

## Water vole *Arvicola terrestris*

### Status

Widely distributed throughout England but a national survey in 1989-1990 showed the species to have declined significantly in recent decades. It remains widespread but patchily distributed and recent local surveys suggest that a rapid decline is continuing. The total English population is about 752,000 individuals (RBM).

### Habitat requirements

A riparian species, requiring suitable banks for burrows and an abundant supply of grasses, reeds, sedges and rushes.

### Legal protection and listing

Not legally protected

BAP short list

English Nature Species Recovery Programme

### BAP lead partners

UK water vole steering group

### Natural areas prioritisation rationale

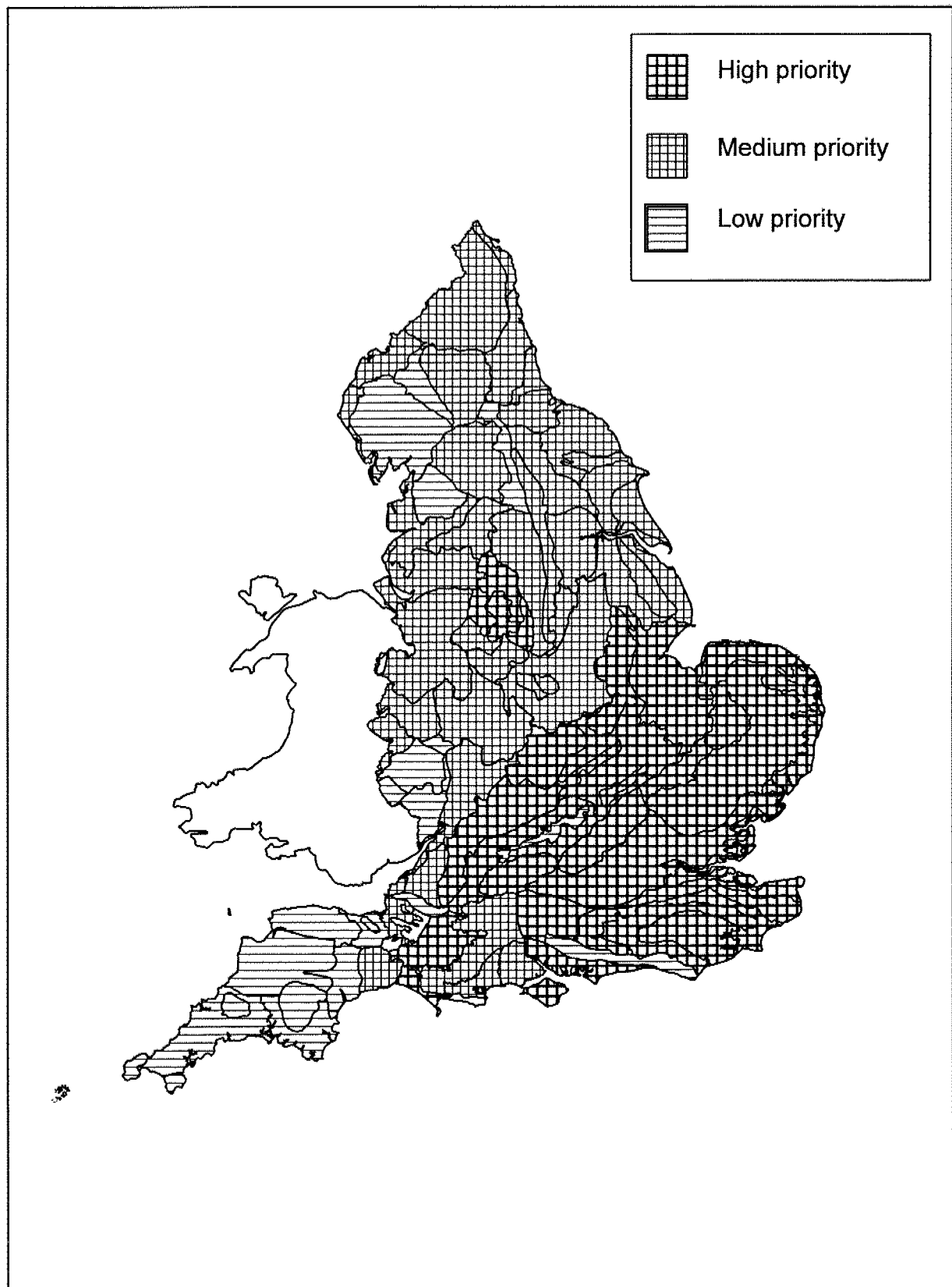
Priorities were derived from those given in English Nature's Species Action Plan mapped onto updated natural area boundaries. Essentially, the species is considered to have a high conservation priority in the south-eastern half of England and the Peak District. Further work is required to identify remaining strong populations and future conservation work is likely to require action to improve riparian habitats and reverse habitat fragmentation. As the species occurs throughout England, all natural areas have been categorised.

Code	Natural area	Priority
1	North Northumberland Coastal Plain	Medium
2	Border Uplands	Medium
3	Solway Basin	Medium
4	North Pennines	Medium
5	Northumbria Coal Measures	Medium
6	Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau	Medium
7	Tees Lowlands	Medium
8	Yorkshire Dales	Medium
9	Eden Valley	Low
10	Cumbria Fells and Dales	Low
11	West Cumbria Coastal Plain	Medium
12	Forest of Bowland	Low
13	Lancashire Plain and Valleys	Medium
14	Southern Pennines	Medium
15	Pennine Dales Fringe	Low
16	Vale of York and Mowbray	Medium

