

To: Case Officer
Company: Uttlesford District Council
cc: Applicant Team

From: [REDACTED]
SLR Consulting Limited
Date: 15 April 2024
Project No. 425.065369.00001.0001

Addendum Ecological Response

Introduction

SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) has been appointed to provide information to Uttlesford District Council (UDC) in order to resolve a holding objection raised by Essex Place Services (EPS) under application ref. UTT/23/2496/FUL.

The development description is:

'Erection of 28 residential dwellings (comprising 14 affordable and 11 private market homes together with 3 self-build plots) and local affordable employment unit/flexible community space; provision of public open space and associated local amenity facilities (activating Local Green Space allocation); together with integrated landscaping and car parking (to include additional community parking facility). Land West of High Street, Stebbing.'

Previously, ecology survey work and reports had been prepared by several ecological consultants (Hybrid Ecology Ltd¹, MKA Ecology² and TMA Ecology³). This addendum adds additional information where needed.

EPS provided its comments by email to UDC on 21 December 2023. A meeting was held via Teams between representatives of UDC, SLR and Magenta Planning on 7 March 2024 at 2pm. The comments raised, and actions agreed in the meeting, related to the following core aspects:

- Great Crested Newts – register the site under Natural England GCN district licensing scheme;
- Bats – updated ground level tree assessment (GLTA) of all trees proposed for removal under scheme, using the latest best practice guidelines (Collins, 2023);
- Reptiles – updated within the Addendum Report (referenced below);
- Priority Habitats – inclusion of a statement within the Addendum report taking onto account priority habitats;
- Non-statutory Designated Sites – data search and assessment of impacts; and,
- Addendum Ecological Response – which will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

This Technical Note presents the outcome of the above actions, grouped by subject.

¹ Preliminary Ecological Appraisal: Land adjacent to Stebbing, Essex, Hybrid Ecology, September 2021

² Land at Stebbing, Essex – Reptile Survey, MKA Ecology, November 2022

³ Update Ecological Site Walkover, The Downs, Stebbing, TMA Ecology, August 2023



Great Crested Newts

The site has applied for registration under the Natural England great crested newt district licensing scheme, with receipt acknowledged by Natural England on 12 March 2024. A copy of the response is included at [Appendix A](#).

Bats

On the 20 February 2024, Ruth Holland BSc (Hons) ACIEEM who holds a Natural England Class 2 survey Licence (ref2018-33409-CLS-CLS) completed a Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA).

The GLTA seeks to identify Potential Roost Features (PRF) following best practice guidance⁴ on trees that are scheduled to be removed or located within close proximity to the development. Trees were recorded and identified based on the tree constraints plan⁵ submitted as part of the planning application.

The trees along the drive-way to Stebbing Park, between the two sites, were not surveyed as they are not affected by the application. The plantation woodland at the western boundary of the northern parcel (Plan TR02.1-A) was not surveyed as no impacts are anticipated from the development.

In addition, item G53 was assessed as being scrub, rather than trees. All other trees, including those identified by Place Services at Essex County Council were surveyed and assessed.

Of the 23 trees assessed, *eight were recorded as PRF-I* meaning they have the potential to support individual or low numbers of roosting bats. [Table 1](#) summarises these trees.

No trees were recorded as PRF-M, meaning there are no trees which would be suitable for multiple bats or may be used by a maternity colony. The full results of the survey, and photographs, are included at [Appendix B](#).

Table 1: Trees Affected by Works with Potential Roost Features

Tree ID and Species	Potential Roost Feature	Impact from development
T19 – Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Weld	Proximity, but negligible risk of disturbance
G57 Tree 1 – Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Shallow open grooves in main stem, covered with thin common ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	Removal
G57 Tree 2 – Oak	Large tear-out on main stem with split	Removal
G57 Tree 4 - Oak	Bark lifted on flush cut	Removal
G57 Tree 6 - Oak	Large tear-out on main stem with split	Removal
G57 Tree 9 - Oak	Tear-out	Removal
G57 Tree 12 - Oak	Tear-out on main stem	Removal
T28 – Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	Common ivy clad on all stems	Proximity, but negligible risk of disturbance

⁴ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

⁵ TR02.1-A – Tree Constraints Plan & TR02.2-A



Following current best practice guidelines trees rated PRF-I do not require further surveys but will be felled following a precautionary method of working (PMW). The PMW may include following activities:

- Endoscope inspection of PRF;
- Section felling of the trees;
- All works will be supervised by a bat licenced ecologist who is authorised to use endoscopes.
- Before works commence the supervising ecologist will provide a short toolbox talk to the arborists;
- Should a feature that from aerial inspection is deemed suitable to support a maternity roost (PRF-M) works on that tree will stop until further surveys can be undertaken.
- Should a bat roost be discovered during the survey work that tree will be retained until further surveys can be undertaken and a mitigation licence acquired.

The Applicant confirms that any external lighting that may be provided as part of the scheme will be bat friendly in accordance with the ILP 2023 Guidance Note GN08/23. The Applicant agrees that this can be secured through a suitably worded planning condition.

Reptiles

The site was recorded as having habitats with the potential to support a reptile population and a reptile presence / likely absence survey was recommended which was completed in 2022. A new data search has been carried out; the results from Essex Field Club are included at Appendix C.

This identified a likely low population of grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*) and slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*) onsite and mitigation, including a reptile translocation, was recommended.

This will be completed with reptiles moved to other areas on-site but outside the development footprint as identified through previous reports on the site.

Reptiles need areas for refuge, basking and foraging. A hibernacula will be created in the receptor area to move the reptiles into identified locations by a suitably qualified ecologist. The hibernacula should be suitably distant from the works and/or demarcated to protect it.

Priority Habitats

Data from the Department of Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) online Magic Maps portal has been reviewed as part of this assessment. The site is adjacent to Priority Habitat Lowland Deciduous Woodland in three places to the west and south, as well as thirty-six parcels of the same habitat recorded within 2km in all directions, the nearest of which is approximately 315m to the north.

The adjacent woodlands will be unaffected by the works, with root protection areas established in the tree constraints plans. The other parcels of Lowland Deciduous Woodland will be unaffected by works as they are not connected by similar habitat.

Non-statutory Designated Site Data Search

There are nine Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within 2km of the site, see Table 2 below for details. The data from Essex Field Club is included at Appendix C.

There are no non-statutory sites located within the site. The closest is 'Stebbing – The Downs Special Roadside Verge LWS' located approximately 60m away.



However, it is located on a separate road to the site and is unlikely to be impacted either directly or indirectly, such as the passage of site vehicles.

This is similar for 'Stebbing - Bran End Special Roadside Verge LWS' which is on the same road site traffic will use, is approximately 300m away and is unlikely to be impacted.

Table 2: Non-statutory Designated Sites within 2km of Site

Name	Citation	Approx. distance
Stebbing – The Downs Special Roadside Verge LWS	The flora of this section of road verge includes lesser calamint (<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i>), a plant listed within the Essex Red Data List and a Nationally Scarce plant with important populations in north Essex.	60m to the east
Stebbing - Bran End Special Roadside Verge LWS	This section of road verge supports a large stand of the Nationally Scarce (and Essex Red Data Listed) lesser calamint. The majority of the verge lies within Essex County Council Protected roadside Verge UTT51.	300m to the north
Hick's Plantation LWS	<p>This wet woodland comprises streamside alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), a willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>) plantation and wet, marshy grassland. The ground vegetation represents a scarce Essex habitat, being unimproved and poorly drained. Under the willow wood, great willowherb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>), lesser pond-sedge (<i>Carex acutiformis</i>), pendulous sedge (<i>C. pendula</i>) and marsh marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>) occur, although increasingly sparingly as a dense, scrubby understorey exerts an increasing influence over the ground layer.</p> <p>To the south is a marshy grassland which includes small stands of reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) adjacent to the stream. The tussocky sward is typified by cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), false oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) and Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>) also includes much angelica (<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>), pendulous sedge, soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), water mint (<i>Mentha aquatica</i>) and lesser pond-sedge.</p>	370m to the north-west
Bran End LWS	<p>This site comprises a unique mosaic of wet woodland, swamp and damp grassland through to dry acid grassland. The northern woodland arm comprises streamside alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) wood in a shallow valley, a small willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>) plantation and scrubby woodland surrounding a stand of common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>). The fen-like vegetation under the alder consists of lesser pond-sedge (<i>Carex acutiformis</i>), angelica, meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>) and common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>). This is flanked on the drier ground to either side by bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) and elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>). A small stand of woodland along the eastern stream comprises small-leaved lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>), crab apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>), willows and elder.</p> <p>The grasslands range from dry sandy ground sloping down to marsh/fen communities adjacent to</p>	500m to the north



Name	Citation	Approx. distance
	<p>a small stream that runs through the middle of the site. The varied ground conditions give rise to a correspondingly varied flora, from sweet vernal grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), lady's bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>), creeping bent-grass (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>), red fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>) and mouse-ear hawkweed (<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>) on drier ground, to lady's smock (<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>), pond-sedges (<i>Carex spp.</i>), marsh thistle (<i>Cirsium palustre</i>), meadowsweet, angelica, reed canary-grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>) and devil's-bit scabious (<i>Succisa pratensis</i>) in damper areas.</p>	
Bran End Wood LWS	<p>This wood is one of the few significant stands of alder wood in the district. goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) is also frequent, with lesser quantities of blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>). The ground cover is a rich fen-like flora of marsh marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>), angelica, greater pond-sedge (<i>C. riparia</i>), pendulous sedge, marsh thistle (<i>Cirsium palustre</i>), marsh horsetail (<i>Equisetum palustre</i>), yellow flag iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>) and nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>).</p>	660m to the north-west
Bran End Meadows LWS	<p>Large extents of old, relatively unimproved riverside grassland such as this are now rare in Essex. The sward contains some ryegrass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), other grasses are present including meadow foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>), cock's-foot and Timothy-grass (<i>Phleum sp.</i>). Soft rush and hard rush (<i>J. inflexus</i>) are frequent and marsh marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>) has been recorded. Together with Bran End Wood, this site forms an important wetland site and wildlife corridor along Stebbing Brook.</p>	1,030m to the north
Nick's Hole LWS	<p>This site, on poorly drained soil, comprises marshy grassland and fen-like communities with some scrub and scattered planted trees. The main woody species are planted poplars (<i>Populus sp.</i>) with elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) and goat willow. The marsh/fen communities are typified by lesser pond-sedge (<i>Carex acutiformis</i>), greater pond-sedge (<i>C. riparia</i>), pendulous sedge (<i>C. pendula</i>), meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), angelica and giant horsetail (<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>).</p>	1,270m to the north-west
Whitehouse Spring LWS	<p>The canopy of this ancient wood is dominated by standards of pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) and overgrown hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) coppice, with scattered hazel also present as coppice. At the southern end of the wood is some tall ash over hawthorn.</p> <p>The dense shade of the canopy allows little ground flora to flourish, with the most prominent species being enchanter's nightshade (<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>), bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>) and common</p>	1,540m to the east



Name	Citation	Approx. distance
	nettle. A resumption of coppicing and thinning of the oak standards would greatly benefit the habitat diversity of this site and should also provide better cover for the pheasants currently being reared within a pen located in the centre of the wood.	
Ridley Wood LWS	Ridley Wood has a neglected coppice with standards structure, with pedunculate oak, ash, hornbeam and field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) being the most prevalent species. The presence of wild service tree is of note. The most widespread ground flora plants are pendulous sedge, ground ivy (<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>), dog's mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>) and bramble.	1,630m to the west

The development will only impact habitats within the site and, as all other non-statutory designated sites are located over 370m away with no connectivity to the site, they are not likely to be impacted by works. Non-statutory sites are not considered a restraint to proposed works.

Closure

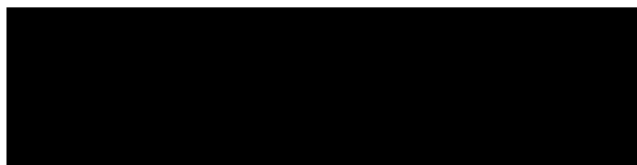
We trust that this is sufficient to remove the ecology objections to the planning application.

Regards,

SLR Consulting Limited



Russell Goodchild, BSc MCIEEM
Associate Ecologist



Dale Broadbent, BSc MCIEEM
Associate Ecologist

Document Revision Record

Revision	Date	Description
1.0 (Interim)	14 March 2024	Inc. interim DLL response from Natural England
2.0 (Final)	15 April 2024	Inc. counter-signed IACPC from Natural England



Countersigned *Impact Assessment & Conservation Payment Certificate* (Natural England)



Great Crested Newt District Level Licensing Impact Assessment & Conservation Payment Certificate

T. 020 8026 1089
E. gcndll@naturalengland.org.uk

The appropriate authority shall not grant a licence under Regulation 55(9)(b) unless they are satisfied that actions authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

This Certificate is provisional once all information required in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 has been inserted by Natural England and it has been issued to the Applicant. A provisional Certificate shall be given the date inserted by Natural England in section 4. A Certificate remains provisional until:

- It has been signed and dated by the Applicant in section 6; and
- Natural England's administration fee has been invoiced for and (if applicable) the 1st Stage Conservation Payment has/have been paid; and
- It has been counter-signed and dated on behalf of Natural England in section 8.

At which point this Certificate shall be complete and effective and shall be given the date on which it is signed by Natural England in section 8.

A provisional Certificate that determines that a 1st Stage Conservation Payment is required will lapse after 6 weeks from the date given in section 4, unless signed and dated by the applicant in Section 6.

A provisional Certificate that determines that a 1st Stage Conservation Payment is *not* required will lapse after 3 months from the date given in section 4, unless signed and dated by the applicant in Section 6.

Lapse date:

1. Application Details

(1.1) Name of Applicant: (and company number where relevant) "the Applicant"	Paul Davenport, Montare LLP 51 Bell Street, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, CM21 9AR OC430538
(1.2) Site name / address: "the Site"	Land West of High Street Land West of High Street, Stebbing, Essex, CM6 3RB
(1.3) Grid reference for site: 10 figure reference from the centre of the site (or start/end points for linear schemes)	TL 65777 24503
(1.4) District Level Licensing Enquiry number:	DLL-ENQ-ESSX-00172
(1.5) District Level Licensing Enquiry form date:	08/03/2024

2. Impact assessment

- 2.1 Total number of ponds within proposed site boundary
- 2.2 Total number of ponds within 250m buffer around the proposed site boundary
- 2.3 Expected total number of ponds functionally lost
All ponds within the red line boundary are considered lost as standard. Impacts on ponds outside of the red line boundary, up to 250m from the proposed site, are considered proportionally.
- 2.4 Does this development qualify for an alternative Impact Assessment approach?
- Householder Linear scheme
- Temporary Impacts Phased development
- Other

3. Compensation

- 3.1 Has the DLL enquiry been submitted with survey information, or has Natural England's modelled 'No-Survey' option been utilised? Survey No-Survey
- 3.2 Which Risk Zone does the development lie in:
(No Survey route only) Amber Zone Green Zone Combination Used for Linear schemes only
- Any additional details
- 3.3 Associated Risk Zone compensation ratio:
(No Survey route only) Ratio is associated with the risk zone above it. 2:1 1:1 Other
(Provide details below)
- 3.4 Pond compensation ratios:
(Survey route only) GCN 'Present' Ponds - 4:1
GCN 'Un-surveyed' Ponds - 2:1
GCN 'Absent' Ponds - 1:1
- 3.5 Additional Multipliers:
Applicable only under an alternative Impact Assessment approach e.g. Temporary impacts multiplier.
- 3.6 Number of compensation ponds required:
[Expected total number of ponds lost] x [compensation ratio(s)]
- 3.7 Is the Time-lag multiplier of 1.1x required?
Multiplier applied when allocated compensation ponds are under a year old (not yet fully functional). Yes No In Part
- 3.8 Total number of compensation ponds required
After all multipliers
- 3.9 Is a 1st Stage Conservation Payment required?
Mandatory when three or more compensation ponds are required, unless otherwise stated by Natural England. Yes No

4. Administration Fee and Conservation Payment

- 4.1 Natural England charges a non-refundable Administration Fee of £570 + VAT for the production of a provisional Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate. An invoice for this fee will be issued at the point of production of the provisional Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate, payable within 28 days of issue.
- 4.2 Applicants must also make a Conservation Payment to Natural England, to allow Natural England to pay for the creation of sufficient new great crested newt habitat to compensate for the impacts of the Applicant's proposals and maintain this habitat for 25 years.
- 4.3 If the total number of compensation ponds required is 3 or more the Conservation Payment shall be split into two staged payments: a 1st Stage Conservation Payment and a 2nd Stage Conservation Payment. In the case of a phased development, see Annex 4.
- 4.4 An Applicant who is not required to make staged payments will be issued with a VAT-inclusive invoice for the Conservation Payment once it has applied to Natural England for a GCN District Level Licence. That invoice will be payable within 28 days of issue and refundable only in the circumstances set out at clauses 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10, below.
- 4.5 An Applicant who is required to make a 1st Stage Conservation Payment will be issued with a VAT-inclusive invoice for that payment once it has signed the provisional Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate at section 6, below, and returned it to Natural England. That invoice will be payable within 28 days of issue and refundable only in the circumstances set out at clauses 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10 below. When an Applicant is required to make a 1st Stage Payment Natural England will not complete the Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate by signing and dating it at section 8 until that payment has been made.
- 4.6 An Applicant who has made a 1st Stage Conservation Payment will be issued with a VAT-inclusive invoice for the 2nd Stage Conservation Payment once it has applied to Natural England for a GCN District Level Licence. That invoice will be payable within 28 days of issue and refundable only in the circumstances set out at clauses 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10, below.
- 4.7 Except for householder home improvement projects or where planning permission has been received following a householder planning application a further non-refundable fee of £690 will be charged at the point of issue of any subsequent licence under reg. 55 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), payable within 28 days of issue.

Basis of calculation of Conservation Payment:

0.99 compensatory ponds required at £ 17,215 each = £ 17,042.85 plus VAT = total £ 20,451.42

If a 1st Stage Conservation Payment is required, the Conservation Payment shall be split as follows: See 4.2 to 4.6, above

1st Stage Conservation Payment: £ plus VAT = total £ See 4.5, above

2nd Stage Conservation Payment: £ plus VAT = total £ See 4.6, above

Plus:

Administration fee for Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate £570 plus VAT = total £684 See 4.1, above

Fee payable on the issue of a licence £690 (no VAT) See 4.7, above

Date: 28.03.2024 See clause 5.11, below

Additional comments on the Conservation Payment:

A breakdown of the Conservation Payment per pond is given at Annex 2.

The Conservation Payment must be made in full before a licence under regulation 55 of the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended) may authorise activities that would otherwise breach Regulation 43 of those regulations.

5. Further Important Information

- 5.1 It is the duty of the Applicant to inform Natural England if the extent of the land affected by the proposed development is not exactly as shown on the Plan attached as Annex 3 to this Certificate or if it alters at any time after the date of this Certificate. An offence may be committed if incorrect information is submitted to Natural England in the course of the licensing process.
- 5.2 Natural England shall be entitled to terminate this Certificate if information subsequently received causes it to reasonably conclude that the impacts on great crested newts, or the required level of compensation, of/for the Applicant's proposals on the Site have been under-stated in this Certificate. Before terminating this Certificate Natural England shall give the Applicant reasonable notice of its intentions and the opportunity to make a written representation against withdrawal.
- 5.3 This Certificate relates only to the development described in this form and not to any associated or enabling development.
- 5.4 Natural England's assessment of the total number of ponds to be lost at the Site is informed by the information provided by the Applicant in its Enquiry Form. However, where an Applicant has not provided up to date survey data Natural England determines the number of ponds to be lost at the Site from its own information. In all cases Natural England retains discretion in assessing the number of ponds to be lost as a result of the Applicant's proposals at the Site and its decision shall be conclusive.
- 5.5 This Certificate is not a licence granted under reg. 55 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (henceforth "the 2017 Regulations") and is not a confirmation or warranty that such a licence will subsequently be granted.¹ Natural England excludes all warranties and representations in so far as the law permits.
- 5.6 If Natural England subsequently grants a licence to the Applicant under reg. 55 of the 2017 Regulations any such licence will be subject to the conditions therein set out, which may include (but not be limited to) conditions that activities may not be commenced until the Applicant has paid the Conservation Payment in the amount and manner set out herein and that activities may not be commenced until compensatory works have reached a specified stage of completion.
- 5.7 If Natural England subsequently grants a licence to the Applicant under reg. 55 of the 2017 Regulations Natural England agrees to use and hold Conservation Payment monies payable by and received from the Applicant for the purposes and period of time set out in Annex 2 to this Certificate. Any surpluses properly arising after 25 years from the date of the grant of a licence shall be retained and used by Natural England for the purposes of enhancing the conservation status of great crested newts in England.
- 5.8 If planning permission or other essential regulatory consent (including a licence to the Applicant under reg. 55 of the 2017 Regulations) for the Applicant's proposals on the site are refused, or are not applied for, the 1st stage Conservation Payment(s) made by the Applicant to Natural England pursuant to this Certificate will be repaid in full.
- 5.9 If following the receipt of planning permission and/or all other essential regulatory consents but prior to the commencement of any works on the Site that could kill or disturb great crested newts or damage or destroy their habitat the Applicant confirms in writing to Natural England that it no longer wishes to proceed with its proposals on the Site any 1st Stage Conservation Payment already made shall be forfeit and any 2nd Stage Conservation Payment already made will be repaid subject to the deduction of such costs as have reasonably been incurred by Natural England or habitat creation contractors on its behalf prior to the receipt by Natural England of such written confirmation. An Applicant who was not required to make staged payments will be repaid any Conservation Payment already made subject to the deduction of such costs as have reasonably been incurred by Natural England or habitat creation contractors on its behalf prior to the receipt by Natural England of such written confirmation. The Applicant acknowledges that Natural England will spend the Conservation Payment in accordance with the provisions of Annex 2 and appreciates that for the purposes of conserving great crested newts it will be reasonable to spend a high proportion of the Conservation Payment within a short period of receiving it.
- 5.10 If the Applicant only carries out part of the development on the Site and has less impact than that assessed at part 2 of this Certificate it shall be entitled to request Natural England to recalculate the Conservation Payment. Such request shall be in writing and shall contain all the information necessary to allow Natural England to assess the impact of the modified development. If the recalculated Conservation Payment is lower than the Conservation Payment(s) already paid the Applicant shall be entitled to reimbursement of the difference on the following basis: a 1st Stage Payment shall be forfeit; the balance may be repaid from a 2nd Stage Payment subject to the deduction of such costs as have reasonably been incurred by Natural England or habitat creation contractors on its behalf prior to the receipt by Natural England of the request to recalculate; an Applicant who was not required to make staged payments will be repaid the difference subject to the deduction of such costs as have reasonably been incurred

by Natural England or habitat creation contractors on its behalf prior to the receipt by Natural England of such written request. The Applicant acknowledges that Natural England will spend the Conservation Payment in accordance with the provisions of Annex 2 and appreciates that for the purposes of conserving great crested newts it will be reasonable to spend a high proportion of the Conservation Payment within a short period of receiving it.

- 5.11 Once signed and dated in section 8, this Certificate shall remain effective for the period of 25 years from the commencement of works on the Site that could kill or disturb great crested newts or damage or destroy their habitat; save that if after two years from the date of this Certificate the Conservation Payment set out at part 4 of this Certificate has not been paid in full Natural England shall be entitled to review and revise the amount of that payment to such sum as at the date of such review is sufficient to pay for the creation and maintenance of sufficient great crested newt habitat to compensate for the impacts of the Applicant's proposals for 25 years. Until signed and dated in section 8 this Certificate is provisional only and if it has been determined that a 1st Stage Conservation Payment is required it will lapse and be of no further effect after 6 weeks from the date given in section 4. If it has been determined that a 1st Stage Conservation Payment is not required this Certificate will lapse and be of no further effect after 3 months from the date given in section 4.
- 5.12 This Certificate may not be relied on by any person other than the Applicant and may not be assigned to any other person without the prior written consent of Natural England. Natural England's consent will be conditional upon any assignee signing a Certificate in like form to this Certificate, or as appropriate to the circumstances, subject to which consent shall not unreasonably be withheld.
- 5.13 Natural England's total liability arising under or in connection with this Certificate, whether in contract, tort (including negligence or breach of statutory duty), misrepresentation, restitution or otherwise shall be limited to the amount of the Conservation Payment paid by the Applicant to Natural England and un-spent as at the date of adjudication of the claim.
- 5.14 The Applicant's total liability arising under or in connection with this Certificate, whether in contract, tort (including negligence or breach of statutory duty), misrepresentation, restitution or otherwise shall be limited to the amount of the Conservation Payment properly calculable on the basis of the actual development to which this Certificate relates.
- 5.15 Neither Natural England nor the Applicant shall be liable to the other for any indirect, special or consequential loss or damage or any loss of profits, turnover, business opportunities or damage to goodwill (whether direct or indirect).
- 5.16 No variation of this Certificate shall be valid unless it is in writing and signed by or on behalf of both parties.
- 5.17 Nothing in this Certificate shall prejudice, conflict with or affect the exercise by Natural England of its statutory functions (including as statutory consultee), purpose, powers, rights, duties, responsibilities or obligations arising or imposed under any legislative provision enactment, bye-law or regulation whatsoever, nor shall it fetter the exercise of any discretion Natural England may have.
- 5.18 Natural England may terminate this Certificate immediately on notice in writing where, in Natural England's reasonable opinion, compliance with the obligations in this Certificate is likely to conflict with Natural England's statutory functions (including as statutory consultee), purpose, powers, rights, duties, responsibilities or obligations.
- 5.19 The Applicant acknowledges that Natural England is subject to the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (both as amended) and cannot guarantee confidentiality. The Applicant shall assist and co-operate with Natural England as necessary to comply with these requirements. In responding to a request for information, including information in connection with the subject matter of this Certificate Natural England shall where in its absolute discretion it deems necessary use reasonable endeavours to consult with the Applicant. Notwithstanding this the Applicant acknowledges that Natural England may disclose information without consultation, or following consultation with the Applicant having taken its views into account.
- 5.20 The Applicant shall ensure that all information produced in connection with the subject matter of this Certificate or relating to this Certificate is retained for disclosure and shall provide all necessary assistance as reasonably requested to enable Natural England to respond to a request for information within the time for compliance and shall permit Natural England to inspect such records as requested from time to time.
- 5.21 Nothing in this Certificate is intended to, or shall be deemed to, constitute a partnership or joint venture of any kind between Natural England and the Applicant. No party shall have authority to act as agent for, or to bind, the other party in any way.
- 5.22 The parties do not intend any term of this Certificate to be enforceable by virtue of the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 by any person that is not a party to it.

