



# Scottish Planning Policy

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# Scottish Planning Policy

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# Planning Series

The Scottish Government series of Planning and Architecture documents are material considerations in the planning system.

## Planning and Architecture Policy



## Planning and Design Advice and Guidance



Further information is available at: [www.scotland.gov.uk/planning](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/planning)

This SPP replaces SPP (2010) and Designing Places (2001)

statutory

non-statutory

# Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)

## Purpose

i. The purpose of the SPP is to set out national planning policies which reflect Scottish Ministers' priorities for operation of the planning system and for the development<sup>1</sup> and use of land. The SPP promotes consistency in the application of policy across Scotland whilst allowing sufficient flexibility to reflect local circumstances. It directly relates to:

- the preparation of development plans;
- the design of development, from initial concept through to delivery; and
- the determination of planning applications and appeals.

## Status

ii. The SPP is a statement of Scottish Government policy on how nationally important land use planning matters should be addressed across the country. It is non-statutory. However, Section 3D of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) 1997 Act requires that functions relating to the preparation of the National Planning Framework by Scottish Ministers and development plans by planning authorities must be exercised with the objective of contributing to [sustainable development](#). Under the Act, Scottish Ministers are able to issue guidance on this requirement to which planning authorities must have regard. The Principal Policy on Sustainability is guidance under section 3E of the Act.

iii. The 1997 Act requires planning applications to be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. As a statement of Ministers' priorities the content of the SPP is a material consideration that carries significant weight, though it is for the decision-maker to determine the appropriate weight in each case. Where development plans and proposals accord with this SPP, their progress through the planning system should be smoother.

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<sup>1</sup> The Planning (Scotland) Act 2006 extends the definition of development to include marine fish farms out to 12 nautical miles.

**iv.** The SPP sits alongside the following Scottish Government planning policy documents:

- the [National Planning Framework](#) (NPF)<sup>2</sup>, which provides a statutory framework for Scotland's long-term spatial development. The NPF sets out the Scottish Government's spatial development priorities for the next 20 to 30 years. The SPP sets out policy that will help to deliver the objectives of the NPF;
- [Creating Places](#)<sup>3</sup>, the policy statement on architecture and place, which contains policies and guidance on the importance of architecture and design;
- [Designing Streets](#)<sup>4</sup>, which is a policy statement putting street design at the centre of placemaking. It contains policies and guidance on the design of new or existing streets and their construction, adoption and maintenance; and
- [Circulars](#)<sup>5</sup>, which contain policy on the implementation of legislation or procedures.

**v.** The SPP should be read and applied as a whole. Where 'must' is used it reflects a legislative requirement to take action. Where 'should' is used it reflects Scottish Ministers' expectations of an efficient and effective planning system. The Principal Policies on Sustainability and Placemaking are overarching and should be applied to all development. The key documents referred to provide contextual background or more detailed advice and guidance. Unless otherwise stated, reference to Strategic Development Plans (SDP) covers Local Development Plans outwith SDP areas. The SPP does not restate policy and guidance set out elsewhere. A [glossary](#) of terms is included at the end of this document.

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2 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Framework](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Framework)

3 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/9811/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/9811/0)

4 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/03/22120652/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/03/22120652/0)

5 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/publications/circulars](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/publications/circulars)

# Introduction

## The Planning System

1. The planning system has a vital role to play in delivering high-quality places for Scotland. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) focuses plan making, planning decisions and development design on the Scottish Government's Purpose of creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing [sustainable economic growth](#).
2. Planning should take a positive approach to enabling high-quality development and making efficient use of land to deliver long-term benefits for the public while protecting and enhancing natural and cultural resources.
3. Further information and guidance on planning in Scotland is available at [www.scotland.gov.uk/planning](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/planning)<sup>6</sup>. An explanation of the planning system can be found in [A Guide to the Planning System in Scotland](#)<sup>7</sup>.

## Core Values of the Planning Service

4. Scottish Ministers expect the planning service to perform to a high standard and to pursue continuous improvement. The service should:
  - focus on outcomes, maximising benefits and balancing competing interests;
  - play a key role in facilitating sustainable economic growth, particularly the creation of new jobs and the strengthening of economic capacity and resilience within communities;
  - be plan-led, with plans being up-to-date and relevant;
  - make decisions in a timely, transparent and fair way to provide a supportive business environment and engender public confidence in the system;
  - be inclusive, engaging all interests as early and effectively as possible;
  - be proportionate, only imposing conditions and obligations where necessary; and
  - uphold the law and enforce the terms of decisions made.

## People Make the System Work

5. The primary responsibility for the operation of the planning system lies with strategic development planning authorities, and local and national park authorities. However, all those involved with the system have a responsibility to engage and work together constructively and proportionately to achieve quality places for Scotland. This includes the Scottish Government and its agencies, public bodies, statutory consultees, elected members, communities, the general public, developers, applicants, agents, interest groups and representative organisations.

<sup>6</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/built-environment/planning](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/built-environment/planning)

<sup>7</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/08/11133705/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/08/11133705/0)



**6.** Throughout the planning system, opportunities are available for everyone to engage in the development decisions which affect them. Such engagement between stakeholders should be early, meaningful and proportionate. Innovative approaches, tailored to the unique circumstances are encouraged, for example charrettes or mediation initiatives. Support or concern expressed on matters material to planning should be given careful consideration in developing plans and proposals and in determining planning applications. Effective engagement can lead to better plans, better decisions and more satisfactory outcomes and can help to avoid delays in the planning process.

**7.** Planning authorities and developers should ensure that appropriate and proportionate steps are taken to engage with communities during the preparation of development plans, when development proposals are being formed and when applications for planning permission are made. Individuals and **community** groups should ensure that they focus on planning issues and use available opportunities for engaging constructively with developers and planning authorities.

**8.** Further information can be found in the following:

- [Town and Country Planning \(Scotland\) Act 1997](#)<sup>8</sup> as amended, plus associated legislation: sets out minimum requirements for consultation and engagement
- [Circular 6/2013: Development Planning](#)<sup>9</sup>
- [Circular 3/2013: Development Management Procedures](#)<sup>10</sup>
- [The Standards Commission for Scotland: Guidance on the Councillors' Code of Conduct](#)<sup>11</sup>
- [Planning Advice Note 3/2010: Community Engagement](#)<sup>12</sup>
- [A Guide to the Use of Mediation in the Planning System in Scotland \(2009\)](#)<sup>13</sup>

## Outcomes: How Planning Makes a Difference

**9.** The Scottish Government's Purpose of creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth is set out in the Government Economic Strategy. The aim is to ensure that the entire public sector is fully aligned to deliver the Purpose. The relationship of planning to the Purpose is shown on page 8.

**10.** The Scottish Government's [16 national outcomes](#)<sup>14</sup> articulate in more detail how the Purpose is to be achieved. Planning is broad in scope and cross cutting in nature and therefore contributes to the achievement of all of the national outcomes. The pursuit of these outcomes provides the impetus for other national plans, policies and strategies and many of the principles and policies set out in them are reflected in both the SPP and NPF3.

8 [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/8/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/8/contents)

9 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/12/9924/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/12/9924/0)

10 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/12/9882/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/12/9882/0)

11 [www.standardscommissionscotland.org.uk/webfm\\_send/279](http://www.standardscommissionscotland.org.uk/webfm_send/279)

12 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/30094454/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/30094454/0)

13 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/03/10154116/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/03/10154116/0)

14 [www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome)

**11.** NPF3 and this SPP share a single vision for the planning system in Scotland:

We live in a Scotland with a growing, low-carbon economy with progressively narrowing disparities in well-being and opportunity. It is growth that can be achieved whilst reducing emissions and which respects the quality of environment, place and life which makes our country so special. It is growth which increases solidarity – reducing inequalities between our regions. We live in sustainable, well-designed places and homes which meet our needs. We enjoy excellent transport and digital connections, internally and with the rest of the world.

**12.** At the strategic and local level, planning can make a very important contribution to the delivery of [Single Outcome Agreements](#)<sup>15</sup>, through their shared focus on ‘place’. Effective integration between land use planning and community planning is crucial and development plans should reflect close working with [Community Planning Partnerships](#)<sup>16</sup>.

**13.** The following four planning outcomes explain how planning should support the vision. The outcomes are consistent across the NPF and SPP and focus on creating a successful sustainable place, a low carbon place, a natural, resilient place and a more connected place. For planning to make a positive difference, development plans and new development need to contribute to achieving these outcomes.

**Outcome 1: A successful, sustainable place** – supporting sustainable economic growth and regeneration, and the creation of well-designed, sustainable places.

**14.** NPF3 aims to strengthen the role of our city regions and towns, create more vibrant rural places, and realise the opportunities for sustainable growth and innovation in our coastal and island areas.

**15.** The SPP sets out how this should be delivered on the ground. By locating the right development in the right place, planning can provide opportunities for people to make sustainable choices and improve their quality of life. Well-planned places promote well-being, a sense of identity and pride, and greater opportunities for social interaction. Planning therefore has an important role in promoting strong, resilient and inclusive communities. Delivering high-quality buildings, infrastructure and spaces in the right locations helps provide choice over where to live and style of home, choice as to how to access amenities and services and choice to live more active, engaged, independent and healthy lifestyles.

**16.** Good planning creates opportunities for people to contribute to a growing, adaptable and productive economy. By allocating sites and creating places that are attractive to growing economic sectors, and enabling the delivery of necessary infrastructure, planning can help provide the confidence required to secure private sector investment, thus supporting innovation, creating employment and benefiting related businesses.

**Outcome 2: A low carbon place** – reducing our carbon emissions and adapting to climate change.

<sup>15</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Government/PublicServiceReform/CP/SOA2012](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Government/PublicServiceReform/CP/SOA2012)

<sup>16</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Government/PublicServiceReform/CP](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Government/PublicServiceReform/CP)

**17.** NPF3 will facilitate the transition to a low carbon economy, particularly by supporting diversification of the energy sector. The spatial strategy as a whole aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate **adaptation** to climate change.

**18.** The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 sets a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, with an interim target of reducing emissions by at least 42% by 2020. Annual greenhouse gas emission targets are set in secondary legislation. Section 44 of the Act places a duty on every public body to act:

- in the way best calculated to contribute to the delivery of emissions targets in the Act;
- in the way best calculated to help deliver the Scottish Government’s climate change adaptation programme; and
- in a way that it considers is most sustainable.

**19.** The SPP sets out how this should be delivered on the ground. By seizing opportunities to encourage mitigation and adaptation measures, planning can support the transformational change required to meet emission reduction targets and influence climate change. Planning can also influence people’s choices to reduce the environmental impacts of consumption and production, particularly through energy efficiency and the reduction of waste.

**Outcome 3: A natural, resilient place** – helping to protect and enhance our natural and cultural assets, and facilitating their sustainable use.

**20.** NPF3 emphasises the importance of our environment as part of our cultural identity, an essential contributor to well-being and an economic opportunity. Our spatial strategy aims to build resilience and promotes protection and sustainable use of our world-class environmental assets.

**21.** The SPP sets out how this should be delivered on the ground. By protecting and making efficient use of Scotland’s existing resources and environmental assets, planning can help us to live within our environmental limits and to pass on healthy ecosystems to future generations. Planning can help to manage and improve the condition of our assets, supporting communities in realising their aspirations for their environment and facilitating their access to enjoyment of it. By enhancing our surroundings, planning can help make Scotland a uniquely attractive place to work, visit and invest and therefore support the generation of jobs, income and wider economic benefits.

**Outcome 4: A more connected place** – supporting better transport and digital connectivity.

**22.** NPF3 reflects our continuing investment in infrastructure, to strengthen transport links within Scotland and to the rest of the world. Improved digital connections will also play a key role in helping to deliver our spatial strategy for sustainable growth.

**23.** The SPP sets out how this should be delivered on the ground. By aligning development more closely with transport and digital infrastructure, planning can improve sustainability and connectivity. Improved connections facilitate accessibility within and between places – within Scotland and beyond – and support economic growth and an inclusive society.

<b>SG Purpose</b>	To focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth.												
<b>SG National Outcomes</b>	The planning system and service contribute to all 16 National Outcomes												
<b>SG National Plans, Policies &amp; Strategies</b>	<b>Government Economic Strategy</b>												
	Infrastructure Investment Plan												
	Scotland's Digital Future	Electricity & Heat Generation Policy Statements	2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity	Scottish Historic Environment Strategy and Policy	Housing Strategy	National Planning Framework & Scottish Planning Policy	Land Use Strategy	Low Carbon Scotland: Report of Proposals and Policies	National Marine Plan	Regeneration Strategy	National Transport Strategy		
<b>Planning Vision</b>	We live in a Scotland with a growing, low carbon economy with progressively narrowing disparities in well-being and opportunity. It is growth that can be achieved whilst reducing emissions and which respects the quality of environment, place and life which makes our country so special. It is growth which increases solidarity – reducing inequalities between our regions. We live in sustainable, well-designed places and homes which meet our needs. We enjoy excellent transport and digital connections, internally and with the rest of the world.												
<b>Planning Outcomes</b>	Planning makes Scotland <b>a successful, sustainable place</b> – supporting sustainable economic growth and regeneration, and the creation of well-designed places.			Planning makes Scotland <b>a low carbon place</b> – reducing our carbon emissions and adapting to climate change.			Planning makes Scotland <b>a natural, resilient place</b> – helping to protect and enhance our natural and cultural assets, and facilitating their sustainable use.			Planning makes Scotland <b>a connected place</b> – supporting better transport and digital connectivity.			
<b>National Planning</b>	<b>Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)</b>												
	Principal Policies												
	Sustainability												
	Placemaking												
	Subject Policies												
	Town Centres	Heat and Electricity	Natural Environment	Green Infrastructure	Travel	Aquacultural	Minerals	Flooding & Drainage	Digital Connectivity	Zero Waste	Historic Environment		
	Rural Development												
	Homes												
	Business & Employment	National Planning Framework (NPF)											
	Historic Environment	Cities and Towns			Rural Areas			Coast and Islands			National Developments		
		<b>COMMUNITY PLANNING</b>											
<b>Strategic</b>	Strategic Development Plans												
<b>Local</b>	Local Development Plans												
<b>Site</b>	Master Plans												

# Principal Policies

## Sustainability

### NPF and wider policy context

**24.** The Scottish Government's central purpose is to focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing **sustainable economic growth**.

**25.** The Scottish Government's commitment to the concept of **sustainable development** is reflected in its Purpose. It is also reflected in the continued support for the five guiding principles set out in the UK's shared framework for sustainable development. Achieving a sustainable economy, promoting good governance and using sound science responsibly are essential to the creation and maintenance of a strong, healthy and just society capable of living within environmental limits.

**26.** The NPF is the spatial expression of the Government Economic Strategy (2011) and sustainable economic growth forms the foundations of its strategy. The NPF sits at the top of the development plan hierarchy and must be taken into account in the preparation of strategic and local development plans.

**27.** The Government Economic Strategy indicates that sustainable economic growth is the key to unlocking Scotland's potential and outlines the multiple benefits of delivering the Government's purpose, including creating a supportive business environment, achieving a low carbon economy, tackling health and social problems, maintaining a high-quality environment and passing on a sustainable legacy for future generations.

### Policy Principles

**This SPP introduces a presumption in favour of development that contributes to sustainable development.**

**28.** The planning system should support economically, environmentally and socially sustainable places by enabling development that balances the costs and benefits of a proposal over the longer term. The aim is to achieve the right development in the right place; it is not to allow development at any cost.

**29.** This means that policies and decisions should be guided by the following principles:

- giving due weight to net economic benefit;
- responding to economic issues, challenges and opportunities, as outlined in local economic strategies;
- supporting good design and the six qualities of successful places;
- making efficient use of existing capacities of land, buildings and infrastructure including supporting town centre and regeneration priorities;
- supporting delivery of accessible housing, business, retailing and leisure development;

- supporting delivery of infrastructure, for example transport, education, energy, digital and water;
- supporting [climate change mitigation](#) and [adaptation](#) including taking account of flood risk;
- improving health and well-being by offering opportunities for social interaction and physical activity, including sport and recreation;
- having regard to the principles for sustainable land use set out in the Land Use Strategy;
- protecting, enhancing and promoting access to cultural heritage, including the [historic environment](#);
- protecting, enhancing and promoting access to natural heritage, including green infrastructure, landscape and the wider environment;
- reducing waste, facilitating its management and promoting resource recovery; and
- avoiding over-development, protecting the amenity of new and existing development and considering the implications of development for water, air and soil quality.

## Key Documents

- [National Planning Framework](#)<sup>17</sup>
- [Government Economic Strategy](#)<sup>18</sup>
- [Planning Reform: Next Steps](#)<sup>19</sup>
- [Getting the Best from Our Land – A Land Use Strategy for Scotland](#)<sup>20</sup>
- [UK’s Shared Framework for Sustainable Development](#)<sup>21</sup>

## Delivery

### Development Planning

#### 30. Development plans should:

- be consistent with the policies set out in this SPP, including the presumption in favour of development that contributes to sustainable development;
- positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of the plan area in a way which is flexible enough to adapt to changing circumstances over time;
- support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area;
- be up-to-date, place-based and enabling with a spatial strategy that is implemented through policies and proposals; and
- set out a spatial strategy which is both sustainable and deliverable, providing confidence to stakeholders that the outcomes can be achieved.

<sup>17</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Framework](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Framework)

<sup>18</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/09/13091128/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/09/13091128/0)

<sup>19</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/03/3467](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/03/3467)

<sup>20</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/03/17091927/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/03/17091927/0)

<sup>21</sup> <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/documents/SDFramework.pdf>



**31.** Action programmes should be actively used to drive delivery of planned developments: to align stakeholders, phasing, financing and infrastructure investment over the long term.

## Development Management

**32.** The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision-making. Proposals that accord with up-to-date plans should be considered acceptable in principle and consideration should focus on the detailed matters arising. For proposals that do not accord with up-to-date development plans, the primacy of the plan is maintained and this SPP and the presumption in favour of development that contributes to sustainable development will be material considerations.

**33.** Where relevant policies in a development plan are out-of-date<sup>22</sup> or the plan does not contain policies relevant to the proposal, then the presumption in favour of development that contributes to sustainable development will be a significant material consideration. Decision-makers should also take into account any adverse impacts which would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the wider policies in this SPP. The same principle should be applied where a development plan is more than five years old.

**34.** Where a plan is under review, it may be appropriate in some circumstances to consider whether granting planning permission would prejudice the emerging plan. Such circumstances are only likely to apply where the development proposed is so substantial, or its cumulative effect would be so significant, that to grant permission would undermine the plan-making process by predetermining decisions about the scale, location or phasing of new developments that are central to the emerging plan. Prematurity will be more relevant as a consideration the closer the plan is to adoption or approval.

**35.** To support the efficient and transparent handling of planning applications by planning authorities and consultees, applicants should provide good quality and timely supporting information that describes the economic, environmental and social implications of the proposal. In the spirit of planning reform, this should be proportionate to the scale of the application and planning authorities should avoid asking for additional impact appraisals, unless necessary to enable a decision to be made. Clarity on the information needed and the timetable for determining proposals can be assisted by good communication and project management, for example, use of processing agreements setting out the information required and covering the whole process including planning obligations.

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<sup>22</sup> Development plans or their policies should not be considered out-of-date solely on the grounds that they were adopted prior to the publication of this SPP. However, the policies in the SPP will be a material consideration which should be taken into account when determining applications.

# Placemaking

## NPF and wider policy context

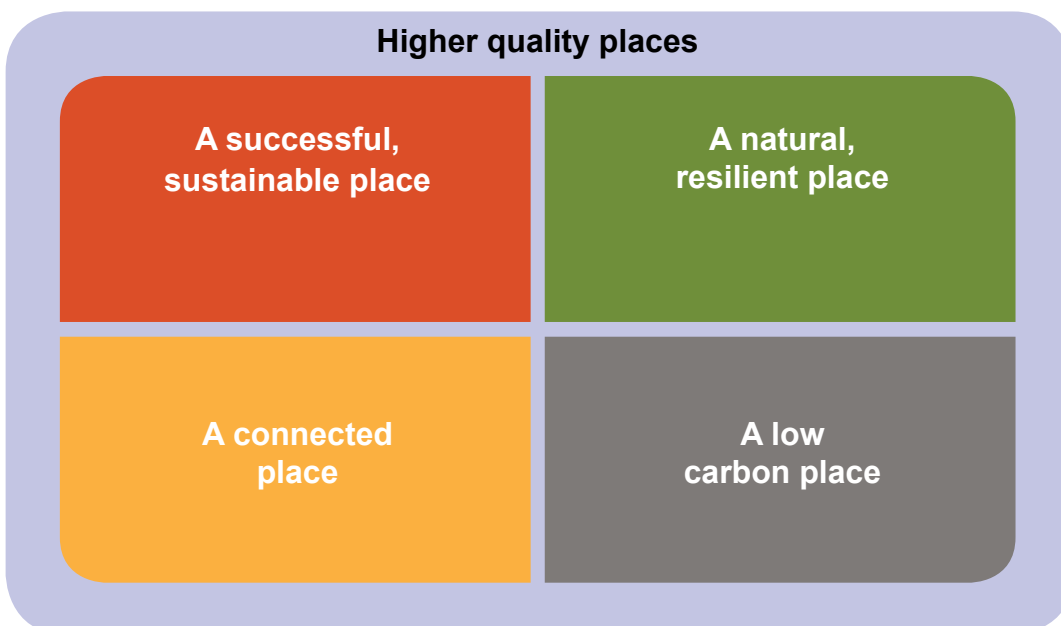
**36.** Planning’s purpose is to create better places. Placemaking is a creative, collaborative process that includes design, development, renewal or regeneration of our urban or rural built environments. The outcome should be sustainable, well-designed places and homes which meet people’s needs. The Government Economic Strategy supports an approach to place that recognises the unique contribution that every part of Scotland can make to achieving our shared outcomes. This means harnessing the distinct characteristics and strengths of each place to improve the overall quality of life for people. Reflecting this, NPF3 sets out an agenda for placemaking in our city regions, towns, rural areas, coast and islands.

**37.** The Government’s policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland, Creating Places, emphasises that quality places are successful places. It sets out the value that high-quality design can deliver for Scotland’s communities and the important role that good buildings and places play in promoting healthy, sustainable lifestyles; supporting the prevention agenda and efficiency in public services; promoting Scotland’s distinctive identity all over the world; attracting visitors, talent and investment; delivering our environmental ambitions; and providing a sense of belonging, a sense of identity and a sense of community. It is clear that places which have enduring appeal and functionality are more likely to be valued by people and therefore retained for generations to come.

## Policy Principles

**Planning should take every opportunity to create high quality places by taking a design-led approach.**

**38.** This means taking a holistic approach that responds to and enhances the existing place while balancing the costs and benefits of potential opportunities over the long term. This means considering the relationships between:





**39.** The design-led approach should be applied at all levels – at the national level in the NPF, at the regional level in strategic development plans, at the local level in local development plans and at site and individual building level within master plans that respond to how people use public spaces.

**Planning should direct the right development to the right place.**

**40.** This requires spatial strategies within development plans to promote a sustainable pattern of development appropriate to the area. To do this decisions should be guided by the following policy principles:

- optimising the use of existing resource capacities, particularly by co-ordinating housing and business development with infrastructure investment including transport, education facilities, water and drainage, energy, heat networks and digital infrastructure;
- using land within or adjacent to settlements for a mix of uses. This will also support the creation of more compact, higher density, accessible and more vibrant cores;
- considering the re-use or re-development of **brownfield land** before new development takes place on greenfield sites;
- considering whether the permanent, temporary or advanced greening of all or some of a site could make a valuable contribution to green and open space networks, particularly where it is unlikely to be developed for some time, or is unsuitable for development due to its location or viability issues; and
- locating development where investment in growth or improvement would have most benefit for the amenity of local people and the vitality of the local economy.

**Planning should support development that is designed to a high-quality, which demonstrates the six qualities of successful place.**

- ***Distinctive***

**41.** This is development that complements local features, for example landscapes, topography, ecology, skylines, spaces and scales, street and building forms, and materials to create places with a sense of identity.

- ***Safe and Pleasant***

**42.** This is development that is attractive to use because it provides a sense of security through encouraging activity. It does this by giving consideration to crime rates and providing a clear distinction between private and public space, by having doors that face onto the street creating active frontages, and by having windows that overlook well-lit streets, paths and open spaces to create natural surveillance. A pleasant, positive sense of place can be achieved by promoting visual quality, encouraging social and economic interaction and activity, and by considering the place before vehicle movement.

- **Welcoming**

**43.** This is development that helps people to find their way around. This can be by providing or accentuating landmarks to create or improve views, it can be locating a distinctive work of art to mark places such as gateways, and it can include appropriate signage and distinctive lighting to improve safety and show off attractive buildings.

- **Adaptable**

**44.** This is development that can accommodate future changes of use because there is a mix of building densities, tenures and typologies where diverse but compatible uses can be integrated. It takes into account how people use places differently, for example depending on age, gender and degree of personal mobility and providing versatile greenspace.

- **Resource Efficient**

**45.** This is development that re-uses or shares existing resources, maximises efficiency of the use of resources through natural or technological means and prevents future resource depletion, for example by mitigating and adapting to climate change. This can mean denser development that shares infrastructure and amenity with adjacent sites. It could include siting development to take shelter from the prevailing wind; or orientating it to maximise solar gain. It could also include ensuring development can withstand more extreme weather, including prolonged wet or dry periods, by working with natural environmental processes such as using landscaping and natural shading to cool spaces in built areas during hotter periods and using sustainable drainage systems to conserve and enhance natural features whilst reducing the risk of flooding. It can include using durable materials for building and landscaping as well as low carbon technologies that manage heat and waste efficiently.

- **Easy to Move Around and Beyond**

**46.** This is development that considers place and the needs of people before the movement of motor vehicles. It could include using higher densities and a mix of uses that enhance accessibility by reducing reliance on private cars and prioritising sustainable and active travel choices, such as walking, cycling and public transport. It would include paths and routes which connect places directly and which are well-connected with the wider environment beyond the site boundary. This may include providing facilities that link different means of travel.

## Key Documents

- [National Planning Framework](#)<sup>23</sup>
- [Getting the Best from Our Land – A Land Use Strategy for Scotland](#)<sup>24</sup>
- [Creating Places –A Policy Statement on Architecture and Place for Scotland](#)<sup>25</sup>
- [Designing Streets](#)<sup>26</sup>
- [Planning Advice Note 77: Designing Safer Places](#)<sup>27</sup>
- [Green Infrastructure: Design and Placemaking](#)<sup>28</sup>

23 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Framework](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Framework)

24 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/03/17091927/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/03/17091927/0)

25 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/9811/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/9811/0)

26 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/03/22120652/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/03/22120652/0)

27 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/08094923/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/08094923/0)

28 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/11/04140525/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/11/04140525/0)

## Delivery

**47.** Planning should adopt a consistent and relevant approach to the assessment of design and place quality such as that set out in the forthcoming Scottish Government Place Standard.

## Development Planning

**48.** Strategic and local development plans should be based on spatial strategies that are deliverable, taking into account the scale and type of development pressure and the need for growth and regeneration. An urban capacity study, which assesses the scope for development within settlement boundaries, may usefully inform the spatial strategy, and local authorities should make use of land assembly, including the use of [compulsory purchase powers](#)<sup>29</sup> where appropriate. Early discussion should take place between local authorities, developers and relevant agencies to ensure that investment in necessary new infrastructure is addressed in a timely manner.

**49.** For most settlements, a green belt is not necessary as other policies can provide an appropriate basis for directing development to the right locations. However, where the planning authority considers it appropriate, the development plan may designate a green belt around a city or town to support the spatial strategy by:

- directing development to the most appropriate locations and supporting regeneration;
- protecting and enhancing the character, landscape setting and identity of the settlement; and
- protecting and providing access to open space.

**50.** In developing the spatial strategy, planning authorities should identify the most sustainable locations for longer-term development and, where necessary, review the boundaries of any green belt.

**51.** The spatial form of the green belt should be appropriate to the location. It may encircle a settlement or take the shape of a buffer, corridor, strip or wedge. Local development plans should show the detailed boundary of any green belt, giving consideration to:

- excluding existing settlements and major educational and research uses, major businesses and industrial operations, airports and Ministry of Defence establishments;
- the need for development in smaller settlements within the green belt, where appropriate leaving room for expansion;
- redirecting development pressure to more suitable locations; and
- establishing clearly identifiable visual boundary markers based on landscape features such as rivers, tree belts, railways or main roads<sup>30</sup>. Hedges and field enclosures will rarely provide a sufficiently robust boundary.

**52.** Local development plans should describe the types and scales of development which would be appropriate within a green belt. These may include:

- development associated with agriculture, including the reuse of historic agricultural buildings;
- development associated with woodland and forestry, including community woodlands;
- horticulture, including market gardening and directly connected retailing;

<sup>29</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/archive/National-Planning-Policy/themes/ComPur](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/archive/National-Planning-Policy/themes/ComPur)

<sup>30</sup> Note: where a main road forms a green belt boundary, any proposed new accesses would still require to meet the usual criteria.

- recreational uses that are compatible with an agricultural or natural setting;
- essential infrastructure such as digital communications infrastructure and electricity grid connections;
- development meeting a national requirement or established need, if no other suitable site is available; and
- intensification of established uses subject to the new development being of a suitable scale and form.

**53.** The creation of a new settlement may occasionally be a necessary part of a spatial strategy, where it is justified either by the scale and nature of the housing land requirement and the existence of major constraints to the further growth of existing settlements, or by its essential role in promoting regeneration or rural development.

**54.** Where a development plan spatial strategy indicates that a new settlement is appropriate, it should specify its scale and location, and supporting infrastructure requirements, particularly where these are integral to the viability and deliverability of the proposed development. Supplementary guidance can address more detailed issues such as design and delivery.

**55.** Local development plans should contribute to high-quality places by setting out how they will embed a design-led approach. This should include:

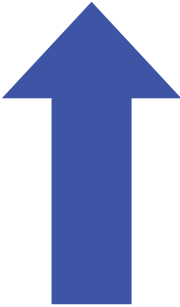

- reference to the six qualities of successful places which enable consideration of each place as distinctly different from other places and which should be evident in all development;
- using processes that harness and utilise the knowledge of communities and encourage active participation to deliver places with local integrity and relevance; and
- specifying when design tools, such as those at paragraph 57 should be used.

## **Development Management**

**56.** Design is a material consideration in determining planning applications. Planning permission may be refused and the refusal defended at appeal or local review solely on design grounds.

## **Tools for Making Better Places**

**57.** Design tools guide the quality of development in and across places to promote positive change. They can help to provide certainty for stakeholders as a contribution to sustainable economic growth. Whichever tools are appropriate to the task, they should focus on delivering the six qualities of successful places and could be adopted as supplementary guidance.

Scale	Tool
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STRATEGIC</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SITE SPECIFIC</b></p>	<p><b>Design Frameworks</b></p> <p>For larger areas of significant change, so must include some flexibility.</p> <p>To address major issues in a co-ordinated and viable way.</p> <p>May include general principles as well as maps and diagrams to show the importance of connections around and within a place.</p>
	<p><b>Development Briefs</b></p> <p>For a place or site, to form the basis of dialogue between the local authority and developers.</p> <p>To advise how policies should be implemented.</p> <p>May include detail on function, layout, plot sizes, building heights and lines, and materials.</p>
	<p><b>Master Plans</b></p> <p>For a specific site that may be phased so able to adapt over time.</p> <p>To describe and illustrate how a proposal will meet the vision and how it will work on the ground.</p> <p>May include images showing the relationship of people and place.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Planning Advice Note 83: Masterplanning</a><sup>31</sup></p>
	<p><b>Design Guides</b></p> <p>For a particular subject, e.g. shop fronts.</p> <p>To show how development can be put into practice in line with policy.</p> <p>Includes detail, e.g. images of examples.</p>
	<p><b>Design Statements</b></p> <p>Required to accompany some planning applications.</p> <p>To explain how the application meets policy and guidance, for example by close reference to key considerations of street design with Designing Streets.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Planning Advice Note 68: Design Statements</a><sup>32</sup></p>

31 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/11/10114526/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/11/10114526/0)

32 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2003/08/18013/25389](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2003/08/18013/25389)

# Subject Policies

## A Successful, Sustainable Place

### Promoting Town Centres

#### NPF and wider context

**58.** NPF3 reflects the importance of town centres as a key element of the economic and social fabric of Scotland. Much of Scotland's population lives and works in towns, within city regions, in our rural areas and on our coasts and islands. Town centres are at the heart of their communities and can be hubs for a range of activities. It is important that planning supports the role of town centres to thrive and meet the needs of their residents, businesses and visitors for the 21st century.

**59.** The town centre first principle, stemming from the Town Centre Action Plan, promotes an approach to wider decision-making that considers the health and vibrancy of town centres.

#### Policy Principles

**60.** Planning for town centres should be flexible and proactive, enabling a wide range of uses which bring people into town centres. The planning system should:

- apply a town centre first policy<sup>33</sup> when planning for uses which attract significant numbers of people, including retail and commercial leisure, offices, community and cultural facilities;
- encourage a mix of uses in town centres to support their vibrancy, vitality and viability throughout the day and into the evening;
- ensure development plans, decision-making and monitoring support successful town centres; and
- consider opportunities for promoting residential use within town centres where this fits with local need and demand.

#### Key Documents

- [National Review of Town Centres External Advisory Group Report: Community and Enterprise in Scotland's Town Centres](#)<sup>34</sup>
- [Town Centre Action Plan – the Scottish Government response](#)<sup>35</sup>
- [Planning Advice Note 59: Improving Town Centres](#)<sup>36</sup>
- [Planning Advice Note 52: Planning and Small Towns](#)<sup>37</sup>

<sup>33</sup> A town centre first policy is intended to support town centres, where these exist, or new centres which are supported by the development plan. Where there are no town centres in the vicinity, for example in more remote rural and island areas, the expectation is that local centres will be supported. The town centre first policy is not intended to divert essential services and developments away from such rural areas. See section on Rural Development.

<sup>34</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0042/00426972.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0042/00426972.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/11/6415](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/11/6415)

<sup>36</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/10/pan59-root/pan59](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/10/pan59-root/pan59)

<sup>37</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1997/04/pan52](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1997/04/pan52)

- [Town Centres Masterplanning Toolkit](#)<sup>38</sup>

## Development Plans

**61.** Plans should identify a network of centres and explain how they can complement each other. The network is likely to include city centres, town centres, local centres and commercial centres and may be organised as a hierarchy. Emerging or new centres designated within key new developments or land releases should also be shown within the network of centres. In remoter rural and island areas, it may not be necessary to identify a network.

**62.** Plans should identify as town centres those centres which display:

- a diverse mix of uses, including shopping;
- a high level of accessibility;
- qualities of character and identity which create a sense of place and further the well-being of communities;
- wider economic and social activity during the day and in the evening; and
- integration with residential areas.

**63.** Plans should identify as commercial centres those centres which have a more specific focus on retailing and/or leisure uses, such as shopping centres, commercial leisure developments, mixed retail and leisure developments, retail parks and factory outlet centres. Where necessary to protect the role of town centres, plans should specify the function of commercial centres, for example where retail activity may be restricted to the sale of bulky goods.

**64.** Local authorities, working with community planning partners, businesses and community groups as appropriate, should prepare a town centre health check. Annex A sets out a range of indicators which may be relevant. The purpose of a health check is to assess a town centre's strengths, vitality and viability, weaknesses and resilience. It will be used to inform development plans and decisions on planning applications. Health checks should be regularly updated, to monitor town centre performance, preferably every two years.

**65.** Local authorities, working with partners, should use the findings of the health check to develop a strategy to deliver improvements to the town centre. Annex A contains guidance on key elements in their preparation.

**66.** The spatial elements of town centre strategies should be included in the development plan or supplementary guidance. Plans should address any significant changes in the roles and functions of centres over time, where change is supported by the results of a health check. Plans should assess how centres can accommodate development and identify opportunities.

**67.** There are concerns about the number and clustering of some non-retail uses, such as betting offices and high interest money lending premises, in some town and local centres. Plans should include policies to support an appropriate mix of uses in town centres, local centres and high streets. Where a town centre strategy indicates that further provision of particular activities would undermine the character and amenity of centres or the well-being of communities, plans should include policies to prevent such over-provision and clustering.

<sup>38</sup> <http://creatingplacescotland.org/people-communities/policy/town-centre-masterplanning-toolkit#overlay-context=people-communities/policy>



**68.** Development plans should adopt a sequential town centre first approach when planning for uses which generate significant footfall, including retail and commercial leisure uses, offices, community and cultural facilities and, where appropriate, other public buildings such as libraries, and education and healthcare facilities. This requires that locations are considered in the following order of preference:

- town centres (including city centres and local centres);
- edge of town centre;
- other commercial centres identified in the development plan; and
- out-of-centre locations that are, or can be, made easily accessible by a choice of transport modes.

**69.** Planning authorities, developers, owners and occupiers should be flexible and realistic in applying the sequential approach, to ensure that different uses are developed in the most appropriate locations. It is important that community, education and healthcare facilities are located where they are easily accessible to the communities that they are intended to serve.

## Development Management

**70.** Decisions on development proposals should have regard to the context provided by the network of centres identified in the development plan and the sequential approach outlined above. New development in a town centre should contribute to providing a range of uses and should be of a scale which is appropriate to that centre. The impact of new development on the character and amenity of town centres, local centres and high streets will be a material consideration in decision-making. The aim is to recognise and prioritise the importance of town centres and encourage a mix of developments which support their vibrancy, vitality and viability. This aim should also be taken into account in decisions concerning proposals to expand or change the use of existing development.

**71.** Where development proposals in edge of town centre, commercial centre or out-of-town locations are contrary to the development plan, it is for applicants to demonstrate that more central options have been thoroughly assessed and that the impact on existing town centres is acceptable. Where a new public building or office with a gross floorspace over 2,500m<sup>2</sup> is proposed outwith a town centre, and is contrary to the development plan, an assessment of the impact on the town centre should be carried out. Where a retail and leisure development with a gross floorspace over 2,500m<sup>2</sup> is proposed outwith a town centre, contrary to the development plan, a retail impact analysis should be undertaken. For smaller retail and leisure proposals which may have a significant impact on vitality and viability, planning authorities should advise when retail impact analysis is necessary.

**72.** This analysis should consider the relationship of the proposed development with the network of centres identified in the development plan. Where possible, authorities and developers should agree the data required and present information on areas of dispute in a succinct and comparable form. Planning authorities should consider the potential economic impact of development and take into account any possible displacement effect.

**73.** Out-of-centre locations should only be considered for uses which generate significant footfall<sup>39</sup> where:

- all town centre, edge of town centre and other commercial centre options have been assessed and discounted as unsuitable or unavailable;

<sup>39</sup> As noted at paragraph 69, a flexible approach is required for community, education and healthcare facilities.



- the scale of development proposed is appropriate, and it has been shown that the proposal cannot reasonably be altered or reduced in scale to allow it to be accommodated at a sequentially preferable location;
- the proposal will help to meet qualitative or quantitative deficiencies; and
- there will be no significant adverse effect on the vitality and viability of existing town centres.

## Promoting Rural Development

### NPF Context

**74.** NPF3 sets out a vision for vibrant rural, coastal and island areas, with growing, sustainable communities supported by new opportunities for employment and education. The character of rural and island areas and the challenges they face vary greatly across the country, from pressurised areas of countryside around towns and cities to more remote and sparsely populated areas. Between these extremes are extensive intermediate areas under varying degrees of pressure and with different kinds of environmental assets meriting protection. Scotland's long coastline is an important resource both for development and for its particular environmental quality, especially in the areas of the three island councils.

### Policy Principles

**75.** The planning system should:

- in all rural and island areas promote a pattern of development that is appropriate to the character of the particular rural area and the challenges it faces;
- encourage rural development that supports prosperous and sustainable communities and businesses whilst protecting and enhancing environmental quality; and
- support an integrated approach to coastal planning.

### Key documents

- [Getting the Best from Our Land – A Land Use Strategy for Scotland](#)<sup>40</sup>
- National Marine Plan

### Delivery

**76.** In the pressurised areas easily accessible from Scotland's cities and main towns, where ongoing development pressures are likely to continue, it is important to protect against an unsustainable growth in car-based commuting and the suburbanisation of the countryside, particularly where there are environmental assets such as sensitive landscapes or good quality agricultural land. Plans should make provision for most new urban development to take place within, or in planned extensions to, existing settlements.

**77.** In remote and fragile areas and island areas outwith defined small towns, the emphasis should be on maintaining and growing communities by encouraging development that provides suitable sustainable economic activity, while preserving important environmental assets such as landscape and wildlife habitats that underpin continuing tourism visits and quality of place.

**78.** In the areas of intermediate accessibility and pressure for development, plans should be tailored to local circumstances, seeking to provide a sustainable network of settlements and a

<sup>40</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/03/17091927/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/03/17091927/0)

range of policies that provide for additional housing requirements, economic development, and the varying proposals that may come forward, while taking account of the overarching objectives and other elements of the plan.

**79.** Plans should set out a spatial strategy which:

- reflects the development pressures, environmental assets, and economic needs of the area, reflecting the overarching aim of supporting diversification and growth of the rural economy;
- promotes economic activity and diversification, including, where appropriate, sustainable development linked to tourism and leisure, forestry, farm and croft diversification and aquaculture, nature conservation, and renewable energy developments, while ensuring that the distinctive character of the area, the service function of small towns and natural and cultural heritage are protected and enhanced;
- makes provision for housing in rural areas in accordance with the spatial strategy, taking account of the different development needs of local communities;
- where appropriate, sets out policies and proposals for leisure accommodation, such as holiday units, caravans, and huts;
- addresses the resource implications of the proposed pattern of development, including facilitating access to local community services and support for public transport; and
- considers the services provided by the natural environment, safeguarding land which is highly suitable for particular uses such as food production or flood management.

**80.** Where it is necessary to use good quality land for development, the layout and design should minimise the amount of such land that is required. Development on [prime agricultural land](#), or land of lesser quality that is locally important should not be permitted except where it is essential:

- as a component of the settlement strategy or necessary to meet an established need, for example for essential infrastructure, where no other suitable site is available; or
- for small-scale development directly linked to a rural business; or
- for the generation of energy from a renewable source or the extraction of minerals where this accords with other policy objectives and there is secure provision for restoration to return the land to its former status.

**81.** In accessible or pressured rural areas, where there is a danger of unsustainable growth in long-distance car-based commuting or suburbanisation of the countryside, a more restrictive approach to new housing development is appropriate, and plans and decision-making should generally:

- guide most new development to locations within or adjacent to settlements; and
- set out the circumstances in which new housing outwith settlements may be appropriate, avoiding use of occupancy restrictions.

**82.** In some most pressured areas, the designation of green belts may be appropriate.

**83.** In remote rural areas, where new development can often help to sustain fragile communities, plans and decision-making should generally:

- encourage sustainable development that will provide employment;
- support and sustain fragile and dispersed communities through provision for appropriate development, especially housing and community-owned energy;

- include provision for small-scale housing<sup>41</sup> and other development which supports sustainable economic growth in a range of locations, taking account of environmental protection policies and addressing issues of location, access, siting, design and environmental impact;
- where appropriate, allow the construction of single houses outwith settlements provided they are well sited and designed to fit with local landscape character, taking account of landscape protection and other plan policies;
- not impose occupancy restrictions on housing.

## National Parks

**84.** National Parks are designated under the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 because they are areas of national importance for their natural and cultural heritage. The four aims of national parks are to:

- conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the area;
- promote sustainable use of the natural resources of the area;
- promote understanding and enjoyment (including enjoyment in the form of recreation) of the special qualities of the area by the public; and
- promote sustainable economic and social development of the area's communities.

**85.** These aims are to be pursued collectively. However if there is a conflict between the first aim and any of the others then greater weight must be given to the first aim. Planning decisions should reflect this weighting. Paragraph 213 also applies to development outwith a National Park that affects the Park.

**86.** Development plans for National Parks are expected to be consistent with the National Park Plan, which sets out the management strategy for the Park. The authority preparing a development plan for a National Park, or which affects a National Park, is required to pay special attention to the desirability of consistency with the National Park Plan, having regard to the contents.

## Coastal Planning

**87.** The planning system should support an integrated approach to coastal planning to ensure that development plans and regional marine plans are complementary. Terrestrial planning by planning authorities overlaps with marine planning in the intertidal zone. On the terrestrial side, mainland planning authorities should work closely with neighbouring authorities, taking account of the needs of port authorities and aquaculture, where appropriate. On the marine side, planning authorities will need to ensure integration with policies and activities arising from the National Marine Plan, Marine Planning Partnerships, Regional Marine Plans, and Integrated Coastal Zone Management, as well as aquaculture.

## Development Plans

**88.** Plans should recognise that rising sea levels and more extreme weather events resulting from climate change will potentially have a significant impact on coastal and island areas, and that a precautionary approach to flood risk should be taken. They should confirm that new development requiring new defences against coastal erosion or coastal flooding will not be supported except where there is a clear justification for a departure from the general policy to

<sup>41</sup> including clusters and groups; extensions to existing clusters and groups; replacement housing; plots for self build; holiday homes; new build or conversion linked to rural business.

avoid development in areas at risk. Where appropriate, development plans should identify areas at risk and areas where a managed realignment of the coast would be beneficial.

**89.** Plans should identify areas of largely developed coast that are a major focus of economic or recreational activity that are likely to be suitable for further development; areas subject to significant constraints; and largely unspoiled areas of the coast that are generally unsuitable for development. It should be explained that this broad division does not exclude important local variations, for example where there are areas of environmental importance within developed estuaries, or necessary developments within the largely unspoiled coast where there is a specific locational need, for example for defence purposes, tourism developments of special significance, or essential onshore developments connected with offshore energy projects or (where appropriate) aquaculture.

**90.** Plans should promote the developed coast as the focus of developments requiring a coastal location or which contribute to the economic regeneration or well-being of communities whose livelihood is dependent on marine or coastal activities. They should provide for the development requirements of uses requiring a coastal location, including ports and harbours, tourism and recreation, fish farming, land-based development associated with offshore energy projects and specific defence establishments.

**91.** Plans should safeguard unspoiled sections of coast which possess special environmental or cultural qualities, such as wild land. The economic value of these areas should be considered and maximised, provided that environmental impact issues can be satisfactorily addressed.

## Supporting Business and Employment

### NPF Context

**92.** NPF3 supports the many and varied opportunities for planning to support business and employment. These range from a focus on the role of cities as key drivers of our economy, to the continuing need for diversification of our rural economy to strengthen communities and retain young people in remote areas. Planning should address the development requirements of businesses and enable key opportunities for investment to be realised. It can support sustainable economic growth by providing a positive policy context for development that delivers economic benefits.

### Policy Principles

**93.** The planning system should:

- promote business and industrial development that increases economic activity while safeguarding and enhancing the natural and built environments as national assets;
- allocate sites that meet the diverse needs of the different sectors and sizes of business which are important to the plan area in a way which is flexible enough to accommodate changing circumstances and allow the realisation of new opportunities; and
- give due weight to net economic benefit of proposed development.

### Key Documents

- [Government Economic Strategy](#)<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Economy/EconomicStrategy](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Economy/EconomicStrategy)

- [Tourism Development Framework for Scotland](#)<sup>43</sup>
- [A Guide to Development Viability](#)<sup>44</sup>

## Delivery

### Development Planning

**94.** Plans should align with relevant local economic strategies. These will help planning authorities to meet the needs and opportunities of indigenous firms and inward investors, recognising the potential of key sectors for Scotland with particular opportunities for growth, including:

- energy;
- life sciences, universities and the creative industries;
- tourism and the food and drink sector;
- financial and business services.

