

Environmental Statement

For:	North Lincs Properties Ltd
Site	Land East of Sandtoft Industrial Estate Road 1, Sandtoft Industrial Estate, Belton, North Lincolnshire DN9 1PN
Report Date:	28 May 2019
Report Reference:	HW.2.4.2018



Surveying Ecologist:

Natasha Estrada BSc (Hons), MRes, MCIEEM



EstradaEcology ltd

Unit 1 Flexspace Dinnington
Nobel Way
Dinnington
Sheffield S25 3QB

Tel: 01909 807177
Mob: 07958 340877
Web: www.estradaecology.co.uk
Email: enquiries@estradaecology.co.uk

Company Reg. No: 06305254
VAT No: 217401149

Client:	North Lincs Properties Ltd
Site Name:	Land East of Sandtoft Industrial Estate Road 1, Sandtoft Industrial Estate, Belton, North Lincolnshire DN9 1PN
Grid Reference:	SE 76522 08400
Report:	Environmental Statement
Date of Report:	28 May 2019
Author:	Natasha Estrada BSc (Hons), MRes, MCIEEM

Issue:	Revision:	Stage:	Date:	Prepared by:	Approved by:
1	-	Draft for review	4 April 2019	Jane Gruber, Estrada Ecology Ltd	Natasha Estrada MCIEEM, Estrada Ecology Ltd
2	n/a	FINAL	28 May 2019	Jane Gruber, Estrada Ecology Ltd	Natasha Estrada MCIEEM, Estrada Ecology Ltd



Contents:

- 1 Introduction & Background to the Site**
 - 2 Impacts on Ecological Receptors**
 - 3 Species-Specific Impacts**
 - 4 Habitat Loss**
 - 5 Conclusions & Recommendations**
- Appendices and Bibliography**

This report has been prepared for exclusive use of the client, North Lincs Properties Ltd. No part of this report may be reproduced or relied upon without written agreement from Estrada Ecology Ltd.

The contents of this report have been produced with due consideration of current best practice guidance, and in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Professional Conduct.

This report should not be submitted as part of a planning application without any accompanying species-specific reports which may have been recommended herein.

Data within this report is valid for a maximum of 12 months from the date of the survey. After this period an updated site visit will be required to determine a new ecological baseline.

Whilst every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this report and its contents in view of potential ecological constraints to development or the likely presence or absence of species it must only be viewed as a snapshot in time and therefore not be viewed as definitive. Due to external factors, such as seasonality, weather etc. having the potential to affect results, no liability can be assumed for omissions or changes that may or may not occur after the date this report was produced.



1 Introduction and Background to the Site

- 1.1 Estrada Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Howard Wroot (Chartered Surveyor) to address several ecological concerns raised by North Lincolnshire Council and Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust pertaining to planning application PA/2017/2140 (North Lincolnshire Council).
- 1.2 Under current proposals an application has been submitted to North Lincolnshire Council for change of use of the land in question from agricultural / pasture to industrial / commercial use.
- 1.3 The central site OS grid reference was recorded as SE 76522 08400.

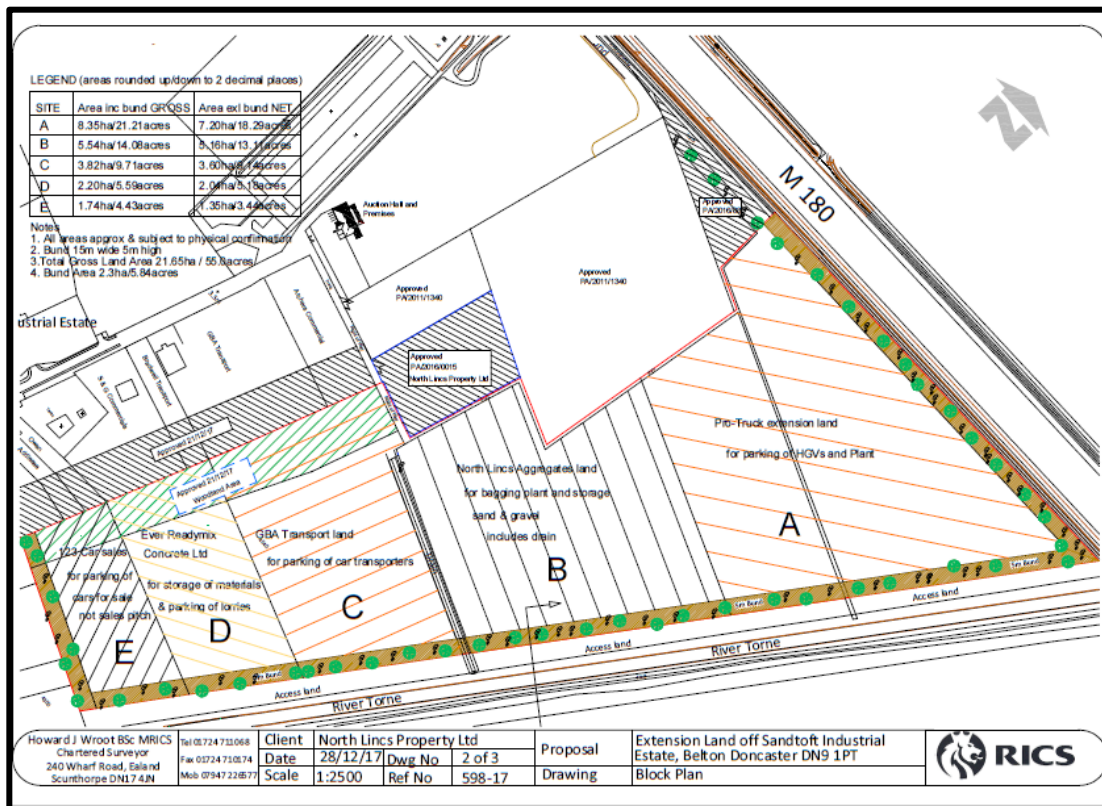
Figure 1: The site: Land East of Sandtoft Industrial Estate Road 1, Sandtoft Industrial Estate, Belton, North Lincolnshire.



