
From: Huw Williams <hdwilliams1@hotmail.co.uk>
Sent: 12 November 2020 13:16
To: Pulley, Caroline
Cc: Catherine Adams
Subject: FW: Updated Cherry Tree Report
Attachments: MPS_Invoice_0046.pdf; MPS_Land_to_rear_of_Cherry_Tree_Way_20201107.pdf

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Caroline,
Updated ecology.

Regards

HDW

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: [Mike](#)
Sent: 07 November 2020 19:19
To: [Huw Williams](#)
Subject: Updated Cherry Tree Report

Hi Huw
Please find the updated report attached for review, I have also attached our invoice for the data search as previously agreed.
Best wishes
Mike

MPS Ecology

Mike Shewring

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INVOICE

INVOICE DATE: 07/11/2020

INVOICE NUMBER: MPS_0046

TO:

Mr & Mrs Adams

FOR: ECOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY WORK 2020

Order Number –

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1	SEWBReC Data Search	£168.00
Total		£168.00

BACS Transfer to

Account no. – 93781481

Sort code – 09 01 35

PAYMENT IS KINDLY REQUESTED WITHIN 30 DAYS

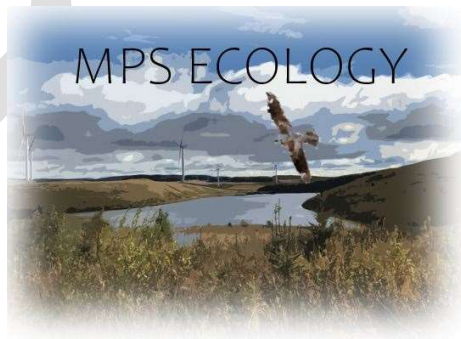
THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS!

Land to Rear of Cherry Tree Way, Trelewis

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal & Bat Survey Report

A report by MPS Ecology

November 2020



Land to Rear of Cherry Tree Way, TRELEWIS

Project:	Land to Rear of Cherry Tree Way
Report:	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) & Bat Survey Report
Date:	Draft – 5 th September 2020 Draft – 7 th November 2020
Issue:	DRAFT
Prepared By:	Kate Davies
Checked By:	Mike Shewring (CEcol, MCIEEM)

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1. Introduction

MPS Ecology were commissioned by Huw Williams (the client) to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) and subsequent bat surveys of a parcel of land located to the east of Cherry Tree Way, Trelewis, Merthyr Tydfil County Borough. The site is centred at approximate grid reference ST 10428 97538 (Figure 1). The site is immediately bordered by a stone wall and footpath to the south, single track road to the east and further residential dwellings to the west with a remnant boundary hedge bank and scattered trees. The Ystrad Mynach to Cwm Bargoed railway corridor is located approximately 35 m to the east of the site. It is our understanding that the site is proposed for a bungalow.



Figure 1 Site Location (Google Maps, 2020)

Land to Rear of Cherry Tree Way, TRELEWIS

2. Methodology

In order to establish the relevant baseline ecological conditions onsite, and in the adjoining habitats, a combination of desk-based consultation and ecological site survey were undertaken in May 2020 by a suitably experienced ecologist.

2.1 Desk Study

A review of the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) database was carried out in July 2020. This was used to search for statutory sites located within the site's locality and to assess the potential for any impacts that the proposed development might have on such designations and any protected species. A data request was also submitted to the South East Wales Biological Records Centre (SEWBRc) in October 2020 to inform this updated appraisal (LERC Reference: 0201-414). The data request included records of non-statutory designated sites and protected and priority species records from within 1 km of the centre of the site.

The following designated sites were included in the data search:

- RAMSAR
- Special Marine Conservation Areas
- Special Areas of Conservation concern (SACs)
- Special Protected Areas (SPAs)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
- National Nature Reserves (NNR)
- Sites Important to Nature Conservation (SINC)

2.2 Field Survey

The site walkover survey was undertaken on 27th May 2020, in accordance with The Handbook for Phase I Habitat Survey (JNCC, 2010) and guidelines on Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (IEEM 2012). Field survey work was completed by Kate Davies¹.

Habitats within the site and (where possible) immediately adjacent were classified, mapped and described in terms of their structure and broad floristic composition. Where they were encountered, invasive non-native plant species listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended in 2010) were recorded.