- 5.23 This Certificate and all disputes or claims arising out of or in connection with the activities of the parties in connection with it shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of England.
- 5.24 The Annexes to this Certificate form part of and are incorporated into this Certificate and the agreement between Natural England and the Applicant.

6. Declarations

This Declaration may only be signed by either:

- The person identified at 1(a) of the Enquiry Form, as the individual Applicant; **or**
- A director or senior authorised employee of the corporate Applicant identified in 1.1; **or in either case:**
- A person authorised in writing by the Applicant to complete the Enquiry Form and to make this Declaration. *Any such written authorisation must identify the site and development concerned and be irrevocable.*

The Applicant declares as follows:

- All of the information provided by the Applicant to enable Natural England to produce this Certificate is up to date, complete and correct;
- All of the information provided by the Applicant in the District Level Great Crested Newt Licence Enquiry Form is up to date, complete and correct;
- The terms and conditions contained within this Certificate are agreed and accepted.

Signed:

[Redacted Signature]

Print Name and position of signatory:

PAUL DAVENTPORT MD

For electronic applications, please insert an electronic signature above or tick this box to confirm with the declaration:

I confirm that I (the above) am duly authorised by the Applicant to sign and submit this document on its behalf:

Dated:

28/03/24

Invoicing – details of where the invoice(s) should be sent (for first stage payment only)	
Email address for invoice:	[Redacted]
Purchase Order Number * for Conservation Payment:	NA
Company Name:	Montare LLP
Address:	51 Bell Street Sawbridgeworth
Postcode:	CM21 9AR
County:	HERTS
Customer contact name	Paul Davenport
Telephone number:	[Redacted]

* Or an alternative reference code. This is a requirement in order for Natural England to raise the invoice

Any person who in order to obtain a licence under regulation 55 of the 2017 Regulations knowingly or recklessly makes a statement or representation, or furnishes a document or information which is false in a material particular, shall be guilty of an offence and may be liable to criminal prosecution. A person found guilty of such an offence is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine, or to both.

7. Use of this Certificate

In consideration of the Applicant's obligations arising herein Natural England consents to the use of this Certificate by the Applicant in support of an application for planning permission, or development consent under the Planning Act 2008, for development on the Site. Under District Level Great Crested Newt Licensing Natural England carries out its formal determination for the purposes of Regulation 55 of the 2017 Regulations after the grant of planning permission, or development consent under the Planning Act 2008, for the development in question. Accordingly, as at the date of this Certificate that formal determination has not yet been carried out.

However, in signing this Certificate Natural England has considered the matters it believes to be necessary to satisfy Regulation 55 (9) (b) of the 2017 Regulations ("that the action authorized will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range") and has concluded that payment by the Applicant of the Conservation Payment will suffice to allow the impacts on great crested newts of the Applicant's proposals on the Site to be adequately compensated, and therefore that these proposals will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of great crested newts at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

This Certificate reflects Natural England's views in relation only to great crested newts on and within 250m of the Site.

8. Natural England

Signed for and on behalf of Natural England
Duly authorized:

Print Name and position in Natural England:

Alex Jackson - DLL Team Leader

Dated:

05/04/24

¹ In order for Natural England to grant a licence to the Applicant under reg. 55 of the 2017 Regulations it must be satisfied, inter alia, that the activities so licensed meet the provisions of reg. 55 (2) and 55 (9) (a) and (b). Compensatory works funded by the Conservation Payment set out in this document allow the provisions of reg. 55 (9) (b) to be satisfied ("that the action authorized will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range"), but do not address the issues raised in reg. 55 (2) ("...imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature ...") or 55 (9) (a) ("that there is no satisfactory alternative"). Accordingly, no representation, assurance, condition or warranty is given by Natural England to the effect that activities associated with the development described in this form will go on to be licensed by Natural England.

Annex 1

Privacy Notice

Who collects your data?

The data controller is Natural England, Foss House, Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme Green, York, YO1 7PX. You can contact the Natural England Data Protection Manager at: Natural England, County Hall, Spetchley Road, Worcester, WR5 2NP; foi@naturalengland.org.uk

The Defra group Data Protection Officer is responsible for checking that Natural England complies with legislation. You can contact them at: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, SW Quarter, 2nd floor, Seacole Block, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF. DefraGroupDataProtectionOfficer@defra.gsi.gov.uk

What of my data is being collected and how is it being used? What is the legal basis for the processing?

The data collected by Natural England includes: an Applicant's name and contact details, the name and contact details of any agent appointed by the Applicant, the name and contact details of individual points of contact within the Applicant's organisation and that of the Applicant's agent, customer type, the nature of the Site, the development proposed on the Site, reasons for that development, and bank account information for refunds.

Natural England uses such data to run a great crested newt licensing scheme ("the Scheme") in the area in which the Site is located. Processing is necessary (a) for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the data controller. That task is to conduct the licensing functions delegated by Defra to Natural England under section 78 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and (b) for the performance of the contractual terms set out in this Certificate.

The processing by us of personal data relating to wildlife-related or animal welfare offences or related security measures is carried out only under official authority. This information is used in assessing an application as it is a material fact.

Who will my data be shared with?

Information provided by or on behalf of the Applicant and any supporting material will be used by Natural England to undertake our licensing functions and to operate the Scheme. This will include assessing an Applicant's proposals in line with the Scheme, producing a Scheme certificate, assessing an Applicant's licence application, issuing a licence if applicable, monitoring compliance with licence conditions and collating licence returns and reports. In carrying out these functions Natural England may discuss your Scheme application with third parties such as contractors commissioned to deliver the necessary habitat compensation. Natural England may for particular licence applications and at specific stages of the licensing process discuss your application with third parties. The details of this sharing are set out here <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wildlife-licensing-privacy-notice>

Natural England recognises there is significant public interest in wildlife licensing and in those who benefit from receiving a wildlife licence. Therefore, we may make information publicly available. Information released may include, but is not limited to, your name or business name, application and licence details as well as reports and returns. Natural England, however, realises that some licensed activities can be sensitive and we **will not** release information that could harm people, species or habitats. In some cases, for example, this may mean not releasing the names and addresses of individuals or the location of the licensed activity.

We will respect personal privacy, whilst complying with access to information requests to the extent necessary to enable Natural England to comply with its statutory obligations under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

How long will my data be held for?

Your personal data will be kept by us for 7 years beyond the period of effectiveness of this Certificate.

If you are relying on my consent to process data, can I withdraw my consent?

No, because the processing is not based on consent.

What will happen if I don't provide the data?

Failure to provide this information will mean that we will be unable to assess your application for a Scheme certificate and/or a wildlife licence.

Will my data be used for automated decision-making or profiling?

The information you provide is not connected with individual decision making (making a decision solely by automated means without any human involvement) or profiling (automated processing of personal data to evaluate certain things about an individual).

Will my data be transferred outside of the EEA?

The data you provide will not be transferred outside the European Economic Area.

What are my rights?

A list of your rights under the General Data Protection Regulation, the Data Protection Act 2018, is accessible at: <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/>

How do I complain?

You have the right to lodge a complaint with the ICO (supervisory authority) at any time. Should you wish to exercise that right full details are available at: <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/>

Natural England's Personal Information Charter

Details of our Personal Information Charter can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england-personal-information-charter>

Annex 2

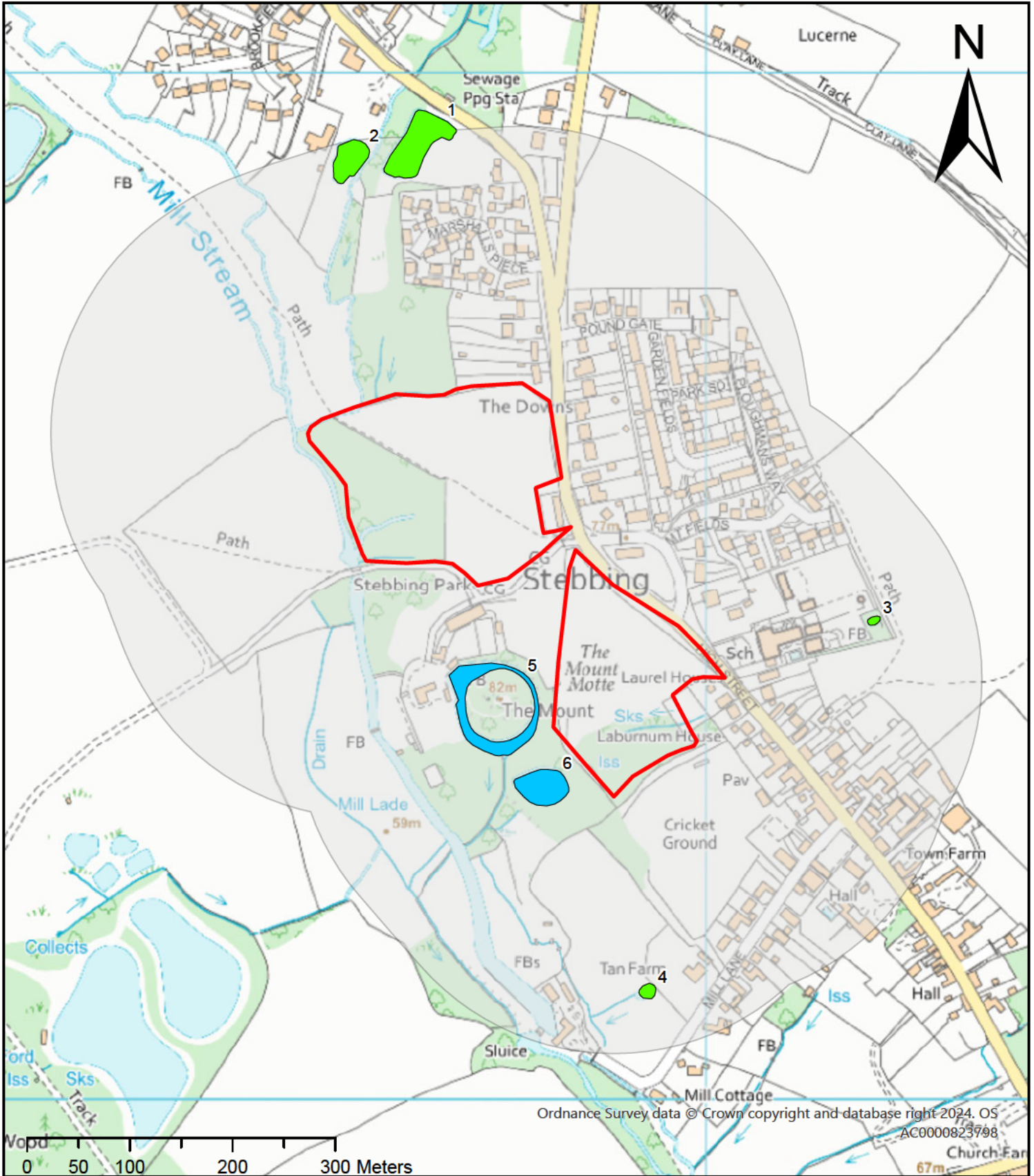
Breakdown of Conservation Payment per compensatory pond required

Habitat delivery (69%)	Compensatory pond creation or restoration*	£3,850 per pond, including cost of obtaining planning permission where necessary	Funds to be spent as soon as possible
	Contingency fund for replacement of compensatory pond	£3,850 per pond initially created	Funds to be pooled spent on the creation of further ponds at Natural England's discretion, within 25 years
	Compensatory pond maintenance	£4,164 per pond initially created	Funds to be pooled spent over 25 years
Habitat monitoring (16%)	Monitoring	£2,560 per pond initially created	Funds to be pooled spent over 25 years, including eDNA and HSI surveys
	Modelling and mapping updates	£182 per pond initially created	Funds to be pooled spent at regular intervals over 25 years
Administration (15%)	Habitat delivery project officer – initial pond creation*	£770 per pond initially created	Funds to be spent as soon as possible
	Habitat delivery project officer – replacement pond creation	£770 per pond initially created	Funds to be pooled spent on the creation of further ponds at Natural England's discretion, within 25 years
	Natural England: management and oversight of scheme at district level; liaison with habitat delivery partners.	£480 per pond initially created	Funds to be pooled spent as appropriate to the delivery of the scheme, within 25 years
	Natural England: procurement, management and oversight of compensatory works at project level; customer liaison.	£589 per pond initially created	Funds to be spent as compensatory works required by this Certificate proceed

Plus VAT

* Items marked with an asterisk relate to immediate costs for pond creation and together constitute the 1st Stage Conservation Payment per compensatory pond, in cases where this is payable separately.

DLL-ENQ-ESSX-00172 - Annexe 3 Location Map



- | | |
|--|---|
| Ponds: GCN Presence per Survey | Site Boundary |
| No Survey | 250m Buffer |
| Absent | |
| Present | |



Ground Level Tree Survey Results & Site Photographs

Date: 20/02/2023		Project Number: 425.065368.00001		Project Name: Stebbing			Surveyor: Ruth Holland		
Start Time: 11.30		Finish Time: 15.30			Weather Conditions: Dry, 12°C, 7/8cc, BF3				
Tree ID / No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (m)	PRF-I / PRF-M	Safe to Climb	Feature No.	Feature Type	Aspect	Height (m)
16	Unknown – Dead	9	3 x 30-40	Neg	N	None	-	-	-
18	Conifer species	14	50	Neg	Y	None	-	-	-
19	Horse-chestnut	12	Multi 50-120	PRF-I	N	A	Weld	S	1
21	Unknown	12	30	Neg	N	None	-	-	-
22	Unknown	12	60	Neg	Y	None	Thin ivy, shallow open groves in main stem	-	-
G57	Oak 1	16	Double 150	PRF-I	Y	A	Large tear out on main stem with split - endoscope	S	2.5 southern end
G57	Oak 2	16	100	PRF-I	Y	A	Lifted bark from ground on cut out	E	4
G57	Oak 4	16	120	PRF-I	N	A	Large tear out on main stem	E	3.5
G57	Oak 6	7	100	PRF-I	N	A	Large tear out and split in main stem	E+S	3.5
G47	Oak 9	16	1200	PRF-I	Y	A	Wound / tear out	E	3.5
G47	Oak 12	16	90	PRF-I	Y	A	Tear out on main stem	E	3
T28	Elder	8	Multi 30	PRF-I	N	A	Ivy clad on all stems	-	All over
T29	Ash	8	20	Neg	N	None	-	-	-
T30	Ash	14	40	Neg	Y	None	Thin ivy only	-	-
T33	Ash	14	40	Neg	N	None	Thin ivy only	-	-
T49	Silver Birch	16	90	Neg	N	None	-	-	-
T50	Silver Birch	16	90	Neg	N	None	-	-	-
T32	Hazel	7	Multi-stem coppiced	Neg	N	None	-	-	-
T34	Ash	14	60	Neg	N	None	-	-	-
T35	Ash	14	60	Neg	N	None	-	-	-
T36	Ash	10	40	Neg	N	None	-	-	-
T39-46	Unknown	10-16	30-110	Neg	N	None	-	-	-

Photograph plate for potential bat roost features on trees within site

Photo 1: Tree 19 – Horse Chestnut	Photo 2: G57 – Unspecified Tree ID - Oak	Photo 3: G57 – Unspecified Tree ID - Oak
		
Photo 4: G57 – Unspecified Tree ID - Oak	Photo 5: G57 – Unspecified Tree ID - Oak	Photo 6: Tree 28 - Elder
		



Essex Field Club Data

Essex Recorders partnership Datasearch Report

Essex Field Club

Registered Charity Number 1113963

In partnership with

Basildon Council

Buglife

Butterfly Conservation

Essex Amphibian & Reptile Group

Essex Bat Group

Essex Birdwatching Society

GeoEssex



Bio and Geodiversity data regarding **Project Stebbing** Radius 2km from TL6577724503

On behalf of

Anna Volak
SLR Consulting

EFC6338, 27-02-2024

When information in this report is used in a desk study, Environmental Statement or to support a planning application, then the report must also be put into the public domain and provided in full in the searchable pdf format in which it is supplied and not changed or redacted. This is a stipulation to enable full transparency in the planning and consultation process for the planning authority, consultees and the public.

The Essex Field Club, Registered Charity Number 1113963.

Registered Office: Green Centre, Wat Tyler Country Park, Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, Basildon, Essex SS16 4UH

Website: www.essexfieldclub.org.uk. Email: datasearch@essexfieldclub.org.uk or Phone: 01375 371571



Essex Recorders partnership

Essex Field Club

Registered Charity Number 1113963

In partnership with

Basildon Council

Buglife

Butterfly Conservation

Essex Amphibian & Reptile Group

Essex Bat Group

Essex Birdwatching Society

GeoEssex



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Where maps are included that use OS OpenData these contain
Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright database right 2024

Basildon Council
BASILDON • BILLERICAY • WICKFORD



Essex Recorders partnership Datasearch Report

Project Stebbing

Search Area: Radius 2km from TL6577724503

Our Reference: EFC6338

Customer Reference: N/A

Dated: 27 Feb 2024

On behalf of:

Anna Volak

SLR Consulting

This report was compiled using records held by the County Recorders of the Essex Field Club, Basildon Council, Buglife, Butterfly Conservation, Essex Amphibian & Reptile Group, Essex Bat Group, Essex Birdwatching Society, GeoEssex available at the time of creation

Enclosed within this report is the following information specific to the enquiry site area:

All of a Buzz in Thames Gateway Sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B-lines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nature Improvement Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Special Areas of Conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Special Protection Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ramsar Sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marine Conservation Zones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sites of Special Scientific Interest details	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local Nature Reserves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local Wildlife Site details	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Country Parks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Common Land	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ancient Woodland Inventory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wood-Pasture and Parkland Inventory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Traditional Orchard Inventory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Priority Habitat Inventory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Important Invertebrate Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Invertebrate Assemblage Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Protected Species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Priority Section 41 Species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Red List and Scarce Species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Essex Red Data List Species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
All Species Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
Invasive Species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geological Sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local Wildlife Site citations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

1. Introduction

Biological species recording is largely undertaken by committed naturalists on a voluntary basis and on land with public access. Recording is much more rarely undertaken for planning and development purposes, or such data subsequently provided to centralised biological recording specialists, the County Recorders. Desk studies can therefore only ever provide guidance on what is already known about the species recorded in an area, and absence of species records for a search area does not mean they may not occur. For any site with potential nature conservation significance a full ecological site appraisal should be undertaken and species surveys carried out to complement the information contained in this report.

Copyrights

Ownership of the data used in this report remains with the original recorder, Essex Field Club and the Essex Recorders partnership. Copyright of this report remains the property of the Essex Recorders partnership and reproduction is strictly prohibited, except as part of a desk study or to support a planning application, when the data use restrictions must be included.

All site boundaries have been mapped using Ordnance Survey OS OpenData subject to the OS OpenData Licence. Persons viewing this material should contact Ordnance Survey for advice if they wish to licence Ordnance Survey data for their own use.

Data accuracy

The Essex Recorders partnership does not guarantee the accuracy of any information supplied and shall have no liability for any loss, damage or expense incurred as the result of reliance on any information supplied.

The Essex Recorders partnership can only provide information based on the data held by us. In particular, the absence of records for a species does not necessarily indicate that the species itself is absent, merely that it not been recorded, that we have not received records for it or the data are unavailable in suitable format at this time.

Access and use of data

The data provided in this report must not be added to a permanent database without the prior permission of the Essex Recorders partnership or copyright holder. Resale or transfer to third parties is strictly prohibited.

When information in this report is used in a desk study or Environmental Statement to support a planning application, then the report must be put into the public domain and provided in full in the searchable pdf format in which it is supplied and not changed or redacted. Data must not be used without inclusion of the data use restrictions. This is a stipulation to enable full transparency in the planning and consultation process for the planning authority, consultees and the public.

When publishing information derived from these data, the Essex Field Club, Essex Recorders partnership and any other copyright holders and the date of receipt must be acknowledged.

The data held by the Essex Recorders partnership is updated regularly and will become out-of-date. If you intend to use this data after a period of six months please contact us to confirm that we have no new records.

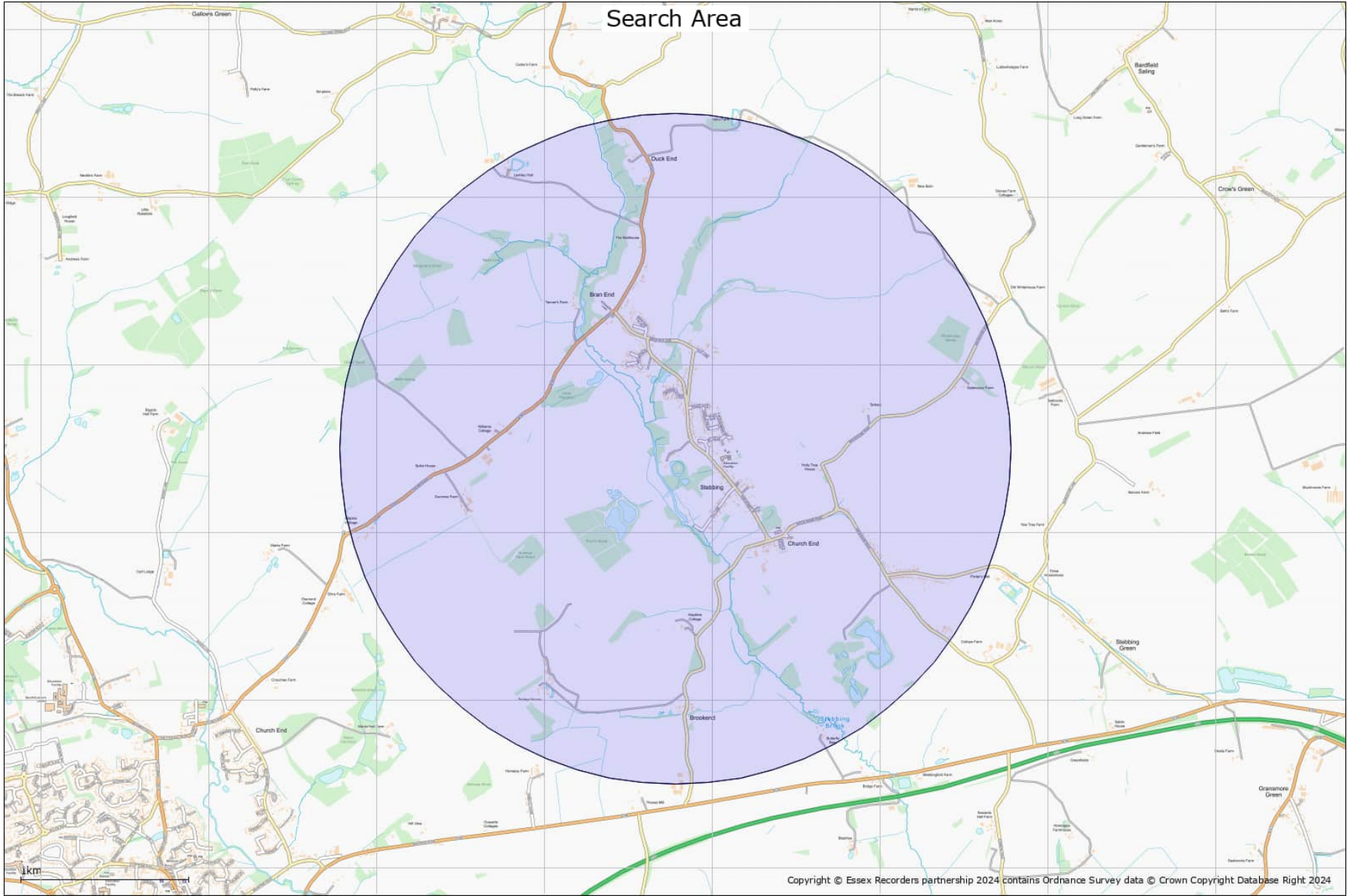
Designations

Except for Essex designations included in the Essex Biodiversity Action Plan or Essex Red Data List, or where otherwise indicated, designations used in this report are derived from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) Master list regardless of the status of the species in the county.

2. Data available through the Essex Recorders partnership

This report provides access to the following species datasets:

Data Provider	Species Group	County Coverage
EFC/Essex Amphibian & Reptile Group	amphibians and reptiles	County data
Essex Field Club	honey bee and bumblebees	Countywide data
Essex Field Club	bees and wasps	County data
Essex Field Club	ants	County data
Essex Field Club	beetles	Available county data
Essex Field Club	centipedes and millipedes	County data
Essex Field Club	hoverflies	Available county data
Essex Field Club	soldier flies and allies	County data
Essex Field Club	flies (other)	County data
Essex Field Club	grasshoppers, crickets and allies	County data
Essex Field Club/Butterfly Conservation	butterflies	County data
Essex Field Club/Essex Moth Group	larger moths	County data
Essex Field Club/Essex Moth Group	micro moths	County data
Essex Field Club	leafhoppers and allies	Available county data
Essex Field Club	true bugs	Available county data
Essex Field Club	spiders	County data
Essex Field Club	harvestmen	County data
Essex Field Club	pseudoscorpions	County data
Essex Field Club	flowering plant	Available county data
Essex Field Club	woodlice	County data
Essex Field Club	dragonflies & damselflies	Available county data
Essex Field Club	non-vascular plants	Available county data
Essex Field Club	other Hymenoptera	County data
Essex Field Club	molluscs	County data
Essex Field Club	lichens	Sample of data
Essex Field Club	fungi	Available county data
Essex Field Club	other mammals	County data
Essex Field Club	bats	County data
Essex Field Club	galls	Available data
Essex Field Club	fish	Available county data
Essex Field Club	Invasive species	Available data
Essex Field Club	birds	Club records
Essex Field Club	caddisflies	County/National Recording Scheme data
Essex Field Club	slime moulds	Small number of records
EFC Schemes	EFC Schemes records	EFC Schemes records
Essex Bat Group	bats	Dataset
Essex Birdwatching Society	birds, with Birdtrack data	County data



Sections on site designations

The following sections provide data on site designations in relation to the datasearch request search area. For statutory designated conservation sites, these are provided on maps expanded to cover a 5km radius.