**95.** Plans should encourage opportunities for home-working, live-work units, micro-businesses and community hubs.

**96.** Development plans should support opportunities for integrating efficient energy and waste innovations within business environments. Industry stakeholders should engage with planning authorities to help facilitate co-location, as set out in paragraph 179.

**97.** Strategic development plan policies should reflect a robust evidence base in relation to the existing principal economic characteristics of their areas, and any anticipated change in these.

**98.** Strategic development plans should identify an appropriate range of locations for significant business clusters. This could include sites identified in the [National Renewables Infrastructure Plan](#)<sup>45</sup>, [Enterprise Areas](#)<sup>46</sup>, business parks, science parks, large and medium-sized industrial sites and high amenity sites.

**99.** Strategic development plans and local development plans outwith SDP areas should identify any nationally important clusters of industries [handling hazardous substances](#) within their areas and safeguard them from development which, either on its own or in combination with other development, would compromise their continued operation or growth potential. This is in the context of the wider statutory requirements in the Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2009<sup>47</sup> to have regard to the need to maintain appropriate distances between sites with hazardous substances and areas where the public are likely to be present and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest.

**100.** Development plans should be informed by the Tourism Development Framework for Scotland in order to maximise the sustainable growth of regional and local visitor economies. Strategic development plans should identify and safeguard any nationally or regionally important locations for tourism or recreation development within their areas.

43 [www.visitscotland.org/pdf/Tourism%20Development%20Framework%20-%20FINAL.pdf](http://www.visitscotland.org/pdf/Tourism%20Development%20Framework%20-%20FINAL.pdf)

44 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/212607/0109620.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/212607/0109620.pdf)

45 [www.scottish-enterprise.com/~media/SE/Resources/Documents/Sectors/Energy/energy-renewables-reports/National-renewables-infrastructure-plan.ashx](http://www.scottish-enterprise.com/~media/SE/Resources/Documents/Sectors/Energy/energy-renewables-reports/National-renewables-infrastructure-plan.ashx)

46 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Economy/EconomicStrategy/Enterprise-Areas](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Economy/EconomicStrategy/Enterprise-Areas)

47 These statutory requirements are due to be amended in 2015 as part of the implementation of Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

**101.** Local development plans should allocate a range of sites for business, taking account of current market demand; location, size, quality and infrastructure requirements; whether sites are serviced or serviceable within five years; the potential for a mix of uses; their accessibility to transport networks by walking, cycling and public transport and their integration with and access to existing transport networks. The allocation of such sites should be informed by relevant economic strategies and business land audits in respect of land use classes 4, 5 and 6.

**102.** Business land audits should be undertaken regularly by local authorities to inform reviews of development plans, and updated more frequently if relevant. Business land audits should monitor the location, size, planning status, existing use, neighbouring land uses and any significant land use issues (e.g. underused, vacant, derelict) of sites within the existing business land supply.

**103.** New sites should be identified where existing sites no longer meet current needs and market expectations. Where existing business sites are underused, for example where there has been an increase in vacancy rates, reallocation to enable a wider range of viable business or alternative uses should be considered, taking careful account of the potential impacts on existing businesses on the site.

**104.** Local development plans should locate development which generates significant freight movements, such as manufacturing, processing, distribution and warehousing, on sites accessible to suitable railheads or harbours or the strategic road network. Through appraisal, care should be taken in locating such development to minimise any impact on congested, inner urban and residential areas.

**105.** Planning authorities should consider the potential to promote opportunities for tourism and recreation facilities in their development plans. This may include new developments or the enhancement of existing facilities.

## Development Management

**106.** Efficient handling of planning applications should be a key priority, particularly where jobs and investment are involved. To assist with this, pre-application discussions are strongly encouraged to determine the information that should be submitted to support applications. Such information should be proportionate and relevant to the development and sufficient for the planning authority requirements on matters such as the number of jobs to be created, hours of working, transport requirements, environmental effects, noise levels and the layout and design of buildings. Decisions should be guided by the principles set out in paragraphs 28 to 35.

**107.** Proposals for development in the vicinity of [major-accident hazard sites](#) should take into account the potential impacts on the proposal and the major-accident hazard site of being located in proximity to one another. Decisions should be informed by the Health and Safety Executive's advice, based on the [PADHI](#) tool. Similar considerations apply in respect of development proposals near licensed explosive sites (including military explosive storage sites).

**108.** Proposals for business, industrial and service uses should take into account surrounding sensitive uses, areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest and local amenity, and make a positive contribution towards placemaking.



## Enabling Delivery of New Homes

### NPF Context

**109.** NPF3 aims to facilitate new housing development, particularly in areas within our cities network where there is continuing pressure for growth, and through innovative approaches to rural housing provision. House building makes an important contribution to the economy. Planning can help to address the challenges facing the housing sector by providing a positive and flexible approach to development. In particular, provision for new homes should be made in areas where economic investment is planned or there is a need for regeneration or to support population retention in rural and island areas.

### Policy Principles

**110.** The planning system should:

- identify a generous supply of land for each housing market area within the plan area to support the achievement of the housing land requirement across all tenures, maintaining at least a 5-year supply of effective housing land at all times;
- enable provision of a range of attractive, well-designed, energy efficient, good quality housing, contributing to the creation of successful and sustainable places; and
- have a sharp focus on the delivery of allocated sites embedded in action programmes, informed by strong engagement with stakeholders.

### Key Documents

- [The Housing \(Scotland\) Act 2001](#)<sup>48</sup> requires local authorities to prepare a local housing strategy supported by an assessment of housing need and demand
- [Planning Advice Note 2/2010: Affordable Housing and Housing Land Audits](#)<sup>49</sup>

### Delivery

**111.** Local authorities should identify functional housing market areas, i.e. geographical areas where the demand for housing is relatively self-contained. These areas may significantly overlap and will rarely coincide with local authority boundaries. They can be dynamic and complex, and can contain different tiers of sub-market area, overlain by mobile demand, particularly in city regions.

**112.** Planning for housing should be undertaken through joint working by housing market partnerships, involving both housing and planning officials within local authorities, and cooperation between authorities where strategic planning responsibilities and/or housing market areas are shared, including national park authorities. Registered social landlords, developers, other specialist interests, and local communities should also be encouraged to engage with housing market partnerships. In rural or island areas where there is no functional housing market area, the development plan should set out the most appropriate approach for the area.

48 [www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2001/10/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2001/10/contents)

49 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/31111624/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/31111624/0)

## Development Planning

**113.** Plans should be informed by a robust housing need and demand assessment (HNDA), prepared in line with the Scottish Government’s HNDA Guidance<sup>50</sup>. This assessment provides part of the evidence base to inform both local housing strategies and development plans (including the main issues report). It should produce results both at the level of the functional housing market area and at local authority level, and cover all tenures. Where the Scottish Government is satisfied that the HNDA is robust and credible, the approach used will not normally be considered further at a development plan examination.

**114.** The HNDA, development plan, and local housing strategy processes should be closely aligned, with joint working between housing and planning teams. Local authorities may wish to wait until the strategic development plan is approved in city regions, and the local development plan adopted elsewhere, before finalising the local housing strategy, to ensure that any modifications to the plans can be reflected in local housing strategies, and in local development plans in the city regions.

**115.** Plans should address the supply of land for all housing. They should set out the **housing supply target** (separated into affordable and market sector) for each functional housing market area, based on evidence from the HNDA. The housing supply target is a policy view of the number of homes the authority has agreed will be delivered in each housing market area over the periods of the development plan and local housing strategy, taking into account wider economic, social and environmental factors, issues of capacity, resource and deliverability, and other important requirements such as the aims of National Parks. The target should be reasonable, should properly reflect the HNDA estimate of housing demand in the market sector, and should be supported by compelling evidence. The authority’s housing supply target should also be reflected in the local housing strategy.

**116.** Within the overall housing supply target<sup>51</sup>, plans should indicate the number of new homes to be built over the plan period. This figure should be increased by a margin of 10 to 20% to establish the housing land requirement, in order to ensure that a generous supply of land for housing is provided. The exact extent of the margin will depend on local circumstances, but a robust explanation for it should be provided in the plan.

**117.** The housing land requirement can be met from a number of sources, most notably sites from the established supply which are effective or expected to become effective in the plan period, sites with planning permission, proposed new land allocations, and in some cases a proportion of windfall development. Any assessment of the expected contribution to the housing land requirement from **windfall sites** must be realistic and based on clear evidence of past completions and sound assumptions about likely future trends. In urban areas this should be informed by an urban capacity study.

**118.** Strategic development plans should set out the **housing supply target** and the housing land requirement for the plan area, each local authority area, and each functional housing market area. They should also state the amount and broad locations of land which should be allocated in local development plans to meet the housing land requirement up to year 12 from the expected year of plan approval, making sure that the requirement for each housing market area is met in full. Beyond year 12 and up to year 20, the strategic development plan should provide an indication of the possible scale and location of housing land, including by local development plan area.

<sup>50</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/supply-demand/chma/hnda](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/supply-demand/chma/hnda)

<sup>51</sup> Note: the housing supply target may in some cases include a contribution from other forms of delivery, for example a programme to bring empty properties back into use.



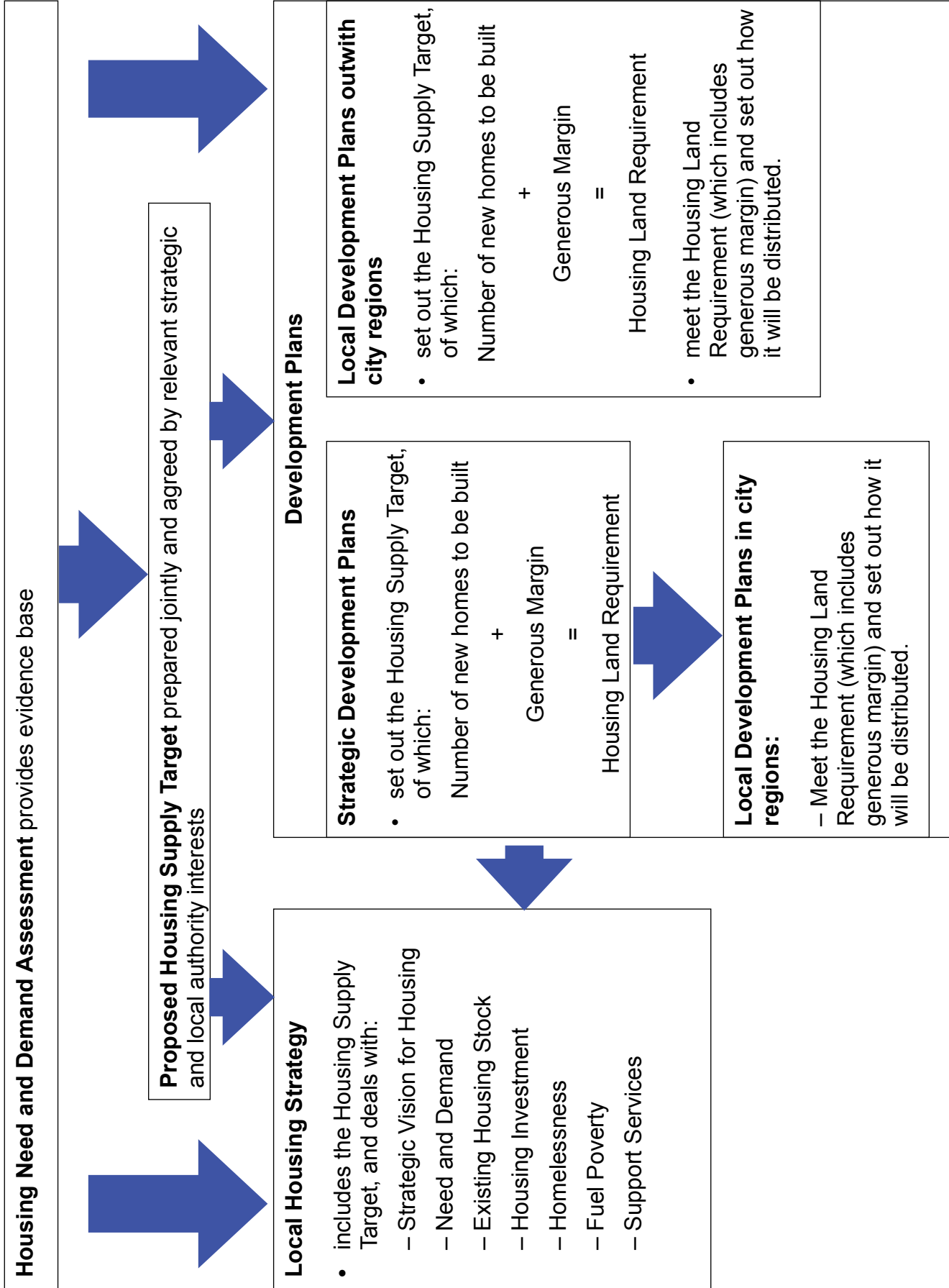
**119.** Local development plans in city regions should allocate a range of sites which are effective or expected to become effective in the plan period to meet the housing land requirement of the strategic development plan up to year 10 from the expected year of adoption. They should provide for a minimum of 5 years effective land supply at all times. In allocating sites, planning authorities should be confident that land can be brought forward for development within the plan period and that the range of sites allocated will enable the housing supply target to be met.

**120.** Outwith city regions, local development plans should set out the housing supply target (separated into affordable and market sector) and the housing land requirement for each housing market area in the plan area up to year 10 from the expected year of adoption. They should allocate a range of sites which are effective or expected to become effective in the plan period to meet the housing land requirement in full. They should provide a minimum of 5 years effective land supply at all times. Beyond year 10 and up to year 20, the local development plan should provide an indication of the possible scale and location of the housing land requirement.

**121.** In the National Parks, local development plans should draw on the evidence provided by the HNDAs of the constituent housing authorities. National Park authorities should aim to meet the housing land requirement in full in their area. However, they are not required to do so, and they should liaise closely with neighbouring planning authorities to ensure that any remaining part of the housing land requirement for the National Parks is met in immediately adjoining housing market areas, and that a 5-year supply of effective land is maintained.

**122.** Local development plans should allocate appropriate sites to support the creation of sustainable mixed communities and successful places and help to ensure the continued delivery of new housing.

**Diagram 1: Housing Land, Development Planning and the Local Housing Strategy**



## Maintaining a 5-year Effective Land Supply

**123.** Planning authorities should actively manage the housing land supply. They should work with housing and infrastructure providers to prepare an annual housing land audit as a tool to critically review and monitor the availability of effective housing land, the progress of sites through the planning process, and housing completions, to ensure a generous supply of land for house building is maintained and there is always enough effective land for at least five years. A site is only considered effective where it can be demonstrated that within five years it will be free of constraints<sup>52</sup> and can be developed for housing. In remoter rural areas and island communities, where the housing land requirement and market activity are of a more limited scale, the housing land audit process may be adapted to suit local circumstances.

**124.** The development plan action programme, prepared in tandem with the plan, should set out the key actions necessary to bring each site forward for housing development and identify the lead partner. It is a key tool, and should be used alongside the housing land audit to help planning authorities manage the land supply.

**125.** Planning authorities, developers, service providers and other partners in housing provision should work together to ensure a continuing supply of effective land and to deliver housing, taking a flexible and realistic approach. Where a shortfall in the 5-year effective housing land supply emerges, development plan policies for the supply of housing land will not be considered up-to-date, and paragraphs 32-35 will be relevant.

## Affordable Housing

**126.** Affordable housing is defined broadly as housing of a reasonable quality that is affordable to people on modest incomes. Affordable housing may be provided in the form of social rented accommodation, mid-market rented accommodation, shared ownership housing, shared equity housing, housing sold at a discount (including plots for self-build), and low cost housing without subsidy.

**127.** Where the housing supply target requires provision for affordable housing, strategic development plans should state how much of the total housing land requirement this represents.

**128.** Local development plans should clearly set out the scale and distribution of the affordable housing requirement for their area. Where the HNDA and local housing strategy process identify a shortage of affordable housing, the plan should set out the role that planning will take in addressing this. Planning authorities should consider whether it is appropriate to allocate some small sites specifically for affordable housing. Advice on the range of possible options for provision of affordable housing is set out in PAN 2/2010.

**129.** Plans should identify any expected developer contributions towards delivery of affordable housing. Where a contribution is required, this should generally be for a specified proportion of the serviced land within a development site to be made available for affordable housing. Planning authorities should consider the level of affordable housing contribution which is likely to be deliverable in the current economic climate, as part of a viable housing development. The level of affordable housing required as a contribution within a market site should generally be no more than 25% of the total number of houses. Consideration should also be given to the nature of the affordable housing required and the extent to which this can be met by proposals capable of development with little or no public subsidy. Where permission is sought for specialist housing, as described in paragraphs 132-134, a contribution to affordable housing may not always be required.

<sup>52</sup> Planning Advice Note 2/2010: Affordable Housing and Housing Land Audits sets out more fully the measure of effective sites [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/31111624/5](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/31111624/5)

**130.** Plans should consider how affordable housing requirements will be met over the period of the plan. Planning and housing officials should work together closely to ensure that the phasing of land allocations and the operation of affordable housing policies combine to deliver housing across the range of tenures. In rural areas, where significant unmet local need for affordable housing has been shown, it may be appropriate to introduce a 'rural exceptions' policy which allows planning permission to be granted for affordable housing on small sites that would not normally be used for housing, for example because they lie outwith the adjacent built-up area and are subject to policies of restraint.

**131.** Any detailed policies on how the affordable housing requirement is expected to be delivered, including any differences in approach for urban and rural areas, should be set out in supplementary guidance. Where it is considered that housing built to meet an identified need for affordable housing should remain available to meet such needs in perpetuity, supplementary guidance should set out the measures to achieve this. Any specific requirements on design may also be addressed in supplementary guidance.

### **Specialist Housing Provision and Other Specific Needs**

**132.** As part of the HNDA, local authorities are required to consider the need for specialist provision that covers accessible and adapted housing, wheelchair housing and supported accommodation, including care homes and sheltered housing. This supports independent living for elderly people and those with a disability. Where a need is identified, planning authorities should prepare policies to support the delivery of appropriate housing and consider allocating specific sites.

**133.** HNDAs will also evidence need for sites for Gypsy/Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Development plans and local housing strategies should address any need identified, taking into account their mobile lifestyles. In city regions, the strategic development plan should have a role in addressing cross-boundary considerations. If there is a need, local development plans should identify suitable sites for these communities. They should also consider whether policies are required for small privately-owned sites for Gypsy/Travellers, and for handling applications for permanent sites for Travelling Showpeople (where account should be taken of the need for storage and maintenance of equipment as well as accommodation). These communities should be appropriately involved in identifying sites for their use.

**134.** Local development plans should address any need for houses in multiple occupation (HMO). More information is provided in Circular 2/2012 Houses in Multiple Occupation<sup>53</sup>. Planning authorities should also consider the housing requirements of service personnel and sites for people seeking self-build plots. Where authorities believe it appropriate to allocate suitable sites for self-build plots, the sites may contribute to meeting the housing land requirement.

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<sup>53</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/06/4191](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/06/4191)

## Valuing the Historic Environment

### NPF and wider policy context

**135.** NPF3 recognises the contribution made by our cultural heritage to our economy, cultural identity and quality of life. Planning has an important role to play in maintaining and enhancing the distinctive and high-quality, irreplaceable historic places which enrich our lives, contribute to our sense of identity and are an important resource for our tourism and leisure industry.

**136.** The [historic environment](#) is a key cultural and economic asset and a source of inspiration that should be seen as integral to creating successful places. Culture-led regeneration can have a profound impact on the well-being of a community in terms of the physical look and feel of a place and can also attract visitors, which in turn can bolster the local economy and sense of pride or ownership.

### Policy Principles

**137.** The planning system should:

- promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related [settings](#) and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and
- enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced.

### Key Documents

- [Scottish Historic Environment Policy](#)<sup>54</sup>
- [Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland](#)<sup>55</sup>
- [Managing Change in the Historic Environment – Historic Scotland’s guidance note series](#)<sup>56</sup>
- [Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology](#)<sup>57</sup>
- [Planning Advice Note 71: Conservation Area Management](#)<sup>58</sup>
- [Scottish Historic Environment Databases](#)<sup>59</sup>

<sup>54</sup> [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/policy/shep.htm](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/policy/shep.htm)

<sup>55</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/03/8522](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/03/8522)

<sup>56</sup> [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/managingchange](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/managingchange)

<sup>57</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/04132003/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/04132003/0)

<sup>58</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/12/20450/49052](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/12/20450/49052)

<sup>59</sup> <http://smrforum-scotland.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/SHED-Strategy-Final-April-2014.pdf>

## Delivery

### Development Planning

**138.** Strategic development plans should protect and promote their significant historic environment assets. They should take account of the capacity of settlements and surrounding areas to accommodate development without damage to their historic significance.

**139.** Local development plans and supplementary guidance should provide a framework for protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing all elements of the historic environment. Local planning authorities should designate and review existing and potential conservation areas and identify existing and proposed [Article 4 Directions](#). This should be supported by Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.

### Development Management

**140.** The siting and design of development should take account of all aspects of the historic environment. In support of this, planning authorities should have access to a Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and/or a Historic Environment Record (HER) that contains necessary information about known historic environment features and finds in their area.

### Listed Buildings

**141.** Change to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting.

**142.** Enabling development may be acceptable where it can be clearly shown to be the only means of preventing the loss of the asset and securing its long-term future. Any development should be the minimum necessary to achieve these aims. The resultant development should be designed and sited carefully to preserve or enhance the character and setting of the historic asset.

### Conservation Areas

**143.** Proposals for development within conservation areas and proposals outwith which will impact on its appearance, character or setting, should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. Proposals that do not harm the character or appearance of the conservation area should be treated as preserving its character or appearance. Where the demolition of an unlisted building is proposed through Conservation Area Consent, consideration should be given to the contribution the building makes to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Where a building makes a positive contribution the presumption should be to retain it.

**144.** Proposed works to trees in conservation areas require prior notice to the planning authority and statutory Tree Preservation Orders<sup>60</sup> can increase the protection given to such trees. Conservation Area Appraisals should inform development management decisions.

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<sup>60</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/01/28152314/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/01/28152314/0)

## Scheduled Monuments

**145.** Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a [scheduled monument](#) or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances. Where a proposal would have a direct impact on a scheduled monument, the written consent of Scottish Ministers via a separate process is required in addition to any other consents required for the development.

## Historic Marine Protected Areas

**146.** Where planning control extends offshore, planning authorities should ensure that development will not significantly hinder the preservation objectives of [Historic Marine Protected Areas](#).

## World Heritage Sites

**147.** World Heritage Sites are of international importance. Where a development proposal has the potential to affect a World Heritage Site, or its setting, the planning authority must protect and preserve its [Outstanding Universal Value](#).

## Gardens and Designed Landscapes

**148.** Planning authorities should protect and, where appropriate, seek to enhance gardens and designed landscapes included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes and designed landscapes of regional and local importance.

## Battlefields

**149.** Planning authorities should seek to protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the key landscape characteristics and special qualities of sites in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields.

## Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

**150.** Planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If archaeological discoveries are made, they should be reported to the planning authority to enable discussion on appropriate measures, such as inspection and recording.

**151.** There is also a range of non-designated historic assets and areas of historical interest, including historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads which do not have statutory protection. These resources are, however, an important part of Scotland's heritage and planning authorities should protect and preserve significant resources as far as possible, in situ wherever feasible.



# A Low Carbon Place

## Delivering Heat and Electricity

### NPF Context

**152.** NPF3 is clear that planning must facilitate the transition to a low carbon economy, and help to deliver the aims of the [Scottish Government's Report on Proposals and Policies](#)<sup>61</sup>. Our spatial strategy facilitates the development of generation technologies that will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector. Scotland has significant renewable energy resources, both onshore and offshore. Spatial priorities range from extending heat networks in our cities and towns to realising the potential for renewable energy generation in our coastal and island areas.

**153.** Terrestrial and marine planning facilitate development of renewable energy technologies, link generation with consumers and guide new infrastructure to appropriate locations. Efficient supply of low carbon and low cost heat and generation of heat and electricity from renewable energy sources are vital to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and can create significant opportunities for communities. Renewable energy also presents a significant opportunity for associated development, investment and growth of the supply chain, particularly for ports and harbours identified in the [National Renewables Infrastructure Plan](#)<sup>62</sup>. Communities can also gain new opportunities from increased local ownership and associated benefits.

### Policy Principles

**154.** The planning system should:

- support the transformational change to a low carbon economy, consistent with national objectives and targets<sup>63</sup>, including deriving:
  - 30% of overall energy demand from renewable sources by 2020;
  - 11% of heat demand from renewable sources by 2020; and
  - the equivalent of 100% of electricity demand from renewable sources by 2020;
- support the development of a diverse range of electricity generation from renewable energy technologies – including the expansion of renewable energy generation capacity – and the development of heat networks;
- guide development to appropriate locations and advise on the issues that will be taken into account when specific proposals are being assessed;
- help to reduce emissions and energy use in new buildings and from new infrastructure by enabling development at appropriate locations that contributes to:
  - Energy efficiency;
  - Heat recovery;
  - Efficient energy supply and storage;

61 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/lowcarbon/meetingthetargets](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/lowcarbon/meetingthetargets)

62 [www.scottish-enterprise.com/~/\\_media/SE/Resources/Documents/Sectors/Energy/energy-renewables-reports/National-renewables-infrastructure-plan.ashx](http://www.scottish-enterprise.com/~/_media/SE/Resources/Documents/Sectors/Energy/energy-renewables-reports/National-renewables-infrastructure-plan.ashx)

63 Further targets may be set in due course, for example district heating targets have been proposed.



- Electricity and heat from renewable sources; and
- Electricity and heat from non-renewable sources where greenhouse gas emissions can be significantly reduced.

## Key Documents

- [Electricity Generation Policy Statement](#)<sup>64</sup>
- [2020 Routemap for Renewable Energy in Scotland](#)<sup>65</sup>
- [Towards Decarbonising Heat: Maximising the opportunities for Scotland, Draft Heat Generation Policy Statement](#)<sup>66</sup>
- [Low Carbon Scotland: Meeting Our Emissions Reductions Targets 2013 - 2027](#)<sup>67</sup>

## Delivery

### Development Planning

**155.** Development plans should seek to ensure an area's full potential for electricity and heat from renewable sources is achieved, in line with national climate change targets, giving due regard to relevant environmental, community and **cumulative impact** considerations.

**156.** Strategic development plans should support national priorities for the construction or improvement of strategic energy infrastructure, including generation, storage, transmission and distribution networks. They should address cross-boundary issues, promoting an approach to electricity and heat that supports the transition to a low carbon economy.

**157.** Local development plans should support new build developments, infrastructure or retrofit projects which deliver energy efficiency and the recovery of energy that would otherwise be wasted both in the specific development and surrounding area. They should set out the factors to be taken into account in considering proposals for energy developments. These will depend on the scale of the proposal and its relationship to the surrounding area and are likely to include the considerations set out at paragraph 169.

### Heat

**158.** Local development plans should use heat mapping to identify the potential for co-locating developments with a high heat demand with sources of heat supply. Heat supply sources include harvestable woodlands, sawmills producing biomass, biogas production sites and developments producing unused excess heat, as well as geothermal systems, heat recoverable from mine waters, aquifers, other bodies of water and heat storage systems. Heat demand sites for particular consideration include high density developments, communities off the gas grid, fuel poor areas and **anchor developments** such as hospitals, schools, leisure centres and heat intensive industry.

**159.** Local development plans should support the development of heat networks in as many locations as possible, even where they are initially reliant on carbon-based fuels if there is potential to convert them to run on renewable or low carbon sources of heat in the future. Local development plans should identify where heat networks, heat storage and **energy centres** exist or would be appropriate and include policies to support their implementation. Policies should support

64 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Business-Industry/Energy/EGPSMain](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Business-Industry/Energy/EGPSMain)

65 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/04110353/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/04110353/0)

66 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/03/2778](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/03/2778)

67 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/lowcarbon/meetingthetargets](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/lowcarbon/meetingthetargets)

safeguarding of piperuns within developments for later connection and pipework to the curtilage of development. Policies should also give consideration to the provision of energy centres within new development. Where a district network exists, or is planned, or in areas identified as appropriate for district heating, policies may include a requirement for new development to include infrastructure for connection, providing the option to use heat from the network.

**160.** Where heat networks are not viable, microgeneration and heat recovery technologies associated with individual properties should be encouraged.

## Onshore Wind

**161.** Planning authorities should set out in the development plan a spatial framework identifying those areas that are likely to be most appropriate for onshore wind farms as a guide for developers and communities, following the approach set out below in Table 1. Development plans should indicate the minimum scale<sup>68</sup> of onshore wind development that their spatial framework is intended to apply to. Development plans should also set out the criteria that will be considered in deciding all applications for wind farms of different scales – including extensions and re-powering – taking account of the considerations set out at paragraph 169.

**162.** Both strategic and local development planning authorities, working together where required, should identify where there is strategic capacity for wind farms, and areas with the greatest potential for wind development, considering cross-boundary constraints and opportunities. Strategic development planning authorities are expected to take the lead in dealing with cross-boundary constraints and opportunities and will coordinate activity with constituent planning authorities.

**163.** The approach to spatial framework preparation set out in the SPP should be followed in order to deliver consistency nationally and additional constraints should not be applied at this stage. The spatial framework is complemented by a more detailed and exacting development management process where the merits of an individual proposal will be carefully considered against the full range of environmental, community, and [cumulative impacts](#) (see paragraph 169).

**164.** Individual properties and those settlements not identified within the development plan will be protected by the safeguards set out in the local development plan policy criteria for determining wind farms and the development management considerations accounted for when determining individual applications.

**165.** Grid capacity should not be used as a reason to constrain the areas identified for wind farm development or decisions on individual applications for wind farms. It is for wind farm developers to discuss connections to the grid with the relevant transmission network operator. Consideration should be given to underground grid connections where possible.

**166.** Proposals for onshore wind turbine developments should continue to be determined while spatial frameworks and local policies are being prepared and updated. Moratoria on onshore wind development are not appropriate.

<sup>68</sup> For example, Loch Lomond and The Trossachs and Cairngorms National Parks refer to developments of more than one turbine and over 30 metres in height as large-scale commercial wind turbines.

## Table 1: Spatial Frameworks

<p><b>Group 1: Areas where wind farms will not be acceptable:</b></p> <p>National Parks and National Scenic Areas.</p>		
<p><b>Group 2: Areas of significant protection:</b></p> <p>Recognising the need for significant protection, in these areas wind farms may be appropriate in some circumstances. Further consideration will be required to demonstrate that any significant effects on the qualities of these areas can be substantially overcome by siting, design or other mitigation.</p>		
<p><b>National and international designations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Heritage Sites;</li> <li>• Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites;</li> <li>• Sites of Special Scientific Interest;</li> <li>• National Nature Reserves;</li> <li>• Sites identified in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes;</li> <li>• Sites identified in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Other nationally important mapped environmental interests:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• areas of wild land as shown on the 2014 SNH map of wild land areas;</li> <li>• carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Community separation for consideration of visual impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an area not exceeding 2km around cities, towns and villages identified on the local development plan with an identified settlement envelope or edge. The extent of the area will be determined by the planning authority based on landform and other features which restrict views out from the settlement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Group 3: Areas with potential for wind farm development:</b></p> <p>Beyond groups 1 and 2, wind farms are likely to be acceptable, subject to detailed consideration against identified policy criteria.</p>		

## Other Renewable Electricity Generating Technologies and Storage

**167.** Development plans should identify areas capable of accommodating renewable electricity projects in addition to wind generation, including hydro-electricity generation related to river or tidal flows or energy storage projects of a range of scales.

**168.** Development plans should identify areas which are weakly connected or unconnected to the national electricity network and facilitate development of decentralised and mobile energy storage installations. Energy storage schemes help to support development of renewable energy and maintain stability of the electricity network in areas where reinforcement is needed to manage congestion. Strategic development planning authorities are expected to take the lead in dealing with cross-boundary constraints and opportunities and will coordinate activity between constituent planning authorities.

## Development Management

**169.** Proposals for energy infrastructure developments should always take account of spatial frameworks for wind farms and heat maps where these are relevant. Considerations will vary relative to the scale of the proposal and area characteristics but are likely to include:

- net economic impact, including local and community socio-economic benefits such as employment, associated business and supply chain opportunities;
- the scale of contribution to renewable energy generation targets;
- effect on greenhouse gas emissions;
- **cumulative impacts** – planning authorities should be clear about likely cumulative impacts arising from all of the considerations below, recognising that in some areas the cumulative impact of existing and consented energy development may limit the capacity for further development;
- impacts on communities and individual dwellings, including visual impact, residential amenity, noise and shadow flicker;
- landscape and visual impacts, including effects on wild land;
- effects on the natural heritage, including birds;
- impacts on carbon rich soils, using the carbon calculator;
- public access, including impact on long distance walking and cycling routes and scenic routes identified in the NPF;
- impacts on the historic environment, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings and their settings;
- impacts on tourism and recreation;
- impacts on aviation and defence interests and seismological recording;
- impacts on telecommunications and broadcasting installations, particularly ensuring that transmission links are not compromised;
- impacts on road traffic;
- impacts on adjacent trunk roads;
- effects on hydrology, the water environment and flood risk;
- the need for conditions relating to the decommissioning of developments, including ancillary infrastructure, and site restoration;

- opportunities for energy storage; and
- the need for a robust planning obligation to ensure that operators achieve site restoration.

**170.** Areas identified for wind farms should be suitable for use in perpetuity. Consents may be time-limited but wind farms should nevertheless be sited and designed to ensure impacts are minimised and to protect an acceptable level of amenity for adjacent communities.

**171.** Proposals for energy generation from non-renewable sources may be acceptable where carbon capture and storage or other emissions reduction infrastructure is either already in place or committed within the development's lifetime and proposals must ensure protection of good environmental standards.

**172.** Where new energy generation or storage proposals are being considered, the potential to connect those projects to off-grid areas should be considered.

### Community Benefit

**173.** Where a proposal is acceptable in land use terms, and consent is being granted, local authorities may wish to engage in negotiations to secure community benefit in line with the [Scottish Government Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy Developments](#)<sup>69</sup>.

### Existing Wind Farm Sites

**174.** Proposals to repower existing wind farms which are already in suitable sites where environmental and other impacts have been shown to be capable of mitigation can help to maintain or enhance installed capacity, underpinning renewable energy generation targets. The current use of the site as a wind farm will be a material consideration in any such proposals.

## Planning for Zero Waste

### NPF and Wider Context

**175.** NPF3 recognises that waste is a resource and an opportunity, rather than a burden. Scotland has a Zero Waste Policy, which means wasting as little as possible and recognising that every item and material we use, either natural or manufactured, is a resource which has value for our economy. Planning plays a vital role in supporting the provision of facilities and infrastructure for future business development, investment and employment.

### Policy Principles

**176.** The planning system should:

- promote developments that minimise the unnecessary use of primary materials and promote efficient use of secondary materials;
- support the emergence of a diverse range of new technologies and investment opportunities to secure economic value from secondary resources, including reuse, refurbishment, remanufacturing and reprocessing;
- support achievement of Scotland's zero waste targets: recycling 70% of household waste and sending no more than 5% of Scotland's annual waste arisings to landfill by 2025; and
- help deliver infrastructure at appropriate locations, prioritising development in line with the waste hierarchy: waste prevention, reuse, recycling, energy recovery and waste disposal.

69 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/11/8279](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/11/8279)

## Key Documents

- [EU revised Waste Framework Directive](#)<sup>70</sup> (2008/98/EC)
- [Waste \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012](#)<sup>71</sup>: a statutory framework to maximise the quantity and quality of materials available for recycling and minimise the need for residual waste infrastructure;
- [Zero Waste Plan](#)<sup>72</sup> and accompanying regulations and supporting documents;
- Safeguarding Scotland's Resources: A blueprint for a more resource efficient and circular economy;
- [Circular 6/2013 Development Planning](#)<sup>73</sup>;
- SEPA waste data sources: including [Waste Data Digests](#)<sup>74</sup> and [Waste Infrastructure Maps](#)<sup>75</sup>;
- [SEPA Thermal Treatment of Waste Guidelines 2013](#)<sup>76</sup>;
- [Waste capacity tables](#)<sup>77</sup> (formerly Zero Waste Plan Annex B capacity tables)

## Delivery

**177.** Planning authorities and SEPA should work collaboratively to achieve zero waste objectives, having regard to the Zero Waste Plan, through development plans and development management. A revised version of PAN 63: Planning and Waste Management will be published in due course.

## Development Planning

**178.** Plans should give effect to the aims of the Zero Waste Plan and promote the waste hierarchy.

**179.** For new developments, including industrial, commercial, and residential, plans should promote resource efficiency and the minimisation of waste during construction and operation.

**180.** Plans should enable investment opportunities in a range of technologies and industries to maximise the value of secondary resources and waste to the economy, including composting facilities, transfer stations, materials recycling facilities, anaerobic digestion, mechanical, biological and thermal treatment plants. In line with the waste hierarchy, particular attention should be given to encouraging opportunities for reuse, refurbishment, remanufacturing and reprocessing of high value materials and products. Industry and business should engage with planning authorities to help identify sites which would enable co-location with end users of outputs where appropriate.

**181.** Planning authorities should have regard to the annual update of required capacity for source segregated and unsorted waste, mindful of the need to achieve the all-Scotland operational capacity. However, this should not be regarded as a cap and planning authorities should generally facilitate growth in sustainable resource management.

70 <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/revision.htm>

71 [www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2012/9780111016657/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2012/9780111016657/contents)

72 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy)

73 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/12/9924/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/12/9924/0)

74 [www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste\\_data/waste\\_data\\_digest.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/waste_data_digest.aspx)

75 [www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste\\_infrastructure\\_maps.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_infrastructure_maps.aspx)

76 [www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste\\_regulation/energy\\_from\\_waste.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_regulation/energy_from_waste.aspx)

77 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy/annexb](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy/annexb)



**182.** The planning system should support the provision of a network of infrastructure to allow Scotland's waste and secondary resources to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies, in order to protect the environment and public health. While a significant shortfall of waste management infrastructure exists, emphasis should be placed on need over proximity. The achievement of a sustainable strategy may involve waste crossing planning boundaries. However, as the national network of installations becomes more fully developed, there will be scope for giving greater weight to proximity in identifying suitable locations for new waste facilities.

**183.** Any sites identified specifically for energy from waste facilities should enable links to be made to potential users of renewable heat and energy. Such schemes are particularly suitable in locations where there are premises nearby with a long-term demand for heat. Paragraphs 158 to 160 set out policy on heat networks and mapping.

**184.** Plans should safeguard existing waste management installations and ensure that the allocation of land on adjacent sites does not compromise waste handling operations, which may operate 24 hours a day and partly outside buildings.

**185.** Strategic development plans and local development plans outwith city regions should set out spatial strategies which make provision for new infrastructure, indicating clearly that it can generally be accommodated on land designated for employment, industrial or storage and distribution uses.

**186.** Local development plans should identify appropriate locations for new infrastructure, allocating specific sites where possible, and should provide a policy framework which facilitates delivery. Suitable sites will include those which have been identified for employment, industry or storage and distribution. Updated Scottish Government planning advice on identifying sites and assessing their suitability will be provided in due course.

**187.** Local development plans should identify where masterplans or development briefs will be required to guide the development of waste installations for major sites.

## **Development Management**

**188.** In determining applications for new installations, authorities should take full account of the policy set out at paragraph 176. Planning authorities should determine whether proposed developments would constitute appropriate uses of the land, leaving the regulation of permitted installations to SEPA.

**189.** SEPA's Thermal Treatment of Waste Guidelines 2013 and addendum sets out policy on thermal treatment plants.

**190.** All new development including residential, commercial and industrial properties should include provision for waste separation and collection to meet the requirements of the Waste (Scotland) Regulations.



**191.** Planning authorities should consider the need for buffer zones between dwellings or other **sensitive receptors** and some waste management facilities. As a guide, appropriate buffer distances may be:

- 100m between sensitive receptors and recycling facilities, small-scale thermal treatment or leachate treatment plant;
- 250m between sensitive receptors and operations such as outdoor composting, anaerobic digestion, mixed waste processing, thermal treatment or landfill gas plant; and
- greater between sensitive receptors and landfill sites.

**192.** Planning authorities should:

- consider requiring the preparation of site waste management plans for construction sites;
- secure decommissioning or restoration (including landfill) to agreed standards as a condition of planning permission for waste management facilities; and
- ensure that landfill consents are subject to an appropriate financial bond unless the operator can demonstrate that their programme of restoration, including the necessary financing, phasing and aftercare of sites, is sufficient.

# A Natural, Resilient Place

## Valuing the Natural Environment

### NPF Context

**193.** The natural environment forms the foundation of the spatial strategy set out in NPF3. The environment is a valued national asset offering a wide range of opportunities for enjoyment, recreation and sustainable economic activity. Planning plays an important role in protecting, enhancing and promoting access to our key environmental resources, whilst supporting their sustainable use.

### Policy Principles

**194.** The planning system should:

- facilitate positive change while maintaining and enhancing distinctive landscape character;
- conserve and enhance protected sites and species, taking account of the need to maintain healthy ecosystems and work with the natural processes which provide important services to communities;
- promote protection and improvement of the water environment, including rivers, lochs, estuaries, wetlands, coastal waters and groundwater, in a sustainable and co-ordinated way;
- seek to protect soils from damage such as erosion or compaction;
- protect and enhance ancient semi-natural woodland as an important and irreplaceable resource, together with other native or long-established woods, hedgerows and individual trees with high nature conservation or landscape value;
- seek benefits for **biodiversity** from new development where possible, including the restoration of degraded habitats and the avoidance of further fragmentation or isolation of habitats; and
- support opportunities for enjoying and learning about the natural environment.

### Key Documents

- [Getting the Best from Our Land – A Land Use Strategy for Scotland](#)<sup>78</sup>
- [The 2020 Challenge for Scotland’s Biodiversity](#)<sup>79</sup>
- [European Landscape Convention](#)<sup>80</sup>
- [Nature Conservation \(Scotland\) Act 2004](#)<sup>81</sup>
- [The Conservation \(Natural Habitats etc\) Regulations](#)<sup>82</sup>
- [The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981](#)<sup>83</sup>

78 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Countryside/Landusestrategy](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Countryside/Landusestrategy)

79 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5538](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5538)

80 [www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp)

81 [www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2004/6/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2004/6/contents)

82 [www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1994/2716/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1994/2716/contents/made)

83 [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69)

- [EU Birds Directive – 2009/147/EC](#)<sup>84</sup>
- [EU Habitats Directive – 92/43/EEC](#)<sup>85</sup>
- [Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance](#)<sup>86</sup>
- [National Parks \(Scotland\) Act 2000](#)<sup>87</sup>
- [River Basin Management Plans](#)<sup>88</sup>

## Delivery

**195.** Planning authorities, and all public bodies, have a duty under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 to further the conservation of **biodiversity**. This duty must be reflected in development plans and development management decisions. They also have a duty under the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 to protect and improve Scotland's water environment. The Scottish Government expects public bodies to apply the Principles for Sustainable Land Use, as set out in the Land Use Strategy, when taking significant decisions affecting the use of land.

## Development Plans

**196.** International, national and locally designated areas and sites should be identified and afforded the appropriate level of protection in development plans. Reasons for local designation should be clearly explained and their function and continuing relevance considered when preparing plans. Buffer zones should not be established around areas designated for their natural heritage importance. Plans should set out the factors which will be taken into account in development management. The level of protection given to local designations should not be as high as that given to international or national designations.

**197.** Planning authorities are encouraged to limit non-statutory local designations to areas designated for their local landscape or nature conservation value:

- the purpose of areas of local landscape value should be to:
  - safeguard and enhance the character and quality of a landscape which is important or particularly valued locally or regionally; or
  - promote understanding and awareness of the distinctive character and special qualities of local landscapes; or
  - safeguard and promote important local settings for outdoor recreation and tourism.
- local nature conservation sites should seek to accommodate the following factors:
  - species diversity, species or habitat rarity, naturalness and extent of habitat;
  - contribution to national and local **biodiversity** objectives;
  - potential contribution to the protection or enhancement of connectivity between habitats or the development of **green networks**; and
  - potential to facilitate enjoyment and understanding of natural heritage.

84 [ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm)

85 [ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm)

86 [www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-home/main/ramsar/1\\_4000\\_0](http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-home/main/ramsar/1_4000_0)

87 [www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2000/10/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2000/10/contents)

88 [www.sepa.org.uk/water/river\\_basin\\_planning.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_basin_planning.aspx)

**198.** Local nature conservation sites designated for their geodiversity should be selected for their value for scientific study and education, their historical significance and cultural and aesthetic value, and for their potential to promote public awareness and enjoyment.

**199.** Plans should address the potential effects of development on the natural environment, including proposals for [major-accident hazard sites](#) and the cumulative effects of incremental changes. They should consider the natural and cultural components together, and promote opportunities for the enhancement of degraded landscapes, particularly where this helps to restore or strengthen the natural processes which underpin the well-being and resilience of communities.

**200.** Wild land character is displayed in some of Scotland's remoter upland, mountain and coastal areas, which are very sensitive to any form of intrusive human activity and have little or no capacity to accept new development. Plans should identify and safeguard the character of areas of wild land as identified on the 2014 SNH map of wild land areas.

**201.** Plans should identify woodlands of high nature conservation value and include policies for protecting them and enhancing their condition and resilience to climate change. Forestry Commission Scotland's [Native Woodland Survey of Scotland](#)<sup>89</sup> provides information and guidance. Planning authorities should consider preparing forestry and woodland strategies as supplementary guidance to inform the development of forestry and woodland in their area, including the expansion of woodland of a range of types to provide multiple benefits. Scottish Government advice on planning for forestry and woodlands is set out in [The Right Tree in the Right Place](#)<sup>90</sup>.

## Development Management

**202.** The siting and design of development should take account of local landscape character. Development management decisions should take account of potential effects on landscapes and the natural and water environment, including cumulative effects. Developers should seek to minimise adverse impacts through careful planning and design, considering the services that the natural environment is providing and maximising the potential for enhancement.

**203.** Planning permission should be refused where the nature or scale of proposed development would have an unacceptable impact on the natural environment. Direct or indirect effects on statutorily protected sites will be an important consideration, but designation does not impose an automatic prohibition on development.

**204.** Planning authorities should apply the precautionary principle where the impacts of a proposed development on nationally or internationally significant landscape or natural heritage resources are uncertain but there is sound evidence indicating that significant irreversible damage could occur. The precautionary principle should not be used to impede development without justification. If there is any likelihood that significant irreversible damage could occur, modifications to the proposal to eliminate the risk of such damage should be considered. If there is uncertainty, the potential for research, surveys or assessments to remove or reduce uncertainty should be considered.

**205.** Where peat and other carbon rich soils are present, applicants should assess the likely effects of development on carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. Where peatland is drained or otherwise disturbed, there is liable to be a release of CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere. Developments should aim to minimise this release.

89 [www.forestry.gov.uk/nwss](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/nwss)

90 [www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/fcfc129.pdf/\\$file/fcfc129.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/fcfc129.pdf/$file/fcfc129.pdf)

**206.** Where non-native species are present on site, or where planting is planned as part of a development, developers should take into account the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 relating to non-native species.