¹ NRW bat survey license no: S087312/1

The habitats within the site were assessed for their potential to support legally protected or otherwise notable flora and fauna. Where species are not specifically mentioned, this indicates that no habitat of potential value for these species was identified during the survey.

The survey also incorporated a subjective, ground-based assessment of the potential of the garage due to be removed and larger boundary trees to support roosting bats. This assessment was aided by the use of close-focus binoculars and a high powered torch (1 million candlepower) where required to check for potential roost features. Where buildings and/or trees were assessed for bat potential, each was categorised according to the following criteria (Bat Conservation Trust 2016):

- Known or confirmed roost;
- High – A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a regular basis;
- Moderate – A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats but are unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status;
- Low – Trees of sufficient size and age to support potential roost features (PRFs) but with none seen the ground or features seen with only very limited roosting potential. Or, a structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically;
- Negligible – Trees or structures with negligible habitat features, unlikely to be used by roosting bats.

Where possible, habitats were cross-referenced to any relevant priority habitats such as those described within the Environment Wales Act (2016) or local habitats adopted by the local Biodiversity Action Plan.

Additionally, any species listed as a pernicious weed under Schedule 9, Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) – for example Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica* and Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* - were also noted and mapped during the field survey.

Bat Surveys

During the external assessment of the garage, the structure was identified to provide low potential to support bat roosting opportunities. As such further survey effort was recommended. An internal inspection was carried out on the 30th June, following which a static bat detector (Anabat Express) was installed within the building on continuous record for five nights.

Land to Rear of Cherry Tree Way, TRELEWIS

During the ground level tree assessment a cluster of ash trees along the western boundary (TN 1) was identified to support moderate potential roosting opportunities for bats. Further emergence surveys were carried out on the 20th August and 3rd September. Emergence surveys started approximately 15 mins prior sunset and finished at 90 mins after sunset. All surveys were carried out in suitable weather conditions followed BCT (2016) best practice guidance as far as practicable.

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3. Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 Designated Sites

Statutory

No internationally or nationally designated sites were located within the site boundary or 1 km search buffer.

Non- Statutory

A total of eight Sites Important to Nature Conservation (SINCs) were returned within the data search. Further details of these can be found in Table 1.

Table 1 Non-Statutory designated sites within 1km of application site

Designated Site Name	Distance from site (m)	Site description
Afon Bargod Taf	240	Not available
Lower Cwm Bargod	320	Not available
Trelewis Wood	428	Not available
Coed Cefn-fforest & Cwm Cothi	439	Not available
Gelligaer Common	477	Not available
Nant Caeach	531	Not available
Berthlwyd	564	Not available
Nant Caeach, North of Llancaiach	838	The Nant Caeach stream flows in a gently sloping, wooded valley, along a natural, stony, meandering channel. It is bordered by ancient, semi-natural broad-leaved woodland, with a mainly grassy ground flora, and is grazed by cattle. The dominant tree species include Sessile oak and Beech, with Rowan and Downy birch, and occasional Holly, Hazel and Hawthorn. The ground flora includes a number of semi-natural

Land to Rear of Cherry Tree Way, TRELEWIS

		woodland indicator species and patches of Bracken. The northern part of the SINC is a field of damp, semi-improved marshy grassland and scrub, which includes Tussock sedge and several mature trees.
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3.1.2 Protected and Priority Species

A total of 694 species records were returned from the data search, these consisted of 270 priority species records, 136 records of conservation concern species and 247 locally important species. In addition, 41 records of invasive non-native species were also returned.

Due to the volume of records returned, a summary of the most recent records (i.e. within the last ten years) has been provided in Appendix A. Species considered relevant to the habitat present on site have been considered further within Section 3.2.2.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Habitats

Habitat descriptions are provided below along with a habitat map (Figure 6). The site broadly consists of recently cleared bare ground, with some areas of regenerating vegetation consisting of tall ruderals and semi-improved grasslands. The southern boundary of the site supports a stone wall, with the western boundary backing onto further residential gardens with a number of standard trees along a remnant boundary hedge bank. The site also supports a garage.

Buildings

The site supports a garage constructed from rendered block with box metal sheeting roofing. Adjacent to the development site boundary fencing is a further garage and the eastern extent of a neighbouring properties shed.

