

# Dungeness B Nuclear Decommissioning

EIA Scoping Report (**Confidential Appendix 18A**)

March 2026

**Prepared for:**

EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Limited

**Prepared by:**

AECOM Limited  
Aldgate Tower  
2 Leman Street  
London E1 8FA  
United Kingdom  
aecom.com

© 2026 AECOM Limited. All Rights Reserved.

This document has been prepared by AECOM Limited ("AECOM") for sole use of our client (the "Client") in accordance with generally accepted consultancy principles, the budget for fees and the terms of reference agreed between AECOM and the Client. Any information provided by third parties and referred to herein has not been checked or verified by AECOM, unless otherwise expressly stated in the document. No third party may rely upon this document without the prior and express written agreement of AECOM.

## **Table of Contents**

Appendix 18A Ecology Desk Study Report .....1

# **Appendix 18A Ecology Desk Study Report (CONFIDENTIAL)**

## Table of Contents

1.	Introduction .....	1
1.1	Background .....	1
2.	Methods .....	2
2.1	Desk Study .....	2
2.2	Limitations .....	4
2.3	Quality Assurance.....	4
3.	Results.....	5
3.1	Designated Sites .....	5
3.2	Habitats .....	12
3.3	Protected and/or Notable Species .....	12
4.	Discussion .....	38
	Annex A - KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years - bats .....	42
	Annex B – KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years - mammals (other than bats).....	43
	Annex C– KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years - birds .....	44
	Annex D - WeBS full 5 year annual peak count data for all species from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024 for Dungeness and Rye Bay .....	60
	Annex E – KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years – amphibians.....	63
	Annex F – KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years – reptiles .....	64
	Annex G - KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years - invertebrates .....	65
	Annex H - KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years – plants .....	80
	Annex I – KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years – invasive non-native species .....	84

## Tables

Table 1: Desk Study Data Sources.....	2
Table 2: Details of Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation within Search Area.....	5
Table 3: Details of Non-Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation within Search Area .....	12
Table 4: Dungeness and Rye Bay Five Year Total Counts (Summed Individuals of All Species) .....	23
Table 5: Dungeness and Rye Bay WeBS Five Year Average Count for Species Exceeding National or International Site Importance Threshold .....	23

## Figures

Figure 18A-1: Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation .....	86
------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 AECOM was appointed by EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Limited (NGL) to undertake a desk study for the proposed decommissioning of Dungeness B nuclear power station in Kent.
- 1.1.2 The Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations 1999 (as amended) (EIADR)<sup>1</sup> require the environmental impact of decommissioning nuclear power stations to be considered. The EIADR applies for the duration of a decommissioning project from the point at which the nuclear reactor is permanently disabled to final site clearance.
- 1.1.3 This desk study report has been prepared to collate existing information held on designated sites, habitats and protected or otherwise notable species in the study area, in support of the terrestrial ecology assessment required under the EclA to be submitted in a future application to the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) for EIADR consent for Dungeness B decommissioning.
- 1.1.4 The Works Area is the land required for decommissioning under the EIADR consent and comprises the Dungeness B Nuclear Site Licence (NSL). For the purposes of this report the Works Area is divided into the following areas:
- **Area A** – the main area of the existing Dungeness B, comprising all land and associated infrastructure within the existing double security fence boundary and the adjacent car park;
  - **Area B** – the area associated with the B1 Hanger, an existing storage hanger, laydown area and conventional waste storage compound;
  - **Area C** – the area associated with the existing back-up cooling water infrastructure at the Long Pits, an existing onshore waterbody
  - **Area D** of the Works Area is associated with the existing cooling water infrastructure comprising the intake and outfall culverts located within the English Channel and foreshore and is not considered further within this report.
- 1.1.5 The aim of the ecological desk study is to summarise all statutory and non-statutory designated sites within a 3km radius (10km radius for internationally designated sites) of the Works Area. The desk study also aims to summarise protected and/or notable species within a 3km radius of the Works Area.
- 1.1.6 The following report details the methodology utilised and presents a summary of the relevant records of protected and/or notable sites, species and habitats. Further details of the desk study data as obtained from Kent

---

<sup>1</sup> Office for Nuclear Regulation (2023) Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations 1999 (as amended) Available at: [https://www.onr.org.uk/eiadr.htm#:~:text=The%20Nuclear%20Reactors%20\(Environmental%20Impact%20consent%20for%20the%20decommissioning%20project](https://www.onr.org.uk/eiadr.htm#:~:text=The%20Nuclear%20Reactors%20(Environmental%20Impact%20consent%20for%20the%20decommissioning%20project) [Accessed 07/09/23]

and Medway Biological Records Centre (KMBRC) can be supplied by AECOM on written application.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1 Desk Study

- 2.1.1 A desk study was undertaken to place the Works Area in context of the ecological value of the local area. The desk study was carried out to identify nature conservation designations including European level statutory designated sites (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SAC); Special Protection Areas (SPA); and Ramsar sites). Details of European level statutory designated sites were sought within a 10km search area from the Works Area. Details of national and local level designated statutory sites (e.g. Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)) and non-statutory designated wildlife sites (e.g. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)) were also sought within a search area of 3km from the Works Area.
- 2.1.2 Records of all legally protected and/or otherwise notable species previously recorded within a 3km radius of the Works Area were requested from a variety of sources as detailed in **Table 1** below.

**Table 1: Desk Study Data Sources**

Data source	Accessed	Data obtained
Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website <sup>2</sup>	10/02/2026	International statutory designations within 10km Other statutory designations within 3km SSSI - impact zones Ancient Woodland and notable habitats within 3km
Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre (KMBRC) Data Search <sup>3</sup>	23/06/2023 and updated 04/06/2025 <sup>4</sup>	Non-statutory designations within 3km Protected and notable species records within 3km (records for the last 10 years only)

<sup>2</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside. Available at: [MAGIC](#) [Accessed 03/03/2026]

<sup>3</sup> Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre (2023) Report regarding Dungeness B, 23/06/2023

<sup>4</sup> Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre (2025) Report regarding Dungeness B, 04/06/2025

<b>Data source</b>	<b>Accessed</b>	<b>Data obtained</b>
Registers of European sites <sup>5, 6, 7, 8, 9</sup>	10/02/2026	Site descriptions and qualifying features or species present for European sites identified as part of the desk study.
EDF Dungeness Land Management Annual Reviews between 2015 and 2023 <sup>10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18</sup>	10/02/2026	Records from monitoring visits for various habitats and species within the EDF Dungeness landholding.
Kent Bat Migration Study <sup>19</sup>	30/06/2023	Summaries of bat records collected at Dungeness as part of the Kent Bat Migration Study.

- 2.1.3 In addition, available Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data was consulted to inform the desk study. WeBS is a joint scheme run by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT), Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) to monitor non-breeding wetland birds in the UK<sup>20</sup>. The scheme aims to identify population sizes, to determine trends in numbers and distribution, and to identify important sites for wetland birds. Monthly coordinated 'core' counts are made during high tide periods, principally from September to March.
- 2.1.4 Summary WeBS data<sup>21</sup> were obtained for the five-year period of 2019/20 to 2022/24 (the most recent data available), for the Dungeness and Rye Bay

<sup>5</sup> Natural England (2014) Dungeness SAC Citation. Available at:

<https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5252874560864256> [Accessed 03/03/2026]

<sup>6</sup> Natural England (2016) Register of European Sites: Register entry UK9012091 under Regulation 13 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, Dungeness, Rye Bay and Romney Marsh SPA. Available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/509225/dungeness-romney-rye-spa-documents.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509225/dungeness-romney-rye-spa-documents.pdf) [Accessed 03/03/2026]

<sup>7</sup> Natural England (2016) Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Dungeness, Rye Bay and Romney Marsh Ramsar site. Available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/509228/dungeness-romney-rye-ramsar-documents.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509228/dungeness-romney-rye-ramsar-documents.pdf) [Accessed 03/03/2026]

<sup>8</sup> Natural England (2006) Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SSSI Citation. Available at: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/2000533.pdf> [Accessed 03/03/2026]

<sup>9</sup> Natural England (2006) Designated Sites View: Dungeness NNR Available at:

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteGeneralDetail.aspx?SiteCode=1007131&SiteName=dungeness&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&SeaArea=&IFCAArea=> [Accessed 03/03/2026]

<sup>10</sup> EDF (2015) Dungeness Annual Land Management Review 2015.

<sup>11</sup> EDF (2016) Dungeness Annual Land Management Review 2016.

<sup>12</sup> EDF (2017) Dungeness Annual Land Management Review 2017.

<sup>13</sup> EDF (2018) Dungeness Annual Land Management Review 2018.

<sup>14</sup> EDF (2019) Dungeness Annual Land Management Review 2019.

<sup>15</sup> EDF (2020) Dungeness Annual Land Management Review 2020.

<sup>16</sup> EDF (2021) Dungeness Annual Land Management Review 2021.

<sup>17</sup> EDF (2022) Dungeness Annual Land Management Review 2022.

<sup>18</sup> EDF (2023) Dungeness Annual Land Management Review 2023.

<sup>19</sup> BSG Ecology (2013) Kent Bat Migration Research Baseline Report. Available at: [https://www.bsg-ecology.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Kent-Bat-Migration-Research-Baseline-Report\\_12122013.pdf](https://www.bsg-ecology.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Kent-Bat-Migration-Research-Baseline-Report_12122013.pdf) [Accessed 03/03/2026]

<sup>20</sup> Wetland Bird Survey. Available at: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/wetland-bird-survey> [Accessed 10/02/2026]

<sup>21</sup> Austin, G.E., Calbrade, N.A., Birties, G.A., Peck, K., Shaw, J.M., Wotton, S.R., Balmer, D.E. and Frost, T.M. (2023) Waterbirds in the UK 2021/22. The Wetland Bird Survey and Goose and Swan

site (22302), including the five year average data. Fourteen WeBS Sectors make up this site, which includes Dungeness Beach (22305) and Long Pits (22795). No low tide data is available for any of the sectors. Core count data was not obtained at this stage for Dungeness Beach or Long Pits. It is anticipated that this additional WeBS data will be obtained in support of the terrestrial ecology assessment required under the EclA, to supplement the wintering bird survey data collected.

## **2.2 Limitations**

- 2.2.1 The aim of a desk study is to help characterise the baseline context of the Works Area and provide valuable background information.
- 2.2.2 Information obtained during the course of a desk study is dependent upon people and organisations having made and submitted records for the area of interest. As such, a lack of records for a particular habitats or species does not necessarily mean that the habitats or species do not occur in the study area. Likewise, the presence of records for particular habitats and species does not automatically mean that these still occur within the area of interest or are relevant in the context of the proposed development.
- 2.2.3 All distances given are approximate and indicative.

## **2.3 Quality Assurance**

- 2.3.1 AECOM Ecologists are members, at the appropriate level, of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and follow their code of professional conduct when undertaking ecological work.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Designated Sites

##### Statutory Designated Sites

- 3.1.1 The locations of statutory designated sites relative to the Works Area are shown on **Figure 18A-1**. There are three statutory designated sites of international status located within 10km of the Works Area namely Dungeness SAC, Dungeness Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA and Dungeness Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Ramsar site. The locations of these designated sites relative to the Works Area are provided within **Table 2**.
- 3.1.2 All of the Works Area is located within the SSSI impact zone for the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SSSI. All developments within or in very close proximity to the SSSI present a range of risks of direct impacts requiring consultation with Natural England and the local planning authority.

**Table 2: Details of Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation within Search Area**

Site Name and Designation	Reason(s) for Designation	Relationship to the Works Area	Designated Site Area (ha)
Dungeness Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	<p>Dungeness is the UK’s largest shingle structure. The site retains very large areas of intact parallel ridges with characteristic zonation of vegetation. It has the most diverse and most extensive examples of stable vegetated shingle in Europe, including the best representation of scrub on shingle, notably prostrate forms of broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> and blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>. A feature of the site, thought to be unique in the UK, is the small depressions formed within the shingle structure, which support fen and open-water communities.</p> <p>The Dungeness foreland has a very extensive and well-developed shoreline, although with sparse vegetation. The strandline community on this site comprises Babington’s orache <i>Atriplex glabriuscula</i>, which occurs mostly on the accreting eastern shoreline, although it is also present on the eroding southern shoreline.</p> <p>This extensive site also hosts a large and viable great crested newt population in a range of natural and anthropogenic habitats. These include natural pools and those resulting from gravel extraction and other activities. Terrestrial habitat of importance for feeding and shelter is provided by a range of open shingle vegetation with scrub in the vicinity of some of the waterbodies.</p>	<p>60m from Area A of the Works Area at the closest point.</p> <p>Adjacent to Area B of the Works Area at the closest point.</p> <p>Area C is located within the SAC.</p>	3141.118

Site Name and Designation	Reason(s) for Designation	Relationship to the Works Area	Designated Site Area (ha)
	<p>The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual vegetation of drift lines.</li> <li>• Perennial vegetation of stony banks. (Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves).</li> </ul> <p>The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following species listed in Annex II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great crested newt.</li> </ul>		
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Special Protection Area (SPA)	<p>Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay is located on the south coast of England, on the border of East Sussex and Kent between Hastings and New Romney. This is a large area with a diverse coastal landscape comprising a number of habitats, which appear to be unrelated to each other.</p> <p>However, all of them exist today because coastal processes have formed and continue to shape a barrier of extensive shingle beaches and sand dunes across an area of intertidal mud and sand flats. The site includes the largest and most diverse area of shingle beach in Britain, with low-lying hollows in the shingle providing nationally important saline lagoons, natural freshwater pits and basin fens. Rivers draining the Weald to the north were diverted by the barrier beaches, creating a sheltered saltmarsh and mudflat environment, which was gradually in-filled by sedimentation, and then reclaimed on a piecemeal basis by man. Today this area is still fringed by important intertidal habitats, and contains relict areas of saltmarsh, extensive grazing marshes and reedbeds. Human activities have further modified the site, resulting in the creation of extensive areas of wetland habitat due to gravel extraction. As a whole, Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay is important for breeding and wintering waterbirds, birds of prey, passage warblers and breeding seabirds.</p> <p>Annex 1 qualifying species (used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season) are: Bewick's swan <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>, bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>, golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>, ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>, aquatic warbler <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>, marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>, avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>, Mediterranean gull <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>,</p>	<p>50m from Area A of the Works Area at the closest point</p> <p>350m from Area B of the Works Area at the closest point</p> <p>Area C is located immediately adjacent to the SPA.</p>	4010.29

Site Name and Designation	Reason(s) for Designation	Relationship to the Works Area	Designated Site Area (ha)
	sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> , common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> and shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> .		
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Ramsar	<p>The Ramsar site is a Wetland of International Importance because:</p> <p>Under Criterion 1-it contains representative, rare, or unique examples of natural or near-natural wetland types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual vegetation of drift lines and the coastal fringes of perennial vegetation of stony banks (Ramsar wetland type E – sand, shingle or pebble shores).</li> <li>• Natural shingle wetlands: saline lagoons (Ramsar wetland type J – coastal brackish/saline lagoons), freshwater pits (Ramsar wetland type K – coastal freshwater lagoons) and basin fens (Ramsar wetland type U – non-forested peatlands).</li> </ul> <p>The site qualifies under Criterion 2 because it supports threatened ecological communities. These consist of a complex network of wetland habitats including saltmarsh, natural freshwater pits, fens, ponds, gravel pits, and grazing marsh and ditches. They support rich and diverse assemblages of bryophytes, vascular plants and invertebrates that are rare, threatened, listed as priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) or specially protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Important areas for these assemblages include the gravel pits, ditches and shingle wetlands at Dungeness and Rye Harbour, the grazing marsh and ditches of Walland Marsh, Dengemarsh and Pett Level, ponds throughout the site, the Royal Military Canal, and the saltmarshes of the River Rother.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The bryophyte flora includes an assemblage of wetland thread-mosses <i>Bryum</i> species. These mosses are colonists of unshaded calcareous sand that must be persistently damp all year but not inundated by standing water. They occur on wet sand beside large freshwater gravel pits and small pools in Dungeness RSPB Reserve.</li> <li>• Foremost amongst the assemblage are the suites of species associated with grazing marsh and saltmarsh (including brackish ditches and wetlands associated with low-lying depressions within shingle areas). Saltmarshes and other brackish wetlands are particularly rich, with at</li> </ul>	<p>450m from Area A of the Works Area at the closest point.</p> <p>700m from Area B of the Works Area at the closest point.</p> <p>Area C is located within the Ramsar site.</p>	6377.63

