Nature and Biodiversity: Anglian Water's Approach

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Conserving biodiversity at Anglian Water

1.1.1 Protecting the environment is a core part of our Purpose at Anglian Water – to bring environmental and social prosperity to the region we serve through our commitment to Love Every Drop.

1.1.2 Constructing, operating and maintaining our assets is fundamental to protecting the region's biodiversity on land, in rivers and at the coast.

1.1.3 Driven by our Purpose and achieved through a framework of economic and environmental regulation, we invest billions every Business Plan period to protect and enhance the environment and the biodiversity that depends on it.

1.1.4 This document sets out our biodiversity approach, explaining how we protect species and habitats on land we own and throughout the region we serve.

1.1.5 We protect and enhance biodiversity:

- Directly, for example through the way we manage species and habitats on land that we own, and
- Indirectly, for example by improving the quality of water we discharge into rivers, reducing storm overflows and reducing pollution incidents, which in turn improves aquatic habitats for the species that depend on them.

1.1.6 The region we serve is home to approximately 93 International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List Threatened Species, including species that live in the sea around our shores[1] See Appendix B. Many more protected and Priority Species are also found in our region, as set out in Section 2.2.

1.1.7 Our region also has many sites which are subject to legal protection because of their biodiversity value. This includes land that we own. The Anglian Water region is 27,000km^2, roughly 20% of England. Of this 29.51%, or 7984km^2, has some form of designation due to its conservation value, as set out in section 2.1.9.

1.1.8 To ensure compliance with protections afforded to species and habitats by UK legislation, to avoid impacts on Red List species and to live our purpose, we have robust processes in place to avoid and mitigate impacts on species and habitats. This includes following processes set out in statute, such as Habitats Regulations Assessments, Service Level Agreements with biological data (species and sites) providers across our region, and using expert 3rd party ecologists to undertake site visits to assess sites prior to development being undertaken.

1.1.9 Even where site protections don't exist we will still undertake activities to enhance land affected by our activities. See 3.3.7 and 3.3.8.

1 Based on data downloaded from the IUCN Red List website April 2026

1.2 Enterprise Strategy

1.2.1 Our Enterprise Strategy sets out how we will deliver our Purpose through five strategic priorities that recognise the challenges and opportunities facing us and the region.

1.2.2 Our strategic priorities are:

- A high performing organisation that attracts investment and creates lasting value
- Embedded in our communities and valued by our customers
- Enabling sustainable growth and resilience in an environmentally significant region
- Our people and partners are proud to deliver excellence and be Safer Every Day
- Trusted by Government and regulators to meet our commitments.

1.2.3 Each of these priorities is relevant to our biodiversity work.

1.3 Climate and Nature Crises

1.3.1 Climate change and nature loss impact the environment in which we operate.

1.3.2 While we have always taken a long-term approach to building resilience, increasingly, climate-related conditions will impact our ability to supply safe, clean drinking water and take away used water and return it safely to the environment.

1.3.3 Nature loss makes ecosystems less resilient and reduces their ability to provide the benefits that society gets from them.

1.3.4 This document should be read in conjunction with 'Our approach to the climate and nature crises', which is our Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report, and follows the principles of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). It contains further information on how climate and nature is governed at Anglian Water, alongside our strategy, approach to risk, and related metrics.

2 Biodiversity in the Anglian Water region

2.1 Habitats

2.1.1 Anglian Water is the largest water company by geographic area in England and Wales. We supply both water and water recycling services across the East of England. For the purposes of this report we have used the largest extent of these combined boundaries. We will refer to this as the 'AW Region'.

2.1.2 The AW region covers an area of approximately 27,000km^2, which is approximately 20% of England. Our region extends from the outskirts of London in the south to the Humber estuary in the North, and from the east coast to the centre of England. Anglian Water also owns Hartlepool Water, a water-only company, which is excluded from this report.

2.1.3 Our region's habitats and species have been significantly affected by land use change, particularly since the Second World War. The expansion of intensive agriculture, settlements and transport links has resulted in the loss of semi-natural habitats such as woodlands, grasslands and wetlands.

2.1.4 Today our region is dominated by intensive agriculture, mostly arable land, that produces a significant portion of England's agricultural products. Whilst being a largely rural region, there are several important cities which are expanding rapidly including Lincoln, Peterborough, Cambridge, Norwich and Ipswich, alongside major transport links such as the A14 and East Coast Main Line that cross the region. Energy infrastructure including nuclear, renewables and transmission lines, is already an important part of the region's economy, and growing.

2.1.5 The region is still important for biodiversity despite the decline in biodiversity-rich land. Globally important sites are found throughout the region and around the coast, including Anglian Water's reservoir, Rutland Water.

2.1.6 In 2018 we worked with University of East Anglia (UEA) to create a natural capital report. Table 2.1 sets out the broad habitat classes found in the AW region.

Broad Habitat Class	Area km^2	% of AW region
Enclosed farmland	24,217	85.95
Urban	2,505	8.89
Woodlands	969	3.34
Freshwaters	201	0.71
Coastal margins	144	0.51
Marine	63	0.22
Semi-natural grasslands	54	0.19
Mountains, moorland and heath	23	0.08

Table 2.1 Broad habitat classes in the AW Region

2.1.7 There are 2,323km^2 of Priority Habitat in the AW region as set out in Table 2.2. Priority Habitat is threatened or declining habitat formally recognised in UK law as needing focused conservation action.

Priority Habitat	Area km^2	% of the total amount of that habitat in England
Deciduous woodland	1,112	15.1
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	483	22.2
No main habitat, but additional habitats present	214	15.9
Coastal saltmarsh	104	42.9
Good quality semi-improved grassland	87	11.8
Lowland fens	59	29.2
Lowland heathland	55	9.8
Lowland dry acid grassland	52	34.1
Lowland calcareous grassland	45	7.3
Lowland meadows	25	11.6
Mudflats	21	35.7
Traditional orchard	18	11.3
Reedbeds	17	55.9
Coastal sand dunes	15	15.1
Coastal vegetated shingle	7	17.5
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	6	6.2
Saline lagoons	3	21.5

Table 2.2 Priority Habitats in the AW Region

2.1.8 Sites of significant value are protected by legislation. Sites can have multiple designations, the most important being:

- **Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** are nationally designated sites in the UK identified for their special interest in terms of wildlife, habitats, geology, or landforms, and legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
- **Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)** are internationally designated sites established under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 to protect important natural habitats and non-bird species of European importance.
- **Special Protection Areas (SPA)** are internationally important sites designated under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 to protect rare, vulnerable, or regularly occurring migratory bird species and their habitats.
- **Ramsar Sites** are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention for its value to biodiversity, particularly for waterbirds and wetland ecosystems.
- **Priority Habitats** are areas of habitat that are especially important or threatened in the UK, and has been identified by the government as needing extra protection and action to help it recover and be restored.