Bare Ground

The majority of the site supports bare ground due to the recently cleared nature of the site. Some areas of the site have regenerating vegetation, however it was generally less than 50% cover and as such classified as bare ground. Regenerating species include common grasses such as Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, common bent *Agrostis capillaris* and perennial rye grass *Lolium perenne*, as well as occasional meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, broadleaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Greater plantain *Plantago major* and dandelion *Taraxacum officinalis*. This area also supports a mound of cleared material, which has become dominated by cleavers *Galium aparine* (TN 5).

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Figure 2 Bare ground in center of site looking towards mound of material dominated by cleavers



Figure 3 Bare ground at northern extent of site, hedge bank along western boundary and tree stump

Poor Semi-Improved grassland

Areas of regenerating grassland are dominated by Yorkshire fog, common bent and perennial rye grass with frequent meadow buttercup and broadleaved dock. The site also supports a number of small herbs including ribwort plantain, common mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*, forget-me-not *Myosotis scorpioides*, common vetch *vicia sativa*, dandelion, Willowherb *Epilobium* sp., thistle *Cirsium* sp. as well as lesser trefoil *Trifolium dubium* and common groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*.



Figure 4 Photo looking towards southwestern corner of site supporting stumps and brash/log pile in corner, stone wall and water butts to south

Tall Ruderal

The western extent of the site supports tall ruderal vegetation, which is dominated by common nettle *Urtica dioica*, broad leaved dock and bramble *Rubus fruticosus*.

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Scattered Trees

Scattered trees were present along the western boundary hedge bank (Figure 5). These included a cluster of three ash *Fraxinus excelsior* trees to the northern extent of the boundary (TN 1), as well as species such as elder *Sambucus nigra*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and hazel *corylus avellana*.



Figure 5 Scattered trees present along boundary hedge bank, with bordering tall ruderal vegetation. Photo looking north towards garage to be removed.