Google Earth



Figure 2: Proposals for the site.



Howard Wroot

- 1.4 This report sets out measures for addressing ecological concerns regarding the application.
- 1.5 The report is compiled by Natasha Estrada BSc(Hons), MRes, full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM); a licensed bat ecologist; and the named ecologist on several Natural England European Protected Species Mitigation Licenses in respect of *Pipistrelle* species, brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*) and Natterer's bats (*Myotis nattereri*), badger mitigation licenses for development and forestry and water vole mitigation licences for development.

2 Impacts on Ecological Receptors

2.1 Impacts on the River Torne and Hatfield Chase Ditches corridor

- 2.1.1 Running parallel to the eastern site boundary is a small footpath with the River Thorne Local Wildlife Site (LWS) and Hatfield Chase Ditches Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) beyond.

Figure 3: The River Torne and Hatfield Chase Ditches.



- 2.1.2 The linear nature of the river corridor is likely to be used by bats within the locality as a commuting line. The river itself provides suitable conditions for bats to use as foraging grounds when assessed by a licensed bat ecologist (2015-12213-CLS-CLS). Without mitigation there is a potential that altering the light levels of the River Torne corridor could change the foraging and commuting behaviour of bats and have an adverse effect.
- 2.1.3 Illuminating habitat used for foraging and commuting bats can affect the way bats respond to features in the landscape. Artificial light can act as a barrier to bats and disrupt flight paths of some species. Different species of bats have differing light tolerances when commuting and foraging, with bat species that emerge later in the evening such as *Myotis* or *Plecotus* species being more sensitive to increased light levels (Stone, 2014). Species such as *Pipistrellus*, *Nyctalus* and *Eptesicus* are thought to be less affected.
- 2.1.4 It has also been shown that insect prey can be attracted to artificial lighting drawing insects away from their natural habitat creating a 'vacuum effect' (Eisenbeis, 2006), disadvantaging light-sensitive bat species and lead to a competitive advantage of those species unable

to take advantage of new artificially lit areas (Artettaz, et al., 2000 and Davies, et al 2012).

2.1.5 Lighting causes direct mortality of insects and gives bats a competitive advantage over insect prey, such as moths which are attracted to lights changing the predator prey relationship. (Svensson & Rydell, 1998).

2.1.6 At this juncture no known lighting scheme has been compiled. To avoid adverse impacts on bats using the River Torne corridor the following strategy is proposed:

- Any artificial lighting proposed for the eastern elevation of the site should be installed at a minimum distance of twenty metres from the River Torne with the luminaire facing west away from the river, thus avoiding direct overspill onto boundary habitat and ensuring a dark corridor to the east;
- Lighting on site should comprise low pressure sodium lamps housed in glass glazing, thus reducing the amount of UV being emitted. Lamps should be situated with the luminaire angled sharply downwards to illuminate the intended light source, thus reducing overspill onto boundary habitat. No bare bulbs or upwards lighting should be implemented. Narrow spectrum bulbs should be considered for reducing the potential number of species in the surrounding area affected by lighting. Hoods should be fitted to the lights if overspill is deemed too great. However, this may not be necessary if the light is angled sharply downwards. Overspill can be reduced, and light directed to its intended source by limiting the height of the lighting column. Light at low level can reduce ecological impacts. The lighting column should be no higher than 1.5m above the height of the intended source of illumination. Such measures will attract fewer insects away from the features, such as trees, scrub and open water;
- Timings of the lighting should be restricted over the most sensitive months for bat activity (May to August inclusive) to incorporated periods of darkness throughout the night. The duration of lights being illuminated should be limited where possible and avoid fifteen minutes before sunset and two hours after sunset along with no illumination being present two hours before sunrise, thus avoiding the peak periods of bat emergence and re-entry; and



- A suitable landscaping scheme comprising of native species plantings, recommendations outlined herein will further provide a natural buffer between the proposed development site and the river corridor.

