup>19</sup> Recent genetic analysis suggests the correct taxonomy is *E. helleborine* var. *youngiana*.

VASCULAR PLANTS - ENGLISH NAMES

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
marsh-mallow, rough	<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>	WCA8
marsh-orchid, early	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	CITES2
marsh-orchid, Lapland	<i>Dactylorhiza lapponica</i>	CITES2 WCA8
marsh-orchid, narrow-leaved	<i>Dactylorhiza traunsteineri</i>	CITES2
marsh-orchid, northern	<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	CITES2
marsh-orchid, southern	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	CITES2
marsh-orchid, western	<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>	CITES2
<b>marshwort, creeping</b>	<b><i>Apium repens</i></b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
milk-parsley, Cambridge	<i>Selinum carvifolia</i>	WCA8
mudwort, Welsh	<i>Limosella australis</i>	WCA8
naiad, holly-leaved	<i>Najas marina</i>	WCA8
<b>naiad, slender</b>	<b><i>Najas flexilis</i></b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
orache, stalked	<i>Halimione pedunculata</i>	WCA8
orchid, bee	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	CITES2
orchid, bird's-nest	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	CITES2
orchid, bog	<i>Hammarbya paludosa</i>	CITES2
orchid, burnt	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	CITES2
orchid, coralroot	<i>Corallorrhiza trifida</i>	CITES2
orchid, dense-flowered	<i>Neotinea maculata</i>	CITES2
orchid, early-purple	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	CITES2
<b>orchid, fen</b>	<b><i>Liparis loeselii</i></b>	<b>BC1 CITES2 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
orchid, fly	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	CITES2
orchid, fragrant	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	CITES2
orchid, frog	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	CITES2
orchid, ghost	<i>Epipogium aphyllum</i>	CITES2 WCA8
orchid, green-winged	<i>Orchis morio</i>	CITES2
orchid, lady	<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	CITES2
orchid, lizard	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	CITES2 WCA8

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Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
orchid, man	<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	CITES2
orchid, military	<i>Orchis militaris</i>	CITES2 WCA8
orchid, monkey	<i>Orchis simia</i>	CITES2 WCA8
orchid, musk	<i>Herminium monorchis</i>	CITES2
orchid, pyramidal	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	CITES2
orchid, small-white	<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>	CITES2
pear, Plymouth	<i>Pyrus cordata</i>	WCA8
penny-cress, perfoliate	<i>Thlaspi perfoliatum</i>	WCA8
pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	WCA8
pigmyweed	<i>Crassula aquatica</i>	WCA8
pink, Cheddar	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	WCA8
pink, childing	<i>Petrorhagia nanteuilii</i>	WCA8
pink, Deptford	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	WCA8 (England & Wales only)
ragwort, fen	<i>Senecio paludosus</i>	WCA8
rampion, spiked	<i>Phyteuma spicatum</i>	WCA8
ramping-fumitory, Martin's	<i>Fumaria martinii</i>	WCA8
restharrow, small	<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	WCA8
rock-cress, alpine	<i>Arabis alpina</i>	WCA8
rock-cress, Bristol	<i>Arabis stricta</i> (syn. <i>A. scabra</i> )	WCA8
sandwort, Norwegian	<i>Arenaria norvegica</i>	WCA8
sandwort, Teesdale	<i>Minuartia stricta</i>	WCA8
saxifrage, drooping	<i>Saxifraga cernua</i>	WCA8
<b>saxifrage, marsh</b>	<b><i>Saxifraga hirculus</i></b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
saxifrage, tufted	<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i>	WCA8
snowdrop <sup>20</sup>	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	CITES2 ECH5 (if native)
Solomon's-seal, whorled	<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i>	WCA8
spearwort, adder's-tongue	<i>Ranunculus ophioglossifolius</i>	WCA8
speedwell, fingered	<i>Veronica triphyllos</i>	WCA8

<sup>20</sup> Except seeds, pollen/pollinia, seedlings/tissue cultures produced *in vitro*, cut flowers from artificially propagated plants.

