Stakeholder consultation on the 7th Quinquennial Review of Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act

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# Background

Every five years, the Country Nature Conservation Bodies in Great Britain ([Natural England](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england), [Natural Resources Wales](https://naturalresources.wales/?lang=en) and [NatureScot](https://www.nature.scot/)), working jointly through the UK Joint Nature Conservation Committee, review Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, concerning plant and animal species to be protected from persecution in the wild. This review provides recommendations to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and to Ministers for the Environment in the Scottish Government and Welsh Government, who will then decide on possible changes to these schedules[[1]](#footnote-2). This is known as the Quinquennial Review. As part of the review, stakeholders are provided with the opportunity to submit evidence and views.

The full timetable for the 7th Quinquennial Review process is given in Appendix 1.

# Taking part in the consultation

Our preferred method of receiving responses is via the [Citizen Space](https://consult.defra.gov.uk/joint-nature-conservation-committee/stakeholder-consultation-on-the-7th-quinquennial-r) portal because it is the fastest and most cost-effective way for us to collate, analyse and summarise responses. You can respond to this consultation in one of three ways:

* **online** by completing the survey at <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/joint-nature-conservation-committee/911c8988/>

Alternatively, the response can be sent by e-mail or post. Please include:

* Your name
* Your email address
* Your organisation (if any)

**email** us by downloading this document and sending your response as an attachment to: [qqr@jncc.gov.uk](mailto:qqr@jncc.gov.uk)

Or, print a copy and write your answers, then **post** the survey to:

QQR Team

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Monkstone House

City Road

Peterbrough

PE1 1JY

Please provide your responses to this consultation by midnight on **Sunday 30th January 2022**. Only responses provided by this date will be considered.

Final decisions on which species will be recommended for listing will take into account any relevant information submitted as part of this consultation. We are planning to publish a summary of the relevant evidence submitted in Spring 2022. This will be placed on our website <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/qqr-7/>. The final report will be available in due course.

# Purpose of the consultation

The purposes of this consultation are (1) to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to comment on the Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies’ recommendations concerning individual species in relation to their retention, regrading, addition or removal on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as well as (2) to gather stakeholder views on criteria for species selection as updated since the 6th Quinquennial Review undertaken in 2014.

We are mindful that during this consultation process further evidence is coming to light on species threat status and indeed some of this is still incomplete so the Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies welcome being pointed to further new evidence.

# What will happen as a result of this consultation?

## Part 1 – the selection process

There are five questions relating to methods for species selection and the role of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. As part of the 6th Quinquennial Review certain additional recommendations were made and these are set out in section 6. These additional recommendations informed the definition of the Eligibility and Decision criteria for species selection which have been used in the 7th Quinquennial Review (see sections 6.1.1 and 6.1.2).

Comments received on these questions will be used to make recommendations in our final report for possible amendments in relation to future Reviews.

## Part 2 – the species

A list of provisional recommendations regarding the addition, retention, regrading or removal of each species from the Schedules is given in Appendix 2, including a short justification. You are being asked if you agree with the provisional recommendations being made.

Evidence submitted as part of this consultation will be analysed and incorporated into the final recommendations for addition, retention, regrading and removal of species. The status of species on the Schedules may change as a result of new evidence/justifications presented.

# The consultation questions

The following questions have been posed to gather views and information relating to the Quinquennial Review selection process and provisional recommendations for species:

## Part 1 – the selection process

**Question 1**: Do you agree with the eligibility criteria defined for the 7th Quinquennial Review (QQR7) for adding species to Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981? (see section 6.1.1)

**Question 2**: Do you agree with the decision criteria and the way they have been applied by the 7th Quinquennial Review (QQR7) for adding species to Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981? (see section 6.1.2)

**Question 3**: Do you agree with the use of the ‘non-detriment’ approach for retaining species on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 when they do not meet the eligibility/decision criteria but when populations would be harmed if protection were removed? (see section 6.1.4)