Site Name and Designation	Reason(s) for Designation	Relationship to the Works Area	Designated Site Area (ha)
	<p>least eight nationally scarce species, including the vulnerable sea barley <i>Hordeum marinum</i>, Borrer's saltmarsh-grass <i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i> and slender hare's-ear <i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i>, and the near-threatened sea-heath <i>Frankenia laevis</i>. Grazing marshes support the nationally rare (and critically endangered) sharp-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton acutifolius</i> and at least six nationally scarce species, including the vulnerable divided sedge <i>Carex divisa</i> and rootless duckweed <i>Wolffia arrhizal</i>. The remaining species are chiefly associated with gravel pits and their margins, saline lagoons, shingle beaches and fens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The freshwater wetlands (with the exception of the deep, cold and largely sterile open waters of the main gravel pits) exhibit a number of similar characteristics. Shallow open water and emergent vegetation, largely comprising common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> and bulrush <i>Typha latifolia</i>, supports a rich water beetle assemblage. Other noteworthy aspects of the invertebrate assemblage include a suite of reed beetles <i>Donacia</i>, snail-killing flies <i>Sciomyzidae</i> and soldierflies <i>Stratiomyidae</i> that are typical of coastal marshes. Much of this assemblage is found within the ditch systems. The saline and brackish gradients of the saltmarsh, saline lagoons, brackish ditches and damp brackish hollows in the shingle beaches also share many characteristics in terms of the habitats they provide for invertebrates.</li> </ul> <p>The site further qualifies under Criterion 2 because it supports vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered species. In addition to the threatened ecological communities, the site is of international importance for nine individual wetland species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater water-parsnip <i>Sium latifolium</i> – an endangered UK BAP priority species of wet ditches and tall-herb fens and swamps. The site supports several populations, chiefly in the northern areas of Walland Marsh.</li> </ul>		

Site Name and Designation	Reason(s) for Designation	Relationship to the Works Area	Designated Site Area (ha)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warne's thread-moss <i>Bryum warneum</i> – a vulnerable UK BAP priority species. A colonist on wet sand beside the margins of freshwater gravel pits in Dungeness RSPB Reserve.</li> <li>• Water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> – a UK BAP priority species and is also listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The Ramsar site contains the core of an extensive distribution of water voles dependent on the network of ditches that drain the grazing marsh and arable habitats of the Romney Marsh and Rye Bay area.</li> <li>• Aquatic warbler <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> – a globally vulnerable and declining UK BAP priority species. Between 2004 and 2008 the Ramsar site supported an average of two aquatic warblers during autumn passage, which represents 6.1% of the GB passage population. Aquatic warblers occur on Pett Level, where they are recorded by bird ringers.</li> <li>• Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> - a UK BAP priority species that is listed in Schedule 5 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Annex II to the EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). The particular combination and distribution of aquatic and terrestrial habitats in the site provide exceptional breeding, foraging and hibernation conditions for great crested newts. The site contains three metapopulations; two in the Dungeness area and one at Romney Warren.</li> <li>• Medicinal leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i> – a rare (Red Data Book category 3) species that is listed in Schedule 5 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Medicinal leech is found at a wide range of localities between Dungeness and Rye, and the site is a stronghold for the species in Great Britain. The range of shallow, well-vegetated waterbodies, including ponds, ditches and shallow areas in flooded gravel pits, provide ideal conditions for medicinal leeches.</li> </ul>		

Site Name and Designation	Reason(s) for Designation	Relationship to the Works Area	Designated Site Area (ha)
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Site of Special Scientific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A ground beetle <i>Omophron limbatum</i> – an endangered (Red Data Book category 1) species living in burrows in sand at the margins of freshwater, where it is active at dusk and at night. It has been recorded from the margins of waterbodies at Dungeness and Rye Harbour and, except for recent records in Suffolk, is not known from any other site in Great Britain.</li> <li>• Marsh mallow moth <i>Hydraecia osseola hucherardi</i> – an endangered (provisional Red Data Book category 1) UK BAP priority species, restricted to two main population centres: one on the River Medway south of Rochester, Kent; the other in and around Walland Marsh. The Walland Marsh population centre comprises three discrete colonies at Moneypenny Farm near Rye, Old Cheyne Court near Brookland, and Woodruff's Farm, Fairfield. Marsh mallow moth is associated with the nationally scarce marsh-mallow <i>Althaea officinalis</i>, which is the larval food plant.</li> <li>• De Folin's lagoon snail <i>Caecum amoricum</i> – listed in Schedule 5 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Until recently, its only known locality in the UK was the Fleet in Dorset. Now the species has been discovered at a further two locations, one of which is the saline lagoons at the seaward end of Lydd Ranges.</li> </ul> <p>The site qualifies under Criterion 5 because it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds: In the non-breeding season, the site regularly supports 34,957 individual waterbirds (5 year peak mean 2002/3 – 2006/7).</p> <p>The site qualifies under Criterion 6 because it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in the populations of the following species or subspecies of waterbird in any season: Mute swan <i>Cygnus olor</i> and shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>.</p>	Area A of the Works Area is located adjacent the SSSI.	10172.91

Site Name and Designation	Reason(s) for Designation	Relationship to the Works Area	Designated Site Area (ha)
Interest (SSSI)	vegetated shingle, saline lagoons, standing waters, lowland ditch systems, and basin fens. These habitats and others within the site support the following nationally important species interests: populations of four vascular plant species listed in Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); an assemblage of Schedule 8, nationally rare and nationally scarce vascular plants; populations of the vulnerable Warne's thread-moss <i>Bryum warneum</i> ; populations of water voles; an assemblage of breeding birds associated with shingle beaches and saltmarsh, lowland damp grasslands, lowland open waters and their margins, and scrub; breeding numbers of 16 species of bird; assemblage of over 20,000 waterfowl in the non-breeding season; wintering numbers of 17 species of bird and three species during passage periods; metapopulations of great crested newts; endemic species and subspecies of invertebrates; populations of two invertebrate species listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); populations of ten endangered, vulnerable and rare invertebrate species; assemblages of invertebrates occurring on 'dry' coastal habitats; and assemblages of wetland invertebrates.	Area B of the Works Area is located immediately adjacent to the SSSI.  Area C of the Works Area is located within the SSSI.	
Dungeness National Nature Reserve (NNR)	The site is designated for its populations of breeding, wintering and passage birds and great crested newts, vascular plant assemblage with Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 8 plants, invertebrate assemblage, coastal geomorphology, natural shingle wetlands, saline lagoons, standing waters and basin fens and vegetated shingle.	Area A of the Works Area is located 110m from the NNR.  Area B of the Works Area is located 175m from the NNR.  Area C of the Works Area is located 140m from the NNR.	1030.921

## Non-Statutory Designated Sites

- 3.1.3 The desk study identified one RSPB reserve within 3km of the Works Area. Further details are provided in **Table 3**.

**Table 3: Details of Non-Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation within Search Area**

Site Name and Designation	Reason(s) for Designation	Relationship to the Works Area
Dungeness RSPB reserve	This headland on the south coast of Kent is formed largely of a shingle beach in the form of a cusped foreland. The Dungeness reserve itself is set back from the sea, supporting a large extent of open shingle, fresh water pits, wet grassland and species diverse wildflower meadows.	<p>Area A of the Works Area at its closest point is located 1.6km from the RSPB Reserve.</p> <p>Area B of the Works Area at its closest point is located 600m from the RSPB Reserve.</p> <p>Area C of the Works Area at its closest point is located 225m from the RSPB Reserve.</p>

3.1.4 There are no areas of Ancient Woodland within 3km of the Works Area.

## 3.2 Habitats

3.2.1 The desk study identified the following Priority Habitats within 3km of the Works Area:

- Coastal shingle habitat located immediately adjacent to Area A and Area B of the Works Area and within Area C of the Works Area;
- Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh at its closest 2.3km north-west of Area B of the Works Area;
- Lowland fens 900m north-west of Area B of the Works Area;
- Priority ponds, located 2km west of Area C of the Works Area and 2.1km northwest of Area A and Area B of the Works Area; and
- Deciduous woodland 470m north-west of Area B of the Works Area.

3.2.2 Acid grassland and heathland habitat mosaics and vegetated shingle are habitats with priorities for nature recovery within the Romney Marshes National Character Area (which encompasses Dungeness) within the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy<sup>22</sup>.

## 3.3 Protected and/or Notable Species

### Bats

#### KMBRC Records

3.3.1 The KMBRC data search returned records of six species of bat within 3km of the Site, further details are provided in **Annex A**. Species recorded are:

- Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*;
- Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*;

<sup>22</sup> Kent County Council (2025) *Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy*. Available at: [Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy 2025](#) [Accessed 03/03/2026]

- Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*;
- Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*;
- Whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*; and
- Kuhl's pipistrelle *Pipistrellus kuhlii*.

3.3.2 The closest record was for a common pipistrelle bat recorded 200m to the east of Area A of the Works Area. In addition to the legal protection afforded to all bat species under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)<sup>23</sup> and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981<sup>24</sup> (as amended), of the species records returned soprano pipistrelle is also Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended)<sup>25</sup>.

### **EDF Land Management Annual Reviews**

3.3.3 Following a review of the EDF land management annual reviews, the following additional bat species have been recorded within 3km of the Works Area in the past ten years:

- Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*; and
- Long-eared bat (most likely to be brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*. Brown long-eared bat is a Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended) and listed as a Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy.

3.3.4 Since 2015, studies of bats have taken place within the EDF landholding, including the Kent Bat Migration Study, Kent Bat Group input to the Bat Conservation Trust's National Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project, with a monitoring point using mist nets and harp traps at Long Pits, and Audiomoth and Echometer monitoring by the Dungeness Bird Observatory. The results of these studies (from within the EDF landholding) are summarised within the EDF land management reviews.

3.3.5 The Kent Bat Migration Study<sup>26</sup> involved deployment of a bat detector at the Dungeness Bird Observatory, and during the two years of study in 2012 and 2013 recorded the following species at this location: Nathusius' pipistrelle, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule, Leisler's bat, serotine *Cnephaeus serotinus*, long-eared bat, and *Myotis* bats.

3.3.6 The National Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project monitoring at Long Pits in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2022 recorded the following bats:

---

<sup>23</sup> Her Majesty's Stationary Office (HMSO) (2017) Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2017 (as amended) [The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017](#) [Accessed 03/03/2026]

<sup>24</sup> HMSO (1981) The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69> [Accessed 03/03/2026]

<sup>25</sup> HMSO (2006) Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (as amended) [Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006](#) [Accessed 03/03/2026]

<sup>26</sup> BSG Ecology (2013) Kent Bat Migration Research Baseline Report. Available at: [https://www.bsg-ecology.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Kent-Bat-Migration-Research-Baseline-Report\\_12122013.pdf](https://www.bsg-ecology.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Kent-Bat-Migration-Research-Baseline-Report_12122013.pdf) [Accessed 03/03/2026]

- In 2015 over five nights of monitoring, 24 Nathusius' pipistrelle, four common pipistrelle, 15 soprano pipistrelle, one Daubenton's and seven whiskered bats were captured.
  - In 2016 over seven nights of monitoring, 103 Nathusius' pipistrelle, one common pipistrelle and one Daubenton's bat were captured.
  - In 2017 over three nights of monitoring, six Nathusius' pipistrelle, two common pipistrelle, eight soprano pipistrelle and one whiskered bat were captured.
  - In 2018 during one night of monitoring, five Nathusius' pipistrelle, two common pipistrelle, one Daubenton's and one whiskered bat were captured.
  - In 2019 during two nights of monitoring, seven Nathusius' pipistrelle, one soprano pipistrelle, two Daubenton's and one whiskered bat were captured.
  - In 2022 during one night of monitoring, six Nathusius' pipistrelle, three soprano pipistrelle and one Daubenton's bat were captured
- 3.3.7 On 13<sup>th</sup> June 2020 a Kuhl's pipistrelle bat was found on Dungeness Beach<sup>27</sup>, south of the Area A of the Works Area. Kuhl's pipistrelle is a non-resident bat species that is occasionally encountered in the UK, typically having been blown over from continental Europe<sup>28</sup>.
- 3.3.8 The Audiomoth and Echometer monitoring by the Dungeness Bird Observatory in 2021 recorded common pipistrelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and Kuhl's pipistrelle bats (two recordings only). It is considered likely the Kuhl's pipistrelle recordings relate to the release of the Kuhl's pipistrelle taken into care in 2020, just a few weeks prior to the recordings being made.

## Mammals (Other than Bats)

### KMBRC Records

- 3.3.9 The KMBRC data search returned records of four other mammal species within 3km of the Works Area. These were:
- Water vole *Arvicola amphibious*;
  - Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*;
  - Common porpoise *Phocoena Phocoena*; and
  - White beaked dolphin *Lagenorhynchus albirostris*.
- 3.3.10 Details of the records returned by the KMBRC data search are contained in **Annex B**. The closest records were for grey seal and white beaked dolphin 200m from Area A and Area D of the Works Area. All dolphin, porpoise and seal species are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Common porpoise is also listed as a Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. Water vole is protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), listed as Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and

<sup>27</sup> EDF Energy (2020) Dungeness Annual Land Management Review 2020

<sup>28</sup> Bat Conservation Trust (2010) Rarities and vagrants.

Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended) and Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy.

### **EDF Land Management Annual Reviews**

3.3.11 Following a review of the EDF land management annual reviews, the following additional mammal species (other than bats) have been recorded within 3km of the Works Area in the past ten years:

- Brown hare *Lepus europeaus*. Brown hare is a Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended) and listed as a Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. It also is identified as a Priority Species in the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy. It has been recorded across the EDF landholding at Dungeness.
- Harvest mouse *Micromys minutus*. Harvest mouse is a Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended) and listed as a Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. It has been recorded at the Long Pits, adjacent to Area C of the Works Area.
- Water shrew *Neomys fodiens*. Water shrew is protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 6 only, which requires a licence to capture water shrew. It has been recorded at Long Pits, adjacent to Area C of the Works Area.
- Stoat *Mustela erminea* within the wider EDF landholding at Dungeness;
- Weasel *Mustela nivalis* within the wider EDF landholding at Dungeness;
- Badger *Meles meles*. Badgers and their setts are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Protected of Badgers Act 1992;
- Fox *Vulpes vulpes*;
- Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*. Although not listed as an invasive non-native species, rabbits are subject to control measures, such as exclusion, within the Dungeness landholding due to damage caused to protected and notable habitats and species;
- Roe deer *Capreolus capreolus* were recorded for the first time within the EDF landholding in 2019.
- White sided dolphin *Lagenorhynchus acutus*, common dolphin *Delphinus delphis* and bottlenose dolphin *Tursiops truncatus*. All dolphin species are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). In addition, bottlenose dolphin and common dolphin are Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended) and listed as a Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. These dolphin species have been recorded off The Point (the tip of the Dungeness Peninsula).
- Grey seal and common seal *Phoca vitulina*. All seal species are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Common seal is a Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended) and listed as a Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. Generally, these

species have been recorded offshore, with occasional records of both species utilising Dungeness Beach.

3.3.12 The Annual Land Management reports include the following summaries of mammal records from across the EDF landholding at Dungeness:

- The 2016 report refers to presence of badger and fox across the EDF landholding, although the locations are not provided, badger are known to have been previously active in the area west of Dungeness B. Brown hare, stoat and weasel are reported to have been recorded daily. Off the Dungeness Point, three white beaked dolphins were recorded on the 25th April, and porpoises were recorded daily peaking with over 50 individuals in summer 2016.
- The 2017 report refers to brown hare continuing to be recorded in low numbers throughout the year and occasional stoat recordings, including presence of juveniles indicating breeding activity. A badger survey was undertaken in 2017. The locations of badger setts are not identified, but include reference to a badger sett located in the shingle to the west of the NSL.
- The 2018 report refers to brown hare continuing to be recorded throughout the year. Off the Point, common porpoise were recorded in good numbers with a peak count of 88, with white sided dolphin, common dolphin and bottlenose dolphin also recorded.
- The 2019 report refers to stoats, weasels and brown hares seen near daily within the EDF landholding. Roe deer *Capreolus capreolus* were also recorded for the first time. Harvest mouse nests were found south-east of Long Pits. Porpoise were recorded throughout year with peak count of 40. Bottlenose dolphins were seen off Point on 20th April, grey and common seals were regularly seen off the Point. White beaked dolphins were seen off the Point in late May.
- The 2020 report refers to the brown hare population remaining stable. Harvest mouse nests were found on east of the southern waterbody at Long Pits. Porpoise numbers peaked 8th April with 31. Grey and common seal were recorded daily offshore and occasional resting on the Dungeness beach, during lockdown. Six white beaked dolphins were seen offshore on 18th May.
- The 2021 report refers to the brown hare population continuing to remain stable with a peak count of 10 in May 2021. Water shrew were sighted for the first time at Long Pits. Harvest mouse nests were again found at Long Pits. Grey seal and common seal were recorded near daily. Harbour porpoise were sighted near daily off the Point, peaking at 50 plus. White beaked dolphin were seen occasionally off the Point.
- The 2022 report refers to the brown hare population continuing to remain stable in 2022. Water shrew were recorded on the west side of Long Pits beneath reptile refugia. Mammal trapping at Long Pits recorded harvest mouse, wood mouse *Apodemus sylvaticus*, bank vole *Myodes glareolus*, field vole *Microtus agrestis* and pygmy shrew *Sorex minutus*. A badger survey was undertaken recording three active setts and one disused sett, located in the Western desert and near the RNSS cottages. Grey seal, harbour seal and harbour porpoise were recorded near daily off the

Point, with harbour porpoise peaking at 50 sightings. White beaked dolphin and bottle-nosed dolphins were recorded in spring.

- The 2023 report refers to the brown hare population continuing to remain stable in 2023. Water shrew were recorded on the west side of Long Pits beneath reptile refugia for the third year running. Grey seal, harbour seal and harbour porpoise were recorded near daily off the Point, with harbour porpoise peaking at 50 sightings. White beaked dolphin and bottle-nosed dolphins were recorded in spring.