2.1.9 Table 2.3 below shows the areas of land designated under these categories[2]. Sites can have more than one designation applied.

2.1.10 Taken together, 29.51% of the Anglian Water region has at least one designation.

2.2 Species

2.2.1 The diversity of habitats across the Anglian Water region provides for many species of animal, plant and fungi. Many are found on our land (see for example Section 5 and Appendix A), with many more found across our landscapes and in rivers, lakes and wetlands.

2.2.2 The UK, including its coastal waters, is home to 230 IUCN Red List Threatened Species. These are species which are assessed as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered.

2.2.3 Data provided by IUCN and by biological records centres that we have data agreements with show us that in our region there are:

- 93 IUCN Red List Threatened species
- 300 protected species
- 590 Priority Species
- 3,116 species that are of conservation concern.

2.2.4 This is likely to be an underestimate of the number of protected, priority or conservation concern species in our region.

Designation	Number of sites	Area (ha)	% of AW region
SSSI	705	320,345	11.84
SAC	31	119,584	4.42
SPA	29	269,063	9.94
Ramsar	29	141,210	5.22
Priority habitat	N/A	661,519	24.45

Table 2.3 Total areas of designated land in the Anglian Water region

2 Based on data downloaded from data.gov.uk April 2026.
Polygon data was clipped to the AW boundary using ArcGIS Pro to create the summary statistics.

3 How we are regulated to protect nature

3.1 As a water company

3.1.1 Under the Water Industry Act 1991, water companies have statutory duties that extend beyond water supply and sewerage to include environmental responsibilities. Specifically, the Act requires undertakers to exercise their functions in a way that protects and conserves the natural environment, including wild flora and fauna. This includes a duty to have regard to the desirability of preserving amenity and conserving biodiversity when carrying out operational activities such as abstraction, discharge, and infrastructure development.

3.1.2 Water companies impact the water environment through the abstraction of water for the potable water supply, and through the discharge of treated wastewater. These activities are regulated and governed by a system of permits, licences and other controls designed to improve the ecological status of waterbodies over time, for example as required by the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations 2017. Table 3.1 below describes our impacts and dependencies on climate and nature.

3.1.3 In addition to the controlled abstraction and discharge of water from and to the environment, unplanned incidents can result in pollutions or other impacts on the environment from time to time.

3.1.4 For the business plan period 2025-2030, Ofwat introduced a Biodiversity Performance Commitment[3]. All water companies regulated by Ofwat have been given bespoke targets to create biodiversity on their own or on third-party land. Performance will be assessed using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Anglian Water's target of 363 units is higher than any other water company. We will meet the target through the creation of new areas of wildlife habitat on our estate and by funding the creation of habitat on third-party land in Norfolk.

3.2 As a landowner

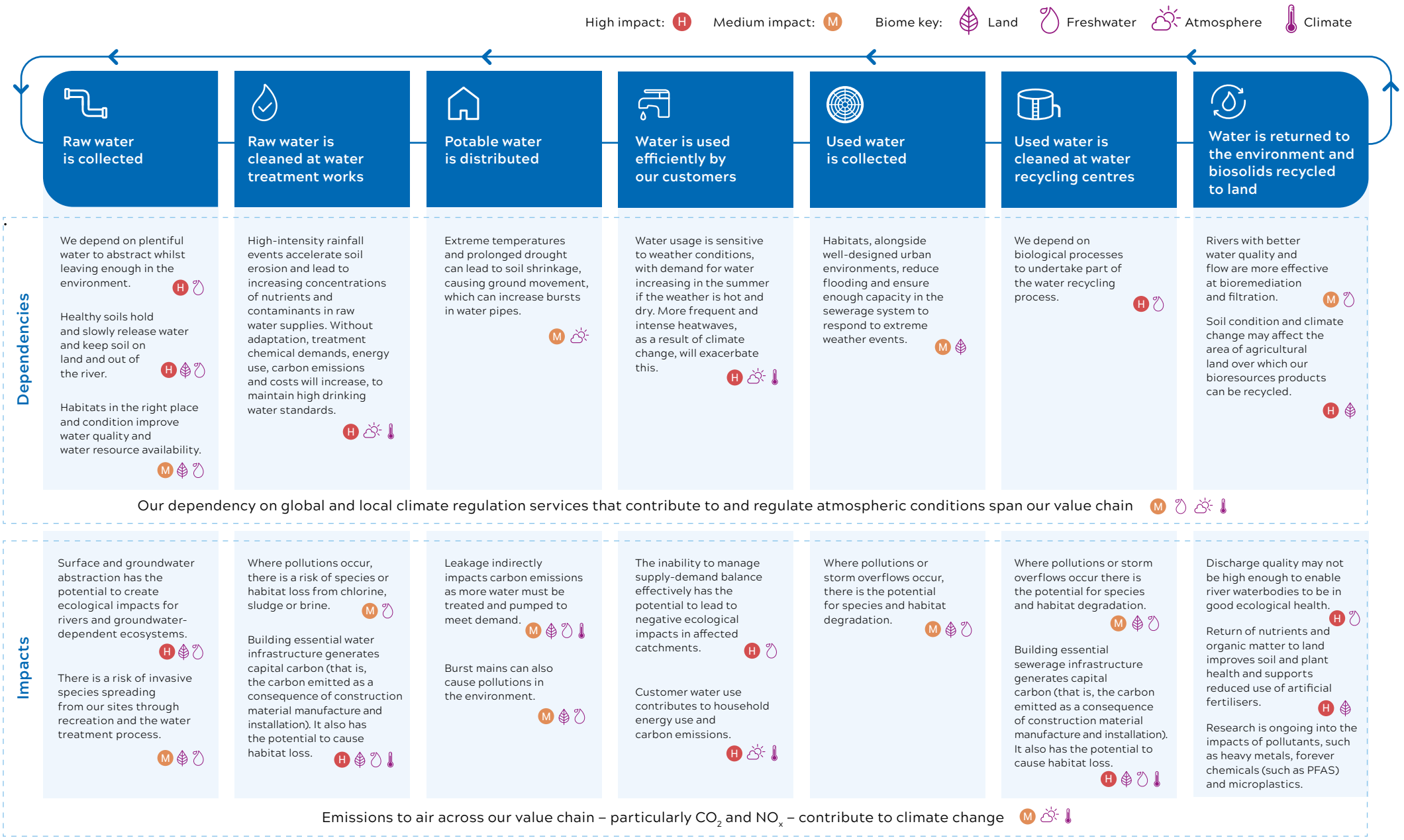
3.2.1 Water companies are landowners and like any other landowner, we must comply with legislation that protects land which has been designated because of its high biodiversity value. If we are in control of land that is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Area, Special Area of Conservation or Ramsar site, then specific policies apply. These policies aim to ensure that the biodiversity value of designated sites is protected, for example from development, and enhanced. This is achieved through the application of development planning processes, active land management and engagement with our nature regulator, Natural England, including through formal processes such as consenting, assenting and Habitats Regulations Assessment.