<b>Code</b>	<b>Natural area</b>	<b>Priority</b>
17	North York Moors and Hills	Medium
18	Vale of Pickering	Medium
19	Yorkshire Wolds	Medium
20	Holderness	Medium
21	Humber Estuary	Medium
22	Humberhead Levels	Medium
23	Southern Magnesian Limestone	Medium
24	Coal Measures	Medium
25	Dark Peak	High
26	Urban Mersey Basin	Medium
27	Mosses and Meres	Medium
28	Potteries and Churnet Valley	Medium
29	South West Peak	High
30	White Peak	High
31	Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent	High
32	Sherwood	Medium
33	Trent Valley and Rises	Medium
34	North Lincolnshire Coversands and Clay Vales	Medium
35	Lincolnshire Wolds	Medium
36	Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes	Medium
37	The Fens	High
38	Lincolnshire and Rutland Limestone	High
39	Charnwood	Medium
40	Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands	Medium
42	Shropshire Hills	Medium
43	Midlands Plateau	Medium
44	Midland Clay Pastures	High
45	Rockingham Forest	High
46	Breckland	High
47	North Norfolk	High
48	The Broads	High
49	Suffolk Coast and Heaths	High
50	East Anglian Plain	High
51	East Anglian Chalk	High
52	West Anglian Plain	High
53	Bedfordshire Greensand Ridge	High
54	Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge	High
55	Cotswolds	High
56	Severn and Avon Vales	Medium
57	Malvern Hills and Teme Valley	Low
58	Clun and North West Herefordshire Hills	Medium

<b>Code</b>	<b>Natural area</b>	<b>Priority</b>
59	Central Herefordshire	Low
60	Black Mountains and Golden Valley	Low
61	Dean Plateau and Wye Valley	Low
62	Bristol, Avon Valleys and Ridges	Medium
63	Thames and Avon Vales	High
64	Midvale Ridge	Low
65	Chilterns	High
66	London Basin	High
67	Greater Thames Estuary	High
68	North Kent Plain	High
69	North Downs	High
70	Wealden Greensand	High
71	Romney Marshes	High
72	High Weald	High
73	Low Weald	High
74	South Downs	Low
75	South Coast Plain and Hampshire Lowlands	High
76	Isle of Wight	High
77	New Forest	Medium
78	Hampshire Downs	High
79	Berkshire and Marlborough Downs	High
80	South Wessex Downs	Medium
81	Dorset Heaths	Medium
83	Wessex Vales	High
84	Mendip Hills	Low
85	Somerset Levels and Moors	Medium
87	Exmoor and the Quantocks	Low
88	Vale of Taunton and Quantock Fringes	Low
89	Blackdowns	Medium
90	Devon Redlands	Low
91	South Devon	Low
92	Dartmoor	Low
93	The Culm	Low
94	Bodmin Moor	Low
95	Cornish Killas and Granites	Low
96	West Penwith	Low
97	The Lizard	Low

# Arvicola terrestris



## Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*

### Status

Widely but unevenly distributed across southern England, with important isolated populations in the north. The species has contracted significantly in range this century. It is generally confined to woodland, with a strong bias towards ancient woodland. The total English population is about 465,000 individuals (RBM).

### Habitat requirements

A strictly woodland species, requiring a high diversity of trees and shrubs in a matrix of aerial pathways. Highest densities occur in large ancient woodlands, though it also uses coppice, replanted woodland and hedgerows.

### Legal protection and listing

Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 5  
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations Schedule 2  
Biodiversity Action Plan short list  
English Nature Species Recovery Programme

### BAP Lead Partners

English Nature and The Wildlife Trusts

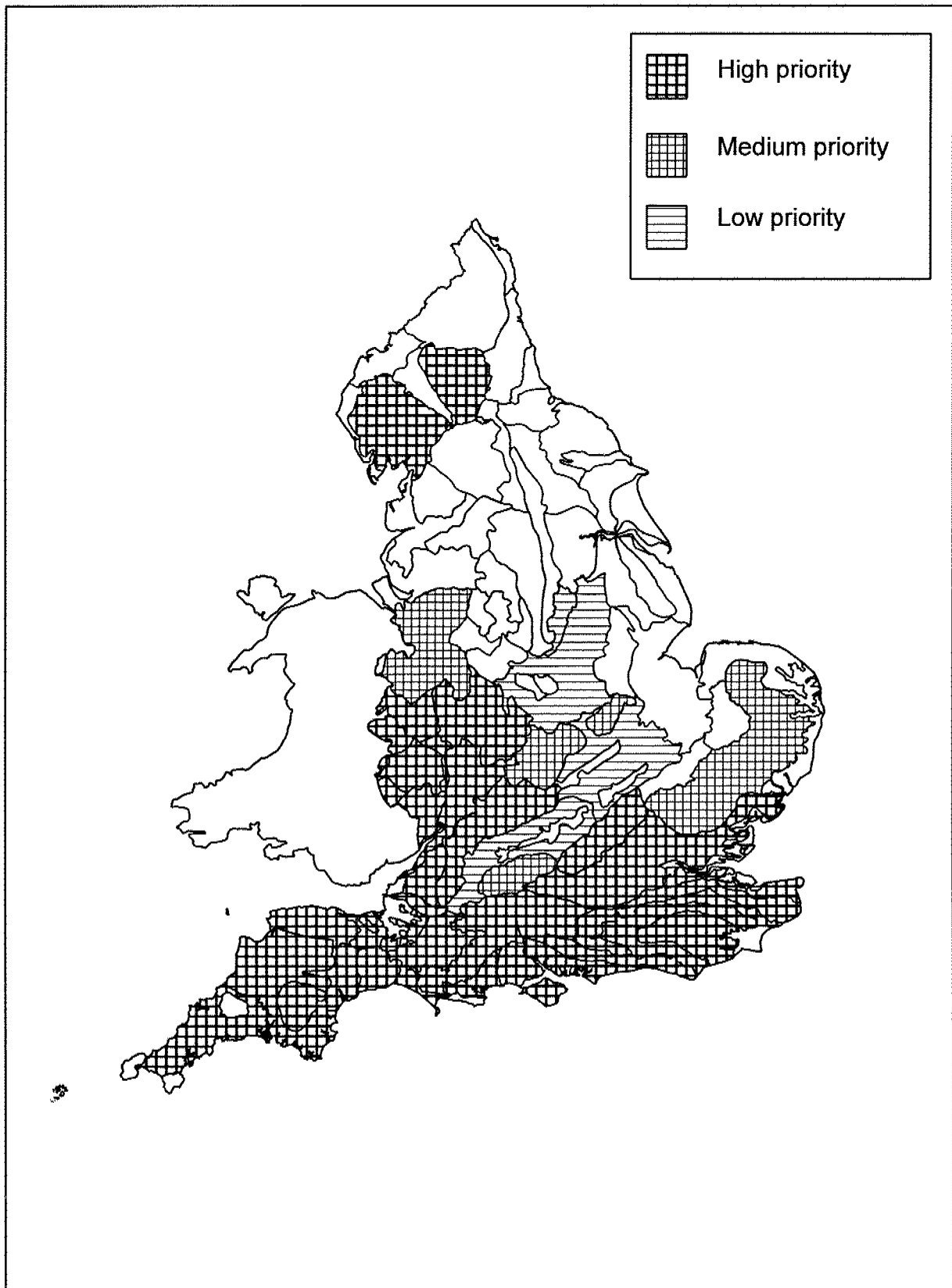
### Natural areas prioritisation rationale