**Question 4**: Do you agree with the use of the precautionary approach for retaining species on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 when they do not meet the eligibility/decision criteria? (see section 6.1.4)

**Question 5**: Do you think that the special protection of species by listing on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act could be part of a range of measures designed to reverse the biodiversity loss we are currently experiencing? (see section 6.2)

## Part 2 – the species

**Question 6**: Do you agree with the provisional recommendations to retain, add, regrade or remove the species listed in Appendix 2 on Schedules 5 or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act? (see section 7)

# Part 1 – Consultation on the selection process

## The species selection process

The Quinquennial Review has three main steps for species to be proposed for listing on Schedules 5 or 8:

1. why species are considered (the Rationale);
2. which species should be considered (the Eligibility Criteria); and
3. if species meet the need for protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, (the Decision Criteria).

In broad terms, the basis of species selection in the 7th Quinquennial Review uses:

1. an objective measure of endangerment as the basis for selecting species eligible for listing on Schedules 5 or 8;
2. the term endangerment being defined as follows: species that are IUCN Critically Endangered or Endangered in Great Britain, or are shown to satisfy the criteria for Critically Endangered or Endangered, are eligible for listing on Schedules 5 or 8;
3. a new definition for species’ structure or place of shelter: as *“a recognisable shelter or place that provides elements of habitat essential for its survival by virtue of being used regularly or permanently for protection, reproduction, growth, resting, hibernating, raising young etc”;*
4. the following definition of destroying a plant or fungus: *“to ‘destroy’ a plant or fungus means the removal of or damage to the substrate to which the plant or fungus is attached and / or rooted or doing anything to the plant or fungus which will kill it”.*

### Eligibility Criteria

Species will be considered eligible for addition to Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 if they meet the criteria listed below. As set out below, the Eligibility Criteria are based upon international obligations and species endangerment. Selection under the Eligibility Criteria considers Great Britain Red Listed species i.e. those facing imminent threat of extinction (IUCN 2012[[2]](#footnote-3)) in Great Britain[[3]](#footnote-4).

* All Great Britain **Critically Endangered** species will be automatically recommended for scheduling without needing to meet the Decision Criteria.
* All Great Britain **Endangered** species will be recommended for scheduling if they meet one or more of the Decision Criteria.
* Great Britain **Vulnerable**, **Near Threatened**, and **Least Concern** species are not eligible although exceptional cases can be made - see below.
* For species that do not have a Great Britain red list assessment but are listed in a **European Red Data List** as **Regionally Extinct**, **Extinct in the Wild**, **Critically Endangered**or **Endangered** based on the IUCN (2012) criteria, that IUCN status will be used as if it were a Great Britain status. For species that are endemic to Great Britain, and have been evaluated at a Global but not Great Britain level, the Global status will be used.
* **European Protected Species**[[4]](#footnote-5)will also be automatically proposed for listing on the Schedules in England and Wales. European Protected Species continue to be protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in Scotland and are not listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 schedules there.
* Species for which Great Britain has **International Obligations** arising from international agreements including the Bern and Bonn Conventions; species listed on Bern Annex 3, however, will need to meet the Decision Criteria in the same way as Great Britain Endangered species.
* Before species are removed from the Schedules, the precautionary principle will be applied.

In a small number of cases there may be species which are not currently classified as Endangered, but for which there is demonstrable evidence that the species is likely to become so unless conservation measures are taken. There is a clear and present danger to its conservation status due to activities set out in the decision criteria. In these instances, each case will be considered, the evidence evaluated, and the species put forward for listing on Schedules 5 and 8 if a convincing case is made.