## International Designations

### Natura 2000 Sites

**207.** Sites designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) make up the Natura 2000 network of protected areas. Any development plan or proposal likely to have a significant effect on these sites which is not directly connected with or necessary to their conservation management must be subject to an “appropriate assessment” of the implications for the conservation objectives. Such plans or proposals may only be approved if the competent authority has ascertained by means of an “appropriate assessment” that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site.

**208.** A derogation is available for authorities to approve plans or projects which could adversely affect the integrity of a Natura site if:

- there are no alternative solutions;
- there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature; and
- compensatory measures are provided to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura network is protected.

**209.** If an authority wishes to use this derogation, Scottish Ministers must be notified. For sites hosting a priority habitat or species (as defined in Article 1 of the Habitats Directive), prior consultation with the European Commission via Scottish Ministers is required unless either the proposal is necessary for public health or safety reasons or it will have beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment.

**210.** Authorities should afford the same level of protection to proposed SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites which have been approved by Scottish Ministers for formal consultation but which have not yet been designated) as they do to sites which have been designated.

### Ramsar Sites

**211.** All [Ramsar sites](#) are also Natura 2000 sites and/or Sites of Special Scientific Interest and are protected under the relevant statutory regimes.

## National Designations

**212.** Development that affects a National Park, [National Scenic Area](#), [Site of Special Scientific Interest](#) or a [National Nature Reserve](#) should only be permitted where:

- the objectives of designation and the overall integrity of the area will not be compromised; or
- any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by social, environmental or economic benefits of national importance.

**213.** Planning decisions for development within National Parks must be consistent with paragraphs 84-85.

## Protected Species

**214.** The presence (or potential presence) of a legally protected species is an important consideration in decisions on planning applications. If there is evidence to suggest that a protected species is present on site or may be affected by a proposed development, steps must be taken to establish their presence. The level of protection afforded by legislation must be factored into the planning and design of the development and any impacts must be fully considered prior to the determination of the application. Certain activities – for example those involving European Protected Species as specified in the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 and wild birds, protected animals and plants under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 – may only be undertaken under licence. Following the introduction of the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011, Scottish Natural Heritage is now responsible for the majority of wildlife licensing in Scotland.

## Areas of Wild Land

**215.** In areas of wild land (see paragraph 200), development may be appropriate in some circumstances. Further consideration will be required to demonstrate that any significant effects on the qualities of these areas can be substantially overcome by siting, design or other mitigation.

## Woodland

**216.** Ancient semi-natural woodland is an irreplaceable resource and, along with other woodlands, hedgerows and individual trees, especially veteran trees of high nature conservation and landscape value, should be protected from adverse impacts resulting from development. [Tree Preservation Orders](#)<sup>91</sup> can be used to protect individual trees and groups of trees considered important for amenity or their cultural or historic interest.

**217.** Where appropriate, planning authorities should seek opportunities to create new woodland and plant native trees in association with development. If a development would result in the severing or impairment of connectivity between important woodland habitats, workable mitigation measures should be identified and implemented, preferably linked to a wider green network (see also the section on green infrastructure).

**218.** The Scottish Government's [Control of Woodland Removal Policy](#)<sup>92</sup> includes a presumption in favour of protecting woodland. Removal should only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined additional public benefits. Where woodland is removed in association with development, developers will generally be expected to provide compensatory planting. The criteria for determining the acceptability of woodland removal and further information on the implementation of the policy is explained in the Control of Woodland Removal Policy, and this should be taken into account when preparing development plans and determining planning applications.

91 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/01/28152314/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/01/28152314/0)

92 [www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/fcfc125.pdf/%24FILE/fcfc125.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/fcfc125.pdf/%24FILE/fcfc125.pdf)

# Maximising the Benefits of Green Infrastructure

## NPF Context

**219.** NPF3 aims to significantly enhance green infrastructure networks, particularly in and around our cities and towns. [Green infrastructure](#) and improved access to [open space](#) can help to build stronger, healthier communities. It is an essential part of our long-term environmental performance and climate resilience. Improving the quality of our places and spaces through integrated green infrastructure networks can also encourage investment and development.

## Policy Principles

**220.** Planning should protect, enhance and promote green infrastructure, including open space and green networks, as an integral component of successful placemaking.

**221.** The planning system should:

- consider green infrastructure as an integral element of places from the outset of the planning process;
- assess current and future needs and opportunities for green infrastructure to provide multiple benefits;
- facilitate the provision and long-term, integrated management of green infrastructure and prevent fragmentation; and
- provide for easy and safe access to and within green infrastructure, including core paths and other important routes, within the context of statutory access rights under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003.

## Key Documents

- [Green Infrastructure: Design and Placemaking](#)<sup>93</sup>
- [Getting the Best from Our Land – A Land Use Strategy for Scotland](#)<sup>94</sup>
- [Planning Advice Note 65: Planning and Open Space](#)<sup>95</sup>
- [Reaching Higher – Scotland’s National Strategy for Sport](#)<sup>96</sup>
- [The Play Strategy for Scotland and Action Plan](#)<sup>97</sup>
- [Let’s Get Scotland Walking: The National Walking Strategy](#)<sup>98</sup>

## Delivery

### Development Planning

**222.** Development plans should be based on a holistic, integrated and cross-sectoral approach to green infrastructure. They should be informed by relevant, up-to-date audits, strategies and action plans covering green infrastructure’s multiple functions, for example open space, playing fields, pitches, outdoor access, core paths, active travel strategies, the historic environment, [biodiversity](#), forestry and woodland, river basins, flood management, coastal zones and the marine environment.

93 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/11/04140525/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/11/04140525/0)

94 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/03/17091927/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/03/17091927/0)

95 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/05/30100623/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/05/30100623/0)

96 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/ArtsCultureSport/Sport/NationalStrategies/Sport-21](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/ArtsCultureSport/Sport/NationalStrategies/Sport-21)

97 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/10/9424](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/10/9424)

98 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/06/5743](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/06/5743)



Plans should promote consistency with these and reflect their priorities and spatial implications.

**223.** Strategic development plans should safeguard existing strategic or regionally important assets and identify strategic priorities for green infrastructure addressing cross-boundary needs and opportunities.

**224.** Local development plans should identify and protect open space identified in the open space audit and strategy as valued and functional or capable of being brought into use to meet local needs.

**225.** Local development plans should seek to enhance existing and promote the creation of new green infrastructure, which may include retrofitting. They should do this through a design-led approach, applying standards which facilitate appropriate provision, addressing deficits or surpluses within the local context. The standards delivered through a design-led approach should result in a proposal that is appropriate to place, including connections to other green infrastructure assets. Supplementary guidance or master plans may be used to achieve this.

**226.** Local development plans should identify sites for new indoor or outdoor sports, recreation or play facilities where a need has been identified in a local facility strategy, playing field strategy or similar document. They should provide for good quality, accessible facilities in sufficient quantity to satisfy current and likely future community demand. [Outdoor sports facilities](#) should be safeguarded from development except where:

- the proposed development is ancillary to the principal use of the site as an outdoor sports facility;
- the proposed development involves only a minor part of the outdoor sports facility and would not affect its use and potential for sport and training;
- the outdoor sports facility which would be lost would be replaced either by a new facility of comparable or greater benefit for sport in a location that is convenient for users, or by the upgrading of an existing outdoor sports facility to provide a facility of better quality on the same site or at another location that is convenient for users and maintains or improves the overall playing capacity in the area; or
- the relevant strategy (see paragraph 224) and consultation with **sportscotland** show that there is a clear excess of provision to meet current and anticipated demand in the area, and that the site would be developed without detriment to the overall quality of provision.

**227.** Local development plans should safeguard existing and potential allotment sites to ensure that local authorities meet their statutory duty to provide allotments where there is proven demand. Plans should also encourage opportunities for a range of community growing spaces.

**228.** Local development plans should safeguard access rights and core paths, and encourage new and enhanced opportunities for access linked to wider networks.

**229.** Local development plans should encourage the temporary use of unused or underused land as green infrastructure while making clear that this will not prevent any future development potential which has been identified from being realised. This type of greening may provide the advance structure planting to create the landscape framework for any future development.

## Development Management

**230.** Development of land allocated as green infrastructure for an unrelated purpose should have a strong justification. This should be based on evidence from relevant audits and strategies that the proposal will not result in a deficit of that type of provision within the local area and that alternative sites have been considered. Poor maintenance and neglect should not be used as a justification for development for other purposes.

**231.** Development proposals that would result in or exacerbate a deficit of green infrastructure should include provision to remedy that deficit with accessible infrastructure of an appropriate type, quantity and quality.

**232.** In the design of green infrastructure, consideration should be given to the qualities of successful places. Green infrastructure should be treated as an integral element in how the proposal responds to local circumstances, including being well-integrated into the overall design layout and multi-functional. Arrangements for the long-term management and maintenance of green infrastructure, and associated water features, including common facilities, should be incorporated into any planning permission.

**233.** Proposals that affect regional and country parks must have regard to their statutory purpose of providing recreational access to the countryside close to centres of population, and should take account of their wider objectives as set out in their management plans and strategies.

## Promoting Responsible Extraction of Resources

### NPF Context

**234.** Minerals make an important contribution to the economy, providing materials for construction, energy supply and other uses, and supporting employment. NPF3 notes that minerals will be required as construction materials to support our ambition for diversification of the energy mix. Planning should safeguard mineral resources and facilitate their responsible use. Our spatial strategy underlines the need to address restoration of past minerals extraction sites in and around the Central Belt.

### Policy Principles

**235.** The planning system should:

- recognise the national benefit of indigenous coal, oil and gas production in maintaining a diverse energy mix and improving energy security;
- safeguard workable resources and ensure that an adequate and steady supply is available to meet the needs of the construction, energy and other sectors;
- minimise the impacts of extraction on local communities, the environment and the built and natural heritage; and
- secure the sustainable restoration of sites to beneficial afteruse after working has ceased.

## Key Documents

- [Electricity Generation Policy Statement](#)<sup>99</sup>
- [Management of Extractive Waste \(Scotland\) Regulations 2010](#)<sup>100</sup>
- [PAN 50: Controlling the Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings](#)<sup>101</sup>
- [Planning Advice Note 64: Reclamation of Surface Mineral Workings](#)<sup>102</sup>
- [Circular 2/2003: Safeguarding of Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosive Storage Areas](#)<sup>103</sup>
- [Circular 34/1996: Environment Act 1995 Section 96](#)<sup>104</sup>

## Delivery

### Development Planning

**236.** Strategic development plans should ensure that adequate supplies of construction aggregates can be made available from within the plan area to meet the likely development needs of the city region over the plan period.

**237.** Local development plans should safeguard all workable mineral resources which are of economic or conservation value and ensure that these are not sterilised by other development. Plans should set out the factors that specific proposals will need to address, including:

- disturbance, disruption and noise, blasting and vibration, and potential pollution of land, air and water;
- impacts on local communities, individual houses, [sensitive receptors](#) and economic sectors important to the local economy;
- benefits to the local and national economy;
- [cumulative impact](#) with other mineral and landfill sites in the area;
- effects on natural heritage, habitats and the historic environment;
- landscape and visual impacts, including cumulative effects;
- transport impacts; and
- restoration and aftercare (including any benefits in terms of the remediation of existing areas of dereliction or instability).

**238.** Plans should support the maintenance of a landbank of permitted reserves for construction aggregates of at least 10 years at all times in all market areas through the identification of areas of search. Such areas can be promoted by developers or landowners as part of the plan preparation process or by planning authorities where they wish to guide development to particular areas. As an alternative, a criteria-based approach may be taken, particularly where a sufficient landbank already exists or substantial unconstrained deposits are available.

99 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5757](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5757)

100 [www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/60/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/60/contents/made)

101 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1996/10/17729/23424](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1996/10/17729/23424)

102 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2003/01/16122/16256](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2003/01/16122/16256)

103 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2003/01/16204/17030](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2003/01/16204/17030)

104 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1996/11/circular-34-1996-root/circular-34-1996-guidance](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1996/11/circular-34-1996-root/circular-34-1996-guidance)

**239.** Local development plans should identify areas of search where surface coal extraction is most likely to be acceptable during the plan period and set out the preferred programme for the development of other safeguarded areas beyond the plan period, with particular emphasis on protecting local communities from significant cumulative impacts. Where possible, plans should secure extraction prior to permanent development above workable coal reserves.

**240.** For areas covered by a Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence (PEDL), local development plans should also:

- identify licence areas;
- encourage operators to be as clear as possible about the minimum and maximum extent of operations (e.g. number of wells and duration) at the exploration phase whilst recognising that the factors to be addressed by applications should be relevant and proportionate to the appropriate exploration, appraisal and production phases of operations;
- confirm that applicants should engage with local communities, residents and other stakeholders at each stage of operations, beginning in advance of any application for planning permission and in advance of any operations;
- ensure that when developing proposals, applicants should consider, where possible, transport of the end product by pipeline, rail or water rather than road; and
- provide a consistent approach to extraction where licences extend across local authority boundaries.

**241.** Policies should protect areas of peatland and only permit commercial extraction in areas suffering historic, significant damage through human activity and where the conservation value is low and restoration is impossible.

## Development Management

**242.** Operators should provide sufficient information to enable a full assessment to be made of the likely effects of development together with appropriate control, mitigation and monitoring measures. This should include the provision of an adequate buffer zone between sites and settlements, taking account of the specific circumstances of individual proposals, including size, duration, location, method of working, topography, the characteristics of the various environmental effects likely to arise and the mitigation that can be provided.

**243.** Borrow pits should only be permitted if there are significant environmental or economic benefits compared to obtaining material from local quarries; they are time-limited; tied to a particular project and appropriate reclamation measures are in place.

**244.** Consent should only be granted for surface coal extraction proposals which are either environmentally acceptable (or can be made so by planning conditions) or provide local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts of extraction. Site boundaries within 500 metres of the edge of settlements will only be environmentally acceptable where local circumstances, such as the removal of dereliction, small-scale prior extraction or the stabilisation of mining legacy, justify a lesser distance. Non-engineering works and mitigation measures within 500 metres may be acceptable.

**245.** To assist planning authorities with their consideration of impacts on local communities, neighbouring uses and the environment, applicants should undertake a risk assessment for all proposals for shale gas and coal bed methane extraction. The assessment can, where appropriate, be undertaken as part of any environmental impact assessment and should also be developed in consultation with statutory consultees and local communities so that it informs the design of the proposal. The assessment should clearly identify those onsite activities (i.e. emission of pollutants, the creation and disposal of waste) that pose a potential risk using a source–pathway–receptor model and explain how measures, including those under environmental and other legislation, will be used to monitor, manage and mitigate any identified risks to health, amenity and the environment. The evidence from, and outcome of, the assessment should lead to buffer zones being proposed in the application which will protect all **sensitive receptors** from unacceptable risks. When considering applications, planning authorities and statutory consultees must assess the distances proposed by the applicant. Where proposed distances are considered inadequate the Scottish Government expects planning permission to be refused.

**246.** Conditions should be drafted in a way which ensures that hydraulic fracturing does not take place where permission for such operations is not sought and that any subsequent application to do so is subject to appropriate consultation. If such operations are subsequently proposed, they should, as a matter of planning policy, be regarded as a substantial change in the description of the development for which planning permission is sought or a material variation to the existing planning permission. Where PEDL and Underground Coal licences are granted for the same or overlapping areas, consideration should be given to the most efficient sequencing of extraction.

**247.** The Scottish Government is currently exploring a range of options relating to the effective regulation of surface coal mining. This is likely to result in further guidance on effective restoration measures in due course. In the meantime, planning authorities should, through planning conditions and legal agreements, continue to ensure that a high standard of restoration and aftercare is managed effectively and that such work is undertaken at the earliest opportunity. A range of financial guarantee options is currently available and planning authorities should consider the most effective solution on a site-by-site basis. All solutions should provide assurance and clarity over the amount and period of the guarantee and in particular, where it is a bond, the risks covered (including operator failure) and the triggers for calling in a bond, including payment terms. In the aggregates sector, an operator may be able to demonstrate adequate provision under an industry-funded guarantee scheme.

**248.** Planning authorities should ensure that rigorous procedures are in place to monitor consents, including restoration arrangements, at appropriate intervals, and ensure that appropriate action is taken when necessary. The review of mineral permissions every 15 years should be used to apply up-to-date operating and environmental standards although requests from operators to postpone reviews should be considered favourably if existing conditions are already achieving acceptable standards. Conditions should not impose undue restrictions on consents at quarries for building or roofing stone to reflect the likely intermittent or low rate of working at such sites.

## Supporting Aquaculture

### NPF Context

**249.** Aquaculture makes a significant contribution to the Scottish economy, particularly for coastal and island communities. Planning can help facilitate sustainable aquaculture whilst protecting and maintaining the ecosystem upon which it depends. Planning can play a role in supporting the sectoral growth targets to grow marine finfish (including farmed Atlantic salmon) production sustainably to 210,000 tonnes; and shellfish, particularly mussels, sustainably to 13,000 tonnes with due regard to the marine environment by 2020.

### Policy Principles

**250.** The planning system should:

- play a supporting role in the sustainable growth of the finfish and shellfish sectors to ensure that the aquaculture industry is diverse, competitive and economically viable;
- guide development to coastal locations that best suit industry needs with due regard to the marine environment;
- maintain a presumption against further marine finfish farm developments on the north and east coasts to safeguard migratory fish species.

### Key Documents

- National Marine Plan

### Delivery

### Development Planning

**251.** Local development plans should make positive provision for aquaculture developments. Plans, or supplementary guidance, should take account of Marine Scotland's locational policies when identifying areas potentially suitable for new development and sensitive areas which are unlikely to be appropriate for such development. They should also set out the issues that will be considered when assessing specific proposals, which could include:

- impacts on, and benefits for, local communities;
- economic benefits of the sustainable development of the aquaculture industry;
- landscape, seascape and visual impact;
- biological carrying capacity;
- effects on coastal and marine species (including wild salmonids) and habitats;
- impacts on the historic environment and the sea or loch bed;
- interaction with other users of the marine environment (including commercial fisheries, Ministry of Defence, navigational routes, ports and harbours, anchorages, tourism, recreational and leisure activities); and
- cumulative effects on all of the above factors.



## Development Management

**252.** Applications should be supported, where necessary, by sufficient information to demonstrate:

- operational arrangements (including noise, light, access, waste and odour) are satisfactory and sufficient mitigation plans are in place; and
- the siting and design of cages, lines and associated facilities are appropriate for the location. This should be done through the provision of information on the extent of the site; the type, number and physical scale of structures; the distribution of the structures across the planning area; on-shore facilities; and ancillary equipment.

**253.** Any land-based facilities required for the proposal should, where possible, be considered at the same time. The planning system should not duplicate other control regimes such as controlled activities regulation licences from SEPA or fish health, sea lice and containment regulation by Marine Scotland.

## Managing Flood Risk and Drainage

### NPF Context

**254.** NPF3 supports a catchment-scale approach to sustainable flood risk management. The spatial strategy aims to build the resilience of our cities and towns, encourage sustainable land management in our rural areas, and to address the long-term vulnerability of parts of our coasts and islands. Flooding can impact on people and businesses. Climate change will increase the risk of flooding in some parts of the country. Planning can play an important part in reducing the vulnerability of existing and future development to flooding.

### Policy Principles

**255.** The planning system should promote:

- a precautionary approach to **flood risk** from all sources, including coastal, water course (fluvial), surface water (**pluvial**), groundwater, reservoirs and drainage systems (sewers and culverts), taking account of the predicted effects of climate change;
- **flood** avoidance: by safeguarding flood storage and conveying capacity, and locating development away from **functional flood plains** and medium to high risk areas;
- flood reduction: assessing flood risk and, where appropriate, undertaking natural and structural flood management measures, including flood protection, restoring natural features and characteristics, enhancing flood storage capacity, avoiding the construction of new culverts and opening existing culverts where possible; and
- avoidance of increased surface water flooding through requirements for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and minimising the area of impermeable surface.

**256.** To achieve this the planning system should prevent development which would have a significant probability of being affected by flooding or would increase the probability of flooding elsewhere. Piecemeal reduction of the functional floodplain should be avoided given the cumulative effects of reducing storage capacity.

**257.** Alterations and small-scale extensions to existing buildings are outwith the scope of this policy, provided that they would not have a significant effect on the storage capacity of the functional floodplain or local flooding problems.



## Key Documents

- [Flood Risk Management \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#)<sup>105</sup>
- Updated Planning Advice Note on Flooding
- [Delivering Sustainable Flood Risk Management](#)<sup>106</sup> (Scottish Government, 2011).
- [Surface Water Management Planning Guidance](#)<sup>107</sup> (Scottish Government, 2013).

## Delivery

**258.** Planning authorities should have regard to the probability of flooding from all sources and take flood risk into account when preparing development plans and determining planning applications. The calculated probability of flooding should be regarded as a best estimate and not a precise forecast. Authorities should avoid giving any indication that a grant of planning permission implies the absence of flood risk.

**259.** Developers should take into account flood risk and the ability of future occupiers to insure development before committing themselves to a site or project, as applicants and occupiers have ultimate responsibility for safeguarding their property.

## Development Planning

**260.** Plans should use [strategic flood risk assessment](#) (SFRA) to inform choices about the location of development and policies for flood risk management. They should have regard to the flood maps prepared by Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), and take account of finalised and approved Flood Risk Management Strategies and Plans and River Basin Management Plans.

**261.** Strategic and local development plans should address any significant cross boundary flooding issues. This may include identifying major areas of the [flood plain](#) and storage capacity which should be protected from inappropriate development, major flood protection scheme requirements or proposals, and relevant drainage capacity issues.

**262.** Local development plans should protect land with the potential to contribute to managing flood risk, for instance through natural flood management, managed coastal realignment, [washland](#) or green infrastructure creation, or as part of a scheme to manage flood risk.

**263.** Local development plans should use the following flood risk framework to guide development. This sets out three categories of coastal and watercourse flood risk, together with guidance on surface water flooding, and the appropriate planning approach for each (the annual probabilities referred to in the framework relate to the land at the time a plan is being prepared or a planning application is made):

- **Little or No Risk** – annual probability of coastal or [watercourse](#) flooding is less than 0.1% (1:1000 years)
  - No constraints due to coastal or watercourse flooding.

<sup>105</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2009/6/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2009/6/contents)

<sup>106</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/06/15150211/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/06/15150211/0)

<sup>107</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/02/7909/0>

- **Low to Medium Risk** – annual probability of coastal or watercourse flooding is between 0.1% and 0.5% (1:1000 to 1:200 years)
  - Suitable for most development. A flood risk assessment may be required at the upper end of the probability range (i.e. close to 0.5%), and for **essential infrastructure** and the **most vulnerable uses**. Water resistant materials and construction may be required.
  - Generally not suitable for **civil infrastructure**. Where civil infrastructure must be located in these areas or is being substantially extended, it should be designed to be capable of remaining operational and accessible during extreme flood events.
- **Medium to High Risk** – annual probability of coastal or watercourse flooding is greater than 0.5% (1:200 years)
  - May be suitable for:
    - residential, institutional, commercial and industrial development within built-up areas provided flood protection measures to the appropriate standard already exist and are maintained, are under construction, or are a planned measure in a current flood risk management plan;
    - essential infrastructure within built-up areas, designed and constructed to remain operational during floods and not impede water flow;
    - some recreational, sport, amenity and nature conservation uses, provided appropriate evacuation procedures are in place; and
    - job-related accommodation, e.g. for caretakers or operational staff.
  - Generally not suitable for:
    - civil infrastructure and the most vulnerable uses;
    - additional development in undeveloped and sparsely developed areas, unless a location is essential for operational reasons, e.g. for navigation and water-based recreation, agriculture, transport or utilities infrastructure (which should be designed and constructed to be operational during floods and not impede water flow), and an alternative, lower risk location is not available; and
    - new caravan and camping sites.
  - Where built development is permitted, measures to protect against or manage flood risk will be required and any loss of flood storage capacity mitigated to achieve a neutral or better outcome.
  - Water-resistant materials and construction should be used where appropriate. Elevated buildings on structures such as stilts are unlikely to be acceptable.

## Surface Water Flooding

- Infrastructure and buildings should generally be designed to be free from surface water flooding in rainfall events where the annual probability of occurrence is greater than 0.5% (1:200 years).
- Surface water drainage measures should have a neutral or better effect on the risk of flooding both on and off the site, taking account of rain falling on the site and run-off from adjacent areas.

## Development Management

**264.** It is not possible to plan for development solely according to the calculated probability of flooding. In applying the risk framework to proposed development, the following should therefore be taken into account:

- the characteristics of the site;
- the design and use of the proposed development;
- the size of the area likely to flood;
- depth of flood water, likely flow rate and path, and rate of rise and duration;
- the vulnerability and risk of wave action for coastal sites;
- committed and existing flood protection methods: extent, standard and maintenance regime;
- the effects of climate change, including an [allowance for freeboard](#);
- surface water run-off from adjoining land;
- culverted watercourses, drains and field drainage;
- cumulative effects, especially the loss of storage capacity;
- cross-boundary effects and the need for consultation with adjacent authorities;
- effects of flood on access including by emergency services; and
- effects of flood on proposed open spaces including gardens.

**265.** Land raising should only be considered in exceptional circumstances, where it is shown to have a neutral or better impact on flood risk outside the raised area. Compensatory storage may be required.

**266.** The flood risk framework set out above should be applied to development management decisions. Flood Risk Assessments (FRA) should be required for development in the medium to high category of flood risk, and may be required in the low to medium category in the circumstances described in the framework above, or where other factors indicate heightened risk. FRA will generally be required for applications within areas identified at high or medium likelihood of flooding/flood risk in SEPA's flood maps.

**267.** Drainage Assessments, proportionate to the development proposal and covering both surface and foul water, will be required for areas where drainage is already constrained or otherwise problematic, or if there would be off-site effects.

**268.** Proposed arrangements for SuDS should be adequate for the development and appropriate long-term maintenance arrangements should be put in place.

# A Connected Place

## Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel

### NPF Context

**269.** The spatial strategy set out in NPF3 is complemented by an ongoing programme of investment in transport infrastructure. The economy relies on efficient transport connections, within Scotland and to international markets. Planning can play an important role in improving connectivity and promoting more sustainable patterns of transport and travel as part of the transition to a low carbon economy.

### Policy Principles

**270.** The planning system should support patterns of development which:

- optimise the use of existing infrastructure;
- reduce the need to travel;
- provide safe and convenient opportunities for walking and cycling for both active travel and recreation, and facilitate travel by public transport;
- enable the integration of transport modes; and
- facilitate freight movement by rail or water.

**271.** Development plans and development management decisions should take account of the implications of development proposals on traffic, patterns of travel and road safety.

### Key Documents

- [National Transport Strategy](#)<sup>108</sup>
- [Climate Change \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#)<sup>109</sup>
- [Low Carbon Scotland: Meeting the Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-2027](#)<sup>110</sup>
- [Infrastructure Investment Plan](#)<sup>111</sup>
- [Strategic Transport Projects Review](#)<sup>112</sup>
- [Transport Assessment Guidance](#)<sup>113</sup>
- [Development Planning and Management Transport Appraisal Guidance \(DPMTAG\)](#)<sup>114</sup>
- [PAN 66: Best Practice in Handling Applications Affecting Trunk Roads](#)<sup>115</sup>

108 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/12/04104414/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/12/04104414/0)

109 [www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2009/12/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2009/12/contents)

110 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/lowcarbon/meetingthetargets](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/lowcarbon/meetingthetargets)

111 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/12/05141922/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/12/05141922/0)

112 [www.transportscotland.gov.uk/strategic-transport-projects-review](http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/strategic-transport-projects-review)

113 [www.transportscotland.gov.uk/system/files/documents/tsc-basic-pages/Planning\\_Reform\\_-\\_DPMTAG\\_-\\_Development\\_Management\\_DPMTAG\\_Ref\\_17\\_-\\_Transport\\_Assessment\\_Guidance\\_FINAL\\_-\\_June\\_2012.pdf](http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/system/files/documents/tsc-basic-pages/Planning_Reform_-_DPMTAG_-_Development_Management_DPMTAG_Ref_17_-_Transport_Assessment_Guidance_FINAL_-_June_2012.pdf)

114 [www.transportscotland.gov.uk/development-planning-and-management-transport-appraisal-guidance-dpmtag](http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/development-planning-and-management-transport-appraisal-guidance-dpmtag)

115 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/47021/0026434.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/47021/0026434.pdf)

- [Design Manual for Roads and Bridges](#)<sup>116</sup>
- [Designing Streets](#)<sup>117</sup>
- [Roads for All](#)<sup>118</sup>
- [Cycling Action Plan in Scotland](#)<sup>119</sup> (CAPS)
- [Let's Get Scotland Walking: The National Walking Strategy](#)<sup>120</sup>
- [A More Active Scotland – Building a Legacy from the Commonwealth Games](#)<sup>121</sup>
- [Switched On Scotland: A Roadmap to Widespread Adoption of Plug-in Vehicles](#)<sup>122</sup>
- [Tourism Development Framework for Scotland](#)<sup>123</sup>

## Delivery

### Development Planning

**272.** Development plans should take account of the relationship between land use and transport and particularly the capacity of the existing transport network, environmental and operational constraints, and proposed or committed transport projects.

**273.** The spatial strategies set out in plans should support development in locations that allow walkable access to local amenities and are also accessible by cycling and public transport. Plans should identify active travel networks and promote opportunities for travel by more sustainable modes in the following order of priority: walking, cycling, public transport, cars. The aim is to promote development which maximises the extent to which its travel demands are met first through walking, then cycling, then public transport and finally through use of private cars. Plans should facilitate integration between transport modes.

**274.** In preparing development plans, planning authorities are expected to appraise the impact of the spatial strategy and its reasonable alternatives on the transport network, in line with Transport Scotland's DPMTAG guidance. This should include consideration of previously allocated sites, transport opportunities and constraints, current capacity and committed improvements to the transport network. Planning authorities should ensure that a transport appraisal is undertaken at a scale and level of detail proportionate to the nature of the issues and proposals being considered, including funding requirements. Appraisals should be carried out in time to inform the spatial strategy and the strategic environmental assessment. Where there are potential issues for the [strategic transport network](#), the appraisal should be discussed with Transport Scotland at the earliest opportunity.

116 [www.dft.gov.uk/ha/standards/dmr/index.htm](http://www.dft.gov.uk/ha/standards/dmr/index.htm)

117 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/03/22120652/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/03/22120652/0)

118 <http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/guides/j256264-00.htm>

116 [www.transportscotland.gov.uk/strategy-and-research/publications-and-consultations/cycling-action-plan-2013](http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/strategy-and-research/publications-and-consultations/cycling-action-plan-2013)

120 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/06/5743](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/06/5743)

121 [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/02/8239/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/02/8239/0)

122 [www.transportscotland.gov.uk/report/j272736-00.htm](http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/report/j272736-00.htm)

123 [www.visitscotland.org/pdf/Tourism%20Development%20Framework%20-%20FINAL.pdf](http://www.visitscotland.org/pdf/Tourism%20Development%20Framework%20-%20FINAL.pdf)

**275.** Development plans should identify any required new transport infrastructure or public transport services, including cycle and pedestrian routes, trunk road and rail infrastructure. The deliverability of this infrastructure, and by whom it will be delivered, should be key considerations in identifying the preferred and alternative land use strategies. Plans and associated documents, such as supplementary guidance and the action programme, should indicate how new infrastructure or services are to be delivered and phased, and how and by whom any developer contributions will be made. These should be prepared in consultation with all of the parties responsible for approving and delivering the infrastructure. Development plans should support the provision of infrastructure necessary to support positive changes in transport technologies, such as charging points for electric vehicles.

**276.** Where public transport services required to serve a new development cannot be provided commercially, a contribution from the developer towards an agreed level of service may be appropriate. The development plan action programme should set out how this will be delivered, and the planning authority should coordinate discussions with the public transport provider, developer, Transport Scotland where appropriate, and relevant regional transport partnerships at an early stage in the process. In rural areas the plan should be realistic about the likely viability of public transport services and innovative solutions such as demand-responsive public transport and small-scale park and ride facilities at nodes on rural bus corridors should be considered.

**277.** Disused railway lines with a reasonable prospect of being reused as rail, tram, bus rapid transit or active travel routes should be safeguarded in development plans. The strategic case for a new station should emerge from a complete and robust multimodal transport appraisal in line with Scottish Transport Appraisal Guidance. Any appraisal should include consideration of making best use of current rail services; and should demonstrate that the needs of local communities, workers or visitors are sufficient to generate a high level of demand, and that there would be no adverse impact on the operation of the rail service franchise. Funding partners must be identified. Agreement should be reached with Transport Scotland and Network Rail before rail proposals are included in a development plan or planning application and it should be noted that further technical assessment and design work will be required before any proposed new station can be confirmed as viable.

**278.** While new junctions on trunk roads are not normally acceptable, the case for a new junction will be considered where the planning authority considers that significant economic growth or regeneration benefits can be demonstrated. New junctions will only be considered if they are designed in accordance with DMRB and where there would be no adverse impact on road safety or operational performance.

**279.** Significant travel-generating uses should be sited at locations which are well served by public transport, subject to parking restraint policies, and supported by measures to promote the availability of high-quality public transport services. New development areas should be served by public transport providing access to a range of destinations. Development plans should indicate when a travel plan will be required to accompany a proposal for a development which will generate significant travel.

**280.** Along with sound choices on the location of new development, appropriate street layout and design are key to achieving the policy principles at paragraph 270. The design of all new development should follow the placemaking approach set out in this SPP and the principles of Designing Streets, to ensure the creation of places which are distinctive, welcoming, adaptable, resource efficient, safe and pleasant and easy to move around and beyond.



**281.** National maximum parking standards for certain types and scales of development have been set to promote consistency (see [Annex B: Parking Policies and Standards](#)). Where an area is well served by sustainable transport modes, planning authorities may set more restrictive standards, and where public transport provision is limited, planning authorities may set less restrictive standards. Local authorities should also take account of relevant town centre strategies when considering appropriate parking provision (see paragraphs 64-65 and [Annex A: Town Centre Health Checks and Strategies](#)).

**282.** When preparing development plans, planning authorities should consider the need for improved and additional freight transfer facilities. Strategic freight sites should be safeguarded in development plans. Existing roadside facilities and provision for lorry parking should be safeguarded and, where required, development plans should make additional provision for the overnight parking of lorries at appropriate locations on routes with a high volume of lorry traffic. Where appropriate, development plans should also identify suitable locations for new or expanded rail freight interchanges to support increased movement of freight by rail. Facilities allowing the transfer of freight from road to rail or water should also be considered.

**283.** Planning authorities and port operators should work together to address the planning and transport needs of ports and opportunities for rail access should be safeguarded in development plans. Planning authorities should ensure that there is appropriate road access to ferry terminals for cars and freight, and support the provision of bus and train interchange facilities.

**284.** Planning authorities, airport operators and other stakeholders should work together to prepare airport masterplans and address other planning and transport issues relating to airports. Relevant issues include public safety zone safeguarding, surface transport access for supplies, air freight, staff and passengers, related on- and off-site development such as transport interchanges, offices, hotels, car parks, warehousing and distribution services, and other development benefiting from good access to the airport.

**285.** Canals, which are scheduled monuments, should be safeguarded as assets which can contribute to sustainable economic growth through sensitive development and regeneration. Consideration should be given to planning for new uses for canals, where appropriate.

## Development Management

**286.** Where a new development or a change of use is likely to generate a significant increase in the number of trips, a transport assessment should be carried out. This should identify any potential [cumulative effects](#) which need to be addressed.

**287.** Planning permission should not be granted for significant travel-generating uses at locations which would increase reliance on the car and where:

- direct links to local facilities via walking and cycling networks are not available or cannot be made available;
- access to local facilities via public transport networks would involve walking more than 400m; or
- the transport assessment does not identify satisfactory ways of meeting sustainable transport requirements.

Guidance is available in [Transport Assessment and Implementation: A Guide](#)<sup>124</sup>

<sup>124</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/08/1792325/23264](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/08/1792325/23264)



**288.** Buildings and facilities should be accessible by foot and bicycle and have appropriate operational and servicing access for large vehicles. Cycle routes, cycle parking and storage should be safeguarded and enhanced wherever possible.

**289.** Consideration should be given to how proposed development will contribute to fulfilling the objectives of Switched On Scotland – A Roadmap to Widespread Adoption of Plug-in Vehicles. Electric vehicle charge points should always be considered as part of any new development and provided where appropriate.

**290.** Development proposals that have the potential to affect the performance or safety of the strategic transport network need to be fully assessed to determine their impact. Where existing infrastructure has the capacity to accommodate a development without adverse impacts on safety or unacceptable impacts on operational performance, further investment in the network is not likely to be required. Where such investment is required, the cost of the mitigation measures required to ensure the continued safe and effective operation of the network will have to be met by the developer.

**291.** Consideration should be given to appropriate planning restrictions on construction and operation related transport modes when granting planning permission, especially where bulk material movements are expected, for example freight from extraction operations.

## Supporting Digital Connectivity

### NPF Context

**292.** NPF3 highlights the importance of our digital infrastructure, across towns and cities, and in particular our more remote rural and island areas. Our economy and social networks depend heavily on high-quality digital infrastructure. To facilitate investment across Scotland, planning has an important role to play in strengthening digital communications capacity and coverage across Scotland.

### Policy Principles

**293.** The planning system should support:

- development which helps deliver the Scottish Government’s commitment to world-class digital connectivity;
- the need for networks to evolve and respond to technology improvements and new services;
- inclusion of digital infrastructure in new homes and business premises; and
- infrastructure provision which is sited and designed to keep environmental impacts to a minimum.

### Key Documents

- [Scotland’s Digital Future](#)<sup>125</sup> and associated [Infrastructure Action Plan](#)<sup>126</sup>
- [Scotland’s Cities: Delivering for Scotland](#)<sup>127</sup>
- [A National Telehealth and Telecare Delivery Plan for Scotland to 2015](#)<sup>128</sup>

<sup>125</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/981/0114237.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/981/0114237.pdf)

<sup>126</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/01/1487](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/01/1487)

<sup>127</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/01/05104741/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/01/05104741/0)

<sup>128</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0041/00411586.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0041/00411586.pdf)

- [Planning Advice Note 62, Radio Telecommunications provides advice on siting and design](#)<sup>129</sup>
- [Circular 2/2003: Safeguarding of Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosives Storage Areas](#)<sup>130</sup>

## Delivery

### Development Planning

**294.** Local development plans should reflect the infrastructure roll-out plans of digital communications operators, community groups and others, such as the Scottish Government, the UK Government and local authorities.

**295.** Local development plans should provide a consistent basis for decision-making by setting out the criteria which will be applied when determining planning applications for communications equipment. They should ensure that the following options are considered when selecting sites and designing base stations:

- mast or site sharing;
- installation on buildings or other existing structures;
- installing the smallest suitable equipment, commensurate with technological requirements;
- concealing or disguising masts, antennas, equipment housing and cable runs using design and camouflage techniques where appropriate; and
- installation of ground-based masts.

**296.** Local development plans should set out the matters to be addressed in planning applications for specific developments, including:

- an explanation of how the proposed equipment fits into the wider network;
- a description of the siting options (primarily for new sites) and design options which satisfy operational requirements, alternatives considered, and the reasons for the chosen solution;
- details of the design, including height, materials and all components of the proposal;
- details of any proposed landscaping and screen planting, where appropriate;
- an assessment of the cumulative effects of the proposed development in combination with existing equipment in the area;
- a declaration that the equipment and installation is designed to be in full compliance with the appropriate ICNIRP guidelines for public exposure to radiofrequency radiation<sup>131</sup>; and
- an assessment of visual impact, if relevant.

**297.** Policies should encourage developers to explore opportunities for the provision of digital infrastructure to new homes and business premises as an integral part of development. This should be done in consultation with service providers so that appropriate, universal and future-proofed infrastructure is installed and utilised.

<sup>129</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2001/09/pan62/pan62-](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2001/09/pan62/pan62-)

<sup>130</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2003/01/16204/17030](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2003/01/16204/17030)

<sup>131</sup> The radiofrequency public exposure guidelines of the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection, as expressed in EU Council recommendation 1999/519/ EC on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields.

## Development Management

**298.** Consideration should be given to how proposals for infrastructure to deliver new services or infrastructure to improve existing services will contribute to fulfilling the objectives for digital connectivity set out in the Scottish Government's World Class 2020 document. For developments that will deliver entirely new connectivity – for example, mobile connectivity in a “not spot” – consideration should be given to the benefits of this connectivity for communities and the local economy.

**299.** All components of equipment should be considered together and designed and positioned as sensitively as possible, though technical requirements and constraints may limit the possibilities. Developments should not physically obstruct aerodrome operations, technical sites or existing transmitter/receiver facilities. The cumulative visual effects of equipment should be taken into account.

**300.** Planning authorities should not question the need for the service to be provided nor seek to prevent competition between operators. The planning system should not be used to secure objectives that are more properly achieved under other legislation. Emissions of radiofrequency radiation are controlled and regulated under other legislation and it is therefore not necessary for planning authorities to treat radiofrequency radiation as a material consideration.

# Annex A – Town Centre Health Checks and Strategies

**Town centre health checks should cover a range of indicators, such as:**

## **Activities**

- retailer representation and intentions (multiples and independents);
- employment;
- cultural and social activity;
- community activity;
- leisure and tourism facilities;
- resident population; and
- evening/night-time economy.

## **Physical environment**

- space in use for the range of town centre functions and how it has changed;
- physical structure of the centre, condition and appearance including constraints and opportunities and assets;
- historic environment; and
- public realm and green infrastructure.

## **Property**

- vacancy rates, particularly at street level in prime retail areas;
- vacant sites;
- committed developments;
- commercial yield; and
- prime rental values.

## **Accessibility**

- pedestrian footfall;
- accessibility;
- cycling facilities and ease of movement;
- public transport infrastructure and facilities;
- parking offer; and
- signage and ease of navigation.

## **Community**

- attitudes, perceptions and aspirations.

## Town centre strategies should:

- be prepared collaboratively with community planning partners, businesses and the local community;
- recognise the changing roles of town centres and networks, and the effect of trends in consumer activity;
- establish an agreed long-term vision for the town centre;
- seek to maintain and improve accessibility to and within the town centre;
- seek to reduce the centre's environmental footprint, through, for example, the development or extension of sustainable urban drainage or district heating networks;
- identify how green infrastructure can enhance air quality, open space, landscape/settings, reduce urban heat island effects, increase capacity of drainage systems, and attenuate noise;
- indicate the potential for change through redevelopment, renewal, alternative uses and diversification based on an analysis of the role and function of the centre;
- promote opportunities for new development, using master planning and design, while seeking to safeguard and enhance built and natural heritage;
- consider constraints such as fragmented site ownership, unit size and funding availability, and recognise the rapidly changing nature of retail formats;
- identify actions, tools and delivery mechanisms to overcome these constraints, for example improved management, Town Teams, Business Improvement Districts or the use of [compulsory purchase powers](#)<sup>132</sup>; and
- include monitoring against the baseline provided by the health check to assess the extent to which it has delivered improvements.

More detailed advice on town centre health checks and strategies can be found in the Town Centre Masterplanning Toolkit.

<sup>132</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/archive/National-Planning-Policy/themes/ComPur](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/archive/National-Planning-Policy/themes/ComPur)

## Annex B – Parking Policies and Standards

### **Parking Restraint Policy – National Maximum Parking Standards for New Development**

In order to achieve consistency in the levels of parking provision for specific types and scales of development, the following national standards have been set:

- retail (food) (Use Class 1) 1000m<sup>2</sup> and above – up to 1 space per 14m<sup>2</sup>;
- retail (non-food) (Use Class 1) 1000m<sup>2</sup> and above – up to 1 space per 20m<sup>2</sup>;
- business (Use Class 4) 2500m<sup>2</sup> and above – up to 1 space per 30m<sup>2</sup>;
- cinemas (Use Class 11a) 1000m<sup>2</sup> and above – up to 1 space per 5 seats;
- conference facilities 1000m<sup>2</sup> and above – up to 1 space per 5 seats;
- stadia 1500 seats and above – up to 1 space per 15 seats;
- leisure (other than cinemas and stadia) 1000m<sup>2</sup> and above – up to 1 space per 22m<sup>2</sup>; and
- higher and further education (non-residential elements) 2500m<sup>2</sup> and above – up to 1 space per 2 staff plus 1 space per 15 students.

Local standards should support the viability of town centres. Developers of individual sites within town centres may be required to contribute to the overall parking requirement for the centre in lieu of individual parking provision.

### **Parking for Disabled People – Minimum Provision Standards for New Development**

Specific provision should be made for parking for disabled people in addition to general provision. In retail, recreation and leisure developments, the minimum number of car parking spaces for disabled people should be:

- 3 spaces or 6% (whichever is greater) in car parks with up to 200 spaces; or
- 4 spaces plus 4% in car parks with more than 200 spaces.

Employers have a duty under employment law to consider the disabilities of their employees and visitors to their premises. The minimum number of car parking spaces for disabled people at places of employment should be:

- 1 space per disabled employee plus 2 spaces or 5% (whichever is greater) in car parks with up to 200 spaces; or
- 6 spaces plus 2% in car parks with more than 200 spaces.

# Glossary

Affordable housing	Housing of a reasonable quality that is affordable to people on modest incomes.
Anchor development (in the context of heat demand)	A large scale development which has a constant high demand for heat.
Article 4 Direction	Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992 gives the Scottish Government and planning authorities the power to remove permitted development rights by issuing a direction.
Biodiversity	The variability in living organisms and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (UN Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992).
Brownfield land	Land which has previously been developed. The term may cover vacant or derelict land, land occupied by redundant or unused building and developed land within the settlement boundary where further intensification of use is considered acceptable.
Civil infrastructure (in the context of flood risk)	Hospitals, fire stations, emergency depots, schools, care homes, ground-based electrical and telecommunications equipment.
Climate change adaptation	The adjustment in economic, social or natural systems in response to actual or expected climatic change, to limit harmful consequences and exploit beneficial opportunities.
Climate change mitigation	Reducing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and reducing activities which emit greenhouse gases to help slow down or make less severe the impacts of future climate change.
Community	A body of people. A community can be based on location (for example people who live or work in or use an area) or common interest (for example the business community, sports or heritage groups).
Cumulative impact	Impact in combination with other development. That includes existing developments of the kind proposed, those which have permission, and valid applications which have not been determined. The weight attached to undetermined applications should reflect their position in the application process.
Cumulative effects (in the context of the strategic transport network)	The effect on the operational performance of transport networks of a number of developments in combination, recognising that the effects of a group of sites, or development over an area may need different mitigation when considered together than when considered individually.



Ecosystems services	The benefits people obtain from ecosystems; these include provisioning services such as food, water, timber and fibre; regulating services that affect climate, floods, disease, waste and water quality; cultural services with recreational, aesthetic, and spiritual benefits; and supporting services such as soil formation, photosynthesis and nutrient cycling.
Effective housing land supply	The part of the established housing land supply which is free or expected to be free of development constraints in the period under consideration and will therefore be available for the construction of housing.
Energy Centre	A stand alone building or part of an existing or proposed building where heat or combined heat and electricity generating plant can be installed to service a district network.
Essential infrastructure (in a flood risk area for operational reasons)	Defined in SEPA guidance on vulnerability as ‘essential transport infrastructure and essential utility infrastructure which may have to be located in a flood risk area for operational reasons. This includes electricity generating stations, power stations and grid and primary sub stations, water treatments works and sewage treatment works and wind turbines’.
Flood	The temporary covering by water from any source of land not normally covered by water, but not including the overflow of a sewage system.
Flood plain	The generally flat areas adjacent to a watercourse or the sea where water flows in time of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood prevention measures. The limits of a flood plain are defined by the peak water level of an appropriate return period event. See also ‘Functional flood plain’.
Flood risk	The combination of the probability of a flood and the potential adverse consequences associated with a flood, for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.
Freeboard allowance	A height added to the predicted level of a flood to take account of the height of waves or turbulence and uncertainty in estimating the probability of the flooding.
Functional flood plain	The areas of land where water flows in times of flood which should be safeguarded from further development because of their function as flood water storage areas. For planning purposes the functional floodplain will generally have a greater than 0.5% (1:200) probability of flooding in any year. See also ‘Washland’.
Green infrastructure	Includes the ‘green’ and ‘blue’ (water environment) features of the natural and built environments that can provide benefits without being connected.  Green features include parks, woodlands, trees, play spaces, allotments, community growing spaces, outdoor sports facilities, churchyards and cemeteries, swales, hedges, verges and gardens.  Blue features include rivers, lochs, wetlands, canals, other water courses, ponds, coastal and marine areas including beaches, porous paving and sustainable urban drainage systems.