Priorities were derived from those given in English Nature's Species Action Plan mapped onto updated natural area boundaries and modified by the results of English Nature's Great Nut Hunt and other dormouse records. High priority natural areas are considered to be the core distribution of the dormouse, but with special attention to small and vulnerable populations in the north. Medium priority natural areas border the main distribution. Natural areas containing only reintroduced populations have currently been classified as low priority, as generally only a single population is present, and some potential reintroduction areas have not yet been classified.

Code	Natural area	Priority
4	North Pennines	High
10	Cumbria Fells and Dales	High
27	Mosses and Meres	Medium
32	Sherwood	Low
33	Trent Valley and Rises	Low
42	Shropshire Hills	High
43	Midlands Plateau	High
44	Midland Clay Pastures	Medium
45	Rockingham Forest	Medium
50	East Anglian Plain	Medium
52	West Anglian Plain	Low
55	Cotswolds	High
56	Severn and Avon Vales	High
57	Malvern Hills and Teme Valley	High

<b>Code</b>	<b>Natural area</b>	<b>Priority</b>
58	Clun and North West Herefordshire Hills	High
59	Central Herefordshire	High
60	Black Mountains and Golden Valley	High
61	Dean Plateau and Wye Valley	High
62	Bristol, Avon Valleys and Ridges	High
63	Thames and Avon Vales	Low
65	Chilterns	High
66	London Basin	High
68	North Kent Plain	High
69	North Downs	High
70	Wealden Greensand	High
72	High Weald	High
73	Low Weald	High
74	South Downs	High
75	South Coast Plain and Hampshire Lowlands	High
76	Isle of Wight	High
77	New Forest	High
78	Hampshire Downs	High
79	Berkshire and Marlborough Downs	Medium
80	South Wessex Downs	High
81	Dorset Heaths	High
83	Wessex Vales	High
84	Mendip Hills	High
86	Mid Somerset Hills	High
87	Exmoor and the Quantocks	High
88	Vale of Taunton and Quantock Fringes	High
89	Blackdowns	High
90	Devon Redlands	High
91	South Devon	High
92	Dartmoor	High
93	The Culm	High
95	Cornish Killas and Granites	High

# Muscardinus avellanarius



## Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

### Status

The most common bat species, occurring throughout England except in upland areas. Highest densities probably occur in lowland river valleys. The total English population is estimated to be 1,250,000 individuals (RBM).

### Habitat requirements

Pipistrelles roost either in buildings or tree cavities. They exploit a wide range of habitat types, wherever flying insects can be found in sheltered situations, though the highest densities are associated with ponds and rivers.

### Legal protection and listing

Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 5  
Biodiversity Action Plan short list

### BAP Lead Partners

The Bat Conservation Trust

### Natural areas prioritisation rationale

Data from English Nature's BATDATA database, which contains records of several thousand roosts.

The pipistrelle occurs throughout England and is able to exploit a wide range of habitats. This makes it difficult to draw up area-based priorities for conservation action. In this case, natural areas have been prioritised on the basis of density of records. This is clearly biased towards areas with dense human populations as the majority of records come from houses. In practice, prioritisation is unlikely to dictate the deployment of conservation funding as conservation is largely either through roost protection (via bat enquiries) or through general landscape improvement funded through ELMS.

Code	Natural area	Priority
13	Lancashire Plain and Valleys	High
16	Vale of York and Mowbray	High
23	Southern Magnesian Limestone	High
24	Coal Measures	High
27	Mosses and Meres	High
28	Potteries and Churnet Valley	High
31	Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent	High
33	Trent Valley and Rises	High
39	Charnwood	High
40	Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands	High
43	Midlands Plateau	High
48	The Broads	High
65	Chilterns	High
66	London Basin	High