3.3 As a developer

3.3.1 Anglian Water has a substantial construction programme to maintain its existing assets, to meet the requirements of tighter environmental permits, or to support growth in the region. For example, each year we:

- Construct above ground assets on Anglian Water land, such as new storm water tanks or phosphate stripping plants
- Lay new pipes to move water and waste water between our assets and homes and businesses.

3 The Definition, which describes how the performance commitment operates, is available at Performance commitment definition – Biodiversity



Note: The materiality ratings are derived from the materiality ratings in ENCORE (encorenature.org) and informed by expert internal insights. In ENCORE, 'material' is interpreted as synonymous to significant or important to consider in the decision-making process. We will continue to review materiality in future years.

Table 3.1 Our impacts and dependencies on climate and nature

3.3.2 Given the nature of our business, with many above ground assets and thousands of kilometres of water and waste water pipes, it is inevitable that these assets, and ones we will build in the future will have to be within, beneath or close to sites of conservation value or places where Red List and other important species are found.

3.3.3 To manage this risk, legislation is in place to protect sensitive or rare habitats and species from the direct and indirect impacts of development. Anglian Water has processes in place to ensure development is undertaken carefully. Land designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Area, Special Area of Conservation or Ramsar site is also protected from development by legislation that requires careful assessment of development impacts and, in some cases, the provision of mitigation and compensation when development does go ahead.

3.3.4 Construction activities that impact rare habitats or species, or designated sites, must follow procedures to avoid impacts wherever possible. Where impacts are unavoidable, licencing and assenting arrangements are available to enable development to proceed.

3.3.5 The processes that we follow ensure compliance with legislation such as The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Processes will vary according to the risks of each scheme and the designation of sites potential affected but the following outlines the work that is undertaken:

Activity	Purpose
Needs assessment and solution selection	To ensure we have a shared understanding of the problem or need we are trying to meet, and to assess risks and opportunities using a six-capital framework. This includes identifying whether a Nature-based Solution can be implemented.
Desk-top data collection	Site specific data is gathered using established data sources to develop our understanding of the site and the surrounding landscape (e.g. are there any designations or protected species?).
Design	Detailed design and siting is undertaken to identify, amongst other reasons, how impacts on the environment can be minimised. This includes applying the mitigation hierarchy: · Avoid impacts where possible · Minimise impacts that can't be avoided · Restore habitats where possible · Compensate for residual harm where possible.
Site assessment	Suitably qualified ecologists visit the site and undertake assessments to accurately assess the direct and indirect impacts of the development, both on the site and in the surrounding landscape. Recommendations are made on how risks should be managed.
Site construction	During construction, where necessary, controls are in place to protect habitats and species. For example, root protection zones are created to protect trees, fencing may be used to prevent access to sensitive habitats or pollution prevention equipment deployed to protect receptors from pollution risk

Table 3.2 Activities undertaken to minimise impacts on nature

3.3.6 Using past data and data collected from visits by ecologists, we can confirm whether or not important species, including IUCN Red List Threatened species are impacted by development proposals.

3.3.7 Our construction supply chain has access to data and tools to undertake this work:

- Species data, supplied by Biological Records Centres (BRC), is used to check for previous records of protected or rare species and Invasive Non-nature Species
- Local Wildlife Site data, also from BRCs, is used to check for the presence of locally important sites of conservation value
- National and International site data is freely available from data.gov.uk, as is risk zone data
- This data is ingested into geospatial tools to enable assessments to be undertaken and information to be shared with design and construction teams.

3.3.8 Development subject to planning permission is now also subject to Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). Brought in by the Environment Act 2021, BNG requires developments to leave biodiversity in a measurably better state than before the development. Many of the above and below ground assets we build are subject to BNG, and this applies to land even if it has no formal conservation designation.

3.3.9 Other activities play a supporting role in nature conservation. For example, we may use hedgerows and shelter belts to provide screening to improve visual amenity and this will have benefits for the species that use them.

3.4 As a company subject to the Biodiversity Duty

3.4.1 The Biodiversity Duty is a legal obligation strengthened by the Environment Act 2021, requiring all public authorities in England to actively consider what they can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity through their functions and decision-making, and to take action where appropriate. This duty applies to statutory undertakers, including water companies, as well as public authorities such as local authorities.

3.4.2 The Biodiversity Duty applies specifically to Priority Habitats and Priority Species. These are habitats and species that were the focus of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and remain important in guiding current conservation action in England.

3.4.3 Anglian Water must take these habitats and species into account when undertaking its activities, such as building new assets, as well as considering what action it can take to actively conserve them.

4 The Global Biodiversity Framework

4.1 2050 Goals

4.1.1 The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is the international roadmap for halting and reversing biodiversity loss. It has four long-term goals related to the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

Goal A: Protect and Restore

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;

Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold, and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;

The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

Goal B: Prosper with Nature

Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.

Goal C: Share Benefits Fairly

The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilisation of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.

Goal D: Invest and Collaborate

Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of $700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

4.1.2 Of these four goals, Goals A and B are most relevant to our biodiversity work in the East of England.

4.1.3 The GBF was agreed by 196 countries at COP15 in December 2022, including the United Kingdon. In England, the **Environmental Improvement Plan** (EIP) is the primary mechanism for delivering the UK's commitments under the GBF domestically. Government policy explicitly identifies the EIP as a core pillar of the UK's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and maps national targets against EIP outcomes to show how actions on restored nature, water, air, land use and access to nature contribute to meeting the GBF targets.

4.1.4 Informed by our Enterprise Strategy, and guided by the regulatory framework in which we work, our investment plan directly contributes to England's Environmental Improvement Plan Targets and Goals A and B of the GBF. See Table 4.1 below.