See additional information in section 6.1.1.1 and 6.1.1.2 below.

|  |
| --- |
| Question 1: Do you agree with the eligibility criteria defined for the 7th Quinquennial Review (QQR7) for adding species to Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981   * Yes * No   If no, then please explain and provide evidence to support your views. (500 words) |

### The eligibility criteria: further details

As a result of the additional recommendations 1 and 2 from the 6th Quinquennial Review (see Appendix 2) the SNCBs recommended that **only** Regionally Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered or Endangered taxa were eligible for consideration, that **all** Critically Endangered taxa should be listed automatically on the Schedules, and that this should replace the five sub-criteriadescribing what is meant by an ‘endangered’ taxon used in previous Quinquennial Reviews.

The following eligibility criteria were defined:

For a taxon to be eligible for consideration for scheduling it must satisfy criteria A to D.

A Native (including re-established) taxa are to be considered. Taxa introduced or thought to be introduced to Great Britain by man could be considered exceptionally

1. the organism is endangered or extinct in its native range (in Britain or elsewhere), and
2. preferably, the natural range reaches the north-west coast of Europe (*i.e.* continental distribution extends to the Atlantic coast of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany or Scandinavia; for marine taxa, the distribution includes the north-west Atlantic area), and
3. provided that information suggests that the organism is unlikely to have an adverse impact on important native species or ecosystems.

B The taxon must be either:

1. established in the wild in Great Britain; or
2. occur as a vagrant in Great Britain and require international protection; or
3. be believed extinct in Great Britain as a breeding species, but be in the process of re-establishment; or
4. be believed extinct in Great Britain, but with the possibility that it could become re-established naturally.

C The taxonomic status of the organism must be well authenticated. Taxa below the species level could be considered, providing they are:

1. clearly recognisable (*i.e.* morphologically distinct), and
2. geographically or ecologically distinct.

D The taxon must be endangered in Great Britain, or likely to become so unless conservation measures are taken, or be subject to an international obligation for protection.   
One or more of the following may indicate that a taxon is or may become endangered:

1. It is included in a Great Britain-approved Red Data List as *Regionally Extinct*, *Extinct in the Wild*, *Critically Endangered*, or *Endangered* based on the IUCN (2003) criteria;
2. Taxon would meet IUCN criteria for *Regionally Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered* or *Endangered* if the taxon has not been assessed but the criteria were applied now;
3. International obligations, such that a species will be automatically included, apply to a taxon which is naturally resident and listed on Appendices I, II or III of the Bern Convention; Appendix I of the Bonn Convention (unless derogations are in force); and European Protected species (England and Wales only).
4. Endemic to Great Britain and listed in a regional or global Red Data List as *Regionally Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, or Endangered* based on the IUCN (2003) criteria.

### International Obligations

In QQR7, European Protected Species are automatically included on Schedules 5 and 8 for England and Wales. This is not the case for Scotland where they are considered as having full protection under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 which remain in force there. In England and Wales, European Protected Species are also protected by Schedules 2 and 5 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which is retained under the EU Withdrawal Act 2018.

Whilst there is some duplication of protection between the Schedules of the ‘Habitat Regulations’ and those of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, there are differences in the legislative provisions of each therefore it is desirable that they are considered for protection under both.

The term ‘international obligation’ applies to international agreements where there is a duty to give domestic protection to species at a United Kingdom (Great Britain for Quinquennial Reviews) level. The following principles (see Table A) have been used to assess eligibility of species for listing by the 7th Quinquennial Review.

**Table A: Definition of international Obligations and their application to listing of species on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.**