VASCULAR PLANTS - ENGLISH NAMES

Common English name	Species	Protection (see key at start of Tables)
speedwell, spiked	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	WCA8
spider-orchid, early	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	CITES2 WCA8
spider-orchid, late	<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i>	CITES2 WCA8
spike-rush, dwarf	<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	WCA8
spotted-orchid, common	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	CITES2
spotted-orchid, heath	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	CITES2
star-of-Bethlehem, early	<i>Gagea bohemica</i>	WCA8
starfruit	<i>Damasonium alisma</i>	WCA8
strapwort	<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i>	WCA8
twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>	CITES2
twayblade, lesser	<i>Listera cordata</i>	CITES2
violet, fen	<i>Viola persicifolia</i>	WCA8
viper's-grass	<i>Scorzonera humilis</i>	WCA8
<b>water-plantain, floating</b>	<b><i>Luronium natans</i></b>	<b>BC1 ECH2,4 WCA8</b>
water-plantain, ribbon-leaved	<i>Alisma gramineum</i>	WCA8
wood-sedge, starved	<i>Carex depauperata</i>	WCA8
woodsia, alpine	<i>Woodsia alpina</i>	WCA8
woodsia, oblong	<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>	WCA8
wormwood, field	<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	WCA8
woundwort, downy	<i>Stachys germanica</i>	WCA8
woundwort, limestone	<i>Stachys alpina</i>	WCA8
yellow-rattle, greater	<i>Rhinanthus serotinus</i>	WCA8



*Najas marina* holly-leaved naiad drawn by Leone Betts



*Ophioglossum lusitanicum* least adder's-tongue - detail from a nature-printed original of 1869 in the author's private collection



# ANNEXES



## ANNEX I

**TABLE 8: EUROPEAN PROTECTED SPECIES WHICH ARE ESTABLISHED IN THE WILD IN BRITAIN**

The species listed here are protected by European legislation/convention and have become established in the wild in Great Britain. Britain is not, however, normally considered as part of their natural range and expert legal advice should be sought on precise status and implications. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (subject to various provisions) it is an offence to release these species or allow them to escape<sup>21</sup>. Please also be aware of the regulations and guidelines relating to invasive species. Information is available at our website [www.bettsecology.com/invasive\\_species.html](http://www.bettsecology.com/invasive_species.html) or from the Environment Agency.

Scientific name	Common English name	Remarks
<i>Alytes obstetricans</i>	midwife toad	Established e.g. in Bedfordshire, Yorkshire.
<i>Astacus astacus</i>	noble crayfish	Escapes may be found in suitable water bodies. Limited protection under ECH only to possible need to control taking & exploitation.
<i>Bombina variegata</i>	yellow-bellied toad	Unmistakable if found.
<i>Cervus</i> spp	some deer and hybrids	See note below.
<i>Elaphe longissima</i>	Aesculapian snake	Young similar to <i>Natrix natrix</i> .
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	European pond terrapin	Unlikely to be confused with any native reptile.
<i>Hyla arborea</i>	European tree frog	Colony recorded in New Forest (viability doubtful).
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	common wall lizard	A few colonies on British mainland.
<i>Rana ridibunda</i>	marsh frog	Southern England (e.g. Romney marsh).
<i>Rana esculenta</i>	edible frog	Occasional in southern/eastern England.
<i>Rhodeus sericeus</i>	bitterling	Established in Cheshire, Lancashire, Cambridgeshire. ECH covers ssp. <i>amarus</i> .
<i>Silurus glanis</i>	wels, Danube catfish	Established in south-east central England.
<i>Triturus alpestris</i>	alpine newt	Shropshire, Berkshire, Sussex and elsewhere.
<i>Triturus carnifex</i>	Italian crested newt	Very similar to <i>Triturus cristatus</i> but less warty.

**Note on deer of the genus *Cervus* and hybrids of that genus.** A variation of Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act came into force on 28 April 1999. This variation adds the following taxa to Part 1 of Schedule 9 of the Act (prohibition of release or allowing to escape into the wild):

Any hybrid of *Cervus nippon* (sika deer) in Britain;

With respect to the Outer Hebrides and the islands of Arran, Islay, Jura and Rum only, any species of *Cervus* (this includes red and sika deer) and any hybrid of the genus *Cervus*.

Sika and red deer have limited protection in Europe under BC3.

<sup>21</sup> There are various provisions in the legislation to prohibit the introduction of exotic species of both animals and plants to the wild in Britain (including from ships into coastal waters).






## ANNEX II

### WILDLIFE IMPACT CHECKLIST

This section is for the construction, mining & quarrying, agriculture and outdoor leisure industries and anyone clearing, disturbing or changing the use of land or buildings. Please also read Annex III.

Remember, there are more than 650 legally protected species in Britain and they do not just occur in the countryside: some are found on industrial “brownfield” sites and in barns, bridges, lofts, cellars and other structures.