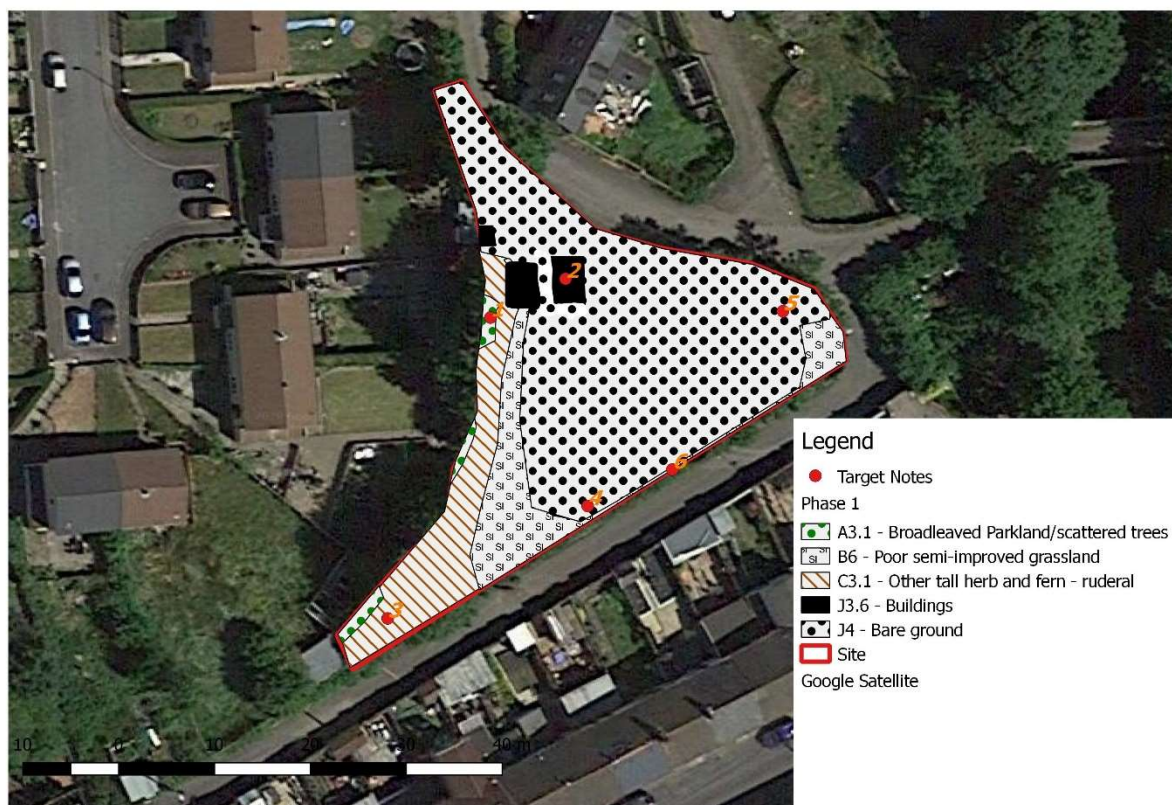


Figure 6 Phase 1 habitat map

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3.2.2 Species

Bats

Records from at least six species of bats were returned from the desk study including *Myotis* sp., noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*. No recent records of bat roosts are present within 500 m of the site, with the exception of one record of soprano pipistrelle, which appears to be a record from a released individual, which had been in care.

No direct evidence of bats was identified during the survey; however, the site supports habitats that provide potential roost sites.

Preliminary roost assessment – Garage

During the preliminary roost assessment, the garage within the site, which is due to be demolished (TN 2) was identified as providing low potential to support roosting bats. The garage is constructed from rendered block with box metal sheeting roofing. Suitable access points to the garage were present along the top of the wooden double doors (Figure 5).

Internal inspection was not possible during the phase 1 survey visit; however, a follow up internal inspection was carried out on the 30th June 2020. The garage supported internal timber beams with crevices suitable to support roosting bats (Figure 6). All areas of the garage were accessible during this visit; no direct evidence of bats was identified. Following the internal inspection a static bat detector (Anabat Express) was installed within the building on continuous record for five nights. Analysis of results was undertaken using AnalookW; no bat calls were recorded.

It is our understanding that the smaller garage that is present adjacent to the development site fencing will be retained.



Figure 2 Garage building with potential access point above door



Figure 3 Gap between ceiling and wall

Preliminary roost assessment – Trees

The preliminary roost assessment identified the cluster of ash trees along the western boundary (TN 1) to support moderate potential roosting opportunities for bats. This assessment was primarily due to the mature ivy covering of the tree (Figures 7 & 8), which provides some limited roosting opportunities in itself and may conceal further potential roost features. However, evidence of notable potential roost features was not identified from ground level.

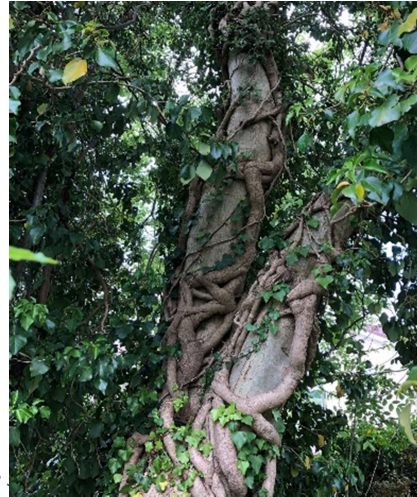
The remaining trees along the hedge bank were found to support negligible potential to support roosting bats.

Tree Emergence Survey Results

Emergence surveys were carried out on the tree on the 20th August 2020 and 3rd September 2020. No bats were recorded emerging from the tree on either occasion. Low levels of bat activity were recorded from soprano and common pipistrelle, with low numbers of individuals commuting over the site. Upon completion of the second emergence survey, a small number of soprano pipistrelle bats were observed foraging along the tree lined railway line to the east of the site. A small flock of jackdaw *Corvus monedula* were also observed roosting in the tree.



Figure



Figure

g ash

Reptiles

Three records of slow worm *Anguis fragilis* and two records of common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* were identified during the desk study from within 1 km of the site. The nearest record was from within 84 m; however, this was a four digit grid reference so does not provide a fine scale location of the record. The remaining records were in excess of 400 m from the site.

The site supports some small extents of suitable habitat for reptiles in the form of the boundary hedge bank and brash/log and rubble piles (TN3, 4 & 5 and Figures 9 & 10) that offer suitable resting places, as well as small extents of foraging and basking habitat.



Figure 6 Log/brash piles and stumps in south western corner of site (TN 3)



Figure 7 Rubble piles along southern boundary (TN 4)

Nesting Birds

Multiple records of bird species were returned during the desk study search, species that may utilise the site for nesting include blue tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, great tit *Parus major*, blackbird *Turdus merula*, song thrush *Turdus philomelos*, dunnock *Prunella modularis* and house sparrow *Passer domesticus*.