## Birds

### KMBRC Records

3.3.13 The desk study returned records of 296 notable bird species within 3km Works Area from the last 10 years. Details of the records returned by the KMBRC data search are contained in **Annex C**. Of these 296 bird species:

- 79 species are listed on Annex I of the EC Birds Directive;
- 81 species are listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- 44 are Species of Principal Importance listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended),
- 64 species are red listed Birds of Conservation Concern;
- 119 species are amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern;
- One species (the swift *Apus apus*) is a Priority Species listed in the Kent Nature Partnership Biodiversity Strategy; and
- Three (oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula* and wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*) are identified as Priority Species in the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy

### EDF Land Management Annual Reviews

3.3.14 Following review of the EDF land management annual review an additional 40 bird species have been recorded within 3km of the Works Area. Of these:

- Four species (woodlark *Lullula arborea*, purple heron *Ardea purpurea*, dotterel *Charadrius morinellus* and red back shrike *Lanius collurio*) are listed on Annex 1 of the Birds Directive;
- Seven species (black necked grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*, purple heron, dotterel, woodlark, red back shrike, serin *Serinus serinus* and snowbunting *Plectrophenax nivalus*) are listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- Five species (corn bunting *Emberiza calandra*, skylark *Alauda arvensis*, grey partridge *Perdix perdix*, Balearic shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus*, and woodlark) listed as Species of Principal Importance on Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended);
- One species (nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos* listed as a Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy;

- Seven Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)<sup>29</sup> red listed species (dotterel, Balearic shearwater, red back shrike, nightingale, skylark, grey partridge and corn bunting) and one former red listed breeding species (serin)<sup>30</sup>; and
- Three BoCC amber listed species (moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*, wood pigeon *Columba palumbus*) and black necked grebe.

3.3.15 The Annual Land Management Reviews include the following summaries of bird records from across the EDF Dungeness landholding:

- The 2015 report states that wheatear, linnet *Linaria cannabina*, herring gull *Larus argentatus*, dunnock *Prunella modularis*, starling *Sturnus vulgaris* and house sparrow *Passer domesticus* were all recorded breeding on the main site across four survey visits between 23rd April 2015 and 1st July 2015. Targeted monitoring for linnet recorded two pairs nesting in the moat area by the RNSS cottages, with up to 100 linnets feeding on the land between Area A of the Works Area and the Converter building. Twenty pairs of herring gull were recorded nesting on buildings within Area A of the Works Area, one pair of dunnock inside Area A of the Works Area with four pairs around the moat area by the RNSS cottages and two pairs around the West Beach, one pair of breeding starling at Area A of the Works Area and two pairs on the Observatory building and one pair of house sparrow breeding at Area A of the Works Area and six pairs on the Observatory building. All species recorded in 2014 during the breeding bird surveys were recorded breeding in 2015, with higher numbers of pairs of black redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros* (three pairs nesting on buildings within Area A of the Works Area), house sparrow, meadow pipit *Anthus pratensis*, wheatear, whitethroat *Sylvia communis* and pied wagtail *Motacilla alba*. Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs* was also recorded nesting at the moat by the RNSS cottages. Wood pigeon, lesser black backed gull *Larus fuscus* and peregrine *Falco peregrinus* were reported to breed outside of the Works Area in 2015.
- The 2016 report states that the area around Long Pits was subject to breeding bird survey in 2016, in addition to Area A of the Works Area and Dungeness Bird Observatory. Long Pits was surveyed across six visits between 5th April 2016 and 28th June 2016, while Area A of the Works Area and Dungeness Bird Observatory were surveyed across four visits between 25th April and 25th June 2016. No breeding linnet were recorded in 2016, but the numbers of house sparrow increased and starling, herring gull and dunnock remained constant. Despite linnet not being recorded around the moat by the RNSS cottages in 2016, a total of 19 pairs were recorded on the wider EDF landholding, concentrated north of Area A of the Works Area, in Kerton Triangle and west of the Beach. Meadow pipit, wheatear, ringed plover and whitethroat were recorded within both survey areas, with whitethroat the most commonly observed species. Cetti's warbler *Cettia cetti* (Long Pits in proximity to

<sup>29</sup> Stanbury, A., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble, D., and Win I. (2021). The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. *British Birds* 114: 723-747

<sup>30</sup> Serin are reported to have bred only sporadically in the UK since the 1970s, hence are now referred to as a former red list species.

Area C of the Works Area) and black redstart (Area A of the Works Area), which are listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), were also recorded breeding. Of the species recorded during the 2016 surveys, scarce or unusual sightings for the area included: the introduced species ring-neck parakeet *Psittacula krameri* observed on 3rd and 4th April, one Icelandic gull *Larus galucoides* on 11th and 17th April. A single white stork *Ciconia ciconia* recorded flying over Area A of the Works Area on 18th April, one purple heron recorded on 28th April, high numbers of coal tit *Periparus ater* and firecrest *Regulus ignicapillus* during April 2016, a single bee-eater *Merops apiaster* and serin in May, one laughing gull *Leucophaeus atricilla*, a single common rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*, a single black kite *Milvus migrans* in late June, one melodious warbler *Hippolais polyglotta* on 8th August, one tawny pipit *Anthus campestris* on 8th August, one rose coloured starling *Pastor roseus* on 19th and 20th September, yellow browed warblers *Phylloscopus inornatus* throughout October, a dotterel in mid November and a Stejneger's stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri* in mid November.

- The 2017 report states that during 2017 whitethroat and wheatear breeding pairs rose across the EDF landholding. Long Pits was surveyed across seven visits between 29th March 2017 and 20th May 2017, while Area A of the Works Area and Dungeness Bird Observatory were surveyed across four visits between 25th April and 11th June 2017. The total number of breeding bird territories recorded within Area A of the Works Area and Dungeness Bird Observatory rose to 87 in 2017, with a fairly constant mix of species and number of pairs, with the exception of linnet which increased from no breeding pairs in 2016 to five pairs in Area A of the Works Area in 2017, although total numbers across the EDF landholding were reduced. A pair of peregrines nested on an external ladder on the east side of the turbine hall within Area A of the Works Area, fledging three young. Only two pairs of black restart were recorded compared to three in 2016; one pair nested around Area A of the Works Area and one pair on the sub-station to the west of Area A and Area B of the Works Area. In addition two pairs bred around Dungeness A, located east of Area A of the Works Area. Numbers of woodland and wetland birds were fairly similar in 2017 compared to the previous year. Of the species recorded during the 2017 surveys, additional scarce or unusual sightings for the area included: Arctic skua *Stercorarius parasiticus*, Balaeric shearwater, Dartford warbler *Sylvia undata*, honey buzzard *Pernis apivorus*, little auk *Alle alle*, Montagu's harrier *Circus pygargys*, Raddes warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi*, red back shrike, red kite *Milvus milvus*, storm petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*, woodlark, wryneck *Jynx torquilla* and yellow legged gull *Larus michahellis*.
- The 2018 report states that linnet numbers increased across the EDF landholding with 29 breeding pairs recorded. Long Pits was subject to ad hoc surveys, while Area A of the Works Area and Dungeness Bird Observatory were surveyed across four visits between 23rd April and 23rd June 2018. The total number of breeding linnet territories around Area A of the Works Area and the Dungeness Bird Observatory increased to 98 in 2018. For the Long Pits and the EDF landholding, territories also increased to 179 in 2018. Overall the range of species and numbers of pairs remained fairly constant. Linnet continued to do

well with 18 pairs likely to have bred within Area A of the Works Area and Dungeness Bird Observatory, with large flocks feeding also present between Area A of the Works Area and sub-station located to the west. The peregrine returned and defended their territory, however there was no evidence of successful breeding. Four pairs of black redstart were recorded. Two pairs nested around buildings in Area A of the Works Area, one pair nested in the large warehouse and one pair nested in the sub-station with each of them fledging at least one brood of young. In addition, two pairs bred around Dungeness A. Wheatear numbers were reduced, with five pairs nesting outside the Area A of the Works Area perimeter fence on the rough ground between Area A of the Works Area and around the sub-station to the west. Whitethroat saw a slight decrease from over 66 pairs on the EDF Landholding in 2017 to 58 in 2018; but an increase over the 2016 count of 52. Numbers recorded in Area A of the Works Area remained stable with one pair nesting at the main entrance and five pairs nested in the moat by the RNSS cottages and around West Beach. Six pairs were also recorded in both 2016 and 2017. Lesser whitethroat *Sylvia curruca* was seen nesting in the moat by the RNSS cottages. Dunnock also saw an increase in breeding pairs, from five in 2017 to eight in 2018. There were two ringed plover territories including one in Area A of the Works Area. Numbers of woodland birds fluctuated in 2018 compared to the previous year. No clear pattern was observed; robin *Erithacus rubecula* and wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* both decreased in numbers, whilst there was an increase in blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla* and chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*. Wetland birds were similar in number to previous years. Of the species recorded during the 2018 surveys, additional scarce or unusual sightings for the area included: bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, black guillemot *Cephus grylle*, Caspian gull *Larus cachinnans*, grey partridge, grey phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*, long-eared owl *Asio otus*, long tailed skua *Stercorarius longicaudus*, nightingale, Ortolan bunting *Emberiza hortulana*, osprey *Pandion haliaetus*, Pomarine skua *Stercorarius pomarinus*, puffin *Fratercula arctica*, short-toed treecreeper *Certhia brachydactyla* and snowbunting.

- The 2019 report states that Long Pits was subject to ad hoc surveys, while Area A of the Works Area and Dungeness Bird Observatory were surveyed across four visits between 12th April and 17th June 2019. The total number of breeding bird territories of all species around Area A of the Site and the Dungeness Bird Observatory increased to 110 in 2019. For the Long Pits and the EF landholding territories of all species also increased to 180 in 2019. Overall the range of species and numbers of pairs remained fairly constant. All the ground nesting target species increased in number in 2019 when compared to 2018. For most the increase was only one or two pairs, but skylark, which is only present on the Long Pits/ EDF landholding, went from nine to 13 pairs. In scrub habitats, both whitethroat and lesser whitethroat pairs decreased slightly from 2018, although whitethroat appears to be maintaining a steady population between 50-60 pairs. Within Area A of the Works Area two pairs of whitethroat nested at the northern edge of the recording area, and five pairs nested in the moat by the RNSS cottages and around West Beach. Lesser whitethroat was only recorded on the Long Pits/ EDF landholding in 2019, after the single territory within Area A of the

Works Area in 2018. Linnet numbers reached 39 breeding pairs. Fourteen pairs of stonechat recorded is the highest of all the survey years, three of which nested between Area A of the Works Area and the 400Kv Converter Station. The 'woodland' indicator species populations appeared to be relatively stable with only small annual changes up or down in the number of territories, and a continuing gradual increase in blackcap numbers and also the highest number of wren territories at 24 pairs. On the Long Pits, the wetland target species (coot *Fulica atra*, moorhen and mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*) and reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* also maintained stable populations in 2019. However, the overall wetland bird numbers remain low in comparison to the size of the two large lakes present. Around Area A of the Works Area, four pairs of black redstart were recorded with two pairs nested around buildings within Area A of the Works Station, one pair nested in Area B of the Works Area, and one pair nested in the Converter Station west of Area A and Area B of the Works Area. The regular pair of peregrines was also present throughout the spring and summer and defended their territory however there were no signs of nesting. Corn bunting did not breed in 2019. A pair of lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* displayed over by the fishing boats but did not breed. Breeding activity was noted in Dartford warblers, at the top end of the EDF landholding, for several weeks in April. Singing and nest building was noted.

- The 2020 report states that the 2020 bird season recorded a large increase of ground nesting birds, probably due to the limited numbers of visitors during the Covid 19 lockdown, and a male bittern *Botaurus stellaris* was recorded booming in the Long Pits for four consecutive days in May 2020. Ad-hoc survey visits were undertaken through the 2020 breeding bird survey season of Area A of the Works Area, Long Pits and the EDF landholding. The total number of territories of target species across the landholding was comparable to 2019, with a minimum of 231 territories in 2020. There was a noticeable increase in the number of ground nesting species, particularly skylark and meadow pipit. Ringed plover numbers remained stable with the pairs by the Area A of the Works Area and Lifeboat Station present. A pair of oystercatcher attempted to breed by the Lifeboat station. In scrub habitats, both whitethroat and lesser whitethroat pairs remained stable or decreased slightly from 2019. Linnet decreased to 33 breeding pairs. Seventeen pairs of stonechat recorded was the highest total on the landholding to date. The 'woodland' indicator species populations appear to be relatively stable with only small annual changes up or down in the number of territories. There were no significant trends seen for the woodland indicator species in 2020. On the Long Pits, the wetland target species (coot, moorhen and mallard) and also reed bunting maintained stable populations in 2020. The overall wetland bird numbers remain low in comparison to the size of the two large lakes present. Peregrines failed again to breed successfully at Dungeness A (east of Area A of the Works Area). Ravens bred successfully on the National Grid converter station (located west of Area A and Area B of the Works Area).
- The 2021 report states that Long Pits and EDF landholding was subject to ad-hoc surveys, while Area A of the Works Area and Dungeness Bird Observatory were surveyed across four visits between 21st April and 9th June 2019. The total number of territories of target species across the

landholdings increased in 2021 to a minimum of 279 territories. A total of 33 species were confirmed as breeding in 2021. In scrub habitats breeding territories increased in 2021 with linnet and whitethroat numbers the highest recorded for the past few years. Nineteen pairs of stonechat recorded in 2021 was the highest total to date on the landholding. The 'woodland' indicator species populations appeared to be relatively stable with only small annual increases in the number of territories. On the Long Pits, the wetland target species coot, moorhen, mallard and reed bunting maintained relatively stable populations in 2021. Peregrines failed again to breed successfully at Dungeness A, east of Area A of the Works Area. Ravens bred successfully on the National Grid converter station west of Area A and Area B of the Works Area. Three BoCC amber-listed species were not confirmed as breeding in 2021 but had previously been reported as confirmed breeders in 2020; shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, oystercatcher and greylag goose *Anser anser*. Other species present included jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, long-tailed tit *Aegithalos caudatus* and green woodpecker *Picus viridi*.

- The 2022 report states that overall breeding bird indicator species numbers were down. At Long Pits, adjacent to Area C of the Works Area, water rail *Rallus aquaticus* was heard and the tern raft remained unused. Tern numbers were down with no breeding recorded within established colonies on the neighbouring RSPB Dungeness nature reserve. Long-eared owls successfully breed in an old crows nest in the area of scrub south of the Long Pits. Within Area A of the Works Area house sparrow, starling, meadow pipit, whitethroat, dunnock, wren, pied wagtail, robin, carrion crow, stonechat, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull and black redstart all bred, potentially shelduck as well. Peregrine attempted to nest within Area A of the Works Area but failed. Ringed plover nested adjacent to Area A of the Works Area. A non-breeding flock of linnet was recorded feeding between Area A of the Works Area and the Converter station. Breeding wheatear was recorded between Area A of the Works Area and the Converter station and raven and wood pigeon nested on the Converter station, west of Area A and Area B of the Works Area. Kestrel successfully bred at Dungeness A, immediately east of Area A of the Works Area.
- The 2023 report states that overall breeding bird indicator species were up. Tern numbers remained low, with the tern raft at Long Pits unused. Within Area A of the Works Area house sparrow, starling, meadow pipit, whitethroat, dunnock, wren, pied wagtail, robin, carrion crow, stonechat, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, peregrine and black redstart all bred, potentially shelduck as well. Ringed plover nested adjacent to Area A of the Works Area. A non-breeding flock of linnet was recorded feeding between Area A of the Works Area and the Converter station. Breeding wheatear, stonechat and ringed plover were recorded between Area A of the Works Area and the Converter station and raven, stock dove and wood pigeon nested on the Converter station, west of Area A and Area B of the Works Area.

### **WeBS Data**

- 3.3.16 Five year average count WeBS data was obtained for Dungeness and Rye Bay, for which the Dungeness Beach is one of the sectors. A summary of the annual average from 2019/20 to 2024/24 and five year average for the

Dungeness and Rye Bay site overall is contained in **Table 4**. A summary of the five year average for species for which the threshold for determining sites of national or international importance is exceeded is contained in **Table 5**. Full 5 year annual peak count data for all species from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024 has been included in **Annex D**.

**Table 4: Dungeness and Rye Bay Five Year Total Counts (Summed Individuals of All Species)**

2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Moving five year average	2019/20 to 2023/24 five year average
30879	20283	31750	26268	31402	31698	30879

**Table 5: Dungeness and Rye Bay WeBS Five Year Average Count for Species Exceeding National or International Site Importance Threshold**

Species	Threshold exceeded	Five year average
Avocet	National	98
Cormorant	International	2121
Gadwall	National	485
Golden plover	National	4184
Great black-backed gull	International	1700
Great crested grebe	National	466
Green sandpiper	National	7
Greylag goose	National	1545
Lapwing	National	7091
Mediterranean gull	National	479
Pochard	National	848
Ruff	National	31
Shoveler	International	765
White fronted goose	National	135

## Amphibians

### KMBRC records

- 3.3.17 The KMBRC data search returned records of great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* from 2023, of which the closest record was 985m north of Area A and Area B of the Works Area and 870m west of Area C of the Works Area. Common toad *Bufo bufo* records were returned 800m northeast of Area C of the Works Area from 2019 and smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris* within 3km of the Works Area in 2023. Further details are contained in **Annex E**. Great crested newt is afforded protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Both great crested newt and common toad are NERC Act 2006 (as amended) Section 41 listed Species of Principal Importance and are listed as Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. Great crested newt and common toad are also identified as Priority Species in the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy. Smooth newt is afforded protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) against sale only.