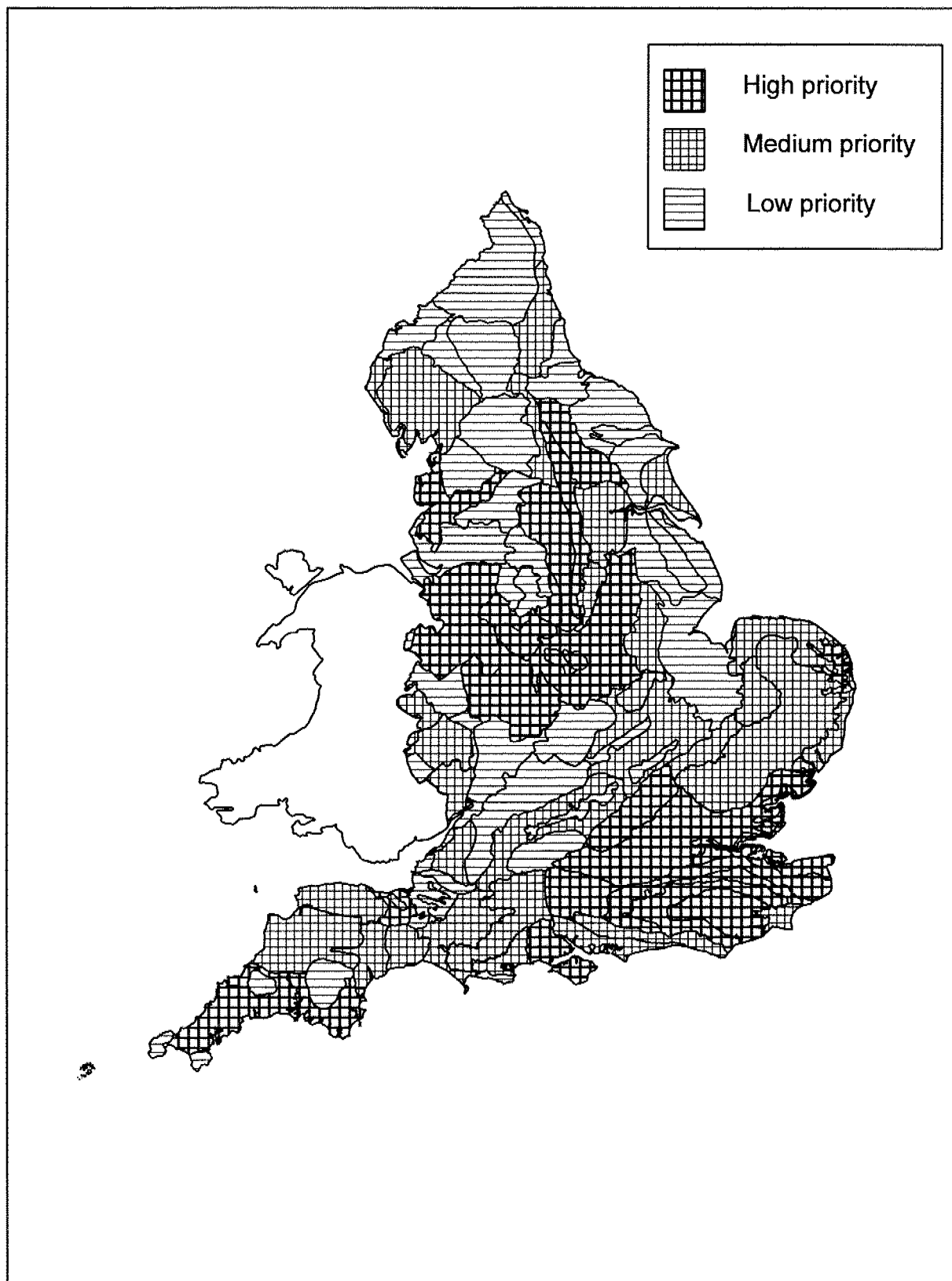


<b>Code</b>	<b>Natural area</b>	<b>Priority</b>
67	Greater Thames Estuary	High
68	North Kent Plain	High
69	North Downs	High
70	Wealden Greensand	High
72	High Weald	High
73	Low Weald	High
76	Isle of Wight	High
77	New Forest	High
78	Hampshire Downs	High
88	Vale of Taunton and Quantock Fringes	High
91	South Devon	High
95	Cornish Killas and Granites	High
1	North Northumberland Coastal Plain	Low
2	Border Uplands	Low
3	Solway Basin	Low
4	North Pennines	Low
6	Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau	Low
7	Tees Lowlands	Low
8	Yorkshire Dales	Low
9	Eden Valley	Low
12	Forest of Bowland	Low
14	Southern Pennines	Low
17	North York Moors and Hills	Low
18	Vale of Pickering	Low
19	Yorkshire Wolds	Low
21	Humbe Estuary	Low
25	Dark Peak	Low
26	Urban Mersey Basin	Low
29	South West Peak	Low
30	White Peak	Low
34	North Lincolnshire Coversands and Clay Vales	Low
35	Lincolnshire Wolds	Low
36	Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes	Low
37	The Fens	Low
41	Oswestry Uplands	Low
42	Shropshire Hills	Low
44	Midland Clay Pastures	Low
53	Bedfordshire Greensand Ridge	Low
54	Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge	Low
55	Cotswolds	Low
56	Severn and Avon Vales	Low

<b>Code</b>	<b>Natural area</b>	<b>Priority</b>
57	Malvern Hills and Temе Valley	Low
60	Black Mountains and Golden Valley	Low
64	Midvale Ridge	Low
79	Berkshire and Marlborough Downs	Low
82	Isles of Portland and Purbeck	Low
84	Mendip Hills	Low
85	Somerset Levels and Moors	Low
86	Mid Somerset Hills	Low
92	Dartmoor	Low
94	Bodmin Moor	Low
96	West Penwith	Low
97	The Lizard	Low
113	Isles of Scilly	Low
114	Lundy	Low
5	Northumbria Coal Measures	Medium
10	Cumbria Fells and Dales	Medium
11	West Cumbria Coastal Plain	Medium
15	Pennine Dales Fringe	Medium
20	Holderness	Medium
22	Humberhead Levels	Medium
32	Sherwood	Medium
38	Lincolnshire and Rutland Limestone	Medium
45	Rockingham Forest	Medium
46	Breckland	Medium
47	North Norfolk	Medium
49	Suffolk Coast and Heaths	Medium
50	East Anglian Plain	Medium
51	East Anglian Chalk	Medium
52	West Anglian Plain	Medium
58	Clun and North West Herefordshire Hills	Medium
59	Central Herefordshire	Medium
61	Dean Plateau and Wye Valley	Medium
62	Bristol, Avon Valleys and Ridges	Medium
63	Thames and Avon Vales	Medium
71	Romney Marshes	Medium
74	South Downs	Medium
75	South Coast Plain and Hampshire Lowlands	Medium
80	South Wessex Downs	Medium
81	Dorset Heaths	Medium
83	Wessex Vales	Medium
87	Exmoor and the Quantocks	Medium

<b>Code</b>	<b>Natural area</b>	<b>Priority</b>
89	Blackdowns	Medium
90	Devon Redlands	Medium
93	The Culm	Medium

# Pipistrellus pipistrellus



## Brown hare *Lepus europaeus*

### Status

The brown hare has undergone a long slow decline this century, though numbers may now have stabilised in some areas. It is widely distributed, with highest densities in the open arable landscapes of eastern England. The total English population is estimated to be 570,000 individuals (RBM).