Below is a list of common issues to check BEFORE clearing or disturbing sites:

-  Land designation: is it a designated wildlife site (Table 11 below) or near one?
-  Trees: do any trees have Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) on them?
-  Hedgerows: are any of the hedges listed under the Hedgerows Regulations (1997 or updates)?
-  Species (general): are any of the species in this checklist or other notable species recorded on the site?
-  Do any of the factors and features in Table 9 below apply?

If the answer to any of the above is yes or “don’t know, call a qualified professional ecological consultant before you do anything else. The best way to be confident of compliance is to have an advance expert check carried out on every site and structure.

**TABLE 9: HABITATS AND FEATURES WHICH CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS FOR DEVELOPERS ON SITES**

Habitats	Features
Agricultural/Farmland, Amenity Grassland	Unimproved or flower-rich grassland (lowland or upland), hedges, trees, ponds, streams, birds, badgers, bats, <i>etc.</i> (see also below)
Bare Earth/Sand	Invertebrates, reptiles
Bogs, Mires, Marshes, Wetlands	May be very significant for amphibians, birds & plants, <i>etc.</i>
“Brownfield” sites	Often (and perhaps unexpectedly) important for many notable species
Buildings & Structures	Birds’ nests, bat roosts, lichens, bryophytes and saxicolous plants

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Habitats	Features
Estuaries, beaches, dunes, salt-marsh, or coastal habitats	Very large potential for a wide variety of flora and fauna - birds are often an important feature.
Gardens	Can be home to several legally protected species - not to be underestimated
Heathland	Very many notable species and internationally significant plant communities
Hedgerow	Often regarded as important “corridors”, historic and ecological value
Metalliferous sites (old mining spoil, <i>etc.</i> )	Rare and unusual vegetation
Moorland	Variable but associated with several notable species - frequent plant communities of interest or under threat
Old trees	Veteran trees are of great significance, as well as ivy-clad specimens that may have bat roosts - important for birds, lichens, invertebrates
Open fields	Winter birds, foraging birds, brown hare
Rocky habitats (cliffs, scree, caves, old quarries, old walls)	Many significant habitats and species (bats, reptiles, saxicolous plants, lichens, <i>etc.</i> )
Scrub	Birds - nests, feeding sites, shelter, some invertebrates
Water: standing, or flowing, even ephemeral cart tracks	Amphibians, fish, birds, several mammals (otter, water vole), crayfish and a large number of other notable invertebrates
Woods	Birds, bats, veteran trees, many notable invertebrates, dormice, badgers, some vascular plants, fungi, bryophytes, lichens

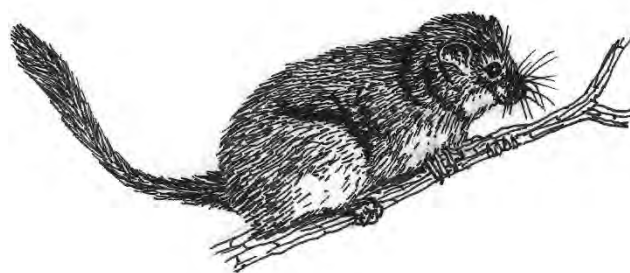
**Also to note:**

Proximity of site to (or downstream of)	Protected areas such as nature reserves, SSSIs/SACs
Archaeological/historical interest	Mounds, banks/lynchets, hollow-ways, ridge-and-furrow, <i>etc.</i>
Noxious/notifiable weeds	Japanese knotweed, ragwort, giant hogweed, <i>etc.</i>

**TABLE 10: WIDESPREAD SPECIES WHICH CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS ON SITE**

These species are legally protected but are often widespread and sometimes common over large parts of Britain. They are protected under national and, in many cases, international legislation. Species strictly protected by the Habitats Regulations/Directive (European Protected Species) are subject to “strict liability” (see Annex III)

Species	Pertinent Remarks
Badger	Very tight legislation
Bats (all species)	Some species common
Dormouse (= hazel dormouse)	Found mostly south and west Britain
Otter	Increasing population
Water vole	Still common in many places – strict protection now
Barn owl	Seems to be increasing again
Bewick's swan	Winter only - shy
Brambling	Winter - irruptive
Fieldfare	Winter
Golden plover	Closed season only (mainly in north and west Britain in summer)
Hen harrier	Widespread in winter but not common
Kingfisher	Common, but cold winters can suppress population for a time
Little ringed plover	Often attracted to man-made/"brownfield" sites with bare ground and shallow water
Merlin	Especially winter
Peregrine	Increasing (also some other birds of prey)
Redwing	Winter
Short-eared owl	Mainly northern - sporadic elsewhere
Whooper swan	Winter only, variable numbers
Great crested newt	Common and widespread over much of lowland Britain and Europe
Adder	Partial legal protection
Common lizard	Partial legal protection (against deliberate killing) - common
Grass snake	Partial legal protection
Slow-worm	Partial legal protection (against deliberate killing) - common
Atlantic stream crayfish	Increasingly scarce because of disease
Lesser silver water-beetle	Frequent in ponds in some areas (e.g. Cheshire, Somerset levels)
Stag beetle	Partial legal protection (against selling/commercial activity)