Suitable nesting habitat is present within the site, although this is restricted in extent due to the recently cleared nature of much of the site. Suitable nesting habitat is present within the western boundary, the log piles and stone wall along the southern boundary may also provide suitable nesting sites. No direct evidence of nesting birds was identified during the survey; however species such as wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*, blue tit and great tit were observed using the site for foraging.

Badger

Three records of badger were returned from within 1 km of the site during the desk study.

The site supports some limited suitable habitat to support setts along the western boundary, however no evidence was identified during the survey. The site may also support limited foraging and commuting habitat.

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Invertebrates

Multiple records of invertebrates were returned from the desk study search, five of which are listed under Section 7 of the Environment Act Wales 2016. These include small heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*, dingy skipper *Erynnis tages*, grayling *Hipparchia semele*, small-bordered fritillary *Boloria selene* and wall brown *Lasiommata megera*.

The dominance of the relatively species-poor habitat gives the site a low habitat diversity to support diverse invertebrate communities. No notable invertebrates were recorded during the walkover survey.

4. Legislation and Planning Guidance

The Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulation 2010

Annex IV of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora all bat species are listed as of Community Interest, in need of strict protection. In England and Wales, the EC Habitats Directive was transposed into law in 1994 and, following recent amendments is set out in the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulation 2010. This legislation gives bats, their breeding sites and resting places a high level of protection making it an offence (subject to certain specific exceptions) to deliberately capture or kill/injure a bat, to damage or destroy a place used for shelter or protection or to deliberately disturb a bat in such a place.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA)

The WCA is also relevant to the current development proposal due to the presence of potentially suitable nesting bird and reptile habitat.

Relevant aspects of this legislation are:

- All wild birds are protected against killing or injury and their nests against damage or destruction whilst they are being built or contain eggs/dependent young; and
- Common reptiles are protected against killing or injury.

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Environment (Wales) Act introduces a new biodiversity duty which applies to local authorities during the planning process and thus is of relevance to the current proposals. This duty replaces the biodiversity duty in the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. The Environment Act enhances the current NERC Act duty to require all public authorities, when carrying out their functions in Wales, to seek to “maintain and enhance biodiversity” where it is within the proper exercise of their functions. In doing so, public authorities must also seek to “promote the resilience of ecosystems”.

Planning Policy Wales (PPW)

This report is prepared with reference to Planning Policy Wales (PPW) 9 (Nov 2016). This document sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government with Chapter 5 dealing with Conserving and Improving Natural Heritage and Coast. The advice contained within PPW is

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supplemented for some subjects by Technical Advice Notes (TAN's), with TAN 5 addressing Nature Conservation.

TAN 5 identifies a number of key principles, which the town and country planning system in Wales should incorporate. Those principles relevant to the current application are:

- Work to achieve nature conservation objectives through a partnership between local planning authorities, Natural Resources Wales (NRW), voluntary organisations, developers, landowners and other key stakeholders;
- Integrate nature conservation into all planning decisions looking for development to deliver social, economic and environmental objectives together over time;
- Ensure that the UK's international obligations for site, species and habitat protection are fully met in all planning decisions;
- Look for development to provide a net benefit for biodiversity conservation with no significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally; and
- Promoting approaches to development which create new opportunities to enhance biodiversity, prevent biodiversity losses, or compensate for losses where damage is unavoidable.

5. Discussion, Evaluation and Recommendations

5.1 Designated Sites

Due to the geographic separation of the site to the non-statutory designated sites identified during the desk study and the small/localised scale of the development, no direct or indirect impacts are predicted.

5.2 Protected and Priority Species

Bats

Bats are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 the protection afforded under these acts makes it an offence to kill, injure, capture/take bats, disturb or harass bats, damage or destruct their roosts or to obstruct access to a breeding or resting place.

No evidence of bat use within the building was identified during the inspection survey or through analysis of the detector data, which was installed for five nights within the garage. The ash trees along the western boundary were found to support moderate value roosting potential. However, no evidence of use was identified during the emergence surveys. Bat activity was also found to be low within the site and restricted to individual commuting passes by common and soprano pipistrelle. Increased levels of bat activity were associated with the tree lined railway corridor to the east of the site.