### Habitat preferences

Occurs mainly in open landscapes, though will also use woods for shelter and feeding. A characteristic species of arable land, though it probably needs more landscape diversity than modern farming systems provide.

### Legal protection and listing

Not specially protected, though sale is restricted at certain times  
BAP short list

### BAP Lead Partners

Game Conservancy, Mammal Society

### Natural areas prioritisation rationale

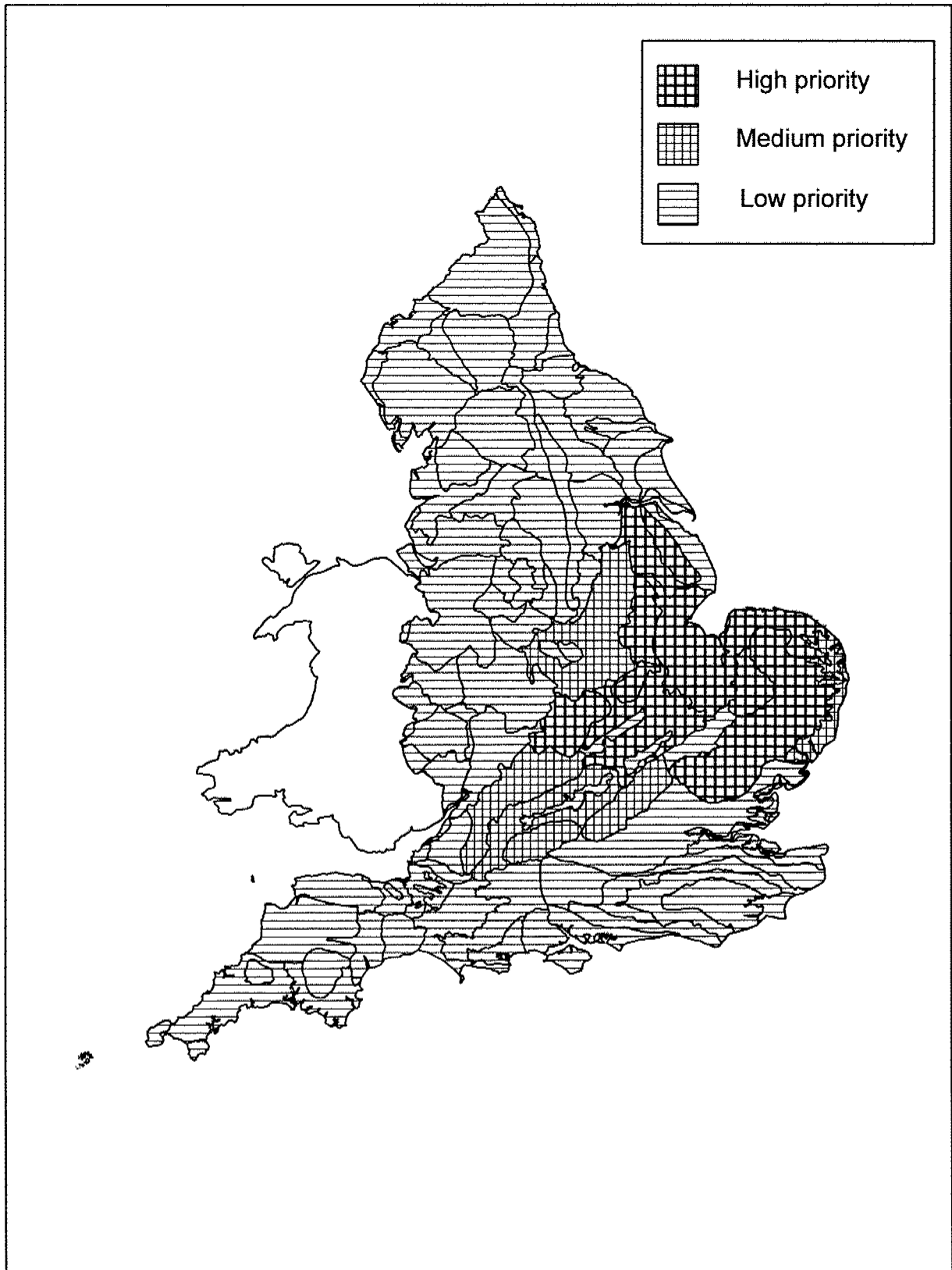
Data from the national hare survey and the Game Conservancy's game bag database. The brown hare occurs in almost all natural areas, though with a strong bias towards arable land-classes. The national survey found that almost one fifth of the population was found in just 3 counties (Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk). Natural areas in eastern England that are predominantly arable are therefore a high priority for this species, with adjacent ones being of medium priority. Hare numbers are lower in western England and these areas are considered to be a low priority, though here the possibility of increasing hare numbers through habitat manipulation is probably higher.

Code	Natural area	Priority
1	North Northumberland Coastal Plain	Low
2	Border Uplands	Low
3	Solway Basin	Low
4	North Pennines	Low
5	Northumbria Coal Measures	Low
6	Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau	Low
7	Tees Lowlands	Low
8	Yorkshire Dales	Low
9	Eden Valley	Low
10	Cumbria Fells and Dales	Low
11	West Cumbria Coastal Plain	Low
12	Forest of Bowland	Low
13	Lancashire Plain and Valleys	Low
14	Southern Pennines	Low
15	Pennine Dales Fringe	Low