## EDF Land Management Annual Reviews

- 3.3.18 The EDF annual land management annual reviews do not make reference to amphibian species, with the exception of the 2019 report which refers to anecdotal evidence of a historic common toad population at Long Pits.

### Other

- 3.3.19 A great crested newt class licence return confirming great crested newt presence from 06/03/2015 was returned 1km north of Area A and Area B of the Works Area and 1km west of Area C of the Works Area. A further 15 great crested newt class licence return records were identified within 3km, all to the north-west of the Works Area. The Dungeness SAC is also designated in part for its extensive and large great crested newt population.

## Reptiles

### KMBRC Records

- 3.3.20 The KMBRC data search returned records of grass snake *Natrix helvetica*, viviparous lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and slow-worm *Anguis fragilis* within 3km of the Works Area. Further details are provided in **Annex F**. All three species are listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and are NERC Act 2006 (as amended) Section 41 listed Species of Principal Importance and listed as a Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy.

### EDF Land Management Annual Reviews

- 3.3.21 The 2015 to 2023 reports record viviparous lizard, slow-worm and grass snake within the EDF landholding. The 2015 report refers to a single common lizard seen in the Northern Sussex Emerald Moth (SEM) enclosure located close to, and directly to the north, of Area A of the Works Area.
- The 2016 report refers to reptile survey conducted at Long Pits which recorded slow-worm, viviparous lizard and grass snake.
  - The 2017 report refers to slow worm, viviparous lizard and grass snake being recorded at the causeway and Long Pits, with grass snakes quite common, slow worms present in low numbers. Given the high suitability of the landscape to support widespread reptile species it is considered likely that these three species are present throughout the EDF landholding.
  - The 2018 report refers to adult slow worm having been recorded on the Long Pits for a number of years, with the first evidence on breeding recorded on 23 April when a young/immature slow worm was found under a reptile tin. Viviparous lizard remains widespread across Dungeness but anecdotal observations from residents continue to suggest a decline in numbers due to unknown factors.
  - The 2019 report refers to grass snake, common lizard and slow worm seen from March to September across the EDF landholding and in particular at the Long Pits. The first sightings of slow worm and viviparous lizard were on the 25<sup>th</sup> March under reptile tins set out by the causeway, Long Pits. Both species were seen daily under the tins until mid May and then less frequently as the weather improved. A pregnant

female slow worm was found under a tin on the 29<sup>th</sup> July and grass snake were found under several tins in the autumn.

- The 2020 report refers to slow worm being found under reptile tins placed to help confirm presence and absence in the Long Pits area during 2020. They were recorded in the March to May period and again August to October. They were also recorded in a new area to the south of the Long Pits in September, showing a further expansion of the population. Numbers remained low, but different age classes (including juveniles), were recorded indicating a breeding population. Viviparous lizard were seen across the whole of the EDF landholding, but numbers were not monitored.
- The 2021 report refers to slow worm being recorded under a number of reptile tins along the margins of the Long Pits from March to October 2021. The numbers/population remain small, but as in 2020, juveniles were noted this year proving successful breeding in the area. Slow worm was also recorded under new tins in new areas to the south of the Long Pits. Viviparous lizards were widespread across the EDF landholding.
- The 2022 report refers to slow worm continuing to be recorded, including juveniles confirming breeding at Long Pits. Viviparous lizard remains widespread with anecdotal reports of decline in numbers.
- The 2023 report refers to slow worm continuing to be recorded, including juveniles. Viviparous lizard remains widespread with anecdotal reports of decline in numbers, but occasionally recorded at Long Pits and around buildings. Grass snake was recorded at Long Pits with sightings also at the Point.

## Terrestrial Invertebrates

### KMBRC Records

3.3.22 The desk study returned records of 300 invertebrate species within 3km of the Works Areas within the last 10 years, of which:

- One (medicinal leech *Hirudo medicinalis*) is afforded protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), as well as being a red listed near threatened species.
- A further two species (Sussex emerald moth *Thalera fimbrialis*) and Norfolk hawkler (*Anaciaeschna isosceles*), are afforded protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The Sussex emerald moth is also listed as species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended), a Priority Species on the Kent Biodiversity Strategy and is a Red Data Book 1 listed species, red listed as endangered. The Norfolk hawkler is additionally red listed as endangered.
- The large tortoiseshell *Nymphalis polychloros* listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) with respect to sale only;
- The remaining species are listed as at least one of Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 2006 (as amended), the Kent

Biodiversity Strategy, Kent Red Data book, Nationally rare, Nationally scarce or Notable.

- 3.3.23 Long-spined ant *Temnothorax interruptus*, moss carder bee *Bombus muscorum*, the beetle *Smicronyx coecus*, spangled button beetle *Omophron limbatum* and Sussex emerald moth, all recorded within 3km of the Works Area, are identified as Priority Species in the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy.
- 3.3.24 Details of the records returned by the KMBRC data search are contained in **Annex G**.
- 3.3.25 The medicinal leech is known to be present within water bodies within the wider area, based on the citation for the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Ramsar site. However monitoring has been conducted at Long Pits with no populations of medicinal leech present, and there are no other suitable habitats for this species within the wider Works Area.
- 3.3.26 Sussex emerald moth is known to be present within Area A of the Works Area and within habitats immediately adjacent to Area A and Area B of the Works Area and its populations are subject to positive land management to encourage its larval foodplants, with annual larvae counts conducted across the EDF landholding.

#### **EDF Land Management Annual Reviews**

- 3.3.27 Review of the EDF land management annual reviews between 2015 and 2023 identified the following additional protected or otherwise notable invertebrate species:
- The true fly *Aulogromyza discrepans* which was a first record for Kent.
  - The Nationally Scarce heath shieldbug *Legnosus picipes*.
  - The moths dusky lemon-sallow *Cirrhia gilvago*, grey pug *Eupithecia subfuscata*, September thorn *Ennomos erosaria* and oak rustic *Dryobota labecula*.
- 3.3.28 The EDF land management annual reviews include details of specific studies of terrestrial invertebrates, including those conducted by third parties as follows:
- Sussex emerald moth surveys with larvae counts on the foodplant wild carrot *Daucus carota* within the Sussex emerald moth enclosures across the EDF landholding. The annual reviews contain details of the number of larvae counted in each enclosure and the management to promote wild carrot completed at selected plots across the EDF landholding.
  - Butterfly transects since 2016, with the number of species recorded by year included within each annual review between 2016 and 2023
  - Informal dragonfly and damselfly surveys of the Long Pits since 2016;
  - Moth trapping at the Dungeness Bird Observatory; and
  - Bumblebee transects since 2017.
- 3.3.29 Relevant monitoring results detailed within the 2013 to 2023 land management reports by year are as follows:

- The 2015 report states that the annual larval counts of Sussex emerald moth recorded 12 larvae within the EDF landholding. A colony of Italian crickets/ tree crickets *Oecanthus pellucens* were recorded in the Long Pits area, as well as the migrant species vestal moth *Rhodometra saccharia*. A convolvulus hawkmoth *Agrius convolvuli* was recorded at the RNSS Cottages. These species are not subject to any legal protection or red list or notable listings but were considered noteworthy records.
- The 2016 report states that a butterfly survey, with a transect walked weekly between 1st April and 29th September recorded 22 species across the EDF landholding, representing a diverse assemblage, including larger numbers of small copper *Lycaena phlaeas*, comma *Polygonia c-album* and common blue *Polyommatus icarus*. Other species recorded included the NERC Act 2006 (as amended) S41 listed Species of Principal Importance grizzled skipper. Other species recorded included painted lady *Vanessa cardui*, speckled wood *Pararge aegeria*, green-veined white *Pieris napi*, holly blue *Celastrina argiolus*, clouded yellow *Colias coceus*, either small or Essex skipper *Thymelicus sylvestris/ lineola* and the day flying moth mother shipton *Callistege mi* as well as other more common species. Sussex emerald moth larvae numbers were down overall. Informal dragonfly and damselfly surveys of Long Pits recorded the annual migrant lesser emperor *Anax parthenope* and small red-eyed damselfly *Erythromma viridulum* as notable species amongst 15 recorded in Long Pits, with other species including red-eyed damselfly *Erythromma najas*, azure damselfly *Coenagrion puella*, variable damselfly *Coenagrion pulchellum*, common blue damselfly *Enallagma cyathigerum*, hairy dragonfly *Brachytron pratense*, blue-tailed damselfly *Ischnura elegans*, brown hawker *Aeshna grandis*, migrant hawker *Aeshna mixta*, emperor dragonfly *Anax imperator* black-tailed skimmer *Orthetrum cancellatum*, four-spotted chaser *Libellula quadrimaculata*, ruddy darter *Sympetrum sanguineum* and common darter *Sympetrum striolatum*. In addition a colony of the notable sickle bearing bush cricket *Phaneroptera falcata* was recorded in the northern part of Long Pits. The brown-banded carder bee was recorded near Area A of the Works Area. The Kent Dipterist Group survey on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2016 recorded 212 species, including five nationally scarce (*Tipula helvola*, *Dolichopus signifier*, *Thrypticus tarsalis*, *Acantiophilus helianthin* and *Colobaea punctata*), one critically endangered (*Polyodaspis sulcicollis*), one vulnerable (*Erynnia ocypterata*), one rare (*Agria mamillata*) and four first records for Kent (*Aulogramyza discrepans*, *Geomyza nartshukae*, *Delia echinata* and *Heterostlodes nominabilis*).
- The 2017 report states that there was a small increase in Sussex emerald moth larvae. The butterfly transect was repeated in 2017, walked weekly between 1st April and 29th September, with 22 species again recorded and confirming presence of both small and Essex skippers. A total of 17 species of dragonfly and damselfly were recorded, with no new notable species recorded in 2017. Three records of bumblebee species were made in 2017, comprising the NERC Act S41 listed and Kent Biodiversity Strategy listed moss carder bee near Area A of the Works Area, buff-tailed bumble *Bombus terrestris* within the EDF landholdings and early bumblebee *Bombus pratorum* within Area A of the Works Area. Brown-banded carder bee records were made again near Area A of the Works Area.

- The 2018 report states that total butterfly numbers increased across 24 species recorded from a repeated survey as per 2017 and 2016. Brown argus *Aricia agestis* numbers increased and a single large tortoiseshell, a rare migrant species, was recorded within the landholding. Sussex emerald moth larvae numbers recorded decreased. One new species of dragonfly was recorded during 2018 surveys, the vagrant emperor *Anax ephippiger*, by the RNSS cottages moat, and is a rarely recorded species. Emerald damselflies *Lestes sponsa* were also recorded at Long Pits. Dungeness Bird Observatory moth trapping reached 494 species of macro moth since 2015 and 130 species of micro moth. The green tiger beetle *Cicindela campestris* was recorded on two occasions in 2018.
- The 2019 report states that Sussex emerald moth larvae were found within a fenced, wild carrot seeding areas north of Area A of the Works Area. Two new dragonfly species were identified, namely the southern migrant hawkler *Aeshna affinis* and willow emerald *Lestes viridis*. The butterfly transects were repeated as per previous years, with no new species recorded and total numbers and number of species reduced compared to 2018. The widespread but first record for the area of greater thorn-tipped longhorn beetle *Pogonocherus hispidulus* was recorded at South View on the 3rd January. Moth surveys recorded the Red Data Book 2 listed white spot *Hadena albimacula* on the shingle. Also recorded was the scarce Red Data Book 1 listed micromoth *Coleophora galbulipennella*. The Red Data Book 3 listed pigmy footman *Eilema pygmaeola* was recorded, as were the notable a grass eggar *Lasiocampa trifoli* and notable B light orange underwing *Boudinotiana notha*. During the bumblebee monitoring, the large garden bumblebee *Bombus ruderatus* was recorded for the first time. Wasp spiders *Argiope bruennichi* were noted as present around the moat area by the RNSS cottages.
- The 2020 report states that small heath butterfly numbers increased in 2020. The mottled shieldbug *Rhaphigaster nebulosa* colonised the Dungeness Point. Sussex emerald moth larvae numbers were reduced in 2020. The butterfly transect was repeated, but the first five weeks were not conducted due to the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions. Lower total numbers or a total of 19 species were recorded, with no new species identified. A large conehead *Ruspolia nitidula* colony was found on the EDF landholding in the pilot path, making a county first record. A new species for Britain was also identified – a small black shieldbug *Geotomus petiti*. Mottled shieldbugs *Rhaphigaster nebulosa* were first recorded in 2020, a recent UK arrival ornate shieldbug *Eurydema ornate* was identified at the Old Lighthouse Garden on 25th June and adult box bugs *Gonocerus acuteangulatus* in May and August. Twelve new and notable moth species were recorded in 2020: brown-barred tortrix *Epagoge gotiana*, box moth *Cydalima perspectalis*, Cypress tip moth *Argyresthia cupressella*, gothic *Naersia typica*, beautiful marbled *Eublemma purpurina*, bedstraw hawkmoth *Hyles gallii*, Clifden nonpareil *Catocala fraxini*, dark crimson underwing *Catocala sponsa*, grass rivulet *Perizoma albulata*, ochreous pug *Eupithecia indigata*, pale shoulder *Acrontia lucida* and sub-angled wave *Scopula nigropunctata*. The rare beetle *Hister quadrimaculatus* was found in the landholding in April and May 2020. A solitary bee survey recorded 21 species, of which nine are notable as follows: *Andrena vaga* is a recent colonist to Britain,

Fabricius' nomad bee *Nomada fabricana* has been listed Red Data Book 1 believed extinct but may have recently colonised, yellow shouldered nomad bee *Nomada ferruginata* which is listed as a Red Data Book 1 Endangered species, now rare but formerly widespread, painted nomad bee *Nomada fucata* listed as Notable A, Lathbury's nomad bee *Nomada lathburiana* and spotted dark bee *Stelis ornatula* listed as Red Data Book 3 (rare), variable nomad bee *Nomada zonata* recent coloniser, *Stelis odontopyga* new to Britain in 2019 and banded dark bee *Stelis punctulatissima* listed as Nationally Notable B.

- The 2021 report lists 20 Sussex emerald moth larvae recorded across the EDF landholding. The butterfly transect was repeated with 19 butterfly species recorded (no new species) and an increase in the total numbers of butterflies recorded. A wall brown *Lasiommata megera* was seen on the 24th May. This is the first at Dungeness for seven years. An increase in small copper butterfly numbers was noted from 162 in 2020 to 684 in 2021. Dragonfly and damselfly monitoring at Long Pits recorded 18 dragonfly and damselfly species, with no new species. Two new sites were recorded in the EDF landholding for the shieldbug *Geotomus petiti* in in 2021 – a new UK coloniser, and the ornate shieldbug population increased. A small colony of firebug *Pyrrhocoris apterus* was found in the moat by the RNSS cottages in August, which was a new record for the area of a species previously rare species in the UK (but common on the continent) and expanding along the south coast. Two further species with restricted distribution in southern England were also recorded: the scarce tortoise bug *Eurygaster maura*; and the rhomboid leatherbug *Syromastes rhombeus* as well as other common and widespread hemiptera species. May to October nocturnal moth surveys of the Long Pits area including notable species as follows: Red Data Book 1 Sussex emerald, Red Data Book 2 white spot, Red Data Book 3 rest harrow and pigmy footman, potential Red Data Book Kent case bearer *Coleophora galbulipennella*, bordered ermel *Ethmia bipunctella*, grey sallow groundling *Gelechia muscosell*) and potential Red Data Book 3 willow ermine, *Acleris permutana* and *Cynaeda dentalis*. In addition the Red Data Book 1 marsh mallow *Hydraecia osseola* and Red Data Book 3 Portland ribbon wave *Idaea degeneraria* were recorded. The rare beetle *Hister quadrimaculatus* was recorded on two occasions, as was the hymenoptera grey backed mining bee *Andrena vaga*. Seven species of cuckoo bee were recorded including the Red Data Book 1 yellow shouldered nomad bee. The bumblebee survey was repeated, with no new species recorded.
- The 2022 report details that Sussex emerald moth larval counts reach the highest number since 2016, with larvae found in areas including adjacent to Area A of the Works Area. Butterfly transects recorded a decrease in overall numbers, but an increase in gatekeeper, small/ Essex skipper, grizzled skipper, marbled white and small white. No new butterfly species were recorded. No new species of dragonfly and damselfly were recorded, however downy emerald was recorded at the northern end of Long Pits and only the second time this species has been recorded at Dungeness. No new bumblebee species were recorded, with the number of species present reduced on 2021. Additional moth species were recorded in 2022 compared to previous years, including scarce chocolate-tip *Clostera anachoreta*, silver barred

*Deltote bankiana*, dusky lemon-sallow, grey pug, September thorn and oak rustic. The colony of large conehead bush-crickets increased in 2022, as did the sickle-bearing bush-cricket and Italian tree cricket colonies. Great green bush-cricket was heard singing at Long Pits. Nymphs of southern oak bush-cricket were recorded. The rare shieldbug *Geotomus petiti* was recorded again at Dungeness, following its first discovery in 2019. Records of ornate shieldbug increased. Numbers also increased significantly for the Nationally Rare firebug. Single individuals of heath shieldbug were found on lady's bedstraw. This Nationally Scarce species was last recorded at Dungeness in 1989 and it has a sparse distribution in Eastern England.