| **Legislation** | **Provision** | **Application to 7th Quinquennial Review** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix I | Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the special protection of the wild flora species specified in Appendix I. Deliberate picking, collecting, cutting or uprooting of such plants shall be prohibited. Each Contracting Party shall, as appropriate, prohibit the possession or sale of these species. | All plants included in Appendix I (European Protected Species) are automatically listed on Schedule 8 in England and Wales |
| Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix II | Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the special protection of the wild fauna species specified in Appendix II. The following will in particular be prohibited for these species:   1. all forms of deliberate capture and keeping and deliberate killing; 2. the deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites; 3. the deliberate disturbance of wild fauna, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing and hibernation, insofar as disturbance would be significant in relation to the objectives of this Convention; 4. the deliberate destruction or taking of eggs from the wild or keeping these eggs even if empty; 5. the possession of and internal trade in these animals, alive or dead, including stuffed animals and any readily recognisable part or derivative thereof, where this would contribute to the effectiveness of the provisions of this article. | All animals included in Appendix II (except birds) are eligible for listing on Schedule 5 |
| Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix III | Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the protection of the wild fauna species specified in Appendix III.  Any exploitation of wild fauna specified in Appendix III shall be regulated in order to keep the populations out of danger, taking into account the requirements of Article 2.  Measures to be taken shall include:   1. closed seasons and/or other procedures regulating the exploitation; 2. the temporary or local prohibition of exploitation, as appropriate, in order to restore satisfactory population levels; 3. the regulation as appropriate of sale, keeping for sale, transport for sale or offering for sale of live and dead wild animals. | Species included may be eligible for listing on Schedules 5 or 8 if there is clear evidence relating to one of the decision criteria  If there is no evidence of intentional taking, killing, possession or sale, mobile mammals may be listed in Schedule 6 instead  If it is considered that species may be adequately managed under other measures, such as fisheries management, then they should not be considered for listing on the Schedules unless the evidence is in place that the species are being exploited outside of enforced management measures. |
| Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix I | Article III states:  1. Appendix I shall list migratory species which are endangered.  2. A migratory species may be listed in Appendix I provided that reliable evidence, including the best scientific evidence available, indicates that the species is endangered.  3. A migratory species may be removed from Appendix I when the Conference of the Parties determines that:  a) reliable evidence, including the best scientific evidence available, indicates that the species is no longer endangered, and  b) the species is not likely to become endangered again because of loss of protection due to its removal from Appendix I.  4. Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavour:  a) to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction;  b) to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species; and  c) to the extent feasible and appropriate, to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species.  5. Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall prohibit the taking of animals belonging to such species. Exceptions may be made to this prohibition only if:  a) the taking is for scientific purposes;  b) the taking is for the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the affected species;  c) the taking is to accommodate the needs of traditional subsistence users of such species; or  d) extraordinary circumstances so require; | Species included in Appendix I may be eligible for listing in Schedule 5 if there is clear evidence relating to one of the decision criteria |
| Other international agreements (e.g. OSPAR, CITES, Ramsar Convention) | Various | Not used as eligibility criteria |

### Decision criteria

It is important to emphasise that endangerment on its own, except for Critically Endangered species, is insufficient justification for recommending a species for Scheduling. Many species will be endangered principally by causes other than ‘direct human (‘reckless’ in Scotland) pressures’ as covered by Sections 9 and 13 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. To be recommended for listing on Schedule 5 or 8, the endangerment of a species must, at least in part, be due to one or more of the direct human pressures listed in the Decision Criteria (see below).

Great Britain Endangered species may be proposed for scheduling if they are subject to either Section 9 or 13 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act and scheduling will help address the cause of their endangerment.

The Decision Criteria for animals (Schedule 5) are that a person:

9(1) intentionally (or recklessly[[5]](#footnote-6)) kills, injures or takes; or  
9(2) possesses or controls; or  
9(4) intentionally (or recklessly) damages, destroys, disturbs or obstructs its structure or place which that wild animal uses for shelter or protection; or  
9(4A) intentionally or recklessly disturbs a dolphin, whale or basking shark; or  
9(5) sells, offers or exposes for sale.

The Decision Criteria for “plants[[6]](#footnote-7)” (Schedule 8) are that a person:

13(1) intentionally (or recklessly[[7]](#footnote-8)) picks, uproots or destroys; or

13(2) sells, offers or exposes for sale, or possesses for the purposes of sale, or publishes adverts relating to the sale.

13(3) publishes any advertisement conveying that he buys or sells, or intends to buy or sell.