3. All of a Buzz in the Thames Gateway

No All of a Buzz in the Thames Gateway sites are identified in relation to the search area

4. Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs)

See www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/funding/nia/default.aspx

Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) were introduced by the Government's Natural Environment White Paper to 'enhance and reconnect nature on a significant scale' in England.

Nature Improvement Areas encompass areas of land that include natural features and wildlife habitats but also include roads, housing developments and other man-made elements. They are areas that have been identified for their opportunities to restore nature at a landscape-scale alongside other land-uses.

These areas will become much better places for wildlife – creating more and better-connected habitats at a landscape scale, providing space for wildlife to thrive and adapt to climate change.

They will help people as well as wildlife – through enhancing a wide range of benefits that nature provides, such as recreation opportunities, flood protection, cleaner water and carbon storage.

NIAs should enhance existing ecological networks by:

- Increasing the number of wildlife sites
- Increasing the size of existing wildlife sites
- Improving connectivity between sites
- Creating wildlife corridors
- Improving the management of existing wildlife sites

The twelve initial NIAs extend from Morecambe Bay in the North West to the Wild Purbeck in the South West. One affecting Essex is the Greater Thames Marshes NIA in the south of the county.

No Nature Improvements Areas are identified near the search area

5. B-Lines network

Map shows routes within the B-Lines network, identified by Buglife and a wide range of conservation and landowner partners. B-Lines aims to coordinate the delivery of wildflower-rich habitats to aid pollinator movement across the landscape. For more information visit www.buglife.org.uk/b-lines

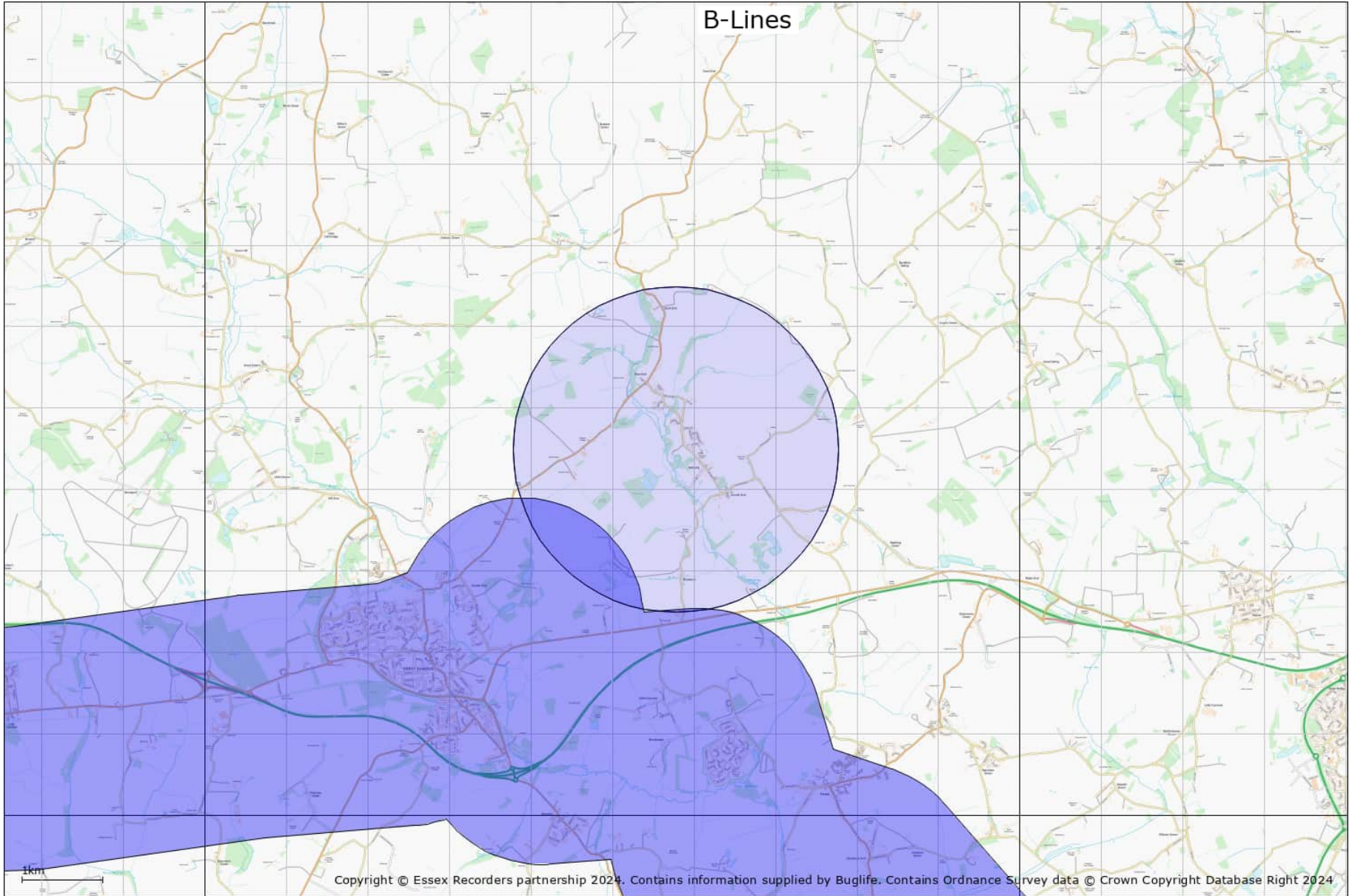
B-Lines is a landscape scale initiative to enhance declining pollinator populations by connecting up the best remaining wildflower-rich habitats through the creation or restoration of wildflower habitats. B-Lines was identified as a method to reverse pollinator declines in the National Pollinator Strategy's Implementation Plan, by aiding their movement across the fragmented landscape.

B-Lines are 3km corridors within which wildflower habitat restoration and creation can be focused and co-ordinated to maximise gains for pollinators. Habitat can be delivered by organisations, landowners, businesses, communities or individuals. Contribution to the B-Lines can be achieved through a variety of wildflower enhancement methods, such as habitat restoration (e.g. scrub clearance/re-introducing management/green haying), wildflower meadow creation in species poor grasslands, wildlife gardens, landowners entering agri-environment schemes, orchard planting, disturbance management and brownfield habitat creation, bee friendly formal planting, living roofs, etc.

Where relevant, planning applications in or around B-Lines should consider what they can contribute to the growing resources of pollinators in B-Lines. This will help to ensure that mitigation proposals align with ongoing work in the surrounding area for pollinators. It is important to note, however, that any planning applications should seek to protect and enhance the wildlife interests of all taxonomic groups and habitats, not pollinators and their requirements in isolation.

Buglife's online B-Lines hub includes an interactive map where habitat work can be uploaded to collate information on wildflower enhancements across the UK, as well as specific pollinator advice.

B-Lines identified in relation to the map area.



6. Special Areas of Conservation

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A Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is an area which has been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. SACs provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

See www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/sac/

No Special Area/s of Conservation are identified in relation to the search area

7. Special Protection Areas

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A Special Protection Area (SPA) is an area of land, water or sea which has been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within the European Union. SPAs are European designated sites, classified under the European Wild Birds Directive which affords them enhanced protection.

See www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/spa/

No Special Protection Area/s are identified in relation to the search area

8. Ramsar sites

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Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention.

Wetlands are defined as areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.

Ramsar sites may also incorporate riparian (banks of a stream, river, pond or watercourse) and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands.

What is the Ramsar Convention?

The Ramsar Convention is an international agreement signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, which provides for the conservation and good use of wetlands. The UK Government ratified the Convention and designated the first Ramsar sites in 1976.

See www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/ramsars/

No Ramsar Site/s are identified in relation to the search area

9. Marine Conservation Zone/s

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Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) are a type of Marine Protected Area. They protect areas that are important to conserving the diversity of nationally rare or threatened habitats and/or species and those places containing habitats and/or species that are representative of the biodiversity in our seas.

The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (Part 5) enables Defra Ministers to designate and protect Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs). These are a type of marine protected area, which will exist alongside European marine sites [Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protected Areas (SPAs)], SSSIs and Ramsar sites to form an ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas.

See <http://www.naturalengland.gov.uk/ourwork/marine/mpa/mcz/default.aspx>

No Marine Conservation Zone/s are identified in relation to the search area

10. National Nature Reserves

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England's National Nature Reserves (NNRs) represent many of the finest wildlife and geological sites in the country. Our first NNRs emerged in the postwar years alongside the early National Parks, and have continued to grow since then.

Natural England is the body empowered to declare NNRs in England, the Reserves being a selection of the very best parts of England's Sites of Special Scientific Interest. It is this underlying designation which gives NNRs their strong legal protection. The majority also have European nature conservation designations.

Nearly every type of vegetation is found in England's NNRs, from coastal salt-marshes, dunes and cliffs to downlands, meadows and the subtle variations of our native woodlands. Scarce and threatened habitats such as chalk downs, lowland heaths and bogs and estuaries are conserved in NNRs.

Many NNRs contain nationally important populations of rare flowers, ferns and mosses, butterflies and other insects, and of course nesting and wintering birds. Examples include unique alpine plants at Upper Teesdale and the beautiful field of fritillary lilies at North Meadow, Cricklade, Wiltshire.

See www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/nnr/default.aspx

No National Nature Reserve/s are identified in relation to the search area

11. Sites of Special Scientific Interest

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There are over 4,100 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in England, covering around 7% of the country's land area. Over half of these sites, by area, are internationally important for their wildlife, and designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites. Many SSSIs are also National Nature Reserves (NNRs) or Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).

SSSIs are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites. They include some of our most spectacular and beautiful habitats - large wetlands teeming with waders and waterfowl, winding chalk rivers, gorse and heather-clad heathlands, flower-rich meadows, windswept shingle beaches and remote uplands moorland and peat bog.

It is essential to preserve our remaining natural heritage for future generations. Wildlife and geological features are under pressure from development, pollution, climate change and unsustainable land management. SSSIs are important as they support plants and animals that find it more difficult to survive in the wider countryside. Protecting and managing SSSIs is a shared responsibility, and an investment for the benefit of future generations.

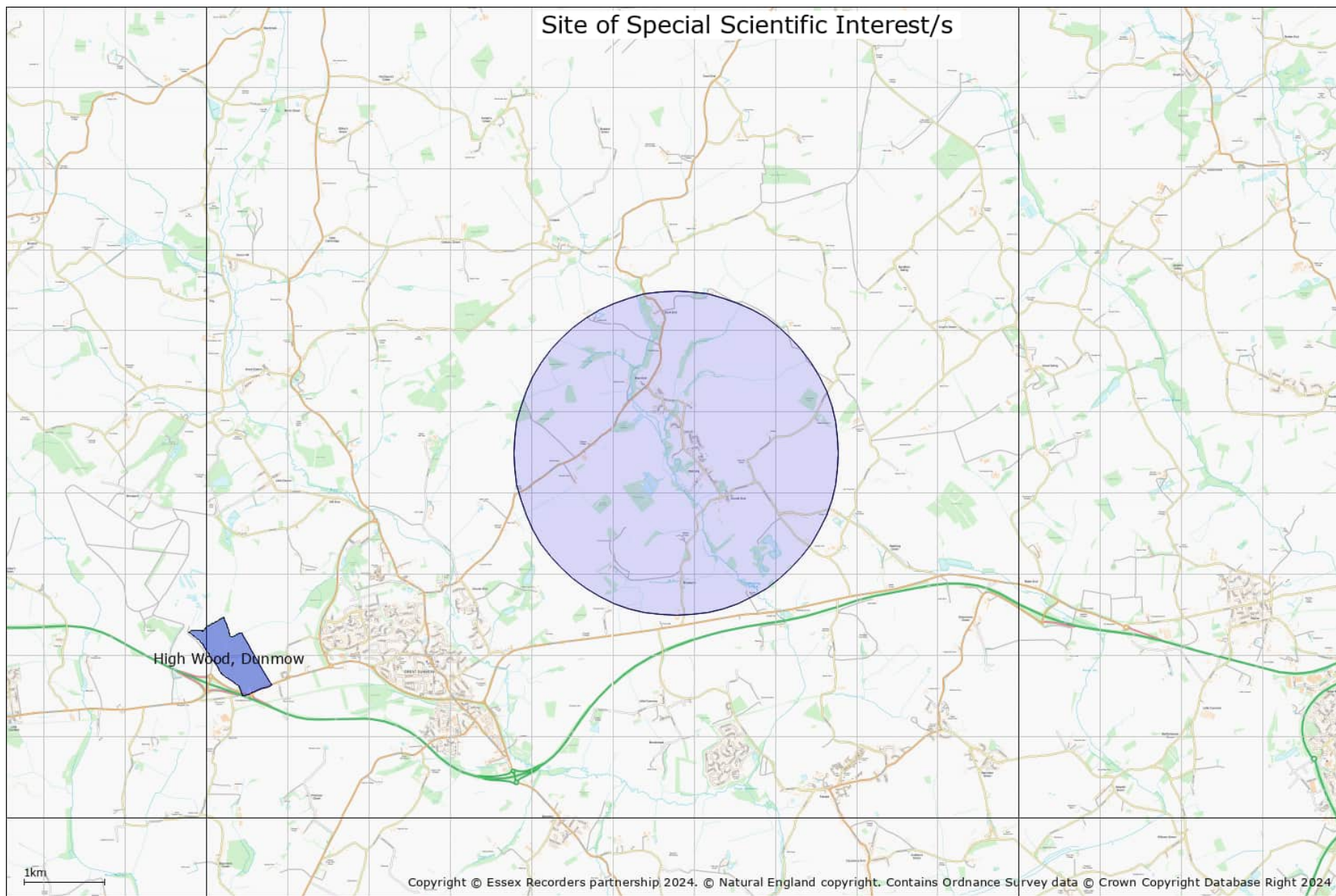
See www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/index.cfm

Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) are a GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks posed by development proposals to: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites. They define zones around each site which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts. For information on SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) is available from Natural England

There is 1 Site of Special Scientific Interest/s identified in relation to the map area.

High Wood, Dunmow

Site of Special Scientific Interest/s



12. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

AONBs are designated areas where protection is afforded to protect and manage the areas for visitors and local residents. Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, Natural England has the power to designate areas of outstanding natural beauty (AONBs) in England that are outside national parks and that are considered to have such natural beauty it is desirable they are conserved and enhanced; issue a variation order to change an existing AONB boundary. It also holds a duty to give advice on developments taking place in an AONB; take into account the conservation and enhancement of AONBs in its work.

Two AONBs are relevant to Essex, the Dedham Vale AONB and the extended Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which sees the AONB expand by around 38 square kilometres, taking in a rich tapestry of attractive river valleys, ancient woodland, reed beds, wildlife-rich estuaries, and windswept beaches. The area includes the Stour estuary – one of the most important wildlife estuaries in Europe and of international importance for wildfowl and waders.

No Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are identified in relation to the search area

13. Local Nature Reserves

© Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2024]. NB This national dataset is “indicative” not “definitive”. Definitive information can only be provided by individual local authorities and you should refer directly to their information for all purposes that require the most up to date and complete dataset.

Local Nature Reserve (or LNR) is a statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and amended by Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, by principal local authorities.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are for both people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. They offer people special opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it.

By declaring Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), local authorities can provide many benefits for both people and wildlife.

To:

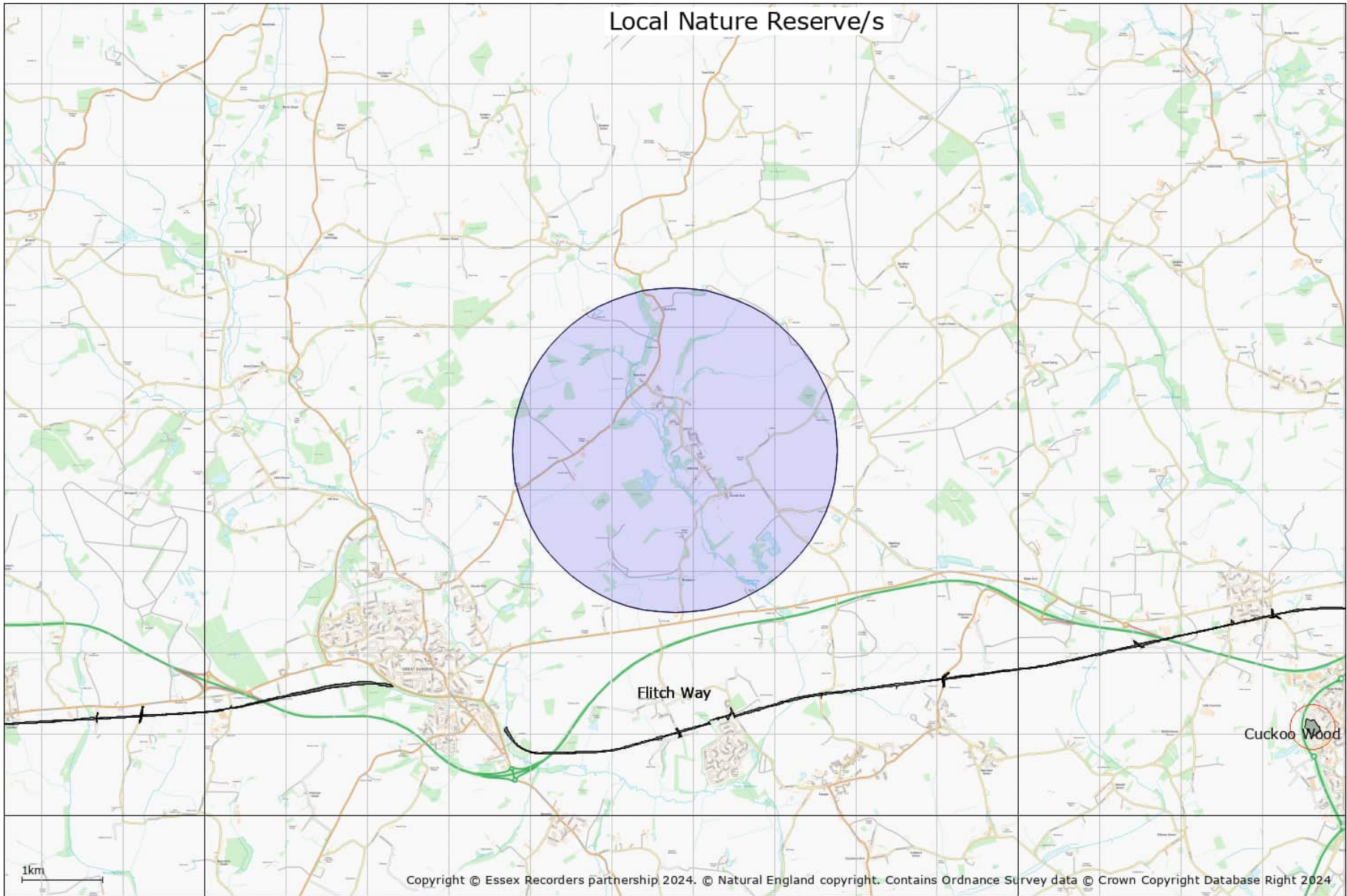
- increase people's awareness and enjoyment of their natural environment
- provide an ideal environment for everyone to learn about and study nature
- help to build relationships with national and local nature conservation organisations and local people protect wildlife habitats and natural features provide a great opportunity for people to become involved in managing their local environment offer a positive use for land which they would prefer was left undeveloped make it possible to apply bye-laws which can help in managing and protecting the site.

See www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/lnr/

There are 4 Local Nature Reserve/s identified in relation to the map area.

Cuckoo Wood
Flitch Way
Flitch Way
Flitch Way

Local Nature Reserve/s



1km

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14. Essex Local Wildlife Sites (LOWS)

Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS), previously known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) or County Wildlife Sites (CoWS), are areas of land with significant wildlife value. Local Wildlife Sites support both locally and nationally threatened wildlife, and many sites will contain habitats and species that are priorities under the Essex or UK Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP), which sets out strategies for the conservation of much of our most vulnerable wildlife.

Sites can be found throughout Essex and together with nationally and internationally statutory protected areas, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Protection Areas (SPA), they represent the best areas for wildlife in the County. Local Wildlife Sites, together with statutory protected areas, are fundamental as they provide a vital contribution in maintaining the current levels of wildlife in Essex.

Local Wildlife Sites are protected within the local planning system. They are a 'material consideration' in the determination of planning applications, and this should ensure that there is a general presumption against development upon them.

See www.wildlifetrusts.org/local-wildlife-sites and

www.essexwt.org.uk/protecting-wildlife/landscape-conservation/local-wildlife-sites

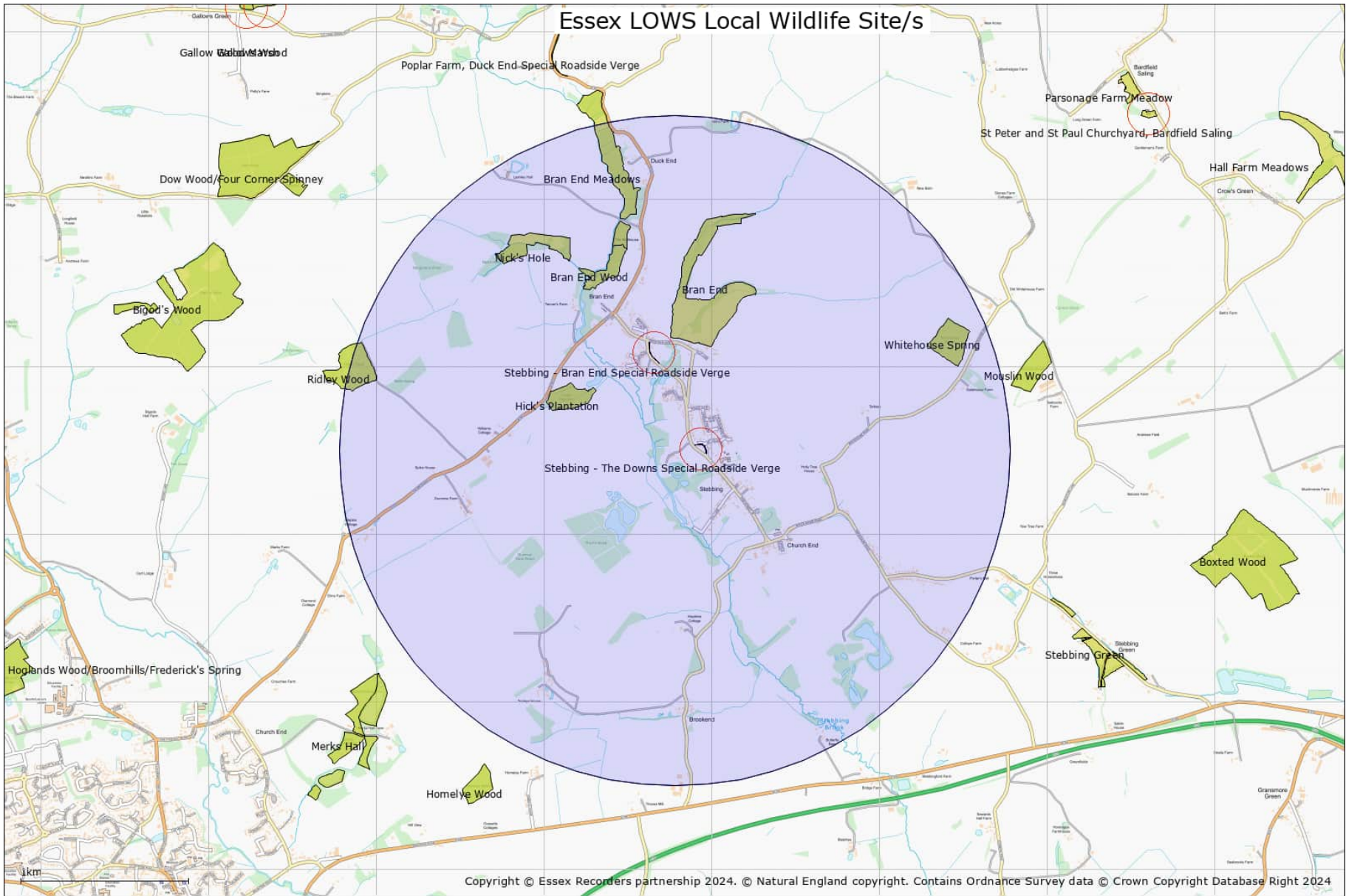
Caveats and Potential Local Wildlife Sites (pLoWS)

The reviews for Basildon, Castle Point, Rochford, and Thurrock have yet to be confirmed and incorporated into their Local Plan documents.

Potential LoWS are not yet available here. Sites identified as Potential LoWS are ones where there was reason to think that they may qualify as a LoWS during a published LoWS review, but there was insufficient information available to confirm this at the time. Ecological information supporting developments affecting an identified PLoWS should include a thorough assessment of the site against the Essex LoWS Selection Criteria.

There are 23 Essex LOWS Local Wildlife Site/s identified in relation to the map area.

See Local Wildlife Site Citations pages at end of report for details.