- The 2023 report details that medicinal leech surveys were undertaken of Long Pits (adjacent to Area C of the Works Area) but that none were recorded. Sussex emerald moth larvae numbers were reduced compared to 2022. There was an increase in overall butterfly numbers and species, but no new species recorded. One new moth species was recorded: *Colephora adjunctella*. The locally rare willow ermine was recorded again in 2023 and the leaf mining micromoth *Stigmella zelleriella* (potential Red Data Book 1 status) was identified in two additional locations, including the north Long Pit, but absent from an area surveyed at the south Long Pit. Bumblebee numbers increased, but no new species were identified. Dragonfly and damselfly numbers were increased, with a new species of damselfly (scarce emerald *Lestes dryas*) and dragonfly (Norfolk hawk) identified. Downy emerald was recorded for the second consecutive year at Long Pits. The large conehead bush-cricket and sickle-bearing bush-cricket populations were decreased in 2023. Italian tree cricket numbers were increased. Nymphs of southern oak bush-cricket were recorded, as were Cepero's groundhopper *Tetrix ceperoi*, locally common along the Southern England coast. The rare shieldbug *Geotomus petiti* continued to be recorded. The population of ornate shieldbug was present again. A new species for the area (but common and widespread across Britain) was parent bug *Elasmucha grisea*. Small numbers of heath shieldbug were recorded for a second year. Box bug, pied shieldbug were present in low numbers.

## Plants and Fungi

### KMBRC Records

- 3.3.30 The desk study returned records of 72 protected or otherwise notable plant species within 3km of the Works Area from the last 10 years, of which three (Jersey cudweed *Gnaphalium luteoalbum*, stinking hawk's-beard *Crepis foetida* and early spider orchid *Ophrys sphegode*) are listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Jersey cudweed is restricted to very few locations in the UK, with Dungeness considered to be one of the few native populations. Two species (red hemp nettle *Galeopsis angustifolia* and grape-hyacinth *Muscari neglectum*) are NERC S41 listed Species of Principal Importance and Priority Species listed within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. All of the 72 species are either listed or additionally listed as otherwise notable through inclusion on one or more of the following: the red list, the Kent Red Data Book or listed as Nationally scarce or Nationally rare. Red hemp nettle populations are present within the wider

Dungeness landholding with positive management to promote the population of this critically endangered species. The desk study included records of red hemp nettle from 2023 immediately adjacent to Area A of the Works Area.

3.3.31 The details of protected or otherwise notable plant and fungi species returned in the desk study are contained in **Annex H**.

### **EDF Land Management Annual Reviews**

3.3.32 Review of the EDF land management annual reviews between 2012 and 2021 did not identify any additional protected or otherwise notable plant species compared to the data search results.

3.3.33 The EDF land management annual reviews include details of specific studies of plants as follows:

- Red hemp nettle distribution and population size surveys across the EDF landholding;
- Nottingham catchfly surveys;
- Kent botanical groups survey in 2014;
- Flood wall construction area surveys and monitoring surveys of the flood wall apron;
- Monitoring of lesser water plantain at Long Pits;
- Monitoring of known orchid locations and;
- Other ad hoc records.

3.3.34 Monitoring results detailed within the 2015 to 2023 land management annual reviews are as follows:

- The 2015 report details an increase in red hemp nettle numbers on the flood wall apron. Overall, 27 species were recorded in the flood wall apron area, with no early spider orchid recorded. The area of autumn lady's tresses orchids on the Long Pits area was maintained as usual by mowing the area, with 15 flower spikes recorded. A good number of carline thistles were observed near the Back-up cooling water pumphouse on the Long Pits (near Area C of the Works Area).
- The 2016 reports details an increase in red hemp nettle numbers but decrease in distribution. Lesser water-plantain *Baldellia ranunculoides* was recorded in the southern part of the Long Pits, adjacent to Area C of the Works Area. No early spider orchid were recorded in the flood wall apron area directly surrounding Area A of the Works Area however a single plant was recorded near Prospect Cottage. The colony of early purple orchids *Orchis mascula* by the road to the RNSS cottages were partly caged in March 2016 to reduce rabbit browsing and around 134 orchids flowered in the cages.
- The 2017 report details red hemp nettle numbers increase again on the flood wall apron, also present in monitoring areas at Long Pits. 280 lesser water-plantain plants were recorded in the southern part of the Long Pits. Botanical Society for the British Isles (BSBI) recording of 13 1km monads across the Dungeness peninsula reached 690 species in

2017, with the report highlighting the following records, although none are considered to be protected or otherwise notable:

- Dark mullein *Verbascum nigrum* was recorded for the first time this year at the Long Pits. This widespread biennial or short lived perennial, species is highly mobile producing a large number of small seeds. It prefers well-drained calcareous soils and is typically found on verges and embankments subject to occasional disturbance. It provides pollen and nectar for a range of insects including bees and where flowering stems persist, it produces food for seed eating birds. It should be noted that this species is often grown in gardens therefore the distinction between native and alien/introduced populations can become blurred with garden escapes becoming more frequent.
- Stemless thistle *Cirsium acaule* was recorded in August 2017 at the Point. This thistle was recorded for the first time across Dungeness in the Lydd Ministry of Defence ranges a few years ago. This perennial plant is often recorded within dry grassy habitats, on calcareous soils and is a foodplant for invertebrates.
- Small flowered buttercup *Ranunculus parviflorus* was recorded in 2017. This annual species is typically recorded within dry and disturbed habitats on neutral and calcareous soils. Seeds can be long-lived with populations reappearing after disturbance and local populations persisting for many years.
- Greater spearwort *Ranunculus lingua* was recorded in 2017. This widespread but infrequent species is recorded within marshy ground, ponds and stream margins.
- Autumn ladies' tresses continues to be recorded within EDF landholding, with an increase to 19 plants in 2017; numbers were stable at 13 plants in 2014 and 2013.
- Intermediate polypody *Polypodium interjectum* was recorded in 2017. This evergreen fern is found on a range of basic substrates in habitats including rock exposures, mature sand dunes and as an epiphyte near the sea.
- As in previous years the colony of early purple orchids by the road to the RNSS cottages were partly caged in March 2017 to reduce rabbit grazing and around 134 orchids flowered in the cages. The cages were removed later in the spring after the orchids had seeded.
- Black spleenwort *Asplenium adiantumnigrum* was recorded growing on an old building by the Lifeboat Station.
- The 2018 report states that 476 red hemp-nettle plants were recorded in 2018 adjacent to the boundaries of Area A of the Works Area compared to 339 in 2017. A new colony of autumn lady's tresses were found at the north end of the Long Pits with 38 spikes. No early spider orchids were recorded in 2018. Records made within the 13 1km monads that cover the Dungeness area confirm that it is above the average species count for the local area. A total of 665 species had been recorded up until 2010, with this figure reaching approximately 695 in 2018. Two plants of sea bindweed were found in a large temporary isolated salt water lagoon behind the tideline, adjacent to the fishing boats at Dungeness Point on

17th June. These are the first sea bindweed plants recorded on the Point since the 1970's. In July, a single, flowering, stunted plant of chicory was found by a shingle track near the fishing boats. This is the first record for the Dungeness Point although the plant has been recorded before near the Dungeness RSPB reserve in recent years. On the 4th June, a small, stunted sapling of laburnum *Laburnum anagyroides* was recorded at Dungeness Road on the grassy verge between Kerton Road and Dungeness. This is a new 10km record for the Dungeness area. Sea pea was found at Dungeness Point on the 30th August. This is a new plant recorded on the storm ridge driftline vegetation zone. Multiple small patches of sea pea are known to be scattered near the Boardwalk. Multiple plants of spreading yellow sorrel *Oxalis corniculata* were found in October in fresh deposited soil at the Old Lighthouse. A single plant of Argentinian vetch *Verbena bonariensis* was found at the Old Lighthouse at the same time. Both are new to the Dungeness 10km square. Also new to the Dungeness 10km square, is flowered glasswort *Salicornia pusilla*. Around 10 plants were found amongst purple glasswort *Salicornia ramosissima* in an isolated shingle lagoon which fills up with seawater during big tides. Clustered clover was rediscovered near the entrance to West Beach this year when multiple plants were found in short turf along the edge of the road. This population had previously been recorded in the 1990's and only appears in wet springs.

- The 2019 report states that the 2019 red-hemp nettle survey recorded the sixth successive year of increased plant frequency with a minimum total of 605 plants at the flood wall apron which borders the security fence surrounding Dungeness B. This represents an increase of over 27% on the 476 plants recorded during the corresponding 2018 survey. Across the wider EDF landholding numbers of red hemp-nettle were also good with increases on 2018 seen in all locations, most likely due to the hot weather and rain coming just at the right time. The large population at the rusty old railway line, next to the road (at TR09321775), comprised 1,580 plants (compared to 1,250 in 2018), the layby at the top of the Long Pits comprised 54 plants (compared to 26 plants in 2018), and the population on the Spine (in the top Long Pits) comprised 195 plants (compared to 120 plants in 2018). The early spider orchid flowered again on the east side of the Point by the old boats and winch sheds, but none were found within the Dungeness B compound. Monitoring of lesser water-plantain continued in 2019. A total of 170 plants were recorded in the Long Pits in July 2019. This is a further reduction in number with 220 recorded in 2018 and 280 in 2017. Similar to 2018, this may be due to high groundwater levels in late spring and early summer, which would have reduced the extent of suitable habitat, i.e. the exposed mud margin. Plants were however recorded the complete length of the southern Long Pit, which is encouraging when compared to a localised colony midway up the west side of the Pit that has been noted in the past. The early spider orchid near Prospect Cottage flowered in 2019. Forty eight orchid cages were put over the early purple orchid population to protect them - around 228 spikes/rosettes in total. Sea pea flowered on the new accreting strandline this summer, up by the New Lighthouse. Record numbers of autumn lady's tresses were recorded on the Long Pits and a new large colony was found between the Britannia Pub, and the Railway Café, in late summer. The new colony numbered 157 and

was scattered over a 40mx20m area. The existing colony on the Pilot path, after a number of years of mowing and careful management, continues to increase and in 2019 was up to 40 spikes. Further plants, located to the north of the Pilot path and by the series of small mounds to the south-west of the bottom Long Pits, totalled eight spikes and the colony at the top of the Long Pits by the concrete blocks totalled 36 spikes. The overall total in 2019 was 241 spikes. A colony of common twayblade (approximately 50 plants) was discovered in May under thick willow cover within the Long Pits area. The size of the colony suggests that it has been there for a number of years. The patch of sea bindweed, located in the sandy saline lagoon between the fishing fleet, has increased in size. Sea sandwort, as well as sea purslane, purple glasswort and one flowered glasswort continue to grow in this location. Several new plant species for Dungeness have also been recorded in 2019; notably crimson clover *Trifolium incarnatum* and common fiddleneck *Amsinckia micrantha*.

- The 2020 report details that sea radish *Raphanus raphanistrum* has appeared on the strandline for the first time in 66 years. In 2020 there was a small reduction in the number of red hemp-nettle plants recorded, compared to the peak in 2019. 2020 saw a decline in lesser water plantain with only 160 plants estimated in 2020. The rabbit cages were placed over the early purple orchid populations between Lloyds Cottage and West Beach and a count of around 200 spikes were made. The population remains stable and possibly increasing slowly in recent years. The early spider orchid flowered again opposite Prospect Cottage on a disused shingle track in the early spring. No cage was placed over the orchid. Sea pea continues to occur on the Point, although the small populations close to the boardwalk seem to have fewer flowers this year compared to previous years. Autumn lady's-tresses populations were very poor in 2020 due to drought like conditions through the year. In total 25 flowering spikes were recorded in four areas across the EDF landholding, compared to 241 flowering spikes in 2019.
- The 2021 report details record numbers of red hemp-nettle across the EDF landholding. Lesser water plantain numbers declined again. The early spider-orchid flowered in 2021 on a disused shingle track opposite Prospect Cottage. The early purple orchid colony remained stable. The highest number of autumn lady's tresses were recorded. Sea pea flowered well in 2021 and set seed in numerous patches on the Point between the Coastguard Tower and the New Lighthouse. Knotted pearlwort *Sagina nodosa* was reported in two places on the EDF landholding, comprising the first records for over ten years.
- The 2022 report details reduced numbers of red hemp-nettle compared to 2021. Lesser water plantain continues to decline in recorded numbers at the Long Pits southern water body. Numbers were down of early purple orchid and autumn lady's-tresses. Early spider orchid was not recorded. Navelwort *Umbilicus rupestris* was recorded for the first time, as well as woad *Isatis tinctoria* and kidney vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria*.
- The 2023 report details that red hemp-nettle numbers were increased across the landholding and around the perimeter of Area A of the Works Area. Green-winged orchid was recorded within the landholding for the first time in over 60 years. Early purple orchid numbers decreased while

autumn lady's-tresses numbers increased, and early spider orchid was not recorded again. Lesser water plantain plant numbers increased on the southern and western parts of the southern Long Pit (in the vicinity of Area C of the Works Area) for the first time since 2017.

## Invasive Non-Native Species

### KMBRC Records

- 3.3.35 The KMBRC data search returned records of 27 species of invasive and non-native species; including 16 species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). These include two mammal species (American mink *Neovison vison* and grey squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*), five bird species (ruddy duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*, Canada goose *Branta canadensis*, ring-necked parakeet *Psittacula krameri*, mandarin duck *Aix galericulata* and Egyptian goose *Alopochen aegyptiacu*), red-eared terrapin *Trachemys scripta subsp Elegans*, and seven plant species (New Zealand pigmyweed *Crassula helmsii*, Nuttall's waterweed *Elodea nuttallii*, Canadian Waterweed *Elodea canadensis*, water fern *Azolla filiculoides*, Hottentot fig *Carpobrotus edulis*, three cornered garlic *Allium triquetrum* and wall cotoneaster *Cotoneaster horizontalis*. Also within the records were red valerian *Centranthus ruber* and traveller's joy *Clematis vitalba* which are not legally listed species, but are subject to control measures within the wider Dungeness landholding to control spread over the shingle habitat and to encourage growth of red hemp nettle.
- 3.3.36 Details of the invasive species returned in the desk study are contained within **Annex I**.

### EDF Land Management Reports

- 3.3.37 The EDF land management reports do not include any additional records for invasive plant species listed on either the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) or the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019<sup>31</sup>, however do contain records of the following legally listed invasive species:
- Although not listed as invasive species on either the Wildlife and Countryside Act or the Invasive Alien Species Order, rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* is subject to control within the EDF landholding due to negative interactions for some of the special interest features for habitats, or foodplants for rare invertebrate species in particular through grazing pressure.
  - Giant Tangier fennel *Ferula tingitana*, regarded as invasive but not a legally listed invasive plant was recorded in 2015 and New Zealand spinach *Tetragonia tetragonioides* in 2017. The non-native Asian hornet *Vespa vetulina* was recorded in 2018. The invasive oak processionary moth *Thaumeotopoea processionea* was first recorded in 2020.
- 3.3.38 Monitoring results detailed within the 2012 to 2021 land management reports are as follows:

---

<sup>31</sup> HMSO (2019) Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. Available at: [The Invasive Alien Species \(Enforcement and Permitting\) Order 2019](#) [Accessed 03/03/2026]

- The 2015 report details that New Zealand pygmyweed has been recorded in the water bodies in the Long Pits area (adjacent to Area C of the Works Area) but there is no realistic or practical means of eradicating this plant although its spread will be restricted and controlled. Giant Tangier fennel has been established in the garden of a house, which could easily seed into the SSSI vegetated shingle. It is reported that monitoring for the spread of the plant will be undertaken to detect any plants establishing on the shingle and to ensure that an appropriate method of removal and disposal are employed. Ongoing control of red valerian and traveller's joy continues.
- The 2016 report details that ongoing control of red valerian and traveller's joy continues. A single ring-necked parakeet was observed on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> April.
- The 2017 report details that red-eared terrapins continue to be recorded in the Long Pits lakes (adjacent to Area C of the Works Area) with numbers reaching three or four in total. Red valerian control successful in target areas, reported as almost eradicated at B station and below the 10% cover target elsewhere. Two plants of New Zealand spinach were recorded in October on the large lagoon amongst the fishing boats. This non-native edible plant may have spread from a garden or allotment.
- The 2018 reports that two to three terrapins are still present in the Long Pits although one was killed on the main road by traffic. Two Asian hornet were observed in 2018, both of which were caught and destroyed.
- The 2019 report details that at least two red-eared terrapins remain in the southern Long Pits.
- The 2020 report details that large mature red-eared terrapins have been seen in both Long Pits in 2020 and it is thought there are still two to three present. Two further terrapins have either died or been removed in recent years. The terrapins are an invasive species and their population is being monitored. At present the numbers are remaining low, suggesting breeding is not occurring, and it has been assessed that no action is currently required. In addition, and in line with moth recording across south-eastern England, there were numerous records of oak processionary moth which is a pest species. Grey squirrel were sighted for the first time within the EDF landholding, although it is noted habitat for this species is limited.
- The 2021 report details that two red-eared terrapins were again recorded in the Long Pits in 2021. The terrapins are only seen infrequently and in the quiet sections of the central willow sections in both top and bottom Long Pits, and only a maximum of two have been observed during 2021. Grey squirrel was sighted south of Area A of the Works Area, travelling along the beach.
- The 2022 report details that two to three red-eared terrapins were again recorded in the Long Pits in 2022 and continued management of rabbits, red valerian and traveller's joy. Also recorded for the first time in the Dungeness area (one of four records) was the South American tomato moth *Tuta absoluta*, a pest in Spain on tomato crops, spreading rapidly through Europe. It was first recorded in the UK in 2009 but aside from

being a significant problem for tomato growers or packing facilities, the moth does not appear to cause detrimental issues on local biodiversity.