<b>Code</b>	<b>Natural area</b>	<b>Priority</b>
16	Vale of York and Mowbray	Low
17	North York Moors and Hills	Low
18	Vale of Pickering	Low
19	Yorkshire Wolds	Low
20	Holderness	Low
21	Humber Estuary	Low
22	Humberhead Levels	Low
23	Southern Magnesian Limestone	Low
24	Coal Measures	Low
25	Dark Peak	Low
26	Urban Mersey Basin	Low
27	Mosses and Meres	Low
28	Potteries and Churnet Valley	Low
29	South West Peak	Low
30	White Peak	Low
31	Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent	Low
32	Sherwood	Low
33	Trent Valley and Rises	Medium
34	North Lincolnshire Coversands and Clay Vales	High
35	Lincolnshire Wolds	High
36	Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes	Low
37	The Fens	High
38	Lincolnshire and Rutland Limestone	High
39	Charnwood	Low
40	Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands	Low
41	Oswestry Uplands	Low
42	Shropshire Hills	Low
43	Midlands Plateau	Low
44	Midland Clay Pastures	High
45	Rockingham Forest	High
46	Breckland	High
47	North Norfolk	High
48	The Broads	Medium
49	Suffolk Coast and Heaths	Medium
50	East Anglian Plain	High
51	East Anglian Chalk	Low
52	West Anglian Plain	High
53	Bedfordshire Greensand Ridge	Low
54	Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge	Low
55	Cotswolds	Medium
56	Severn and Avon Vales	Low

<b>Code</b>	<b>Natural area</b>	<b>Priority</b>
57	Malvern Hills and Teme Valley	Low
58	Clun and North West Herefordshire Hills	Low
59	Central Herefordshire	Low
60	Black Mountains and Golden Valley	Low
61	Dean Plateau and Wye Valley	Low
62	Bristol, Avon Valleys and Ridges	Low
63	Thames and Avon Vales	Medium
64	Midvale Ridge	Low
65	Chilterns	Medium
66	London Basin	Low
67	Greater Thames Estuary	Low
68	North Kent Plain	Low
69	North Downs	Low
70	Wealden Greensand	Low
71	Romney Marshes	Low
72	High Weald	Low
73	Low Weald	Low
74	South Downs	Low
75	South Coast Plain and Hampshire Lowlands	Low
76	Isle of Wight	Low
77	New Forest	Low
78	Hampshire Downs	Low
79	Berkshire and Marlborough Downs	Medium
80	South Wessex Downs	Low
81	Dorset Heaths	Low
82	Isles of Portland and Purbeck	Low
83	Wessex Vales	Low
84	Mendip Hills	Low
85	Somerset Levels and Moors	Low
86	Mid Somerset Hills	Low
87	Exmoor and the Quantocks	Low
88	Vale of Taunton and Quantock Fringes	Low
89	Blackdowns	Low
90	Devon Redlands	Low
91	South Devon	Low
92	Dartmoor	Low
93	The Culm	Low
94	Bodmin Moor	Low
95	Cornish Killas and Granites	Low
96	West Penwith	Low
97	The Lizard	Low

# Lepus europaeus





## **Barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus***

### **Status**

A rare species which is apparently distributed widely but thinly across southern England, though with one post-1960 record in Yorkshire. Only a single maternity sites is known. The Bat Conservation Trust recently assembled 337 records for this species, including 77 from the 19th century.

### **Habitat requirements**

Although there are few data, the barbastelle appears to be most commonly associated with deciduous woodland and bats have been observed hunting over water. Many records come from underground hibernation sites, though it seems likely that the bats only enter such sites during particularly cold weather and so are not highly dependent on them

### **Legal protection and listing**

Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 5  
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations Schedule 2  
Biodiversity Action Plan middle list  
English Nature Species Recovery Programme

### **BAP Lead Partners**

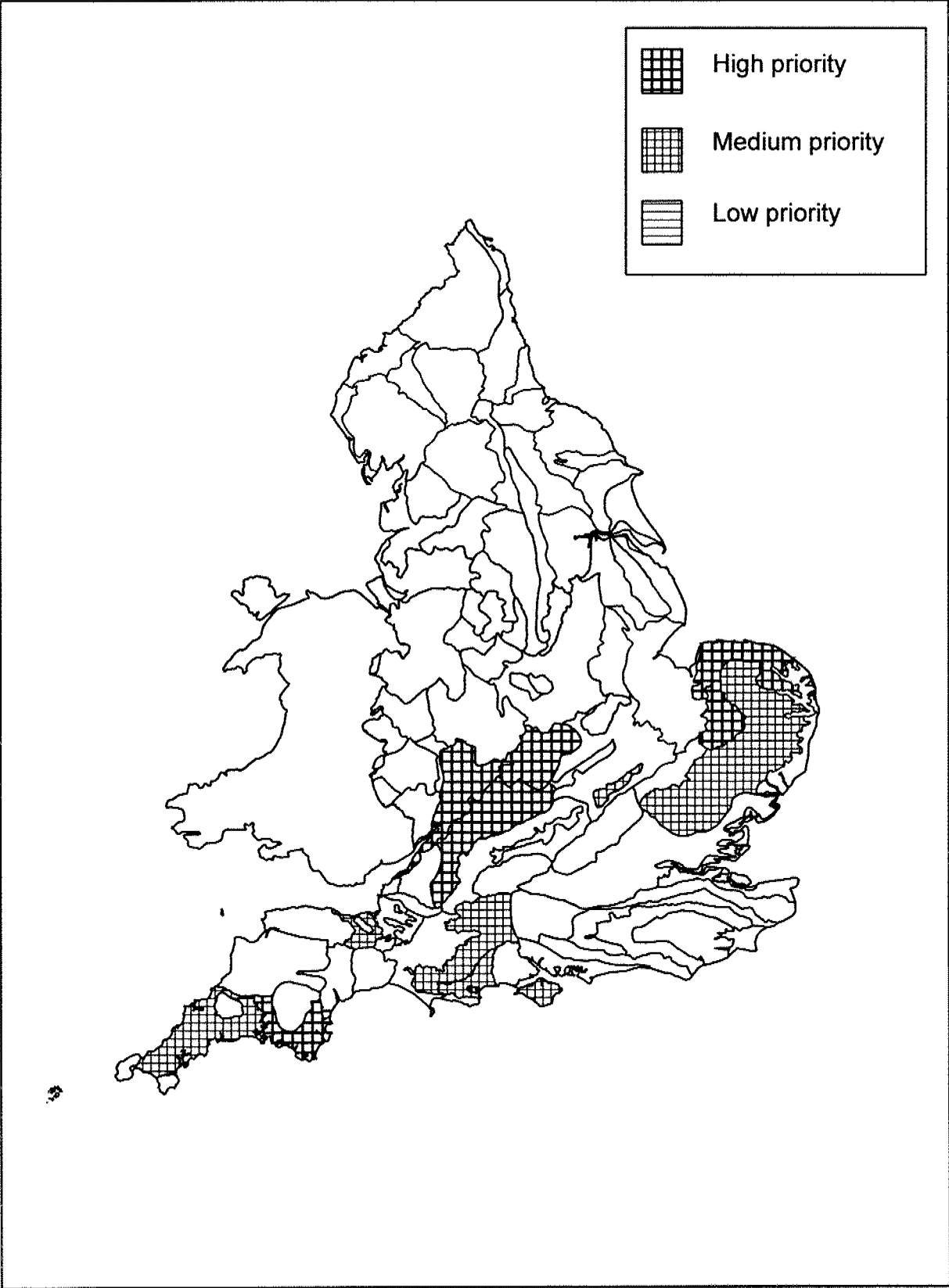
Not yet appointed.