15. Country Park/s

Natural England recognises country parks as significant places that contribute to England's accessible natural greenspace.

Many are located near or within towns and cities and therefore close to where people live. All provide a wide range of opportunities for recreation, health and education and improve the quality of life for their local communities.

Country Parks were established as a result of the 1968 Countryside Act and there are currently more than 400 sites that call themselves Country Parks in England. They are visited by over 70 million visitors a year.

They are public green spaces often at the edge of urban areas which provide places to enjoy the outdoors and experience nature in an informal semi-rural park setting. Country Parks normally have some facilities such as a car park, toilets, perhaps a cafe or kiosk, paths and trails, and visitor information. There is not necessarily public right of access, although most are publicly accessible; some charge entry others do not.

See www.naturalengland.gov.uk/ourwork/enjoying/places/countryparks/default.aspx

No Country Park/s are identified in relation to the search area

16. Open Country and Common Land

Conclusive Map Data of Open Country:

Created under the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000, the Open Country (OC) data was digitised from OS MasterMap by the contractors Black and Veatch Consulting Limited on behalf of the Countryside Agency. It consists of all land that appears to the Countryside Agency to consist wholly or predominantly of mountain, moor, heath and down and is not registered common land. It includes any modifications determined by the Planning Inspectorate as a result of appeals. It includes areas of land that are excepted from the rights of access as specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the CROW Act. It may be amended for certain errors under current error regulations. The map must be reviewed not more than 10 years after its issue in conclusive form.

Conclusive Map Data of Registered Common Land:

Created under the CROW Act 2000, the Registered Common Land (RCL) data was digitised from DNF Landline by the contractors Geodata on behalf of the Countryside Agency. It is a digitised copy of land registered as common land under the Commons Registration Act 1965. It includes any modifications determined by the Planning Inspectorate as a result of appeals. It includes areas of land that are excepted from the rights of access as specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the CROW Act. It may be amended for certain errors under current error regulations. The map must be reviewed not more than 10 years after its issue in conclusive form.

Important Notes:

There is no right of access to land shown as OC or RCL until the relevant Commencement Order for the area becomes effective.

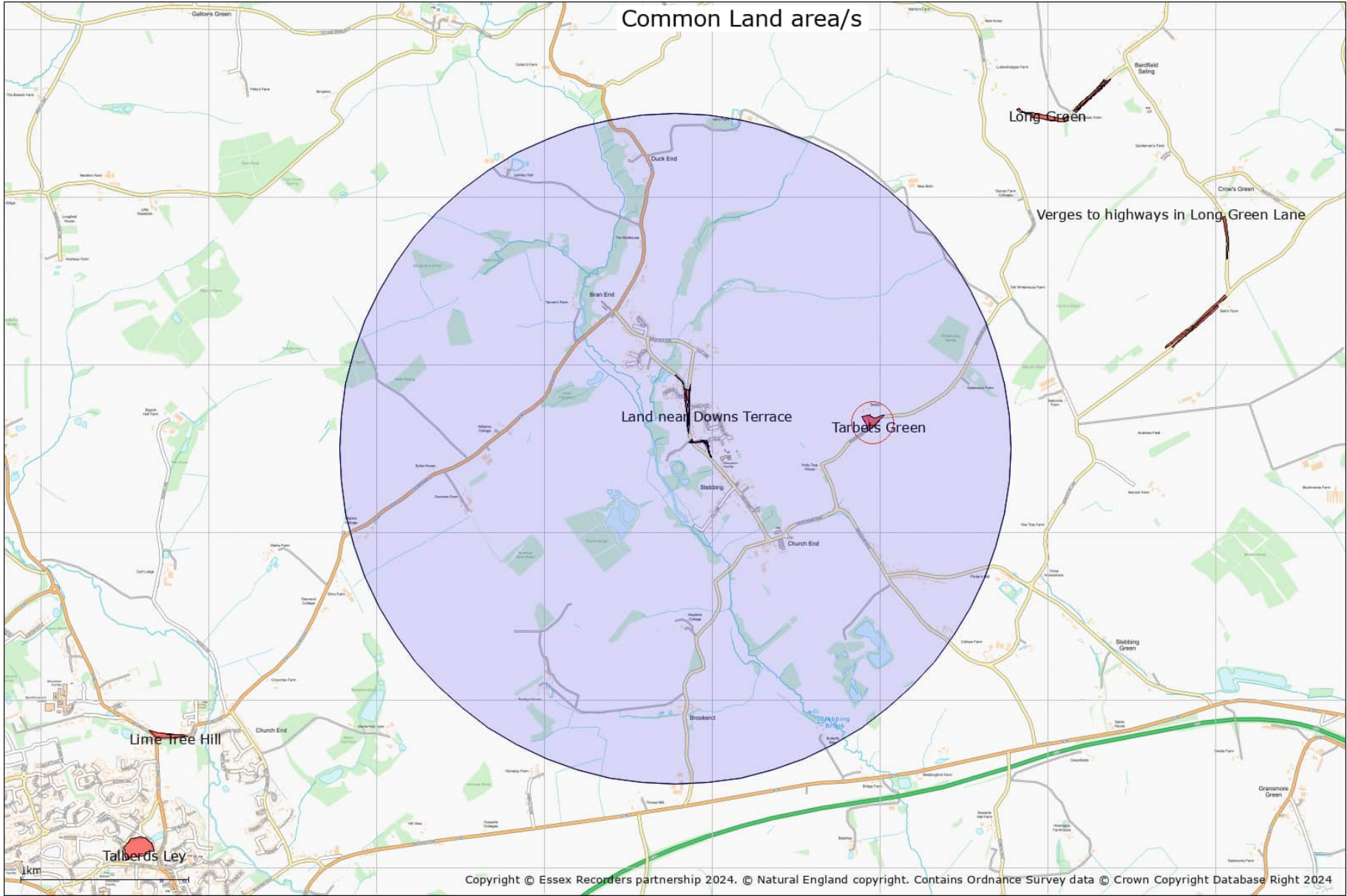
There is no right of access to land shown as OC or RCL where such land meets any of the descriptions of excepted land as specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the CROW Act. This includes areas of land such as racecourses, aerodromes and military byelaw land.

There may be restrictions on the right of access in some areas of land. Under the CROW Act, landowners or tenants of access land have a 28-day allowance of restrictions each calendar year and can also apply for longer term restrictions. Digital data of restrictions to the rights of access will not be made available to third parties. All restrictions can be viewed on the website www.countrysideaccess.gov.uk. More information about restrictions can be found here: www.openaccess.gov.uk

No Open Country area/s are identified in relation to the search area

There are 6 Common Land area/s identified in relation to the map area. (Red polygon/s)

Land near Downs Terrace
Lime Tree Hill
Long Green
Talberds Ley
Tarbets Green
Verges to highways in Long Green Lane



17. Ancient Woodland Inventory

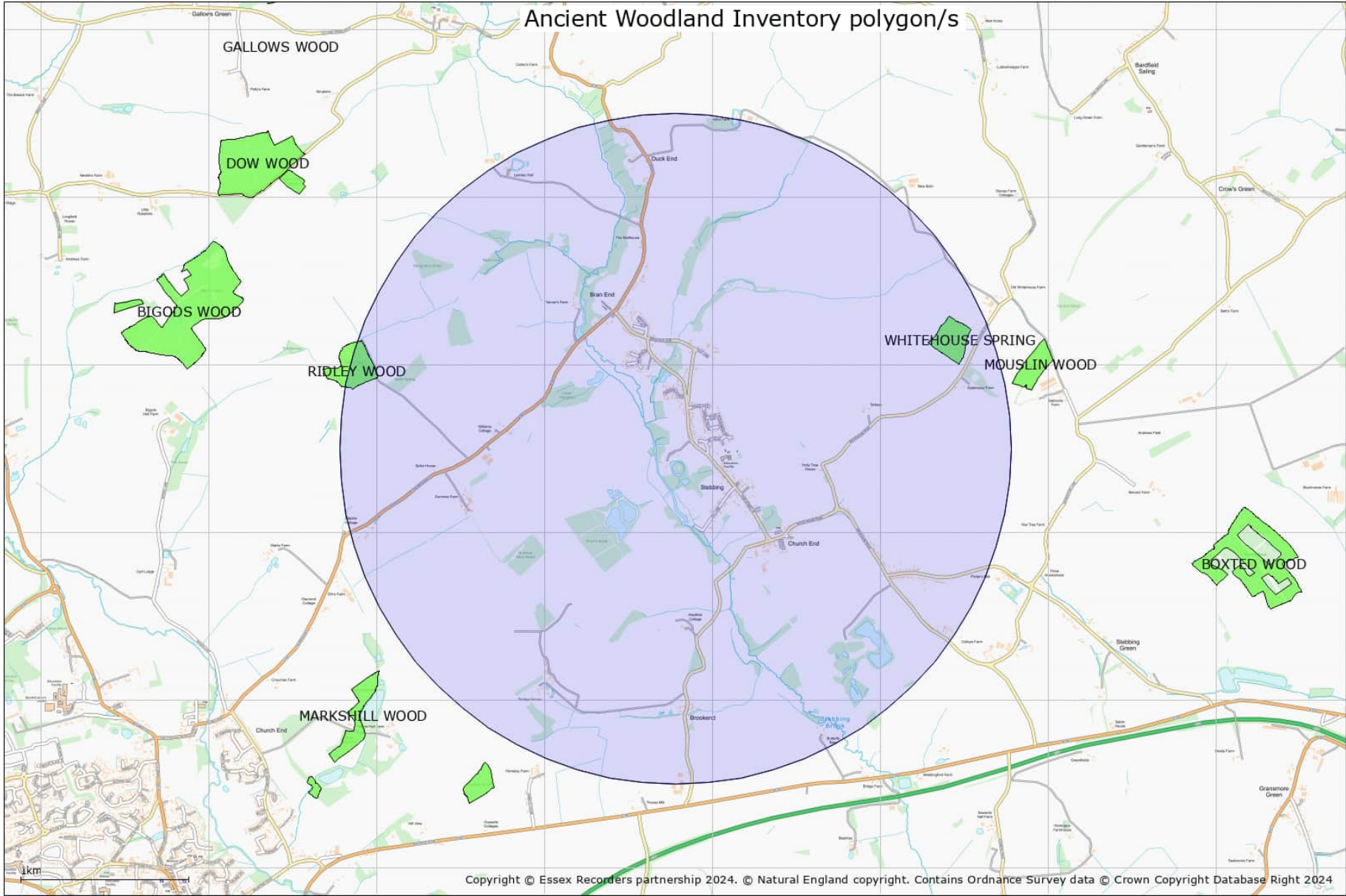
Ancient Woodlands (England). © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2024]

Ancient woodland is land that has had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD and may be ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW), which retains a native tree and shrub cover that has not been planted, although it may have been managed by coppicing or felling and allowed to regenerate naturally, or plantation on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) where the original tree cover has been felled and replaced by planting, often with conifers, and usually over the last century.

See www.naturalengland.org.uk/about_us/whatwedo/partnership/casestudies/ancientwoodland.aspx

There are 9 Ancient Woodland Inventory polygon/s identified in relation to the map area.

BIGODS WOOD
BOXTED WOOD
DOW WOOD
GALLOWS WOOD
MARKSHILL WOOD
MOUSLIN WOOD
RIDLEY WOOD
WHITEHOUSE SPRING



18. Wood-Pasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat Inventory

Natural England Wood-Pasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat Inventory for England (England) v2.0© Natural England [2024], reproduced with the permission of Natural England, www.naturalengland.org.uk/copyright/. © Crown Copyright and database rights [2024] Ordnance Survey licence number 100022021.

Parkland was defined as areas with a minimum of 3 trees, excluding boundary trees, which had less than 250 m between trees. Park extent was mapped to boundary features where park trees were less than 100 m from the boundary or the boundary included a large tree which was less than 250 m from a park tree.

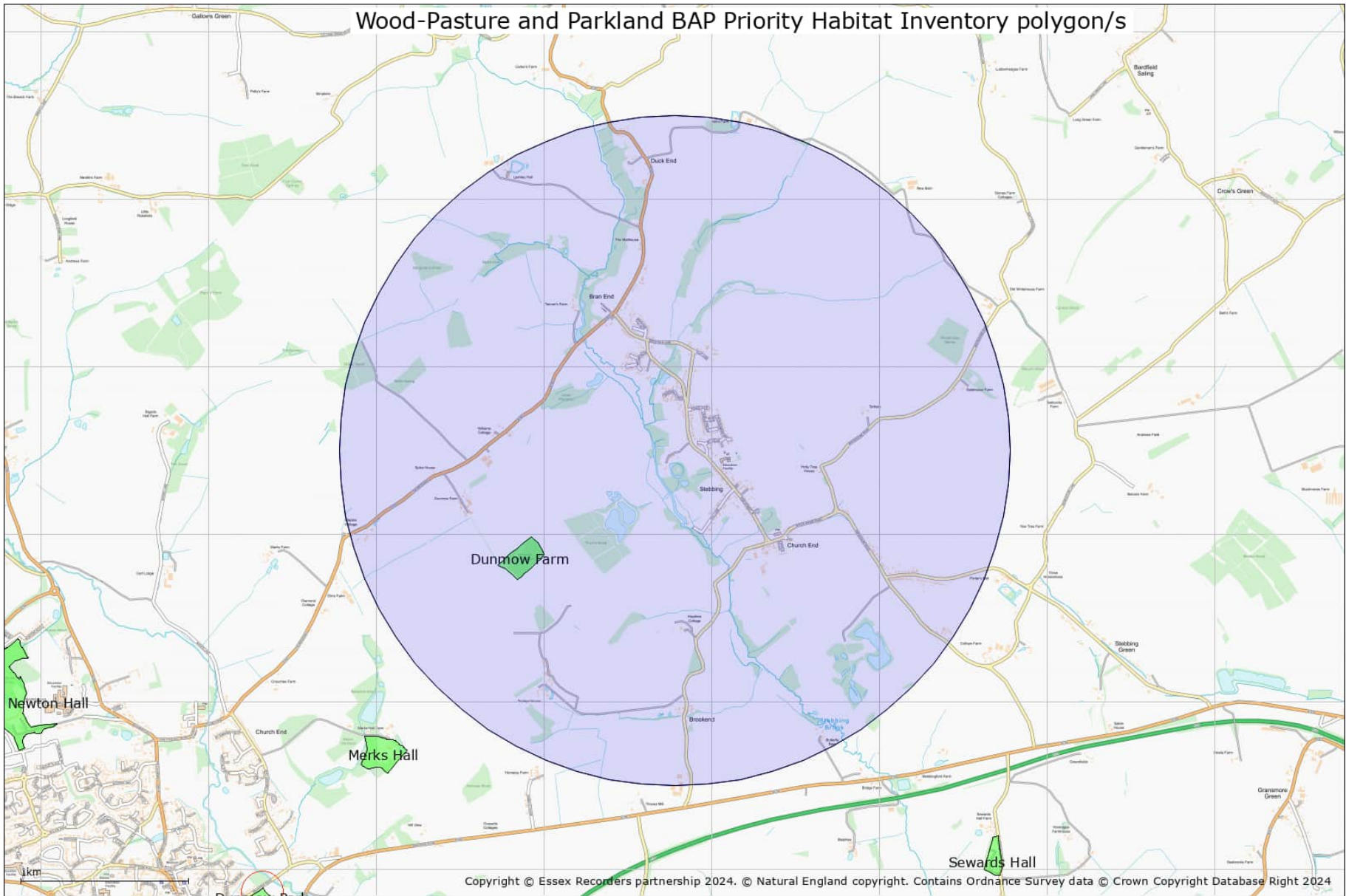
Some areas of woodland were included where possible park trees were present. Some open areas and wooded areas were not removed as the precise extent of parkland habitat was difficult to determine from aerial photography.

Cemeteries and churchyards were excluded unless they were entirely within the park boundary.

The minimum mappable unit for the inventory was 0.25ha. Metalled roads and rivers were excluded according to Natural England mapping rules, therefore some areas <0.25ha may be present if separated by a road.

There are 5 Wood-Pasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat Inventory polygon/s identified in relation to the map area.

Wood-Pasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat Inventory polygon/s



19. Traditional Orchard Inventory

Natural England Traditional Orchard Inventory (Provisional) for England© Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2024]

Definitions

Traditional Orchard

For the purpose of the inventory, Traditional Orchards are defined as sites where at least five fruit trees must be present with no more than 20m between their crown edges. Traditional Orchards are managed in a low intensity way with the orchard floor grazed or mown for hay and with little or no chemical input.

The Traditional Orchard Inventory for England

The inventory identifies Traditional Orchard sites in England. Traditional Orchards are located using aerial photography, Ordnance Survey MasterMap, external datasets compiled from historic surveys, and ground survey ("ground-truthing"). The information recorded about each orchard and stored on the Inventory Database includes its grid reference, its area in hectares, management features of the site and its condition (based on condition assessment criteria).

Limitations of the Traditional Orchard Inventory:

The inventory is classed as 'provisional' because it is under a constant system of review and is updated as new information is received or actual changes are recorded. If you have information that would help Natural England to update the inventory please let them know.

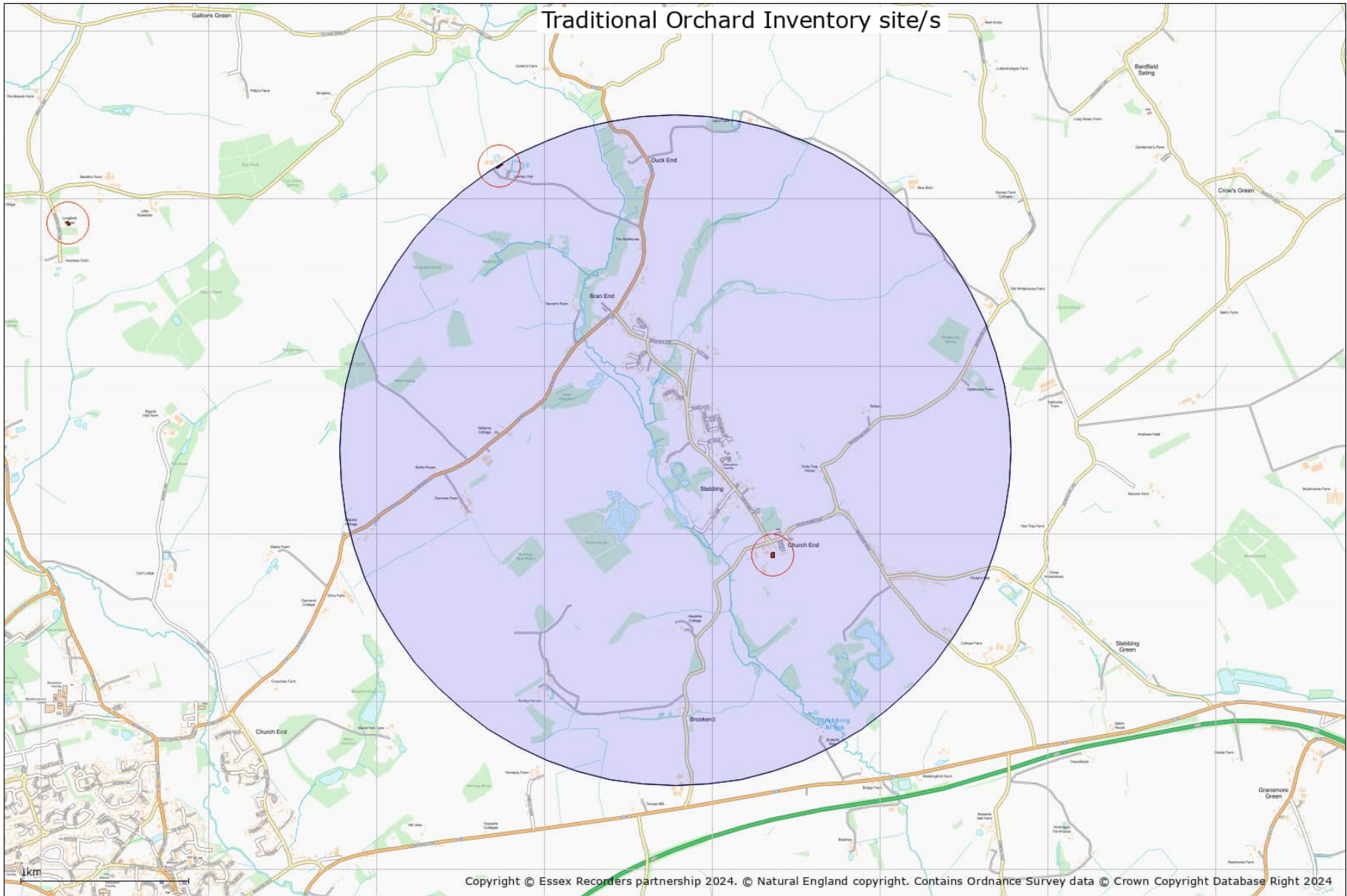
Traditional Orchards HAP Definition

Traditional orchards are defined, for priority habitat purposes, as groups of fruit and nut trees planted on vigorous rootstocks at low densities in permanent grassland; and managed in a low intensity way. Cobnut plats are also included.

The minimum size of a traditional orchard is defined as five trees with crown edges less than 20m apart. However, the potential biological and genetic interest of sites with fewer trees, such as relict orchards and individual trees within gardens is noted. Where appropriate these should be considered as potential restoration sites. It is recognised that other sites which fall outside the definition, such as organic bush orchards and fruit collections in walled gardens may also have biodiversity value, as well as historic, cultural and genetic importance.

There are 3 Traditional Orchard Inventory site/s identified in relation to the map area.

Traditional Orchard Inventory site/s



20. Priority Habitat Inventory

Natural England Priority Habitat Inventory © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2024]

Natural England's Priority Habitats' Inventory (PHI) is a spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of priority habitats in England. The PHI has been developed to replace twenty-four separate Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitat inventories.

PHI maps habitats of principal importance for biodiversity in England. These were previously known as Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats.

The PHI represents the best available information on priority habitats at an England-wide level; it is not and will never be a definitive dataset for priority habitats across England. As such it should be recognised that the PHI provides a generalised map of the priority habitats in an area.

Marine and freshwater habitats are not currently included, nor are Arable field margins, Hedgerows, Inland rock and scree habitats. Some other habitats, such as Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land and Wood-pasture and parkland are also not included in PHI, but have their own separate inventories.


Priority Habitat Inventory identified in relation to the map area.

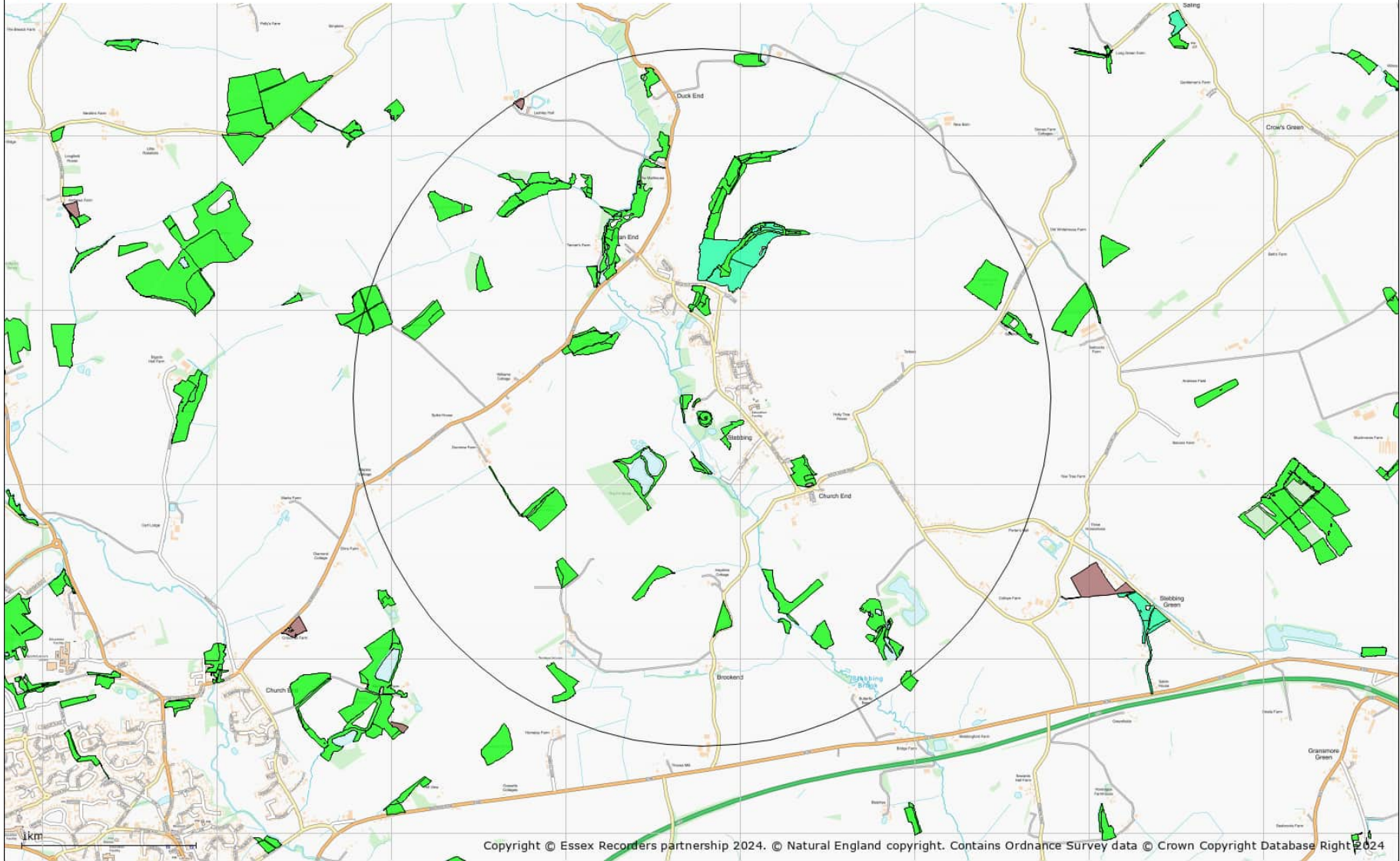
Priority Habitat Inventory

 Traditional orchard

 Deciduous woodland

 Good quality semi-improved grassland

 No main habitat but additional habitats present



21. Important Invertebrate Areas

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Important Invertebrate Areas (IIAs) are nationally or internationally significant places for the conservation of invertebrates and the habitats upon which they rely. They are based on Birdlife International's successful Important Bird Areas Project (IBAs), and Plantlife's Important Plant Areas (IPAs) programme across Europe.