- 2023 details that two red-eared terrapins were again recorded in the south Long Pit in 2023 and one in the north Long Pit, and continued management of rabbits, red valerian and traveller's joy. Large numbers of nymphs and adults of lime seed bug *Oxycarenus lavaterae* were discovered outside the Observatory. This species is being monitored to determine if it poses any risk to plant health. Western conifer seedbug *Leptoglossus occidentalis* was also present in low numbers, a non-native usually associated with pine/conifer trees

### Other

- 3.3.39 A single record of a ruddy duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*, a native species of north America, was returned within the WeBs annual peak count data for Dungeness and Rye Bay pre 2019, but absent within the last five years of data available. This species is not listed within any invasive species legislation, however introduced populations threaten endangered species through hybridisation and competition. This species has been subject to an eradication programme since 1999 which has reduced the population in Great Britain (GB Non-Native Species Secretariat, 2019)<sup>32</sup>.

---

<sup>32</sup> GB Non-Native Species Secretariat (2019) Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*. Available at: <https://www.nonnativespecies.org/non-native-species/information-portal/view/2486#:~:text=Short%20description%20of%20Oxyura%20jamaicensis,dark%20bar%20across%20the%20cheek>. [Accessed 03/03/2026]

## 4. Discussion

- 4.1.1 The Works Area is situated on the Dungeness Peninsula, which comprises a unique site with the largest single shingle structure in the UK. As such, the different Areas of the Works Area are located within or in very close proximity to the internationally designated sites Dungeness SAC, Dungeness Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA and Dungeness Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Ramsar site, and the nationally designated sites Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SSSI and Dungeness NNR. The RSPB Dungeness reserve is located at its furthest point 225m from Area C of the Works Area. The Works Area falls within the SSSI impact zone for the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SSSI.
- 4.1.2 Area C of the Works Area is located within and Areas A and Area B of the Works Area adjacent to the Priority Habitat: Coastal shingle habitat. Within 3km of the Works Area the following additional Priority Habitats were identified: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Lowland fens Priority ponds Deciduous woodland.
- 4.1.3 The data search from KMBRC, combined with the species records contained within the EDF land management reports returned records of:
- Eight species of bat within 3km of the Works Area, including the non-resident Kuhl's pipistrelle. All UK bat species are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Of the species recorded, three are also listed as Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended) and one is listed as Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. The assemblage of bats returned within the records includes a high number of records of Nathusius' pipistrelle bats, which is a species frequently recorded on the eastern coast of the UK and known to migrate from continental Europe as well as records of the continental vagrant species Kuhl's pipistrelle.
  - Other terrestrial mammal records of water vole, brown hare, harvest mouse, water shrew, stoat, weasel and badger (including setts). Water vole and water shrew are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Water vole, harvest mouse and brown hare are also listed as Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended) and Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. Brown hare is additionally a Priority Species within the Kent Local Nature Recovery Strategy. Badgers are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. The records of harvest mouse and water shrew were associated with the habitats of and surrounding the Long Pits in the vicinity of Area C of the Works Area.
  - Seven marine mammal species: grey seal, common porpoise, white beaked dolphin, white sided dolphin, common dolphin, bottlenose dolphin and common seal. All dolphin, porpoise and seal species are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). In addition, bottlenose dolphin, common dolphin

and common seal are Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended) and listed as a Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. Common porpoise and white beaked dolphin are and listed as a Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. The records of these species are associated with the Dungeness Beach and marine habitats off the coast.

- 269 species of which 79 species are listed on Annex I of the EC Birds Directive, 81 species are listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), 44 are Species of Principal Importance listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended), 64 species are red listed Birds of Conservation Concern, 119 species are amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern, one species (the swift) is a Priority Species listed in the Kent Nature Partnership Biodiversity Strategy and three species (oystercatcher, ringed plover and wheatear) are identified as Priority Species in the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy. Review of the British Trust for Ornithology's Wetland Bird Survey data identified that the Dungeness and Rye Bay monitoring site five year average counts exceed the international threshold for three species (the white fronted goose, shoveler and cormorant) and the national threshold for 11 species (gadwall, pochard, great crested grebe, avocet, lapwing, ruff, green sandpiper, Mediterranean gull, great black-backed gull, golden plover and greylag goose ). The EDF land management reports include records of bird species nesting at Area A of the Works Area (including peregrine falcon and black redstart), as well as on the Converter Station to the west and area between Area A of the Works Area and the Converter Station (including wheatear and ringed plover).
- Populations of great crested newt are present within 3km of the Works Area, the closest of which was 1km north of Area A of the Works Area, within the Dungeness RSPB reserve and closest pond to the Works Area. The Dungeness SAC is designated in part for its population of great crested newt. Great crested newt is afforded protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), is a NERC Act 2006 (as amended) Section 41 listed Species of Principal Importance and listed as a Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy and Kent Local Nature Recovery Strategy. The EDF land management annual reviews did refer to a historical population of common toad within the Long Pits, adjacent to Area C of the Works Area, although there are no recent records for this species at Long Pits there are records from 2023 within 3km of the Works Area. Common toad is a NERC S41 listed Species of Principal Importance, and Kent Biodiversity Strategy and Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy listed Priority Species.
- Viviparous lizard, slow-worm and grass snake have all been recorded within the EDF landholding, including slow-worm and grass snake at Long Pits in the vicinity of Area C of the Works Area. All three species are listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) against intentional killing and injury, and are NERC Act 2006 (as amended) Section 41 listed Species of Principal Importance and listed as Priority Species within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy.

- 306 invertebrate species within 3km of the Works Area of which one (medicinal leech) is listed on the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and three (Sussex emerald moth, Norfolk hawk and large tortoiseshell) are listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The Sussex emerald moth is also listed as Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended), a Priority Species on the Kent Biodiversity Strategy and is a Red Data Book 1 listed species, red listed as endangered. The Norfolk hawk is additionally red listed as endangered. The EDF land management reviews list one additional species, the true fly *Aulogrammyza discrepans*, which not listed on any legislation or conservation lists, but is noted to be a first record for Kent. The remaining species are listed as at least one of Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 2006 (as amended), the Kent Biodiversity Strategy, Kent Red Data book, Nationally rare, Nationally scarce or Notable. Long-spined ant *Temnothorax interruptus*, moss carder bee *Bombus muscorum*, the beetle *Smicronyx coecus*, spangled button beetle *Omophron limbatum* and Sussex emerald moth, all recorded within 3km of the Works Area, are identified as Priority Species in the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy. Of particular note amongst the invertebrate species identified are the populations of Sussex emerald moth which is known to be present surrounding Area A of the Works Area with active management to positively benefit the populations of this species. The habitats of the Ramsar site and SSSI surrounding the Works Area are designated in part for the diverse invertebrate populations they support, which is reflected in the high number of protected or otherwise notable invertebrate records returned within the desk study.
- The KMBRC data search returned records of 72 protected or otherwise notable plants and fungi within 3km of the Works Area, of which three (Jersey cudweed, stinking hawk's-beard and early spider orchid) are listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Jersey cudweed is restricted to very few locations in the UK, with Dungeness considered to be one of the few native populations. Three species (red hemp nettle, stinking hawk's-beard and grape-hyacinth) are NERC Section 41 listed Species of Principal Importance and Priority Species listed within the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. All of the 72 species are either listed or additionally listed as otherwise notable through inclusion on one or more of the following: the red list, the Kent Red Data Book or listed as Nationally scarce or Nationally rare. Red hemp nettle populations are present adjacent to Area A of the Works Area with positive management to promote the population of this critically endangered species. It is a nationally scarce plant, which is listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. It is a notable feature of the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SSSI, where it occurs as a pioneer plant species of open or recently disturbed shingle habitat. The habitats of the Ramsar site and SSSI surrounding the Works Area are designated in part for the botanical populations they support.
- 27 invasive non-native plant species have been recorded within 3km of the Works Area, of which five are listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Three invasive animal species (red-eared terrapins, ring-necked parakeet and grey squirrel), all listed on

Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) have also been recorded. Grey squirrel is also listed on the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. Although not listed as invasive species on either the Wildlife and Countryside Act or the Invasive Alien Species Order, rabbit, red valerian and traveller's joy are all subject to control within the EDF landholding due to negative interactions for some of the special interest features for habitats, or foodplants for rare invertebrate species in particular either through competition or grazing pressure. Other garden or foodplant species with potential to be invasive were also recorded (giant Tangier fennel and New Zealand spinach). The non-native Asian hornet was recorded in 2018. The invasive oak processionary moth was first recorded in 2020.

## Annex A - KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years - bats

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing and date) to Works Area	Most recent record within search area
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	✓			200m east (Area A)	2023
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	✓	✓		325m northeast (Area A)	2023
Nathusius' pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	✓			325m northeast (Area A)	2023
Daubenton's bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	✓			Adjacent (Area C)	2023
Whiskered bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	✓			325m northeast (Area A)	2022
Kuhl's pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>				200m east (Area A)	2021

## Annex B – KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years - mammals (other than bats)

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) to Works Area	Most recent record within search area
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	✓			Within 3km	2023
Bank vole	<i>Myodes glareolus</i>				Within 3km	2022
Bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	Within 3km	2023
Brown hare	<i>Lepus europeus</i>		✓		Within 3km	2023
Common seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	✓	✓	✓	Within 3km	2021
Common porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	✓		✓	40m south (Area A)	2024
Common shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2020
Field vole	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>				Within 3km	2022
Grey seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	✓			650m east (Area A)	2024
Harbour seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	✓	✓		40m south (Area A)	2023
Harvest mouse	<i>Micromys minutus</i>		✓	✓	200m east (Area C)	2022
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2015
Pygmy shrew	<i>Sorex minutus</i>				Within 3km	2022
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>				Within 3km	2022
Water shrew	<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	✓			200m east (Area C)	2022
Water vole	<i>Arvicola amphibious</i>	✓	✓	✓	1.5km west (Area A and Area B)	2022
Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>				Within 3km	2021
White beaked dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	✓			Within 3km	2023
White sided dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	✓			Within 3km	2023

# Annex C– KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years - birds

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Acadian flycatcher	<i>Empidonax vireescens</i>				Within 3km	2015
Alpine swift	<i>Apus melba</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
American golden plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2020
Arctic tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023
Arctic skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Balaeric shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Barnacle goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	✓		✓	Adjacent (Area A)	2023
Barred warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2015
Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023
Bearded tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Bee eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Bewick's swan	<i>Cynus columbianus</i>	✓	✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Black brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		✓	✓	Within 3km	2022
Black guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A)	2022

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓			580m east (Area A)	2023
Black-necked grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west	2023
Black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓		✓	Within Area A	2023
Black stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2015
Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Black-headed gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	✓	✓	✓	500m east (Area A)	2023
Black-throated diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	✓	✓	✓	500m north (Area A and B)	2023
Black winged stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Blue tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	✓			580m east (Area A)	2020
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Brent goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Buff-breasted sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2018
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>				Within 3km	2023
Caspian gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Caspian tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Coal tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Collared pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2021
Common (mealy) redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2021
Common crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	✓			Within 3km	2023
Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Common rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	✓			Within 3km	2020
Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Common scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	✓	✓	✓	Within 3km	2023
Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	✓			Within 3km	2023
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Corn bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>		✓	✓	Adjacent	2023
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	✓		✓	1.km north-west (Area A and B)	2019

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	✓	650m east (Area A)	2023
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2923
Curlew sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Dartford warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2022
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Dusky warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A)	2023
Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Ferruginous duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2016
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	✓			650m east (Area A)	2023
Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>			✓	670m east (Area A)	2023
Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	✓		✓	2km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Glaucous gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Glossy ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Golden oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2015
Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2018
Grasshopper warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>		✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Great grey shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2016
Great northern diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	✓		✓	Adjacent (Area A)	2023
Great reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2018
Great skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Great white egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Green sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Green winged teal	<i>Anas crecca carolinensis</i>			✓	1.1km north-west	2022
Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Greenish warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2016
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	✓	✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2020
Grey phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Gull-billed tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2020
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2022
Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	✓	✓	✓	670m east (Area A)	2023
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		✓	✓	Within Area A	2023
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Honey buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Hooded merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2017
Hoopoe	<i>Upapa epops</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
House martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Hume's warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2020
Iceland gull	<i>Larus glaucooides</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Icterine warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Jack snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>				Within 3km	2022
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			✓	650m east (Area A)	2023
Kentish plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2019
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			✓	Within Area A	2023
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023
Kumlein's gull	<i>Larus glaucooides</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2022
Lapland bunting	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2019
Laughing gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>				Within 3km	2017
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Leach's petrel	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Lesser redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>		✓	✓	Within 3km	2023
Lesser spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>		✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2017
Lesser whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Lesser yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2017
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Little auk	<i>Alle alle</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2022
Little bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Little gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023
Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			✓	670m east (Area A)	2023
Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Little tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023
Little stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Long-tailed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2016
Long tailed duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023
Long-tailed skua	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>				Within 3km	2023
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Manx shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Marsh sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Marsh tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			✓	1.1km north-west	2023
Mediterranean gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Melodious warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Montagu's harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2020
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2018
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Ortolan bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	✓			Within 3km	2018
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Pallas's warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2022
Pallid harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Pectoral sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2022
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	✓		✓	Within Area A	2023
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>				1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Pied flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Pink-footed goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2021
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Pomarine skua	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Purple heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	✓			Within 3km	2017
Purple sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023
Radde's warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>			✓	Within 3km	2017
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			✓	Within Area A	2023
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓			580m east (Area A)	2023
Red-backed shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2021
Red-breasted flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2022

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Red-breasted merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Red-crested pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Red-flanked bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2020
Red-footed falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			✓	Adjacent to Area A and B	2023
Red-necked grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Red-necked phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	✓		✓	2km north-west (Area A and B)	2022
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Red-rumped swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>				1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2021
Red-throated diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	✓			670m east (Area A)	2023
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓	✓	Within 3km	2023
Reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Ring ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>		✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Ring-necked duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Rock pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Rose coloured starling	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2021
Roseate tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	✓	✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Ruddy shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2017
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Sabine's gull	<i>Larus sabini</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Sandwich tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023
Savi's warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	✓	✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2020
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	✓	✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A and B)	2023
Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Scandinavian rock pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus littoralis</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2015
Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Shore lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2019
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Short-toed treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Siberian stonechat	<i>Saxicola maura</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Sinensis cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Slavonian grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Smew	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Snow bunting	<i>Plectrophanax nivalis</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2022
Snow goose	<i>Anser caerulescens</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Spotted flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		✓	✓	Within 3km	2023
Spotted redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>	✓	✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Storm petrel	<i>Hydrobates spp</i>	✓		✓	670m east (Area A)	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Surf scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>			✓	Within 3km	2017
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Taiga bean goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2016
Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2016
Tawny pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Temminck's stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2022
Terek sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2018
Tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓	✓	Within 3km	2023
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2016
Tundra bean goose	<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Turtle dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Twite	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>		✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Velvet scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Water pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Water rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2017
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2023
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Whiskered tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	✓			1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2020
White fronted goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	✓	✓	✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
White stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓			Within 3km	2023
White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>			✓	Within Area A	2023
White-tailed eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
White winged black tern	<i>Chilodonia leucopterus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Whooper swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Wood sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	✓		✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Wood warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Woodchat shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2017

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	✓	✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	✓		✓	580m east (Area A)	2023
Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		✓	✓	Within 3km	2023
Yellow-browed warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓	✓	650m east (Area A)	2023
Yellow-legged gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023

# Annex D - WeBS full 5 year annual peak count data for all species from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024 for Dungeness and Rye Bay<sup>33</sup>