*Muscardinus avellanarius* common dormouse drawn  
by Leone Betts

**TABLE 11: DESIGNATED HABITAT/WILDLIFE SITE TYPES AND ABBREVIATIONS (PLEASE BE AWARE THERE MAY BE OTHERS)**

<b>AONB</b>	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
<b>ASSI</b>	Area of Special Scientific Interest
<b>cSAC</b>	candidate Special Area of Conservation
<b>CWS</b>	County Wildlife Site
<b>FCS</b>	Favourable Conservation Status
<b>LNR</b>	Local Nature Reserve
<b>MNR</b>	Marine Nature Reserve
<b>NNR</b>	National Nature Reserve
<b>pSAC</b>	possible Special Area of Conservation
<b>Ramsar Site</b>	Site designated under Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International importance (especially as Waterfowl Habitats)
<b>SAC</b>	Special Area of Conservation
<b>SINC</b>	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
<b>SNCI</b>	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
<b>SSSI</b>	Site of Special Scientific Interest
<b>SWS</b>	Special Wildlife Site



*Falco peregrinus* peregrine (far left) and *Milvus milvus* red kite (left) from Victorian lithographs in the author's private collection

## ANNEX III

### NOTES ABOUT PLANNING RULES AND PROTECTED SPECIES

The *Regina v. Cornwall County Council ex parte Jill Hardy* precedent means that Planning Authorities may not accept matters for later submission when they may impact on legally protected species and thus such potential impact should have been investigated, especially EC Directive ones such as bats, great crested newts, dormice and many birds – these are the “European Protected Species” – EPS – see below. English Nature (Natural England) have said formally that this case set the precedent that surveys for protected species should be undertaken prior to determination of a planning application, rather than deferred to Conditions following the granting of planning permission. It has been repeated many times since and is generally accepted as a rule by which planners must abide. It has been reinforced in recent guidelines, including those for Ecological Impact Assessment from the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management ([www.ieem.org.uk/ecia/](http://www.ieem.org.uk/ecia/)) .

Furthermore, Paragraph 99 of ODPM Circular 06/2005 Defra Circular 01/2005 states:

*"It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision. The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning conditions in exceptional circumstances, with the result that the surveys are carried out after planning permission has been granted. However, bearing in mind the delay and cost that may be involved, developers should not be required to undertake surveys for protected species unless there is a reasonable likelihood of the species being present and affected by the development. Where this is the case, the survey should be completed and any necessary measures to protect the species should be in place, through conditions and/or planning obligations, before the permission is granted. In appropriate circumstances the permission may also impose a condition preventing the development from proceeding without the prior acquisition of a licence under the procedure set out [later in the document]."*

#### Biological Diversity “Biodiversity”

There is a considerable body of legislation to protect species, habitats and biodiversity generally in Britain, Europe and world wide.

This Checklist is concerned with the legal protection of species, but the protection of biological diversity (biodiversity) goes further than that. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) (2000) in England and Wales, for example, is a long and complex piece of legislation in five parts - Access, Rights of Way, Nature Conservation and Wildlife Protection, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and Town and Village Greens. It is supplementary to the Wildlife and Countryside Act which it strengthens and updates – and it has already been updated itself by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). For the first time, the CRoW Act introduced a statutory Duty on English Government Departments and the National Assembly of Wales to have regard to biodiversity conservation in general and to maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted. This places Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) within a statutory context and is aimed at enforcing the implementation of the principles of the Rio Biodiversity Convention which was signed as long ago as 1992.

The Duty to list species of concern (see also below) gives some added protection to such taxa, especially when they are in protected areas. However, inclusion in a BAP list does not confer legal protection *per se*: that remains the function of the schedules of the various legal instruments such as those in this Checklist. Indeed, there are many species on the BAP lists that are common, widespread, and not in any obvious need of strong legal protection beyond having a responsible attitude to wildlife and its habitats, and the

consequence of human quotidian actions.