Areas not identified as IIAs may still be of national, regional or county importance for their invertebrates, but have not been identified by the IIA criteria.

Please see the following ISIS analyses on existing invertebrate data and ensure that CEH / Natural England's Pantheon tool is used on survey results undertaken to Natural England guidelines.

The UK and its diverse habitats support nearly 40,000 invertebrate species. They are vital to our lives, underpinning the ecosystem services which provide us with food, fertile soils and clean water, and the wildlife-rich habitats which we all enjoy. However, invertebrates are declining in response to widespread habitat loss and fragmentation, urbanisation, changing agricultural and land management practices, environmental pollution, non-native invasive species and many other factors.

IIAs are a vital tool to help identify the sites that support our most threatened and declining species to help develop a coordinated approach to securing sustainable invertebrate populations into the future and prevent their extinction. IIAs uses the knowledge and data of over 85 national recording schemes and over 45 million records, developed closely with data and taxonomic specialists to ensure a rigorous approach. IIAs have been selected where they support a nationally significant assemblage of species or support a single globally endangered, European endangered or national Critically Endangered species.

No Important Invertebrate Areas are identified in relation to the search area

Species data

The following sections provide species data in accordance with the datasearch request. Non-county designations are based on the JNCC Master List which provides information on the conservation listings of different taxa. Please note that species records are included for all 1km squares crossed by the search area. This is because many records are made at 1km resolution, and they could have been recorded anywhere within the 1km square. The data is provided for the search area on this basis and not the wider area shown on the site designation maps.

Search polygons which are not a radius from a point include a 1km extension outside the polygon boundary extents. Search polygons made up of a corridor may however include data from a wider area as defined by the east, west, south and north edges of the area.

Natural England provides new standard advice on how to address invertebrates and their habitats within the planning system. The standard advice is hosted at <http://habitatsurveys.esdm.co.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/invertebrate-standard-advice-for-essex-oct-2014.pdf>

22. Invertebrate Assemblage Information

This information is based on the use of Natural England's ISIS (2010) methodology. Assemblages are identified from records for the search area and 1km squares crossed by the search area. Please note: these assemblages are identified from existing data and the results only indicate significance already identified from untargeted survey. Specific targeted specialist survey work should be undertaken of the search area to further evaluate identified invertebrate assemblages and identify others which may be important.

Broad Assemblage Types

Invertebrate assemblages are helpful in identifying nature conservation significance of a recorded invertebrate fauna. The following Broad Assemblage Types are highlighted:

Broad Assemblage Types identified:

arboreal canopy	important assemblage
wood decay	close to favourable condition
unshaded early successional mosaic	favourable condition
grassland & scrub matrix	important assemblage
shaded field & ground layer	close to favourable condition
permanent wet mire	close to favourable condition

Specific Assemblage Types

Specific Assemblage Types (SATs) are characterised by ecologically restricted species and are generally only expressed in lists from sites with conservation value. They have intrinsic value for nature conservation and are designed to be used in setting invertebrate conservation objectives on SSSIs (Lott, 2008).

Specific Assemblage Types identified:

bark & sapwood decay	
epiphyte fauna	
bare sand & chalk	
open short sward	
reedfen and pools	
scrub edge	favourable condition
rich flower resource	

23. Protected Species

Protected species have protection under national legislation such as the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and European legislation such as the Habitats Directive.

Please note the following:

(1) If there is no record of a particular protected species, this does not signify that the species is absent from the site in question. It may mean that it has not been recorded, that the site has not been surveyed for this species, or that data relating to its presence has not been made available to us.

(2) The presence of a protected species record does not mean that the species is still present. It means that the species was recorded at that time and place. The implications of the record should be further evaluated, and a survey to establish the current status may be required.

(3) The following summary of legislation is designed purely as a basic guide, if any action is to be taken regarding any of the protected species listed, then it is imperative that the full relevant legislation be consulted.

(4) Information on Badger setts is available from the four Essex Badger Groups by contacting them direct: Essex Badger Protection Group covers the south of the county - www.essexbadger.co.uk; North East Essex Badger Group, north to the Suffolk border - www.neebg.co.uk; Uttlesford Badger Group covers west Essex - www.ubg-uk.org; Harlow Badger Group covers Harlow and Epping Forest Districts - www.hbg-uk.org

WILDLIFE PROTECTION LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND

Legislation that protects wildlife in England exists at the European and national level.

European Law

The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) was aimed at ensuring conservation and protection of all wild plants and animals, increasing cooperation between states, and affording special protection to the most vulnerable or threatened species. It was implemented by the EC Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC) and the EC Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC).

The Bonn Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979 & 1994) requires the protection of migratory animals. It was implemented by the EC Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC) and the EC Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC).

The EC Habitats Directive aims to establish a network of protected areas in order to maintain the distribution and the abundance of threatened species and habitats. A number of species are listed in the annexes.

Annex II lists animals and plants whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

Annex IV lists animals and plants in need of strict protection. For the animals, this prohibits deliberate capture, killing, disturbance (especially during breeding period), destruction or taking of eggs from wild, and destruction or deterioration of breeding sites or resting places. For the plants, this prohibits deliberate picking, collecting, uprooting, cutting, destruction, and trade in entire plants or parts, at all stages of life.

Annex V lists animals and plants for which taking in the wild may be subject to management measures.

National Law

Wildlife and Countryside Act

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the main source of legal protection for wildlife in England and was strengthened by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. A statutory five-yearly review of Schedules 5 and 8 (protected wild animals and plants) is undertaken by the relevant authorities. Species protection is provided under Schedules 1, 5, 6 and 8:

Schedule 1 lists bird species that are rare, endangered, declining or vulnerable. The Schedule is divided into two parts. Part I lists birds which receive special protection, these birds receive additional protection from disturbance at the nest. Part II lists birds that receive the same level of special protection, but only during the breeding season.

Schedule 5 protects animal (other than bird) species from certain actions, according to the sections of the Act under which they are listed:

- S9(1) prohibits the intentional killing, injury or taking.
- S9(2) protection is limited to possessing and controlling.
- S9(4a) prohibits the damaging, destroying or obstructing access to any place used by the animal for shelter or protection.
- S9(4b) prohibits disturbing the animal while it is occupying any structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.
- S9(5) prohibits the 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 an animal. Species on this Schedule do not appear on the PSI.

Schedule 6 lists animals that may not be killed by certain methods. Even humane trapping for research requires a licence.

Schedule 8 lists plant species for which it is prohibited to intentionally pick, uproot, destroy, trade in, or possess (for the purposes of trade).

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, all wild plants in Britain are protected from intentional uprooting by an unauthorised person. Landowners, land occupiers, persons authorised by either of these, or persons authorised in writing by the Local Authority for the area are exempt from this, except for Schedule 8 species.

Conservation Regulations

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) transpose the EC Habitats Directive into national law. In addition to enabling the designation of SACs, the regulations also provide species protection:

Schedule 2 protects the listed animals from deliberate capture, killing, disturbance or trading in.

Schedule 4 protects the listed plants from picking, collecting, uprooting, destroying or trading in.

These actions can be made lawful through the granting of licences by the appropriate authorities. Licences may be granted for a number of purposes, but only after the appropriate authority is satisfied that there are no satisfactory alternatives and that such actions will have no detrimental effect on wild the population of the species concerned.

Protection of Badgers Act

The Protection of the Badgers Act prohibits the killing, injuring or taking of badgers and damage or interference with a badger sett, unless licensed to do so by a statutory authority.

International and European Obligations

In the UK, species receiving protection under international legislation and agreements are protected through the Wildlife and Countryside Act, so are not shown separately in the BMERC notable species lists. For reference, the relevant categories are shown below.

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

The Bern Convention aims to ensure the conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats.

- Appendix 1 (strictly protected flora) - Plants for which contracting parties will prohibit deliberate picking, collecting, cutting or uprooting.
- Appendix 2 (strictly protected fauna) - Animals for which contracting parties will prohibit deliberate capture, possession, killing, damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites, disturbance or destruction or taking of eggs.
- Appendix 3 (protected fauna) - Animals for which contracting parties will include closed seasons and regulate their sale, keeping for sale, transport for sale or offering for sale of live and dead wild animals. (Not included in Notable Species List).

Bonn Convention on Migratory Species

The Bonn Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range.

- Appendix 1 (migratory species threatened with extinction) - Species for which contracting parties will strictly protect and endeavour to conserve or restore the places where they live, mitigating obstacles to migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them.
- Appendix 2 (migratory species that need or would benefit from international co-operation) - Species for which contracting parties will be encouraged to conclude global or regional agreements for the conservation and management of individual species or, more often, of a group of species. (Not included in Notable Species List).

The EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds

The Birds Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of all wild birds in Europe. As well as designating important sites for birds as Special Protection Areas, birds are generally protected from deliberate killing or capture and destruction of or damage to their nests or eggs, and deliberate disturbance. Allowances are made for game birds.

Protected Species Table

Source	Taxon	Group	Vernacular	Status	Location	Position	Records	Latest
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	bird	Sparrowhawk	Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird	Skylark	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird	Skylark	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	bird	Kingfisher	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Birds Directive: Annex 1, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 1 - Part 1	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	bird	Red-legged Partridge	Birds Directive: Annex 2.1	Stebbing	TL6624	3	2022
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	bird	Mallard	Birds Directive: Annex 2.1, Convention on Migratory Species: AEWA Annex II, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4.a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c	TL653256	TL653256	2	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4.a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c	TL655247	TL655247	3	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4.a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c	TL665231	TL665231	1	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4.a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c	TL655228	TL655228	2	1998

Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4.a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c	TL662235	TL662235	2	1998
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4.a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c	TL661238	TL661238	2	1991
EFC/EARG	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	amphibian	Common Toad	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing, 8 Collops Villas/ Allcotts Playing Field-Stebbing	TL673022 3691	1	2015
EFC/EARG	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	amphibian	Common Toad	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing	TL672962 3690	1	2016
EFC/EARG	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	amphibian	Common Toad	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing	TL672952 3684	1	2015
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	bird	Buzzard	Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	bird	Goldfinch	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	3	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Red Deer	Bern Convention: Appendix 3	TL640250	TL640250	2	1994
Essex Bat Group	<i>Chiroptera sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	a bat species	Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5b	Dunmow	TL663923 99	1	2018
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	bird	Greenfinch	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2022

Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Columba oenas</i>	bird	Stock Dove	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Stebbing	TL6624	3	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	bird	Woodpigeon	Birds Directive: Annex 2.1	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	bird	Woodpigeon	Birds Directive: Annex 2.1	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Corvus corone</i>	bird	Carrion Crow	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	bird	Rook	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	bird	Rook	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	bird	Blue Tit	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Dama dama</i>	terrestrial mammal	Fallow Deer	Bern Convention: Appendix 3	TL659232	TL659232	2	2002
Essex Field Club	<i>Dama dama</i>	terrestrial mammal	Fallow Deer	Bern Convention: Appendix 3	TL648262	TL648262	1	2012
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	bird	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	3	2022
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	bird	Yellowhammer	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Brook End, Stebbing	TL6523	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	bird	Yellowhammer	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Field Club	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Western Hedgehog	Bern Convention: Appendix 3	TL654253	TL654253	2	2008
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	bird	Robin	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	bird	Hobby	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 1 - Part 1	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019

Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	bird	Kestrel	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	bird	Jay	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2022
Essex Field Club	<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	flowering plant	Jersey Cudweed	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 8	Stebbing C.P.	TL6723	1	2020
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	bird	Swallow	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2022
Essex Field Club	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	Bluebell	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 8	The Mount, Stebbing	TL6524	1	1996
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	bird	Linnet	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2022
EFC/EARG	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	amphibian	Smooth Newt	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing	TL672962 3690	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Meles meles</i>	terrestrial mammal	Badger	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Protection of Badgers Act: Protection of Badgers Act (1992)	TL650260	TL650260	1	1996
Essex Field Club	<i>Meles meles</i>	terrestrial mammal	Badger	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Protection of Badgers Act: Protection of Badgers Act (1992)	TL651231	TL651231	2	2001
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	bird	Red Kite	Birds Directive: Annex 1, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 1 - Part 1	Stebbing	TL6624	9	2022
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	bird	Pied Wagtail	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	bird	Yellow Wagtail	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2022
Essex Field Club	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	terrestrial mammal	Chinese Muntjac	Bern Convention: Appendix 3	TL648262	TL648262	1	2012
Essex Field Club	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	terrestrial mammal	Chinese Muntjac	Bern Convention: Appendix 3	TL658241	TL658241	3	2001
Essex Field Club	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Western Polecat	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Habitats Directive: Annex 5, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 4	TL674237	TL674237	1	2017

Essex Bat Group	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	terrestrial mammal	Natterer's Bat	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing, St Mary Church	TL663923 99	1	2010
Essex Bat Group	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	terrestrial mammal	Natterer's Bat	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	St Mary, Stebbing	TL663240	2	2017
EFC/EARG	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	reptile	Grass Snake	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing	TL672952 3682	1	2016
EFC/EARG	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	reptile	Grass Snake	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing	TL672952 3684	1	2015
EFC/EARG	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	reptile	Grass Snake	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing, 8 Collops Villas/ Allcotts Playing Field- Stebbing	TL673152 3717	1	2015

EFC/EARG	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	reptile	Grass Snake	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing	TL659542 4397	1	2015
EFC/EARG	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	reptile	Grass Snake	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Great Dunmow cm6 3sy	TL673002 3710	1	2017
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Parus major</i>	bird	Great Tit	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Pica pica</i>	bird	Magpie	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Pica pica</i>	bird	Magpie	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Picus viridis</i>	bird	Green Woodpecker	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Picus viridis</i>	bird	Green Woodpecker	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6523	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	TL648262	TL648262	1	2012

Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	St Mary, Stebbing	TL663240	2	2017
Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing, Westside, The Downs	TL659246	1	2003
Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	High Street, Stebbing	TL664240	1	2012

Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	TL648245	TL648245	3	2009
Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Soprano Pipistrelle	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	High Street, Stebbing	TL664240	1	2012
Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Soprano Pipistrelle	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	St Mary, Stebbing	TL663240	2	2017

Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrelle species	Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5b	Dunmow	TL663923 99	1	2018
Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrelle species	Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5b	St Mary, Stebbing CM6 3SW	TL663723 99	1	2014
Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrelle species	Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5b	Dunmow	TL663723 99	2	2014

Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrelle species	Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5b	Stebbing, St Mary Church	TL663923 99	1	2010
Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrelle species	Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5b	TL664240	TL664240	2	2006
Essex Field Club	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	TL648262	TL648262	1	2012

Essex Bat Group	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing, St Mary Church	TL663923 99	1	2010
Essex Bat Group	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: EUROBATS Annex I, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	St Mary, Stebbing	TL663240	2	2017
Essex Bat Group	<i>Plecotus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	Long-eared bats	Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5b	Dunmow	TL663923 99	1	2018

Essex Bat Group	<i>Plecotus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	Long-eared bats	Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5b	St Mary, Stebbing CM6 3SW	TL663723 99	1	2014
Essex Bat Group	<i>Plecotus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	Long-eared bats	Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5b	Dunmow	TL663723 99	2	2014
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	bird	Golden Plover	Birds Directive: Annex 1, Birds Directive: Annex 2.2, Convention on Migratory Species: AEWA Annex II, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2	Rickling Green	TL6525	1	2021
EFC/EARG	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	amphibian	Common Frog	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Habitats Directive: Annex 5, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing, 8 Collops Villas/ Allcotts Playing Field-Stebbing	TL673022 3690	1	2015
EFC/EARG	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	amphibian	Common Frog	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Habitats Directive: Annex 5, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing	TL672952 3684	1	2015
EFC/EARG	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	amphibian	Common Frog	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Habitats Directive: Annex 5, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing	TL672962 3690	2	2016
EFC/EARG	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	amphibian	Common Frog	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Habitats Directive: Annex 5, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing, 8 Collops Villas/ Allcotts Playing Field-Stebbing	TL673032 3690	1	2015

Essex Field Club	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	terrestrial mammal	Red Squirrel	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (taking), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4.a, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	TL660240	TL660240	1	1959
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	bird	Collared Dove	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	bird	Starling	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
EFC/EARG	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	amphibian	Warty Newt / Great Crested Newt	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Habitats Directive: Annex 2 - non-priority species, Habitats Directive: Annex 4, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010: Schedule 2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4b, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.4c, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing	TL662424 15	1	2022
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	bird	Wren	Bern Convention: Appendix 2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Turdus merula</i>	bird	Blackbird	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	bird	Song Thrush	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	bird	Fieldfare	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 1 - Part 1	Stebbing	TL6523	1	2019

EFC/EARG	<i>Vipera berus</i>	reptile	Adder	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a	Stebbing CM6 3SN	TL660262 4175	1	2017
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24. UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Section 41 Species

Biodiversity, or biological diversity, is the whole variety of life on Earth. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) came about as a result of the 1992 Earth Summit. As one of 168 countries to sign up to the CBD, the UK was required to develop a national strategy for the conservation of biodiversity; the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) was born.

The UKBAP is the result of contributions involving a wide range of people and organisations, enabling the identification of species and habitats that are listed as priorities for conservation action. A 2007 review of the UKBAP has resulted in 1149 species and 65 habitats being listed as conservation priorities. For more information see www.ukbap.org.uk.

In addition to the national priorities and targets, action is also being taken at local level. The Essex Biodiversity Project is responsible for implementing the Essex Biodiversity Action Plan, which has 28 priority species and 15 priority habitats currently listed. For more information see www.essexbiodiversity.org.uk.

The UK BAP

(from Explanatory Note by Defra and Natural England on Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 - Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in England)

The England Biodiversity List has been developed to meet the requirements of Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). This legislation requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of species of flora and fauna and habitats considered to be of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

The S41 list will be used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 'to have regard' to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions. In particular:

- Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities will use it to identify the species and habitats that should be afforded priority when applying the requirements of National Planning Policy framework (NPPF) and PPS9 Circular to maintain, restore and enhance species and habitats.
- Local Planning Authorities will use it to identify the species and habitats that require specific consideration in dealing with planning and development control, recognising that under NPPF and PPS9 Circular the aim of planning decisions should be to avoid harm to all biodiversity.
- All Public Bodies will use it to identify species or habitats that should be given priority when implementing the NERC Section 40 duty.

Habitats of Principal Importance

Fifty-six habitats of principal importance are included on the S41 list. These are all the habitats in England that have been identified as requiring action in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). They range from habitats such as upland hay meadows to lowland mixed deciduous woodland and from freshwater habitats such as ponds to marine habitats such as subtidal sands and gravels.

Species of Principal Importance

There are 943 species of principal importance included on the S41 list. These are the species found

in England which have been identified as requiring action under the UK BAP. In addition, the Hen Harrier has also been included on the List because without continued conservation action it is unlikely that the Hen Harrier population will increase from its current very low levels in England.

Relationship with the UK Biodiversity List of Species and Habitats

The UK BAP list of priority species and habitats is an important reference source and will be the focus for conservation action across the UK over the next decade. It has been used to draw up the species and habitats of principal importance in England under S41 of the NERC Act.

The revised UK BAP list of priority species and habitats can be downloaded from the UK Biodiversity Website: <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx>

Relationship with the biodiversity duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act

There is a general biodiversity duty in the NERC Act (Section 40) which requires every public body in the exercising of its functions to 'have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity'.

There is no direct relationship between the Section 41 duty on the Secretary of State to publish the list and promote the taking of steps to conserve the habitats and species on it, and the Section 40 duty on public bodies to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Importantly:

(a) Biodiversity, as covered by the Section 40 duty includes all biodiversity and not just the habitats and species of principal importance. However, there is an expectation that public bodies would refer to the S41 list when complying with the section 40 duty.

(b) The duty on the Secretary of State to promote the taking of steps by others is not restricted to public bodies.

Defra guidance for local authorities and public bodies on implementing the biodiversity duty in the NERC Act draws attention to the S41 list, emphasising that local authorities and public bodies have a role to play in ensuring the protection of these species and habitats. Copies of the guidance can be downloaded

from: <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/pa-guid-english.pdf>

Essex Biodiversity Action Plan

The Essex Biodiversity Project was set up in 1999 for the purpose of implementing the Essex BAP, one of the 162 local BAPs in the UK. These were formed following the UK's signature to the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) and the subsequent need for action to conserve biodiversity at a local level.

The overall aim of the Essex Biodiversity Project is to protect, conserve and enhance the variety of wildlife species and habitats in Essex through the successful implementation of the Essex Biodiversity Action Plan.

UK BAP Priority, Section 41 and Essex BAP Species Table

Source	Taxon	Group	Vernacular	Status	Location	Position	Records	Latest
Essex Field Club	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	insect - moth	Knot Grass	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields (garden)	TL655250	3	2018
Essex Field Club	<i>Agrochola litura</i>	insect - moth	Brown-spot Pinion	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields (garden)	TL655250	3	2018
Essex Field Club	<i>Agrochola litura</i>	insect - moth	Brown-spot Pinion	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	insect - moth	Beaded Chestnut	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields (garden)	TL655250	2	2018
Essex Field Club	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	insect - moth	Beaded Chestnut	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	2	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird	Skylark	Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, Essex BAP: EBAP	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird	Skylark	Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, Essex BAP: EBAP	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Field Club	<i>Apamea anceps</i>	insect - moth	Large Nutmeg	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	3	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Apamea anceps</i>	insect - moth	Large Nutmeg	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Opposite Pound Gate, Stebbing	TL657972 4738	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>	insect - moth	Deep-brown Dart	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields (garden)	TL655250	1	2018

Essex Field Club	<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>	insect - moth	Deep-brown Dart	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, Essex BAP: EBAP	TL653256	TL653256	2	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, Essex BAP: EBAP	TL655247	TL655247	3	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, Essex BAP: EBAP	TL665231	TL665231	1	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, Essex BAP: EBAP	TL655228	TL655228	2	1998
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, Essex BAP: EBAP	TL662235	TL662235	2	1998
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, Essex BAP: EBAP	TL661238	TL661238	2	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Atethmia centrigo</i>	insect - moth	Centre-barred Sallow	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields (garden)	TL655250	4	2018
Essex Field Club	<i>Bombus ruderatus</i>	insect - hymenopteran	Large Garden Bumblebee	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stone Cottage, Bran End, Stebbing	TL654253	1	2009
EFC/EARG	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	amphibian	Common Toad	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stebbing, 8 Collops Villas/ Allcotts Playing Field- Stebbing	TL673022 3691	1	2015

EFC/EARG	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	amphibian	Common Toad	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stebbing	TL672962 3690	1	2016
EFC/EARG	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	amphibian	Common Toad	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stebbing	TL672952 3684	1	2015
Essex Field Club	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	insect - moth	Mottled Rustic	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	4	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	insect - moth	Mottled Rustic	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Opposite Pound Gate, Stebbing	TL657972 4738	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	insect - moth	Latticed Heath	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields (garden)	TL655250	3	2018
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stebbing: CM6 3SE	TL662240	1	2013
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Bran End, Stebbing	TL655250	1	2020
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Bran End	TL653251	1	2017
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Bran End, Stebbing	TL6525	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Footpath from Tanners Farm to Lashley hall	TL651825 61	1	2017

Essex Field Club	<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	insect - moth	Figure of Eight	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	bird	Yellowhammer	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brook End, Stebbing	TL6523	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	bird	Yellowhammer	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Field Club	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Western Hedgehog	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	TL654253	TL654253	2	2008
Essex Field Club	<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	insect - moth	Spinach	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Opposite Pound Gate, Stebbing	TL657972 4738	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	insect - moth	Small Emerald	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	insect - moth	Rustic	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	4	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	insect - moth	Rustic	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields (garden)	TL655250	1	2018
Essex Field Club	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Brown Hare	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, Essex BAP: EBAP	TL646244	TL646244	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Leucania comma</i>	insect - moth	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	2	2019

Essex Field Club	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	insect - moth	Brindled Beauty	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	2	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Western Polecat	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	TL674237	TL674237	1	2017
EFC/EARG	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	reptile	Grass Snake	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stebbing	TL672952 3682	1	2016
EFC/EARG	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	reptile	Grass Snake	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stebbing	TL672952 3684	1	2015
EFC/EARG	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	reptile	Grass Snake	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stebbing, 8 Collops Villas/ Allcotts Playing Field- Stebbing	TL673152 3717	1	2015
EFC/EARG	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	reptile	Grass Snake	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stebbing	TL659542 4397	1	2015
EFC/EARG	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	reptile	Grass Snake	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Great Dunmow cm6 3sy	TL673002 3710	1	2017
Essex Field Club	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	insect - moth	Powdered Quaker	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Essex BAP: EBAP	TL648262	TL648262	1	2012
Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Essex BAP: EBAP	St Mary, Stebbing	TL663240	2	2017
Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Essex BAP: EBAP	Stebbing, Westside, The Downs	TL659246	1	2003
Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Essex BAP: EBAP	High Street, Stebbing	TL664240	1	2012
Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Essex BAP: EBAP	TL648245	TL648245	3	2009

Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Soprano Pipistrelle	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	High Street, Stebbing	TL664240	1	2012
Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Soprano Pipistrelle	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	St Mary, Stebbing	TL663240	2	2017
Essex Field Club	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	TL648262	TL648262	1	2012
Essex Bat Group	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stebbing, St Mary Church	TL663923 99	1	2010
Essex Bat Group	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	St Mary, Stebbing	TL663240	2	2017
Essex Field Club	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	terrestrial mammal	Red Squirrel	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	TL660240	TL660240	1	1959
Essex Field Club	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	flowering plant	Annual Knawel	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stebbing C.P.	TL6623	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	insect - moth	White Ermine	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	4	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	insect - moth	Buff Ermine	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	5	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	insect - moth	Buff Ermine	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Opposite Pound Gate, Stebbing	TL657972 4738	1	2019

Essex Field Club	<i>Timandra comae</i>	insect - moth	Blood-Vein	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields (garden)	TL655250	1	2018
Essex Field Club	<i>Timandra comae</i>	insect - moth	Blood-Vein	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	1	2019
EFC/EARG	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	amphibian	Warty Newt / Great Crested Newt	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, Essex BAP: EBAP	Stebbing	TL662424 15	1	2022
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	bird	Song Thrush	Essex BAP: EBAP	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	insect - moth	Cinnabar	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	3	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	insect - moth	Cinnabar	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Opposite Pound Gate, Stebbing	TL657972 4738	1	2019
EFC/EARG	<i>Vipera berus</i>	reptile	Adder	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Stebbing CM6 3SN	TL660262 4175	1	2017
Essex Field Club	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	insect - moth	Oak Hook-tip	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields (garden)	TL655250	2	2018
Essex Field Club	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	insect - moth	Oak Hook-tip	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	2	2019

25. Global & National Red List and Scarce Designations

Red Data Book Species

National Red Data Book species are those falling within the Status categories defined in the British Red Data Books (Bratton, 1991; Shirt, 1987). These are internationally recognised species listed in the various Red Data Books published by, or under the auspices of, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Species included may not be informally removed or transferred between categories. Nationally Endangered (RDB1) taxa are those considered to be in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating. These include species known from only a single locality since 1970, species restricted to habitats which are especially vulnerable, species which have shown a rapid and continuous decline in the last twenty years and are now estimated to exist in five or fewer ten km squares and species believed extinct but which would need protection if re-discovered. Nationally Vulnerable (RDB2) taxa are those that are believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors causing their decline continue operating. This includes species declining throughout their range, species in vulnerable habitats and species whose populations are low. Nationally Rare (RDB3) taxa are those with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk. This includes species known or estimated to exist in only 15 or fewer post 1970 ten km squares. Insufficiently Known (RDBK) taxa are those suspected of falling into categories 1-3, but about which there is insufficient information to be certain.