Green networks	Connected areas of green infrastructure and open space that together form an integrated and multi-functional network.
Hazardous substances	Substances and quantities as currently specified in and requiring consent under the Town and Country Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 1993 as amended (due to be replaced in 2015 as part of the implementation of Directive 2012/18/EU).
Historic environment	Scotland's historic environment is the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand.
Historic Marine Protected Areas	Areas designated in Scottish territorial waters (0-12 miles) under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 for the purpose of preserving marine historic assets of national importance.
Housing supply target	The total number of homes that will be delivered.
Hut	A simple building used intermittently as recreational accommodation (ie. not a principal residence); having an internal floor area of no more than 30m <sup>2</sup> ; constructed from low impact materials; generally not connected to mains water, electricity or sewerage; and built in such a way that it is removable with little or no trace at the end of its life. Huts may be built singly or in groups.
Major-accident hazard site	Site with or requiring hazardous substances consent.
Most vulnerable uses (in the context of flood risk and drainage)	Basement dwellings, isolated dwellings in sparsely populated areas, dwelling houses behind informal embankments, residential institutions such as residential care homes/prisons, nurseries, children's homes and educational establishments, caravans, mobile homes and park homes intended for permanent residential use, sites used for holiday or short-let caravans and camping, installations requiring hazardous substance consent.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	An area considered to be of national importance for its nature conservation interests.
National Scenic Area (NSA)	An area which is nationally important for its scenic quality.
Open space	Space within and on the edge of settlements comprising green infrastructure and/or civic areas such as squares, market places and other paved or hard landscaped areas with a civic function.  Detailed typologies of open space are included in PAN65.

<p>Outdoor sports facilities</p>	<p>Uses where <b>sportscotland</b> is a statutory consultee under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013, which establishes ‘outdoor sports facilities’ as land used as:</p> <p>(a) an outdoor playing field extending to not less than 0.2ha used for any sport played on a pitch;</p> <p>(b) an outdoor athletics track;</p> <p>(c) a golf course;</p> <p>(d) an outdoor tennis court, other than those within a private dwelling, hotel or other tourist accommodation; and</p> <p>(e) an outdoor bowling green.</p>
<p>Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)</p>	<p>The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) states that OUV means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. The Statement of OUV is the key reference for the future effective protection and management of the World Heritage Site.</p>
<p>PADHI</p>	<p>Planning Advice for Development near Hazardous Installations, issued by the Health and Safety Executive.</p>
<p>Prime agricultural land</p>	<p>Agricultural land identified as being Class 1, 2 or 3.1 in the land capability classification for agriculture developed by Macaulay Land Use Research Institute (now the James Hutton Institute).</p>
<p>Place</p>	<p>The environment in which we live; the people that inhabit these spaces; and the quality of life that comes from the interaction of people and their surroundings. Architecture, public space and landscape are central to this.</p>
<p>Pluvial flooding</p>	<p>Flooding as a result of rainfall runoff flowing or ponding over the ground before it enters a natural (e.g. watercourse) or artificial (e.g. sewer) drainage system or when it cannot enter a drainage system (e.g. because the system is already full to capacity or the drainage inlets have a limited capacity).</p>
<p>Ramsar sites</p>	<p>Wetlands designated under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.</p>
<p>Scheduled monument</p>	<p>Archaeological sites, buildings or structures of national or international importance. The purpose of scheduling is to secure the long-term legal protection of the monument in the national interest, in situ and as far as possible in its existing state and within an appropriate setting.</p>
<p>Sensitive receptor</p>	<p>Aspect of the environment likely to be significantly affected by a development, which may include for example, population, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, landscape and the inter-relationship between these factors.</p> <p>In the context of planning for Zero Waste, sensitive receptors may include aerodromes and military air weapon ranges.</p>

Setting	Is more than the immediate surroundings of a site or building, and may be related to the function or use of a place, or how it was intended to fit into the landscape of townscape, the view from it or how it is seen from areas round about, or areas that are important to the protection of the place, site or building.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	An area which is designated for the special interest of its flora, fauna, geology or geomorphological features.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Provides an overview of flood risk in the area proposed for development. An assessment involves the collection, analysis and presentation of all existing available and readily derivable information on flood risk from all sources. SFRA applies a risk-based approach to identifying land for development and can help inform development plan flood risk policy and supplementary guidance.
Strategic Transport Network	Includes the trunk road and rail networks. Its primary purpose is to provide the safe and efficient movement of strategic long-distance traffic between major centres, although in rural areas it also performs important local functions.
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.  The Brundtland Definition. Our Common Future, The World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987.
Sustainable Economic Growth	Building a dynamic and growing economy that will provide prosperity and opportunities for all, while ensuring that future generations can enjoy a better quality of life too.
Washland	An alternative term for the functional flood plain which carries the connotation that it floods very frequently.
Watercourse	All means of conveying water except a water main or sewer.
Windfall Sites	Sites which become available for development unexpectedly during the life of the development plan and so are not identified individually in the plan.





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**w w w . s c o t l a n d . g o v . u k**

Main group	Taxon group	Scientific Name	Common name	Conservation action needed	Avoid negative impacts	Watching brief only	Link to Species Records on NBN Gateway	Threatened species	Legally protected species	S1 - on UKBAP list	S2 - Internatnl. Obligation	S3 - Rare in the UK (<16 10km sqs)	S4 - <6 Scottish 10km sqs	S5 - >25% Scottish Decline	S6a - Endemic to Scotland	S6b - endemic sub-species/ race
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Arvicola amphibius</a>	<a href="#">Water Vole</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Eriaceus europaeus</a>	<a href="#">European Hedgehog</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Felis silvestris</a>	<a href="#">Wildcat</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Lepus europaeus</a>	<a href="#">Brown Hare</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Lepus timidus</a>	<a href="#">Mountain Hare</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	HR 1994 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Lutra lutra</a>	<a href="#">Otter</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Martes martes</a>	<a href="#">Pine Marten</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	HR 1994 <sup>2,3</sup>	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Microtus arvalis</a>	<a href="#">Orkney Vole</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Mustela putorius</a>	<a href="#">Polecat</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	HR 1994 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Myotis brandtii</a>	<a href="#">Brandt's Bat</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Myotis daubentonii</a>	<a href="#">Daubenton's Bat</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Myotis mystacinus</a>	<a href="#">Whiskered Bat</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Myotis nattereri</a>	<a href="#">Natterer's Bat</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Nyctalus noctula</a>	<a href="#">Noctule</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Pipistrellus nathusii</a>	<a href="#">Nathusius's Pipistrelle</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Pipistrellus pipistrellus</a>	<a href="#">Pipistrelle</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Pipistrellus pygmaeus</a>	<a href="#">Soprano Pipistrelle</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Plecotus auritus</a>	<a href="#">Brown Long-eared Bat</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Rattus rattus</a>	<a href="#">Black Rat</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Mammals	land mammal	<a href="#">Sciurus vulgaris</a>	<a href="#">Red Squirrel</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reptiles & amphibians	amphibian	<a href="#">Bufo bufo</a>	<a href="#">Common Toad</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reptiles & amphibians	amphibian	<a href="#">Epidalea calamita</a>	<a href="#">Natterjack Toad</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Reptiles & amphibians	amphibian	<a href="#">Triturus cristatus</a>	<a href="#">Great Crested Newt</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Reptiles & amphibians	reptile	<a href="#">Anguis fragilis</a>	<a href="#">Slow-worm</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reptiles & amphibians	reptile	<a href="#">Lacerta agilis</a>	<a href="#">Sand Lizard</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Reptiles & amphibians	reptile	<a href="#">Vipera berus</a>	<a href="#">Adder</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reptiles & amphibians	reptile	<a href="#">Zootoca vivipara</a>	<a href="#">Common Lizard</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Acrocephalus scirpaceus</a>	<a href="#">Reed Warbler</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	ELD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Alauda arvensis</a>	<a href="#">Sky Lark</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Alcedo atthis</a>	<a href="#">Kingfisher</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Anas querquedula</a>	<a href="#">Garganey</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Anser albifrons</a>	<a href="#">Greenland White-fronted</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Anser fabalis</a>	<a href="#">Bean Goose</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Anthus trivialis</a>	<a href="#">Tree Pipit</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Apus apus</a>	<a href="#">Swift</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Aquila chrysaetos</a>	<a href="#">Golden Eagle</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Asio flammeus</a>	<a href="#">Short-eared Owl</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Aythya ferina</a>	<a href="#">Pochard</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Aythya marila</a>	<a href="#">Scaup</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Botaurus stellatus</a>	<a href="#">Bittern</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Branta leucopsis</a>	<a href="#">Barnacle Goose</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Calidris alpina</a>	<a href="#">Dunlin</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Calidris maritima</a>	<a href="#">Purple Sandpiper</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Calidris temminckii</a>	<a href="#">Temminck's Stint</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Caprimulgus europaeus</a>	<a href="#">Nightjar</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Carduelis cabaret</a>	<a href="#">Lesser Redpoll</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Carduelis cannabina</a>	<a href="#">Linnet</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Carduelis flavirostris subsp.</a>	<a href="#">Twite</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Carduelis spinus</a>	<a href="#">Siskin</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	ELD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Carpodacus erythrinus</a>	<a href="#">Common Rosefinch</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Charadrius morinellus</a>	<a href="#">Dotterel</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Circus aeruginosus</a>	<a href="#">Marsh Harrier</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Circus cyaneus</a>	<a href="#">Hen Harrier</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Coccothraustes coccothraustes</a>	<a href="#">Hawfinch</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Corvus cornix</a>	<a href="#">Hooded Crow</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-



Birds	bird	<a href="#">Crex crex</a>	<a href="#">Corn Crane</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Cuculus canorus</a>	<a href="#">Cuckoo</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Cygnum columbianus</a>	<a href="#">Bewick's Swan</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Cygnum cygnum</a>	<a href="#">Whooper Swan</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Emberiza calandra</a>	<a href="#">Corn Bunting</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Emberiza citrinella</a>	<a href="#">Yellowhammer</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Emberiza schoeniclus</a>	<a href="#">Reed Bunting</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Falco columbarius</a>	<a href="#">Merlin</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Falco peregrinus</a>	<a href="#">Peregrine Falcon</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Falco subbuto</a>	<a href="#">Hobby</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Falco tinnunculus</a>	<a href="#">Kestrel</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Fringilla montifringilla</a>	<a href="#">Brambling</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Gavia arctica</a>	<a href="#">Black-throated Diver</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Gavia immer</a>	<a href="#">Great Northern Diver</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Gavia stellata</a>	<a href="#">Red-throated Diver</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Haliaeetus albicilla</a>	<a href="#">White-tailed Eagle</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Hydrobates pelagicus</a>	<a href="#">Storm-petrel</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Jynx torquilla</a>	<a href="#">Wryneck</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Lagopus lagopus subsp.</a>	<a href="#">Red Grouse</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Lanius collurio</a>	<a href="#">Red-backed Shrike</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Larus argentatus</a>	<a href="#">Herring Gull</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Larus ridibundus</a>	<a href="#">Black-headed Gull</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Limosa lapponica</a>	<a href="#">Bar-tailed Godwit</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Limosa limosa</a>	<a href="#">Black-tailed Godwit</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Locustella naevia</a>	<a href="#">Grasshopper Warbler</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Loxia pytyopsittacus</a>	<a href="#">Parrot Crossbill</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Loxia scotica</a>	<a href="#">Scottish Crossbill</a>	-	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Melanitta nigra</a>	<a href="#">Common Scoter</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Mergellus albellus</a>	<a href="#">Smew</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Milvus milvus</a>	<a href="#">Red Kite</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Molucella flava</a>	<a href="#">Yellow Wagtail</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Muscicapa striata</a>	<a href="#">Spotted Flycatcher</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Numenius arquata</a>	<a href="#">Curlew</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Oceanodroma leucorhoa</a>	<a href="#">Leach's Storm-petrel</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a>	<a href="#">Osprey</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Panurus biarmicus</a>	<a href="#">Bearded Tit</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Passer domesticus</a>	<a href="#">House Sparrow</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Passer montanus</a>	<a href="#">Tree Sparrow</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Perdix perdix</a>	<a href="#">Grey Partridge</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Pernis apivorus</a>	<a href="#">Honey-buzzard</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Phalaropus lobatus</a>	<a href="#">Red-necked Phalarope</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Philomachus pugnax</a>	<a href="#">Ruff</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Phytolopos sibilatrix</a>	<a href="#">Wood Warbler</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Plectrophenax nivalis</a>	<a href="#">Snow Bunting</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Pluvialis apricaria</a>	<a href="#">Golden Plover</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Podiceps auritus</a>	<a href="#">Slavonian Grebe</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Podiceps grisegena</a>	<a href="#">Red-necked Grebe</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Podiceps nigricollis</a>	<a href="#">Black-necked Grebe</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Poecile montanus</a>	<a href="#">Willow Tit</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Poecile palustris subsp.</a>	<a href="#">Marsh Tit</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Porzana porzana</a>	<a href="#">Spotted Crane</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Prunella modularis subsp.</a>	<a href="#">Hedge Accentor</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Puffinus mauretanicus</a>	<a href="#">Balearic Shearwater</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	ELD	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Puffinus puffinus</a>	<a href="#">Manx Shearwater</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</a>	<a href="#">Red-billed Chough</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Pyrrhula pyrrhula</a>	<a href="#">Bullfinch</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Scolopax rusticola</a>	<a href="#">Woodcock</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Stercorarius parasiticus</a>	<a href="#">Arctic Skua</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Sterna dougalli</a>	<a href="#">Roseate Tern</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Sterna hirundo</a>	<a href="#">Common Tern</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Sterna paradisaea</a>	<a href="#">Arctic Tern</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-

Birds	bird	<a href="#">Sterna sandvicensis</a>	<a href="#">Sandwich Tern</a>		Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Sternula albifrons</a>	<a href="#">Little Tern</a>	-		Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Streptopelia turtur</a>	<a href="#">Turtle Dove</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Stumus vulgaris subsp. v</a>	<a href="#">Starling</a>	-		Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	ELD	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Tetrao tetrix</a>	<a href="#">Black Grouse</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Tetrao urogallus</a>	<a href="#">Capercaille</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Tringa glareola</a>	<a href="#">Wood Sandpiper</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Tringa ochropus</a>	<a href="#">Green Sandpiper</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Troglodytes troglodytes s</a>	<a href="#">Fair Isle Wren</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Troglodytes troglodytes s</a>	<a href="#">St Kilda Wren</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Turdus iliacus</a>	<a href="#">Redwing</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Turdus philomelos</a>	<a href="#">Song Thrush</a>	-		Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Turdus philomelos s</a>	<a href="#">Hebridean Song Thrush</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Turdus torquatus</a>	<a href="#">Ring Ouzel</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Tyto alba</a>	<a href="#">Barn Owl</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Amber	WCA 1981	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Birds	bird	<a href="#">Vanellus vanellus</a>	<a href="#">Northern Lapwing</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	Red	ELD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Fish	bony fish	<a href="#">Acipenser sturio</a>	<a href="#">Sturgeon</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fish	bony fish	<a href="#">Alosa alosa</a>	<a href="#">Allis Shad</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	HR 1994 <sup>2,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fish	bony fish	<a href="#">Alosa fallax</a>	<a href="#">Twaitte Shad</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	HR 1994 <sup>2,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fish	bony fish	<a href="#">Anguilla anguilla</a>	<a href="#">Eel</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish	bony fish	<a href="#">Coregonus albula</a>	<a href="#">Vendace</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	HR 1994 <sup>2,3</sup>	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Fish	bony fish	<a href="#">Coregonus lavaretus</a>	<a href="#">Powan</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	HR 1994 <sup>2,3</sup>	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fish	bony fish	<a href="#">Osmerus eperlanus</a>	<a href="#">Smelt</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Fish	bony fish	<a href="#">Salmo salar</a>	<a href="#">Atlantic Salmon</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	HR 1994 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fish	bony fish	<a href="#">Salmo trutta</a>	<a href="#">Sea Trout</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Fish	bony fish	<a href="#">Salvelinus alpinus</a>	<a href="#">Arctic Charr</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish	jawless fish	<a href="#">Lampetra fluviatilis</a>	<a href="#">River Lamprey</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	HR 1994 <sup>3</sup>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fish	jawless fish	<a href="#">Lampetra planeri</a>	<a href="#">Brook Lamprey</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fish	jawless fish	<a href="#">Petromyzon marinus</a>	<a href="#">Sea Lamprey</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	ELD	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Anacaena limbata</a>	<a href="#">Scavenger Water Beetle</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Bembidion (Ocydromus)</a>	<a href="#">Pale Pin-palp</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Calosoma inquisitor</a>	<a href="#">Caterpillar-hunter</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Chrysanthia nigricornis</a>	a false blister beetle	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cryptocephalus decemmaculatus</a>	<a href="#">Ten-spotted Pot Beetle</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cryptocephalus sexpunctatus</a>	<a href="#">Six-spotted Pot Beetle</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Eubrychius velutus</a>	a weevil	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Macrolepta appendiculata</a>	a leaf beetle	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Meloe violaceus</a>	<a href="#">Violet Oil-beetle</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Meotica anglica</a>	<a href="#">Shingle Rove Beetle</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Noterus crassicornis</a>	<a href="#">Smaller Noterus</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Philorhizus quadrisignatus</a>	<a href="#">Mab's Lantern</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Procas granulicollis</a>	a weevil	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Toumotaris bimaculatus</a>	a beetle	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Aricia artaxerxes</a>	<a href="#">Northern Brown Argus</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Boloria euphrosyne</a>	<a href="#">Pearl-bordered Fritillary</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Boloria selene</a>	<a href="#">Small Pearl-bordered Frit</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Carterocephalus palaemon</a>	<a href="#">Chequered Skipper</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Coenonympha pamphilus</a>	<a href="#">Small Heath</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-

Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Coenonympha tullia</a>	<a href="#">Large Heath</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Cupido minimus</a>	<a href="#">Small Blue</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Erebia epiphron</a>	<a href="#">Small Mountain Ringlet</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Erynnis tages subsp. tages</a>	<a href="#">Dingy Skipper</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Euphydryas aurinia form.</a>	<a href="#">Marsh Fritillary</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Hipparchia semele</a>	<a href="#">Grayling</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - butterfly	<a href="#">Lasiommata megera</a>	<a href="#">Wall</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - earwig (Dermaptera)	<a href="#">Labia minor</a>	<a href="#">Lesser Earwig</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - flea (Siphonaptera)	<a href="#">Ceratophyllus (Emmareu)</a>	<a href="#">Manx Shearwater Flea</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Ammophila sabulosa</a>	<a href="#">Red Banded Sand Wasp</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Ancistrocerus parietum</a>	<a href="#">Wall Mason Wasp</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Andrena (Andrena) helvola</a>	a Mining Bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Andrena (Euandrena) rufipes</a>	a Mining Bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Andrena (Margandrena) lineata</a>	a Mining Bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Andrena (Melandrena) cinerea</a>	<a href="#">Grey Mining Bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Andrena (Melandrena) nitens</a>	a Mining Bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Andrena (Polandrena) lateralis</a>	<a href="#">Tormentil Mining Bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Anoplius (Anoplius) concinnus</a>	a Spider-hunting Wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Anthidium (Anthidium) manicatum</a>	<a href="#">Wool-Carder Bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Anthophora (Clisodon) fulvipes</a>	<a href="#">Fork Tailed Flower Bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Bombus (Pyrobombus) monticola</a>	<a href="#">Mountain Bumble Bee</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Bombus (Subterraneobombus) agrorum</a>	<a href="#">Great Yellow Bumblebee</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Bombus (Thoracobombus) lucorum</a>	<a href="#">Moss Carder-bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Bombus (Thoracobombus) lucorum</a>	<a href="#">Red-shanked Carder-bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Ceropales maculata</a>	a Spider-hunting Wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Chrysurus hirsuta</a>	<a href="#">Northern Osmia Ruby-tail</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Colletes (Colletes) daviesiae</a>	a bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Colletes (Colletes) floralis</a>	<a href="#">Northern Colletes</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Colletes (Colletes) fodiens</a>	a bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Crabro peltarius</a>	a solitary wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Crossocerus (Blepharipus) ruficornis</a>	a Digger wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Crossocerus (Hoplocrabrus) quadripunctatus</a>	<a href="#">4-Spotted Digger Wasp</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Diodontus tristis</a>	<a href="#">Melancholy Black Wasp</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Dipogon (Deuteragenia) lineator</a>	a Spider-hunting Wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Dipogon (Deuteragenia) lineator</a>	a Spider-hunting Wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Dryudella pinguis</a>	a Hole nesting wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-

Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Ectemnius (Hypocnabro)</a>	a Digger wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Ectemnius (Metacnabro)</a>	a Digger wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Embolemus ruddii</a>	<a href="#">an Aculeate</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Epeolus variegatus</a>	a cuckoo bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Evagetes crassicornis</a>	a Spider-hunting Wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Formica exsecta</a>	<a href="#">Narrow-headed Ant</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Formica fusca</a>	<a href="#">Negro Ant</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Formicoxenus nitidulus</a>	<a href="#">Shining Guest Ant</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Harpactus tumidus</a>	a Digger wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Hedychridium ardens</a>	a ruby-tailed wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Hylaeus (Prosopis) brevis</a>	<a href="#">Short Horned Yellow-Fac</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Lasioglossum (Dialictus)</a>	a mining bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Lasioglossum (Evylaeus)</a>	a mining bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Lasioglossum (Evylaeus)</a>	<a href="#">Shaggy Mining Bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Lindeniis albibrabis</a>	a Digger wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Mimumesa dahiborni</a>	a black solitary wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Mutilla europaea</a>	<a href="#">Large Velvet Ant</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Nomada fabriciana</a>	<a href="#">Fabricius' Nomad Bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Nomada leucophthalma</a>	a Nomad bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Nomada obtusifrons</a>	a Nomad bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Nomada roberjeotiana</a>	a Nomad bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Osmia (Chalcosmia) caesi</a>	<a href="#">Blue Mason Bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Osmia (Helicosmia) auru</a>	<a href="#">Gold-Fringed Mason Bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Osmia (Melanosmia) ineri</a>	a Mason Bee	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Osmia (Melanosmia) par</a>	<a href="#">Western Mason Bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Osmia (Melanosmia) unci</a>	a Mason Bee	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Osmia (Osmia) rufa</a>	<a href="#">Red Mason Bee</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Oxybelus uniglumis</a>	<a href="#">Common Spiny Digger W</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Pompilus cinereus</a>	<a href="#">Leaden Spider Wasp</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Prioncnemis (Prioncnemis)</a>	a Spider-hunting wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Pseudomalus auratus</a>	a Ruby-tailed wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Sphex gibbus</a>	a solitary bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Stelis punctulatisima</a>	a cuckoo bee	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Symmorphus bifasciatus</a>	a Potter wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - hymenopteran	<a href="#">Tachysphex pompiliformi</a>	a Spider-hunting wasp	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - lacewing (Neuroptera)	<a href="#">Hemerobius perelegans</a>	a Lacewing	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-

Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - lacewing (Neuroptera)	<a href="#">Megalomus hiurtus</a>	<a href="#">Bordered Brown Lacewing</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Acronicta psi</a>	<a href="#">Grey Dagger</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Acronicta rumicis</a>	<a href="#">Knot Grass</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Adscita staltices</a>	<a href="#">Forester</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Aethes rutilana</a>	<a href="#">Juniper Conch</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Agrochola helvola</a>	<a href="#">Flounced Chestnut</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Agrochola litura</a>	<a href="#">Brown-spot Pinion</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Agrochola lychnidis</a>	<a href="#">Beaded Chestnut</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Allophyes oxycanthae</a>	<a href="#">Green-brindled Crescent</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Amphipoea oculea</a>	<a href="#">Ear Moth</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Amphipyra tragoopoginis</a>	<a href="#">Mouse Moth</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Anania funebris</a>	<a href="#">White-spotted Sable</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Anarta cordigera</a>	<a href="#">Small Dark Yellow Under</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Apamea anceps</a>	<a href="#">Large Nutmeg</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Apamea remissa</a>	<a href="#">Dusky Brocade</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Apotomis infida</a>	<a href="#">Rannoch Marble</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Archinemapogon yildizae</a>	<a href="#">Large Scotch Clothes</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Arctia caja</a>	<a href="#">Garden Tiger</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Atethmia centrago</a>	<a href="#">Centre-barred Sallow</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Blepharita adusta</a>	<a href="#">Dark Brocade</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Brachyotoma viminalis</a>	<a href="#">Minor Shoulder-knot</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Callisto coffeella</a>	<a href="#">Highland Slender</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Caradrina morpheus</a>	<a href="#">Mottled Rustic</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Celaena haworthii</a>	<a href="#">Haworth's Minor</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Celaena leucostigma</a>	<a href="#">Crescent</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Chesias legatella</a>	<a href="#">Streak</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Chesias rufata</a>	<a href="#">Broom-tip</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Chiasmia clathrata</a>	<a href="#">Latticed Heath</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Cossus cossus</a>	<a href="#">Goat Moth</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Cymatophorima diluta</a>	<a href="#">Oak Lutestring</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Dasypolia templi</a>	<a href="#">Brindled Ochre</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Diarsia rubi</a>	<a href="#">Small Square-spot</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Diloba caeruleocephala</a>	<a href="#">Figure of Eight</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Ecliptopera silaceata</a>	<a href="#">Small Phoenix</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Endromis versicolora</a>	<a href="#">Kentish Glory</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Ennomos erosaria</a>	<a href="#">September Thorn</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-

Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Ennomos quercinaria</a>	<a href="#">August Thorn</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Entephria caesiata</a>	<a href="#">Grey Mountain Carpet</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Epione vespertaria</a>	<a href="#">Dark Bordered Beauty</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Epirrhoe galiata</a>	<a href="#">Galium Carpet</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Eugnorisma glareosa</a>	<a href="#">Autumnal Rustic</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Eulithis mellinata</a>	<a href="#">Spinach</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Euxoa nigricans</a>	<a href="#">Garden Dart</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Euxoa tritici</a>	<a href="#">White-line Dart</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Graphiphora augur</a>	<a href="#">Double Dart</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Hadena caesia</a>	<a href="#">Grey</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Hemaris tityus</a>	<a href="#">Narrow-bordered Bee Ha</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Hemistola chrysoptaria</a>	<a href="#">Small Emerald</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Hepialus humuli</a>	<a href="#">Ghost Moth</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Hoplodrina blanda</a>	<a href="#">Rustic</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Hydraecia micacea</a>	<a href="#">Rosy Rustic</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Lampronia capitella</a>	<a href="#">Currant-shoot Borer</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Levipalpus hepatoriella</a>	<a href="#">Mountain Flat-body</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Lycia hirtaria</a>	<a href="#">Brindled Beauty</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Macaria carbonaria</a>	<a href="#">Netted Mountain Moth</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Macaria wauaria</a>	<a href="#">V-moth</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Malacosoma neustria</a>	<a href="#">Lackey</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Melanchra persicariae</a>	<a href="#">Dot Moth</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Melanchra pisi</a>	<a href="#">Broom Moth</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Mesoligia literosa</a>	<a href="#">Rosy Minor</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Mythimna comma</a>	<a href="#">Shoulder-striped Wainsc</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Nemapogon picarella</a>	<a href="#">Pied Clothes</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Nematopogon magna</a>	<a href="#">Scarce Long-horn</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Noctua orbona</a>	<a href="#">Lunar Yellow Underwing</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Orthonama vittata</a>	<a href="#">Oblique Carpet</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Orthosia gracilis</a>	<a href="#">Powdered Quaker</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Pelurga comitata</a>	<a href="#">Dark Spinach</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Periclepsis cinctana</a>	<a href="#">Dover Twist</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Perizoma albulata subsp</a>	<a href="#">Grass Rivulet</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Protolampra sobrina</a>	<a href="#">Cousin German</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Rheumaptera hastata</a>	<a href="#">Argent and Sable</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Rhizedra lutosa</a>	<a href="#">Large Wainscot</a>	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-

Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Scopula marginepunctata</a>	<a href="#">Mullein Wave</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Scotopteryx chenopodiata</a>	<a href="#">Shaded Broad-bar</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Spilosoma lubricipeda</a>	<a href="#">White Ermine</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Spilosoma luteum</a>	<a href="#">Buff Ermine</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Stilbia anomala</a>	<a href="#">Anomalous</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Swammerdamia passere</a>	<a href="#">Scotch Ermel</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Synanthedon scoliaeformis</a>	<a href="#">Welsh Clearwing</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Tholera cespitis</a>	<a href="#">Hedge Rustic</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Tholera decimalis</a>	<a href="#">Feathered Gothic</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Thumatha senex</a>	<a href="#">Round-winged Muslin</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Timandra comae</a>	<a href="#">Blood-vein</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Trichiura crataegi</a>	<a href="#">Pale Eggar</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Trichopteryx polycommata</a>	<a href="#">Barred Tooth-striped</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Tyria jacobaeae</a>	<a href="#">Cinnabar</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Watsonalla binaria</a>	<a href="#">Oak Hook-tip</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Xanthia gilvago</a>	<a href="#">Dusky-lemon Sallow</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Xanthia ictiritia</a>	<a href="#">Sallow</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Xanthorhoe decoloraria</a>	<a href="#">Red Carpet</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	(Yes)	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Xanthorhoe ferrugata</a>	<a href="#">Dark-barred Twin-spot C</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Xestia agathina</a>	<a href="#">Heath Rustic</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Xestia alpicola</a>	<a href="#">Northern Dart</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Xestia castanea</a>	<a href="#">Neglected Rustic</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Xylena exsoleta</a>	<a href="#">Sword-grass</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Zygaena exulans subsp.</a>	<a href="#">Scotch Burnet</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Zygaena lonicerae subsp.</a>	<a href="#">Narrow-bordered Five-sp</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Zygaena loti subsp. scoti</a>	<a href="#">Slender Scotch Burnet</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Zygaena purpuralis subsp.</a>	<a href="#">Transparent Burnet</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - moth	<a href="#">Zygaena viciae subsp. ar</a>	<a href="#">New Forest Burnet</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - orthopteran	<a href="#">Leptophyes punctatissima</a>	<a href="#">Speckled Bush-cricket</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - orthopteran	<a href="#">Metrioptera brachyptera</a>	<a href="#">Bog Bush-cricket</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Agroeca cuprea</a>	<a href="#">Golden Lantern-spider</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Centromerus levitarsis</a>	a money spider	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Clubiona subsultans</a>	a spider	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Dictyna major</a>	a mesh-webbed spider	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Dictyna pusilla</a>	<a href="#">Small Mesh-weaver</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Dipoena torva</a>	a spider	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-



Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Erigone welchi</a>	<a href="#">Welch's Money-spider</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Haplodrassus soerensen</a>	a spider	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Leptyphantes antronien</a>	a money spider	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Mecopisthes peusi</a>	<a href="#">Peus's Long-back Spider</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Mecynargus paetulus</a>	a money spider	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Monocephalus castaneip</a>	<a href="#">Broad Groove-head Spide</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Notioscopus sarcinatus</a>	<a href="#">Swamp Lookout Spider</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Philodromus margaritatus</a>	<a href="#">Lichen Running-spider</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Robertus scoticus</a>	a spider	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Saaristoa firma</a>	<a href="#">Triangle Hammock-spider</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Semljicola caliginosus</a>	<a href="#">Cloud-living Spider</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - spider (Araneae)	<a href="#">Silometopus incurvatus</a>	<a href="#">Bend-bearing Blunt-brow</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - stonefly (Plecoptera)	<a href="#">Brachyptera putata</a>	<a href="#">Northern February Red</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	Insect - trichopteran	<a href="#">Hagenella clathrata</a>	<a href="#">Window Winged Sedge</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	<a href="#">Aqarius najas</a>	<a href="#">River Skater</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	<a href="#">Gerris (Gerris) gibbifer</a>	<a href="#">Pond Skater</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	<a href="#">Hebrus (Hebrusella) rufic</a>	<a href="#">Sphagnum Bug</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	<a href="#">Plea minutissima</a>	a pygmy backswimmer	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Anasimvia transfuga</a>	a Hoverfly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Beris morrisii</a>	a Soldier Fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Blera fallax</a>	<a href="#">Pine Hoverfly</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Bolitophila bimaculata</a>	a fungus gnat	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Botanophila fonsesai</a>	<a href="#">Fonseca's Seed Fly</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Brachyopa insensilis</a>	a Hoverfly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Chamaesyrrhus caledon</a>	a Hoverfly	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Cheilosia chrysocoma</a>	a Hoverfly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Cheilosia latifrons</a>	<a href="#">Hoverfly</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Cheilosia sahlbergi</a>	a Hoverfly	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Clorismia rustica</a>	<a href="#">Southern Silver Stiletto-fly</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Clusiodes geomyzinus</a>	<a href="#">Strathspey Clusid Fly</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Diadocidia valida</a>	a fungus gnat	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Dicranomyia omissinervis</a>	a crane fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Dictenia bimaculata</a>	a crane fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Doros profuges</a>	<a href="#">Phantom Hoverfly</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Dysmachus trigonus</a>	a Robber Fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Hammerschmidia ferrug</a>	<a href="#">Aspen Hoverfly</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-

Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Heringia pubescens</a>	<a href="#">Hoverfly</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Hilara medeteriformis</a>	a dance fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Laphria flava</a>	a Robber Fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Leptarthrus brevis</a>	a Robber Fly	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Lipsothrix eucullata</a>	<a href="#">Scottish Yellow Splinter</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Lipsothrix errans</a>	<a href="#">Northern Yellow Splinter</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Lipsothrix nervosa</a>	<a href="#">Southern Yellow Splinter</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Lonchaea ragnari</a>	<a href="#">Viking Sword Fly</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Medetera excellens</a>	a dolichopodid fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Melangyna barbifrons</a>	a Hoverfly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Melangyna ericarum</a>	a Hoverfly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Mycomya rosalba</a>	a fungus gnat	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Nephrotoma aculeata</a>	a crane fly	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Nephrotoma analis</a>	a crane fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Nephrotoma cornicina</a>	a crane fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Nephrotoma questfalca</a>	a crane fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Nephrotoma lunulicornis</a>	a crane fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Nephrotoma scurra</a>	a crane fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Nigrotipula nigra</a>	a crane fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Oxycera pygmaea</a>	a Soldier Fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Pamponerus germanicus</a>	a Robber Fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Parasyrphus nigrifarsis</a>	a Hoverfly	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Phronia persimilis</a>	a fungus gnat	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Phronia sylvatica</a>	a fungus gnat	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Platycheirus amplus</a>	a Hoverfly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Prionocera pubescens</a>	a crane fly	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Rhabdomastix japonica</a>	<a href="#">River-shore Crane fly</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Rhabdomastix laeta</a>	a crane fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Rhadiurgus variabilis</a>	<a href="#">Northern Robber Fly</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Rhamphomyia hirtula</a>	<a href="#">Mountain Dance-fly</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Rymosia spevae</a>	a fungus gnat	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Sphaerophoria loewi</a>	a Hoverfly	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Sphegina sibirica</a>	a Hoverfly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Spiriverpa lunulata</a>	<a href="#">Stiletto-fly</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Stratiomys chamaeleon</a>	a soldier fly	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Strongylophthalmyia ustulata</a>	a tanypezid fly	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-

Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tanyptera atrata</a>	a cranefly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tanyptera nigricornis</a>	a cranefly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Themira gracilis</a>	a small dung fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Thereva handlirschi</a>	a Stiletto fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Thereva valida</a>	a Stiletto fly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tipula bistilata</a>	a cranefly	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tipula cava</a>	a cranefly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tipula hortorum</a>	a cranefly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tipula invenusta</a>	a cranefly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tipula laetabilis</a>	a cranefly	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tipula limbata</a>	a cranefly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tipula luridorostris</a>	a cranefly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tipula marginella</a>	a cranefly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tipula melanoceros</a>	a cranefly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Tipula pabulina</a>	a cranefly	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	insect - true fly (Diptera)	<a href="#">Wiedemannia simplex</a>	a dance fly	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Arion (Kobeltia) hortensis</a>	Southern Garden Slug	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Azeca goodalli</a>	Three-toothed Moss Snail	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Candidula gigaxii</a>	a mollusc	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Cecilioides (Cecilioides)</a>	Blind (or Agate) Snail	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Cochlodina (Cochlodina)</a>	Plaited Door Snail	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Hydrobia ventrosa</a>	Spire Snail	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Monacha (Monacha) can</a>	Kentish Snail	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Omphiscota glabra</a>	Mud Pond Snail	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Oxychilus (Oxychilus) nax</a>	Glossy Glass Snail	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Pisidium conventus</a>	Alpine Peaclam	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Succinella oblonga</a>	Small Amber Snail	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Truncatellina cylindrica</a>	Cylindrical Whorl Snail	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Vertigo (Vertigo) alpestris</a>	Mountain Whorl Snail	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Vertigo (Vertigo) genesii</a>	Round-mouthed Whorl Sn	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	ELD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Vertigo (Vertigo) geyeri</a>	Geyer's Whorl Snail	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	ELD	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Vertigo (Vertigo) modesta</a>	Cross Whorl Snail	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Terrestrial invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Vertigo (Vertilla) angustic</a>	Narrow-mouthed Whorl S	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	ELD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	annelid	<a href="#">Hirudo medicinalis</a>	Medicinal Leech	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	crustacean	<a href="#">Austropotamobius pallipes</a>	Freshwater White-clawed	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	crustacean	<a href="#">Triops cancriformis</a>	Tadpole Shrimp	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Agabus (Agabus) uliginos</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-

Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Augyies maritimus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Bagous (Abagous) luteus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Bagous (Bagous) colligens</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Berosus (Berosus) luridus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Bidessus minutissimus</a>	<a href="#">Minutest Diving Beetle</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cercyon (Cercyon) alpinus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cercyon (Cercyon) convexus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cercyon (Cercyon) depressus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cercyon (Cercyon) melanops</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cercyon (Cercyon) nigriceps</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cercyon (Cercyon) quispellus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cercyon (Cercyon) terminatus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cryptopleurum minutum</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cyphon kongsbergensis</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cyphon ochraceus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cyphon pubescens</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Cyphon punctipennis</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Donacia aquatica</a>	<a href="#">Zircon Reed Beetle</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Donacia cinerea</a>	a Reed beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Donacia crassipes</a>	<a href="#">Water-Lily Reed Beetle</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Donacia impressa</a>	a Reed beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Donacia marginata</a>	a Reed beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Donacia obscura</a>	a Reed beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Donacia sparganii</a>	a Reed beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Donacia thalassina</a>	a Reed beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Donacia vulgaris</a>	a Reed beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Dryops (Dryops) similis</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Dryops (Yrdops) nitidulus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Elodes minuta</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Elodes pseudominuta</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Enochrus quadripunctatus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Enochrus testaceus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Gyrinus distinctus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Gyrinus paykulli</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Gyrinus suffriani</a>	a water beetle	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Halipilus (Halipilus) apicalis</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-

Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Helochares punctatus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Helophorus (Cyphelophorus)</a>	a water beetle	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Helophorus (Empleurus)</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Helophorus (Helophorus)</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Helophorus (Trichohelophorus)</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Heterocerus flexuosus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Heterocerus fossor</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Hydraena pulchella</a>	a water beetle	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Hydraena pygmaea</a>	a water beetle	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Hydrochus angustatus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Hydrochus brevis</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Hydrochus elongatus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Hydroporus elongatulus</a>	a water beetle	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Hydroporus glabriusculus</a>	a water beetle	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Hydroporus longulus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Hydroporus rufifrons</a>	<a href="#">Oxbow Diving Beetle</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Hygrotus (Hygrotus) versicolor</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Ilybius wasastjernaee</a>	a water beetle	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Laccobius atratus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Liopterus haemorrhoidalis</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Megasternum concinnum</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Ochthebius (Asiobates) sibiricus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Ochthebius (Hymenodes)</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Ochthebius (Ochthebius)</a>	a water beetle	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Ochthebius (Ochthebius)</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Oreodytes alpinus</a>	a water beetle	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Pelenomus canaliculatus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Plateumaris rustica</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Poophagus sisymbrii</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Prionocyphon serricornis</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Rhantus (Rhantus) frontalis</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Rhantus (Rhantus) suturalis</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Scirtes hemisphaericus</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Sphaeridium bipustulatum</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Sphaeridium lunatum</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Sphaeridium scarabaeoides</a>	a water beetle	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-

Aquatic invertebrates	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<a href="#">Thryogenes nereis</a>	a water beetle	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	<a href="#">Coenagrion hastulatum</a>	Northern Damselfly	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	Insect - ephemeroptera	<a href="#">Nigrobaetis niger</a>	Iron Blue Mayfly	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Anodonta (Anodonta) cygnea</a>	Swan Mussel	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Margaritifera (Margaritifera) margaritifera</a>	Freshwater Pearl Mussel	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Pisidium henslowianum</a>	Henslow's Pea Mussel	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Aquatic invertebrates	mollusc	<a href="#">Theodoxus (Theodoxus) fluviatilis</a>	River Nerite	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Ajuga reptans</a>	Pyramidal Bugle	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Alchemilla glaucescens</a>	Lady's Mantle	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Allium oleraceum</a>	Field Garlic	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Alopecurus myosuroides</a>	Black-grass	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Anagallis arvensis</a>	Scarlet Pimpernel	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Apium graveolens</a>	Wild Celery	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Arabis alpina</a>	Alpine Rock-cress	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Arenaria norvegica</a>	Arctic Sandwort	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Artemisia norvegica</a>	Norwegian Mugwort	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Astragalus alpinus</a>	Alpine Milk-vetch	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Astragalus danicus</a>	Purple Milk-vetch	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Bartsia alpina</a>	Alpine Bartsia	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Blysmus compressus</a>	Flat-sedge	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Brassica oleracea</a>	Wild Cabbage	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Bromus secalinus</a>	Rye Brome	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Calamagrostis purpurea</a>	Scandinavian Small-reed	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Calamagrostis scotica</a>	Scottish Small-reed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Calamagrostis stricta</a>	Narrow Small-reed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Callitriche obtusangula</a>	Blunt-fruited Water-star	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Callitriche palustris</a>	Narrow-fruited Water-star	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Campanula glomerata</a>	Clustered Bellflower	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Campanula rapunculus</a>	Rampion Bellflower	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Cardamine impatiens</a>	Narrow-leaved Bitter-cress	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex appropinquata</a>	Fibrous Tussock-sedge	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex atrofusca</a>	Scorched Alpine-sedge	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex buxbaumii</a>	Club Sedge	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex chardorhiza</a>	String Sedge	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex divulsa</a>	Grey Sedge	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex elata</a>	Tufted-sedge	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex elongata</a>	Elongated Sedge	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex lachenalii</a>	Hare's-foot Sedge	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex maritima</a>	Curved Sedge	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex microglochin</a>	Bristle Sedge	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex norvegica</a>	Close-headed Alpine-sed	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex punctata</a>	Dotted Sedge	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex rariflora</a>	Mountain Bog-sedge	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carex recta</a>	Estuarine Sedge	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Carum caryi</a>	Caraway	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Centaurea cyanus</a>	Cornflower	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Centaurea scabiosa</a>	Greater Knapweed	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Centaureum pulchellum</a>	Lesser Centaury	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Cephalanthera longifolia</a>	Narrow-leaved Helleborine	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Cerastium arcticum</a>	Arctic Mouse-ear	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Cerastium fontanum subsp. minimum</a>	Scottish Mouse-ear	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Cerastium nigrescens</a>	Shetland Mouse-ear	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Chelidonium majus</a>	Greater Celandine	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Chenopodium bonus-hod</a>	Good-King-Henry	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Cicerbita alpina</a>	Alpine Blue-sow-thistle	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Cichorium intybus</a>	Chicory	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Clinopodium acinos</a>	Basil Thyme	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Cochlearia micacea</a>	Mountain Scurvygrass	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Cochlearia officinalis subsp. scottica</a>	Scottish Scurvygrass	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Coeloglossum viride</a>	Frog Orchid	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Coronopus squamatus</a>	Swine-cress	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Crassula aquatica</a>	Pigmyweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Crepis mollis</a>	Northern Hawk's-beard	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Calthium maritimum</a>	Rock Samphire	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Dactylorhiza ebudensis</a>	Hebridean Marsh-orchid	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Dactylorhiza purpurella s</a>	Welsh Marsh-orchid	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Diapensia lapponica</a>	Diapensia	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Draba incana</a>	Hoary Whitlowgrass	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Eleocharis mamillata sub</a>	Northern Spike-rush	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Eleocharis parvula</a>	Dwarf Spike-rush	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Epipactis leptochila</a>	Narrow-lipped Helleborine	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Epipactis palustris</a>	Marsh Helleborine	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Erigeron borealis</a>	Alpine Fleabane	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Eriocaulon aquaticum</a>	Pipewort	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Erodium lebelii</a>	Sticky Stork's-bill	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Erodium maritimum</a>	Sea Stork's-bill	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Erodium moschatum</a>	Musk Stork's-bill	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Eryngium maritimum</a>	Sea-holly	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Euphorbia helioscopia</a>	Sun Spurge	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Euphrasia anglica</a>	English Sticky Eyebright	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Euphrasia campbelliae</a>	an Eyebright	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Euphrasia heslop-harrisonii</a>	an Eyebright	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Euphrasia marshallii</a>	an Eyebright	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Euphrasia ostenfeldii</a>	an Eyebright	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Euphrasia rostkoviana sub</a>	an Eyebright	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Euphrasia rotundifolia</a>	an Eyebright	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Fallopia convolvulus</a>	Black-bindweed	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Filago vulgaris</a>	Common Cudweed	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Filipendula vulgaris</a>	Dropwort	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Fumaria capreolata</a>	White Ramping-fumitory	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Fumaria purpurea</a>	Purple Ramping-fumitory	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Galeopsis speciosa</a>	Large-flowered Hemp-net	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Gentiana nivalis</a>	Alpine Gentian	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Gentianella campestris</a>	Field Gentian	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Gentianella uliginosa</a>	Dune Gentian	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Geranium columbinum</a>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Gnaphalium sylvaticum</a>	Heath Cudweed	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium attenuatifolium</a>	Laxo Burn Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	WCA 1981	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium backhousei</a>	Backhouse's Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium calvum</a>	Bald-leaved Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium graniticola</a>	Granite Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium grovesii</a>	Grove's Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium insigne</a>	Noble Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium kennethii</a>	Kenneth's Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium laigense</a>	Lairig Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium leptodon</a>	Narrow-toothed Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium macrocarpum</a>	Large-fruited Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium milesii</a>	Miles's Hawkweed	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium northroense</a>	North Roe Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium notable</a>	Remarkable Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium optimum</a>	Splendid Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium perscillum</a>	Neat Hawkweed	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium probum</a>	Excellent Hawkweed	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium pseudocurvat</a>	Cairngorm Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium pseudopetiolat</a>	Narrow-leaved Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium sect. Alpestris</a>	Hawkweed	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hieracium zetlandicum</a>	Shetland Hawkweed	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	WCA 1981	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hierochloa odorata</a>	Holy-grass	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Homogyne alpina</a>	Purple Colf's-foot	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hordelymus europaeus</a>	Wood Barley	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hydrilla verticillata</a>	Hydrilla	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hyoscyamus niger</a>	Henbane	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Hypochaeris glabra</a>	Smooth Cat's-ear	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-



Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Inula conyzae</a>	<a href="#">Ploughman's-spikenard</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Inula crithmoides</a>	<a href="#">Golden-samphire</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Juncus compressus</a>	<a href="#">Round-fruited Rush</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Juniperus communis</a>	<a href="#">Juniper</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Kobresia simpliciuscula</a>	<a href="#">False Sedge</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Koenigia islandica</a>	<a href="#">Iceland-purslane</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Lathyrus japonicus</a>	<a href="#">Sea Pea</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Lathyrus palustris</a>	<a href="#">Marsh Pea</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Lathyrus sylvestris</a>	<a href="#">Narrow-leaved Everlastin</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Legousia hybrida</a>	<a href="#">Venus's-looking-glass</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Lepidium campestre</a>	<a href="#">Field Pepperwort</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Linnaea borealis</a>	<a href="#">Twinnflower</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Linum perenne</a>	<a href="#">Perennial Flax</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Lithospermum officinale</a>	<a href="#">Common Gromwell</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Lotus tenuis</a>	<a href="#">Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Luzula arcuata</a>	<a href="#">Curved Wood-rush</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Lychnis alpina</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Catchfly</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Lythrum hyssopifolia</a>	<a href="#">Grass-poly</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Melampyrum sylvaticum</a>	<a href="#">Small Cow-wheat</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Mentha arvensis</a>	<a href="#">Corn Mint</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Minuartia rubella</a>	<a href="#">Mountain Sandwort</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Minuartia sedoides</a>	<a href="#">Cyphel</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Moneses uniflora</a>	<a href="#">One-flowered Wintergree</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Monotropa hypopitys</a>	<a href="#">Yellow Bird's-nest</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Myosotis alpestris</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Forget-me-not</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Najas flexilis</a>	<a href="#">Slender Naiad</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS 1,2,3	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Oenanthe fistulosa</a>	<a href="#">Tubular Water-dropwort</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Ononis reclinata</a>	<a href="#">Small Restharrow</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Ononis spinosa</a>	<a href="#">Spiny Restharrow</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Orchis morio</a>	<a href="#">Green-winged Orchid</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Orobanche hederaceae</a>	<a href="#">Ivy Broomrape</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Orobanche rapum-genist</a>	<a href="#">Greater Broomrape</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Oxytropis campestris</a>	<a href="#">Yellow Oxytropis</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Oxytropis halleri</a>	<a href="#">Purple Oxytropis</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Papaver argemone</a>	<a href="#">Prickly Poppy</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Papaver hybridum</a>	<a href="#">Rough Poppy</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Parentucellia viscosa</a>	<a href="#">Yellow Bartsia</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Phyllodoce caerulea</a>	<a href="#">Blue Heath</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Picris hieracioides</a>	<a href="#">Hawkweed Oxtongue</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Pilosella flagellaris</a>	<a href="#">Shetland Mouse-ear-haw</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Plantago media</a>	<a href="#">Hoary Plantain</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Platanthera bifolia</a>	<a href="#">Lesser Butterfly-orchid</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Platanthera chlorantha</a>	<a href="#">Greater Butterfly-orchid</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Poa flexuosa</a>	<a href="#">Wavy Meadow-grass</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Poa glauca</a>	<a href="#">Glaucous Meadow-grass</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Polygonatum verticillatum</a>	<a href="#">Whorled Solomon's-seal</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Polygonum rivivagum</a>	<a href="#">Cornfield Knotgrass</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Populus nigra</a>	<a href="#">Black-poplar</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Potamogeton compressus</a>	<a href="#">Grass-wrack Pondweed</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Potamogeton ephedrus</a>	<a href="#">American Pondweed</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Potamogeton rutilus</a>	<a href="#">Shetland Pondweed</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Potamogeton trichoides</a>	<a href="#">Hairlike Pondweed</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Potentilla argentea</a>	<a href="#">Hoary Cinquefoil</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Potentilla rupestris</a>	<a href="#">Rock Cinquefoil</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Primula scotica</a>	<a href="#">Scottish Primrose</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Pseudorchis albida</a>	<a href="#">Small-white Orchid</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Pyrola media</a>	<a href="#">Intermediate Wintergreen</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Ranunculus arvensis</a>	<a href="#">Corn Buttercup</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Ranunculus reptans</a>	<a href="#">Creeping Spearwort</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Ranunculus sardous</a>	<a href="#">Hairy Buttercup</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Rosa tomentosa</a>	<a href="#">Harsh Downy-rose</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Rubus caesius</a>	<a href="#">Dewberry</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Rumex aquaticus</a>	<a href="#">Scottish Dock</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Rumex maritimus</a>	Golden Dock	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Ruppia cirrhosa</a>	Spiral Tasselweed	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Sagina nivalis</a>	Snow Pearlwort	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Sagina saginoides</a>	Alpine Pearlwort	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Salix lanata</a>	Woolly Willow	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Salix lapponum</a>	Downy Willow	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Salix myrsinites</a>	Whortle-leaved Willow	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Salsola kali</a>	Prickly Saltwort	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Salvia verbenaca</a>	Wild Clary	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Sambucus ebulus</a>	Dwarf Elder	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Sanguisorba minor</a>	Salad Burnet	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Saxifraga cernua</a>	Drooping Saxifrage	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Saxifraga cespitosa</a>	Tufted Saxifrage	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Saxifraga hirculus</a>	Marsh Saxifrage	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Saxifraga hypnoides</a>	Mossy Saxifrage	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Saxifraga rivularis</a>	Highland Saxifrage	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Scheuchzeria palustris</a>	Rannoch-rush	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Schoenus ferrugineus</a>	Brown Bog-rush	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Scleranthus annuus</a>	Annual Knawel	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Serratula tinctoria</a>	Saw-wort	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Sesleria caerulea</a>	Blue Moor-grass	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Sherardia arvensis</a>	Field Madder	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Silene gallica</a>	Small-flowered Catchfly	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Silene noctiflora</a>	Night-flowering Catchfly	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Silene nutans</a>	Nottingham Catchfly	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Silybum marianum</a>	Milk Thistle	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Sinapis alba</a>	White Mustard	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Sinapis arvensis</a>	Charlock	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Sorbus arranensis</a>	Arran Whitebeam	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Sorbus pseudofennica</a>	Arran Service-tree	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Spiranthes romanzoffiana</a>	Irish Lady's-tresses	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Stachys arvensis</a>	Field Woundwort	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Stellaria neglecta</a>	Greater Chickweed	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Stellaria palustris</a>	Marsh Stitchwort	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Taraxacum clovense</a>	Clova Dandelion	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Taraxacum cymbifolium</a>	Ben Lawes Dandelion	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Taraxacum geirhildae</a>	Shetland Dandelion	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Taraxacum hirsutissimum</a>	Hairy Dandelion	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Taraxacum serpenticola</a>	Serpentine Dandelion	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Taraxacum xiphoideum</a>	Parallel-leaved Dandelion	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Teesdalia nudicaulis</a>	Shepherd's Cress	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Thlaspi caerulescens</a>	Alpine Penny-cress	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Trifolium nodosum</a>	Knotted Hedge-parsley	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Trifolium fragiferum</a>	Strawberry Clover	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Trifolium micranthum</a>	Slender Trefoil	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Tuberaria guttata</a>	Spotted Rock-rose	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Valerianella carinata</a>	Keeled-fruited Cornsalad	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Vicia bithynica</a>	Bithynian Vetch	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Vicia lutea</a>	Yellow-vetch	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Vicia orobus</a>	Wood Bitter-vetch	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Viola reichenbachiana</a>	Early Dog-violet	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Viola tricolor</a>	Wild Pansy	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Viscum album</a>	Mistletoe	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	flowering plant	<a href="#">Wahlenbergia hederacea</a>	Ivy-leaved Bellflower	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Asplenium obovatum</a>	Lanceolate Spleenwort	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Cystopteris dickiana</a>	Dickie's Bladder-fern	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Cystopteris montana</a>	Mountain Bladder-fern	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Diphasiastrum complanatum</a>	Issler's Clubmoss	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Gymnocarpium robertianum</a>	Limestone Fern	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Lycopodiella inundata</a>	Marsh Clubmoss	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Pilularia globulifera</a>	Pillwort	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Polystichum lonchitis</a>	Holly-fern	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Thelypteris palustris</a>	Marsh Fern	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-

Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Trichomanes speciosum</a>	<a href="#">Killarney Fern</a>	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	EPS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Woodisia alpina</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Woodisia</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Vascular plants	fern	<a href="#">Woodisia ilvensis</a>	<a href="#">Oblong Woodisia</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	stonewort	<a href="#">Chara aculeolata</a>	<a href="#">Hedgehog Stonewort</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Non vascular plants	stonewort	<a href="#">Chara baltica</a>	<a href="#">Baltic Stonewort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	stonewort	<a href="#">Chara canescens</a>	<a href="#">Bearded Stonewort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	stonewort	<a href="#">Chara rudis</a>	<a href="#">Rugged Stonewort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	stonewort	<a href="#">Lamprothamnium papulosum</a>	<a href="#">Foxtail Stonewort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	stonewort	<a href="#">Nitella gracilis</a>	<a href="#">Slender Stonewort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	stonewort	<a href="#">Tolypella nidifica</a>	<a href="#">Bird's-nest Stonewort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Actinotaenium adelochlorum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Actinotaenium clevei</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Actinotaenium colpopeltum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Actinotaenium cucurbitinum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Actinotaenium curtum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Actinotaenium gellidum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Actinotaenium perminutum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Actinotaenium rufescens</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Actinotaenium silvae-nigrae</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Actinotaenium turgidum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium anguineum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium archerianum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium calosporum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium didymotocum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium limneticum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium lineatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium navicula</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium nematodes</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium prtchardianum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium pygmaeum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium subscoticum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Closterium toxon</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium alpestre</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium binum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium bioculatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium carinthiacum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium conspersum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium crenulatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium cucumis</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium cyclicum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium dentiferum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium dybowskii</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium eductum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium eichlerianum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium elegantissimum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium excavatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium fictopraemorsum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium fontigenum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium furcatospermum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium isthmium</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium isthmochondrium</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium luxuriosum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium novae-semilae</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium nymannianum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium obliquum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium ochthodes</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium ordinatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium orthostichum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium pachydermum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium paragranaetum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium phaseolus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium plicatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium pokornyanum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium praegrande</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium pseudamceae</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium pseudobroom</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium pseudocomm</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium pseudoexigu</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium pseudonitidu</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium pseudoornat</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium pseudoprotu</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium pygmaeum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium quadrifarum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium quadrum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium quinarium</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium rectangulare</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium regnellii</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium regnesii</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium repandum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium speciosum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium sphaeroideu</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium sphaericolor</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium sphaerosticti</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium sportella</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium subarctoum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium subcostatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium subcucumis</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium subimpressu</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium subspeciosu</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium taticum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium tenue</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium tetrachondru</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium trachypleuru</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium truncatellum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium turpinii var. e</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium tyrolicum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium undulatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium variolatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium venustum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium vexatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmarium vogesiacum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cosmocladium saxonicu</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Cylindrocystis crassa</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Desmidium aptogonum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Desmidium grevillei</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Desmidium pseudostrept</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Docidium baculum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Docidium undulatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum binale</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum boldii</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum cornubiense</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum divanicatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum dubium</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum gavanum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum gemmatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum groenbladli</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum humerosum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum inerme</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum jenneri</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum pulchellum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum sinuosum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum tumeri</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Euastrum ventricosum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Groenbladia undulata</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Micrasterias americana</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Micrasterias brachyptera</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Micrasterias conferta</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Micrasterias crux-melitensis</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Micrasterias fimbriata</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Micrasterias furcata</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Micrasterias mahabuleshwarensis</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Micrasterias radiosa</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Micrasterias verrucosa</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Pleurotaenium coronatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Pleurotaenium nodosum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Pleurotaenium rectum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Pleurotaenium tridentatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Pleurotaenium truncatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Spondyliosium papillosum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Spondyliosium planum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Spondyliosium pulchellum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum arachne</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum arcticon</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum arcuatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum asperum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum boreale</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum borgeanum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum brachycerum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum brasiliense</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum brebissonii</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum capitulum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum cerastes</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum chavesii</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum clepsydra</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum coarctatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum cosmarioides</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum cyathipes</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum cyrtocorum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum denticulatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum dispar</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum disputatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum duacense</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum echinatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum elongatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum erasum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum forficulatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum furcatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum gracile</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum hexacerum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum hirsutum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum inflexum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum iotanum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum johnsonii</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum kouwetsii</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum lapponicum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum longispinum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum maamense</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum manfeldtii</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum meriani</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum micron</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum monticulosum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum natator</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum neglectum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum oligacanthum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum ophiura</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum oxyacanthum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum paradoxum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum pileolatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum pilosum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum polymorphum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum polytrichum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum proboscideum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum pyramidatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum scabrum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum sebaldi</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum senarium</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum setigerum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum sexangulare</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum sexcostatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum sirronyi</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum spongiosum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum striolatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum subarcuatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum subavicula</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum subcruciatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum sublaevispirale</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum subnudibracale</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum subpygmaeum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum subscabrum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum tohopekaligae</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum uhiense</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Staurastrum verticillatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus aristiferus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus averus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus brevispinis</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus bulnheimi</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus connatus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus controversus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus convergens</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus corniculatus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus dickiei</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus glaber</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus grandis</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus megalanthus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus mucronatus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus omeaerai</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus phimus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus spenceria</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus subtriangulatus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus triangulatus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus tumidus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Stauradesmus validus</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Teilingia excavata</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Xanthidium aculeatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Xanthidium bifidum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Xanthidium brebissonii</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Xanthidium concinnum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Xanthidium controversum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Xanthidium cristatum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Xanthidium impar</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Xanthidium robinsonianum</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Xanthidium smithii</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Xanthidium variabile</a>	a Desmid alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Pseudoquadrigula britanica</a>	a freshwater alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Batrachospermum gelatinosum</a>	a freshwater red alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Sirodotia suecica</a>	a freshwater red alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Coeleostropsis costata</a>	an Alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Gonatozygon aculeatum</a>	an Alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Gonatozygon kinahanii</a>	an Alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	alga	<a href="#">Roya anglica</a>	an alga	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Abortiporus biennis</a>	<a href="#">Blushing Rosette</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Aleuriodiscus wakefieldia</a>	<a href="#">Pink Disco</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Amanita nivalis</a>	<a href="#">Mountain Grisette</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Antrodia ramentacea</a>	<a href="#">Honeycomb Crust</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Armillaria ectypa</a>	<a href="#">Marsh Honey Fungus</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Bankera fuliginosa</a>	<a href="#">Drab Tooth</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Boletopsis perplexa</a>	<a href="#">Black Falsebolete</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cainiella johansonii</a>	<a href="#">Mountain Avens Microdot</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Calocybe onychina</a>	<a href="#">Lilac Domecap</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Camarophylospora atropurpurea</a>	<a href="#">Dotted Fanvault</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Camarophylospora foeten</a>	<a href="#">Stinking Fanvault</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Camarophylospora micacea</a>	<a href="#">Glittering Fanvault</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Camarophylospora schulzei</a>	<a href="#">Matt Fanvault</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cantharellus ferruginascens</a>	<a href="#">Pale Chanterelle</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cantharellus friesii</a>	<a href="#">Orange Chanterelle</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cantharellus melanoxeroides</a>	<a href="#">Blackening Chanterelle</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Chrysomphalina chrysocephala</a>	<a href="#">Golden Navel</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Chrysomyxa empetri</a>	<a href="#">Crowberry Rust</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Chrysomyxa pirolata</a>	<a href="#">Wintergreen Rust</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Clavaria incarnata</a>	<a href="#">Skinny Club</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Clavaria purpurea</a>	<a href="#">Purple Spindles</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Collybia putilla</a>	<a href="#">Pine Toughshank</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Coprionopsis ammophila</a>	<a href="#">Dune Inkcap</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cordyceps spherocephala</a>	<a href="#">Yellow Waspclub</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cortinarius cyanites</a>	<a href="#">Blushing Webcap</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cortinarius laniger</a>	<a href="#">Wooly Webcap</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cortinarius limonii</a>	<a href="#">Sunset Webcap</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cortinarius orellanus</a>	<a href="#">Fool's Webcap</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cortinarius porphyropus</a>	a Webcap fungus	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cortinarius rubicundulus</a>	<a href="#">Ruddy Webcap</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cortinarius saginus</a>	<a href="#">Cloaked Webcap</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Crepidotus caspari</a>	<a href="#">Pale Oysterling</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cudonia circinans</a>	<a href="#">Redleg Jellybaby</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cudonia confusa</a>	<a href="#">Cinnamon Jellybaby</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cyathus stercoreus</a>	<a href="#">Dung Bird's Nest</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cystoderma cinnabarinum</a>	<a href="#">Cinnabar Powdercap</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Cylindria salicina</a>	<a href="#">Scarlet Splash</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Dacrymyces ovisporus</a>	<a href="#">Pine Jellyspot</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Dacryobolus sudans</a>	<a href="#">Weeping Toothcrust</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Dendrocollybia racemosa</a>	<a href="#">Branched Shanklet</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Encoelia glauca</a>	<a href="#">Green Hazelcup</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Entoloma aethiops</a>	<a href="#">Black Pinkgill</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Entoloma bloxamii</a>	<a href="#">Big Blue Pinkgill</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Entoloma excentricum var. excentricum</a>	<a href="#">Excentric Pinkgill</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Entoloma indutoides</a>	<a href="#">Rubygrey Pinkgill</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Entoloma liliiginorum</a>	<a href="#">Hairy Pinkgill</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Erastia salmonicolor</a>	<a href="#">Salmon Bracket</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Exobasidium expansum</a>	<a href="#">Northern Bilberry Redleaf</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Exobasidium juellanum</a>	<a href="#">Dwarfing Redleaf</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Exobasidium sydowianum</a>	<a href="#">Bearberry Redleaf</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Fayodia bisphaerigera</a>	<a href="#">Slender Navel</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Flammulaster limulatus var. limulatus</a>	a fungus	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Galerina harrisonii</a>	a Mossbell fungus	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Gastrum fornicatum</a>	<a href="#">Arched Earthstar</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Gastrum triplex</a>	<a href="#">Collared Earthstar</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Geoglossum atropurpureum</a>	<a href="#">Dark-purple Earthtongue</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Geoglossum elongatum</a>	<a href="#">Elongate Earthtongue</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Geoglossum starbaeckii</a>	<a href="#">Star Earthtongue</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Gloeophyllum odoratum</a>	<a href="#">Anise Mazegill</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Gloeoporus dichrous</a>	a fungus	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Guepinia helvelloides</a>	<a href="#">Salmon Salad</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Gyromitra leucoxantha</a>	<a href="#">Fishtail Cup</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Helvella leucomelaena</a>	<a href="#">Sooty Cup</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hohenbuehelia culmicola</a>	<a href="#">Marram Oyster</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hydnellum aurantiacum</a>	<a href="#">Orange Tooth</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-



Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hydnellum caeruleum</a>	<a href="#">Blue Tooth</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hydnellum conrescens</a>	<a href="#">Zoned Tooth</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hydnellum ferrugineum</a>	<a href="#">Mealy Tooth</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hydnellum peckii</a>	<a href="#">Devil's Tooth</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hydnellum scrobiculatum</a>	<a href="#">Ridged Tooth</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hydnellum spongiosipes</a>	<a href="#">Velvet Tooth</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hygrocybe calciphila</a>	<a href="#">Limestone Waxcap</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hygrocybe lilacina</a>	<a href="#">Lilac Waxcap</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hygrocybe spadicea</a>	<a href="#">Date Waxcap</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hygrocybe xanthochroa</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Waxcap</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hygrophorus camarophylus</a>	<a href="#">Arched Woodwax</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hygrophorus nemoreus</a>	<a href="#">Oak Woodwax</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hypocrepopsis rhododendri</a>	<a href="#">Hazel Gloves</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Hypsizygus ulmarius</a>	<a href="#">Elm Leech</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Inonotus nodulosus</a>	a bracket fungus	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Kuehneromyces lignicola</a>	<a href="#">Conifer Woodtuft</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Laccaria maritima</a>	<a href="#">Sand Deceiver</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Lactarius musteus</a>	<a href="#">Pine Milkcap</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Lactarius resimus</a>	<a href="#">Rollrim Milkcap</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Lasiobotrys loniceriae</a>	<a href="#">Honeysuckle Rash</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Leccinum salicicola</a>	<a href="#">Willow Bolete</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Leccinum vulpinum</a>	<a href="#">Foxy Bolete</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Lentinellus ursinus</a>	<a href="#">Bear Cockleshell</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Leucocortinarius bulbiger</a>	<a href="#">White Webcap</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Loreleia marchantiae</a>	<a href="#">Liverwort Navel</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Lycoperdon caudatum</a>	<a href="#">Pedicel Puffball</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Marasmius hudsonii</a>	<a href="#">Holly Parachute</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Melanoleuca schumacheri</a>	<a href="#">Clouded Cavalier</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Microglossum olivaceum</a>	<a href="#">Olive Earthtongue</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Milesina whitei</a>	<a href="#">Shield-fern Rust</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Mycena aurantiomarginata</a>	<a href="#">Golden Edge Bonnet</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Mycena picta</a>	<a href="#">Cryptic Bonnet</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Mycena septentrionalis</a>	<a href="#">Pelargonium Bonnet</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Mycena urania</a>	<a href="#">Violet Bonnet</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Nyssospora echinata</a>	<a href="#">Spiguel Rust</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Octavianina asterospermum</a>	<a href="#">Chalky False Truffle</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Ombrophila violacea</a>	<a href="#">Violet Jellydisc</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Omphalina galeiicolor var. albipes</a>	<a href="#">Dune Navel</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Oideia cantharella</a>	<a href="#">Cupped Ear</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Oideia phlebophora</a>	<a href="#">Veined Ear</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Phellodon confluens</a>	<a href="#">Fused Tooth</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Phellodon melaleucus</a>	<a href="#">Grey Tooth</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Phellodon niger</a>	<a href="#">Black Tooth</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Phellodon tomentosus</a>	<a href="#">Woolly Tooth</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Phylloporus pelletieri</a>	<a href="#">Golden-illed Bolete</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Piptoporus quercinus</a>	<a href="#">Oak Polypore</a>	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Plectania melastoma</a>	<a href="#">Corona Cup</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Pluteus pellitus</a>	<a href="#">Ghost Shield</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Podosphaera volkarti</a>	<a href="#">Mountain Avens Mildew</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Polyporus umbellatus</a>	<a href="#">Umbrella Polypore</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Psathyrella caput-medusae</a>	<a href="#">Medusa Brittlestem</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Pseudoplectania nigrella</a>	<a href="#">Ebony Cup</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Pterula caricis-pendulae</a>	<a href="#">Pendulous Sedge Club</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Puccinia clintonii</a>	<a href="#">Loueswort Rust</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Puccinia eriophori</a>	<a href="#">Deer Grass Rust</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Puccinia mollinae</a>	<a href="#">Purple Moorgrass Rust</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Puccinia septentrionalis</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Rust</a>	-	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Pucciniastrum goodyeriae</a>	<a href="#">Creeping Ladies Tresses</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Ramaria botrytis</a>	<a href="#">Rosso Coral</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Ramaria stricta</a>	<a href="#">Upright Coral</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Ramariopsis crocea</a>	<a href="#">Orange Coral</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Rhodocybe gemina</a>	<a href="#">Tan Pinkgill</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Rickenella pseudogrisella</a>	<a href="#">Blasia Mosscap</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-

Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Rimbachia arachnoidea</a>	<a href="#">Spidery Mossear</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Rimbachia bryophila</a>	<a href="#">Veined Mossear</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Ripartites tricholoma</a>	<a href="#">Bearded Seamline</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Russula aurantiaca</a>	a Brittlegill fungus	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Russula aurea</a>	<a href="#">Gilded Brittlegill</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Russula badia</a>	<a href="#">Burning Brittlegill</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Russula intermedia</a>	<a href="#">Intermediate Brittlegill</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Russula laccata</a>	<a href="#">Willow Brittlegill</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Russula lilacea</a>	<a href="#">Lilac Brittlegill</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Russula minutula</a>	<a href="#">Minute Brittlegill</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Russula pelargonica</a>	<a href="#">Pelargonium Brittlegill</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Russula raoulii</a>	<a href="#">Pallid Brittlegill</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Russula rutila</a>	<a href="#">Ruddy Brittlegill</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Russula solaris</a>	<a href="#">Sunny Brittlegill</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Sarcodon glaucopus</a>	<a href="#">Greenfoot Tooth</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Sarcodon scabrosus</a>	<a href="#">Bitter Tooth</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Sarcodon squamosus</a>	<a href="#">Scaly Tooth</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Sarcoscypha coccinea</a>	<a href="#">Scarlet Elf Cup</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Scytinostroma portentosum</a>	<a href="#">Mothball Crust</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Squamanita paradoxa</a>	<a href="#">Powdercap Strangler</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Squamanita pearsonii</a>	<a href="#">Strathy Strangler</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Stagnicola perplexa</a>	<a href="#">Puzzling Rootshank</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Stereopsis vitellina</a>	<a href="#">Roothole Rosette</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Stropharia homemannii</a>	<a href="#">Conifer Roundhead</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Tricholoma aestuans</a>	<a href="#">Acrid Knight</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Tricholoma apium</a>	<a href="#">Scented Knight</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Tricholoma colossus</a>	<a href="#">Giant Knight</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Tricholoma robustum</a>	<a href="#">Robust Knight</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Tricholoma stans</a>	<a href="#">Upright Knight</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Tulostoma niveum</a>	<a href="#">White Stalkball</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Urocystis primulicola</a>	<a href="#">Bird's-eye Primrose Smut</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EX	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Urocystis trientalis</a>	<a href="#">Chickweed Wintergreen S</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	fungus	<a href="#">Uromyces scutellatus</a>	<a href="#">Cypress Spurge Rust</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Absconditella amexa</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Absconditella pauxilla</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Absconditella sphagnorum</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Acarospora badiofusca</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Acarospora benedarensis</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Acarospora macrospora</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Acarospora nitrophila</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Acarospora rhizobola</a>	a lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Acrocordia cavata</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Acrocordia subglobosa</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Adelolecia pilati</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Agonimia octospora</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Alectoria ochroleuca</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Anaptychia ciliaris subsp</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Anisomeridium viridescens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Aphanopsis coenosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arctomia delicatula</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthonia anomorphophila</a>	a comma lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthonia apatetica</a>	a comma lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthonia atlantica</a>	a Lichen	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthonia endlicheri</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthonia excipienda</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthonia illicina</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthonia illicinella</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthonia patellulata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthonia zwackhii</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthopyrenia atractospor</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthopyrenia carneobrun</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthopyrenia nitescens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthothelium dictyosporu</a>	a Lichen	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-

Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthothelium macounii</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthothelium norvegicum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthothelium orbiliferum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Arthrotraphis vacillans</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Aspicilia melanaspis</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Aspicilia moenium</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Aspicilia recedens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bacidia caesiiovirens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bacidia circumspecta</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bacidia fuscoviridis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bacidia igniarii</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bacidia incompta</a>	<a href="#">Sap-groove Lichen</a>	-	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bacidia subcircumspecta</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bacidia subincompta</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bacidia vermifera</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bactrospora dryina</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bactrospora homalotropae</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Baeomyces carneus</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bellemeria alpina</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Biatora carnealbida</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Biatora efflorescens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Biatora subduplex</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Biatora tetramera</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Biatorrella hemisphaerica</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Biatoridium delitescens</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Biatoridium monasteriensis</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Brigantia fuscolutea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Brodoa intestiniformis</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bryonora curvescens</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bryoria furcellata</a>	<a href="#">Forked Hair-lichen</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bryoria smithii</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Bryoria tenuis</a>	a Hair-lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Buellia arborea</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Buellia arnoldii</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Buellia insignis</a>	a lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Buellia papillata</a>	a lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Buellia pulverulenta</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Buellia sanguinolenta</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Buellia uberitor</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Buellia violaceofusca</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Calicium corynellum</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Calicium diploellum</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Calicium lenticulare</a>	a Pinhead lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Calicium parvum</a>	a Pinhead lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca ahtii</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca approximata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca britannica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca caesiiorufella</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca cinnamomea</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca concilians</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca dichroa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca ferruginea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca flavobescens</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca irrubescens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca lucifuga</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca luteoalba</a>	<a href="#">Orange-fruited Elm-lichen</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca nivalis</a>	<a href="#">Snow Caloplaca</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca ochracea</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Caloplaca virescens</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Calvitimela armeniaca</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Candelariella superdistans</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catapyrenium daedaleum</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catapyrenium pilosellum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-

Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catapyrenium psoromoides</a>	<a href="#">Tree Catapyrenium</a>	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	NBN map	CR	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catapyrenium rufescens</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catapyrenium waltheni</a>	a lichen	-	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catillaria alba</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catillaria aphanata</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catillaria gilbertii</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catillaria minuta</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catillaria modesta</a>	a lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catinaria neuschildii</a>	a lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Catolechia wahlenbergii</a>	a lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cavernularia hultenii</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cetrariella delisei</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Chaenotheca chiorella</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Chaenotheca gracilentata</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Chaenotheca laevigata</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Chaenotheca xyloxa</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Chaenothecopsis savonii</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Chrysothrix chrysophthalma</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia alpina</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia arbuscula subsp.</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	-	-	NBN map	DD	ELD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia botrytes</a>	<a href="#">Stump Lichen</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	CR	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia cenotea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia cervicornis subsp.</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia maxima</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia metacorrallifera</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia mitis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	-	-	NBN map	NT	ELD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia norvegica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia peziziformis</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	CR	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia stereoclada</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia stygia</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	-	-	NBN map	DD	ELD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia symphyocarpia</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia trassii</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cladonia uncialis subsp.</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cliostomum flavidulum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cliostomum leprosum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Collema bachmanianum</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Collema callosporum var.</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Collema ceraniscum</a>	a lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Collema dichotomum</a>	<a href="#">River Jelly Lichen</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	NBN map	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Collema fasciculare</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Collema fragile</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Collema fragrans</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	EN	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Collema limosum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Collema parvum</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Collema subnigrescens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Collolechia caesia</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cresponea premea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cyphelium ligulare</a>	<a href="#">fungus or lichen?</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Cyphelium trachyloides</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	CR	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Degelia ligulata</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Dermatocarpon leptophyllum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Dictyonema interruptum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Diplotomima pharacidium</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Elixia flexella</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Eopyrenula leucoplaca</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ephelia hispidula</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Euopsis granatina</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Euopsis pulvinata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Flavoparmelia soredians</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Fulgensia bracteata var.</a>	a Lichen	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Fuscidea cyathoides var.</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Fuscidea mollis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Fuscopannaria atlantica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-

Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Fuscopannaria ignobilis</a>	<a href="#">Caledonian Pannaria</a>	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Fuscopannaria praetermissa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Fuscopannaria sampaiari</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gomphillus calycioides</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Graphina ruiziana</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Graphis alboscirpta</a>	a Lichen	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gyalecta biformis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gyalecta foveolaris</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gyalecta ulmi</a>	<a href="#">Elm Gyalecta</a>	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gyalidea diaphana</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gyalidea fritzei</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gyalidea hyalinescens</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gyalidea lecideopsis</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gyalidea rivularis</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gyalidea roseola</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gyalideopsis muscicola</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Gyalideopsis scotica</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Halecania alpivaga</a>	a lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Halecania bryophila</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Halecania micacea</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Halecania rhytidiza</a>	a lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Halecania spodomela</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Hertelidea botryosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Hymenelia heteromorpha</a>	a lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Hymenelia melanocarpa</a>	a lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Hymenelia rhodopsis</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Hypocenomyce anthraci</a>	a lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Hypogymnia farinacea</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Hypogymnia vittata</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Hypotrachyna endochlora</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Hypotrachyna sinuosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Hypotrachyna taylorensis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ionaspis oblecta</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Japewia tomoensis</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanactis latebrarum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanactis subabietina</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecania chlorotiza</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecania cyrtella</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecania dubitans</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanographa amyloacea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanographa lyncea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora achariana</a>	<a href="#">Tarn Lecanora</a>	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora albella</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora alromarginata</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora atrosulphurea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora chlorophaeode</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora cinerofusca</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora epibryon</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora formosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora frustulosa</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora gisteriana</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora horiza</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora hypoptella</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora marginata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora mughiicola</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora populicola</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora quercicola</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecanora straminea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidea alpestris</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidea antiloga</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidea commaculans</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidea erythrophaea</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidea haerjedalica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidea leprarioides</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidea mucosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidea porphyrosopoda</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidella flavosorediata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidella subviridis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidella viridans</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lecidella wulfenii</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lemmopsis arnoldiana</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lempholemma cladodes</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lempholemma intricatum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lempholemma radiatum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lepraria nylanderiana</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium biatorinum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium breissonii</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium britannicum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium burgessii</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium byssinum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium cochleatum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium coralloideum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium cyanescens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium diffractum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium hibernicum</a>	a Lichen	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium imbricatum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium intermedium</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leptogium saturninum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Leucocarpi biatorella</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lichinodium sirospioide</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lithothelium phaeosporu</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lobaria amplissima</a>	<a href="#">Parchment lichen</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lobaria pulmonaria</a>	<a href="#">Lungwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lobaria scrobiculata</a>	<a href="#">'Lob Scrob'</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lobaria virens</a>	<a href="#">Green Satin lichen</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lopadium coralloideum</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Lopadium pezizoideum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Megalospora tuberculosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Melanelia subargentifera</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Melaspilea atroides</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Melaspilea interjecta</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Menegazzia terebrata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea alabastriles</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea assimilata</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea contexta</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea crassipes</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea elachista</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea eximia</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea hedlundii</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea olivacea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea paratropa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea pycnidophora</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea stipitata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea subconfusa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea submilliaria</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea synotheoides</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea viridiatra</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Micarea xanthonica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Miriquidica garovaglii</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Miriquidica intrudens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Miriquidica nigroleprosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Multiclavula vernalis</a>	<a href="#">Moss Club</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Mycoblastus alpinus</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Nephroma arcticum</a>	<a href="#">Arctic Kidney-lichen</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Nephroma laevigatum</a>	a Kidney-lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Nephroma tangeriense</a>	a Kidney-lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ochrolechia arborea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ochrolechia szatlaensis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Opegrapha areniseda</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Opegrapha fumosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Opegrapha paraxanthodes</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Opegrapha saxigena</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pachyphiale fagicola</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pannaria conoplea</a>	<a href="#">Mealy Rimmed Shingle li</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pannaria rubiginosa</a>	<a href="#">Red-eyed Shingle lichen</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Parmelia submontana</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Parmeliella parvula</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Parmeliella testacea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Parmeliella triptophylla</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Peltigera britannica</a>	a Dog-lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Peltigera collina</a>	a Dog-lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Peltigera elisabethae</a>	a Dog-lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Peltigera lepidophora</a>	<a href="#">Ear-lobed Dog-lichen</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Peltigera malacea</a>	<a href="#">Matt Felt Lichen</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Peltigera ponojensis</a>	a Dog-lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Peltigera scabrosa</a>	a Dog-lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Peltigera scabrosella</a>	a Dog-lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Peltigera venosa</a>	<a href="#">Pixie Gowns Lichen</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pertusaria amarescens</a>	a Wart lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pertusaria borealis</a>	a Wart lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pertusaria bryontha</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Moss Pertusaria</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pertusaria flavocorallina</a>	a Wart lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pertusaria geminipara</a>	a Wart lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pertusaria glomerata</a>	a Wart lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pertusaria melanochlora</a>	a Wart lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pertusaria ophthalmiza</a>	a Wart lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pertusaria velata</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Phaeographis dendritica</a>	a Script lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Phaeophyscia endococci</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Phyllosora demangeonii</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Phyllopsora rosei</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Physcia clementei</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Placidopsis pseudocincta</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Placynthium asperellum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Placynthium lismorensis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Placynthium pluriseptatum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Platismatia norvegica</a>	<a href="#">Old Growth Rag lichen</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pleopsisidium chlorophanum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Poettinula cerebrina</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Polyblastia agraria</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Polyblastia efflorescens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Polyblastia gothica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Polyblastia helvetica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Polyblastia quartzina</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Polyblastia sendtneri</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Polyblastia terrestris</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Polyblastia verrucosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Polychidium dendriscum</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Polysporina ferruginea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Porina byssophila</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Porina coralloidea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Porina grandis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Porina hibernica</a>	a Lichen	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Porina mammosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Porina sudetica</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Porocyphus kenmorensis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Porocyphus leptogliella</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Porpidia nadvornikiana</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Protoblastenia cyclospor</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-



Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Protoparmelia atriseda</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Protoparmelia memnoniae</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Protoparmelia nephaea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pseudocyphellaria crocata</a>	<a href="#">Yellow Specklebelly</a>	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pseudocyphellaria intricata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pseudocyphellaria lacera</a>	<a href="#">Ragged Pseudocyphellaria</a>	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pseudocyphellaria norvegiae</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Psora globifera</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Psora rubiformis</a>	<a href="#">Rusty Alpine Psora</a>	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pterygiopsis lacustris</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ptychographa xylographa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Punctelia borreni</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pycnora leucococca</a>	a lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pycnora xanthococca</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pyrenocollema caesium</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pyrenopsis furfurea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pyrenopsis grumullifera</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pyrenopsis impolita</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pyrenula coryli</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pyrenula dermatodes</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pyrenula hibernica</a>	<a href="#">Oil-Stain Parmentaria</a>	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pyrenula laevigata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pyrenula microtheca</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pyrenula occidentalis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Pyrrhospora nubiginans</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ramalina capitata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ramalina fraxinea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ramalina portuensis</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ramboldia insidiosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ramonia azorica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ramonia chrysophaea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ramonia dictyospora</a>	a Lichen	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Reichlingia leopoldii</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhexophiale rhexoblephara</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon amphibium</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon anaperum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon caeruleoalbat</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon caesium</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon chioneum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon cinereoigrum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon cinereoivirens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon copelandii</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon eupetraeoides</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon inarense</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon intermedium</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon lemtilandicum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon ridescens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon simillimum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon sublavatum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon submodestum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon subposturum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon superficiale</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rimularia fuscosora</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rimularia globulosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rimularia sphacelata</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina aspersa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina degeliana</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina flavoscallifera</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina interpolata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina isidioides</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina laevigata</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina milvina</a>	a Lichen	-	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina mliaraea var. c</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina mniaraea var. n</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina occulta</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina parasitica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Rinodina roboris var. rob</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Ropalospora hibernica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Sagiolechia protuberans</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Schadonia fecunda</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Schaereria corticola</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Schaereria fuscocinerea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Schismatomma cretaceu</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Schismatomma graphidi</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Schismatomma niveum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Schismatomma quercico</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Schismatomma umbrinur</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Sclerophora pallida</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Siphula ceratites</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Solonia bispora</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Spilonema paradoxum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Sporastatia polyspora</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Sporastatia testudinea</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Staurothele arctica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Staurothele areolata</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Staurothele bacilligera</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Staurothele geioica</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Staurothele rugulosa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Stereocaulon alpinum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Stereocaulon delisei</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Stereocaulon glareosum</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Stereocaulon pilcatille</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Stereocaulon spathulifer</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Stereocaulon symphyche</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Stereocaulon tornense</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Sticta canariensis sensu</a>	a Lichen	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Sticta fuliginosa</a>	a 'stinky' Sticta	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Sticta limbata</a>	<a href="#">Floury Sticta</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Sticta sylvatica</a>	a 'stinky' Sticta	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Strangospora deplanata</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Strangospora microchaem</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Strigula confusa</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Strigula muscicola</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Strigula taylori</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Strigula thelopsioides</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Synalissa symphorea</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Thelenella barbalestieri</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Thelenella modesta</a>	<a href="#">Warty Wax-lichen</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Thelenella muscorum var</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Thelidium fontigenum</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Thelidium papulare form</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Thelocarpon magnusson</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Thelocarpon operturn</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Thelopsis melathelia</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Thelotrema macrosporum</a>	a Barnacle lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Thelotrema petraetoides</a>	a Barnacle lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Thermutis velutina</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Toninia coelestina</a>	a lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Toninia diffracta</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Toninia fusispora</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Toninia rosulata</a>	a lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Toninia sedifolia</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Toninia squalescens</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Toninia squalida</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Trapelopsis viridescens</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Trimmatothele perquisita</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Umbilicaria hirsuta</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Umbilicaria nyländeriana</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Umbilicaria spodothroa</a>	a Lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Usnea ceratina</a>	a Beard-lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Usnea esperantiana</a>	a Beard-lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Usnea flavocardia</a>	a Beard-lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Usnea florida</a>	<a href="#">Witches' Whiskers Lichen</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Usnea glabrata</a>	a Beard-lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Usnea silesiaca</a>	a Beard-lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Verrucaria degelii</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Vestergrenopsis elaeina</a>	a lichen	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Vezdaea stipitata</a>	a lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Vulpicida pinastris</a>	a Lichen	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Wadeana dendrographa</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichen	<a href="#">Wadeana minuta</a>	a Lichen	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Arthonia almqvistii</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Arthonia amylospora</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Arthonia cohabitans</a>	a fungus	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Arthonia graphidicola</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Arthonia invadens</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Arthonia subfuscicola</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Arthonia thelotrematis</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Cercidospora decolorata</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Chaenothecopsis epithalpi</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Chaenothecopsis pusiola</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Chaenothecopsis vainioae</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Chaenothecopsis viridirens</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Cyphellium marclianum</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Dacampia hookeri</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Dacampia rufescentis</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Micarea inquinans</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Opegrapha brevis</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Opegrapha glaucomarina</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Opegrapha pertusaricolora</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Opegrapha pulvinata</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Opegrapha rotunda</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Opegrapha sphaerophora</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Opegrapha thelotrematis</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Opegrapha zwackhii</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon advenulum</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Rhizocarpon ochrolechia</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Toninia plumbina</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Fungi	lichenicolous fungus	<a href="#">Toninia subfuscae</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Arthopyrenia subcerasi</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Arthothelium lirellans</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Chaenothecopsis viridiala</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Eopyrenula avellanae</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Eopyrenula grandicula</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Eopyrenula septemseptata</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Melaspilea baqiiettoana</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Melaspilea lentiginosula</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Mycocalicium subtile</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Mycomicrothelia atlantica</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Mycoporum lacteum</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Phaeocalicium populneum</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Phaeocalicium praecedens</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Stenocybe septata</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Sticta canariensis (blue-c)</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Sticta canariensis (comb)</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Tomasellia diffusa</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	non-lichenised fungus	<a href="#">Xerotrema megalospora</a>	a fungus	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Acrobolbus wilsonii</a>	<a href="#">Wilson's Pouchwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Adelanthus lindenbergeri</a>	<a href="#">Lindenberger's Featherwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Anastrophyllum alpinum</a>	a Notchwort	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Anastrophyllum joergensii</a>	<a href="#">Joergensen's Notchwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Anastrophyllum saxicola</a>	<a href="#">Curled Notchwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Athalamia hyalina</a>	a liverwort	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Barbilophozia kunzeana</a>	<a href="#">Bog Pawwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Barbilophozia quadriloba</a>	<a href="#">Four-fingered Pawwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Cephalozia ambigua</a>	<a href="#">Snow Pincerwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Cephalozia elachista</a>	<a href="#">Spurred Threadwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Cephalozia stellulifera</a>	<a href="#">Heath Threadwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Cephalozia turneri</a>	<a href="#">Turner's Threadwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Dumortiera hirsuta</a>	<a href="#">Dumortier's Liverwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Fossombronina angulosa</a>	<a href="#">Greater Frillwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Fossombronina fimbriata</a>	<a href="#">Fragile Frillwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Fossombronina foveolata</a>	<a href="#">Pitted Frillwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Geocalyx graveolens</a>	<a href="#">Turps Pouchwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Gymnocolea acutiloba</a>	<a href="#">Welsh Notchwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Gymnomitron apiculatum</a>	<a href="#">Pointed Frostwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Gymnomitron coralloideum</a>	<a href="#">Coral Frostwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Herbertus borealis</a>	<a href="#">Northern Prongwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Jamesoniella undulifolia</a>	<a href="#">Marsh Flapwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Jungermannia leiantha</a>	<a href="#">Long-leaved Flapwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Jungermannia polaris</a>	<a href="#">Arctic Flapwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Leiocolea gillmanii</a>	<a href="#">Gillman's Notchwort</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Leiocolea rutheana var. r.</a>	<a href="#">Fen Notchwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Lejeunea holtii</a>	<a href="#">Holt's Pouncewort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Lejeunea mandonii</a>	<a href="#">Atlantic Pouncewort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Lophozia wenzelii</a>	<a href="#">Wenzel's Notchwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Marsupella arctica</a>	<a href="#">Arctic Rustwort</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Marsupella boeckii</a>	<a href="#">Boeck's Rustwort</a>	-	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Marsupella condensata</a>	<a href="#">Compact Rustwort</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Marsupella sparsifolia</a>	<a href="#">Rounded Rustwort</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Nardia breideri</a>	<a href="#">Book Flapwort</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Odontoschisma macouni</a>	<a href="#">Macoun's Flapwort</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Pallavicinia lyelli</a>	<a href="#">Ribbonwort</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Pedinophyllum interruptu</a>	<a href="#">Craven Featherwort</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Petalophyllum ralfsii</a>	<a href="#">Petaltwort</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	WCA 1981 <sup>4</sup>	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Radula carringtonii</a>	<a href="#">Carrington's Scalewort</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Riccia canaliculata</a>	<a href="#">Channelled Crystalwort</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Riccia crystallina</a>	<a href="#">Blue Crystalwort</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Riccia huebeneriana</a>	<a href="#">Violet Crystalwort</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Scapania curta</a>	<a href="#">Least Earwort</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Scapania gymnostomops</a>	<a href="#">Narrow-lobed Earwort</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Scapania paludosa</a>	<a href="#">Floppy Earwort</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Scapania parvifolia</a>	<a href="#">Obscure Earwort</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	liverwort	<a href="#">Scapania praetervisva</a>	<a href="#">Ciliate Earwort</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Aloina brevirostris</a>	<a href="#">Short-beaked Aloe-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Aloina rigida</a>	<a href="#">Rigid Aloe-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Amblystegium confervoid</a>	<a href="#">Tiny Feather-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Amblystegium humile</a>	<a href="#">Constricted Feather-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Amblystegium radiale</a>	<a href="#">Swamp Feather-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Andreaea alpestris</a>	<a href="#">Slender Rock-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Andreaea blyttii</a>	<a href="#">Blytt's Rock-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Andreaea frigida</a>	<a href="#">Icy Rock-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Andreaea nivalis</a>	<a href="#">Snow Rock-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Andreaea sinuosa</a>	<a href="#">Small-spored Rock-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Anomodon attenuatus</a>	<a href="#">Slender Tail-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Anomodon longifolius</a>	<a href="#">Long-leaved Tail-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Aongstroemia longipes</a>	<a href="#">Sprig-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Aphanorhagma patens</a>	<a href="#">Spreading Earth-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Aplodon wormskjoldii</a>	<a href="#">Carrion-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Blindia caespiticia</a>	<a href="#">Dwarf Blindia</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Brachythecium erythrorrhizum</a>	<a href="#">Redfoot Feather-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Brachythecium glaciale</a>	<a href="#">Snow Feather-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Brachythecium reflexum</a>	<a href="#">Reflexed Feather-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Brachythecium starkei</a>	<a href="#">Starke's Feather-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Brachythecium trachypodum</a>	<a href="#">Lowers Feather-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryoerythrophyllum caledonicum</a>	<a href="#">Scottish Beard-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum archangelicum</a>	<a href="#">Archangelic Thread-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum calophyllum</a>	<a href="#">Blunt Bryum</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum creberrimum</a>	<a href="#">Tight-lufted Thread-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum cyclophyllum</a>	<a href="#">Round-leaved Bryum</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum dixonii</a>	<a href="#">Dixon's Thread-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum donianum</a>	<a href="#">Don's Thread-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum elegans</a>	<a href="#">Blushing Bryum</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum intermedium</a>	<a href="#">Many-seasoned Thread-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum knowltonii</a>	<a href="#">Knowlton's Thread-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum maratii</a>	<a href="#">Baltic Bryum</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum muehlenbeckii</a>	<a href="#">Muehlenbeck's Thread-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum salinum</a>	<a href="#">Saltmarsh Thread-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum schleicheri var. laevius</a>	<a href="#">Schleicher's Thread-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum torquescens</a>	<a href="#">Twisting Thread-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Bryum warnum</a>	<a href="#">Wame's Thread-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Buxbaumia viridis</a>	<a href="#">Green Shield-Moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Campylophyllum halleri</a>	<a href="#">Haller's Feather-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Campylopus pilifer</a>	<a href="#">Stiff Swan-neck Moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Campylostelium saxicola</a>	<a href="#">Bent-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Cirriophyllum cirrosum</a>	<a href="#">Tendril Feather-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Coscinodon cribrosus</a>	<a href="#">Sieve-tooth Moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Ctenidium proceririmum</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Comb-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Cyclodictyon laetevirens</a>	<a href="#">Bright-green Cave-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Cynodontium strumiferum</a>	<a href="#">Strumose Dog-tooth</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Cynodontium tenellum</a>	<a href="#">Delicate Dog-tooth</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Daltonia splanchnoides</a>	<a href="#">Irish Daltonia</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Dichodontium flavescens</a>	<a href="#">Yellowish Fork-moss</a>	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Dicranella grevilleana</a>	<a href="#">Greville's Forklet-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Dicranum bergeri</a>	<a href="#">Waved Fork-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Dicranum flagellare</a>	<a href="#">Whip Fork-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Dicranum leioneuron</a>	<a href="#">Fuzzy Fork-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Dicranum spurium</a>	<a href="#">Rusty Fork-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Dicranum subproditor</a>	<a href="#">Rusty Bow-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Didymodon acutus</a>	<a href="#">Pointed Beard-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Didymodon icmadophilus</a>	<a href="#">Slender Beard-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Didymodon nicholsonii</a>	<a href="#">Nicholson's Beard-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Discelium nudum</a>	<a href="#">Flag-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Ditrichum flexicaule</a>	<a href="#">Bendy Ditrichum</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Ditrichum plumbicola</a>	<a href="#">Lead-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Entosthodon fascicularis</a>	<a href="#">Hasselquist's Hyssop</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Epipterygium tozeri</a>	<a href="#">Tozer's Thread-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Eurhynchium pulchellum</a>	<a href="#">Elegant Feather-moss</a>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Eurhynchium schleicheri</a>	<a href="#">Twist-tip Feather-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Eurhynchium striatulum</a>	<a href="#">Lesser Striated Feather-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Fissidens polyphyllus</a>	<a href="#">Many-leaved Pocket-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Fissidens rivularis</a>	<a href="#">River Pocket-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Funaria pulchella</a>	<a href="#">Pretty Cord-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Grimmia anodon</a>	<a href="#">Toothless Grimmi</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	EX	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Grimmia elongata</a>	<a href="#">Brown Grimmi</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	EN	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Grimmia incurva</a>	<a href="#">Black Grimmi</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Grimmia laevigata</a>	<a href="#">Hoary Grimmi</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Grimmia ovalis</a>	<a href="#">Flat-rock Grimmi</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Grimmia sessitana</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Grimmi</a>	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	NBN map	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Grimmia tergestina</a>	<a href="#">Dapple-mouthed Grimmi</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Grimmia ungeri</a>	<a href="#">a Grimmi</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Grimmia unicolor</a>	<a href="#">Dingy Grimmi</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Habrodon perpusillus</a>	<a href="#">Lesser Squirrel-tail moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Hamatocaulis vernicosus</a>	<a href="#">Varnished Hook-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	-	WCA 1981	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Hedigia ciliata</a>	<a href="#">Fringed Hoar-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Heterocladium dimorphum</a>	<a href="#">Dimorphous Tamarisk-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Homomallium incurvatum</a>	<a href="#">Incurved Feather-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Hygrohypnum molle</a>	<a href="#">Soft Brook-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Hygrohypnum polare</a>	<a href="#">Polar Brook-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	EN	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Hygrohypnum smithii</a>	<a href="#">Arctic Brook-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Hygrohypnum styriacum</a>	<a href="#">Snow Brook-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	CR	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Hymenostylium insignne</a>	<a href="#">Robust Tufa-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Hypnum bambergeri</a>	<a href="#">Golden Plait-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Hypnum revolutum</a>	<a href="#">Revolute Plait-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Hypnum vaucherii</a>	<a href="#">Vaucher's Plait-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Microbryum curvicolle</a>	<a href="#">Swan-necked Earth-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Microbryum rectum</a>	<a href="#">Upright Pottia</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Microbryum starckeanum</a>	<a href="#">Starke's Pottia</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Mielichhoferia elongata</a>	<a href="#">Elongate Copper-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Mielichhoferia mielichhoferii</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Copper-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	EN	WCA 1981	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Mnium ambiguum</a>	<a href="#">Ambiguous Thyme-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Mnium spinosum</a>	<a href="#">Spinose Thyme-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Myrinia pulvinata</a>	<a href="#">Flood-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Myurella tenerima</a>	<a href="#">Dwarf Mouse-tail Moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Oncophorus wahlenbergii</a>	<a href="#">Wahlenberg's Spur-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Orthodontium gracile</a>	<a href="#">Slender Thread-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Orthotrichum gymnostomum</a>	<a href="#">Aspen Bristle-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Orthotrichum obtusifolium</a>	<a href="#">Blunt-leaved Bristle-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	VU	WCA 1981	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Orthotrichum pallens</a>	<a href="#">Pale Bristle-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	EN	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Orthotrichum pumilum</a>	<a href="#">Dwarf Bristle-moss</a>	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	NBN map	EN	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Orthotrichum speciosum</a>	<a href="#">Showy Bristle-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	NT	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Orthotrichum sprucei</a>	<a href="#">Spruce's Bristle-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Palustriella commutata var. a</a>	<a href="#">Hook-moss</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	NBN map	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Palustriella decipiens</a>	<a href="#">Lesser Curled Hook-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Paraleucobryum longifolium</a>	<a href="#">Long-leaved Fork-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Philonotis rigida</a>	<a href="#">Rigid Apple-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Philonotis tomentella</a>	<a href="#">Woolly Apple-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Physcomitrium sphaericum</a>	<a href="#">Dwarf Bladder-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Plaglobryum demissum</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Hump-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Plagiommium medium</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Thyme-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Platygyrium repens</a>	<a href="#">Flat-brocade Moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Pohlia andalusica</a>	<a href="#">Gravel Thread-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Pohlia obtusifolia</a>	<a href="#">Blunt-leaved Thread-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Pohlia scotica</a>	<a href="#">Scottish Thread-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Pseudoleskea incurvata</a>	<a href="#">Brown Mountain Leskea</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Pseudoleskeella nervosa</a>	<a href="#">Nerved Leskea</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Pseudoleskeella rupestris</a>	<a href="#">Wispy Leskea</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Pterygoneurum ovatum</a>	<a href="#">Oval-leaved Pottia</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Ptychodium plicatum</a>	<a href="#">Plaited Leskea</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Racomitrium himalayanicum</a>	<a href="#">Himalayan Fringe-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Racomitrium macounii</a>	<a href="#">Macoun's Fringe-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Rhynchostegium megapodum</a>	<a href="#">Megapolitan Feather-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Saetania glaucescens</a>	<a href="#">Blue Dew-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Sanionia orthothecioides</a>	<a href="#">St Kilda Hook-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Schistidium agassizii</a>	<a href="#">Water Grimmia</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Schistidium atrofuscum</a>	<a href="#">Black Mountain Grimmia</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Schistidium confertum</a>	<a href="#">Compact Grimmia</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Schistostega pennata</a>	<a href="#">Luminous Moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Scieropodium cespitosum</a>	<a href="#">Tufted Feather-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Scieropodium touretii</a>	<a href="#">Glass-wort Feather-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Scorpidium turgescens</a>	<a href="#">Turgid Scorpion-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	WCA 1981	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Seligeria acutifolia</a>	<a href="#">Sharp Rock-bristle</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Seligeria diversifolia</a>	<a href="#">Long Rock-bristle</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Seligeria trifaria</a>	<a href="#">Trifid Rock-bristle</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	DD	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Sphagnum balticum</a>	<a href="#">Baltic Bog-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	WCA 1981	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Sphagnum majus</a>	<a href="#">Olive Bog-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Sphagnum riparium</a>	<a href="#">Cleft Bog-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Sphagnum skyense</a>	<a href="#">Skye bog-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Splachnum vasculosum</a>	<a href="#">Rugged Collar-moss</a>	Yes	-	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Stegonia latifolia</a>	<a href="#">Hood-leaved Screw-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Syrtrichia norvegica</a>	<a href="#">Norway Screw-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Syrtrichia princeps</a>	<a href="#">Brown Screw-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Tayloria linguata</a>	<a href="#">Tongue-leaved Gland-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Tayloria tenuis</a>	<a href="#">Slender Gland-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	CR	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Thuidium abietinum subsp.</a>	<a href="#">Fir Tamarisk-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Timmia austriaca</a>	<a href="#">Sheathed Timmia</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	EN	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Timmia norvegica</a>	<a href="#">Norway Timmia</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	NT	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Tortella fragilis</a>	<a href="#">Brittle Crisp-moss</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Tortula canescens</a>	<a href="#">Dog Screw-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Tortula leucostoma</a>	<a href="#">Alpine Pottia</a>	Yes	Yes	-	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	VU	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Tortula marginata</a>	<a href="#">Bordered Screw-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Tortula protobryoides</a>	<a href="#">Tall Pottia</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Weissia brachycarpa var.</a>	<a href="#">Small-mouthed Beardless-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Weissia controversa var.</a>	<a href="#">Crisped Stubble-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Weissia controversa var.</a>	<a href="#">Wimmer's Stubble-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Weissia longifolia var. longifolia</a>	<a href="#">Crisp Beardless-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Non vascular plants	moss	<a href="#">Weissia rostellata</a>	<a href="#">Beaked Beardless-moss</a>	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Craterium aureonucleatum</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Cribaria minutissima</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Dianema nivale</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Diderma asteroides</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Diderma lucidum</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Diderma lyallii</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Diderma sauteri</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Diderma trevelyanii</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Lamproderma atrosporum</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-



Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Lamproderma carestiae</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Lamproderma cribrarioid</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Lamproderma sauteri</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Listerella paradoxa</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Physarum confertum</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Physarum globuliferum</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Physarum mucosum</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Physarum nudum</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Physarum penetrans</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Physarum scoticum</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Fungi	slime mould	<a href="#">Trichia fimicola</a>	a Slime mold	-	-	Yes	<a href="#">NBN map</a>	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-

# 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity



A Strategy for the conservation and  
enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland

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# Foreword



Scotland is defined very much by its nature and this is reflected in a wealth of references to nature in our literature and rich cultural heritage. We treasure Scotland's native animals and plants and enjoy the vibrant landscapes and protected areas with their great beauty and complex webs of life. Biodiversity sustains our own lives and is at the core of what makes Scotland so special.

Scotland's people have long known we are part of and reliant upon the natural world around us. However, today, in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, we have a deeper awareness of the need to protect Scotland's nature to ensure a healthy and prosperous future for our country. Now, we need to respond to that increased understanding of how nature sustains us, and the connections between biodiversity, healthy functioning ecosystems and wider benefits to individuals and society. We must respect the intrinsic appeal of nature too, because where we lose species or natural habitats we are diminished as a nation and our nature is the poorer. Reversing such changes and restoring nature is a challenge, but it is a hugely rewarding feat.

New international targets place an equal status on the prevention of the loss of species and the preservation of the benefits from nature (which are referred to as 'ecosystem services'). It is my view that consideration of ecosystem services must be part of how we plan all policies that impact on the natural environment.

Scotland's rich and diverse natural environment is a national asset and a source of significant international competitive advantage. We trade on its quality, so its continuing health and improvement is vital to sustainable economic growth. Many of Scotland's growth sectors such as tourism, and food and drink depend on high quality air, land and water.

*Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2011)*<sup>1</sup>

Biodiversity plays an essential role in meeting the Scottish Government's vision of a smart, sustainable and successful Scotland, and lies at the heart of our economic strategy. Our natural environment plays a vital role in the prosperity of Scotland and in our national identity. It supports our tourism, farming, forestry, aquaculture and fishing industries and is crucial to attracting investment and marketing of our food and drink. It adds variety to our urban green spaces and contributes hugely to our health and wellbeing. Scotland's nature can, and does, inspire our people.

There is much that the Scottish Government can still do to improve our response to this biodiversity challenge. We need to move further in aligning policies across a wide range of areas concerned with biodiversity. We need to ensure there is adequate protection of nature. We must seize opportunities to achieve other goals in an effective and low cost way through improvements to the natural environment, e.g. in looking for further opportunities to deploy natural flood management. In working through such opportunities, we should reflect the lessons of the *Christie Commission (2001)*<sup>2</sup> on public services.

There is also much that can be achieved by local government, agencies and other public bodies. While there are many great examples of progress, I urge our partners to improve the way they work together and to step up to their 'biodiversity duty'. Achieving the desired outcomes for biodiversity is not something that the Scottish Government can do alone. We look forward to continued valuable contributions from the nature charities through their campaigning work and all that they do on their own land. We want Local Biodiversity Action Partnerships to provide a model for effective encouragement and coordination of local action. We urge local communities to seize opportunities to manage and improve their local environment. Businesses are rising to the challenge, but many can do more as part of their wider civic responsibilities. We need more landowners and managers to appreciate that protecting nature is a vital part of their role because so much of our nature relies on their stewardship.

**Together, we can make a difference.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul Wheelhouse', written in a cursive style.

**Paul Wheelhouse MSP**

Minister for Environment and Climate Change



# Introduction

Biodiversity – nature to most people – underpins our lives, our prosperity and the very essence of our world. The wildlife, habitats and other forms of nature with which we share planet Earth are valuable in their own right quite apart from the pleasure we take from their existence and the ways in which they support us.

This strategy document is about protecting biodiversity and how we can harness nature and its many processes and functions to improve our prosperity and welfare. It is primarily targeted at decision makers in the public sector, but also aims to draw in those whose business enterprise and work, do so much for the environment. As such it uses some technical language not widely used for communicating with the wider public.

*Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands (2004)*<sup>3</sup> is designated as the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy. The Strategy has the aim 'to conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland, now and in the future.' It sets out a vision for 2030 as well as objectives and desired outcomes leading us there. These are still valid. However, the way in which the Strategy will be taken forward has changed from that set out almost 10 years ago.

Scottish Natural Heritage published a comprehensive assessment of *Scotland's performance against the 2010 international targets*<sup>4</sup>. This showed that good progress had been made towards meeting the UN target of a significant reduction in the loss of biodiversity. Lessons learnt from the 2010 assessment included the need to influence more policy areas and decisions, and in particular to include the many values of nature in decision-making. Accordingly, we need to adopt a more adaptive approach, learning from experience and trying to tackle the causes of biodiversity loss.

Internationally, the 2010 targets to preserve biodiversity were missed. This led to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity setting new targets for 2020, the so-called '*Aichi Targets*' (2010)<sup>5</sup>. In addition new 2020 targets were set for the EU and a new *European Biodiversity Strategy*<sup>6</sup> was published in 2011. The new international targets call for a step change in efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity and to restore essential services that a healthy natural environment provides.

This *2020 Challenge* is a supplement to the *Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (2004)*<sup>3</sup>, focused on desired outcomes for 2020. It shows how the Scottish Government, its public agencies, Scottish business and others can contribute to the Strategy's aims as well as supporting sustainable economic growth. With the publication of this document, the Scottish Government hereby designates the two strategy documents together, as comprising the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy. The *2020 Challenge* provides greater detail in some areas, responds to new international targets, and updates some elements of the 2004 document. The three-year reporting cycles for the strategy will ensure that progress is recorded and necessary action taken. *The Scottish Biodiversity List (2004)*<sup>7</sup> will be reviewed and help focus priorities.





*The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004*<sup>8</sup> places a 'Biodiversity Duty' on public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity and to have regard to the *Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (2004)*<sup>3</sup>. This document provides a clearer view of the types of activities that should be considered with regard to that duty.

The Strategy does not list the huge range of actions, policies and strategies that have an impact on biodiversity. Instead, it sets out the principles and approaches adopted by the Scottish Government with its partners to meet the *2020 Challenge*.

The Scottish Government will develop a 'Delivery Agreement' with partners and invite them to commit to making the Strategy work through new governance arrangements.

# Executive summary

This *2020 Challenge* is Scotland's response to the *Aichi Targets (2010)*<sup>5</sup> set by the *United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (2010)*<sup>10</sup> and the *European Union's Biodiversity Strategy for 2020 (2011)*<sup>6</sup>. These call for a step change in efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity and to restore the essential services that a healthy natural environment provides. Investment in the natural assets of Scotland will contribute to sustainable economic growth and support wellbeing and wealth creation.

## Scotland's *2020 Challenge* aims to:

- **protect and restore biodiversity on land and in our seas, and to support healthier ecosystems.**
- **connect people with the natural world, for their health and wellbeing and to involve them more in decisions about their environment.**
- **maximise the benefits for Scotland of a diverse natural environment and the services it provides, contributing to sustainable economic growth.**

All of this supports the Scottish Government's purpose of '*creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish through increasing sustainable economic growth*'. Table 1 shows key outcomes from the chapters of the *2020 Challenge*, which contribute towards the Scottish Government's purpose and strategic objectives.

Our understanding of biodiversity has changed since 2004. *The UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011)*<sup>11</sup> (*UKNEA*) provides the first objective analysis of the benefits of the environment for nature itself, society and economic prosperity. Examples include the ways in which natural riverside habitats help to regulate river flows, and peatlands and woodlands lock up carbon from the atmosphere. Together, these many benefits represent a massive financial asset to Scotland, valued at between £21.5 and £23 billion per year.

**Chapter 1** makes the case that **ecosystems need to be protected**, and where necessary restored and enhanced, to ensure that they continue to support nature, wellbeing and a thriving economy. Maintaining nature's capacity to provide vital services costs far less than replacing them. Tackling flooding, erosion and other forms of degradation require broad scale action across entire river catchments, landscapes and marine areas.

**Table 1. The contribution of the 2020 Challenge to the Government’s strategic objectives and aims for increasing sustainable economic growth.**

<b>Scottish Government’s purpose: increasing sustainable economic growth</b>				
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>2020 Challenge for Scotland’s Biodiversity</b>			
	<b>AIMS</b>	<b>KEY OUTCOMES</b>	<b>CHAPTER</b>	
<b>Wealthier and Fairer</b>	Maximise the benefits of a diverse natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural resources contributing to strong, sustainable economic growth</li> </ul>	<b>Ch 2</b>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diverse natural environment is a national asset we must protect</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health and well-being improved through physical activity and contact with nature</li> </ul>		<b>Ch 3</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature providing goods and services which support our lives, welfare and economy</li> </ul>		<b>Ch 1</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Healthy natural environment is much more resilient to climate change</li> </ul>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities involved in decision-making take pride in their local environment</li> </ul>				
<b>Smarter</b>		Engage people with the natural world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An integrated approach taken to land and water use</li> </ul>	<b>Ch 5</b>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Healthier local environments more widely understood and supported by communities</li> </ul>	<b>Ch 7</b>
<b>Greener</b>	Support biodiversity and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scotland’s internationally renowned nature is highly valued and secure</li> </ul>	<b>Ch 4</b>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse seas and coast</li> </ul>	<b>Ch 6</b>	



The *2020 Challenge* takes ‘an ecosystem approach’ to securing multiple benefits from sustainable management of our land and seas. This approach to planning and decision-making will establish what needs to be done at the landscape scale to solve problems. It provides a unified agenda that public bodies, land managers and marine users can work towards and focuses action on areas in greatest need of restoration based on assessments of ecosystem health. This approach can empower communities by giving them a say on priorities at the local level pursued through a framework of national action.

**Growing our natural capital** is central to **chapter 2**. Scotland trades heavily on the quality of its natural environment in the imagery used by the food and drink industry, tourism, and to attract new businesses. Nature contributes to all of this in ways that are hard to measure in amounts of money, but we know the value is high.

The *Natural Capital Asset Index (2012)*<sup>12</sup> describes changes across Scotland since the 1950s. This reveals a marked decline in natural capital from 1950-2000 with some encouraging signs of recovery in some habitats since 2000. A key purpose of this Strategy is to extend those signs of recovery to all habitats, to invest in the assets that support wellbeing and wealth creation and to sustain benefits for the future. The importance of natural assets should be reflected in national accounts and ultimately in business accounting. Peatlands are given particular emphasis because of their vital role in storing carbon and thereby contributing to a low carbon economy, and also because of their international conservation importance.

**Health, wellbeing and education** are key benefits provided by the natural environment. **Chapter 3** describes these, showing how an increase in physical activity is often described as ‘the best buy in public health’. A growing number of studies show benefits from outdoor exercise and regular contact with nature, contributing both to physical and mental wellbeing. The educational benefits of out-door learning are now firmly rooted in the Curriculum for Excellence.

Good quality green space and path networks play an important role in place making and regeneration. These need to be provided closer to people who need them, especially in the most deprived areas of Scotland where access to good quality greenspace can be very limited. In addition, providing more of these green spaces in and around National Health Service grounds can add value to health treatment and rehabilitation.

Local communities need greater opportunities to be much more involved in managing ‘their’ green spaces – around schools, community centres and of course where they live. Public bodies and businesses are encouraged to play a more active role in realising these benefits.

**Chapter 4** considers the vital roles of **protected places and action for wildlife and habitats** in helping nature itself, as well as supporting our prosperity, health and wellbeing.

There are compelling reasons for protecting and managing wildlife. Iconic species like dolphins in the Moray Firth and white-tailed eagles on the Isle of Mull provide thrilling entertainment for residents and tourists. Beyond such examples we need to improve our understanding of the role of less spectacular plants, animals and other organisms in providing vital services such as recycling nutrients in soils and purifying water.

Much still needs to be done to conserve, manage and reintroduce species to ensure the greatest gains for nature and us. We have indicated some priorities, and recognise in particular that we must tackle the threats posed by invasive non-native species, where early action is vital. A few conflicts between wildlife and people dominate the headlines, and we need to work together creatively to eliminate some of the consequential problems.

**Chapter 5** makes the case for a much more integrated approach to **land and freshwater use and management**. The pressures on the natural environment from habitat loss, nutrient enrichment and climate change require concerted action at the landscape scale. Building on the *Land Use Strategy (2011)*<sup>13</sup>, this chapter proposes an ecosystem approach, aimed at securing multiple benefits for nature, businesses and people.

The Scottish Government intends to build on river basin management planning as the basis of more integrated land and water use planning across whole catchments. This will provide a means of integrating public policy objectives in order to tackle issues such as diffuse pollution, flood risk, soil protection, peatland restoration and an expansion of woodland cover. We shall support 'high nature value farming and forestry'. We are looking to provide ways of coordinating action among public bodies and targeting financial incentives at land managers working at the local level. The Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) remains the major source of funding for this.

The **marine and coastal environment** features in **chapter 6**. This is especially important for jobs and tourism, particularly in remote parts of the country. Fishing and aquaculture industries, tourism and recreation all rely on marine and coastal environments that are clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse. Changes in sea temperature, rising sea level and more frequent storm surges are already affecting marine species and coastal habitats adding urgency to the need for effective marine and coastal management. In Scotland we have some of the world's strongholds for marine wildlife so we will be focusing efforts on protecting these.

The *Marine Nature Conservation Strategy for Scotland (2011)*<sup>14</sup> describes much of what needs to be done. We need to establish a network of Marine Protected Areas with an emphasis on adaptive management, improving the status of priority marine features, and introducing a new system of marine planning to improve the management of our seas. Central to this is the sustainable use of marine resources and involvement of stakeholders in decision-making. Coastal areas need special consideration, ranging from maintaining sustainable inshore fisheries to helping habitats adapt to sea level rise. Contingency plans will be put in place to protect our islands, the marine environment and industries from invasion by non-native species.

**Chapter 7** considers how we will **track progress towards the 2020 Challenge**. Already-established UK indicators will feed into reporting at Europe-wide and global levels.

We need good data to measure progress effectively. In Scotland we are very fortunate to have a wealth of biodiversity information, thanks largely to the efforts of specialist volunteers and national recording schemes. Web-based information portals such as Scotland's Environment Web offer excellent opportunities to combine biodiversity information and other environmental data. Indicators for healthy ecosystems will help us to guide adaptive management at the catchment/landscape levels. These indicators will contribute to Scotland's reports on progress against the *Aichi Targets (2010)*<sup>5</sup>, and more widely.

It is vital that we have clear ways to both track progress and identify where there are problems. Where there are success stories we need to share them rapidly and widely not least so we can demonstrate how a more inclusive and joined-up approach to managing nature helps our country, and nature, grow stronger.







# 1 Healthy ecosystems



## Outcome

Scotland's ecosystems are restored to good ecological health so that they provide robust ecosystem services and build our natural capital.

## Key steps

- Encourage and support ecosystem restoration and management, especially in catchments that have experienced the greatest degradation.
- Use assessments of ecosystem health at a catchment level to determine what needs to be done.
- Government and public bodies, including SNH, SEPA and FCS, will work together towards a shared agenda for action to restore ecosystem health at a catchment-scale across Scotland.
- Establish plans and decisions about land use based on an understanding of ecosystems. Take full account of land use impacts on the ecosystems services that underpin social, economic and environmental health.



## Introduction

Biodiversity is all of life: animals, plants, fungi and microorganisms and their interactions with their environment. Together, these form living systems, called ecosystems, which sustain nature and upon which our own survival depends.

In 2011 a full account of the value of the 'services' we get from ecosystems was published in the *UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011)*<sup>11</sup> (UKNEA). This landmark publication provided many fresh insights into the value of nature. Some key messages included the need for us to:

- value all the services and benefits we get from our environment. This means finding ways to account for, and build into decision-making, services that are currently undervalued or omitted (and therefore at risk) from conventional economic analysis. Chapter 2 expands on this.
- take a more integrated and less sectoral approach to land management. Rather than thinking about 'forestry' or 'farming', or about 'rivers' or 'uplands', it is better to think about 'river catchments', or some other landscape scale. Chapter 5 considers this further.
- find ways to make the ecosystems we depend upon more resilient, as both population growth and climate change are likely to increase the adverse pressures on them.
- take the long view, as land management can have consequences far into the future. We need to do better at understanding what these consequences might be. Restoring damaged ecosystem functions or paying to overcome the loss of function is far more costly than being careful to nurture, and build upon, what we have in the first place.

### **The evidence base on the changing nature of Scotland.**

The Strategy is founded on a substantial evidence-base. *Scotland's 2010 biodiversity assessment (2010)*<sup>4</sup> concluded that biodiversity loss had been slowed where targeted action had been applied, but halting it would require renewed and sustained effort over a longer period. This systematic account was based on, for example: the Countryside Survey; our knowledge of protected areas and a suite of biodiversity indicators designed specifically for such a factual overview.

*The Changing Nature of Scotland (2001)*<sup>15</sup>, the seventeenth in an annual series of publications from SNH, provides an update of environmental change across the land, water and seas of Scotland. *Scotland's Marine Atlas (2011)*<sup>16</sup> gives a uniquely comprehensive account of the surrounding seas. *Scotland's State of the Environment Report (2006)*<sup>17</sup> concludes that, despite a generally good environment, issues continue to affect human health, wildlife and economic success. A key message from the *UKNEA (2011)*<sup>11</sup> is that the natural world, its biodiversity and constituent ecosystems, are critically important to our wellbeing and economic prosperity, but are consistently undervalued in conventional economic analyses and decision making.



## **An ecosystem approach**

All of this is central to what is called an 'ecosystem approach', which is defined in the Convention on Biological Diversity as:

**'A strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way, and which recognises that people, with their cultural and varied social needs, are an integral part of ecosystems'.**

Three key steps guide our use of an ecosystem approach:

1. Take account of how ecosystems work. Nature connects across landscapes, so we need to consider the broad and local scales. The capacity of ecosystems to respond to impacts and provide resources is not infinite. Ecosystems are dynamic so we must recognise that change will happen. By using up-to-date information, embracing adaptive management principles, and trying to sustain nature's multiple benefits, we can ensure that nature continues to contribute to Scotland's growth.
2. Take account of services that ecosystems provide to people, such as regulating floods and climate, breaking down waste, providing food, fuel and water, and contributing to quality of life, culture and wellbeing.
3. Involve people in decision-making, especially those who benefit from ecosystem services and those who manage them. This means valuing people's knowledge, helping people to participate, and giving people greater ownership and responsibility.

## Nature connects across landscapes, so we need to consider broad local scales.

### Recent progress

Scotland has already begun adopting this approach to national policy. Since 2004, all public bodies have a duty under the *Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act (2004)*<sup>8</sup> to further the interests of biodiversity. Through the planning system, Planning Authorities have an important role to play in improving the environment, for example by strengthening green infrastructure, safeguarding and enhancing urban and rural biodiversity, and contributing to the improvement of water, air and soil quality. The second *National Planning Framework for Scotland (2009)*<sup>18</sup> highlights the fact that the environment is one of Scotland's chief assets, a source of natural capital that can drive broad-based sustainable growth (chapter 2 gives more detail on this). The *Biodiversity Duty (2004)*<sup>9</sup> will also provide a general statutory underpinning to the need for public bodies to work together to meet the *2020 Challenge* and achieve its biodiversity outcomes in a cohesive way, and to report on progress (more detail is in chapters 3 and 7).

*Scotland's Land Use Strategy (2011)*<sup>12</sup> promotes an ecosystem approach, with land management aimed at securing multiple benefits. An information note on an ecosystem approach for decision-makers and managers has been produced to assist in applying the Strategy. A similar ecosystem approach for our seas is discussed further in chapter 6.

The climate change adaptation plans prepared under the *Climate Change Act (2008)*<sup>19</sup> provide sound guidance on a wide range of activities that can improve ecosystem resilience. *Farming for a Better Climate (2011)*<sup>20</sup>, in particular, deals with critical action at the farm scale.

The Scottish Government's planning policy is set out in the *National Planning Framework (2009)*<sup>18</sup> and *Scottish Planning Policy (2010)*<sup>21</sup>. Planning policy gives significant support for the greater connectivity of habitats, and contains proposals to enhance green infrastructure. Across the central belt, there is a history of a degraded natural environment and a lack of connections between people and nature. The establishment of the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN), introduced as a National Development in the second National Planning Framework, represents a step change in meeting environmental, economic and social goals through the natural environment.

*Scottish Planning Policy (2010)*<sup>21</sup> encourages Planning Authorities to promote green infrastructure that will add value to the provision, protection, enhancement and connectivity of open space and habitats; both within and between towns and cities. Green infrastructure can include lochs, ponds, watercourses and wetlands as well as woodlands, parkland and other open habitats. These provide recreational resources and wildlife habitats, and we need to protect and enhanced them wherever possible.

As a result, Planning Authorities have worked hard to set clear proposals for green infrastructure within their development plans and planning policies. Within the CSGN area there is close collaboration through partnership, involving all the local authorities, Scottish Natural Heritage, Forestry Commission Scotland and Scottish Enterprise. This is considered further in chapter 3.

This landscape-scale approach has also been supported by a number of the non-governmental organisations: the Scottish Wildlife Trust in its 'Living Landscapes' initiative; the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds in its 'Futurescapes' work; the Heritage Lottery Fund through its 'Landscape Partnership' programme; and the Scottish Forest Alliance in its 'Great Trossachs Forest Project'. Such thinking and practical application, show that the opportunity for action is considerable, and its support is wide.

*The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act (2009)*<sup>22</sup> supports a catchment level approach to managing flood risk sustainably. Managers are required to consider a wide range of solutions, including natural flood management, which promotes techniques that work with nature to enhance, restore or alter natural features and characteristics. This more sustainable approach ensures opportunities to secure multiple benefits.

## Developing an ecosystem approach

This range of examples shows how far we have come since the *Scottish Biodiversity Strategy*<sup>3</sup> was published in 2004. It demonstrates the extent to which people have risen to the challenge of taking a more integrated, landscape-scale approach, as advocated in that document.

Through the Scottish Environment and Rural Services (SEARS) initiative, the Scottish Government has sought to bring about a more coordinated rural service in Scotland, aligning the agricultural, forestry and environmental agencies of government. The approach needed to care for nature and safeguard ecosystem services is simply an extension of this. This integrated approach, providing multiple benefits, is reinforced through the *Land Use Strategy (2011)*<sup>13</sup>.

River basin management planning provides information about the current ecological status of Scotland's freshwater systems, highlights pressures on water bodies, and identifies measures to resolve any issues and targets for improvement. It establishes a structure for involving a wide range of organisations in assessing the state of the water environment and in identifying where action is needed. The Scottish Government intends to build on this work to foster further collaboration.

In the coming years we want to determine the status of Scotland's ecosystems more generally, using a broad range of indicators of ecosystem health. These should be assessed on a catchment by catchment basis across Scotland. Applying an ecosystem approach at a river catchment level will secure efficiency by:

- streamlining and integrating stakeholder engagement and work into one process with aligned goals.
- building collaboration amongst SEARS members.
- meeting simpler and more coherent priorities for land managers and land owners.
- helping build confidence in what we mean by ecosystem health.

This should enable us to have more focused regulation and less demanding appraisals in advance of development.

At a national level, this approach should identify catchments most in need of attention. At a more local level, information about particular problems within catchments will help us sharpen local priorities (not least those in the SRDP and Local Biodiversity Action Plans), and identify where investment in ecosystem restoration might be most beneficial. All of this will, in turn, help us enhance or restore ecological health. And if we can do that, we should be able to have:

- a framework for establishing a national ecological network.
- greater resilience against adverse changes, such as those arising from climate change.
- key work underway outside protected places to meet requirements under the EU Habitats Directive.
- agreed regional priorities for the SRDP.
- a means for planning forest expansion.
- Local Biodiversity Action Plans contributing to national priorities.

## **Towards a national ecological network**

The second *National Planning Framework (2009)*<sup>18</sup> proposed the recognition and enhancement of a national ecological network. This idea of a 'network' is grounded in a well-understood feature of nature that species depend on each other in complex relationships; that movement of species across or through the environment requires proximity or connectivity of habitat; and that some species require different habitats for different aspects or stages of their lives. It also recognises the fact that energy and information are carried through natural systems, and that water, nutrients and elements such as carbon are cycled, stored and recycled in complex ways. The term 'network', then, encompasses this idea of functional connectivity, interdependence and the channels of energy, material and information flow that life requires.

Hence, a 'national ecological network' is a way of characterising the nature of Scotland, laying importance on how its different parts relate to each other in ways that best support biodiversity and provide the many benefits (or ecosystem services) to people. This network in the array of woodlands, grasslands, moorlands, wetlands, rivers and lochs across great swathes of countryside, and also the smaller mosaics of hedgerows, marshlands and bogs, woodlands, pastures and arable land on individual farms. This can work well in sustaining diversity and providing multiple benefits of wildlife as well as food, fibre and fuel.

But, as we have seen from the *UKNEA (2011)*<sup>11</sup>, some ecosystem services are deteriorating. Work on a national ecological network should endeavour to redress and restore these services. Development of green infrastructure in and around our towns and cities will help, as should enhancement of ecosystem health across river catchments.



## Improving ecosystem health

There are three simple steps to improve ecosystem health;

- (i) devise a simple but robust way of assessing it;
- (ii) know what needs to be done to maintain or improve it; and
- (iii) ensure that resources follow the priorities so that work gets done.

None of this is straightforward, and we need to learn by doing through adaptive management.



## Assessing ecosystem health – the need for indicators

We know from the *UKNEA (2011)*<sup>11</sup> that ecosystems across Scotland are not meeting their full potential. It is not that they are close to collapse; rather the evidence suggests degradation across wide areas and so reducing their value. Examples of these extensive issues relate to diffuse pollution (mainly by nitrogen oxides); poor soil quality (compaction, loss of soil biodiversity and reduced soil carbon); reduced water retention on land; siltation and scouring in rivers; fragmentation of habitats; the spread of invasive species, such as rhododendron in woodland or signal crayfish in rivers; and rapid change in land use. We want to reverse these trends, pursuing the Aichi target of restoring 15% of degraded ecosystems.

Ecosystems, by their nature, are extremely complex. No single measure of 'ecosystem health' can usefully be derived. Rather, as for our own health, we need a suite of indicators with which we can make a diagnosis and determine the treatment. In the first instance, we plan to have around 6-12 broad indicators. These will be drawn from time-series data collected routinely, and which can be assessed at the catchment scale. Chapter 7 considers this further.

## What needs to be done to improve ecosystem health?

Assessment of catchments using indicators will produce information about what needs to be tackled and where. Action must be informed by science and by practical experience through adaptive management. Science tells us that the following sorts of action are the ones most likely to help;

- reduce adverse pressures on ecosystems, habitats and species.
- make space for natural processes, including geomorphological and soil processes.
- enhance means for species dispersal and genetic adaptation through improving connectivity and habitat availability.
- improve habitat management where it is the cause of decline in species diversity or where it could improve resilience to climate change through increased habitat diversity on farms, in forests and elsewhere in the landscape.
- take an adaptive approach to land and conservation management, changing objectives and management measures in response to new information and by anticipating effects.
- plan for change where assessments indicate that it is likely and unavoidable, for example as a result of sea level rise.

Restoring the quality, or increasing the area, of some habitats, which past land uses have adversely affected is an important way of trying to recover ecosystem health. Some examples of what we need to do to help us meet restoration targets under the CBD, include;

- restoration of the hydrological integrity of peatland.
- restoration of coastal dune systems.





- restoration of native woodland, montane scrub and near-natural treelines where these have been suppressed or eliminated by grazing and burning.
- expansion of woodland in some catchments.
- restoration of riparian and woodland flora where invasive species such as rhododendron or Japanese knotweed are becoming dominant.
- establishment of saltmarsh in some areas where there is coastal inundation.

The importance of adaptive management, and our need to learn, means we should give extra attention to current projects that are tackling land management through an ecosystem approach at the landscape scale. We need to learn from what works well and share the results widely. In addition, we intend to explore this further through the Land Use Strategy regional pilot studies.



## Resources needed to meet the priorities.

The Scottish Government intends to target resources where they will have greatest impact in meeting the *2020 Challenge*. From 2015, the revised SRDP will be of key importance in making a difference. Rural priorities may be more targeted towards specific measures that address the issues identified as locally important in individual catchments. The 'greening measures' associated with direct support payments can help ensure that good practice in land and soil management is adopted across the country.

A more cohesive approach by the Scottish Government and its agencies should result in shared common objectives at local and national levels being met. In the early years of the *2020 Challenge*, the focus has to be on projects and places already identified as priorities for action among the agencies, local government and NGOs.



## **Key messages from this chapter**

- Ensure we benefit from resilient ecosystems that continue to provide robust ecosystem services and natural capital for future generations.
- Use an adaptive, integrated approach at the ecosystem level, which is best managed at the spatial scale of river catchments.
- Coordinate policies and action across Government and public bodies, and involve others including managers of land and sea and non-governmental bodies.
- Devise an effective means of assessing ecosystem health.
- Restore and enhance ecosystems.

## **What will be different as a result of applying the principles in this chapter?**

- Agencies, including SNH, SEPA, FCS and Local Authorities, will work together to restore ecosystem health in catchments across Scotland.
- Land-use plans and decisions will take better account of how nature functions and provides valuable services to communities and the economy; effective data and analytical tools will support these.
- Resources will be used where they are most needed, to ensure the resilience of ecosystems, and to sustain natural capital for the economic wellbeing of Scotland.
- We will have a far better understanding of the benefits nature provides through the systematic mapping of ecosystem health and ecosystem services at the catchment scale.







## 2 Natural capital



### Outcome

Natural resources contribute to stronger sustainable economic growth in Scotland, and we increase our natural capital to pass on to the next generation.

### Key steps

- Encourage wide acceptance and use of the *Natural Capital Asset Index (2012)*<sup>12</sup>, including a comparable measure for the marine environment.
- Use this index to influence decision-making and market-based approaches, so that the wider monetary and non-monetary values for ecosystem services are recognised and accounted for.
- Undertake a major programme of peatland conservation, management and restoration.

## Introduction

The Scottish Government recognises that Scotland's rich and diverse natural environment is a national asset and a source of significant international competitive advantage. Its continuing health and improvement is vital to sustainable economic growth. Many of Scotland's growth sectors, such as tourism, food and drink, depend on high quality air, land and water. There are many other less tangible ways in which nature sustains us, contributing to our health, wellbeing, enjoyment, sense of place and who we are as a nation.

Once the value of this natural asset is recognised, we need to manage and invest in it to maintain its many functions. We need to sustain and improve the health of the ecosystems that support this (see chapter 1). We need to make efficient use of natural resources, and add to the quality of these to gain better outcomes for our economy and society, now and for the future. In doing this we have to recognise that our impacts on nature and ecosystems extend through trade far beyond our own boundaries.

## The value of natural capital – nature's support for prosperity

The value of nature to people and the economic importance of natural systems have been demonstrated by two studies: *The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB, 2010)*<sup>23</sup> and the *UKNEA (2011)*<sup>11</sup>. These evaluated the benefits that flow from nature (ecosystem services), giving a measure of the value of natural capital.

The *UKNEA (2011)*<sup>11</sup> showed that over the past 60 years there have been significant changes to Scotland's natural environment and the way people benefit from it. Production of food from agriculture has increased significantly but many other ecosystem services declined, particularly those related to air, water and soil quality. These tend to be the services that are less visible or that have less market value. Some ecosystem services have shown welcome improvements, while others are still in decline or remain in a reduced state, including marine fisheries and native species diversity. Possible responses to this have been discussed in chapter 1.

Monetary values for all ecosystem services are impossible to determine. Some services, such as providing the oxygen we breathe, cannot be given a meaningful value. The services that can be given a monetary value, however, have been estimated to be worth between £21.5 and £23 billion per year to Scotland. The Scottish Government is funding research both to develop and improve techniques to assign monetary values to ecosystem services, and to understand the value of these for Scotland. A recent review of *ecosystem services (2013)*<sup>24</sup> has shown the clear linkage between the living and the physical environment, providing many services to society.





## Examples of nature's services and their values

- The peatland soils of Scotland are estimated to store ten times more carbon than in all of the UK's trees (*UKNEA (2011)*<sup>11</sup>).
- Lochs in Scotland store almost 35 billion cubic metres of water, and Scottish soils up to 42 billion cubic metres of water (*UKNEA (2011)*<sup>11</sup>). For comparison, one cubic metre equates to the average daily water use of six people in a household.
- The value of insect pollination services in Scotland is estimated at £43 million per year (*UKNEA (2011)*<sup>11</sup>).
- The value of coastal wetlands in Scotland has been estimated at £49-76 million per year (*UKNEA working paper*).
- Visits to the outdoors made by people living in Scotland generated around £2.3 billion in expenditure in 2010 (*Scottish Recreation Research (2011)*<sup>25</sup>).
- In 2004, the value of marine biodiversity-related industries in Scotland was estimated to be over £1.2 billion (*Sustainable Seas for All (2008)*<sup>26</sup>).

An important element of Scotland's natural capital is our farmed and cultivated biodiversity and associated genetic diversity. Work to preserve this is taken forward by many bodies, with the Farm Animal Genetic Resources Expert Committee and the UK Plant Genetic Resources Group providing coordination and leadership. Securing genetic diversity in farmed and cultivated biodiversity ensures the robustness of food production. There are important links with traditional knowledge, and with diversity of farmed habitats for wild species. An example of this work is the Scottish Landrace Protection Scheme, administered by Science and Advice for Scottish Agriculture (SASA), which is providing a safety net for the continued use of traditional varieties of farm animals and crops in Scottish island communities.



## Principles for sustaining the value of Scotland's natural capital

Taken together, evidence from the TEEB and UKNEA reports points to a series of principles that should be reflected in public policy and decision-making to sustain the benefits from Scotland's natural capital:

- **The full benefits from nature should be integrated into cost-benefit appraisal of policy, management or development options.** Where the value of nature's benefits cannot be measured, the consequences of different options can still be identified through *Strategic Environmental Assessment (2005)*<sup>27</sup> and *Environmental Impact Assessment (2011)*<sup>28</sup>. We want to minimise negative impacts on nature and to enhance natural capital and the benefits from it. Trade-offs between different ecosystem services should be made more explicit to decision makers, so that changes to public benefits from nature are considered alongside other costs and benefits.
- **Safe minimum standards and precautionary approaches should be adopted alongside valuations and assessments.** This will ensure that the importance of nature for maintaining resilience to future change is captured, and the presence of tipping points or thresholds is recognised, not least where a small change may lead to a long-term irreversible impact. For example, the *EC Water Framework Directive (2000)*<sup>29</sup> and the *Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008)*<sup>30</sup> both identify ecological status standards, which help to assign priorities for restoring water bodies and to judge the significance of proposals for future use of these natural resources. Nature conservation legislation identifies key sites and species, which need to be protected in order to sustain Scotland's natural assets for current and future generations. *The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act (2009)*<sup>22</sup> requires SEPA to consider whether techniques that restore, enhance or alter natural features and characteristics can contribute to managing flood risk.

- **The value of nature should be reflected in incentives and price signals.** This can include payments for ecosystem services, reform of environmentally harmful subsidies, tax breaks for conservation, or new markets for sustainably produced goods and services. Market-based mechanisms need to be used in a way that sustains public benefits for current and future generations. The Woodland Carbon Code is a voluntary standard for woodland creation projects in the UK, which estimates the carbon dioxide they sequester. Independent certification to this standard provides assurance and clarity about the carbon savings of these sustainably managed woodlands. A peatland carbon code could enable peatland restoration to be promoted within carbon markets in a similar way. Within the UK, the Ecosystem Markets Task Force aims to identify market-based opportunities for business as a contribution towards nature being properly valued and protected.
  