Anglian Water as a:	Anglian Water's Approach
Anglian Water as a water company	1. Develop, agree and deliver a Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP) to secure investment in activities that improve the quality of the environment, especially improving the quality of treated water discharged to the environment and reducing the number of storm overflows, meeting the needs of our Drainage and Waste Water Management Plan as well as investment targeted on specific biodiversity sites. 2. Develop, agree and deliver a Water Resources Management Plan that will reduce unsustainable abstraction, reduce leakage from water company assets and reduce water use in homes and businesses. 3. Develop, agree and deliver a Pollution Incident Reduction Plan to reduce the incidence and severity of pollutions. 4. Continue to develop our ambitious decarbonisation approach, in line with the UK's 2050 Net Zero target, contributing to global action to reduce the impact of climate change.
Anglian Water as a landowner	5. Bring and maintain Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Favourable Condition. 6. Identify other land in AW ownership that can be managed for biodiversity over the long-term. This includes locally designated sites and Priority Habitats. 7. Identify important species, especially Priority Species and Local Nature Recovery Strategy Shortlist species, which can be protected through action on our own land. 8. Secure resources through business planning to undertake new work on species and habitats. 9. Eradicate or manage Invasive Non-Native Species on our land and prevent their spread to 3rd party land.
Anglian Water as a developer	10. Undertake timely surveys and assessments using qualified personnel to avoid and mitigate the impact of new infrastructure on the environment, including protected habitats and species. 11. Design major infrastructure, such as new reservoirs, to deliver significant nature benefits. 12. Deliver Biodiversity Net Gain, ensuring gains of at least 10% for new development requiring planning permission. 13. Choose Nature-based Solutions where possible, such as treatment wetlands and Sustainable Drainage Systems, where these will meet our needs.
Anglian Water as a company subject to the Biodiversity Duty	14. Protect Priority Habitats and Species from the impacts of development. 15. Enhance Priority Habitats and Species on our land where possible. 16. Identify opportunities to work on nature recovery projects across the region in partnership with others.

Table 4.1 Anglian Water's Biodiversity Approach

5 Anglian Water's Biodiversity Approach

5.1 Understand, protect, enhance

5.1.1 At Anglian Water, we know that we depend as a business on a healthy environment, and that a healthy environment underpins the region's economy and the wellbeing of our communities.

5.1.2 We take our biodiversity responsibilities seriously. Our role is to go over and above the legal minimum where possible, to aid nature recovery and to secure benefits from a healthy environment for our business and communities across the region.

5.1.3 The table below sets out our approach, using the framework set out in Section 3.

5.2 Managing deforestation

5.2.1 Table 2.1 shows there is 969km^2 of woodland in our region. A baseline assessment undertaken in 2019 shows there are 844.08ha of woodland on our estate, or about 0.87% of the total.

5.2.2 Our woodlands are made up of larger forested areas on bigger sites such as Rutland Water; small patches of woodland and individual trees on operational sites; and boundary hedgerows that act as visual screening of our operational sites.

5.2.3 Trees and woodlands are protected by a variety of controls. Tree Preservation Orders are applied to individual or small groups of trees where the local authority deems them to be important to the public amenity. The Forestry Commission regulates woodland management, for example by controlling deforestation through the provision of felling licences.

5.2.4 Much of our woodland is managed as part of the conservation management of our water parks and other sites managed for biodiversity. On operational sites woodlands are either left to develop naturally, or will be managed where necessary for the safe operation of assets and health and safety.

5.2.5 When we construct new assets we will explicitly seek to avoid the need to remove trees and woodlands wherever possible, for example by designing the route of new pipelines to avoid woodlands and other habitats of high value.

5.2.6 Over the winter of 2025/26 we worked with a local charity, Creating Nature's Corridors, to plant 18,000 trees at Grafham Water, connecting existing ancient woodlands. This is the first phase of a forestry programme that will see more woodland creation at Grafham in the next three years.

GBF Goal	Anglian Water's contribution	Relevant Environmental Improvement Plan Commitments
Goal A: Protect and Restore The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050; Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels; The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.	· Management of our own land to protect and enhance biodiversity. This includes Sites of Special Scientific Interest (see section 5) as well as other sites of conservation value. · Creation of new habitats on our own land to expand and connect existing habitats. · Delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain to offset the impacts of our development.	· Effectively conserve and manage 30% of the UK's land by 2030. · Restore or create a total of 250,000ha of a range of wildlife-rich habitats outside of protected sites by December 2030. · Increase England's tree canopy and woodland cover by 0.33% of land area by December 2030 from the 2022 baseline of 14.9%. (Equivalent to a net increase of 43,000ha). · Halt the decline in species abundance by 2030.
Goal B: Prosper with Nature Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.	· Improvement in the quality of our discharges of wastewater, and reduction in unsustainable abstraction, to enhance the biodiversity value of rivers and to improve the benefits they provide to people. · Reduction of the number of storm overflow discharges. · Expanding the use of Nature-based Solutions to meet our needs, which generates greater nature and ecosystem benefits than traditional solutions. · Working with farmers to help them reduce losses of nutrients, pesticides and soil to rivers. · Reduce water use in homes and workplaces, and reduce water leakage from our network.	· Reduce phosphorus loadings from treated wastewater by 55% by December 2030 against a 2020 baseline. · Reduce total nitrogen, phosphorous and sediment pollution from agriculture to the water environment. · Reduce the impact of storm overflows on the environment and human health by reducing spill numbers and prioritising sensitive sites. · Restore chalk streams to better ecological health, ensuring protections and investment towards these habitats. · Drive further investment to improve the water environment. · Reduce the use of public water supply in England per head of population from a 2019 to 2020 baseline. · Reduce leakage from a 2017 to 2018 baseline by 30% by March 2032.

Table 5.1 Anglian Water's key contributions to the Global Biodiversity Framework and how our work helps the UK government to deliver some of its commitments in the Environmental Improvement Plan

6 Water Industry National Environment Programme

6.1 Investing in environmental protection and enhancement

6.1.1 The Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP) is the main framework that sets out how water companies in England are required to invest in protecting and improving the natural environment. Developed by the Environment Agency, Natural England and Ofwat, WINEP contains thousands of actions that water companies must deliver to meet environmental laws and national objectives, such as cleaner rivers, healthier wildlife and better water quality. It is the agreed national plan that turns environmental policy into on-the-ground action by the water sector, covering investigations, monitoring, environmental protection and enhancement. Investment will benefit biodiversity through funding direct action such as habitat creation and enhancement such as river restoration or woodland creation, or through the improvement of water quality and prevention of storm overflow discharges.

6.1.2 WINEP matters for investors because it is the single biggest programme of environmental investment in England. It directly shapes where billions of pounds are spent. The programme defines what environmental outcomes are needed, for example, reducing pollution, restoring habitats or protecting protected sites, and why they are required, using scientific evidence and statutory plans such as River Basin Management Plans. Whilst a small number of investments are to meet non-statutory aims, the vast majority are required to meet binding environmental obligations, giving investors confidence that funding is tied to essential, long-term environmental improvement rather than short-term initiatives.