Various new status reviews have been published in recent years. A brief outline of the revised IUCN criteria and their application, as summarised in these reviews, is given below.

EXTINCT (EX)

A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.

EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)

A taxon is Extinct in the wild when it is known to survive only in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual) throughout its range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as detailed by any of the criteria A to E. *

ENDANGERED (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as defined by any of the criteria A to E. *

VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future, as defined by any of the criteria A to D. *

LOWER RISK (LR)

A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated but does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Taxa included in the Lower Risk category can be separated into three sub-categories:

Conservation Dependent (cd)

Taxa which are the focus of a continuing taxon-specific or habitat-specific conservation programme targeted towards the taxon in question, the cessation of which would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories above within a period of five years.

Near Threatened (nt)

Taxa which do not qualify for Lower Risk (Conservation Dependent), but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.

Least Concern (lc)

Taxa which do not qualify for Lower Risk (Conservation Dependent) or Lower Risk (Near Threatened).

DATA DEFICIENT (DD)

A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct or indirect assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat or Lower Risk. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that a threatened category is appropriate.

NOT EVALUATED (NE)

A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not been assessed against the criteria.

Nationally Scarce species

The concept of Nationally Scarce (Notable) species was introduced by Ball (1986). They are species which are estimated to occur within the range of 16 to 100 ten-kilometre squares of the British National Grid system since 1970 and are subdivided as follows: Notable/Na refers to species estimated to occur within the range of 16 to 30 10-kilometre squares of the National Grid System. Notable/Nb refers to species estimated to occur within the range 31 to 100 10-kilometre squares of the National Grid System. Diptera (flies) and some Coleoptera (beetles) are not separated. Categorisations have been revised for various taxonomic groups including Araneae (spiders) in Merrett (1990), aculeate Hymenoptera in Falk (1991a), Coleoptera in Hyman & Parsons (1992, 1994), Diptera in Falk (1991b), Hemiptera in Kirby (1992) and Pyralidae (Lepidoptera) in Parsons (1993).

The concept of nationally scarce (Notable) species is unaltered in the new status reviews (e.g. Falk, S.J. & Crossley, R., 2005; Falk, S.J. & Chandler, P., 2005), but the status is now known as Scarce.

In a new national spider review a 'Watching Brief' category is included for some species where the data available suggest a greater level of threat, but there is uncertainty about the evidence of decline. There are also a number of much more widespread and common species where the data suggest strong declines may be occurring. These have placed these in the 'Watching Brief' category outside of the national status review, but these species should be specifically monitored in the future to understand their status more satisfactorily.

A record does not necessarily indicate a native population and for example some plant records may originate from seed mixes or be agricultural variants.

National Status Species Table

Source	Taxon	Group	Vernacular	Status	Location	Position	Records	Latest
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	bird	Sparrowhawk	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - amber, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Near Threatened	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird	Skylark	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - red	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird	Skylark	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - red	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	bird	Mallard	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - amber, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Near Threatened	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Apus apus</i>	bird	Swift	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - red, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Endangered	Rear garden, Bran End, Stebbing	TL6525	1	2014
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Apus apus</i>	bird	Swift	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - red, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Endangered	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2018): Endangered	TL653256	TL653256	2	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2018): Endangered	TL655247	TL655247	3	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2018): Endangered	TL665231	TL665231	1	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2018): Endangered	TL655228	TL655228	2	1998
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2018): Endangered	TL662235	TL662235	2	1998
Essex Field Club	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Northern Water Vole	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2018): Endangered	TL661238	TL661238	2	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Calophasia lunula</i>	insect - moth	Toadflax Brocade	Red Listing based on pre 1994 IUCN guidelines: Rare	Bran End, Stebbing Green	TL655251	1	2020

Essex Field Club	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	flowering plant	Harebell	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened	Stebbing C.P., Bran End local wildlife site	TL6525	1	2018
Essex Field Club	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	flowering plant	Harebell	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, brook and area N of Brick Kiln Farm	TL6525	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	bird	Greenfinch	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - red, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Endangered	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2022
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2010): Near Threatened	Stebbing: CM6 3SE	TL662240	1	2013
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2010): Near Threatened	Bran End, Stebbing	TL655250	1	2020
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2010): Near Threatened	Bran End	TL653251	1	2017
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2010): Near Threatened	Bran End, Stebbing	TL6525	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2010): Near Threatened	Footpath from Tanners Farm to Lashley hall	TL651825 61	1	2017
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Columba oenas</i>	bird	Stock Dove	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - amber	Stebbing	TL6624	3	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	bird	Woodpigeon	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - amber	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	bird	Woodpigeon	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - amber	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	bird	Rook	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - amber, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Near Threatened	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019

Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	bird	Rook	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - amber, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Near Threatened	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	bird	Yellowhammer	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - red	Brook End, Stebbing	TL6523	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	bird	Yellowhammer	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - red	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Field Club	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Western Hedgehog	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2018): Vulnerable	TL654253	TL654253	2	2008
Essex Field Club	<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	flowering plant	Dwarf Spurge	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Vulnerable, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2021): Vulnerable	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, copse with pond	TL651256	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	bird	Kestrel	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - amber, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Vulnerable	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	flowering plant	Common Cudweed	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2021): Near Threatened	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, 2ndary grassland S of Pulford Place	TL6525	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	flowering plant	Henbane	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Vulnerable, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2021): Vulnerable	Stebbing C.P.	TL6723	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	flowering plant	Field Scabious	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened	Stebbing, Bran End	TL6525	1	1993
Essex Field Club	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	flowering plant	Field Scabious	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened	Stebbing	TL6624	1	1996
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	bird	Linnet	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - red, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Near Threatened	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2022

Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	bird	Yellow Wagtail	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - red, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Near Threatened	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2022
Essex Field Club	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Rabbit	Global Red list status: Near Threatened, Global Red list status: Near Threatened	TL658228	TL658228	2	2009
Essex Field Club	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Rabbit	Global Red list status: Near Threatened, Global Red list status: Near Threatened	TL658226	TL658226	2	2009
Essex Field Club	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Rabbit	Global Red list status: Near Threatened, Global Red list status: Near Threatened	TL658241	TL658241	3	2001
Essex Field Club	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Rabbit	Global Red list status: Near Threatened, Global Red list status: Near Threatened	TL669247	TL669247	2	1997
Essex Field Club	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Rabbit	Global Red list status: Near Threatened, Global Red list status: Near Threatened	TL657252	TL657252	2	1997
Essex Field Club	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Rabbit	Global Red list status: Near Threatened, Global Red list status: Near Threatened	TL655252	TL655252	2	2009
Essex Field Club	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Rabbit	Global Red list status: Near Threatened, Global Red list status: Near Threatened	TL648245	TL648245	3	2009
Essex Field Club	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Rabbit	Global Red list status: Near Threatened, Global Red list status: Near Threatened	TL654264	TL654264	1	2009
Essex Field Club	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	conifer	Scots Pine	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Waiting List	Stebbing, Church Farm	TL6623	1	2015
Essex Field Club	<i>Plantago media</i>	flowering plant	Hoary Plantain	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened	The Mount, Stebbing	TL6524	1	1996
Essex Field Club	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	flowering plant	Hoary Cinquefoil	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2021): Near Threatened	Stebbing C.P.	TL6625	2	1964
Essex Field Club	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	flowering plant	Tormentil	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened	Stebbing C.P.	TL6623	1	1963

Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	bird	Bullfinch	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - amber	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2022
Essex Field Club	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	terrestrial mammal	Red Squirrel	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2018): Endangered	TL660240	TL660240	1	1959
Essex Field Club	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	flowering plant	Annual Knawel	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Endangered, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2021): Endangered	Stebbing C.P.	TL6623	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	flowering plant	Groundsel	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Waiting List	Porter's Hall, Stebbing	TL6723	1	1997
Essex Field Club	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	flowering plant	Groundsel	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Waiting List	The Mount, Stebbing	TL6524	1	1996
Essex Field Club	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	flowering plant	Groundsel	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Waiting List	Stebbing, Bran End	TL6525	1	1993
Essex Field Club	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	flowering plant	Groundsel	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Waiting List	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, 2ndary grassland S of Pulford Place	TL6525	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	flowering plant	Groundsel	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Waiting List	Stebbing, churchyard	TL6624	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	flowering plant	Corn Spurrey	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Vulnerable, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2021): Vulnerable	Stebbing C.P.	TL6623	1	1964
Essex Field Club	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	flowering plant	Field Woundwort	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2021): Near Threatened	Stebbing C.P., 9 Brookfields	TL655251	2	2020
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	bird	Collared Dove	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Near Threatened	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	bird	Starling	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - red, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Vulnerable	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	flowering plant	Devil's-bit Scabious	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened	Stebbing, Bran End	TL6525	1	2007

Essex Field Club	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	flowering plant	Devil's-bit Scabious	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened	Stebbing C.P.	TL6525	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	flowering plant	Devil's-bit Scabious	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened	Stebbing C.P.	TL6625	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	flowering plant	Devil's-bit Scabious	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, brook and area N of Brick Kiln Farm	TL6525	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	flowering plant	Sulphur Clover	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Vulnerable, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2021): Vulnerable	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2008
Essex Field Club	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	flowering plant	Sulphur Clover	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Vulnerable, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2021): Vulnerable	Stebbing, Bran End	TL6525	6	2008
Essex Field Club	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	flowering plant	Sulphur Clover	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Vulnerable, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2021): Vulnerable	Stebbing	TL6725	3	1995
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	bird	Wren	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - amber	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	bird	Song Thrush	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - amber	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	bird	Fieldfare	Red data categories - birds (not based on IUCN criteria): Bird Population Status - red, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2017): Critically Endangered (possibly extinct)	Stebbing	TL6523	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	flowering plant	Heath Speedwell	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Near Threatened	Stebbing C.P.	TL6623	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra</i>	flowering plant	Narrow-leaved Vetch	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2014): Waiting List	The Mount, Stebbing	TL6524	1	1996

26. Essex Red Data List Species

Information contained in the Inventory

The Essex Red Data List was compiled in 2002 for English Nature (now Natural England), with the input of County Recorders and other county specialists and with an extensive period of consultation. The full list is available at www.essexfieldclub.org.uk/portal/p/Essex+Red+Data+List.

The list is an important compilation of Essex information, helping to inform and better enable biodiversity and planning decisions throughout the county. As an internet resource, the list has been updated, with changes listed on the website.

Inclusion of species on the list is guided by the following key criteria:

- In the national Red Data List (where one exists)
- Nationally Scarce/Notable (where there is an available definition and list).
- Species which are rare, declining and/or subject to a high degree of threat in Essex (and not in either of the above categories).

Depending on the degree of regional knowledge this is related to:

- Species recorded in few modern sites (X or fewer sites, since 19XX).
- Species with restricted distribution occurring in habitats under a high degree of threat nationally and/or within the county.
- More widespread species which have undergone a substantial decline in number or distribution since 19XX.
- Species which are extinct in Essex, and for which there is significant potential for re-establishment, either naturally or through intervention.

The values of X will vary for different taxonomic groups; County Recorders and other county specialists have used their knowledge to determine the threshold values for each particular taxonomic group in Essex.

In addition, Essex Red Data List Threat Statuses have been assigned to the Arachnida, aculeate Hymenoptera, Syrphidae, larger Brachycera, Orthoptera and Odonata taxonomic groups. These threat categories are defined* as:

Essex Endangered

- Species known as a single population within a single post-1980 1km² or only from threatened or vulnerable sites in Essex.
- Species believed extinct in Essex.

Essex Vulnerable

- Species known from only two populations in Essex.
- Essex Rare species which are restricted to habitats or sites known to be under threat in Essex.
- Species which only occur at sites in Essex known to be vulnerable.
- Species which have shown a continuous decline over the last twenty years and are now known to exist in less than 1% of the covered post-1980 1km² in Essex.

Essex Threatened

- Essex Scarce species with a Frequency Ratio of less than 1.5 and Tetrad percentage of less than 1.0 indicating widely isolated populations within the county.
- Essex Scarce species which are restricted to habitats or sites known to be under threat in the county.
- Species which have shown a continuous decline over the last twenty years.

Regionally Important

- Species which are important in a national context because Essex contains a significant proportion of the national populations.
- Species which are important in a national context because they have a close association with a specific nationally threatened habitat included in the Biodiversity Action Plan.
- Species which are important in a national context because they are dominant in or peculiar to a specific habitat for which Essex contains a large percentage of the national habitat.

* Detailed information is available at

<http://www.essexfieldclub.org.uk/portal/p/Essex+Red+Data+threat+statuses>

Where a taxon not included in the list has been recorded from 6 or less of the 57 hectads (10km squares) covering the Watsonian VCs 18 and 19 it has been accorded a provisional Essex Red Data List status (pListed) here.

Essex Red Species Table

Source	Taxon	Group	Vernacular	Status	Location	Position	Records	Latest
Essex Field Club	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	flowering plant	Sneezewort	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6723	1	1965
Essex Field Club	<i>Aira caryophylla</i>	flowering plant	Silver Hair-grass	Listed	Little Dunmow C.P.	TL6623	1	1964
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird	Skylark	Listed	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird	Skylark	Listed	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021
Essex Field Club	<i>Arum italicum subsp. italicum</i>	flowering plant	Italian Lords-and-Ladies	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Stebbing Brook	TL6623	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Bombus ruderatus</i>	insect - hymenopteran	Large Garden Bumblebee	Listed	Stone Cottage, Bran End, Stebbing	TL654253	1	2009
Essex Field Club	<i>Calophasia lunula</i>	insect - moth	Toadflax Brocade	Listed	Bran End, Stebbing Green	TL655251	1	2020
Essex Field Club	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	flowering plant	Harebell	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Bran End local wildlife site	TL6525	1	2018
Essex Field Club	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	flowering plant	Harebell	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, brook and area N of Brick Kiln Farm	TL6525	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Cardamine amara</i>	flowering plant	Large Bitter-cress	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Stebbing Brook	TL6523	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Cardamine amara</i>	flowering plant	Large Bitter-cress	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Stebbing Brook	TL6623	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Carex disticha</i>	flowering plant	Brown Sedge	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6525	1	1965
Essex Field Club	<i>Carex divulsa subsp. leersii</i>	flowering plant	Many-leaved Sedge	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6525	1	1964
Essex Field Club	<i>Carex divulsa subsp. leersii</i>	flowering plant	Many-leaved Sedge	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6625	1	1964
Essex Field Club	<i>Carex divulsa subsp. leersii</i>	flowering plant	Many-leaved Sedge	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, 2ndary grassland S of Pulford Place	TL6525	1	2019

Essex Field Club	<i>Carex divulsa subsp. leersii</i>	flowering plant	Many-leaved Sedge	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, brook and area N of Brick Kiln Farm	TL6525	1	2019	
Essex Field Club	<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i>	flowering plant	Lesser Calamint	Listed	The Mount, Stebbing	TL6524	2	1996	
Essex Field Club	<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i>	flowering plant	Lesser Calamint	Listed	Stebbing	TL6524	1	1984	
Essex Field Club	<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i>	flowering plant	Lesser Calamint	Listed	Stebbing	TL6424	2	2009	
Essex Field Club	<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i>	flowering plant	Lesser Calamint	Listed	Stebbing, Bran End	TL6525	2	2007	
Essex Field Club	<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i>	flowering plant	Lesser Calamint	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6525	1	1963	
Essex Field Club	<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i>	flowering plant	Lesser Calamint	Listed	Bran End, Williams Farm	TL647245	1	2009	
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Listed	Stebbing: CM6 3SE	TL662240	1	2013	
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Listed	Bran End, Stebbing	TL655250	1	2020	
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Listed	Bran End	TL653251	1	2017	
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Listed	Bran End, Stebbing	TL6525	1	2019	
Essex Field Club	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Listed	Footpath from Tanners Farm to Lashley hall	TL651825 61	1	2017	
Essex Field Club	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>	flowering plant	Small Teasel	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Bran End Wood local wildlife site	TL6625	1	2018	
Essex Field Club	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>	flowering plant	Small Teasel	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, Stebbing Brook Alder carr	TL6525	1	2019	
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	bird	Yellowhammer	Listed	Brook End, Stebbing	TL6523	1	2019	
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	bird	Yellowhammer	Listed	Bran End	TL6525	1	2021	
Essex Field Club	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Western Hedgehog	Listed		TL654253	TL654253	2	2008

Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	bird	Hobby	Listed		Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Galium uliginosum</i>	flowering plant	Fen Bedstraw	Listed		Stebbing C.P.	TL6525	1	1965
Essex Field Club	<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	flowering plant	Jersey Cudweed	Listed		Stebbing C.P.	TL6723	1	2020
Essex Field Club	<i>Hedya ochroleucana</i>	insect - moth	a moth	pListed		Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	2	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	flowering plant	Stinking Hellebore	Listed		Stebbing C.P., The Downs north to next monad	TL6524	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	flowering plant	Henbane	Listed		Stebbing C.P.	TL6723	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Hypericum x desetangsii</i>	flowering plant	H. maculatum x perforatum	Listed		Stebbing, Collops farm	TL6723	1	2015
Essex Field Club	<i>Laspeyria flexula</i>	insect - moth	Beautiful Hook-tip	Listed		Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	2	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Laspeyria flexula</i>	insect - moth	Beautiful Hook-tip	Listed		Opposite Pound Gate, Stebbing	TL657972 4738	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Legousia hybrida</i>	flowering plant	Venus's-looking-glass	Listed		Stebbing C.P.	TL6525	1	1965
Essex Field Club	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Brown Hare	Listed		TL646244	TL646244	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	flowering plant	Toothed Medick	Listed		Stebbing C.P., 9 Brookfields	TL655251	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Meles meles</i>	terrestrial mammal	Badger	Listed		TL650260	TL650260	1	1996
Essex Field Club	<i>Meles meles</i>	terrestrial mammal	Badger	Listed		TL651231	TL651231	2	2001
Essex Field Club	<i>Monosapyga clavicornis</i>	insect - hymenopteran	a solitary wasp	Listed		Bran End	TL6525	1	1997
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	bird	Yellow Wagtail	Listed		Stebbing	TL6624	2	2022
Essex Field Club	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	terrestrial mammal	Western Polecat	Listed		TL674237	TL674237	1	2017
Essex Field Club	<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	flowering plant	Changing Forget-me-not	Listed		Stebbing C.P.	TL6623	1	1963
Essex Bat Group	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	terrestrial mammal	Natterer's Bat	Listed		Stebbing, St Mary Church	TL663923 99	1	2010
Essex Bat Group	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	terrestrial mammal	Natterer's Bat	Listed		St Mary, Stebbing	TL663240	2	2017

Essex Field Club	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	flowering plant	Herb-paris	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6725	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>	flowering plant	Common Bistort	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6525	1	1965
Essex Field Club	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	flowering plant	Butterbur	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6623	1	1964
Essex Field Club	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	flowering plant	Butterbur	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6525	1	1965
Essex Field Club	<i>Philodromus longipalpis</i>	spider (Araneae)		Listed	Ridley Wood, Stebbing	TL639249	1	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Philodromus longipalpis</i>	spider (Araneae)		Listed	Ridley Wood Stebbing	TL639249	1	1991
Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Listed	TL648262	TL648262	1	2012
Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Listed	St Mary, Stebbing	TL663240	2	2017
Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Listed	Stebbing, Westside, The Downs	TL659246	1	2003
Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Listed	High Street, Stebbing	TL664240	1	2012
Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Listed	TL648245	TL648245	3	2009
Essex Field Club	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Soprano Pipistrelle	Listed	High Street, Stebbing	TL664240	1	2012
Essex Bat Group	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Soprano Pipistrelle	Listed	St Mary, Stebbing	TL663240	2	2017
Essex Field Club	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	Listed	TL648262	TL648262	1	2012
Essex Bat Group	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	Listed	Stebbing, St Mary Church	TL663923 99	1	2010
Essex Bat Group	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	Listed	St Mary, Stebbing	TL663240	2	2017
Essex Field Club	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	flowering plant	Common Milkwort	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6623	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Polygonum rurivagum</i>	flowering plant	Cornfield Knotgrass	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6623	1	1965
Essex Field Club	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	flowering plant	Lesser Pondweed	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6525	1	1965
Essex Field Club	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	flowering plant	Hoary Cinquefoil	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6625	2	1964

Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	bird	Bullfinch	Listed	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2022
Essex Field Club	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	flowering plant	Fiddle Dock	Listed	Stebbing C.P. Mill Lane Playing Field	TL6624	1	2022
Essex Field Club	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	flowering plant	Meadow Saxifrage	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6524	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	flowering plant	Wood Club-rush	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6525	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	flowering plant	Wood Club-rush	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, Stebbing Brook Alder carr	TL6525	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	flowering plant	Wood Club-rush	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, brook and area N of Brick Kiln Farm	TL6525	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	flowering plant	Field Woundwort	Listed	Stebbing C.P., 9 Brookfields	TL655251	2	2020
Essex Field Club	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	flowering plant	Devil's-bit Scabious	Listed	Stebbing, Bran End	TL6525	1	2007
Essex Field Club	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	flowering plant	Devil's-bit Scabious	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6525	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	flowering plant	Devil's-bit Scabious	Listed	Stebbing C.P.	TL6625	1	1963
Essex Field Club	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	flowering plant	Devil's-bit Scabious	Listed	Stebbing C.P., Bran End, brook and area N of Brick Kiln Farm	TL6525	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	flowering plant	Sulphur Clover	Listed	Stebbing	TL6624	2	2008
Essex Field Club	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	flowering plant	Sulphur Clover	Listed	Stebbing, Bran End	TL6525	6	2008
Essex Field Club	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	flowering plant	Sulphur Clover	Listed	Stebbing	TL6725	3	1995
EFC/EARG	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	amphibian	Warty Newt / Great Crested Newt	Listed	Stebbing	TL662424 15	1	2022
Essex Birdwatching Society	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	bird	Song Thrush	Listed	Stebbing	TL6624	1	2019
EFC/EARG	<i>Vipera berus</i>	reptile	Adder	Listed	Stebbing CM6 3SN	TL660262 4175	1	2017
Essex Field Club	<i>Xestia ditrapezium</i>	insect - moth	Triple-spotted Clay	Listed	Brookfields, Stebbing (garden)	TL655725 11	2	2019

Essex Field Club	<i>Xestia ditrapezium</i>	insect - moth	Triple-spotted Clay	Listed	Opposite Pound Gate, Stebbing	TL657972 4738	1	2019
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27. Invasive Species

Information about invasive species

Invasive species may threaten habitats and species with biodiversity and nature conservation value. Where invasive species are present, action may or may not be appropriate to control their spread or to eliminate them from sites and habitats.

Invasive Species Action Plans are used to help coordinate the response to key invasive non-native species across England, Scotland and Wales. The plans provide a short and strategic overview identifying the key aims, objectives and actions. They can be seen on the Defra website at <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/index.cfm?sectionid=92>

Action on invasive species

The appropriate response to the presence of an invasive species will vary depending on the species and the degree to which it is or may in the future cause damage to the ecology at the location.

Identification of invasive species

Identification of invasive non-native species is an essential part of invasive species management and guidance can be found on the Defra website at <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/index.cfm?sectionid=47>

Invasive species records

Most existing records of invasive species in Essex are made during general recording, although there are plans to encourage targeted recording of these species in the future.