2.2 Impacts on riparian mammals

2.2.1 Water vole (*Arvicola amphibious*)

2.2.1.1 Records for the presence of water vole were recorded within the search radius; the most recent being dated 2010. The River Torne is approximately eight metres wide with a vegetated channel and banks likely to provide optimum habitat for water vole.

2.2.1.2 No encroachment within approximately sixteen metres of the banks of the River Torne is predicted under current proposals. No direct impacts are predicted via the intentional or reckless killing or injuring of water voles, damage to, destruction of, or blocking of access to their places of shelter or protection.

2.2.1.4 A suitable landscaping scheme along the bund will act as a screen for any water vole emerging onto the banks of the River Torne.

2.2.2 Otter (*Lutra Lutra*)

2.2.2.1 One aged biological record for Eurasian otter is present within the vicinity of the site. Whilst no recent records or field sign evidence of the species was recorded during the site walkover, the river corridor provides suitable conditions for the species.

2.2.2.2 Due to the width of the proposed buffer zone (approximately 16 metres from the banks of the river) no direct impacts on holts are predicted. Suitable landscaping of the bund will act to provide a screen and green corridor between the wider river corridor and the proposed development site to minimise disturbance to any individuals commuting along the banks of the River Torne or Hatfield Chase Ditches.

2.3 Noise and control of vibration

2.3.1 Noise and vibration should be minimised by the use of modern silenced low vibration plant machinery where applicable. No noise or

vibration impacts are predicted in respect of protected species. The approximate 16 metre wide buffer zone is deemed adequate distance to prevent impacts via noise and vibration on species along the River Torne corridor including Hatfield Chase Ditches.

2.4 Impacts on species-rich wet drains and the River Torne Local Wildlife Site

2.4.1 Without proportionate mitigation, adverse impacts in the form of dust and sedimentation of watercourses to the east of the application site could occur. Sediment and fuel contamination of water courses can have a high impact on freshwater ecology, including smothering river habitats, fish spawning grounds, and altering the pH of the water.

2.4.2 No buildings are present on the site and no impacts on the River Torne LWS or Hatfield Chase Ditches SSSI are predicted via a demolition phase. Adequate measures will be required to ensure no impacts of the waterways to the east during the construction phase. Recommendations are outlined in Section 2.5.

2.5 Dust, particulate matter and run-off

2.5.1 During any construction works, water should be used as a dust suppressant during any material processing. A banksman should be positioned at a suitable distance away from the area of works and proceed to fine spray water during any processes likely to emit dust (ie scappling concrete, cutting concrete / stone, dry raking mortar etc) to suppress any dust emitted.

2.5.2 It is recommended that a designated material storage area (high risk area) is constructed on the western elevation of the site bordering the existing access to the site approximately 640 metres from the bank of the River Torne. This area should be designated for high-risk activities, including: site compounds / parking areas; refuelling areas; chemical (including fuel) storage; and vehicle and equipment washing areas. The high-risk area should contain a bund with a base created from an impermeable surface with a surface area capable of holding double the volume of the materials to be stored.

2.5.3 Any piles of aggregates and powders, such as sand and cement, which are left on site should be covered (when not in use) by thick tarpaulin or similar to prevent wind dispersal. This should be checked



at regular intervals to ensure its integrity. Powders retained on site should be suitably stored within a designated area away from the location of the river and adjacent ditch network.

- 2.5.4 Skips and vehicles containing aggregates should be continually dampened with low levels of fine sprayed water to reduce dust. No materials should be crushed on site to prevent arisings contaminating adjacent watercourses.
- 2.5.5 Any aggregates brought onto the site should be fine sprayed with water prior to entering the site to minimise dust levels and produce a clean aggregate.
- 2.5.6 Any wastewater associated with dust suppression and general site activities should be stored in settlement tanks then screened and clean water discharged (subject to the relevant legislation). The disposal of contaminants and sludge arising from site workings should be disposed of according to the relevant environmental regulation.
- 2.5.7 Site staff should be inducted in environmentally sensitive working practices outlining measures to prevent contamination of adjacent water courses. An emergency procedure plan should be implemented prior to the onset of works and all site staff inducted.
- 2.5.8 Post development, it is understood that the eastern elevations of the site are planned for car parking. To minimise the likelihood of dust entering the aquatic corridors to the east, it is recommended that the surface area of the proposed car parking areas is constructed from a material unlikely to emit dust, such as Tarmacadam or concrete.