Reptiles

The widespread reptile species of the UK: common lizard, slow worm, grass snake and adder are protected under the WCA which protects them against killing and injury.

The site supports limited areas of habitat that may provide resting places for widespread reptile species. In order to protect any reptile species that may use the area precautionary working methods are recommended. The development area should be kept largely clear of vegetation in order to make it unattractive to reptiles. Where the area supports vegetation, it is recommended that vegetation is cut to 15 cm at least 48 hours prior to works, this cut should be directional from east to west to encourage any reptiles to use the retained western boundary and adjacent gardens, which appear to support more suitable habitat. It is also recommended that the brash/log and rubble piles are dismantled by hand prior to the commencement of works, should any reptiles be discovered they should be allowed to vacate the area and encouraged towards the western

boundary or moved out of the works area by hand to this area. This dismantling by hand will also help to protect any hedgehogs that may also be using the area.

Nesting Birds

Nesting birds are protected under the WCA which makes it illegal to intentionally kill, injure or take a wild bird and take damage or destroy its nest or egg. In addition, some bird species are listed under Schedule 1 of the WCA which also makes it an offence to disturb them whilst they are building a nest, nesting or in or near a nest that contains their young as well as disturb their young. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 also places a duty upon all competent authorities to provide and protect habitat for wild birds and as such any planning submission will be assessed in this context.

The site supports areas with the potential to support breeding birds such as the western boundary. Any works that may impact potential nesting habitat should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season (March – August inclusive). If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of any vegetation and brash/log piles to be removed should be undertaken immediately prior to the commencement of works. All active nests should be protected from any potential impacts until the young have fledged.

Badger

Badgers are afforded protection under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 which makes it an offence to intentionally capture, kill or injure a badger, damage, destroy or block access to their setts and disturb badgers within their setts.

No badger setts were identified during the walkover survey. In order to protect badger and other terrestrial mammals that may use the site (i.e. hedgehogs) any trenches dug should either be covered at night or have a rough sawn plank placed in them to act as a ramp for any wildlife which enter the trench. Any open pipework with an outside diameter of greater than 120 mm should also be covered at the end of each working day to prevent animals entering/becoming trapped.

Invertebrates

The dominance of the relatively species-poor habitat gives the site a low habitat diversity. As such the development site was assessed to have a low potential to support diverse invertebrate communities. No notable invertebrates were recorded during the walkover survey.

Habitats

It is our understanding that the ash tree along the western boundary will be removed in the future due to health and safety concerns. Four replacement standard trees will be provided as

Land to Rear of Cherry Tree Way, TRELEWIS

compensation within the landscaping of the scheme. These should be native species and of local or at least Welsh provenance.

5.3 Enhancements

It is recommended that provisions for roosting bats and nesting birds are incorporated into the development in order to enhance the ecological value of the development. These could take the form of Habibat Bat Box (or similar) built into the southerly aspect of the property. These boxes are best located at between 5 – 6 meters. In addition, one 1B Schwegler nest box (or similar) should be provided on a suitable tree within the site.

It is also possible to provide enhancements for hedgehogs by making small holes (13 x 13 cm) within any boundary fencing. This allows foraging hedgehogs to be able to pass freely throughout a site.

Native tree and shrub species of local or at least Welsh provenance and species of known benefit to wildlife in any soft landscaping scheme associated with the development should be adopted, together with use of diverse seed mixes/meadow mixes for lawns/ gardens to enhance the habitat for local birds and invertebrates². This will improve ecological connectivity across the site and with other nearby habitats. An area of meadow planting is proposed in the south western corner of the site. This area should be managed appropriately i.e. through reduced cutting (i.e. late July/August & again in Autumn) and the removal of cuttings to reduce the soil fertility.

5.4 Lighting Considerations

External lighting in the vicinity of bat roosts can cause disturbance, roost abandonment or reduce the likelihood of bats inhabiting new roosting provisions. It is therefore recommended that any external lighting is kept to a minimum and not facing any new roosting provisions or retained and/or adjacent vegetation and trees. Lighting should be positioned within 3 m of the ground and fitted with hoods to direct light below the horizontal plane of potential bat emergence points. Lights should also have Passive Infra Red (PIR) triggers to minimise illumination.

No details of any proposed lighting has been received, should lighting be required we recommend adopting the above recommendations.