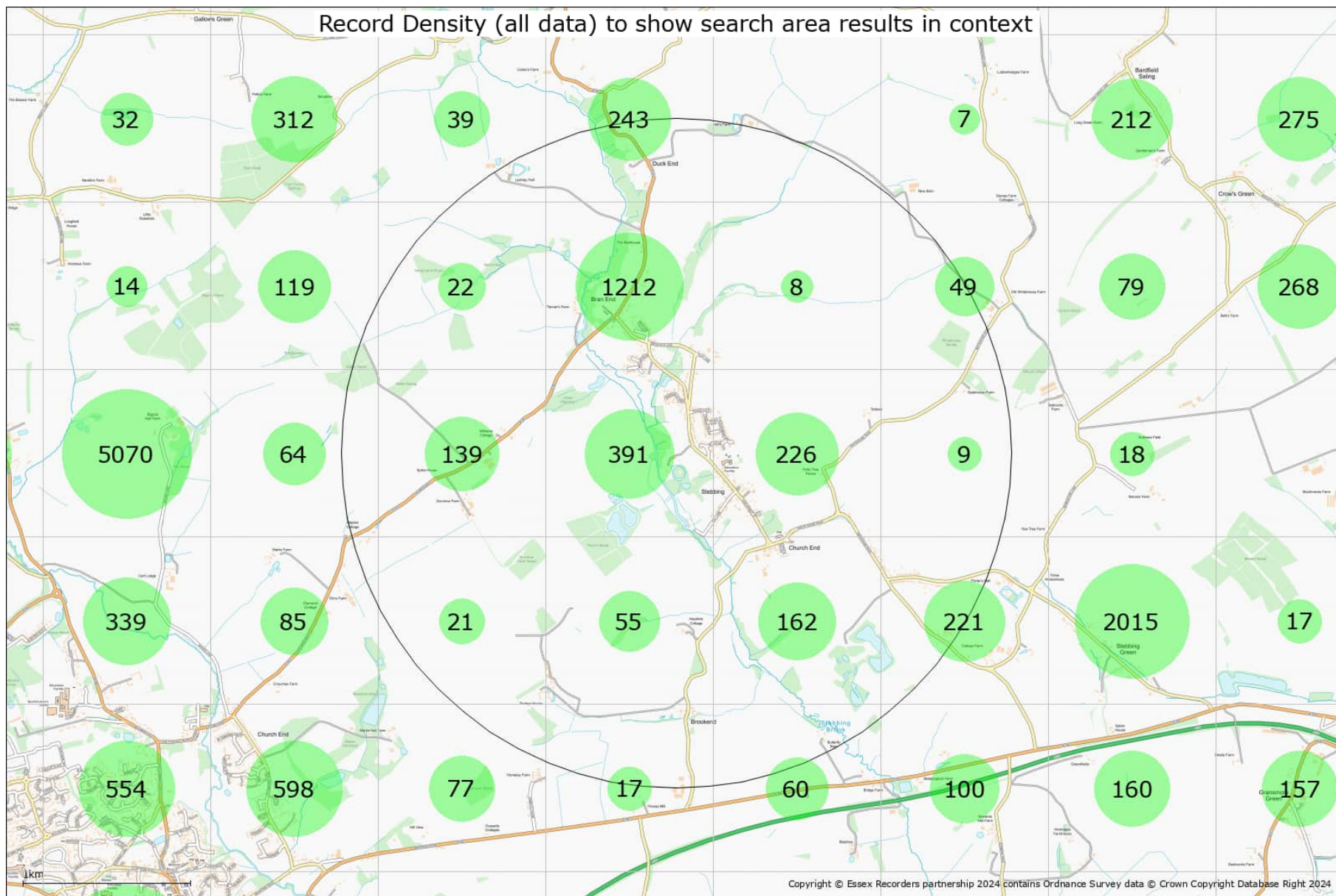
Where you have records of invasive species for the search area, please submit them to us by email to datasearch@essexfieldclub.org.uk or via our website at www.essexfieldclub.org.uk

Where invasive species have been recorded, their records are summarised in the following table.

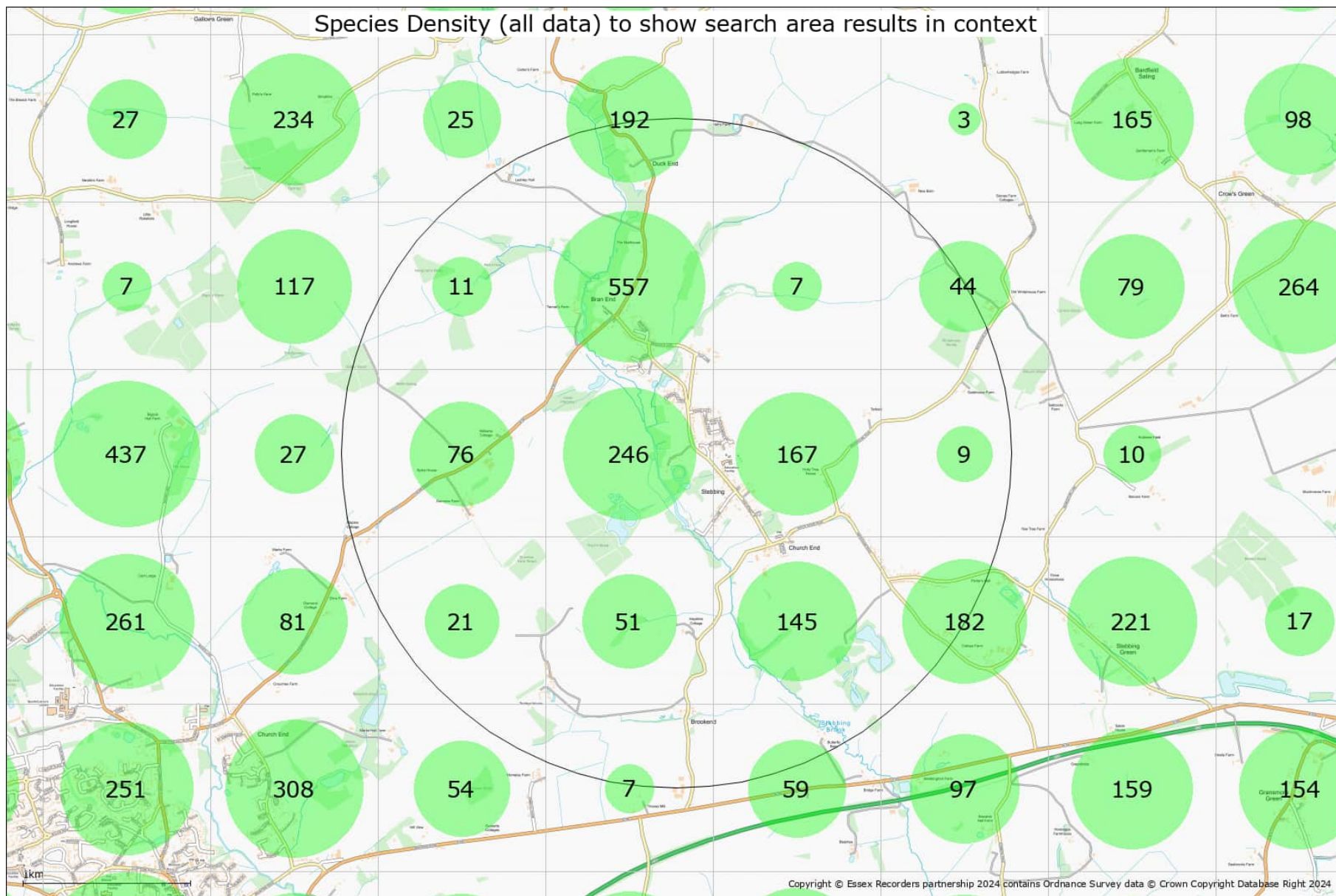
Invasive Species

Source	Taxon	Group	Vernacular	Location	Position	Records	Latest
Essex Field Club	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	flowering plant		Stebbing C.P., Bran End, 2ndary grassland S of Pulford Place	TL6525	1	2019
Essex Field Club	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	flowering plant		Stebbing, churchyard	TL6623	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	flowering plant	Russian-vine	Porter's Hall, Stebbing	TL6723	1	1997
Essex Field Club	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	flowering plant	Spanish Bluebell	Stebbing C.P., Bran End Mill, Stebbing Brook meadows	TL6525	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	Himalayan Balsam	Stebbing, churchyard	TL6624	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	Himalayan Balsam	Stebbing C.P., Stebbing Brook	TL6523	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	Himalayan Balsam	Stebbing C.P., Stebbing Brook	TL6623	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	Himalayan Balsam	Stebbing, Church Farm	TL6623	1	2015
Essex Field Club	<i>Lemna minuta</i>	flowering plant		Stebbing C.P., The Downs north to next monad	TL6524	1	2016
Essex Field Club	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	mammal	Muntjac Deer	TL658241	TL658241	3	2001
Essex Field Club	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	mammal	Muntjac Deer	TL648262	TL648262	1	2012
Essex Field Club	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	flowering plant	Evergreen Oak	Stebbing, churchyard	TL6624	1	2016

Record Density (all data) to show search area results in context



Species Density (all data) to show search area results in context



Summary of Species Record Counts

Records of Scheduled Species

Records in scheduled categories as detailed in this report are enumerated below.

Protected Species Records	143
Priority / NERC S41 Species Records	116
Global & National Red List and Scarce Species Records	106
Essex Red Data List Species Records	116
Invasive Species Records	14

Records used in preparing this report

Counts below are for all records within the designated search area used in the preparation of this report. This table is for your information only and is intended to show the relative contribution from each taxonomic group.

Essex Bat Group	22
Essex Birdwatching Society	105

Essex Field Club County Recorder counts

Aculeata	13
Aculeata: Apinae	9
Aculeata: Formicidae	5
Amphibians and reptiles	16
Araneae	539
Auchenorrhyncha	0
Bats	60
Birds	2
Coleoptera	6
Diptera: Larger Brachycera	0
Diptera: other groups	3
Diptera: Syrphidae	1
Fish	0
Fungi	1
Galls	0
Heteroptera	1
Hymenoptera: other groups	0
Isopoda	19
Lepidoptera: butterflies	359
Lepidoptera: macromoths	616
Lepidoptera: micromoths	84
Lichens	0
Mammals	169
Mollusca	2
Myriapoda	0
Non-vascular plants	71
Odonata	14
Opiliones	7
Orthoptera group	6
Pseudoscorpiones	0
Slime moulds	0
Trichoptera	5
Vascular plants	2457

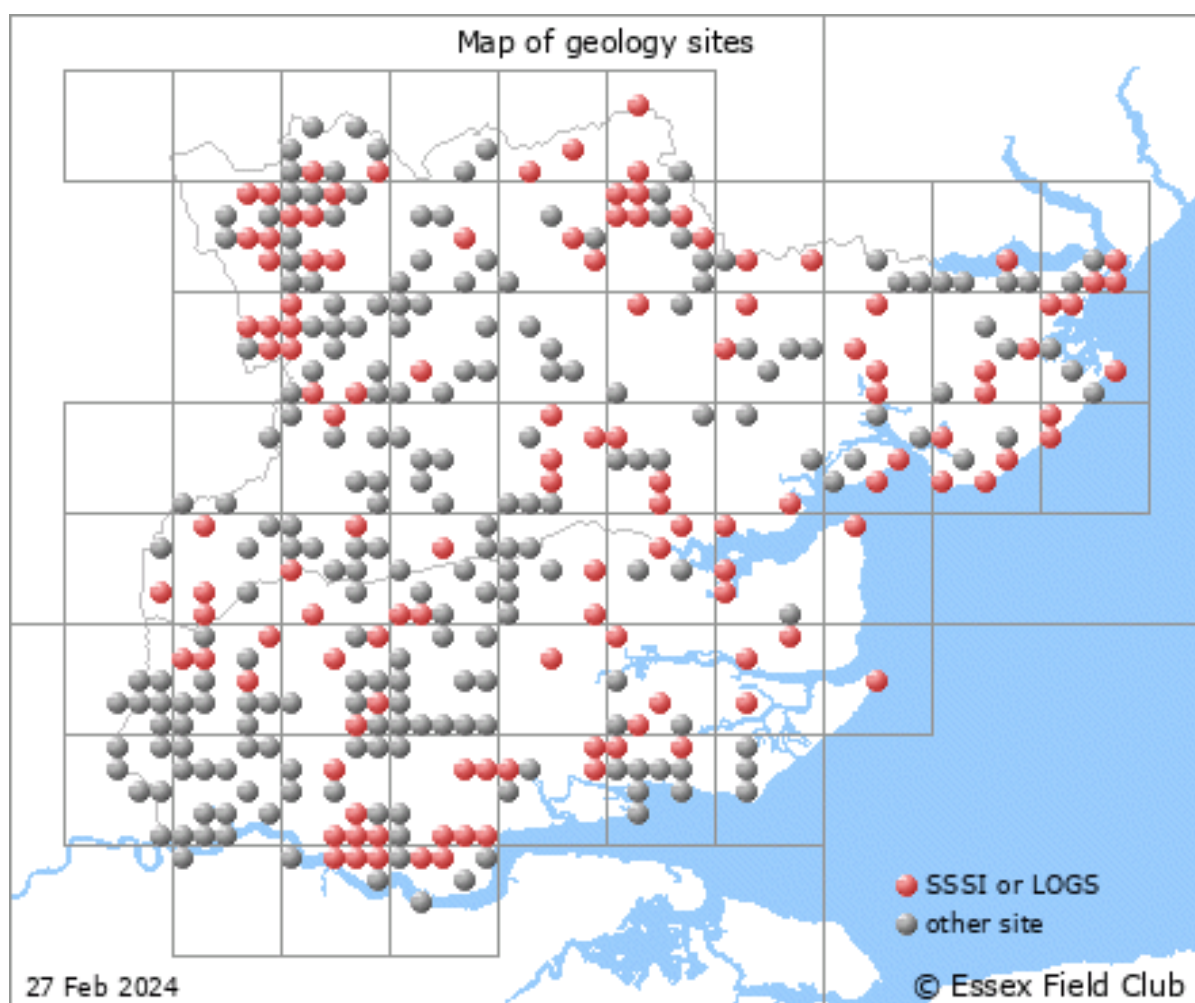
Geological Site Information

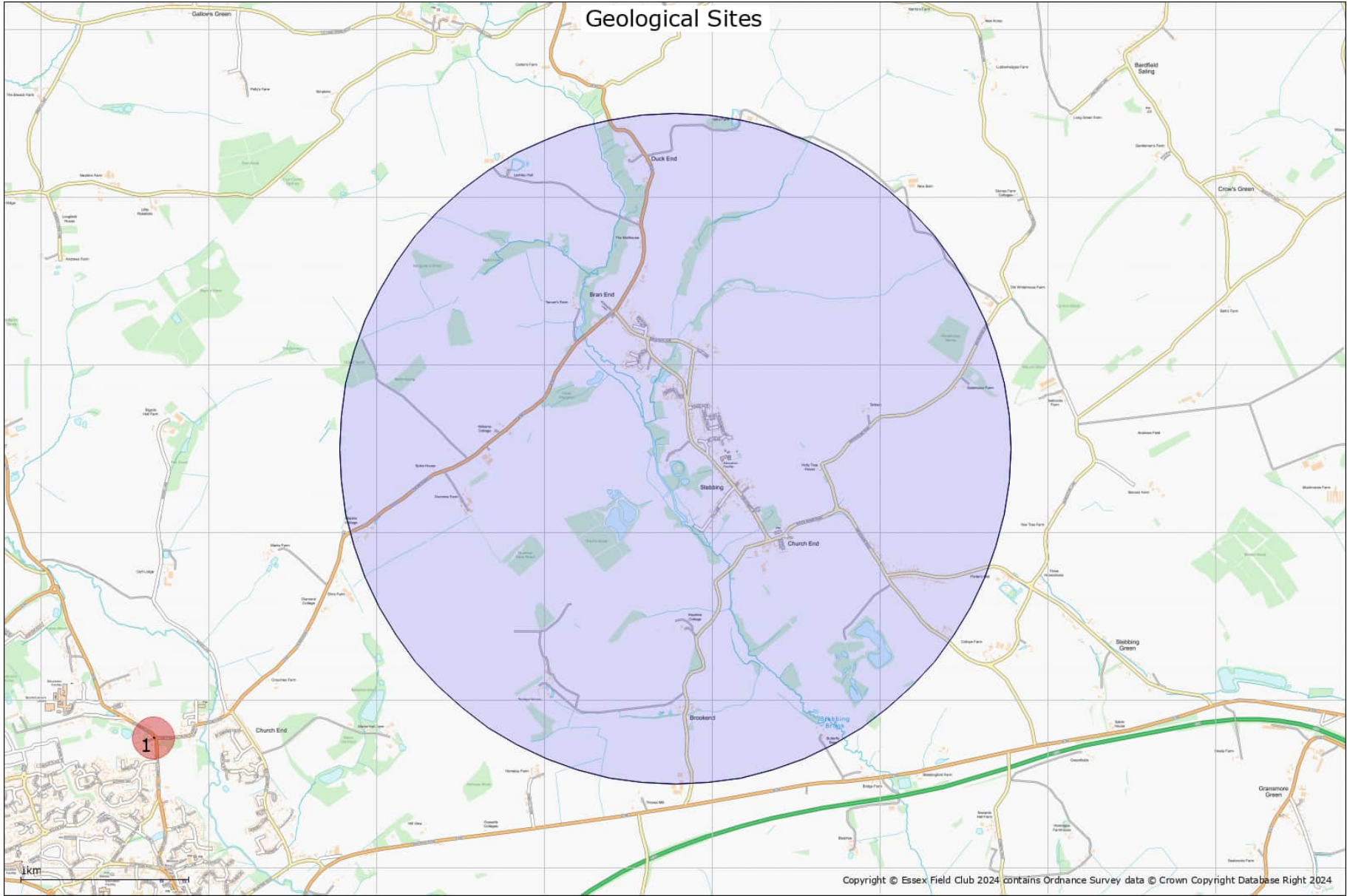
The geological site database includes and describes geological sites which are of regional or local importance for their scientific, historical and/or educational value unlike the strictly scientific criteria applied to the SSSIs (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) which are of national importance. These are not 'second tier' sites but sites of regional and local value in their own right.

Some of these sites are being designated as Local Geological Sites (LOGS), formerly called Regionally Important Geological Sites, or have the potential to be so designated, and these sites are marked as such. Existing SSSIs which have been designated for their geological importance are also included in this database.

Note: Some of the sites in the geological site database are solely of historical interest as a record of an important or interesting discovery. There are also sites which are not strictly geological but nevertheless have a geological connection, for example buildings constructed of local stone. These sites have not been included in this report.

Although many of the sites listed are publicly accessible, inclusion of a site in this database does not imply any rights of access. Permission to visit must always be obtained from the relevant landowner.





Geological Site Information

1. Beaumont Hill Sarsen Stone, Potential Local Geological Site, TL62672278



Site name: Beaumont Hill Sarsen Stone, Great Dunmow

Grid reference: TL 6267 2278

Brief description of site:

A large sarsen stone 1.6 metres (5'6") long sits in the grass on Beaumont Hill almost opposite the junction with Lime Tree Hill.

Details

Sarsens are extremely hard boulders of sandstone formed around 55 million years ago when the climate of Britain was hot and a layer of sand beneath the surface of the ground became cemented with quartz. They are thus very resistant to erosion and have survived the rigours of the Ice Age. They originated on the chalk downland north and west of Essex and were carried here by rivers and glaciers. After retreat of the ice they became concentrated in river valleys.

The formation of silcretes (which includes sarsens and puddingstones) has been the subject of recent scientific debate. Research has compared the conditions under which sarsens and puddingstones may have been formed with the present day climate in the Kalahari Desert and parts of Australia.

Additional geological Site Information

The following general geological sites have also been identified. Further information is available from www.essexfieldclub.org.uk/portal/p/A-Z+Geological+Site+Index

Starr Restaurant Sarsen Stone
Cowlands Farm Quarry
Bardfield Saling Church Boulder

28. Essex Local Wildlife Site Citations

Essex Local Wildlife Sites in or near to search area

Ufd251 Ridley Wood

Ufd260 Nick's Hole

Ufd261 Hick's Plantation

Ufd264 Bran End Wood

Ufd265 Bran End Meadows

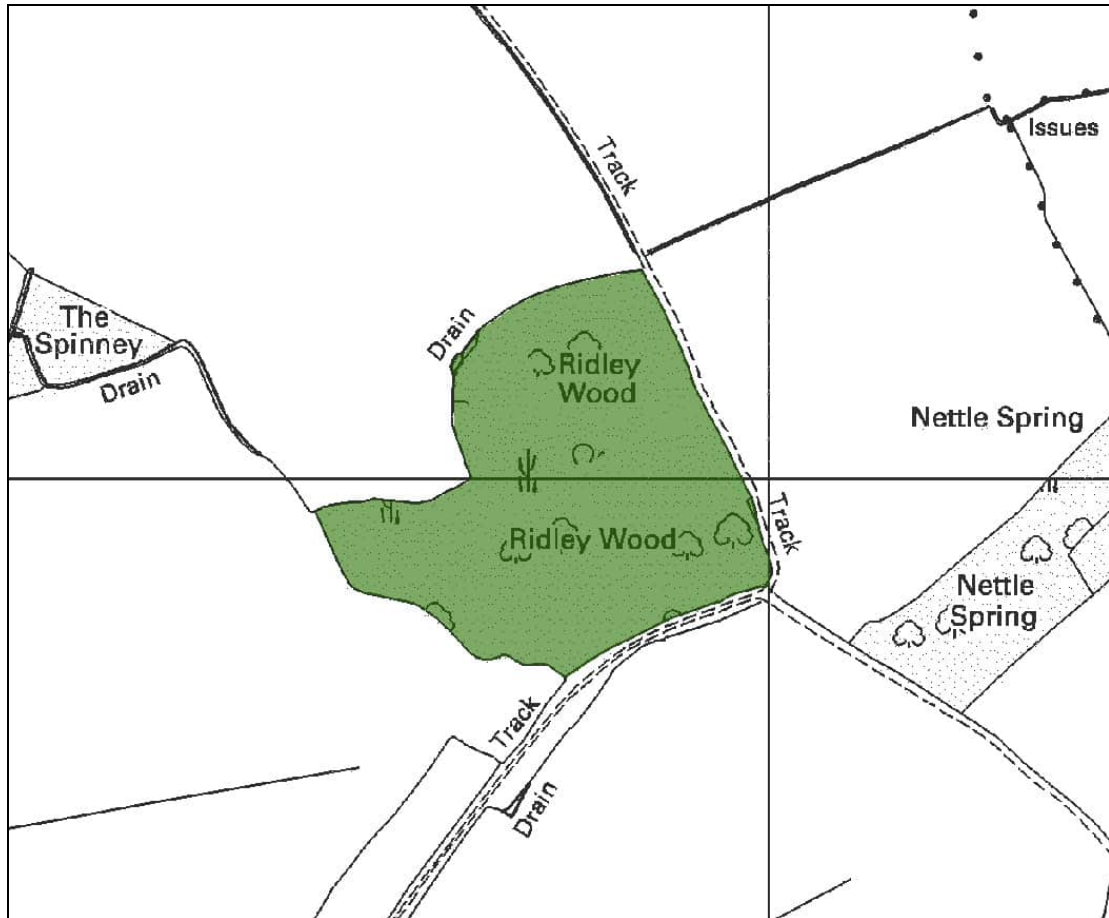
Ufd267 Stebbing - Bran End Special Roadside Verge

Ufd269 Bran End

Ufd270 Stebbing - The Downs Special Roadside Verge

Ufd278 Whitehouse Spring

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES.
UTTLESFORD DISTRICT
Ufd251. Ridley Wood



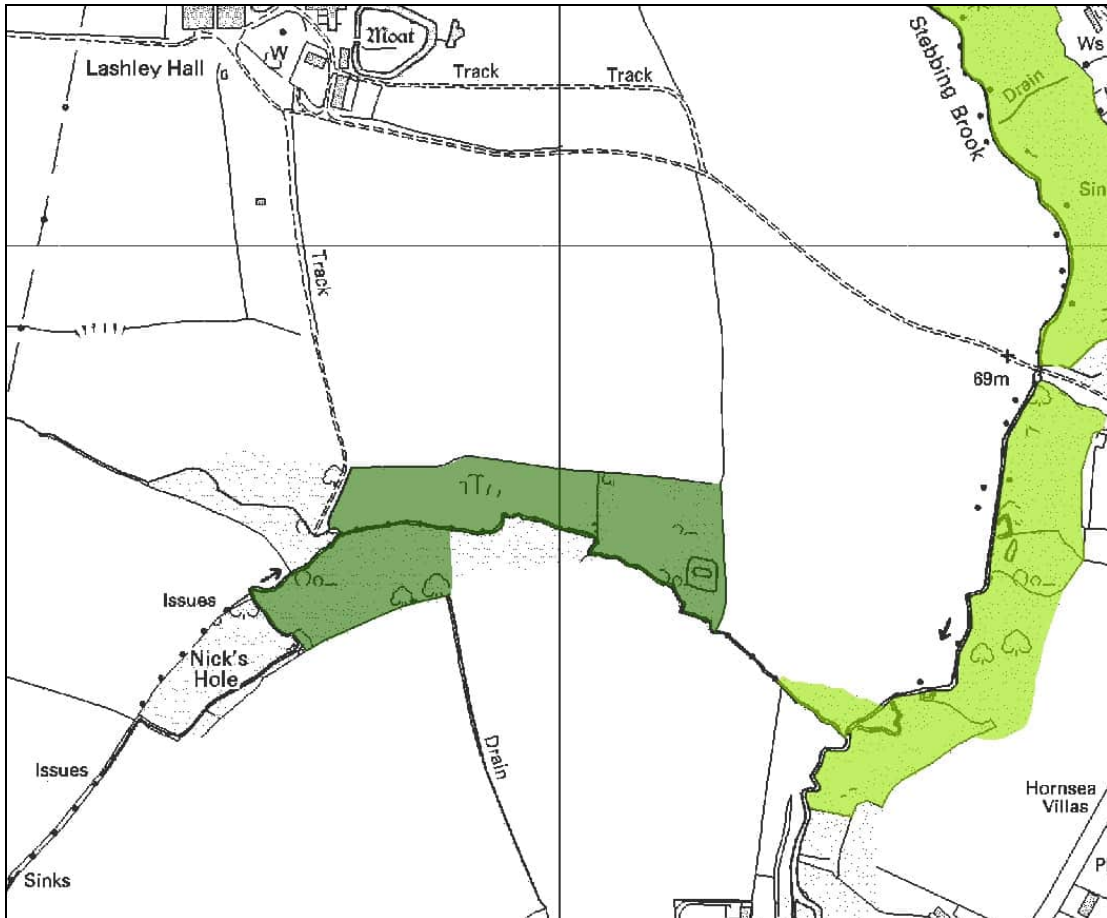
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Ufd251. Ridley Wood (5.4 ha) TL 638250