6.1.3 WINEP links environmental ambition to the water sector's regulated funding model. Projects identified through WINEP are funded through the periodic price review process overseen by Ofwat, which allows water companies to raise capital, through customer bills, debt and instruments such as green bonds, to deliver these outcomes. This means that when investors buy green bonds linked to water companies, their capital helps finance clearly defined improvements such as cleaner discharges, reduced storm overflow impacts, better monitoring of river health, and nature-based solutions in catchments. WINEP provides the structure that connects financial investment directly to environmental delivery.

6.2 Anglian Water's WINEP

6.2.1 Anglian Water's current business plan (known as AMP8) includes approximately £2 billion of investment into 4000 obligations to investigate, monitor, protect and enhance the region's environment.

6.2.2 Examples of investment include:

- Investigating storm overflows and improving 38% of high priority overflows by 2030
- 15% reduction of phosphorus from our water recycling centres to reduce the risk of eutrophication in rivers, which has a negative impact on biodiversity
- 470,000m^3 storage to reduce storm overflows
- Capping abstraction to help retain flow in rivers
- River restoration, to help river biodiversity be resilient to low flows
- Catchment management upstream of our drinking water abstractions, to reduce the loss of fertilisers and pesticides into rivers
- Protecting and enhancing some of our sites of biodiversity value
- Taking action to reduce the spread of invasive non-native species.

6.2.3 All of these investments will directly or indirectly benefit species across our region, common and rare species alike.

6.3 Nature-based Solutions

6.3.1 Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are approaches that work with natural processes to address environmental and societal challenges while delivering multiple benefits for people and wildlife. In the water sector, this means using features such as wetlands, floodplains, soils and vegetation to manage water quality, water quantity and climate risks, rather than relying solely on hard, engineered infrastructure. Properly designed NbS can enhance biodiversity whilst reducing flooding, improving water quality, storing carbon, and creating social value, and increase resilience to climate change. They are increasingly recognised as a cost-effective and sustainable alternative to traditional grey assets, particularly where long-term environmental performance and carbon reduction are priorities.

6.3.2 We are embedding NbS as a core part of how we plan, design and deliver infrastructure. This includes the use of constructed treatment wetlands, sustainable drainage schemes to manage stormwater and catchment-scale interventions to prevent the loss of nutrients, pesticides and soil from farmland upstream of our abstraction points. For example, treatment wetlands are being used to remove phosphorus and ammonia from wastewater through natural processes, avoiding the need for chemical dosing and energy-intensive treatment processes. These approaches can deliver the same regulatory outcomes as conventional solutions while significantly reducing carbon emissions and creating new habitats for wildlife. As they are typically power and chemical free, they are resilient to supply chain shocks.

7 Species protection

7.1 Species protection on AW land

7.1.1 Anglian Water owns approximately 7000 hectares of land, which comprises built assets as well as reservoirs, wetlands, grasslands and woodlands. 40% of our land is protected by law and designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Many of our SSSIs are designated for named species. By area, 99% of our SSSIs are in Favourable Condition as assessed by Natural England, England's nature regulator.

7.1.2 Some of our SSSIs are designated for certain species. The table below shows SSSIs which we are the substantive owner of, where named species form part of the designation.

7.1.3 Many of our most important sites for biodiversity are managed in partnership with Wildlife Trusts. See here for more information. A guide to many of our sites and the species they support can be found here.

Site	Area (ha)	Site Condition	Designated species
Rutland Water	1555	Favourable	· Gadwall Mareca strepera · Goldeneye Bucephala clangula · Mallard Anas platyrhynchos · Shoveler Anas clypeata · Teal Anas crecca · Tufted Duck Aythya fuligula · Wigeon Anas penelope
Grafham Water	806	Favourable	· Coot Fulica atra · Great crested Grebe Podiceps cristatus · Mute Swan Cygnus olor · Tufted Duck Aythya fuligula
Pitsford Reservoir	413	Favourable	· Shoveler Anas clypeata
Foxcote Reservoir	50	Favourable for designated species, unfavourable recovering for woodland which is mostly owned by a 3rd party	· Shoveler Anas clypeata · Bewick's swan Cygnus columbianus bewickii

Table 7.1 Species that are designated features on AW SSSIs

7.2 Case Study – Rutland Water

7.2.1 Rutland Water is Anglian Water's largest asset. At 1555 hectares, it makes up approximately 22% of AW's total landholding. It was built in the early 1970s and is one of the largest reservoirs in Europe. It is also AW's most highly protected nature asset. It is a Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site. It is protected for the huge numbers of birds that make the site their home, especially over winter.

7.2.2 Rutland Water is made up of many diverse habitats. It is dominated by the main body of the reservoir itself, but is surrounded by shallow water lagoons, grasslands and broadleaved woodlands. The size and diversity of habitats, sensitively managed by Anglian Water and its partners Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust, has made the site very species rich. It is expected that in 2026 a total of 5000 individual species of plants, animals and fungi will have been recorded there.

7.2.3 In 1996 we worked with Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust to introduce Ospreys to Rutland water, having being extinct from England for 150 years. Today there is a self-sustaining population of Ospreys that can spread to colonise other parts of the country.

7.2.4 Appendix A sets out all the bird species found at Rutland Water and their status.

7.2.5 As well as being a globally important site for birds, the site is home to many other species which are of importance. See Table 7.2.

Species group	Number of species
Beetles	91
Butterflies and moths	50
Vascular plants	46
Mammals	14
Flies	13
Bees and wasps	12
Amphibians and reptiles	6
True bugs	4
Spiders	3
Fish	2
Lichens	1
Grasshoppers and relatives	1

Table 7.2: The number of species in each species group at Rutland Water that are a priority because of their legal or conservation status

7.3 Conserving European Eel

7.3.1 We undertake a wide range of actions to protect the European Eel Anguilla anguilla, a species classified as critically endangered, across our region. A major focus of this work is reducing harm from water abstraction and river infrastructure, which can block migration routes or result in eel mortality. Through our WINEP, we have invested significantly in installing eel friendly screening at pumping stations and intakes, ensuring compliance with the Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009. For example, schemes at sites such as Tinwell in Rutland and Wansford on the River Nene use specialist fine mesh screens to prevent eels entering abstraction systems, helping to safeguard their upstream and downstream migration and protect local biodiversity.

7.3.2 Alongside screening, we also work to restore connectivity in rivers by improving or installing eel passes at barriers such as weirs and sluices. In partnership with the

Environment Agency and delivery partners, we developed and trialled more nature based eel pass designs, replacing older mechanical systems with solutions that better reflect natural river conditions. A notable example is the eel pass installed at Cloves Bridge in Lincolnshire, which uses gravel and pebbles rather than plastic bristles, improving passage success while also reducing carbon and maintenance impacts. Monitoring by the Environment Agency has shown these schemes to be effective in supporting eel migration upstream.