5.5 Monitoring

In order to monitor compliance with any biodiversity related planning conditions that may be attached to the planning consent in response to the recommendations made in this report, a post

² Example seed mix and supplier <https://britishwildflowermeadowseeds.co.uk/products/welsh-meadow-seed-mix>

completion site visit should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist. The adherence to conditions will be assessed and the adoption of these measures will be confirmed to the local planning authority through the submission of an email or technical note.

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6. Conclusions

This preliminary ecological appraisal recorded the habitats present within the site and assessed their potential to support protected and priority species. The appraisal also included phase 2 surveys with regard to bats within the boundary trees and garage, which is due to be removed to facilitate the bungalow. No evidence of bat use within the garage or trees was identified during the follow up phase 2 surveys.

Avoidance and precautionary working methods should be adopted in order to protect nesting birds and reptiles that may use the site.

In order to compensate for the loss of the ash trees along the western boundary, the provision of four standard, native trees of local provenance has been recommended.

In addition, a scheme of ecological enhancements (in the form of roosting provisions for bats and birds, landscaping to benefit birds and invertebrates and hedgehog gaps) has been recommended in order to enhance the biodiversity value of the area.

A. Appendix A

Table 2 Summary of records received from desk study search

Scientific Name	English Name	Latest Year	Total Records
<i>Bombus bohemicus</i>	Gypsy (Bohemian) Cuckoo Bee	2020	1
<i>Bombus hortorum</i>	Small Garden Bumblebee	2016	1
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Large Red Tailed Bumblebee	2020	3
<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	White-Tailed Bumblebee	2020	6
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee	2020	12
<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Early Bumblebee	2016	2
<i>Bombus sylvestris</i>	Forest Cuckoo Bee	2017	1
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-Tailed Bumblebee	2020	14
<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll	2015	21
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	2011	6
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	2020	42
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Reed Warbler	2015	38
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	2015	43
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit	2020	139
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	2020	7
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	2020	44
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal	2015	24
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Wigeon	2010	3
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	2020	361
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	2010	8
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	2020	12
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	2020	13
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	2020	56
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	2019	132
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	2020	82
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	2020	169
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	2010	1
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	2020	157
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Treecreeper	2020	63
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch	2020	42
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	2011	15
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Dipper	2020	146
<i>Cinclus cinclus subsp. gularis</i>	British Dipper	2013	3
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch	2017	2

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<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	2020	13
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Raven	2020	77
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	2020	37
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	2020	272
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	2020	11
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	2020	70
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	2020	107
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	2014	4
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	2010	2
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	2020	49
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	2019	10
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	2015	4
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	2015	34
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher	2015	6
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	2020	6
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot	2020	26
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	2020	121
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	2020	20
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	74
<i>Larus fuscus subsp. intermedius</i>	Black-Backed Gull	2015	2
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	2015	5
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler	2015	4
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Common Crossbill	2015	7
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander	2020	51
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	2020	37
<i>Motacilla</i>		2011	2
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied Wagtail	2020	106
<i>Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii</i>	Pied Wagtail	2012	3
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	2020	167
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	2020	20
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew	2015	6
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Wheatear	2012	2
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	2018	2
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	2020	273
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	2020	83
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal Tit	2020	92
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant	2020	99
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart	2020	26
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	2020	153
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	2020	14
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	2020	100

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<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	2020	177
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	2020	133
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	2020	118
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	2015	8
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	2020	123
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	2020	39
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	2013	3
<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Stonechat	2020	11
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	2018	3
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch	2020	173
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Siskin	2020	40
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	2020	19
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	2020	47
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	2020	127
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	2020	30
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	2020	5
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	2013	1
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	2020	230
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	2020	28
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	2020	359
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	2020	218
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	2014	2
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	2020	103
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	2020	27
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	2010	7
<i>Boloria selene</i>	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	2017	5
<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	Green Hairstreak	2020	1
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue	2020	2
<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath	2020	1
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	2020	5
<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	2014	2
<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Dingy Skipper	2020	7
<i>Favonius quercus</i>	Purple Hairstreak	2020	1
<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	Grayling	2015	2
<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar	2015	1
<i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i>	Minnow	2015	1
<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	2020	2
<i>Hygrocybe acutoconica</i> var. <i>acutoconica</i>	Persistent Waxcap	2020	1
<i>Chiroptera</i>	Unknown Bat	2020	14