- **Investment in protecting and building up natural capital can bring economic benefits that greatly outweigh the costs.** The *TEEB (2010)*<sup>23</sup> study showed that protected places provide economic returns that are 100 times greater than the cost of their protection and maintenance. Maintaining nature's capacity to provide the functions upon which we rely is often cheaper than having to replace them by investing in infrastructure or technical solutions. Taking preventative action before invasive non-native species become widespread will be much less costly than dealing with their economic impacts, such as damage to forestry, crops and infrastructure. These impacts have been estimated to cost up to £1.7 billion per year in Great Britain and possibly as much as £250 million in Scotland.
  
- **The value of natural capital assets should be incorporated into national accounting and business accounting** to ensure this is fully considered in assessing the effectiveness and sustainability of Government and business. This is a desirable goal that requires development of data, methods and standards. Companies should already be considering changes to the condition of natural assets that could have a significant impact on their business, as part of their review of the main trends and factors likely to affect their performance. There is a commitment at the UK level to putting 'natural capital at the heart of Government accounting' (*UK Natural Environment White Paper, 2011*)<sup>31</sup>.

## **Taking account of the benefits from nature: Scottish Government's Principles for Sustainable Flood Management Appraisal (2011)<sup>32</sup>.**

An appraisal of options should support decision-making at all levels of flood risk management planning; from strategic flood risk management plans to individual projects. To ensure sustainable actions are taken, the assessment of options should not be limited to impacts that can be measured easily in monetary terms. Other significant impacts such as on health and the environment must be described and valued. Assessment of environmental impacts should include valuing the environment according to the range of goods and services it provides to people, and how provision of these benefits might be altered by different options.

## **Resource efficiency – making the most of our natural assets**

Resource efficiency means preserving the natural assets while increasing the value obtained from them to enhance our prosperity. Some natural assets, such as the extent of our land area, are fixed, while area of sea is set by international agreements. We have real choices to make about how to balance the uses of these in order to ensure they support a prosperous nation. This echoes the perspective of the European Commission in its strategy document '*A resource-efficient Europe*' a flagship initiative under the *Europe 2010 Strategy*<sup>33</sup>.

Natural resources underpin the functioning of the European and global economy and our quality of life. These resources include raw materials such as fuels, minerals and metals but also food, soil, water, air, biomass and ecosystems. The pressures on resources are increasing.

The Scottish Government published its *Land Use Strategy*<sup>13</sup> in March 2011. This sets out a vision and objectives for Scotland's land resources, and it proposes ten principles to help us meet these objectives in decision and policy-making. 'Responsible stewardship of Scotland's natural resources delivering more benefits to Scotland's people' is one of the three objectives.

Consumer driven innovation can contribute towards more resource-efficient consumption and lead to benefits for biodiversity and ecosystems. For example, the Food and Drink Federation recognises the need to look at the environmental impacts of product sourcing and to consider supply chains (including its global footprint). One cereal company sets a good example of a business which has fully incorporated its commitment to biodiversity into its operations; for over 25 years, it has worked only with grain farmers who dedicate 10% of their land to wildlife habitats.





Several Scottish planning authorities have used planning agreements to secure biodiversity actions to offset damage to sites caused by a development. Scottish Borders Council has been a pioneer of this approach. For a number of renewables developments, the Council reached agreement with developers to pay contributions to fund nearby biodiversity improvements. Partners then took these projects forward, and many yielded multiple benefits including natural flood management, diffuse pollution control and biodiversity gains.

## **The role of peatlands in a low carbon economy**

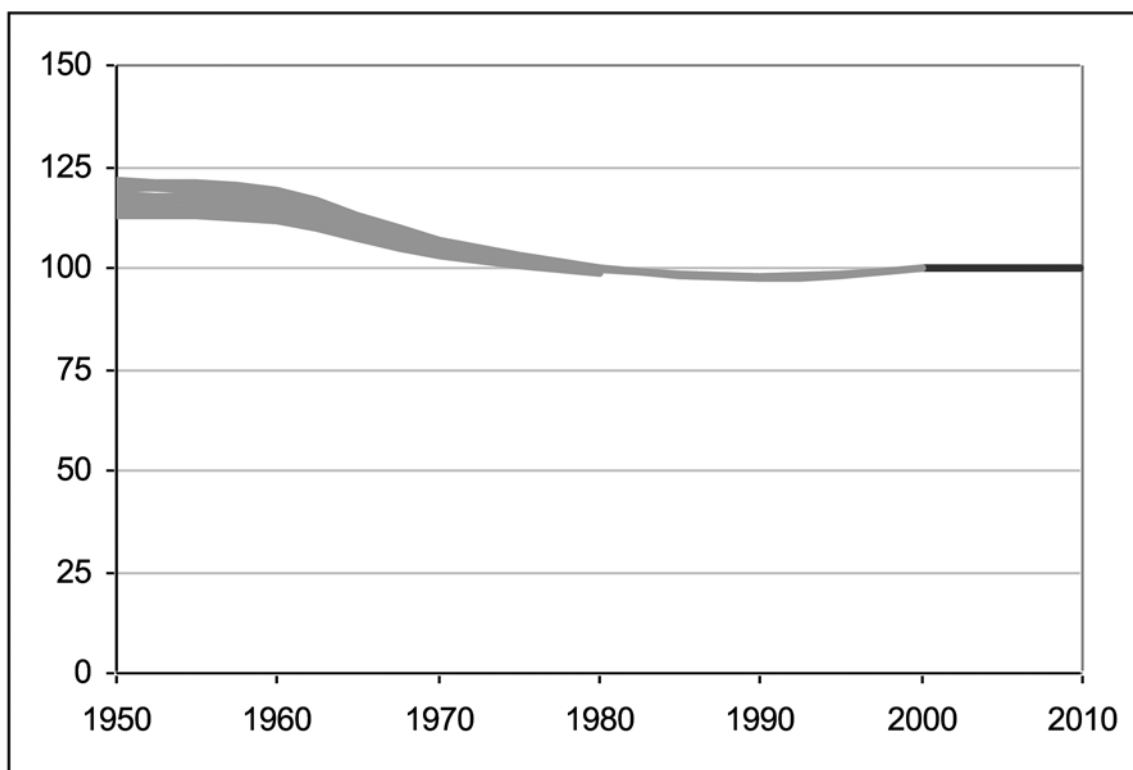
The Scottish Government's *Low Carbon Economic Strategy (2010)*<sup>34</sup> sets out plans for a transition to a low-carbon, highly resource-efficient economy for Scotland. The natural environment has a key role to play here. Over 60% of Scotland's land cover has peat or peaty soils, and Scotland has most of the UK's peatlands. Few other countries have more peatland than Scotland. The blanket and raised bog peatlands are together the most important terrestrial carbon store in Great Britain, while 'active bogs' continue to accumulate more carbon, as well as contributing to water regulation, water quality and supporting biodiversity. A loss of only 1% of the carbon locked up in Scotland's peatland would equate to the total annual Scottish human-related emissions of greenhouse gases.

The *IUCN UK Peatland Commission of Inquiry report (2011)*<sup>35</sup> urged a speedy response to protect and restore our peatlands, and warned that delay would lead to far greater costs. The important role of peatlands in mitigating and adapting to climate change is recognised under international climate change agreements. Focused action and investment in peatland restoration provides a cost-effective approach to reducing carbon emissions alongside other measures. The Scottish Government has asked SNH to lead a new programme of work on the conservation, management and restoration of peatlands. This £1.7 million demonstration project will focus on achieving carbon savings and biodiversity gains, with 2,000 hectares of peatland restored over 2.5 years. SNH will work closely with land managers to make this happen. This programme should prepare the way for implementation of the proposal in the draft Second Report on *Proposals and Policies (RPP2)(2013)*<sup>36</sup>.

## The Natural Capital Asset Index – looking ahead

SNH has been developing a *Natural Capital Asset Index (2012)*<sup>12</sup> (NCAI) to describe changes across Scotland's ecosystems since the year 2000, with indicative back projections to 1950. Figure 1 shows a broad trend from 1950 to 2010. Analyses of individual ecosystems indicate that three broad habitats (freshwater, coast and urban greenspace) showed an improvement in natural capital between 2000 and 2010, while two declined (moorland and grassland) and two saw little change (woodland and cropland). The NCAI is now being developed in collaboration with the James Hutton Institute and others to improve its robustness, and explore whether regional and marine indices can be produced.

**Figure 1. Changes in the Natural Capital Asset of Scotland's principle ecosystems on land since 1950.**





## **Key messages from this Chapter**

- Nature supports Scotland's prosperity in ways that are not always visible, but the value is real.
- Scotland should make the most of its natural assets to support sustainable economic growth.
- The economy and wider wellbeing of Scotland's people will benefit from action that enhances nature and ecosystem services.

## **What will be different as a result of applying the principles in this chapter?**

- Public subsidies, incentives and taxes will support the building of natural capital, rather than supporting unsustainable uses of nature.
- Government and large businesses will move towards environmental accounting that shows their impact on natural capital in Scotland and overseas.
- Research and investment will support innovative ways to work with nature and make the most of natural assets to reduce costs and increase benefits to Scotland.
- The NCAI will provide a way of assessing the sustainability of the Scottish economy and its value will be maintained or increased, reversing decades of decline.
- Local Authorities will work towards embracing the NCAI and explore ways of contributing to increase its value.



# 3 Biodiversity, health and quality of life



## Outcome

Improved health and quality of life for the people of Scotland, through investment in the care of green space, nature and landscapes.

## Key steps

- Provide opportunities for everyone to experience and enjoy nature regularly, with a particular focus on disadvantaged groups.
- Support local authorities and communities to improve local environments and enhance biodiversity using green space and green networks, allowing nature to flourish and so enhancing the quality of life for people who live there.
- Build on good practice being developed by the National Health Service (NHS) and others to help encourage greenspace, green exercise and social prescribing initiatives that will improve health and wellbeing through connecting people with nature.
- Increase access to nature within and close to schools, and support teachers in developing the role of outdoor learning across the Curriculum for Excellence.
- Encourage public organisations and businesses to review their responsibilities and action for biodiversity, and recognise that increasing their positive contribution to nature and landscapes can help meet their corporate priorities and performance.



## Introduction

Connecting with nature enriches our lives. Many benefits arise from this across a range of policy areas, including health, wellbeing, education, community development and regeneration. Better integration of environmental and social objectives will undoubtedly secure long-term benefits for people and nature. This chapter reviews progress and considers the next steps needed to achieve this integration, which offers one of the most exciting challenges as we move towards 2020.

Public bodies have a duty under the *Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004*<sup>8</sup> to 'further the conservation of biodiversity' as they carry out their work, reporting their actions at least every three-years. This duty is not just beneficial to biodiversity; it can also help meet other public service aspirations and, in the process, provide significant cost savings and efficiencies.

There are many different ways in which public bodies meeting this duty can benefit biodiversity and a range of other policy goals including:

- **Health** – contact with nature can improve physical and mental health and encourage healthier lifestyles.
- **Education** - outdoor learning is a core part of the Curriculum for Excellence.
- **Parks and Grounds** – management of greenspaces and creating wildlife friendly spaces around offices.
- **Planning and Development** - is about more than just protected species, green infrastructure can benefit both people and nature.
- **Volunteering** - encourage staff to take part in local projects and take pride in their local community.
- **Transport** - road and rail verges provide great habitat for wildflowers; nature friendly management can offer potential cost savings as well.

Investment in biodiversity is also good for many business sectors. It links with corporate social and environmental responsibility programmes.

## Nature, health, and the economy – the developing evidence base

The long-standing and largely successful approach to environmental health has focused on the minimisation of environmental ‘bads’, such as air or water pollution. Today, a new extra emphasis is being placed on environmental ‘goods’. The accessibility, diversity and quality of much of Scotland’s natural environment is now recognised as an important resource for promoting physical and mental health, improving educational outcomes, and supporting community development and regeneration. We can enhance the benefits of these natural assets through:

- better planning, design and management of accessible high quality green spaces, close to where people live, work and learn.
- encouraging greater physical activity and contact with nature through informal recreation and play, environmental volunteering and outdoor learning.
- using the outdoors in programmes for health treatment and rehabilitation, on NHS land and elsewhere.

‘A relevant environmental health agenda for the 21st century is as much about the creation of places which engender good physical and mental health, as it is about protection from hazards.’

Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer Scotland, 2006.



Supporting this thinking is a range of research that describes and quantifies the health benefits from physical activity while in contact with nature. These include:

- improved levels of physical and mental health through regular participation in informal recreation, volunteering and learning in the outdoors.
- improved rates of recovery from physical and mental health problems, and a guard against future illness.
- increased physical and mental wellbeing, capacity and confidence, both in individuals and communities more generally.
- a stronger commitment to healthier lifestyles in young people by stimulating interest in the natural world and promoting outdoor activity and play, especially as part of the early years and primary school intervention.

Evidence suggests that investment in nature and landscapes can also be cost effective. Analysis of an 8-week wildlife and nature activity programme in Perth and Kinross for patients with a variety of mental health problems produced a social benefit of £12.43 for each £1 spent. An analysis of 'Greenlink' – a multi-use path running between Strathclyde Country Park and Motherwell town centre generated a social return of £7.63 for every £1 invested. Similarly, investment in a natural play space at Merrylee High School in Glasgow produced far greater benefits to learning, and physical and emotional wellbeing than the same expenditure on a traditional tarmac playground.

## Linking nature and nurture – from policy to action

The contribution that nature and landscapes can make to health and quality of life is increasingly recognised by the medical profession and policy makers more generally. The *Ministerial Task Force on Health Inequalities (2008)*<sup>37</sup> recommended that Government, NHS Boards and other public sector organisations should take steps to encourage the use and enjoyment of green space by all, as a means of improving health. Equally, the Scottish Government's strategy on health and the environment, *Good Places, Better Health (2008)*<sup>38</sup>, recognises that the physical environment has a significant impact on the health of Scotland's people and that action is required to create positive physical environments that nurture better health and wellbeing for everyone. It focused on children's health, setting a vision in which 'children play, explore and relax outdoors in streets, parks, green places and open spaces and have contact with nature in their everyday lives'. These two examples illustrate the significant change in approach that is now emerging across a number of policy areas.

## Improving places for people and nature

The Scottish Government's regeneration strategy, *Achieving a Sustainable Future*<sup>39</sup>, published in December 2011 contains a vision of 'a Scotland where our most disadvantaged communities are supported and where all places are sustainable and promote wellbeing.' Alongside other national policy statements such as *Architecture and Placemaking (2012)*<sup>40</sup> and *Scottish Planning Policy (2010)*<sup>21</sup>, the regeneration strategy also highlights the importance of place making and the impact it can have on the long-term sustainability and quality of the communities created.



The provision of good quality green space, parks and paths, and associated green networks, is an important component of place making and regeneration. This is supported by national planning policy and practice. Most ambitiously, the *National Planning Framework (2009)*<sup>18</sup> proposed the development of a Central Scotland Green Network, with the aim of creating ‘an environment to support healthy lifestyles and good physical and mental wellbeing’. More generally, strategic approaches such as open space audits and core path plans are valuable tools for local authorities, especially when complemented by investment programmes targeted at increasing the opportunities for public enjoyment and the biodiversity value of the green space created. In taking this forward, it is vital that communities are fully involved in the development and management of their green spaces.





## Encouraging physical activity and contact with nature

Increasing the number of visits to the outdoors has been identified as a key Scottish Government indicator of success. Such visits encourage a stronger outdoor culture and help instil greater personal commitment to biodiversity. SNH's 'Simple Pleasures Easily Found' campaign is aimed at encouraging people to explore and enjoy their local green space and path networks. The celebration of the 'Year of Natural Scotland' (2013) and the 'Year of Homecoming' (2014) provide an important platform for increasing effort across the public sector to encourage more people to enjoy the outdoors and its nature.

Environmental volunteering is another important means of increasing physical activity and engagement with nature. The Scottish Government and SNH are funding the Forum for Environmental Volunteering to help build capacity in organisations to support more volunteers for outdoor tasks. Increased participation in voluntary biological recording is being encouraged through 'citizen science' initiatives. Volunteers benefit from greater physical activity and associated health benefits. But they will also experience the social aspects of working towards a shared goal and gain a stronger pride of place. Volunteer initiatives for young people can help create new skills and provide important training; these will be a priority for the Scottish Government over the coming years.

While participation is increasing across Scotland, it is lowest amongst the most disadvantaged in society. More effort is needed to ensure everyone can enjoy the outdoors, whatever their background, health or age. All public sector bodies are required to consider these issues as part of their new equality duties. Investment in opportunities for natural play are also a recognised part of the *Scottish Government Early Years Framework (2012)*<sup>41</sup>.





## **Developing a natural health service**

With its estimated 1,800 properties and 2,900 hectares of land, the NHS has considerable potential to use greenspace within its estate for health treatment and rehabilitation, and for increasing physical activity and contact with nature for patients, visitors and staff. A national programme has been established by the Green Exercise Partnership; made up of SNH, FCS and NHS Health Scotland to help health boards make more use of this resource. This has included an audit of the overall estate and the development and implementation of master plans for specific sites. These include path developments, tree planting and other improvements for people and nature. Continuing effort is needed to integrate this work into policy and practice and to increase recognition within all levels of the NHS of the contribution these greenspace assets can make to health.

Several programmes and projects focusing on physical activity and mental health issues have also been established; involving walking, green gyms, gardening and eco-therapy schemes. Many of these have been set up by voluntary and community groups, with short-term funding and mixed levels of awareness and commitment from health professionals. There is considerable scope to promote and develop the use of nature and landscape in health policy. Businesses across Scotland should also consider similar initiatives on their land, on the basis that a healthy work force is a productive one.

## **Learning out of doors**

The role of outdoor learning is firmly established in the new Curriculum for Excellence and is part of Education Scotland's school inspection programme. There are also good examples of school grounds that encourage physical activity and contact with nature. More needs to be done, particularly in central Scotland, to ensure that all schools either have

such resources or can obtain them locally. School building, refurbishment programmes and estate management plans need to make better provision for greenspace and contact with nature, building on the work of Grounds for Learning, EcoSchools and the Forest Schools Programme.

Developing enthusiasm and skills in teachers through continuing professional development is also important. The 'Teaching in Nature' demonstration project run by SNH and other initiatives by Education Scotland and the National Park Authorities have shown how the capacity of teachers to take learning outdoors can be increased through a peer-led approach. Realising the benefits of outdoor learning for our children, and society more widely, requires this approach to be absorbed into relevant strategies and day-to-day teaching practices.

## **Key issues and opportunities**

The examples above illustrate the potential of Scotland's nature and landscapes to improve public health and quality of life. Relatively little public expenditure is required, especially in comparison to the overall health budget and it represents good preventative spend.

In order to realise this potential we need a sustained commitment to these programmes and projects from the environment, health and education sectors. Greater investment should realise the benefits and cost effectiveness of these nature-based interventions. This is not easy given the small scale of many projects and the many organisations involved. However, it is important to develop this case, especially against the backdrop of increasing financial constraints within the NHS, local authorities, and across the public sector generally.

While the *Biodiversity Duty (2004)*<sup>9</sup> places important responsibilities on public bodies, real changes in our relationship with the natural world will only come about when we recognise the full public benefits provided by nature. This is beginning to happen in the health sector, helped by a more holistic approach to health care focused on place and communities, the economy and the environment, as well as medical interventions. These lessons need to be taken up in other sectors and businesses.

Public bodies are urged to play their part in realising these outcomes, with a more collaborative approach between sectors and connecting single outcome agreements, community planning and health partnerships. The environment sector has a leadership role here, and the biodiversity community should learn from the demonstration projects that are beginning to win the hearts and minds of the professionals and the public.

## **Key messages from this chapter**

- Scotland's nature and landscapes are key assets for public health and wellbeing and more should be done to use the natural world to help improve the quality of our lives.
- There is a strong case for investing more in nature close to where people live, work, or go to school as this can improve public health and reduce pressure on health budgets in the longer term.
- Sustained investment in good-practice demonstration projects is required if we are to realise the longer-term improvements in physical activity and mental health.
- Investment in the availability of good quality greenspace in and around schools and other centres for learning will improve educational outcomes.
- All organisations with responsibility for biodiversity must work towards bringing this into their mainstream policies and practices.

## **What will be different as a result of applying the principles in this chapter?**

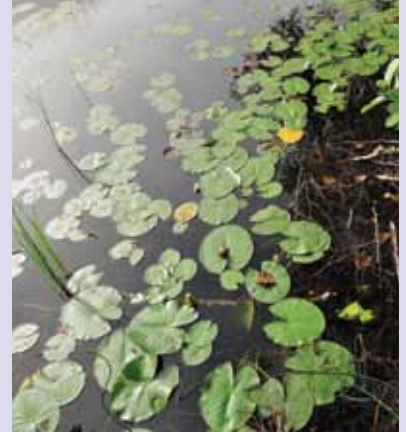
- More people will enjoy nature, and recognise the benefits this brings for their health and quality of life.
- Our health and wellbeing will be improved.
- A greater number of people will enjoy, understand and support nature.
- Nature close to where people live and work will be better cared for, including that on public land owned by the NHS and education authorities.







# 4 Wildlife, habitats and protected places



## Outcome

The special value and international importance of Scotland's nature and geodiversity is assured, wildlife is faring well, and we have a highly effective network of protected places.

## Key steps

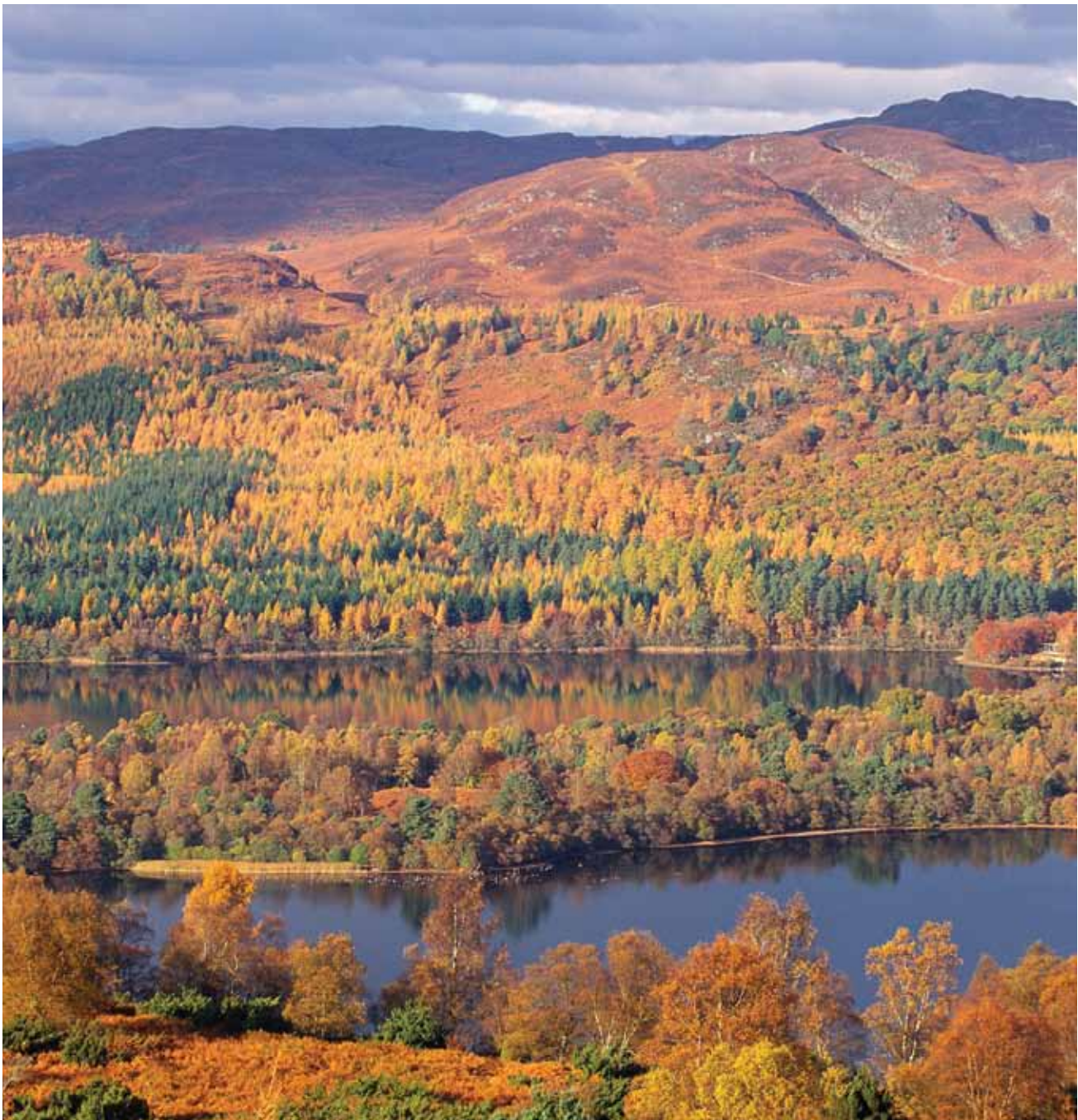
- Ensure that the management of protected places for nature also provides wider public benefits.
- Align habitat restoration on protected areas with national goals for improving ecosystem health, with local priorities determined at the catchment or landscape scales.
- Integrate protected areas policy with action for wider habitats to combat fragmentation and restore key habitats.
- Develop a wildlife management framework to address the key priorities for sustainable species management, conservation and conflict issues, including reintroductions and invasive non-native species.
- Involve many more people than at present in this work and improve our understanding of the poorly known elements of nature.

## Introduction

This chapter considers how we can take better care of nature. Scotland has some of the world's best places for wildlife; our seabird colonies, blanket bogs, remnant Scots pine woods, species-rich western woodlands and heaths are world renowned. Heather-dominated moors and machair grasslands are prized as cultural landscapes. These and much more characterise what is best about Scotland.

In the context of wider economic and social demands, we need to be clear about what needs to be done to care for nature and where. This chapter outlines what is needed.

## Nature defines what is so special and distinctive about Scotland.



## Drivers of change

Scotland's Environment Web identifies the main drivers of environmental change in Scotland, including:

- changing land use and land management practices, resulting in varying degrees of habitat fragmentation and loss.
- eutrophication and pollution of land and water.
- climate change, influencing the functioning of ecosystems.
- trade in plants and animals and globalisation of transport, leading to the spread of invasive non-native species, pests and diseases.
- the rise in environmentalism and its expression through international and national strategies and legislation.

## Action for habitats, species and protected places

Ecosystems are made up of a range of habitats, species and processes. Protecting these is essential to support natural capital and to underpin the many ecosystem services discussed earlier. Habitats should be protected through wide measures considered in the next two chapters. However, we also need to have the best areas safeguarded and managed as protected places, and ideally connected within wider ecological networks.

In order to protect special places, we have a suite of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and 'Natura' sites, established under the *EC Habitats and Birds Directives (1992 & 2009)*<sup>42,43</sup>. National Nature Reserves (NNRs) showcase the best of nature. A range of other designations; National Parks, Geoparks and Biosphere Reserves promote sustainable development and local community involvement, and Local Nature Reserves reflect nationally as well as locally important priorities. Most people in Scotland live close to protected places and have great opportunities to visit and enjoy them.

Protected places are especially valuable providers of ecosystem services because the ecosystems within them are in the best condition. They integrate conservation with people's enjoyment of nature, provide jobs, particularly in rural Scotland, and offer many other public benefits to health, education, employment, environmental justice and tourism. They contribute towards many of the Scottish Government's 15 National Outcomes and its over-riding purpose of sustainable economic development.

Nature conservation sites cover about 18% of Scotland's land area and are particularly extensive across mountains, moorlands and coasts. SSSIs are the main protective mechanism, and over 75% of our SSSIs (by area) are also designated as Natura sites, highlighting their international importance.

Scotland, along with the rest of the UK, has recently identified a number of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). These will potentially bring together new areas to add to those covered by other designations such as SSSIs, Special Areas of Conservations and the Ramsar Convention providing an overarching and unifying network of marine protection. The Scottish Government may also consider other suitable areas for MPA designation. The suite offers opportunities for ensuring conservation targets are met, broadening the





sustainable management of marine ecosystems, and deepening public awareness and involvement in marine issues.

SNH monitors the condition of nature conservation sites and reports on this every six years. This gives a good indication of the pressures acting on these sites, and on their habitats, species and other features e.g. grazing levels, agricultural and forestry operations, the spread of invasive species, built developments and human disturbance.

Improving the condition of protected sites is a high priority in the *European Biodiversity Strategy (2011)*<sup>6</sup>. A lot of progress has been made in Scotland, with an overall 6.7% improvement in the condition of protected habitats and species since 2005. Nevertheless, with only 78% of protected features in favourable condition, we need to do much more. Some protected areas are too isolated to be at their most effective, and joining them up through an ecologically coherent network is vital. Networks can ensure resilience and better protection, and improve land and freshwater management. However, we need to ensure these connections do not ease the spread of invasive non-native species.

Great advances have been made in recognising how geodiversity (rocks, soils, landforms and related processes) supports biodiversity and underpins ecosystem services. We must develop our understanding of this in order to improve the management and care of nature. We need to draw on specialist skills and expertise in this area, a lot of which is found in the voluntary sector.

We have many excellent species and habitat atlases and some of these provide fascinating and vital detail on changes across Scotland, often placed in wider UK and international contexts. However, we still have more work to do on habitat mapping. Following the requirements of the *European INSPIRE Directive (2007)*<sup>44</sup>, we want to produce a comprehensive map of Scotland's main habitats.



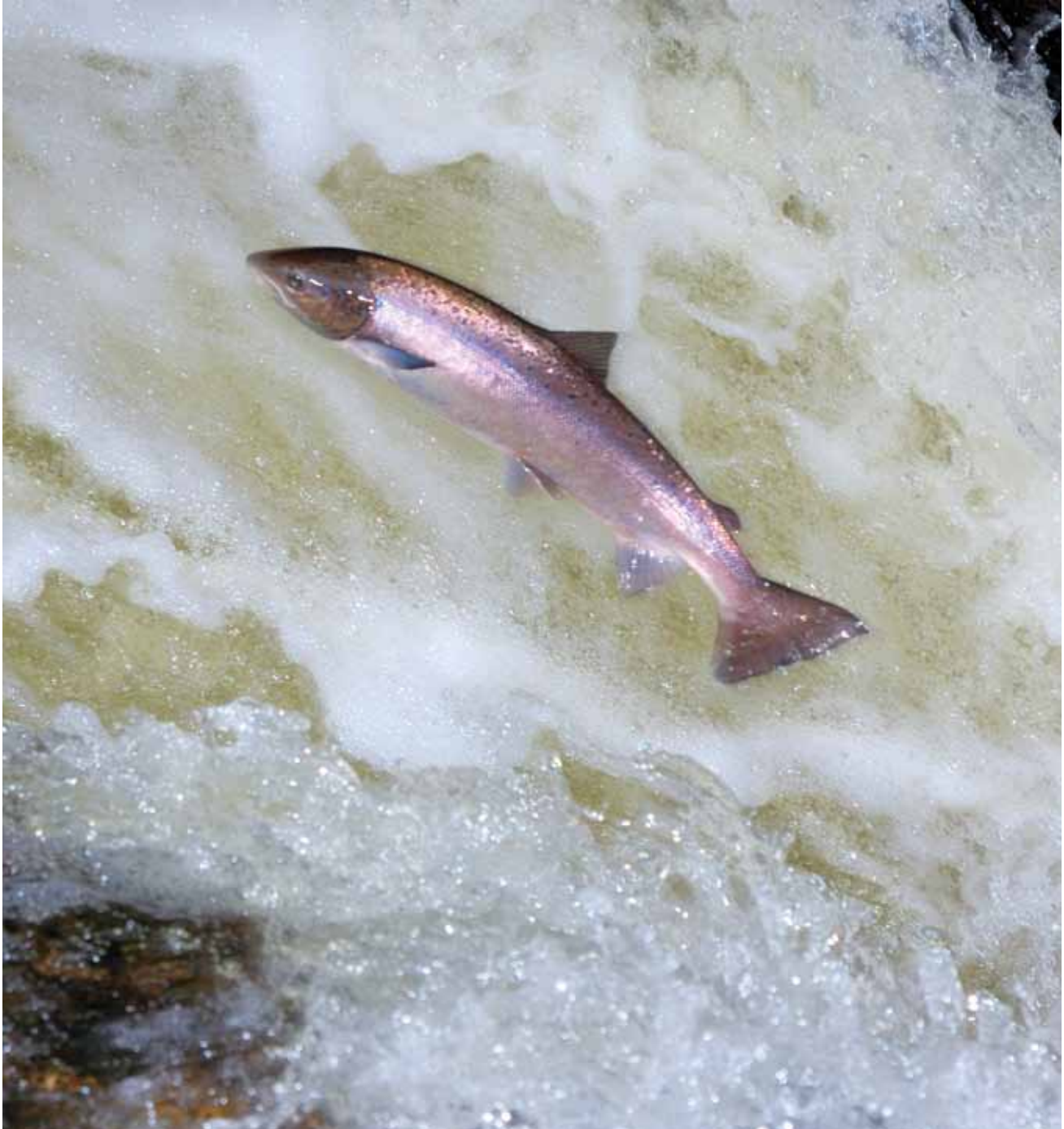
With a core area of green infrastructure already in place, wise investment can restore many natural systems back to near full capacity. We shall produce a priority list of key habitats for restoration, including peatlands and other wetlands, native woodlands, coastal dunes and species-rich grasslands, to support carbon capture, adaptation to climate change and to encourage low impact recreation.

We have great ambitions for nature and to meet these we need to work with the land-use sectors, not least the environmental NGOs, to protect, improve and manage nature. Overall, our priorities for habitats, species and protected places are to:

- conserve at least 18% of land and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine ecosystems, within protected areas by 2020.
- complete the suite of protected places, and improve their connectivity through a national ecological network centred on these sites.
- meet the targets for favourable condition of Natura sites and SSSIs, and the conservation objectives for priority habitats and species.
- make significant advances in developing the relatively new suite of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
- publish a comprehensive terrestrial habitat map of Scotland.
- In the face of climate change, take forward an adaptive management programme for key habitats and species.
- use data from the *Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (2012)*<sup>45</sup> to guide expansion, restoration and improvements in all types of priority woodland habitats.



- use NNRs to promote best practice for conservation and adaptive management.
- improve our understanding and strengthen the role of geodiversity in our care for nature.
- Improve and broaden awareness of the many benefits of protected places.



## **Action for wildlife – setting priorities**

Earlier chapters consider the great value of nature for Scottish life not just for the provision of water, food, fuel and timber, but as a defining characteristic of Scotland. There are compelling reasons for at least maintaining and restoring the diversity of wildlife in its own right. Most of us enjoy seeing birds and mammals, insects and flowers; our spectacular

wildlife is a magnetic draw for visitors. The Scottish Government is committed to conserving this rich diversity of wildlife, and there are many examples of this such as its support of the *Wild Plant Horizons (2010)*<sup>46</sup>; the UK's response to the *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (2011)*<sup>47</sup>, and the *Strategy for Scottish Invertebrate Conservation (2009)*<sup>48</sup>.

The *Scottish Biodiversity List (2004)*<sup>7</sup> (SBL) is the statutory list of animals, plants and habitats considered to be most important for conservation in Scotland. Work is already underway to provide greater clarity on priorities for the SBL, which will help public bodies meet their *Biodiversity Duty (2004)*<sup>9</sup> and help set priorities for Scottish species and habitats.

In managing wildlife populations, urgent action is often needed to address species conflicts or to manage wildlife resources sustainably. In Scotland we have had considerable successes with the recovery of species such as the corncrake, woolly willow and slender Scotch burnet moth. There are further candidates for action and we have to focus our limited resources on those in most urgent need of help. For red and roe deer and several geese species we have to work at ways of managing populations sustainably.

The *Species Action Framework (SAF) (2007)*<sup>49</sup> and *Woods for Nature (2008)*<sup>50</sup> laid out strategic approaches to species management in Scotland which are making a real difference for nature. These concentrated work by a range of partners on 34 key species, resulting in great gains for nature and people. A management handbook arising from the SAF programme will set the benchmark for good practice.

SNH is developing a Wildlife Management Framework to help SNH make consistent, targeted and cost-effective decisions on wildlife management - some of these involving sensitive and contentious issues. Through its leadership of the National Species Reintroduction Forum, SNH is developing a code of good practice for species reintroductions to guide its work and proposals from others.

All of this work means we need to focus on clear priorities for wildlife action. We propose to:

- clarify the significant actions for habitats and species arising from the Scottish Biodiversity List, and use this to guide funding.
- integrate species management covering plants, animals and other organisms to ensure far better results for whole ecosystems.
- devise species indicators that reflect the broad state of biodiversity in response to the major drivers of biodiversity loss and monitor these.
- use the Wildlife Management Framework to identify priorities for tackling species conflicts, species conservation issues, reintroductions and sustainable management of wildlife resources.
- develop a strategic programme for re-establishing species lost locally or nationally, or threatened by climate change and other pressures, and take this forward through the National Species Reintroduction Forum.
- put in place a new programme for priority farmland species, recognising that some of these are in a parlous state.





## **Tackling invasive species, pests and diseases**

Invasive non-native species (INNS) are damaging our environment, economy and health. They cost Scotland as much as £250 million annually. INNS are a significant cause of species decline and extinctions worldwide. Although only a small proportion of introduced species become invasive, these can cause great harm by carrying disease, preying on native species, crowding out native vegetation and even damaging buildings and infrastructure. Islands are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of INNS.

The worst invaders are land mammals, aquatic plants and invertebrates. Our top priorities are to identify how these species invade and act quickly to prevent their establishment and spread. Once they take hold, their control is expensive and sometimes not possible. This is particularly the case in the marine environment where we need internationally agreed prevention measures.

Diseases like ash die-back and *Phytophthora* threaten biodiversity as well as rural industries. We need to work closely with plant and animal health colleagues on biosecurity issues not least to maintain the resilience of ecosystems.

**Invasive non-native species cost Scotland as much as £250 million annually.**

To combat the threat of INNS, we must work to:

- prevent their establishment and spread, identify their means and routes for invasion, raise awareness of the need for biosecurity, and implement legislation and international agreements.
- act quickly to respond to emerging threats; support early detection through monitoring programmes (including 'citizen science'), assess risks as these arise, and develop appropriate responses.
- restore terrestrial ecosystems degraded by invasive species, develop strategies to deal with established species (e.g. rhododendron and riverside invasive plants), in a coordinated and cost-effective way that engages the public, landowners and industry in tackling problems at a catchment-scale.
- make concerted efforts to protect Scottish islands and water-dominated environments.



## **Developing our understanding and awareness of nature**

Arguably the least understood parts of our biodiversity are the most important to ecosystem services. Some of the latest research is identifying the role of soil invertebrates, fungi and microbes in supporting decomposition, nitrogen and carbon cycles. Some plants such as bryophytes, need further work because we have world hotspots of some species and uniquely rich communities in the west.

New techniques and technology (such as DNA barcoding and species diagnostic kits) are helping us discover much more about the diversity and role of nature. Much remains to be learnt about life in the soil, which supports many of the ecosystem services described in earlier chapters. We want to see universities and research institutes devoting more resources to this area, and greater efforts to bolster 'small biodiversity research' below ground and in fresh waters.

We must develop the remarkable volunteer base we have in Scotland, to help identify where action is needed for wildlife. And of course involvement in this will reap additional dividends for our health and wellbeing.



## **Key messages from this chapter**

- Protected areas offer many benefits beyond caring for nature, and provide enhanced ecosystem services, create jobs (especially in rural Scotland) extend recreational opportunities, (which benefit health and wellbeing), and contribute to tourism and our quality of life.
- An integrated, adaptive approach to the management of protected places, involving the range of land-use interests, will enhance these benefits.
- More concentrated work is needed on key species and habitats to target threatened native species, species conflicts, invasive non-native species, and potential reintroductions.

## **What will be different as a result of applying the principles in this chapter?**

- Protected areas will lie at the heart of healthy landscapes that contribute multiple benefits to the people of Scotland.
- Scotland's ecosystems will be more resilient, and threatened species will be recovering through targeted conservation action.
- The damage to our environment, economy and health from invasive non-native species will be greatly reduced, and contingency plans will be in place to guard against future invasions.
- The public will recognise their vital role in contributing to these outcomes, and volunteer 'experts' will be helped to play a major part in developing knowledge of our wildlife and its role in sustaining life.



# 5 Land and freshwater management



## Outcome

Nature is faring well, and ecosystems are resilient as a result of sustainable land and water management

## Key steps

- Promote an ecosystem approach to land management that fosters sustainable use of natural resources and puts biodiversity at the heart of land-use planning and decision-making.
- Ensure that measures taken forward under the Common Agricultural Policy encourage land managers to develop and retain the diversity of wildlife habitats and landscape features.
- Support 'High Nature Value' farming and forestry.
- Put in place the management necessary to bring Scotland's protected areas into favourable condition and improve the ecological status of water bodies.
- Ensure that biodiversity and ecosystem objectives are fully integrated into flood risk management plans, and restore wetland habitats and woodlands to provide sustainable flood management.
- Restore and extend natural habitats as a means of building reserves of carbon and to help mitigate climate change.
- Provide clear advice to land and water managers on best practice.



## Introduction

Protection, management and enhancement of nature are three pillars for sustainable land and water management. This chapter points to ways in which we can manage ecosystems better.

## Developing a strategy for Scotland's land and freshwater

Scotland's *Land Use Strategy (2011)*<sup>13</sup> promotes the sustainable use of land and water through the integration of land use policies, aimed at securing multiple benefits. It recognises the diverse roles of nature, and urges the adoption of an 'ecosystem approach' in planning and decision-making. The strategy provides a starting-point for public bodies to work together and with businesses at landscape scales.



## Pressures on the uplands

There are growing demands on land in Scotland, and these are keenly felt in parts of the uplands, where there are conflicting demands for livestock grazing, forestry, field sports, renewable energy developments, recreation and peatland restoration. Wind turbines and associated tracks can disturb upland habitats and birds, while small hydro-schemes can impact on the ecology of stream and associated habitats. Contributing to the environmentally desirable aim of a 'low-carbon economy', these developments have a key role to play in shaping the future of the uplands.



On more productive agricultural land, market forces, technological developments and certain policies encourage farmers to increase productivity. If this intensification results in a loss of wildlife it is unsustainable. Wildlife and semi-natural habitats are an integral component of some of the most intensively managed landscapes, where they help maintain ecosystem services like pollination and water purification, critical to successful agricultural production.

## Best practice and accreditation

By incorporating biodiversity objectives into best practice standards and accreditation schemes we can help raise the general standard of management.

- The *UK Forestry Standard Guidelines (2011)*<sup>51</sup> provide a guarantee that timber and its products originate from woodland managed in a way that supports biodiversity and improves water quality.
- Linking Environment And Farming (LEAF) promotes environmentally responsible farming, helping farmers produce food to high environmental standards in a way that secures a market and may attract a premium.
- Wildlife Estates Scotland demonstrates how sustainable sporting management combined with wildlife conservation objectives can provide multiple benefits for society and rural communities.

On our poorer land there is a trend towards less intensive agricultural use. In response to fluctuating prices and changes in basic support payments livestock farmers in some upland areas have reduced their sheep flocks. In some respects wildlife has benefited from this, but there are indications that the stock remaining are less well managed, and that they congregate in sheltered areas or on the more fertile ground where they still graze and trample vegetation heavily. Crops on in-bye land, which provide food for birds that over-winter or breed in the uplands, has also declined.



## High nature value farming and forestry

- High Nature Value (HNV) farming and forestry makes up a large proportion (around 40%) of Scotland's agricultural and forest areas. 'Extensive' production systems have helped shape Scotland's landscapes, and support much of our special wildlife.
- Extensive cropping and cattle grazing on the sandy plains of the Uists, for example, have given rise to the uniquely rich machair.
- In order to maintain the management practices associated with these systems and their benefits for nature, we need to ensure that there are adequate incentives and rewards for land managers. But we must also have regard to the social and economic structures of remote rural areas that sustain them.

Red deer are an economically important part of Scotland's nature for hunting, food and tourism. In many areas, however, their grazing and browsing prevents the regeneration of woodland and damages upland vegetation and soils. *The Deer Code (2012)*<sup>52</sup> encourages sustainable deer management, balancing commercial and sporting objectives against those of environmental sustainability, and emphasises the need for cooperation between land managers.

## Challenges ahead

Climate change is already affecting Scotland's nature and will continue to do so into the foreseeable future. Healthy and resilient ecosystems can be a key factor in ensuring habitats and species adapt to change.

## Land

Since 2004, funding available for managing biodiversity on farmland, woodland and upland estates has increased under the Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP). The priorities for the next programme (2014-20) are likely to include ecosystem restoration, soil and water management, and promoting a shift to a low carbon economy.

The SRDP will be a major source of funding for the *2020 Challenge*. However, the squeeze on public and private finances means there is likely to be less money to invest in wildlife conservation. Clear priorities need to be set and we need to find additional ways to secure a better future for farmland wildlife. We need to consider how new EC directives can be implemented to benefit biodiversity, for instance by promoting integrated pest management and controls for diffuse pollution.

Changes to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) will affect how Scotland responds to the biodiversity challenge. We need to use every opportunity available through the CAP reform package to achieve biodiversity benefits, such as:

- taking forward 'greening measures' associated with direct support payments.



- considering appropriate advice and support services for land managers to help yield environmental and biodiversity benefits.
- developing collaborative planning mechanisms to encourage landscape-scale action.

Soil biodiversity plays a key role in maintaining soil fertility and its many ecosystem services (such as providing clean water, nutrient cycling and climate regulation). We need to protect soils from erosion, loss of organic matter, structural damage and pollution to sustain these services.

By restoring and expanding natural habitats we can reduce emissions of greenhouse gases arising from the oxidation and erosion of soil carbon, and we can mitigate some of the effects of climate change by increasing the capacity to lock carbon into soils and vegetation. Upland peat soils contain vast amounts of stored carbon; and SNH will lead demonstration work to restore favourable management of 2,000 hectares of peatlands.

*The Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006)*<sup>53</sup> sets a target to plant 100,000 hectares of new woodland by 2022, which contributes to national carbon sequestration targets. Approximately half of this area is likely to have native trees. Part of the challenge is to determine which types of land are best suited to new planting, but also to ensure that new planting is consistent with other biodiversity objectives.

## Fresh water

The *EC Water Framework Directive (2000)*<sup>29</sup> (WFD) provides the legal framework for protecting the water environment and for the sustainable use of water, with land management playing a key part in this. It poses the challenge of achieving 'good ecological status' for all water bodies. Many of Scotland's rivers and lochs are classed as having good ecological status (compared with only half of these across Europe) but there are still problems arising from nutrient enrichment, physical modifications to water bodies and colonisation by non-native species.

The WFD is put into practice through river basin management plans. The Scottish Government intends to build on this approach as the basis of more integrated land and water use planning across whole catchments. Ecosystem health indicators will be used to identify priority catchments and identify action to tackle problems at an ecosystem scale. The Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership goes some way in demonstrating how this can be achieved.

Creating buffer strips, hedgerows, farm woodlands and wetlands helps to reduce diffuse pollution, and to increase biodiversity. Reducing the runoff of soil nutrients and agricultural waste will benefit aquatic habitats and species, and will help improve the quality of drinking and bathing waters.

Restoring rivers, floodplains and associated habitats to a more natural state should create natural flood storage within catchments. Such measures need to be fully integrated into flood risk management plans by 2015. Similar principles as those applied by *sustainable urban drainage system (2013)*<sup>54</sup> (SUDS) can provide benefits for people and nature at a fraction of the cost of hard engineering solutions.