### **Natural areas prioritisation rationale**

Data were obtained from the Bat Conservation Trust review of the status of this species. Although records are very scattered, there appear to be three main areas with an accumulation of records over a long period. These are in north Norfolk, parts of Hereford, Worcester and Gloucestershire and south Devon. The only known breeding site falls into the northern East Anglia area, where the distribution of records coincides quite closely with the North Norfolk natural area. The natural areas with a high concentration of records are given a high priority and those with a lower concentration are given medium priority.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Natural area</b>	<b>Priority</b>
46	Breckland	High
47	North Norfolk	High
55	Cotswolds	High
56	Severn and Avon Vales	High
91	South Devon	High
44	Midland Clay Pastures	High
53	Bedfordshire Greensand Ridge	Medium
76	Isle of Wight	Medium
80	South Wessex Downs	Medium
81	Dorset Heaths	Medium
88	Vale of Taunton and Quantock Fringes	Medium
95	Cornish Killas and Granites	Medium
50	East Anglian Plain	Medium

# Barbastella barbastellus



## Bechstein's bat *Myotis bechsteini*

### Status

A very rare species with a limited distribution, though recent records from the New Forest and south-east England suggest that it may be more widely distributed than formerly supposed. A single breeding site is known (in the New Forest). The Bat Conservation Trust recently assembled 138 records for this species, including 7 from before 1905.

### Habitat preferences

Bechstein's bat is generally associated with large areas of mature deciduous woodland. Individuals are occasionally found hibernating in underground sites.

### Legal protection and listing

Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 5  
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations Schedule 2  
Biodiversity Action Plan middle list  
English Nature Species Recovery Programme