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<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	2018	6
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Otter	2020	15
<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger	2017	6
<i>Myotis</i>	Myotis Bat Species	2012	1
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Daubenton's Bat	2012	2
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	2016	3
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	2014	9
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> agg.	Pipistrelle agg.	2010	2
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	2019	7
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	2014	4
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Grey Squirrel	2020	26
<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker	2020	2
<i>Ashfordia granulata</i>	Silky Snail	2020	2
<i>Bruchus atomarius</i>		2020	1
<i>Clytus arietis</i>	Wasp Beetle	2020	1
<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Golden-ringed Dragonfly	2015	1
<i>Cryptocephalus aureolus</i>		2020	2
<i>Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis</i>		2015	1
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common Blue Damselfly	2020	15
<i>Grammotera ruficornis</i>		2020	3
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird	2020	13
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed Damselfly	2020	3
<i>Leptura quadrifasciata</i>		2020	2
<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Broad-bodied Chaser	2015	2
<i>Magdalis cerasi</i>		2020	1
<i>Ocypus fuscatus</i>		2020	1
<i>Physella acuta</i>		2020	1
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	Jenkins' Spire Snail	2020	1
<i>Psylliodes cuprea</i>		2020	1
<i>Pyrochroa coccinea</i>	Black-headed Cardinal Beetle	2020	1
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly	2020	17
<i>Rhagium mordax</i>		2013	1
<i>Rutpela maculata</i>		2020	4
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	2017	3
<i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Bugle	2020	1
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> agg.	Lady's-Mantle agg.	2015	2

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<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	2020	15
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-Leaved Sandwort	2020	1
<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	Silver-moss	2017	1
<i>Carex caryophyllea</i>	Spring-sedge	2020	4
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	2020	1
<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge	2020	2
<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater Tussock-sedge	2015	3
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	Pill Sedge	2020	2
<i>Carex riparia</i>	Greater Pond-sedge	2020	3
<i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>oedocarpa</i>	Common Yellow-sedge	2017	1
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	2020	11
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	2019	1
<i>Ctenidium molluscum</i>	Chalk Comb-moss	2020	1
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted-orchid	2020	2
<i>Dicranum majus</i>	Greater Fork-moss	2017	1
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	2015	1
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	2020	1
<i>Erigeron acris</i>	Blue Fleabane	2012	1
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cottongrass	2020	1
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	2017	1
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	2012	12
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	2020	2
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	2020	1
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	2020	11
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	2017	1
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	Common Feather-moss	2020	5
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	2020	2
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan Honeysuckle	2017	1
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Heath Wood-rush	2020	1
<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood-rush	2020	3
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	Great Wood-rush	2020	1
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	2020	5
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping-Jenny	2020	1
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife	2020	3
<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	Welsh Poppy	2020	1
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	2020	6
<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>	Tall Melilot	2015	1
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	2020	5

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<i>Mentha arvensis</i> x <i>aquatica</i> = <i>M. x verticillata</i>	Whorled Mint	2015	1
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Monkeyflower	2020	1
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Three-nerved Sandwort	2020	3
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> subsp. <i>pseudonarcissus</i>	Daffodil	2017	1
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel	2020	1
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	2015	1
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow	2020	2
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Bird's-foot	2019	1
<i>Orthotrichum pulchellum</i>	Elegant Bristle-moss	2019	1
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel	2020	7
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	2020	3
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	2020	1
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	Hard Shield-fern	2015	2
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curled Pondweed	2018	1
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	2019	5
<i>Ptilidium ciliare</i>	Ciliated Fringewort	2020	1
<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	Round-leaved Crowfoot	2020	2
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld	2015	2
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow-rattle	2019	1
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	2020	5
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort	2018	2
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	2020	1
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	2020	1
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	2019	1
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious	2020	5
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	2020	1
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	2020	1
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western Gorse	2017	3
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	2020	2
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain	2020	1
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell	2020	3
<i>Viola palustris</i>	Marsh Violet	2020	5
<i>Zygodon conoideus</i>	Lesser Yoke-moss	2020	1
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm	2015	17

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<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	2016	17
<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	Palmate Newt	2020	7
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	2019	21
<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common Lizard	2019	5

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