Species name	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Current five year mean
Brent goose	33	142	54	103+	111	90
Brent goose (Black Brant - nigricans)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brent goose (Dark-bellied - bernicla)	33	142	54	103+	111	90
Brent goose (Light-bellied - hrota)	0	0	0	0	0	
Canada goose	235	412	517	453	424	431
Canada x greylag goose	1	12	4	4	7	6
Barnacle goose	220	120	69	69	12	14
Barnacle goose (naturalised)	220	120	69	69	12	14
Bar-headed goose	0	1	1	0	0	0
Greylag goose	1425	1564+	1354	1384	1998	1545
Greylag goose (British/Irish)	1425	1564+	1354	1384	1998	1545
Taiga/tundra bean goose	0	1+	0	0	0	0
Tundra bean goose	0	1+	0	0	0+	0
Pink-footed goose	0	0	1	0	0+	0
White-fronted goose	0	546+	69+	0	1	0
White-fronted goose (European - albifrons)	0	546+	69+	1	27+	135
Hybrid goose	4	2	6	0	0	2
Unidentified goose	0	0	1	0	0	0
Black swan	0	0	2	2	0	1
Mute swan	132+	133+	135	105+	100+	135
Bewick's swan	0	0+	38+	0	54+	31
Whooper swan	0	0	1	5+	2	4
Egyptian goose	67	56	46	75	139	73
Shelduck	70+	126+	120	57+	47+	77
Garganey	7	3+	1	6	2	4
Shoveler	539	413+	472	1013	889	765
Gadwall	411	343+	263+	408	559	485
Wigeon	2028	2594+	2440+	3180+	2958+	2818
Mallard	708	652+	767	518+	857	812
Pintail	28	25+	20+	52+	87+	43
Teal	764	638+	723+	1133+	2463	2463
Pochard	505	522+	1191	442+	550+	848

<sup>33</sup> Contains Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data from Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24 © copyright and database right 2026. WeBS is a partnership jointly funded by the BTO, RSPB and JNCC, with fieldwork conducted by volunteers and previous support from WWT

Species name	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Current five year mean
Ferruginous duck	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tufted duck	561	496+	570	495	644	698
Scaup	0	1	0	1	0	0
Eider	0	0	0	1	0+	0
Velvet scoter	16	0	0	0	0	3
Common scoter	45+	143	120	400	280	236
Long-tailed duck	3	1	0	0	0	1
Goldeneye	12	13+	7+	13	9	13
Smew	1	0	0	0	0+	1
Goosander	1	0	0	0+	3	2
Red-breasted merganser	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ruddy duck	0	0	0	0+	0	0
Red-throated diver	0	14+	21	100	167+	76
Black-throated diver	2	0	0	0	1	1
Great Northern diver	0	0	1	0	1	0
Little grebe	60	110	111	69	61	82
Red-necked grebe	0	0	1	0+	0	0
Great crested grebe	442	273+	358+	148	876+	466
Slavonian grebe	1	1	1	0	1	1
Black-necked grebe	2	5	2	1	2	2
White stork		0	1	0	0	0
Glossy ibis	0	2	2	5	1	2
Spoonbill	0	2	1	1	1	1
Bittern	1	0	1	1	1+	1
Cattle egret	4	6	2	2	6	5
Grey heron	28	21+	19+	23+	36	26
Great white egret	8	13	9	8	20	13
Little egret	38	31	67	64	33	49
Cormorant	2760	607+	1429	2349	1240	2121
Water rail	12	6	6+	8	17	11
Moorhen	34	30+	32	29+	36	34
Coot	1405	1271+	1562	1865	1601	1719
Oystercatcher	544	1314	1377	545+	378+	1241
Black-winged stilt	0	2	0	0	0	0
Avocet	64	105+	105	97	118	98
Lapwing	6430	2488+	5438+	3537+	3965+	4702
Golden plover	3500	2000+	3655+	4184+	4000+	3468
Grey plover	69	68+	42	47+	45+	60
Ringed plover	55+	31	72	76	71+	63
Little ringed plover	5	9+	6	6+	15+	8
Whimbrel	11	1+	8+	27	19+	15
Curlew	161+	272+	406	301+	319+	406
Bar-tailed godwit	17+	8+	18	42+	7+	30
Black-tailed godwit	14+	20	33+	26	29	27
Turnstone	49+	100	120	58+	78+	100
Knot	170+	30+	13+	4+	0+	254
Ruff	23	36	30	14	15+	31

Species name	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Current five year mean
Curlew sandpiper	1	0	0	2+	1	1
Sanderling	31+	68+	114	19+	18+	114
Dunlin	150+	507	526	472+	703+	561
Little stint	1	0	2	3+	1	1
Pectoral sandpiper	0	0	1	0	0	0
Woodcock	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jack snipe	0	0	1	0	0	0
Snipe	7	15+	28+	77	17	47
Common sandpiper	32	27	35	23+	24	30
Green sandpiper	4	4	7+	6	12	7
Redshank	202	124+	136	221	206	191
Wood sandpiper	2	2	1	1	0	1
Spotted redshank	2	0	2+	1	1	1
Greenshank	8	5	5+	6+	6+	6
Kittiwake	4	0	0	15	0+	10
Sabine's gull	0	0+	0+	1	0	0
Black-headed gull	580+	1307+	250+	608+	1679+	885
Little gull	2	1+	0	2+	3+	2
Mediterranean gull	1000	3+	7+	71	365	479
Common gull	21+	60+	100+	65+	1240+	297
Great black-backed gull	150+	42+	37+	33+	288+	110
Iceland gull	0	0	1	0	0+	0
Herring gull	3050	260+	2200+	864	999+	1778
Caspian gull	6	0	1	1	0+	4
Yellow-legged gull	4	0	5	4	0+	5
Lesser black-backed gull	35+	14+	9+	30+	46+	27
Sandwich tern	200	0	1+	200+	146+	120
Little tern	1	0	0	0	22	5
Common tern	10+	0	0	30+	228+	89
Arctic tern	0	0+	0+	2	1	1
Black tern	0	0+	0	0	5	1
Kingfisher	3	3	2	4	4	3

## Annex E – KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years – amphibians

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Great crested newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	870m west (Area C)	2023
Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>		✓	✓	800m northeast (Area C)	2019
Smooth newt	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023

## Annex F – KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years – reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Grass snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	✓	✓	✓	1.1km northwest	2023
Viviparous lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	✓	✓	✓	950m east	2023
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	✓	✓	✓	950m east	2023

# Annex G - KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years - invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
A fly	<i>Acanthiophilus helianthi</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Buff button	<i>Acleris permutana</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Grey dagger	<i>Acronicta psi</i>		✓		Within 3km	2018
Knot grass	<i>Acronicta rumicus</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
A ground beetle	<i>Acupalpus maculatus</i>			✓	1.9km north-west (Area A and B)	2019
Green eyed hawk	<i>Aeshna isoceles</i>		✓		Adjacent (Area C)	2024
Powdered flat-body	<i>Agonopterix curvipunctosa</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A true fly	<i>Agria mamillata</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Beaded chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>				580m east (Area A)	2019
Green-brindled crescent	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2018
Ear moth	<i>Amhipoea oculea</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2016
Mouse moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
Norfolk hawk	<i>Anaciaeschna isosceles</i>		✓		2km north-west (Area A and C)	2021
Woundwort pearl	<i>Anania stachydalis</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Golden pearl	<i>Anania verbascalis</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Saltmarsh knot-horn	<i>Ancylosis oblitella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Alfken's mini-miner	<i>Andrena alfkenella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2020
Hawksbeard mining bee	<i>Andrena fulvago</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2021
Buff-tailed mining bee	<i>Andrena humilis</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Red-girdled mining bee	<i>Andrena labiata</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2020
Trimmer's mining bee	<i>Andrena trimmerana</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2021
Grey-backed mining bee	<i>Andrena vaga</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2021
A beetle	<i>Anisoxya fuscata</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Four-banded flower bee	<i>Anthophora quadrimaculata</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2020
Dusky brocade	<i>Apamea remissa</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
Rest harrow (a moth)	<i>Aplasta ononaria</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
A spider	<i>Apostenus fuscus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Deep-brown dart	<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>		✓		Within 3km	2017
Short-winged earwig	<i>Apterygida media</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
Garden tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
A squashbug	<i>Arenocoris falleni</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Thrift neb	<i>Aristotelia brizella</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Sprawler	<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2018
A beetle	<i>Augyles hispidulus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A spider wasp	<i>Auplopus carbonarius</i>			✓	Within 3km	2017
A beetle	<i>Badister dilatatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A beetle	<i>Bembidion fumigatum</i>			✓	1.9km north-west (Area A and B)	2019
A beetle	<i>Bledius dissimilis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
Brown banded carder bee	<i>Bombus humilis</i>		✓		Adjacent Area A	2023
Tree bumble bee	<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>				Within 3km	2019
White-tailed bumble bee	<i>Bombus lucorum</i>				Within 3km	2023

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Moss carder bee	<i>Bombus muscorum</i>		✓		Adjacent Area A	2023
Common carder bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>				Within 3km	2023
Red-shanked carder bee	<i>Bombus ruderarius</i>		✓		Within 3km	2016
Large garden bumblebee	<i>Bombus ruderatus</i>		✓		Within 3km	2023
Red-tailed (hill) cuckoo bee	<i>Bombus rupestris</i>			✓	Adjacent Area A	2023
Short haired bumble bee	<i>Bombus subterraneus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2015
Southern cuckoo bumble bee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>				Within 3km	2023
Bombardier beetle	<i>Brachinus crepitans</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Minor shoulder-knot	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>				580m east (Area A)	2021
Bulrush veneer	<i>Calamotroph a paludella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Toadflax brocade moth	<i>Calophasia lunula</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2021
A beetle	<i>Calosirus terminatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A spider	<i>Calositticus inexpectus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Lesser cockroach	<i>Capraiellus panzeri</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2021
Mottled rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
A beetle	<i>Carpelimus similis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
Narrow groundling	<i>Caryocolum alsinella</i>			✓	800m north-east (Area C)	2016
Coast groundling	<i>Caryocolum vicinella</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Dark crimson underwing	<i>Catocala sponsa</i>		✓		325m east (Area A)	2021
A beetle	<i>Catapion pubescens</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
A beetle	<i>Cathormioce rus spinosus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2020
Slender horned leatherbug	<i>Ceraleptus lividus</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2015
Broom moth	<i>Ceramica psi</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
A beetle	<i>Cercyon bifenstratus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A beetle	<i>Ceutorhynchus pumilio</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A beetle	<i>Chaetocnema confusa</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Streak	<i>Chesias legatella</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2019
Latticed heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
Eastern groundling	<i>Chionodes distinctella</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Sallow	<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
A true fly	<i>Cistogaster globosa</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Scarce chocolate-tip	<i>Clostera anachoreta</i>			✓	800m north-east (Area C)	2019
Rose plume	<i>Cnaemidophorus rhododactyla</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Dover shade	<i>Cnephasia genitalana</i>			✓	800m north-east (Area C)	2015
Variable damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>			✓	Within 3km	2024
Small heath butterfly	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓	✓	325m east (Area A)	2022
Small case-moth	<i>Coleophora galbulipennella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2021
Early colletes	<i>Colletes cunicularius</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2023
Sea aster bee	<i>Colletes halophilus</i>		✓		Within 3km	2019
Hymenoptera	<i>Colletes marginatus</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2022
A beetle	<i>Corticaria inconspicua</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Speckled footman	<i>Coscinia cribraria</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2017
Many-lined	<i>Costaconvexa polygrammata</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2018
A beetle	<i>Cryptocephalus parvulus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A beetle	<i>Curimopsis maritima</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Oak lutestring	<i>Cymatophorina diluta</i>		✓		Within 3km	2018
Starry peal	<i>Cynaeda dentalis</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2021
A beetle	<i>Cypha seminulum</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Pantaloon bee	<i>Dasypoda hirtipes</i>			✓	Within 3km	2020
Silver barred	<i>Deltote bankiana</i>			✓	Within 3km	2015
Small square-spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
A beetle	<i>Dicheirotichus obsoletus</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2021
Long-legged China-mark	<i>Dolicharthria punctalis</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2020
A true fly	<i>Dolichopus signifier</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
A beetle	<i>Donacia cinerea</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A beetle	<i>Dryops similis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A beetle	<i>Dryops striatellus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A beetle	<i>Dyschirius politus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A beetle	<i>Dyschirius salinus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
Hymenoptera	<i>Ectemnius sexcinctus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Pigmy footman	<i>Eilema pygmaeola</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2021
Dusky thorn	<i>Ennonoms fuscantaria</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
August thorn	<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>		✓		100m north-east (Area C)	2019

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
A beetle	<i>Enochrus nigritus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A true bug	<i>Enoplops scapha</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Galium carpet	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
A true fly	<i>Erynnia ocypterata</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
A beetle	<i>Ethelcus verrucatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2017
Day flying moth	<i>Ethmia bipunctella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2021
Comfrey ermine	<i>Ethmia quadrillella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2018
Scarce bugloss ermine	<i>Ethmia terminella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
White-line grey	<i>Eudonia lineola</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Autumnal rustic	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
Jersey tiger	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2019
Scarce tortoise bug	<i>Eurygaster maura</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
White-line dart	<i>Euxoa tritici</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
Spider hunting wasp	<i>Evagetes pectinipes</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Marbled yellow pearl	<i>Evergestis extimalis</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Lesne's earwig	<i>Forficula lesnei</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A beetle	<i>Gabrius exiguus</i>			✓	2km north-west (Area A and B)	2020
Grey sallow groundling	<i>Gelechia muscosella</i>		✓	✓	800m north-east (Area C)	2018
Black groundling	<i>Gelechia nigra</i>			✓	800m north-east (Area C)	2015
A beetle	<i>Georissus crenulatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
Double dart	<i>Graphiphora augur</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2017

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Horsetail weevil	<i>Grypus equiseti</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Shore knot-horn	<i>Gymnancyla canella</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A beetle	<i>Gymnetron villosulum</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
White spot moth	<i>Hadena albimacula</i>		✓	✓	325m east (Area A)	2021
Small ranunculus	<i>Hecatera dysodea</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2021
A hymenoptera	<i>Hedychrum niemelai</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A true fly	<i>Helius pallirostris</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
A beetle	<i>Helochares punctatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A water beetle	<i>Helophorus alternans</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A beetle	<i>Helops caeruleus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Small emerald	<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
A beetle	<i>Heterocerus fossor</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A beetle	<i>Heterocerus fuscus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A beetle	<i>Heterocerus obsoletus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Adonis' ladybird	<i>Hippodamia variegata</i>			✓	650m east (Area A)	2023
Medicinal leech	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	Within 3km	2023
A clown beetle	<i>Hister quadrimaculatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A caddis fly	<i>Holocentropus stagnalis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
A fly	<i>Homoneura interstincta</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
A beetle	<i>Hydaticus seminiger</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Rosy rustic	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
Marsh mallow moth	<i>Hydraecia osseola</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
A beetle	<i>Hydrochus crenatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A beetle	<i>Hydrochus ignicollis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A beetle	<i>Hydronomus alismatis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Great silver water beetle	<i>Hydrophilus piceus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Spined hylaeus	<i>Hylaeus cornutus</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2020
A hymenoptera	<i>Hylaeus pictipes</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2020
A spider	<i>Iberina candida</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Portland ribbon wave	<i>Idea degeneraria</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Bright wave	<i>Idea ochrata</i>			✓	Within 3km	2015
Sandhill double-spot	<i>Lamoria zelleri</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A beetle	<i>Larinus carlinae</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Grass egggar	<i>Lasiocampa trifoli</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Sharp-collared furrow bee	<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Wall brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		✓	✓	580m east (Area A)	2021
A spider	<i>Lathys stigmatisata</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Scarce emerald damselfly	<i>Lestes dryas</i>			✓	Within 3km	2024
Shoulder-striped wainscot	<i>Leucania comma</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
A beetle	<i>Licinus punctatulus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A beetle	<i>Limnoxenus niger</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A true bug	<i>Liorhyssus hyalinus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
A beetle	<i>Liothorax plagiatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A true fly	<i>Lipara rufitarsis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Rosy minor	<i>Litoligia literosa</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
A beetle	<i>Longitarsus ganglbaueri</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Brindled beauty	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
Gypsy moth	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Ground lackey	<i>Malacosoma castrensis</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
A beetle	<i>Mantura rustica</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Silvery leafcutter bee	<i>Megachile leachella</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2020
A true bug	<i>Megalonotus dilatatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A true bug	<i>Megalonotus praetextatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
A true bug	<i>Megalonotus sabulicola</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
Dot moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
Pretty chalk carpet	<i>Melanthia procellata</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
A spider	<i>Micrargus laudatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A hymenoptera	<i>Mimesa bruxellensis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2015
A beetle	<i>Mogulones geographicus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Wainscot neb	<i>Monochroa palustrellus</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
A hymenoptera	<i>Myrmica schencki</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Bulrush clubtail	<i>Neoascia interrupta</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
White-spot groundling	<i>Neofriseria peliella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
A spider	<i>Neon pictus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Spindle knot-horn	<i>Nephopterix angustella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Scarce black arches	<i>Nola aerugula</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2018