7.4 Barn Owls

7.4.1 The Anglian Water Barn Owl nest box project began in 1995 in response to concerns about the decline in the national Barn Owl population. Anglian Water sites are relatively undisturbed and provide many of the habitat characteristics required by Barn Owls, making them well suited to support the species.

7.4.2 During the late 1990s and early 2000s, areas of flower-rich meadow were created across several sites to improve grassland habitat quality, particularly to support small mammal prey species.

7.4.3 We work in partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Partnership to manage and monitor the project. Birds using the nest boxes are recorded and ringed, and the monitoring data is supplied to the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) as part of national population and movement studies.

7.4.4 We currently have 87 sites with next boxes for Barn Owls and Kestrels. There are 85 Barn Owl boxes and 21 Kestrel boxes.

7.5 Species investigations

7.5.1 In our current business plan we are undertaking two species focused investigations

7.5.2 Our Priority Species investigation is a desktop exercise to understand the range of Priority Species around the region and their relationship to our assets and our operations. This will enable us to identify locations where further surveys should take place, which will inform conservation action we can take in the future.

7.5.3 Our Pollinator Investigation is being undertaken in partnership with Buglife, the invertebrate conservation charity. We will undertake surveys of selected Anglian Water assets to assess their value for pollinators and other invertebrates. This work will also inform conservation action that we can take.

7.5.4 This pollinator investigation builds on the work Buglife undertook, with our financial support, to map B-Lines across our region. B-Lines is a project to create a network of wildflower-rich areas across the country.

7.6 Protecting species during construction

7.6.1 When building new assets we will undertake species surveys using specialist contractors. This ensures compliance with legislation such as the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). By surveying land and buildings, we can establish whether species are using our sites for nesting or roosting. If they are, then we can plan to undertake construction work sensitively, for example at the right time of year, or protecting certain features. Species which benefit from this work include all species of UK bats, Water Vole Arvicola amphibius, Great crested newt Triturus cristatus and Dormouse Muscardinus avellanarius. Protecting species and the places they use is a critical part of conserving the abundance and distribution of species across the region.

7.7 Species protection off AW land

7.7.1 We have been a long-time funder of the reintroduction of Pool Frog Pelophylax lessonae to England. It was historically native to England but was declared extinct in the mid-1990s, following long-term loss and degradation of its wetland habitats in the Fenland and Breckland landscapes of East Anglia. For many years the species was mistakenly believed to be a non-native introduction, until genetic and ecological research in the late 1990s and early 2000s confirmed otherwise. Between 2005 and 2008, frogs were released at a specially prepared, undisclosed site in Norfolk. Our funding came to an end in 2026 but we remain on the steering committee.

7.7.2 Building on the success of this initial population, the programme expanded from 2015 onwards to establish a second population at Thompson Common in Norfolk, the last known English site where pool frogs had occurred before extinction. Tadpoles were released into restored ponds, including post-glacial features known as pingos that provide warm, open, fish-free breeding habitat. Monitoring has confirmed repeated successful breeding, demonstrating that the reintroduction has effectively reversed national extinction and returned England's rarest amphibian to the wild.

7.7.3 We have funded the release of Beavers in our region. These ecosystem engineers change the landscape by creating wetlands which not only benefit many species, they can also help reduce flood risk and improve water quality at the same time.

7.7.4 We have also been a part-funder of Water for Wildlife, a partnership project between Wildlife Trusts and Anglian Water, which came to an end in 2026. This project funds Wildlife Trust to undertake conservation action in rivers across the region. Thanks in part to Water for Wildlife, European Otter Lutra lutra has returned to every English county, and Water Vole are more common than they would be otherwise

7.7.5 The two investigations highlighted in 7.5.2 and 7.5.3 will shed new light on species on our assets and across the region, enabling us to develop new initiatives to support their conservation.

8 Conclusion

Anglian Water operates in an environmentally significant region that supports globally important habitats and species, while also facing intense pressures from climate change, land use change and population growth. This report has set out the scale and diversity of biodiversity across the Anglian Water region, the regulatory framework that governs our activities, and the responsibilities we hold as a water company, landowner, developer and public body subject to the Biodiversity Duty. It demonstrates that protecting and enhancing nature is not separate from our core purpose, but fundamental to delivering resilient water and wastewater services for the communities we serve.

Through a combination of regulatory investment, targeted land management and partnership working, we are already making a meaningful contribution to nature recovery. Our delivery of the Water Industry National Environment Programme, investment in nature-based solutions, protection of designated sites and species, and commitment to Biodiversity Net Gain show how environmental outcomes are embedded in our business planning and operational decision-making. By managing our own land to high standards, improving water quality and river health, and reducing pressures such as pollution incidents and unsustainable abstraction, we are helping to create the conditions for biodiversity to recover across the region.

Looking ahead, the scale of the climate and nature crises means that continued action, innovation and collaboration will be essential.

Guided by national legislation, the Environmental Improvement Plan and the Global Biodiversity Framework, Anglian Water will continue to go beyond minimum compliance where possible, working with regulators, partners and communities to deliver lasting environmental benefits. Reform of the water system presents a significant opportunity to accelerate this work, enabling a more integrated and strategic approach to nature recovery across whole catchments rather than site-by-site interventions.

By aligning regulation, investment and planning at a catchment scale, water reform can help unlock coordinated action on water quality, habitat restoration and climate resilience, delivering greater benefits for biodiversity and people. By understanding, protecting and enhancing biodiversity through everything we do, we aim to play a leading role in nature recovery in the East of England, securing a healthier environment for people, wildlife and future generations.

Appendix A: Birds at Rutland Water

A.1 Birds recorded at Rutland Water and their conservation status

Schedule 1 Protected Species (breeding)

Species	Status at Rutland Water	Designated Species at Rutland Water	Notes
Avocet	Summer Visitor		Breeds on Lagoons
Barn Owl	Resident		Breeds across site
Bittern	Occasional Winter Visitor		Has boomed in Lagoon 3, breeding not confirmed
Cetti's Warbler	Resident		Breeds in Lagoons
Garganey	Summer Visitor		Has bred historically
Hobby	Summer Visitor		Breeds on Reserve
Kingfisher	Resident		Breeds on Reserve
Little Ringed Plover	Summer Visitor		Breeds on Lagoons
Marsh Harrier	Resident		First bred in 2023 although chicks predated. Up to 10 wintered in 25/26
Osprey	Summer Visitor		Breeds Manton Bay, new nest established 2025 on Lagoon 4
Red Kite	Resident		Breeds on periphery of Reserve

Status taken from The fifth review of Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC5) in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man, 2021