### BAP Lead Partners

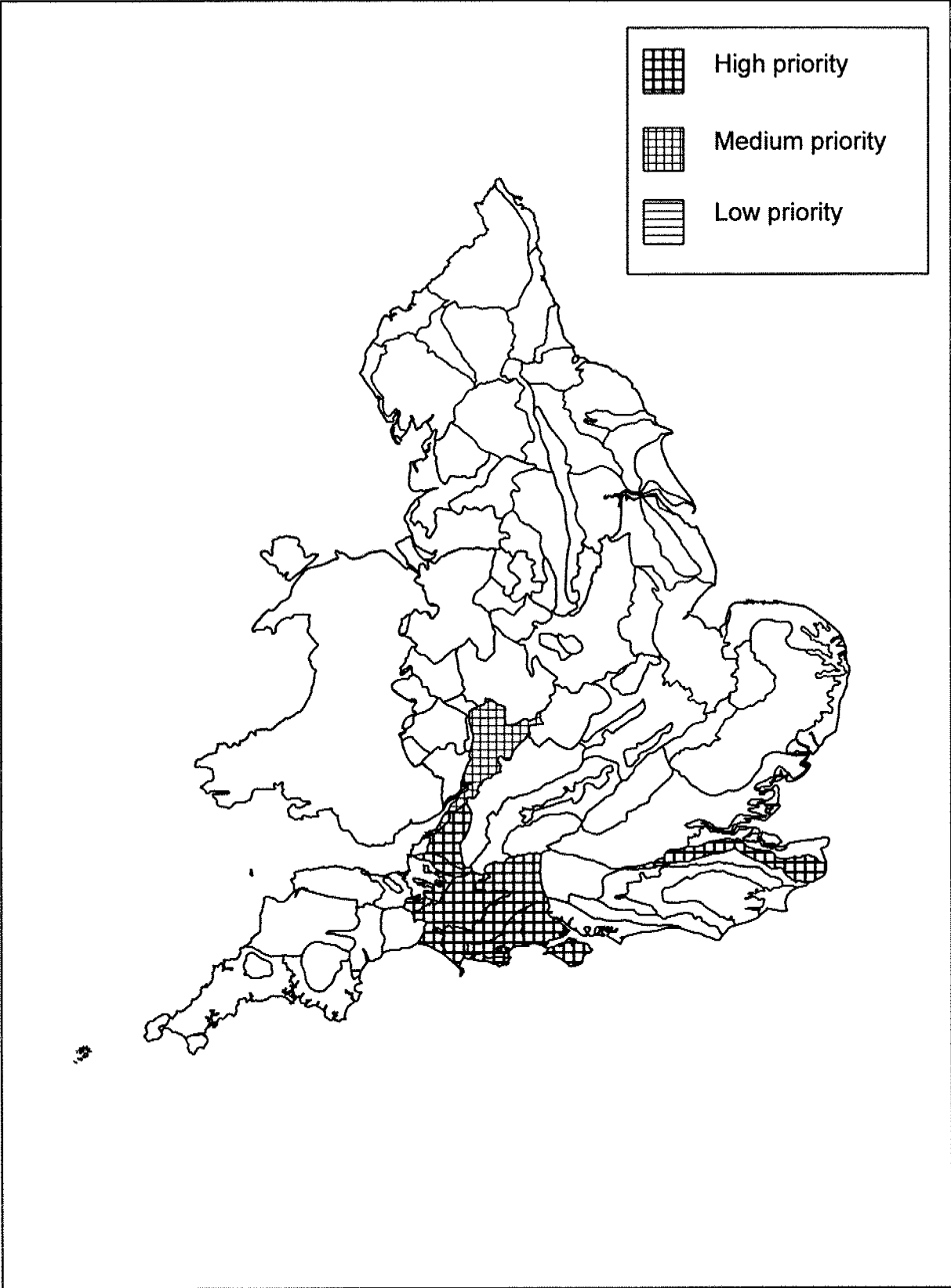
Not yet appointed

### Natural areas prioritisation rationale

Data were obtained from the Bat Conservation Trust review of the status of this species and recent records from the New Forest and south-east England. The only known breeding site falls into the New Forest natural area. The natural areas with a high concentration of records are given a high priority and those with a lower concentration are given medium priority.

Code	Natural area	Priority
69	North Downs	High
76	Isle of Wight	High
77	New Forest	High
80	South Wessex Downs	High
81	Dorset Heaths	High
82	Isles of Portland and Purbeck	High
83	Wessex Vales	High
84	Mendip Hills	High
86	Mid Somerset Hills	High
62	Bristol, Avon Valleys and Ridges	High
56	Severn and Avon Vales	Medium

# Myotis bechsteini



## Natterjack toad *Bufo calamita*

### Status

Nationally threatened and restricted to about 45 sites in England, Scotland and Wales. The species has suffered a dramatic reduction in range during the 20th Century due to habitat loss, change in traditional management and loss and damage to breeding pools (notably through reduced water tables and acidification). Approximately 95% of the GB population is in England.

### Habitat requirements

Requires shallow, ideally ephemeral, breeding pools. Terrestrial habitats need to be open, allowing for open areas for feeding with an absence of dense cover (eg. scrub) which provide refuges areas for the competitively superior common amphibians. These habitats include sand dunes with shallow slacks, dry heath land and grazing marsh with a good seepage of fresh water. A colony has recently been found at a Fell site.

### Legal protection and listing

Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5  
Bern Convention Appendix II  
Habitats & Species Directive Annex IV  
Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations Schedule 2  
Biodiversity Action Plan short list  
English Nature Species Recovery Programme

### BAP lead partners

Herpetological Conservation Trust

### Natural areas prioritisation rationale

The areas with the largest populations have been listed as High priority since the greatest proportion of the national population is found there and because these are the areas that should have the most conservation attention. Smaller populations have been listed as Medium priority, although their maintenance is important. Natural Areas with re-introduction potential, though with varying degrees of practicality (and possibly desirability), have been listed as Low priority, except for one recently extinct site where the priority is Medium.

Code	Natural area	Priority	Rationale
3	Solway Basin	High	Native populations at coastal sites (x-ref to NA 120)
10	Cumbria Fells and Dales	High	Single isolated population known; others may exist
11	West Cumbria Coastal Plain	High	Important native populations at coastal sites (x-ref to NA 119)
13	Lancashire Plain and Valleys	Medium	Re-introduction potential to recently extinct site (or nearby) (x-ref to NA 118)
26	Urban Mersey Basin	High	Important populations on coastal dunes; re-introduction / habitat restoration to restore range (x-ref to NA 117)
34	Lincolnshire Clay Vales	Low	Reintroduction potential at heathland site
34		Low	Introduction potential to heathland site

<b>Code</b>	<b>Natural area</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
35	Lincolnshire Wolds	Low	Historic records; investigate potential for re-introduction
36	Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes	Medium	Native and re-established populations; (x-ref to NA 101)
37	The Fens	Low	Low potential for re-introduction to inland and coastal sites (x-ref to NA 102)
43	Midlands Plateau	Medium	Single introduced population to heathland site
47	North Norfolk	High	Important native and re-introduced populations at coastal sites (x-ref to NA 103, 104)
48	The Broads	High	Important native populations at coastal sites (x-ref to NA 104)
49	Suffolk Coast and Heaths	Medium	Re-established populations on heathland sites; further potential for translocation
50	East Anglian Plain	Low	Low potential for translocation to few former sites.
52	West Anglian Plain	Low	Low potential for translocation to few former sites.
53	Bedfordshire Greensand Ridge	Medium	Introduced population to heathland site; further potential for (re)introduction.
66	London Basin	Low	Low potential for translocation to few former sites.
68	North Kent Plain	Low	Some potential for translocation to a few sites notably on coast (x-ref NA 107).
70	Wealden Greensand	High	One native plus translocated populations established; potential for further translocation.
77	New Forest	Low	Low potential for translocation to local sites.
81	Dorset Heaths	Medium	Translocated population established; potential for further translocation (x-ref to NA 109)
101	Bridlington to Skegness	Medium	Native and re-established populations; (x-ref to NA 36)
102	The Wash	Low	Low potential for re-introduction to inland and coastal sites (x-ref to NA 37)
103	Old Hunstanton to Sheringham	High	Important native and re-introduced populations at coastal sites (x-ref to NA 47)
104	Sheringham to Lowestoft	High	Important native and re-introduced populations at coastal sites (x-ref to NA 47, 48)
107	East Kent Coast	Low	Some potential for translocation to a few sites notably on coast (x-ref NA 107).
109	Solent and Poole Bay	Medium	Translocated population established; potential for further translocation (x-ref to NA 81)
117	Liverpool Bay	High	Important populations on coastal dunes; re-introduction / habitat restoration to restore range (x-ref to NA 26)
118	Morecambe Bay	Medium	Re-introduction potential to recently extinct site (or nearby) (x-ref to NA 13)
119	Cumbrian Coast	High	Important native populations at coastal sites (x-ref to NA 11)
120	Solway Firth	High	Native populations at coastal sites (x-ref to NA 3)

# Bufo calamita