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| Question 2: Do you agree with the decision criteria and the way they have been applied by the 7th Quinquennial Review (QQR7) for adding species to Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981?   * Yes * No   If no, then please explain and provide evidence to support your views. (500 words) |

### The decision criteria relating to structure or place of shelter

Two recommendations were suggested in the 6th Quinquennial Review to refresh the Decision Criteria and refine definitions: (1) clarification of the term “place of shelter” for animals, and (2) the development of an equivalent term for plants or fungi.

### Defining the structure or place of shelter for animals

The first recommended criteria change incorporated a reworked definition of a place of shelter:

*A species’ structure or place of shelter is a recognisable shelter or place that provides elements of habitat essential for its survival by virtue of being used regularly or permanently for protection, reproduction, growth, resting, hibernating, raising young etc.*

### The equivalent to a place of shelter for plants or fungi.

Place of shelter is applied to animals under Section 9 but an equivalent for plants and fungi is excluded from Section 13 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Addressing this may help introduce more consistency when selecting species and may enable much needed conservation protection for some plants and fungi.

The following definition of destroying a plant or fungus has been applied as part of the decision criteria:

*to “destroy” a plant or fungus means the removal of or damage to the substrate to which the plant or fungi is attached and / or rooted or doing anything to the plant or fungus which will kill it.*

### Review of species currently listed on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act

For 7th Quinquennial Review the Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies and JNCC were asked by the governments to undertake a review of species listed on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act to assess eligibility. In the 7th Quinquennial Review Information pack, it stated: *A species on the schedules can be recommended for removal if it is deemed that it no longer meets the Eligibility or Decision Criteria.*

*Importantly, evidence will need to be provided to demonstrate that there will be no deterioration in status, that benefits received from being on the schedule are no longer needed, or that it is no longer threatened.*

*Similarly, evidence can be provided to change the level of protection of a species if the protection currently afforded to it is no longer appropriate. Separate online surveys will be used to provide this evidence. Evidence showing how the changes proposed including changing the protection status of species (regrading) will benefit the species is required.*

Correspondence received during the data gathering phase of the 7th Quinquennial Review showed considerable confusion regarding the potential removal of species if they do not meet the Eligibility or Decision criteria. The following principles relating to removal of species from the Schedules have been applied before developing a list of possible species to be removed.

1. If the evidence demonstrates that the conservation of the species will be affected by removal of protection, then it will be retained on the schedules. This ‘non-detriment’ test will be applied regardless of threat status (category of endangerment) of the species.

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| **Question 3**: Do you agree with the use of the ‘non-detriment’ approach for retaining species on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 when they do not meet the eligibility/ decision criteria but when populations would be harmed if protection were removed?   * Yes * No   If no, then please explain and provide evidence to support your views. (500 words) |

1. If there is no evidence to show that the conservation of the species will be affected by removal of protection then a precautionary approach will be applied, and the species will be retained on the Schedules.

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| Question 4: Do you agree with the use of the precautionary approach for retaining species on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 when they do not meet the eligibility/decision criteria?   * Yes * No   If no, then please explain and provide evidence to support your views. (500 words) |

## The scope of Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act

Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act allow legal protection of species threatened by over-exploitation and are fundamental to effective nature conservation. The Wildlife and Countryside Act protects species and identifies the type of measures required for their individual protection. Other Schedules in the Wildlife and Countryside Act and other legislation protect populations of species wherever they occur. Large numbers of species benefit from protected status in the UK including all wild birds and bats. Some protected species are threatened by multiple factors, such as illegal killing and habitat degradation.

In the UK, over 40% of species are in decline ([Nature Positive 2030](https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/6de7bf27-055e-4407-ad29-4814e1613d90/nature-positive-2030-evidence-report.pdf)); 15% of assessed species are currently threatened with extirpation from Great Britain and 2% are already gone; over the last 50 years there has been a 13% decline in average species’ abundance, with signs of a worsening trend in the past decade. It is also clear that many species in the UK are undergoing rapid changes in range. The proportion of species showing significant changes in distribution has more than doubled in the last 10 years, with good evidence that climate change is a key driver.