## Air

Despite significant improvements, air quality continues to have adverse impacts on the environment with nitrogen deposition still at levels which are damaging to sensitive soils, plants and habitats over much of Scotland. Agriculture is the main source of ammonia with emissions coming principally from animal waste and the application of fertilisers. Reducing these emissions is one of the main aims of the Scottish Government's *Farming for a Better Climate (2012)*<sup>20</sup> initiative. Pollutants such as nitrogen oxides, ammonia and ozone can travel great distances and cause damage far from their source, so action is needed both at national and international levels. SEPA will continue to regulate emissions as required by the *EC Industrial Emissions Directive (2010)*<sup>55</sup>.

Continued reductions in emissions from industry and the transport sector will lessen air pollution pressure on ecosystems and their wildlife. Scottish Government and local authorities promote greener transport to help reduce nitrogen deposition. Better nutrient budgeting on farms should reduce nitrogen related eutrophication and reduce farm costs.

## **Key messages from this chapter**

- Land managers, public bodies and communities need to work together to address the challenges facing biodiversity.
- Support and incentives for managing biodiversity need to be better targeted.
- River basin planning should become the basis of a more integrated approach to land and water management across whole catchments.
- Woodland expansion and habitat restoration will benefit biodiversity while serving important social and economic objectives, such as flood risk management and contributing to a low carbon economy.
- More effort is needed to manage arable land in a way that will benefit soil biodiversity and wildlife.
- Land and water managers need to be more aware of the important role nature plays in their business.

## **What will be different as a result of applying the principles in this chapter?**

- Advice about biodiversity will be readily available to land and water managers.
- Land managers will have a clearer understanding of what they can do to sustain nature.
- A greater area of arable farmland will be managed expressly for biodiversity.
- Extensive areas of peatland will be managed to conserve their wildlife, and to improve their capacity for storing carbon.
- The benefits of 'High Nature Value' farming and forestry for biodiversity will be more appropriately reflected in financial support and incentive schemes.
- Native woodland cover will increase and substantial peatland and wetland habitats will be restored
- Deer and habitat management will be more closely integrated to sustain biodiversity.
- There will be an improvement in the state of farmland wildlife conservation.







# 6 Marine and coastal



## Outcome

Scotland's marine and coastal environments are clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse, meeting the long-term needs of people and nature.

## Key steps

- Adopt a Scottish Marine Plan and develop regional marine plans to aid balanced decision-making in the marine environment.
- Establish a coherent network of Marine Protected Areas, promoting sustainable use and conservation.
- Collate information on the location and sensitivity of priority marine features, and make this information available to support their protection.
- Achieve good environmental status for Scottish seas.
- Bring Common Fisheries Policy fish stocks to levels consistent with Maximum Sustainable Yield wherever possible, and take account of biodiversity in managing inshore fisheries.
- Implement a rapid-response framework to prevent colonisation of new invasive species in Scotland's seas and islands.
- Improve the monitoring of the marine environment to identify changes and guide progress towards the above outcomes.
- Improve understanding of how coastal ecosystems are likely to adapt to climate change and develop appropriate strategies for coastal zone management.

## Introduction

Scotland's seas support a wealth of marine life, rich in colour and variety. Our coastline and healthy waters support valuable fisheries and internationally important bird colonies. They act as European strongholds for iconic species like the basking shark and support habitats such as cold-water coral reefs.

The marine chapter of the *UKNEA (2011)*<sup>11</sup> describes the range of ecosystem services provided by the diversity of organisms in marine habitats, which support important industries and provide benefits to society. Fish and shellfish supply us with essential foodstuffs. Seaweeds protect coasts from erosion by waves, and provide natural food additives, fertilisers and pharmaceuticals. Marine microbes biodegrade wastes, and are increasingly important in biotechnology. Charismatic animals like whales, dolphins, seals and basking sharks underpin local tourist economies. Coasts and shallow waters help engage people of all ages with the natural environment, and provide a source of health, wellbeing and recreational challenge.



## Muddy sea-beds rich in life

In places where tidal movement and wave action are weak, the seabed is often covered by deep, soft mud. This muddy habitat is amongst the most productive around the coast, with an abundance of species on the mud surface, and thousands of animals living below, every square metre constantly churning and recycling the mud. One of the largest of the burrowers is the Scottish langoustine or 'prawn', *Nephrops*, the target of the second most valuable fishery in Scotland. Without the burrowers, the mud would be a stagnant 'gloop' with little or no life. Scottish waters contain the bulk of the UK's muddy sea-beds, so we have a special responsibility for their care and protection, not least to ensure that they continue to provide their important seafood bounty.

Predicted changes in temperature are likely to affect the distribution of marine species. Rising sea level, exacerbated by storm surges, is already leading to a greater frequency and intensity of coastal flooding, erosion and habitat loss. This adds urgency to the need for effective marine and coastal management.

The principles described in chapters 1 and 4 apply equally to the marine and coastal environments, but the pressing need for a new focus on marine management has already been recognised by the development of Scotland's *Marine Nature Conservation Strategy (2011)*<sup>14</sup>. The outcome identified at the beginning of this chapter is based on the vision of that strategy. It sets out challenging objectives and key steps for achieving these, by a mixture of wider seas policies; such as marine planning, targeted measures for protected areas and species conservation. It will be the main tool for meeting the *2020 Challenge* in the marine environment, so this chapter largely mirrors its demanding commitments.

## Protected marine biodiversity

The *Scottish Marine Nature Conservation Strategy (2011)*<sup>13</sup> explains the approach Marine Scotland and its partners are undertaking to develop a coherent network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), with an emphasis on adaptive management. The network will support biodiversity and geodiversity objectives, contribute to measures to achieve good environmental status under the *Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008)*<sup>30</sup>, and help us meet other international obligations.

Protected areas should represent the best of nature around Scotland's coasts and in our seas. New MPAs will be selected not simply to protect examples of threatened habitats and species, but also to safeguard areas important for the wider marine environment. Some areas, for example, are particularly important for fish populations, including commercially valuable species.

In addition, the *Marine Nature Conservation Strategy (2011)*<sup>14</sup> proposes a system of 'priority marine features' to guide the identification of MPAs and provide focus for marine planning and other activities. The strategy recognises the need to improve our understanding of these special features, which will be protected by a range of mechanisms, including licensing and planning. Knowing where Priority Marine Features (PMFs) are located,

and how sensitive they are, will promote better integration between marine activities and important wildlife. A range of marine habitats and species already receive protection under EC and domestic nature legislation. Voluntary measures, such as wildlife watching codes, will also play an important role.

Invasive non-native species represent a significant threat to our marine biodiversity and industries such as aquaculture. The ease with which they can spread in the marine environment makes them particularly difficult to control. The measures proposed in chapter 4 will help tackle this threat to Scotland's seas.

## **Planning for sustainable use**

A range of sector-based policies and legislation govern the use of the sea. Environmental assessment legislation helps ensure that strategies, plans and projects take account of environmental impacts. However, these different policies have not always been well co-ordinated within an overall system of spatial planning, despite increasing pressures on maritime space.

## **A fundamental principle of the Scottish Government's approach to marine nature conservation is sustainable use of marine resources.**

The new statutory system of marine planning provided by the *Marine (Scotland) Act 2010*<sup>56</sup> is designed to deliver significant improvement to the management of our seas. Plans for each of Scotland's marine regions will provide an opportunity to protect and enhance PMFs, contribute to the management of existing and new protected areas, and enable protection of Scotland's wider seas through coordinated licensing and spatial planning for sustainable development.

The *National Marine Plan (2011)*<sup>57</sup> will help guide the activity of marine industries, to ensure they are sustainable and to direct appropriate developments to the right places. Planners, decision-makers and developers all have a role to play in this process, to ensure the sustainable use of our seas and to support productivity and economic growth. The Scottish Government will work with the European Commission to ensure that sustainability principles are also applied to those fish stocks covered by the Common Fisheries Policy.

## **Involving people and improving understanding**

There is a high level of public interest in the coastal and marine environment, and it is essential to provide opportunities for public involvement. Marine Scotland already takes an inclusive approach to developing policies and initiatives in the marine environment - by involving others at an early stage in the development of proposals; by encouraging the public to get involved; and by active consultation exercises.

Marine policies are assisted at a national level by the Marine Strategy Forum a cross-sectoral group representing Scotland's marine industries and other interests. The Scottish Coastal Forum has a similar role in relation to coastal management.





Marine and coastal biodiversity supports many tourism industries that are economically important to coastal communities. The Scottish Government recognises this and will encourage initiatives aimed at combining improved understanding of Scotland's marine biodiversity with new opportunities for sustainable tourism.

Marine Scotland has published the *Atlas of Scotland's Seas (2011)*<sup>16</sup> as a contribution to UK-wide understanding of marine biodiversity, and funded a new programme of surveys to inform MPA work. Greater effort is needed to improve the monitoring of habitats and species, achieve closer collaboration on surveys and data sharing, and increase our understanding of ecosystems and the services they provide to society. This will be achieved through the implementation of the *Scottish Marine Science Strategy (2011)*<sup>58</sup>, which sets out methods of collaboration and information sharing within Scotland as well as with external partners.

## Coasts

Scotland's coasts are of immense value for wildlife and people. Many species are attracted to our coasts as nursery areas, to breed or to feed in, and many of our tourism and recreational industries are shore and coast based. Many of us live near the coast or take our leisure there. Many coastal communities have traditions intimately tied to the marine environment on which they depend, providing an especially rich Scottish cultural heritage.

The Government and its agencies aim to heighten awareness of the role coastal habitats play in providing natural flood protection, erosion control and in supporting distinctive wildlife. Co-ordinated planning, conservation and management across marine and terrestrial environments will ensure the protection and expansion of some of these habitats. We can begin to achieve this through better linkages between existing legislation and policies, such as flood risk management plans, river basin management plans and shoreline management plans.



## We need to develop a better understanding of the services that coasts provide.

As sea-level rise accelerates, coastal habitats will move inland, except where barriers exist. It may be necessary to breach some man-made coastal barriers so that this 'roll-back' can operate, recognising that this will inevitably mean local loss of land. We need to plan in advance for coastal adaptation, considering the needs of neighbouring settlements, transport infrastructure and facilities, but also taking account of the valuable protection afforded by coastal habitats and landforms that are allowed to adjust naturally. These issues will predominantly be tackled at a local level, through local flood risk management strategies, and will be coordinated at a national level.

### **Scotland's islands**

Scotland has more than 700 offshore islands. This is the largest European island complex by area, with the significant archipelagos of the Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland. Only 99 of our islands have human settlements so many of these islands are undisturbed strongholds for marine and coastal biodiversity. Surrounded by productive seas, they are home to many endemic races and species. They support internationally important feeding and breeding areas for sea birds and marine mammals - providing key refuges for threatened species. Their extensive coastlines, varied and unique habitats, and isolation make them distinct from the mainland in many regards. Islands are particularly vulnerable to pressures such as habitat loss, climate change and invasive non-native species.

The lack of ground-based predators such as foxes, stoats and weasels makes islands safe havens for ground-nesting birds. The large concentrations of birds are particularly vulnerable to predation by invasive alien species and species native to the neighbouring mainland, but not native to our smaller islands. The combination of biodiversity richness, unique features and vulnerability means that Scottish islands need special attention and protection.

## **Key messages from this chapter**

- Scotland's seas and coasts provide rich natural harvests and varied ecosystem services, including climate control, coastal protection, nutrient recycling, health benefits and leisure opportunities, as well as supporting a diverse biodiversity that adds value to local tourist economies.
- Sustainable management of the seas to deliver multiple benefits will be assured through implementation of the Scottish Marine Nature Conservation Strategy and the National Marine Plan.
- Management of the coastal zone will be increasingly challenged by the impacts of climate change.
- Scotland's islands are especially valuable, but vulnerable, havens of biodiversity.

## **What will be different as a result of applying the principles in this chapter?**

- An ecologically coherent network of Marine Protected Areas will protect the best of Scotland's marine nature, promote sustainable use and aid recovery of commercially valuable fish and shellfish.
- An innovative system of marine planning will include all those with an interest in the marine environment to ensure the sustainable management of our seas, coasts and islands.
- Better understanding of the marine environment will help us identify the marine features most in need of protection, and give better advice on marine and coastal management.
- Coasts will be managed to help adapt to pressures from climate change.



# 7 Measuring progress



## Outcome

A framework of indicators that we can use to track progress.

## Key actions

- Put in place a programme of work to measure progress towards the 2020 outcomes, so that we can track progress and deal with problems.
- Work more closely with the growing number of volunteers to develop our understanding of the changing state of nature.
- Develop and support the Scottish Biodiversity Information Forum to bolster the collection and wider use of biodiversity data in Scotland.
- Publish a terrestrial habitat map for Scotland.





## Measuring progress

It is crucial that we are able to track progress towards the 2020 outcomes, and use this information to help us adapt our actions and management as necessary. Some of our aspirations are broad and ambitious, and we need to develop new approaches and broad datasets to measure our progress.

The current suite of Scotland's biodiversity and public engagement indicators will be updated, and where appropriate individual indicators will be modified. New indicators of ecosystem health are being devised and the new *Natural Capital Asset Index (NCAI) (2012)*<sup>12</sup> will be used to measure the extent of, and reasons for, change. This suite of indicators will provide us with a clear understanding of our progress towards the 2020 outcomes, and monitor our contribution to Aichi and European biodiversity targets.

Ecosystem health indicators will need to operate at both national and local scales as they will help determine priority ecosystems for restoration. They might cover the quality of soils, water and habitats, extent of semi-natural land, an index of connectivity, a measure of diffuse pollution, the presence or absence of functional groups, some measure of species diversity, and, perhaps, a measure of penetration by invasive non-native species.

We will provide descriptions of progress to supplement the indicators, and rapidly identify problem areas. The Scottish Biodiversity Committee is the focal point for reporting on progress. We shall continue to record activities that support biodiversity through BARS (Biodiversity Action Reporting System). We need more partners to use this as it helps to quantify the breadth of biodiversity action across Scotland and the UK. The spatial mapping of biodiversity action also provides opportunities to identify gaps and potential for collaboration.





## Reporting progress against Aichi Targets

The Convention on Biological Diversity sets out five strategic goals and 20 ‘Aichi’ Targets’ (2012)<sup>5</sup>. These provide the international framework within which we can develop indicators of progress. At the European level, this monitoring is undertaken through a set of biodiversity indicators to which the UK contributes. We want to have an additional Scottish component, which will include the current biodiversity and engagement indicators, and new ones to reflect ecosystem health. We will link these to UK indicators where they exist.

We shall therefore develop a new biodiversity indicator framework, setting out the metrics required for informed decision taking and reporting up to 2020. Actions to improve our understanding don’t necessarily start with new data collection but, instead, with making more effective use of results, expertise and resources. By making existing information more accessible we can focus sharply on genuine knowledge gaps. These include assessments of ecosystem health across conservation related European directives as well as benefits for wildlife through programmes such as SRDP. Bringing information together in one place, keeping it up-to-date and making it accessible for use across sectors, policies and purposes, is now being made possible through Scotland’s Environment Web. In this way the results of indicator monitoring will be made available for use in combination with other environmental data across the full spectrum of policy purposes, whether local, catchment or national in scale.

Table 2 shows the relationship between the Aichi Targets, Scottish outcomes from the *2020 Challenge*, and proposed and current UK indicators.

**Table 2. Links between Aichi targets, strategy outcomes and indicators.**

<b>CBD Strategic Goal</b>	<b>Aichi target</b>	<b>Scottish outcomes from 2020 Challenge</b>	<b>Proposed UK 2020 indicator</b>	<b>Current UK 2010 indicator</b>
<b>A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</b>	1, (17)	Ch 1 Engaging people	A1. Awareness, understanding and support for biodiversity conservation	None available
	1	Ch 1 Empowering people  Ch 3 Improved health and quality of life	A2. Taking action for nature: volunteer time spent in biodiversity conservation	Volunteer time spent in biodiversity conservation and background information from Defra's public attitude survey
	2, 4, (18)	Ch 2 Valuing Natural Capital	A3. Value of biodiversity integrated into decision making	None available
	4	Ch 2 Efficient resource use	A4. Global biodiversity impacts of UK economic activity/ sustainable consumption	None available

CBD Strategic Goal	Aichi target	Scottish outcomes from 2020 Challenge	Proposed UK 2020 indicator	Current UK 2010 indicator
<b>B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</b>	3, 7, (4)	Ch 5 Sustainable land and water management	B1. Agricultural and forest area under environmental management schemes	Area of land in agri-environment schemes
				Area of forestry land under sustainable management
	6, (4)	Ch 6 Productive and biologically diverse seas	B2. Sustainable fisheries	UK stocks harvested sustainably and at full reproductive capacity
	4, (2, 3)	Ch 2 Sustainable economic growth	B3. Integration of biodiversity considerations into business activity	None available
	10	Ch 1 Ecosystems are restored to good health	B4. Pressure from climate change	Spring index
	8, 10		B5. Pressure from pollution	Air pollution: sulphur
				Air pollution: nitrogen
		Ch 6 Clean and healthy seas	Marine pollution: heavy metals	
	9	Ch 4 Wildlife is flourishing	B6. Pressure from invasive species	Extent of invasive species (terrestrial)
				Extent of invasive species (freshwater)
Extent of invasive species (marine)				
8, (5, 14)	Ch 5 Sustainable land and water management	B7. Water quality	Biological quality of rivers	

CBD Strategic Goal	Aichi target	Scottish outcomes from 2020 Challenge	Proposed UK 2020 indicator	Current UK 2010 indicator		
<b>C.</b> <b>To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</b>	11		C1. Protected sites	Total area of protected sites (terrestrial and freshwater)		
	5, (11)			Total area of protected sites (marine)		
				Condition of SSSIs		
	5	Ch 1 Ecosystems are restored to good health	C2. Habitat connectivity	Connectivity of woodland and neutral grassland (context only)		
	12			C3. Status of rare and threatened habitats	Baseline data for previous article 17 report	
	7, 12, 14, (13)		Ch 4 Quality and quantity of our wildlife is improving and flourishing	C4. Status of rare and threatened species	Previous UK BAP reporting round + background baseline data for previous article 17 report.	
					C5. Birds of the wider countryside and at sea	Farmland birds
						Woodland birds
						Wetland birds
	Seabirds					
	7, 12, 14,	Ch 5 Sustainable land and water management	C6. Insects in the wider countryside	Wintering water birds		
	7, 12, 13, 14			C7. Plants in the wider countryside	Generalist butterflies: woodland, farmland	
					Change in plant species richness (enclosed farmland)	
		Change in plant species richness (woodland and hedgerows)				
7, 12, 14, (13)		C8. Bats (and other mammals of the wider countryside)	C9. Genetic resources for food and agriculture)	Change in plant species richness (grassland and boundaries)		
				Widespread bats		
13, (16)				Effective population size (sheep)		
				Effective population size (cattle)		

<b>CBD Strategic Goal</b>	<b>Aichi target</b>	<b>Scottish outcomes from 2020 Challenge</b>	<b>Proposed UK 2020 indicator</b>	<b>Current UK 2010 indicator</b>
<b>D. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems</b>	14, 15, (4, 6)	Ch 6 Clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse	D1. Biodiversity and ecosystem services (marine)	Fish size classes in the North Sea (as a measure of capacity to sustain long-term fisheries)
	14, 15	Ch 1 Ecosystems are restored to good health	D2. Biodiversity and ecosystem services (other)	None available

<b>E. Enhance implementation through planning, knowledge management. and capacity building</b>	19, (2, 3)	Ch 2 Valuing Natural Capital	E1. Biodiversity data for decision making	None available
	20	Ch 2 Investing in Natural Capital	E2. Expenditure on domestic and international biodiversity	Expenditure on domestic biodiversity
				Expenditure on international biodiversity



## **Working with volunteers and other people to develop the evidence base – citizen science**

In Scotland we are very fortunate to have a highly energetic, broad based and skilled volunteer network. Even some of the little known taxonomic groups have specialists carrying out fundamentally important work on their conservation and ecology. Much of this work is curiosity driven, and we applaud and encourage it.

Volunteer enthusiasts predominantly observe nature and are involved in systematic recording of plants and animals. This has given rise to a wealth of knowledge, and enabled us to establish trends and indicators. Several national recording schemes, such as those for birds, plants and butterflies, have become world exemplars. Scotland's Environment Web (SEWeb) lists at least 19 initiatives reflecting and fostering volunteer based monitoring. The website provides advice on how people can get started in wildlife recording. A vital part of this is to ensure habitat and species information is collected consistently, notably through the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) and its marine counterpart, the Marine Environmental Data and Information Network (MEDIN).

**In Scotland we are very fortunate to have a highly energetic, broad based and skilled volunteer network.**

With at least 79,000 species present in our land, fresh waters and surrounding seas, we need priorities for monitoring. The habitats and species of European importance, and those named under EU legislation, are clearly at the top of the list. For many of these we already have indicators that are being monitored across a network of sites through a coherent survey programme.



## Managing the evidence base

Cross-sectoral approaches to information gathering and cooperative working will be promoted through the CAMERAS (Coordinated Agenda for Marine, Environment and Rural Affairs Science) Environmental Monitoring Coordination Group. A Scottish Biodiversity Information Forum has recently been established to guide key discussions between those involved in data collection (predominantly volunteers but also government and the private sector) and data users (predominantly government, but others as well).

Access to reliable, quality-assured information about Scotland's environment and how it is changing is crucial to inform decision-making by government as well as public bodies, businesses and others. We hope that, as we develop the indicators we can use the SEWeb to see these in context, alongside other environmental facts and figures.

## Access to reliable, quality-assured information about Scotland's environment, and how it is changing, is crucial to inform decision-making.

As we have seen in the first two chapters, a growing understanding of the importance of our natural capital can inform good decision-making, for example in development planning and the SRDP. However, the evidence needed to manage our natural capital wisely, and to make the most of the services provided by ecosystems, is incomplete. Therefore, we shall develop a suite of indicators to inform adaptive management and contribute to further reporting on Aichi Targets.

Although we have several excellent atlases showing the distribution of groups of species, ranging from birds, mammals and butterflies to flowering plants, we do not have a comparable atlas for habitats on land (there is an excellent marine atlas of habitats and species). We want to publish a map of Scotland's land habitats based on a pan-European classification (EUNIS-Annex 1). This map (to be completed in 2019) will reflect the great diversity of habitats we have in Scotland and, in time, be used to support surveillance and monitoring. Indeed, this map will become an essential tool in making decisions on planning, policy and land management issues. This is an ambitious proposal, and an appropriate note on which to close the *2020 Challenge* - and to begin a truly challenging piece of work.

## **Aichi Goals and targets**

***Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.***

### **Target 1**

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

### **Target 2**

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

### **Target 3**

By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

### **Target 4**

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

***Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.***

### **Target 5**

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

### **Target 6**

By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

### **Target 7**

By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

### **Target 8**

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

### **Target 9**

By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

### **Target 10**

By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

## ***Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.***

### **Target 11**

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

### **Target 12**

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

### **Target 13**

By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

## ***Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.***

### **Target 14**

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

### **Target 15**

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

### **Target 16**

By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

### ***Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.***

### **Target 17**

By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

### **Target 18**

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

### **Target 19**

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

### **Target 20**

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties



## Glossary

**Adaptive management:** management based on regular monitoring, then modifying management to meet agreed objectives.

**Biodiversity:** the totality of life on earth: the variety of species, including the variation within species, the living systems they form, and the natural processes with which they interact.

**Biosecurity:** preventive measures designed to reduce the risk of spreading invasive non-native species, pests and diseases.

**Biosphere Reserve:** a large area of natural habitat, protected under domestic legislation, to meet the criteria of the UNESCO 'Man and Biosphere' Programme.

**Catchment scale:** an entire river catchment.

**CBD:** the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.

**CITES:** Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

**Climate change:** long-term changes to climate, caused to a significant degree by human activities that release gases into the upper atmosphere where they trap excess heat near the planet's surface.

**Ecological network:** a system linking ecosystems across geographic areas, taking into account the dispersal ability of the component species of those ecosystems.

**Ecologically coherent:** operating at such a scale, and with sufficient connectivity, to ensure that dispersed ecosystems can continue to function effectively.

**Ecosystem:** a dynamic interlinked complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities, and their associated non-living environment, interacting as an ecological unit.

**Ecosystem approach:** an approach that encourages the integrated management of land, water and living resources and promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.

**Ecosystem function:** the natural workings of an ecosystem, which allow it to be self-sustain.

**Ecosystem health:** is the status of an ecosystem including the condition of its natural assets (biodiversity, geomorphology), its functional quality and its capacity to sustain both assets and function in the future (i.e. sustainability).

**FCS:** Forestry Commission Scotland.

**Geoparc:** a geographic area that is promoted, and has at least a measure of informal protection, because of its geological interest and importance.

**Green network:** a network of green spaces contributing to the concept of an ecological network.

**GSPC:** Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, an updated strategy for 2011-2020 with 16 targets.

**IUCN:** the World Conservation Union, an international non-governmental organisation that promotes scientific action for the conservation of wild living resources.

**Landscape scale:** a wide-scale, holistic approach, operating across broad areas of countryside integrating biodiversity conservation with local economic and social issues.

**Low-carbon economy:** an economy that does not rely heavily on the use of fossil fuels.

**Natural Capital:** a value assigned to the state of natural assets.

**Natura site:** a site protected under domestic legislation to protect an area of particular value which meets the criteria of the EC Birds Directive and/or the EC Habitats and Species Directive.

**NEA:** UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011).

**NICE:** National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence.

**Peatland:** a wetland ecosystem, such as a bog, fen or mire, covered by a peaty soil formed from the partly decayed remains of plants.

**The Ramsar Convention:** the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance which is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

**River basin management planning:** a planning mechanism introduced to protect and improve the water environment by setting improvement objectives for each water body.

**River catchment:** the entire land area from which water drains into one river system.

**Social prescribing:** a mechanism for linking patients with non-medical sources of support within the community.

**SAC:** Special Areas of Conservation – are important high-quality conservation sites. They are designated under the EC Habitats Directive forming a network that significantly contributes towards the conservation of specific habitats and species.

**SEPA:** Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

**SNH:** Scottish Natural Heritage.

**SSSI:** Site of Special Scientific Interest – is a site designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special interest for its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.

**Sustainable:** capable of continuing into the future without damage to the environment or depletion of natural capital.

**Water Framework Directive:** an EC directive designed to improve the management of surface waters.

**TEEB:** 'The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity' (2008 report to the CBD).

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Dumfries and Galloway Council

# Local Development Plan 2

OCTOBER 2019



## Biodiversity and Geodiversity

4.63 The region's biodiversity and geodiversity are critical components of ecosystems and represent an economic asset and a community resource, as well as being of intrinsic importance. Maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity habitats and the wildlife which occurs within them is an important aim of the Plan.

4.64 Large areas of the region are afforded statutory protection at the international and national level through a number of designations (Natura sites, SSSIs, Ramsar Sites, NNRs, etc.). The level of protection depends on the designation concerned.

4.65 A number of species receive statutory protection through international and national legislation, whether or not they are found within protected sites. The level of protection depends on the species concerned. European Protected Species (EPS) receive the highest level of protection. All proposals will be assessed for their impact on European Protected Species and other

nationally protected species. All proposals should also adhere to the Code of Practice on Non-Native Species made by the Scottish Ministers under Section 14c of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

4.66 The statutory duty placed on the Council by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 to further the conservation of biodiversity is not restricted to sites, habitats or species that are subject to statutory protection. A number of Local Nature Conservation Sites have been identified and assessed as being of known local importance for biodiversity or geodiversity, further detail is provided in a technical paper. These consist of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and non-statutory Local Wildlife Sites, Local Geodiversity Sites and nature reserves of conservation organisations. However, other features of local importance for biodiversity can be found outside of these sites, but their importance may never have been surveyed or assessed. Any development proposals being submitted in relation to any of these aspects will be considered against Policy OP1: Development Considerations.

### Policy NE4: Sites of International Importance for Biodiversity

Development proposals likely to have a significant effect on an existing or proposed Special Protection Area (SPA), existing or candidate Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Ramsar Site, including developments outwith the site, will require an appropriate assessment and will only be permitted where:

- the development does not adversely affect the integrity of the site; or
- there are no alternative solutions; there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature; and compensatory measures have been identified and agreed to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura network is protected.

The boundaries of these sites are shown on the Proposals Maps.

### Policy NE5: Species of International Importance

Development proposals that would be likely to have an adverse effect on a European Protected Species will not be permitted unless it can be shown that:

- there is no satisfactory alternative; and
- the development is required for preserving public health or public safety or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment; and
- the development would not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species at a favourable conservation status in its natural range.

### Policy NE6: Sites of National Importance for Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Development that affects Sites of Special Scientific Interest, not designated as International Sites, and other national nature conservation designations will only be permitted where:

- it will not adversely affect the integrity of the area or the qualities for which it has been designated, or
- any such adverse effects are clearly outweighed by social, environmental or economic benefits of national importance.

The boundaries of these sites are shown on the Proposals Maps.

### Trees, Forestry and Woodland

4.67 Trees and woodland are important features of a sustainable environment, including contributing to carbon capture. They provide a wide range of social, economic and environmental benefits and are a key part of the region's rich and diverse landscapes. They create employment through the forestry industry and through tourism as well as maintaining and improving the quality of life for residents through the creation of attractive and healthy places. It is therefore important to look after trees, to enhance their condition and to consider their resilience to climate change.

4.68 The Council is supportive of appropriate expansion of tree and woodland cover. The Dumfries and Galloway Forestry and Woodland Strategy, which is published as supplementary guidance to the Plan provides guidance on the preferred location of new planting and also economic, social and environmental considerations. It guides the future expansion and restructuring of forests and woodlands in Dumfries and Galloway, to maximise the benefits for the local economy, communities and environment.

4.69 Ancient and semi-natural woodlands are important and irreplaceable features which should be protected and enhanced. The same applies

to other native and long established woodlands with high nature conservation value. Other woodlands, hedgerows and individual trees may also have significant biodiversity value and make a significant contribution to landscape character and quality, so should be protected from adverse impacts resulting from development.

### Forestry

4.70 Forestry is a significant land use covering approximately 28% of the region. Forestry and associated activities also provide a major source of employment within the region. Many of the early softwood plantations have been harvested over the last few years, creating opportunities to improve the design and mix of species. Forests are now designed and managed to meet strong sustainability, biodiversity and landscape standards under the UK Forestry Standard. The Dumfries and Galloway Forestry and Woodland Strategy as supplementary guidance provides further information, advice and guidance in respect of felling, new planting and replanting schemes.

4.71 Forests are also increasingly becoming a focus for recreational opportunities and activities. The Galloway Forest Park alone is estimated to attract 1.1 million visitors a year, with Ae Forest attracting approximately 413,000 visitors per annum.



4.105 Policy IN1 provides a general framework for the assessment of all forms of renewable energy whilst Policies IN2 and IN5 address Wind Energy and Energy Recovery from Waste respectively. Future local plans and/or supplementary guidance may require a more tailored policy approach to address other specific forms of renewable energy technology.

4.106 The Council has been supportive of the development of renewable energy and continues to be supportive of a diverse range of renewable energy sources. However support for

renewable energy proposals must be balanced against the impacts that such developments can have on the environment and communities. The Council will screen proposals to assess whether an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required to be undertaken. Factors such as the scale of the proposal and its potential impact on the surrounding areas will be taken into account. In all cases, particular attention will be paid to the need for sensitive siting and design, including the consideration of reasonable alternatives by the developer.

### Policy IN1: Renewable Energy

The Council will support development proposals for all renewable energy generation and/or storage which are located, sited and designed appropriately. The acceptability\* of any proposed development will be assessed against the following considerations:

- landscape and visual impact;
- cumulative impact;
- impact on local communities and individual dwellings, including visual impact, residential amenity, noise and shadow flicker;
- the impact on natural and historic environment (including cultural heritage and biodiversity);
- the impact on forestry and woodlands;
- the impact on tourism, recreational interests and public access.

To enable this assessment sufficient detail should be submitted, to include the following as relevant to the scale and nature of the proposal:

- any associated infrastructure requirements including road and grid connections (where subject to planning consent);
- environmental and other impacts associated with the construction and operational phases of the development including details of any visual impact, noise and odour issues;
- relevant provisions for the restoration of the site;
- the scale of contribution to renewable energy generation targets;
- effect on greenhouse gas emissions; and
- net economic impact, including local and community socio-economic benefits such as employment, associated business and supply chain opportunities.

The Council will support proposals for district heating systems. Planning applications for major applications will be required to include an energy statement which includes the consideration of the feasibility of meeting the developments heat demand through a district heating network or other de-carbonised alternatives. All proposed developments located adjacent to significant heat sources or proposed/existing heat networks should be designed in such a way as to be capable of connecting to a heat network from that source and any land required for the heat network infrastructure is connected should be protected.

\* Acceptability will be determined through an assessment of the details of the proposal including its benefits and the extent to which its environmental and cumulative impacts can be satisfactorily addressed.

## Wind Energy

4.107 The Council has developed a spatial framework to identify those areas that are likely to be most appropriate for onshore wind farms, following the requirements of the SPP, Paragraph 161. The Spatial Framework covers all wind turbines in excess of 20m to blade tip and Table 3 below sets out the elements included:

**Table 5: Spatial Framework**

<p><b>Group 1: Areas where wind farms will not be acceptable:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSAs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Group 2: Areas of Significant Protection:</b></p> <p>Recognising the need for significant protection, in these areas wind farms may be appropriate in some circumstances. Further consideration will be required to demonstrate that any significant effects on the qualities of these areas can be substantially overcome by siting, design or other mitigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramsar &amp; Natura 2000</li> <li>• World Heritage Sites (not directly)</li> <li>• SPAs/SACS</li> <li>• SSSIs</li> <li>• NNRs</li> <li>• Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes</li> <li>• Inventory of Historic Battlefields</li> <li>• Wild land areas</li> <li>• Carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland (subject to recent SNH consultation)</li> <li>• 2km area around settlements in the Plan with identified settlement envelope or edge</li> </ul>
<p><b>Group 3: Areas with potential for wind farm development</b></p> <p>Areas beyond Groups 1 and 2, where wind farms are likely to be acceptable, subject to detailed consideration against all relevant plan policies.</p>

4.108 Policy IN2: Wind Energy, supported by Supplementary Guidance: Wind Energy Development, sets out the issues that will be taken into account for all specific proposals, assessed through the development management process.

4.109 Different landscapes will have a different capacity to accommodate new development, and the scale, siting and design of development should be informed by local landscape character. The Dumfries and Galloway Wind Farm Landscape Capacity Study (DGWLCS) is a supportive study and is attached as an appendix to the supplementary guidance. It assesses landscape sensitivity, the capacity of individual landscape units to accommodate change and

provides advice on how the scale, siting and design of development should be informed by local landscape character. Consideration of the DGWLCS does not replace the need to assess the landscape or visual impacts of individual wind energy proposals. Guidance and advice for offshore wind energy developments is also provided within the supplementary guidance.

4.110 Cumulative impacts can occur between two or more developments and this can be a potential constraint to further development. Established patterns of development can also be susceptible to potential cumulative impacts from new development. This could include clusters of similar types of development, a group of turbines within the same landscape character area or

where two groups of wind farms are separated by an undeveloped, distinct landscape feature such as a valley or prominent ridgeline. These

considerations are set out in more detail in the supplementary guidance.

## Policy IN2: Wind Energy

### Assessment of all Wind Farm Proposals

The Council will support wind energy proposals that are located, sited and designed appropriately. The acceptability\* of any proposed wind energy development will be assessed against the following considerations:

#### Renewable energy benefits

The scale of contribution to renewable energy generation targets, effect on greenhouse gas emissions and opportunities for energy storage.

#### Socio-economic benefits

Net economic impact, including local and community socio-economic benefits such as employment, associated business and supply chain opportunities.

#### Landscape and visual impacts

- The extent to which the landscape is capable of accommodating the development without significant detrimental landscape or visual impacts, including effects on wild land; and
- That the design and scale of the proposal is appropriate to the scale and character of its setting, respecting the main features of the site and the wider environment and that it addresses fully the potential for mitigation.

#### Cumulative impact

The extent of any cumulative detrimental landscape or visual impact or impacts on existing patterns of development from two or more wind energy developments and the potential for mitigation.

#### Impact on local communities and residential interests

The extent of any detrimental impact on communities, individual dwellings, residents and local amenity, including assessment of the impacts of noise, shadow flicker, visual dominance and the potential for associated mitigation.

#### Impact on infrastructure

The extent to which the proposal addresses any detrimental impact on road traffic, adjacent trunk roads and telecommunications, particularly ensuring transmission links are not compromised.

#### Impact on aviation and defence interests

The extent to which the proposal addresses any impacts arising from location within an area subject to potential aviation and defence constraints, including the Eskdalemuir Safeguard Area.

#### Other impacts and considerations

a) the extent to which the proposal avoids or adequately resolves any other significant adverse impact on the natural environment, including biodiversity, forests and woodland, carbon-rich soils, hydrology, the water environment and flood risk, the historic environment, cultural heritage, tourism and recreational interests and public access.

b) the extent to which the proposal addresses any physical site constraints and appropriate provision for decommissioning and restoration.

Further details on this assessment process, including its application to smaller wind farms and more detailed development management considerations, are provided through supplementary guidance on Wind Energy Development. This will also include separate mapping of the constraints relevant to the considerations above.

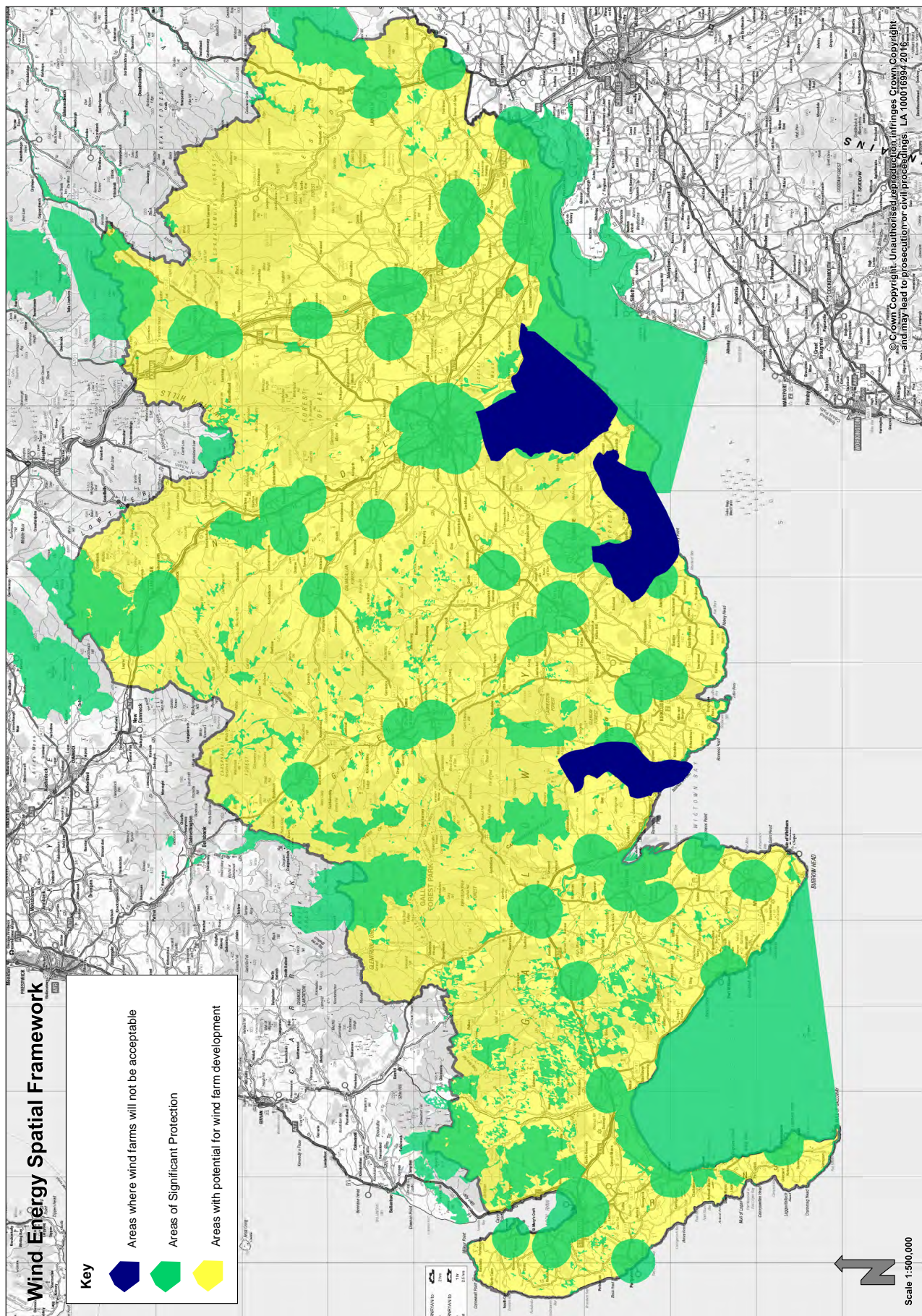
The Spatial Framework Map\*\* (Map 8) provides strategic guidance. However, it must be read in conjunction with the supplementary guidance and its Appendix, the Dumfries and Galloway Wind Farm Landscape Capacity Study. The landscape capacity study is a supportive study, the consideration of which does not replace the need to assess the landscape or visual impacts of individual proposals.

\* Acceptability will be determined through an assessment of the details of the proposal including its benefits and the extent to which environmental and cumulative impacts can be addressed satisfactorily.

\*\* The Spatial Framework Map relates to one turbine or more over 20 metres.



Map 8: Spatial Framework







# East Ayrshire Local Development Plan

## Volume 1:

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Strategy & Policy

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# 6 ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

## 6.1 Delivering renewable energy

6.1.1 Planning has an important role to play in Scotland's transition to a low carbon place. Alongside energy efficiency measures, renewable energy is a key way to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector and in this regard, the Scottish Government has set ambitious renewable energy targets.



## Community Benefits

- 6.1.13 Renewable energy in Scotland presents an unprecedented opportunity for communities to share in the benefits of their local energy resources. In this context, paragraph 173 of Scottish Planning Policy states that, where a proposal is acceptable in land use terms and consent is being granted, local authorities may wish to engage in negotiations to secure community benefit in line with the Scottish Government Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy Developments.
- 6.1.14 In accordance with the above, the Council has an established framework for community benefits through a two tier approach; with £2,500 per megawatt of installed capacity per annum to be contributed to the Renewable Energy Fund, managed by the Council, and with a further £2,500 per megawatt of installed capacity being paid per annum directly to the community/communities affected by the development. This is not a matter for consideration with respect to any application for planning permission, and applies only in the event that the Council is minded to grant planning permission for wind energy development. Furthermore, whilst the council encourages all wind energy developers and communities to use the established framework for the purpose of securing the most appropriate community benefits, where wind energy developers propose alternative arrangements which have the support of the community, and are in line with the Scottish Government's good practice principles, this would be an acceptable alternative approach.
- 6.1.15 Non-statutory guidance on community benefits from wind energy will provide more detailed advice for developers and the community on the council's preferred scheme.

## 6.1.19 Renewable energy policies

### Policy RE1: Renewable Energy Developments

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Proposals for the generation and utilisation of renewable energy in the form of new build development, infrastructure or retrofit projects will be supported in standalone locations and as integral parts of new and existing developments where it can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable significant adverse impacts on all of the relevant Renewable Energy Assessment Criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the LDP, that the scale of the proposal and its relationship with the surrounding area are appropriate and that all relevant policies are met. In this regard, applications for renewable energy proposals should be accompanied by detailed supporting information.

*Note: This policy applies to all types of renewable energy development proposals other than heat (see Policy RE2), energy from waste (see Policy WM6) and wind energy (see Policies RE 3 and RE 4)*

### Policy RE 2: Heat Generation

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The Local Development Plan will support developments associated with the renewable generation of heat. Where non-renewable generation of heat is proposed, the Council will support these developments only where greenhouse gas emissions are significantly reduced, form part of a carbon capture development or where the applicant can demonstrate plans for conversion to renewable or low carbon sources of heat in the future. The Council will also be supportive of the provision of energy centres, where appropriate, within new development.

All new heat generating developments should, where possible, be located close to potential heat users and the possibility of developing heat networks, including district heat networks, should be investigated.

Proposals for new development should ensure that the site can be connected to heat networks, including district heating, which may be developed in the future. This will require developers to safeguard sufficient capacity within the site's infrastructure to allow pipework to be connected to premises within the site and to the future heat supply/network. Developers should also safeguard sufficient land, where appropriate, for the provision of energy centres to enable subsequent connections to heat networks to be made.



# 7

## ENVIRONMENT

### 7.1 Protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment

- 7.1.1 East Ayrshire benefits from a diverse environment, with its wide breadth of natural and built heritage features helping to shape the character and culture of the area. By protecting and enhancing our environment in an effective and meaningful way, we are better able to create successful places which, in turn, attract investment, new visitors and contribute significantly to the quality of life for local residents.



## Policy ENV5: Historic Battlefields

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Historic Battlefields included in the National Inventory are protected, conserved and managed, so as to conserve their important features and enable greater understanding of their historic importance and role.

Development will not be supported where it will significantly impact upon the key landscape characteristics and important features that underpin understanding and appreciation of the Battlefield.

Where development on a Battlefield is deemed appropriate, any adverse impacts should be avoided or mitigated, through location and design details. Where possible, opportunities for positive enhancements should be identified, which will help improve interpretation and understanding of the Battlefield.

7.1.10

## Natural Environment Policies

### Policy ENV6: Nature Conservation

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The importance of nature conservation and biodiversity will be fully recognised in the assessment of development proposals. This will be achieved by ensuring that:

- (i) Any development likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site which is not directly connected with or necessary to its conservation management must be subject to a “Habitats Regulations Appraisal”. Such development will only be approved if the appraisal shows that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site;
- (ii) Any development affecting a SSSI will only be permitted where it will not adversely affect the integrity of the area or the qualities for which it has been designated or where any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which it is designated are clearly outweighed by social, environmental or economic benefits of national importance.
- (iii) Any development that may adversely impact on areas of local importance for nature conservation, including provisional wildlife sites, local geodiversity sites and local nature reserves, will be expected to demonstrate how any impact can be avoided or mitigated.
- (iv) If there is evidence that protected species may be affected by a development, steps must be taken to establish their presence. The planning and design of any development which has the potential to impact on a protected species will require to take into account the level of protection afforded by legislation and any impacts must be fully considered prior to the submission of any planning application.
- (v) Any new development must protect, and where appropriate incorporate and/or extend, existing habitat networks, helping to further develop the Central Scotland Green Network in Ayrshire.





The Council will apply 'the precautionary principle' where the impacts of a proposed development on nationally or internationally significant natural heritage resources are uncertain but there is sound evidence indicating that significant irreversible damage could occur.



## Policy ENV 7: Wild Land and Sensitive Landscape Areas

Areas of wild land, as identified on the 2014 SNH map of wild land areas, have little or no scope to accommodate new development and are safeguarded on the LDP maps. Any development proposed must be able to demonstrate that any adverse effects on the qualities of wild land can be substantially overcome by siting, design or other mitigation.

The Council will give priority and prime consideration to the protection and enhancement of the landscape in its consideration of development proposals within the Sensitive Landscape Areas identified on the LDP maps.

Any development deemed to have unacceptable impacts on wild land and SLAs will not be supported by the Council. All development proposals within these areas will also require to be assessed against policy ENV 8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape.

*Non-statutory guidance on Sensitive Landscape Areas supports policy ENV 7 by providing further detail on which particular qualities make the SLA valuable and important on a local and regional scale.*