Red List – Highest conservation concern

Species	Status at Rutland Water	Designated Species at Rutland Water	Notes
Grey Partridge	Resident		Occasional Breeder
White-fronted Goose	Occasional Winter Visitor		
Goldeneye	Winter Visitor	SSSI, SPA	
Smew	Winter Visitor		
Pochard	Resident/Winter Visitor	SSSI	Occasional Breeder
Scaup	Winter Visitor		
Slavonian Grebe	Occasional Winter Visitor		
Swift	Summer Visitor		Not breeding, though uses Reservoir for feeding
Cuckoo	Summer Visitor		Breeds across Reserve
Ringed Plover	Passage Migrant		Occasional Breeder
Lapwing	Resident/Winter Visitor		Breeding on Lagoons
Whimbrel	Occasional Passage Migrant		
Curlew	Resident/Winter Visitor		
Black-tailed Godwit	Passage Migrant		
Ruff	Passage Migrant		
Dunlin	Passage Migrant		
Purple Sandpiper	Passage Migrant		
Woodcock	Resident/Winter Visitor		
Herring Gull	Resident/Winter Visitor		
Lesser-spotted Woodpecker	Scarce Resident		Has bred historically
Merlin	Scarce Winter Visitor		
Marsh Tit	Resident		Breeds
Willow Tit	Scarce Resident		Has bred historically
Skylark	Resident		Breeds on periphery of Reservoir/Reserve
Grasshopper Warbler	Summer Visitor		Breeds across Reserve
House Martin	Summer Visitor		Not breeding, though uses Reservoir for feeding

Starling	Resident/Winter Visitor		Large murmurations in winter/ roosting in reedbeds
Mistle Thrush	Resident/Winter Visitor		Breeds across Reserve
Fieldfare	Winter Visitor		
Spotted Flycatcher	Summer Visitor		Breeds within woodlands along South Arm
Nightingale	Summer Visitor		Breeds Cherry Wood/Lax Hill
Whinchat	Occasional Passage Migrant		
House Sparrow	Resident		
Tree Sparrow	Occasional Resident		Formerly bred in number, now scarce - mostly winter
Yellow Wagtail	Summer Visitor		
Greenfinch	Resident		Breeds across Reserve
Linnet	Resident		Occasional Breeder
Redpoll	Winter Visitor		
Yellowhammer	Scarce Resident		Formerly common within hedgerows, now restricted to adjacent farmland

Amber List – Medium conservation concern

Species	Status at Rutland Water	Designated Species at Rutland Water	Notes
Whooper Swan	Occasional Winter Visitor		
Brent Goose	Occasional Winter Visitor		
Barnacle Goose	Occasional Winter Visitor		
Greylag Goose	Resident		Breeds, considered to be ferral population
Pink-footed Goose	Occasional Winter Visitor		
Shelduck	Resident		Breeds on Lagoons
Garganey	Occasional Summer Visitor		Has bred historically
Shoveler	Winter Visitor	SSSI, SPA, RAMSAR	Scarce Breeding Bird
Gadwall	Resident/Winter Visitor	SSSI, SPA, RAMSAR	Breeds on Lagoons. Rutland Water is number one site in UK for this species
Wigeon	Common Winter Visitor	SSSI, SPA	
Pintail	Common Winter Visitor		
Teal	Resident/Winter Visitor	SSSI, SPA	
Black-necked Grebe	Scarce Winter Visitor		
Stock Dove	Resident		Breeds
Woodpigeon	Resident		Breeds
Moorhen	Resident/Winter Visitor		Breeds
Great Northern Diver	Winter Visitor		
Spoonbill	Occasional Passage Migrant		
Bittern	Occasional Winter Visitor		Has boomed in Lagoon 3, breeding not confirmed
Cattle Egret	Occasional Passage Migrant		
Great White Egret	Resident		Large roosts in Autumn – Rutland currently second highest population in UK
Oystercatcher	Summer Visitor		Breeds on Lagoons
Avocet	Summer Visitor		Breeds on Lagoons
Grey Plover	Occasional Passage Migrant		
Bar-tailed Godwit	Occasional Passage Migrant		
Turnstone	Occasional Passage Migrant		

Knot	Occasional Passage Migrant		
Curlew Sandpiper	Occasional Passage Migrant		
Sanderling	Occasional Passage Migrant		
Snipe	Resident		
Common Sandpiper	Summer Visitor		
Green Sandpiper	Resident		
Spotted Redshank	Occasional Passage Migrant		
Greenshank	Summer Visitor/Passage Migrant		
Redshank	Resident		Breeds on Lagoons
Wood Sandpiper	Occasional Passage Migrant		
Black-headed Gull			Breeds on Lagoons, large roosts (up to 40,000 on Main Water) in winter
Mediterranean Gull			Has Bred historically
Common Gull			Large Roosts (10,000+ on Main Water) in winter
Lesser-black Backed Gull			
Yellow-legged Gull			
Caspian Gull	Resident		
Great Black-backed Gull	Resident		
Common Tern	Resident		Breeds on Lagoons
Tawny Owl	Resident		Breeds in Woodlands
Osprey	Passage Migrant/Winter Visitor		Breeds Manton Bay, new nest established 2025 on Lagoon 4
Marsh Harrier	Occasional Winter Visitor		First bred in 2023 although chicks predated. Up to 10 wintered in 25/26
Sparrowhawk	Resident		Breeds across Reserve
Kestrel	Summer Visitor		Breeds across Reserve
Rook	Resident		Breeds across Reserve
Sedge Warbler	Summer Visitor		Breeds across Reserve
Willow Warbler	Resident		Breeds across Reserve

Common Whitethroat	Resident		Breeds across Reserve
Wren	Resident		Breeds across Reserve
Song Thrush	Resident		Breeds across Reserve
Redwing	Winter Visitor		
Wheatear	Passage Migrant		
Dunnock	Resident		Breeds across Reserve
Meadow Pipit	Resident		
Grey Wagtail	Resident		
Bullfinch	Resident		Breeds across Reserve
Reed Bunting	Resident		Breeds across Reserve

Appendix B: IUCN Red List Threatened species in the AW region

B.1 This list is a subset of all the IUCN Red List Threatened species in the UK, selected by polygon on the IUCN data map and edited for English names