The legal protection for wild fauna and flora species has been strengthened by the CROW Act in making some offences arrestable, with significantly increased search and seizure powers granted to the police. There is now an offence of “reckless disturbance” of a place of rest or shelter of a protected animal or a nest site (or any intentional or reckless disturbance of whales, dolphins and the basking shark). Further, almost all wildlife offences now have heavier fines and prison sentences.

To combat illegal trade, the police and wildlife inspectors have been given the power to enter premises to check species’ sales controls and can require tissue samples to be taken from wildlife species for DNA analysis.

It is useful to examine the definition of biodiversity and some extracts from government guidance on the topic to Local Authorities<sup>22</sup>. In the UK, the Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (Defra) define biodiversity as the variety of life on earth, including all species of plants and animals and the natural systems that support them. Biodiversity, they note, is a core component of sustainable development, underpinning [human] economic development and prosperity, and has an important role to play in developing locally distinctive and sustainable communities.

Defra emphasise that the conservation of biodiversity is vital in our response to climate change and in the delivery of key ecosystem services such as food, flood management, pollination and provision of clean air and water. They point out that Local Authorities have a key role to play in conserving biodiversity, through their role in, *inter alia*, developing and influencing local policies and strategies, and planning and development control.

The legal Duty is for public authorities to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in exercising their functions. The Duty affects all public authorities and, Defra stress, aims to raise the profile and visibility of biodiversity, to clarify existing commitments with regard to biodiversity, and to make it a natural and integral part of policy and decision making.

Defra go on to state that conserving biodiversity includes restoring and enhancing species populations and habitats, as well as protecting them, and remind us that there is a target, which the UK supports, to halt biodiversity loss by 2010. Publicly Available Specification (PAS) 2010 has been published to assist authorities with that<sup>23</sup>.

Thus, it can be seen that considerable, and increasing, weight is attached to biodiversity, even if Defra’s guidance is more inclined to the principle than the explicit.

The Duty (as set out in Section 40 of the NERC Act) states that:

*“Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper*

<sup>22</sup> *Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty* (Defra, May 2007).

<sup>23</sup> *Planning to halt the loss of biodiversity. Biodiversity conservation standards for planning in the United Kingdom – Code of Practice PAS 2010 Publicly Available Specification* (Association of Local Government Ecologists and British Standards Institute, August 2006).

*exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity”.*

This Act applies to all public authorities, including Local Planning Authorities.

As a consequence, Section 74 (2) of the CRow Act 2000 has been updated by Section 41 of the NERC Act requiring the publication of lists of habitats and species that are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving Biodiversity in accordance with the requirements of the United Nations Convention Environmental Programme Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The lists are long and regularly updated, and the Secretary of State for England/Welsh Assembly must take such steps as appear to them to be reasonably practicable to further the conservation of the living organisms and types of habitat included in any such list or promote the taking by others of such steps. Not exactly tough and hard-hitting as legislation goes, perhaps just as well given the scientific questions that can be raised about the inclusion of many species on these lists, but there we are.

#### The EC Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulations by which the Directive is enforced in Britain

As noted earlier in the Checklist, the EC Habitats and Species Directive is enacted by Member States through their own legislation, in England and Wales by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (Scotland is enacted separately). The 2010 Regulations incorporate all the earlier amendments of the 1994 Regulations such as, very briefly:

- Injuring has been added to the list of offences against European Protected Species (EPS), and penalties have been increased.
- The definition of disturbance has been modified to exclude “trivial” disturbance (see Natural England web site for guidance).
- There is a new Regulation requiring surveillance of species of Community interest and arrangements have to be made by Britain to monitor the incidental capture and killing of European Protected Species;
- There is no longer a defence of an action being the incidental result of an otherwise lawful operation that could not have reasonably been avoided. Thus there is “strict liability” in a legal sense. *If you done it, they gotcha* as one of my clients put it.
- Where licences are issued to conduct activities relating to EPS that would otherwise be unlawful, it is now an offence to breach the conditions of any such licence. Licences are now issued to the developer or person changing the use of the building or land, rather than to an expert consultant, although the latter is invariably required to manage the specialist work.
- No EPS or parts or derivatives may now be possessed without a licence.

Author’s further comment The last bullet point has led to the situation that technically you may not even pick up an EPS road kill or, for example, have a bat that your cat has killed without a licence (although you may save/humanely kill an injured animal). Licences can be obtained, but the obvious problem with this, as with other aspects of wildlife law now, is that it is confusing and sends the wrong signals to a somewhat bemused general public.

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Please be aware that the information in this Checklist is provided in good faith but should not be accepted or acted upon without seeking comprehensive professional legal advice.

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