Ridley Wood has a neglected coppice with standards structure, with Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and Field Maple (*Acer campestre*) being the most prevalent species. The presence of Wild Service Tree (*Sorbus torminalis*) is of note. The most widespread ground flora plants are Pendulous Sedge (*Carex pendula*), Ground Ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*) and Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

Date of selection/last revision: 1994

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES.
UTTLESFORD DISTRICT
Ufd260. Nick's Hole



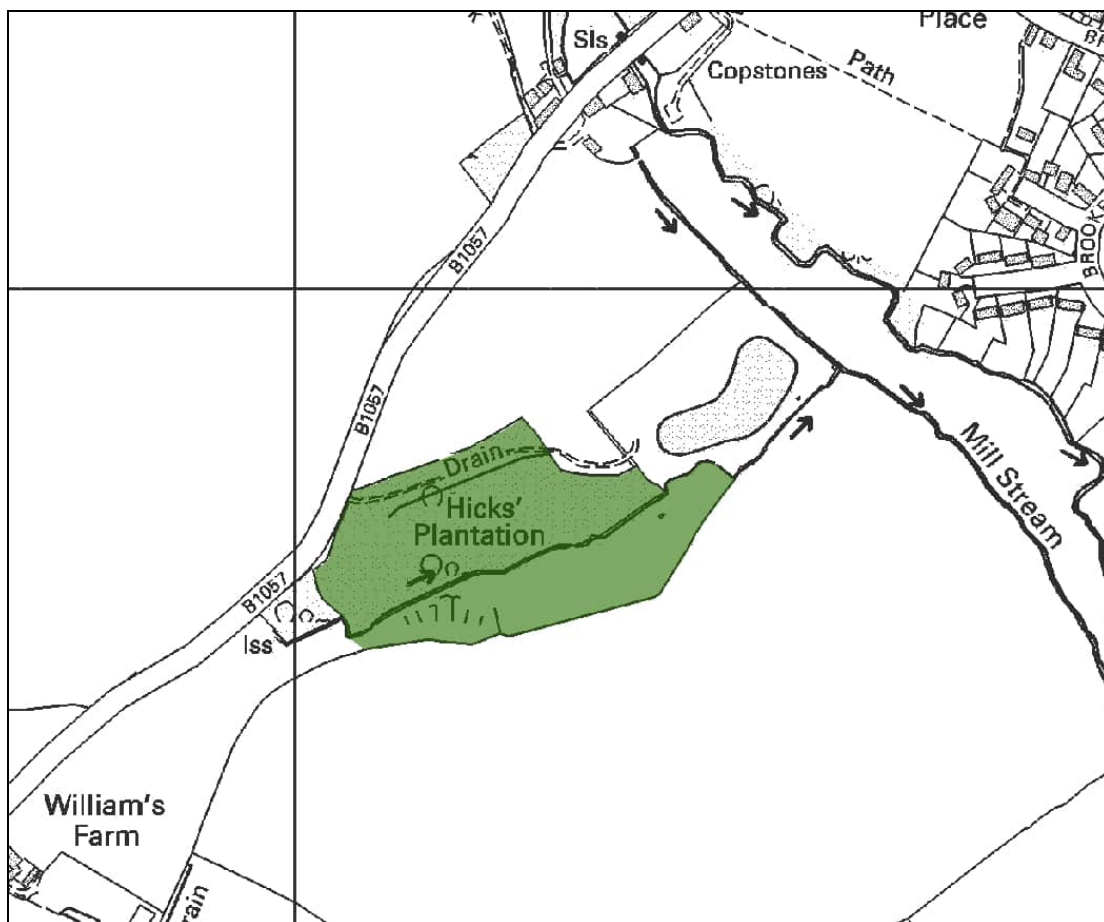
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Ufd260. Nick's Hole (4.5 ha) TL 649257

This site, on poorly drained soil, comprises marshy grassland and fen-like communities with some scrub and scattered planted trees. The main woody species are planted Poplars (*Populus* sp.) with Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*). The marsh/fen communities are typified by Lesser Pond-sedge (*Carex acutiformis*), Greater Pond-sedge (*C. riparia*), Pendulous Sedge (*Carex pendula*), Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), Reed (*Phragmites australis*), Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*) and Giant Horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*).

Date of selection/last revision: 1994

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES.
UTTLESFORD DISTRICT
Ufd261. Hick's Plantation



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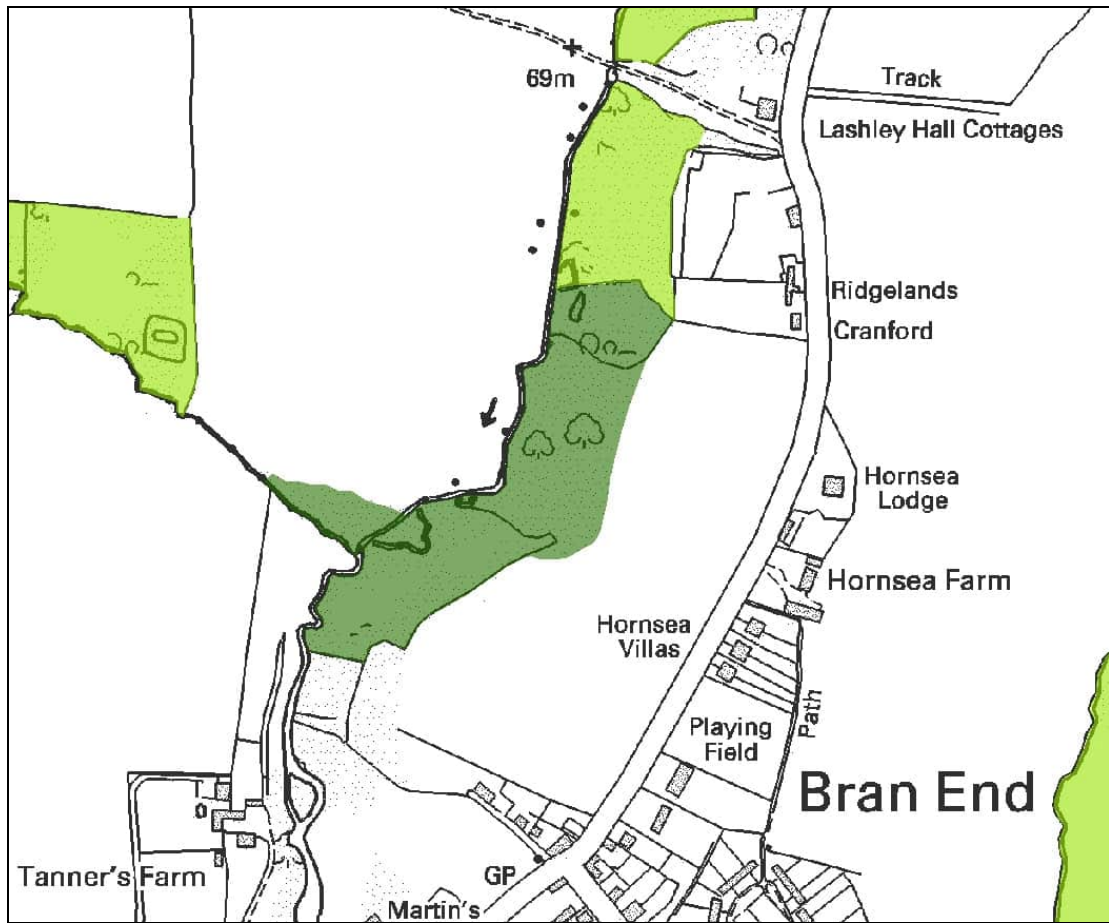
Ufd261. Hick's Plantation (3.0 ha) TL 651248

This wet woodland comprises streamside Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), a Willow (*Salix* sp.) plantation and wet, marshy grassland. The ground vegetation represents a scarce Essex habitat, being unimproved and poorly drained. Under the willow wood, Great Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), Lesser Pond-sedge (*Carex acutiformis*), Pendulous Sedge (*Carex pendula*) and Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) occur, although increasingly sparingly as a dense, scrubby understorey exerts an increasing influence over the ground layer.

To the south is a marshy grassland which includes small stands of Reed (*Phragmites australis*) adjacent to the stream. The tussocky sward is typified by Cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), False Oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*) also includes much Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), Pendulous Sedge, Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*), Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*) and Lesser Pond-sedge.

Date of selection/last revision: 2007

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES.
UTTLESFORD DISTRICT
Ufd264. Bran End Wood



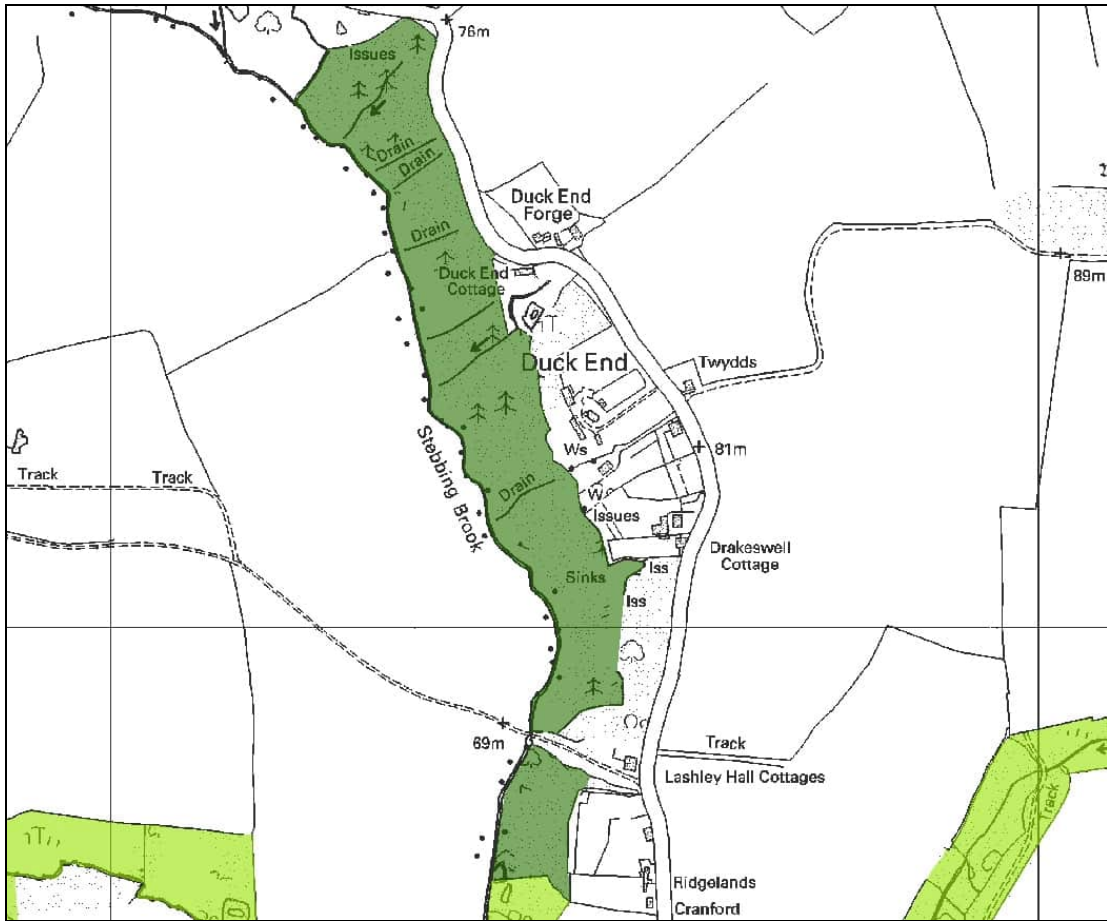
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Ufd264. Bran End Wood (3.8 ha) TL 654255

This wood is one of the few significant stands of Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) wood in the district. Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*) is also frequent, with lesser quantities of Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and Elder (*Sambucus nigra*). The ground cover is a rich fen-like flora of Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*), Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), Greater Pond-sedge (*Carex riparia*), Pendulous Sedge (*Carex pendula*), Marsh Thistle (*Cirsium palustre*), Marsh Horsetail (*Equisetum palustre*), Yellow Flag Iris and Nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

Date of selection/last revision: 1994

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES.
UTTLESFORD DISTRICT
Ufd265. Bran End Meadows



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Ufd265. Bran End Meadows (8.3 ha) TL 654263

Large extents of old, relatively unimproved riverside grassland such as this are now rare in Essex. The sward contains some Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), but other grasses are present including Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), Cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*) and Timothy-grass (*Phleum* sp.). Both Soft and Hard Rush (*Juncus effusus* and *J. inflexus*) are frequent and Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) has also been recorded. Together with Bran End Wood, this site forms an important wetland site and wildlife corridor along the Stebbing Brook.

Date of selection/last revision: 1994

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES.
UTTLESFORD DISTRICT
Ufd267. Stebbing – Bran End Verge



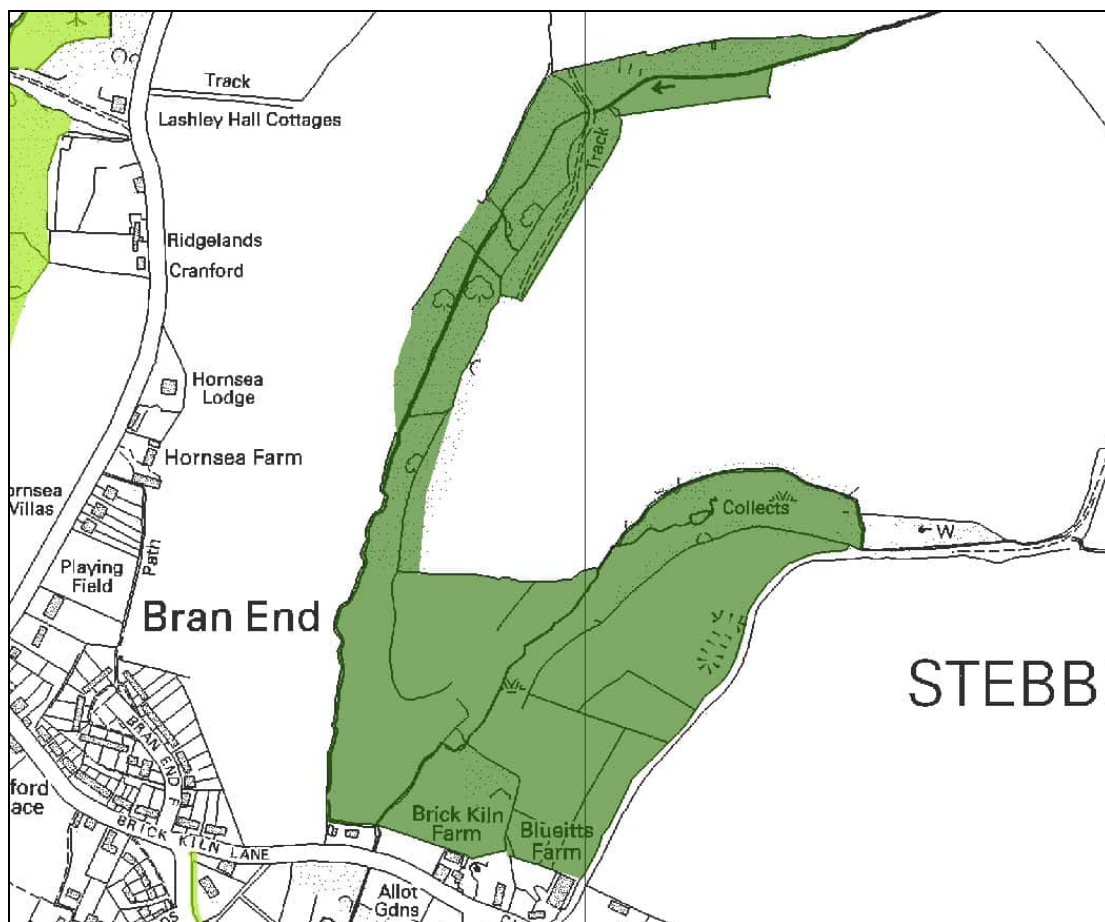
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Ufd267. Stebbing – Bran End Verge (0.01 ha) TL 656250

This section of road verge supports a large stand of the Nationally Scarce (and Essex Red Data Listed) Lesser Calamint (*Clinopodium calamintha*). The majority of the verge lies within Essex County Council Protected roadside Verge UTT51.

Date of selection/last revision: 2007

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES.
UTTLESFORD DISTRICT
Ufd269. Bran End



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Ufd269. Bran End (14.8 ha) TL 658254

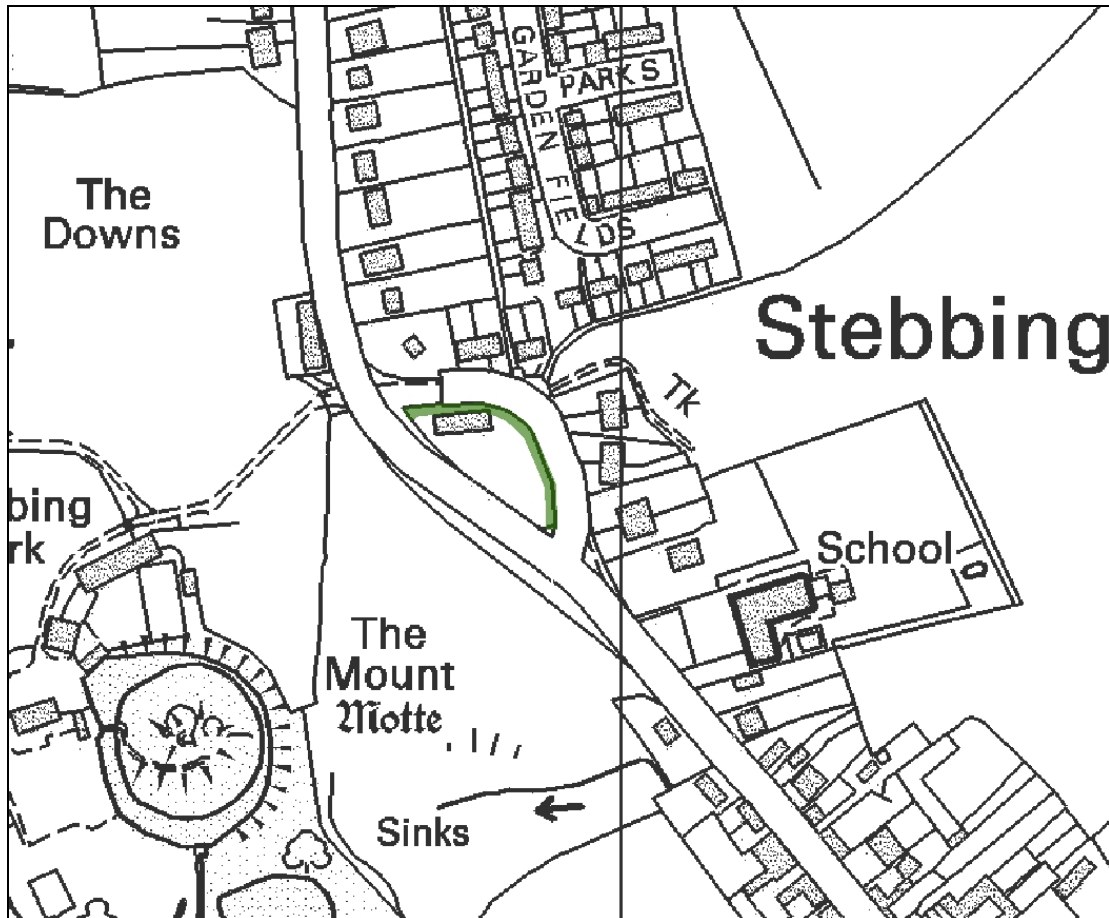
This site comprises a unique mosaic of wet woodland, swamp and damp grassland through to dry acid grassland. The northern woodland arm comprises streamside Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) wood in a shallow valley, a small Willow (*Salix* sp.) plantation and scrubby woodland surrounding a stand of Reed (*Phragmites australis*). The fen-like vegetation under the Alder consists of Lesser Pond-sedge (*Carex acutiformis*), Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) and Nettle (*Urtica dioica*). This is flanked on the drier ground to either side by Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and Elder (*Sambucus nigra*). A small stand of woodland along the eastern stream comprises Small-leaved Lime (*Tilia cordata*), Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*), Willows and Elder.

The grasslands range from dry sandy ground sloping down to marsh/fen communities adjacent to a small stream that runs through the middle of the site. The varied ground conditions give rise to a correspondingly varied flora, from Sweet Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), Lady's Bedstraw (*Galium verum*), Creeping Bent-grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*) on drier ground, to Lady's Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*), Pond-sedges (*Carex* spp.), Marsh Thistle (*Cirsium palustre*), Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), Reed Canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and Devil's-bit Scabious (*Succisa pratensis*) in damper areas.

Date of selection/last revision: 2007

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES.
UTTLESFORD DISTRICT

Ufd270. Stebbing - The Downs Protected Roadside Verge



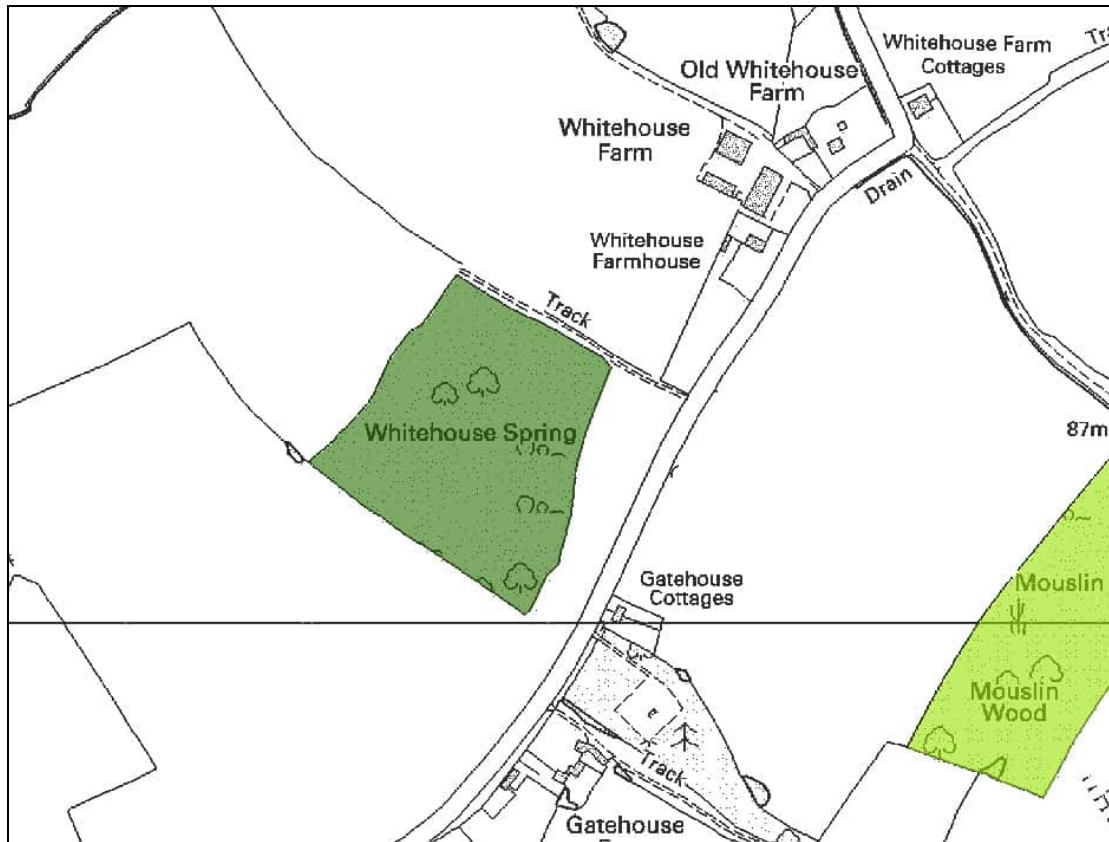
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**Ufd270. Stebbing - The Downs Protected Roadside Verge UTT29 (103.0 metres)
TL 659245 to TL 660244**

The flora of this section of road verge includes Lesser Calamint (*Clinopodium calamintha*), a plant listed within the Essex Red Data List and a Nationally Scarce plant with important populations in north Essex.

Date of selection/last revision: 1994

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES.
UTTLESFORD DISTRICT
Ufd278. Whitehouse Spring



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Ufd278. Whitehouse Spring (3.9 ha) TL 673252

The canopy of this ancient wood is dominated by standards of Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*) and overgrown Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) coppice, with scattered Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) also present as coppice. At the southern end of the wood is some tall Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) over Hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.).

The dense shade of the canopy allows little ground flora to flourish, with the most prominent species being Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and Stinging Nettle (*Urtica dioica*). A resumption of coppicing and thinning of the oak standards would greatly benefit the habitat diversity of this site, and should also provide better cover for the Pheasants currently being reared within a pen located in the centre of the wood.

Date of selection/last revision: 2007

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