Taxon	Common Name	Scientific Name
animalia – actinopterygii	European Eel	Anguilla anguilla
animalia – actinopterygii	European Sturgeon	Acipenser sturio
animalia – actinopterygii	American Plaice	Hippoglossoides platessoides
animalia – actinopterygii	Gray Triggerfish	Balistes capriscus
animalia – actinopterygii	Ocean Sunfish	Mola mola
animalia – actinopterygii	Allis Shad	Alosa alosa
animalia – actinopterygii	Witch Flounder	Glyptocephalus cynoglossus
animalia – actinopterygii	Atlantic Horse Mackerel	Trachurus trachurus
animalia – aves	Black-legged Kittiwake	Rissa tridactyla
animalia – aves	Velvet Scoter	Melanitta fusca
animalia – aves	Common Pochard	Aythya ferina
animalia – aves	Horned Grebe	Podiceps auritus
animalia – aves	Curlew Sandpiper	Calidris ferruginea
animalia – aves	Grey Plover	Pluvialis squatarola
animalia – aves	Broad-billed Sandpiper	Calidris falcinellus
animalia – aves	Balearic Shearwater	Puffinus mauretanicus
animalia – aves	Long-tailed Duck	Clangula hyemalis
animalia – aves	Aquatic Warbler	Acrocephalus paludicola
animalia – aves	European Turtle-dove	Streptopelia turtur
animalia – bivalvia	River Orb Mussel	Sphaerium rivicola
animalia – bivalvia	Freshwater Pearl Mussel	Margaritifera margaritifera
animalia – bivalvia	Depressed River Mussel	Pseudanodonta complanata
animalia – bivalvia	False-orb Pea Mussel	Euglesa pseudosphaerium
animalia – chondrichthyes	Angelshark	Squatina squatina

animalia – chondrichthyes	Common Stingray	Dasyatis pastinaca
animalia – chondrichthyes	Basking Shark	Cetorhinus maximus
animalia – chondrichthyes	Nursehound	Scyliorhinus stellaris
animalia – chondrichthyes	Common Blue Skate	Dipturus batis
animalia – chondrichthyes	Greenland Shark	Somniosus microcephalus
animalia – chondrichthyes	Thorny Skate	Amblyraja radiata
animalia – chondrichthyes	Spiny Dogfish	Squalus acanthias
animalia – chondrichthyes	Porbeagle	Lamna nasus
animalia – chondrichthyes	Tope	Galeorhinus galeus
animalia – chondrichthyes	Marbled Torpedo Ray	Torpedo marmorata
animalia – chondrichthyes	Bramble Shark	Echinorhinus brucus
animalia – chondrichthyes	Shortfin Mako	Isurus oxyrinchus
animalia – chondrichthyes	Kitefin Shark	Dalatias licha
animalia – chondrichthyes	Leafscale Gulper Shark	Centrophorus squamosus
animalia – chondrichthyes	Common Thresher	Alopias vulpinus
animalia – chondrichthyes	Flapper Skate	Dipturus intermedius
animalia – gastropoda	Plaited Snail	Spermodea lamellata
animalia – insecta	Mercury Bluet	Coenagrion mercuriale
animalia – insecta	Pedostrangalia revestita	
animalia – insecta	Violet Click Beetle	Gambrinus violaceus
animalia – insecta	Bog Ant Fly	Microdon myrmicae
animalia – insecta	Silver-sided Nomad Bee	Nomada argentata
animalia – malacostraca	White-clawed Crayfish	Austropotamobius pallipes
animalia – mammalia	Fin Whale	Balaenoptera physalus
animalia – mammalia	Blue Whale	Balaenoptera musculus
animalia – mammalia	Sperm Whale	Physeter macrocephalus
animalia – mammalia	Sei Whale	Balaenoptera borealis
fungi – agaricomycetes	Date Waxcap	Hygrocybe spadicea
fungi – agaricomycetes	bittermusseron	Tricholoma acerbum

fungi – agaricomycetes	Violet Coral	Clavaria zollingeri
fungi – agaricomycetes	Wood Bolete	Buchwaldoboletus lignicola
fungi – agaricomycetes	Mealy Pinkgill	Entoloma prunuloides
fungi – agaricomycetes	Toasted Waxcap	Cuphophyllus colemannianus
fungi – agaricomycetes	Dingy Waxcap	Hygrocybe ingrata
fungi – agaricomycetes	Fibrous Waxcap	Hygrocybe intermedia
fungi – agaricomycetes	Fen Puffball	Bovista paludosa
fungi – agaricomycetes	Grey Waxcap	Cuphophyllus lacmus
fungi – agaricomycetes	Citrine Waxcap	Hygrocybe citrinovirens
fungi – agaricomycetes	Crimson Bolete	Rubinoboletus rubinus
fungi – agaricomycetes	Big Blue Pinkgill	Entoloma bloxamii
fungi – agaricomycetes	Crimson Waxcap	Hygrocybe punicea
fungi – agaricomycetes	Oak Polypore	Buglossoporus quercinus
fungi – agaricomycetes	Mealy Meadowcap	Pseudotricholoma metapodium
fungi – agaricomycetes	Felted Pinkgill	Entoloma griseocyaneum
fungi – agaricomycetes	Splendid Waxcap	Hygrocybe splendidissima
fungi – agaricomycetes	Grauhaariger Wurzelrübling	Paraxerula caussei
fungi – agaricomycetes	Orchard Tooth	Sarcodontia crocea
fungi – agaricomycetes	Lilac Pinkgill	Entoloma porphyrophaeum
fungi – agaricomycetes	Nitrous Waxcap	Neohygrocybe nitrata
fungi – agaricomycetes	Blushing Waxcap	Hygrocybe ovina
fungi – agaricomycetes	Dottergelber Saftling	Gloioxanthomyces vitellinus
fungi – agaricomycetes	Avondroodstekelzwam	Sarcodon joeides
fungi – agaricomycetes	Lundnopping	Entoloma queletii
fungi – agaricomycetes	Marram Oyster	Hohenbuehelia culmicola
fungi – agaricomycetes	Blaugrauer Scheidling	Volvariella caesiotincta
fungi – agaricomycetes	Yellow Foot Waxcap	Cuphophyllus flavipes
fungi – agaricomycetes	Papillen-saftling	Hygrocybe subpapillata
fungi – agaricomycetes	Oily Waxcap	Hygrocybe quieta

fungi – agaricomycetes	Pink Waxcap	Porpolomopsis calyptriformis
fungi – agaricomycetes	Orange Waxcap	Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens
fungi – agaricomycetes	Matt Fanvault	Camarophyllopsis schulzeri
fungi – agaricomycetes	Bitter Waxcap	Hygrocybe mucronella
fungi – agaricomycetes	Lövtaggsvamp	Hydnellum nemorosum
fungi – agaricomycetes	Slender Waxcap	Cuphophyllus radiatus
fungi – agaricomycetes	Trompeten-häubling	Romagnesiella clavus
fungi – geoglossomycetes	Short-spored Earthtongue	Trichoglossum sp. nov. 'c.f. walteri'
fungi – lecanoromycetes	Starry Breck Lichen	Buellia asterella
plantae – andreaeopsida	Icy Rock-moss	Andreaea frigida
plantae – bryopsida	Spreading-leaved Beardless-moss	Weissia squarrosa

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