Site protection, and measures that achieve a greater area of higher quality wildlife habitats, are a key means by which we will achieve the protection and recovery of most species, alongside reducing pressures on wildlife. Furthermore, work to reconnect habitats through establishing nature networks is critical for many species to be able to adapt effectively to climate change. However, these measures are unlikely to be enough to help species with very specific habitat requirements, or those that have suffered local extinctions or severe losses. To recover these species, additional focussed regulation and action is often needed, beyond that of listing species on the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

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| Question 5: Do you think that the special protection of species by listing on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act could be part of a range of measures designed to reverse the biodiversity loss we are currently experiencing?   * Yes * No   If yes, then please explain and provide evidence to support your views. (500 words) |

# Part 2 – Consultation on the provisional recommendations for individual species

The criteria and principles set out in Part 1 have been provisionally applied to species currently listed in Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, and species proposed for addition via the data gathering phase from April–July 2021.

The provisional recommendations relating to the addition, retention, regrading and removal of species are given in Appendix 2. This is split into different taxonomic groupings and divided into recommendations relating to species which are already listed on the Schedules and species proposed for addition to the Schedules.

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| Question 6: Do you agree with the provisional recommendations to retain/ add/ regrade/ remove the species listed in Appendix 2 on Schedules 5 or 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act?   * Yes * No   If no, then please provide evidence to support your views. (250 words) |

# Appendix 1 – The timetable for the 7th Quinquennial Review process

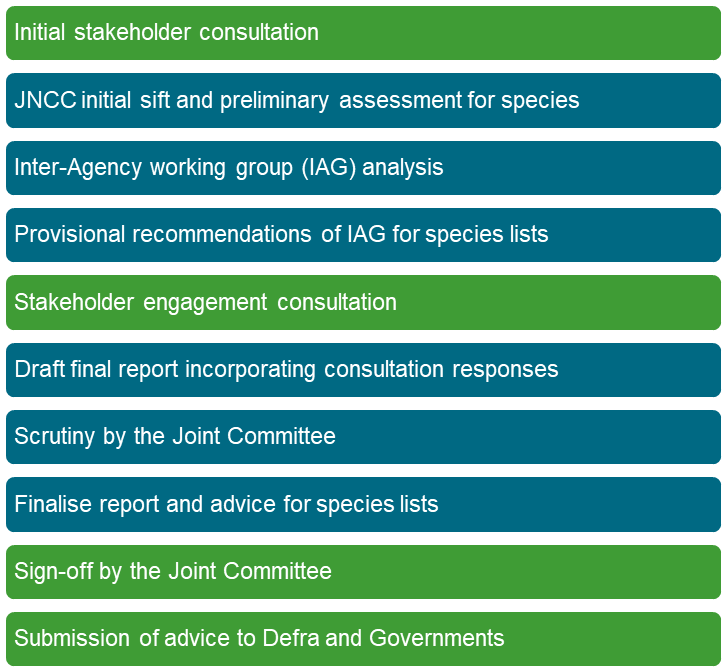
**Data gathering**

**Data analysis**

**Report writing**

**Sign-off and submission**

**Current consultation**



**Winter 2021/22**

**Autumn 2021**

**April-July 2021**

**Winter 2022**

**Spring 2022**

**Summer 2021**

# Appendix 2 - Recommendations relating to individual species for listing on Schedules 5 & 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act.

The final species list available to download as an Excel spreadsheet.

1. Section 24(1)… “may at any time and shall five years after 30th October 1991 and every five years thereafter…” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. IUCN (2012). Guidelines for application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels: Version 4.0. IUCN SSC. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. In the absence of a Great Britain list, European Red Lists may be used. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Listed on Schedules 2 and 5 of [The Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made)... [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Only applies in Scotland [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Including fungi, lichens and bryophytes [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Only applies in Scotland [↑](#footnote-ref-8)