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Fabricius' nomad bee	<i>Nomada fabricana</i>			✓	Within 3km	2020
Yellow-shouldered nomad bee	<i>Nomada ferruginata</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2024
Blunthorn nomad bee	<i>Nomada flavopicta</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2020
Painted nomad bee	<i>Nomada fucata</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2020
Catsear nomad bee	<i>Nomada integra</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Lathbury's nomad bee	<i>Nomada lathburiana</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2020
Broad-banded nomad bee	<i>Nomada signata</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A beetle	<i>Notaris scirpi</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Smaller noterus	<i>Noterus crassicornis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Large tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>	✓			Within 3km	2023
A beetle	<i>Ocypus nitens</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A beetle	<i>Odacantha melanura</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Ornate brigadier	<i>Odontomyia ornata</i>			✓	800m north-east (Area C)	2022
A caddis fly	<i>Oecetis furva</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
A beetle	<i>Omophron limbatum</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
Rosy-striped knot-horn	<i>Oncocera semirubella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2021
A beetle	<i>Opatrum sabulosum</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Oblique carpet	<i>Orthonama vittata</i>		✓		Within 3km	2019
Powdered quaker	<i>Orthodia gracilis</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
Painted neb	<i>Oxypteryx wilkella</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
Tawny longhorn beetle	<i>Paracorymbia fulva</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
A beetle	<i>Paederus fuscipes</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Waste grass-veneer	<i>Pediasia contaminella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Banded grass-veneer	<i>Pediasia fascelinella</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
A spider	<i>Pellenes tripunctatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Dotted footman	<i>Pelosia muscerda</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2018
A beetle	<i>Peltodytes caesus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Gorse knot-horn	<i>Pempelia genistella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2019
Little black wasp	<i>Pemphredon lethifer</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2022
Dark spinach	<i>Perluga commitata</i>		✓		Within 3km	2019
Grass rivulet	<i>Perizoma albulata</i>		✓	✓	Within 3km	2020
Hollyhock seed moth	<i>Pexicopia malvella</i>			✓	325m east (Area A)	2018
Bee wolf	<i>Philanthus triangulum</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Dune robberfly	<i>Philonicus albiceps</i>			✓	Within 3km	2024
A beetle	<i>Philonthus fumarius</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A ground beetle	<i>Philorhizus vectensis</i>		✓		1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2021
A spider	<i>Phlegra fasciata</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Grey bush-cricket	<i>Platycleis albopunctata</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2021
A beetle	<i>Platydracus latebricola</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A beetle	<i>Platynaspis luteorubra</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
Hook-tipped grass-veneer	<i>Platytes alpinella</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2019
Polyodaspis sulcicollis	<i>Polyodaspis sulcicollis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Indolent ant	<i>Ponera coarctata</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Beautiful solver mark	<i>Promalactis procerella</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2018

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
A beetle	<i>Protapion laevicolle</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A beetle	<i>Pterostichus anthracinus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Grizzled skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>		✓	✓	550m east (Area A)	2022
Firebug	<i>Pyrhocoris apterus</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2023
A dung beetle	<i>Psammodyius asper</i>			✓	1.1km north-west (Area A)	2016
A dance fly	<i>Rhamphomyia caliginosa</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
Large wainscot	<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
A beetle	<i>Rhyssalus germanus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A beetle	<i>Saprinus aeneus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Kentish flesh fly	<i>Sarcophaga uliginosa</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Giant water-veener	<i>Schoenobius gigantella</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2019
Willow knot-horn	<i>Sciota adelphella</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A rove beetle	<i>Scopaeus ryei</i>			✓	Within 3km	2020
Mullein wave	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
Sub-angled wave	<i>Scopula nigropunctata</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2018
Tawny wave	<i>Scopula rubiginata</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2019
Shaded broad-bar	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
Flame wainscot	<i>Senta flammea</i>			✓	Within 3km	2017
A beetle	<i>Sepedophilus testaceus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Sulphur pearl	<i>Sitochroa palealis</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2019

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Small velvet ant	<i>Smicromyrme rufipes</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A beetle	<i>Smicronyx coecus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A beetle	<i>Smicronyx jungermanni</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
White ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubriceda</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
Reticulate blood bee	<i>Sphecodes reticulatus</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2020
Red-tailed blood bee	<i>Sphecodes rubicundus</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2020
Rough-backed blood bee	<i>Sphecodes scabricollis</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2021
Spotted dark bee	<i>Stelis ornatula</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2020
Plain dark bee	<i>Stelis phaeoptera</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2020
Banded dark bee	<i>Stelis punctulatissima</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2020
A beetle	<i>Stenolophus teutonius</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A beetle	<i>Stenus butrintensis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A beetle	<i>Stenus fornicatus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A beetle	<i>Stenus niveus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Long-horned general	<i>Stratiomys longicornus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2023
Red-veined darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A and B)	2021
Common darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2024
Long-legged tabby	<i>Synaphe punctalis</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2019
A beetle	<i>Tachyura parvula</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
A beetle	<i>Telmatophilus brevicollis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Other notable species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
A hymenoptera	<i>Temnothorax albipennis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Long-spined Ant	<i>Temnothorax interruptus</i>			✓	650m east (Area A)	2021
A beetle	<i>Tetartopeus rufonitidus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Cepero's ground-hopper	<i>Tetrix ceperoi</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Sussex Emerald moth	<i>Thalera fimbrialis</i>	✓	✓	✓	Adjacent (Area A)	2025
Large plain stiletto	<i>Thereva cinifera</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Crochet-hooked stiletto	<i>Thereva plebeja</i>			✓	580m east (Area A)	2021
Hedge rustic	<i>Tholera cespitis</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
Feathered gothic	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
Thyrypticus tarsalis	<i>Thyrypticus tarsalis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Blood-vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2019
Scarce spear-wing	<i>Tinagma balteolella</i>			✓	325m north-east (Area A)	2019
A crane fly	<i>Tipula helvola</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
A beetle	<i>Trechus fulvus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A spider	<i>Trichoncus affinis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A bug	<i>Tropistethus holosericeus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
Cinnabar moth	<i>Tyria jacobaea</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
Kent knot-horn	<i>Uncinus obductella</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
A spider	<i>Walckenaeria capito</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Oak hook tip	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>				580m east (Area A)	2019
Dark-barred twin-spot carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>		✓		580m east (Area A)	2018

**NOT PROTECTIVELY  
MARKED**

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Legally protected species</b>	<b>Species of Principal Importance</b>	<b>Other notable species</b>	<b>Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area</b>	<b>Most recent record within search area</b>
Willow ermine	<i>Yponomeuta rorrella</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
A spider	<i>Zelotes electus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021

# Annex H - KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years – plants

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Present/potentially present in wider zone of influence	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Frosted orache	<i>Atriplex laciniata</i>			✓	650m east (Area A)	2017
Marsh-mallow	<i>Althaea officinalis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
Pyramidal orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Pendulous wing-moss	<i>Antitrichia curtipendula</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Bog groove moss	<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Lesser water-plantain	<i>Baldellia ranunculoide s</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area C)	2022
	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i> var. <i>pseudotriquetrum</i>			✓		2018
Long-leaved thread-moss	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>				Within 3km	
Heart-leaved spear-moss	<i>Calliargon cordifolium</i>			✓	200m north-east (Area A)	2020
	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>			✓	1.9km north-east (Area A and B)	2018
Heather						
Sea bindweed	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Gold-of-pleasure	<i>Camelina sativa</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Tufted-sedge	<i>Carex elata</i>			✓	200m north-east (Area A)t	2020
Bottle sedge	<i>Carex rostrata</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
Carlina thistle	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Hampe's threadwort	<i>Cephaloziella hampeana</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Convergent stonewort	<i>Chara connivens</i>			✓	Within 3km	2017
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Present/potentially present in wider zone of influence	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Great fen-sedge	<i>Cladium mariscus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Tree moss	<i>Climacium dendroides</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A)	2021
Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>			✓	800m north-east (Area C)	2021
Southern marsh orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Slender spike-rush	<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
Sea stork's-bill	<i>Erodium maritimum</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A)	2018
Common cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>			✓	200m north-east (Area A)	2022
Common cudweed	<i>Filago vulgaris</i>			✓	Within 3km	2020
Sea-heath	<i>Frankenia laevis</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A)	2017
Tamarisk scalewort	<i>Frullania tamarisci</i>			✓	Within 1km (Area A and B)	2019
Red hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A and B)	2023
Yellow horned-poppy	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A and B)	2022
Jersey cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	✓		✓	Within 3km	2022
Common fragrant orchid	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>				Within 3km	2018
Sea buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A and B)	2021
Frogbit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Marsh pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area C)	2021
Glittering wood-moss	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Smooth cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021

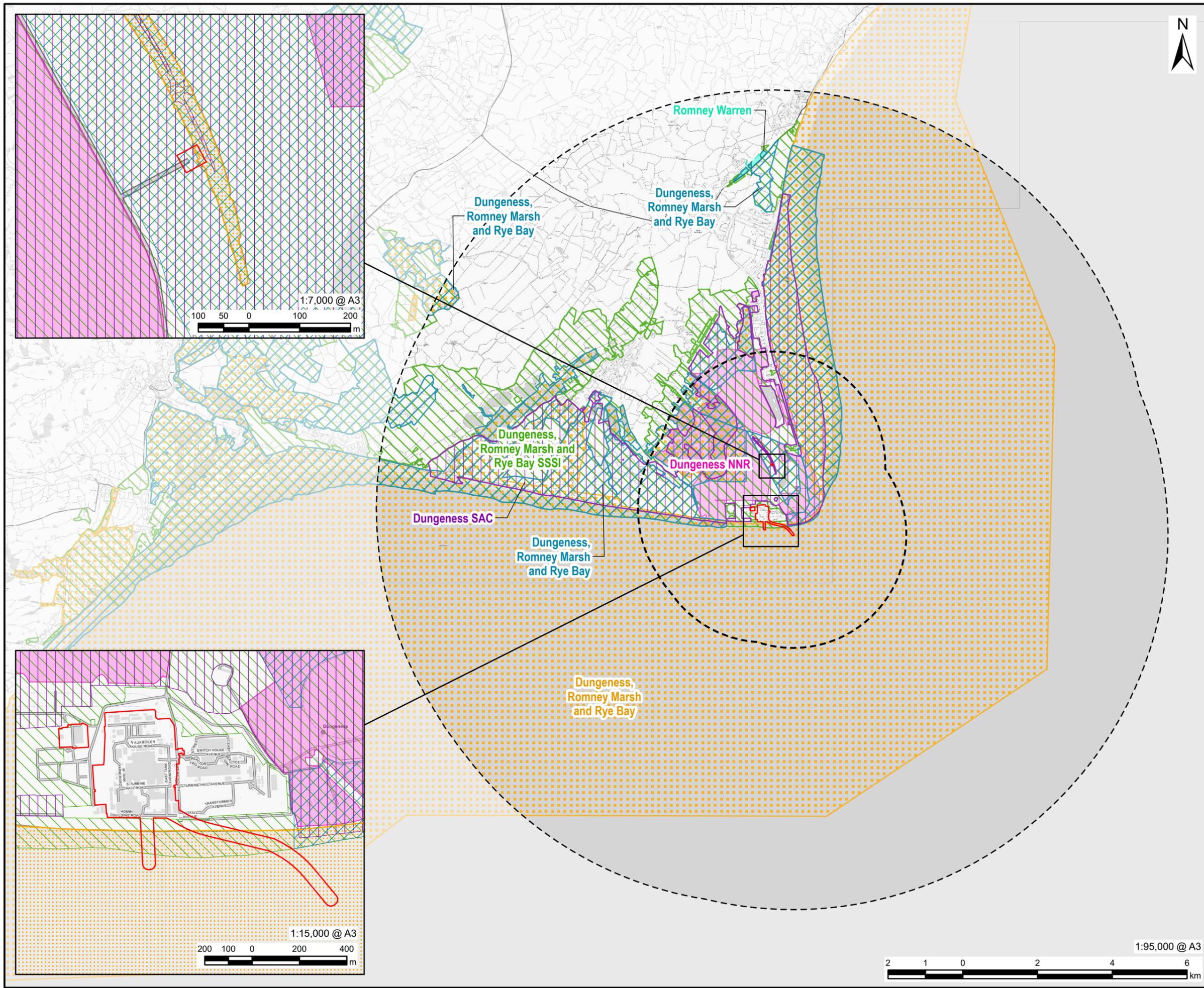
Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Present/potentially present in wider zone of influence	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>			✓	900m north-east (Area C)	2022
Sheep's-bit	<i>Jasione montana</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A and B)	2022
Sea pea	<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
Field pepperwort	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>			✓	Within 3km	2018
Toothed medick	<i>Medicago minima</i>			✓	Within 3km	2020
Grape hyacinth	<i>Muscari neglectum</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
A fungus	<i>Mycena pseudocorticola</i>			✓	Within 3km	2020
Common twayblade	<i>Neottia ovata</i>				Within 3km	2019
Tubular water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area C)	2021
Parsley water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area C)	2022
Corky-fruited water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Early spider orchid	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	✓		✓	650m east (Area A)	2019
Frizzled pincushion	<i>Plenogramma phyllantha</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
Bulbous meadow-grass	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>			✓	Within 3km	2022
Early meadow-grass	<i>Poa infirma</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
Annual beard-grass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>			✓	200m north-east (Area A)	2022
Lesser spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>			✓	800m north-east (Area C)	2022
Knotted pearlwort	<i>Sagina nodosa</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019

Common name	Scientific name	Legally protected species	Species of Principal Importance	Present/potentially present in wider zone of influence	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
One-flowered glasswort	<i>Salicornia pusilla</i>			✓	900m north-east (Area C)	2018
Creeping willow	<i>Salix repens</i>			✓	800m north-east (Area C)	2022
Ragged robin	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>			✓	800m north-east (Area C)	2022
Nottingham catchfly	<i>Silene nutans</i>			✓	500m north-west (Area A and B)	2022
Fringed bog-moss	<i>Sphagnum fimbriatum</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Spiky bog-moss	<i>Sphagnum squarrosum</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Blunt-leaved bog-moss	<i>Sphagnum palustre</i>			✓	Adjacent (Area A)	2016
Lustrous bog-moss	<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i> subsp. <i>Subnitens</i>			✓	Within 3km	2016
Autumn lady's-tresses	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>			✓	Within 3km	2019
Shepherd's cress	<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>			✓	Adjacent	2022
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>			✓	200m north-east (Area A)	2020
Clustered clover	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>			✓	650m east (Area A)	2022
Suffocated clover	<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>			✓	900m north-east (Area C)	2022
Winter stalkball	<i>Tulostoma brumale</i>			✓	Within 3km	2020
Marsh speedwell	<i>Veronica scutellata</i>			✓	900m north-east (Area C)	2022
Yellow vetch	<i>Vicia lutea</i>			✓	Within 3km	2021

# Annex I – KMBRC protected and/or notable species records within the last 10 years – invasive non-native species

Common name	Scientific name	Legally listed invasive species	Other notable invasive species	Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area	Most recent record within search area
Nuttall's waterweed	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	✓		Within 3km	2017
Canadian waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	✓		Within 3km	2021
Water fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	✓		2km north-west (Area A and B)	2021
Hottentot-fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	✓		1.8km north (Area A and B)	2021
Three cornered garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	✓		2.8km north (Area A and B)	2016
Wall cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	✓		800m north (Area A and B)	2016
Common fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia micrantha</i>		✓	Within 3km	2019
Heath star moss	<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>		✓	Within 3km	2019
New Zealand Pigmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	✓		Within 3km	2020
Red eared terrapin	<i>Trachemys scripta subsp Elegans</i>	✓		Adjacent (Area C)	2023
Asian hornet	<i>Vespa vetulina</i>		✓	Within 3km	2018
Mottled shield bug	<i>Rhaphigaster nebulosa</i>		✓	Within 3km	2021
Western conifer seed bug	<i>Leptoglossus occidentalis</i>		✓	Within 3km	2023
Everlasting pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>		✓	Within 3km	2023
Oak processionary moth	<i>Thaumeotopoea processionea</i>		✓	Within 3km	2020
Grey squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	✓		Within 3km	2021
Red valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>		✓	Adjacent (Area A and B)	2023
Traveller's joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>		✓	Adjacent (Area A and B)	2023
New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>		✓	Within 3km	2015

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Legally listed invasive species</b>	<b>Other notable invasive species</b>	<b>Closest record (distance, bearing) within search area</b>	<b>Most recent record within search area</b>
Giant Tangier fennel	<i>Ferula tingitana</i>		✓	Within 3km	2015
American mink	<i>Neovison vison</i>	✓		1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Marsh frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>	✓		1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Egyptian goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	✓		1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023
Mandarin duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	✓		580m east (Area A)	2021
Ring-necked parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	✓		Within 3km	2023
Ruddy duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	✓		Within 3km	2022
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓		1.1km north-west (Area A and B)	2023



**AECOM**

**PROJECT**  
Dungeness B Nuclear Decommissioning

**CLIENT**  
EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Limited

**CONSULTANT**  
AECOM Limited  
Aldgate Tower  
2 Lemn Street  
London, E1 8FA  
www.aecom.com

**LEGEND**

- The Works Area
- The Works Area - 3km Buffer
- The Works Area - 10km Buffer

**Environmental Designations**

- Ramsar
- Special Protection Area
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Local Nature Reserve
- National Nature Reserve

---

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOTES**

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright 2025. All rights reserved. Licence number AC0000808122. © Natural England copyright.

---

**ISSUE PURPOSE**  
EIA Scoping Report

---

**PROJECT NUMBER**  
60739933

---

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Statutory Sites

---

<b>FIGURE NUMBER</b>	<b>REV</b>
Figure 18A-1	0

---

**DOCUMENT NUMBER**

This drawing has been prepared for the use of AECOM's client. It may not be used, modified, reproduced or relied upon by third parties, except as agreed by AECOM or as required by law. AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to any party that uses or relies on this drawing without AECOM's express written consent. Do not scale this document. All measurements must be obtained from the stated dimensions.