3 Species-Specific Impacts

3.1 Eurasian badger (*Meles meles*)

- 3.1.1 Previous surveys of the site (Scarborough Nixon Associates Ltd September 2017 and May 2018), along with walkover surveys conducted during April / May 2019 by Estrada Ecology Ltd recorded a badger sett present on the southern site boundary. No recent evidence of occupation was recorded during April / May 2019. However, badgers are a highly mobile species whose behaviour can change markedly throughout the seasons.

- 3.1.2 Several snuffle holes were recorded along the southern and south western boundary with paths noted entering land currently used for pony grazing to the immediate south during April / May 2019. Ecological surveys, conducted by Scarborough Nixon Associates Ltd 2017, recorded fifteen badger latrines throughout the site. Additional surveys, conducted by Scarborough Nixon Associates Ltd in May 2018, recorded the sett previously identified within the site as being disused with several snuffle holes and dung located on the south eastern corner of the site. This suggests that there are no active badger setts within or adjacent to the site, but badgers may be passing through the site and foraging within it.
- 3.1.3 Badgers are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence: to wilfully, or attempt, to kill, capture, ill-treat or injure any badger; to obstruct, destroy or damage a badger sett or to disturb a badger whilst within its sett; to sell or offer for sale a live badger, or have possession or control of a live badger; and marking a badger or attaching any ring, tag, or other marking device to a badger.
- 3.1.4 Foraging grounds to the immediate south will be unaffected by the proposals. Land to the immediate north, highlighted as being used by badger for foraging, will be lost via the proposals. Proportionate mitigation will therefore be required for the loss of foraging grounds.
- 3.1.5 Under current proposals, the sett can be retained on site and a 35 metre wide buffer zone created along the southern, northern and eastern elevations of the site, as highlighted in Figure 4. The proposed mitigation area will create approximately 0.8 hectares which is deemed proportionate to the transient nature of use of the sett and the low level of field sign evidence across the wider site.
- 3.1.6 The area will be fenced off following a suitable method statement created by an ecologist experienced in badger mitigation work to ensure no to encroachment on land to the north during the proposed works. A suitable method statement should be compiled and followed during developments to ensure no individual badgers are impacted during the site works.

3.1.7 Planning Circular 06/2005 states that:

“The likelihood of disturbing a badger sett, or adversely affecting badgers’ foraging territory, or links between them, or significantly increasing the likelihood of road or rail casualties amongst badger populations, are capable of being material considerations in planning decisions.”

3.1.8 Under current proposals it is deemed that a compensation zone of approximately 0.8 hectares, along with unimpeded access to identified foraging grounds to the south and the linear corridor outside the eastern site boundary, is proportionate mitigation for a transient and probable outlier sett. Field sign evidence confirms that the wider site does not form a major foraging ground and that foraging behaviour is concentrated, predominantly, along the southern elevation of the site.

3.1.9 It should be noted that, due to the likely outlying transient nature of the sett along with the wider landscape being capable of supporting badger populations from within the same clan, a badger licence to interfere with setts for development purposes (A24) is likely to be obtainable.

Figure 4: Proposed buffer zone for badger.



Google Earth

3.2 Reptiles

- 3.2.1 Walkover surveys conducted in May 2018, April 2019, and May 2019 recorded the site as containing suitable habitat to support reptiles. To date, it is understood that no specific reptile surveys have been undertaken.
- 3.2.2 Reptiles are protected from intentional killing and injuring via Section 9(5) of the WCA 1981 (as amended). It is therefore, recommended that the site is stripped following a suitable precautionary methodology as outlined below and supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist.
- 3.2.3 It is recommended that any long, tussocky grassland or scrub within the site is strimmed prior to construction to allow animals to disperse. All potential refuges and topsoil should be stripped during the activity season for amphibians and reptiles (typically early March- Mid October during suitable weather conditions) to avoid any hibernating individuals. An immediate pre- works survey should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure that all potential refugia (logs, concrete, rocks, tree roots etc) are free of amphibians and reptiles. Any suitable refugia identified should be removed off site. Only when deemed clear by a suitably qualified ecologist may a machine be used.
- 3.2.3 When potential refuge areas have been removed from the site, key habitat features can be topsoil stripped. Any features such as tree stumps, rocks, stones and sunken paving rocks should be carefully removed. Should any mammal burrows be uncovered these should be dug back by hand. Such works can be undertaken by an excavator under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist.
- 3.2.4 Any vegetation and brash should be removed and disposed of offsite. No piles of cut vegetation which could provide potential refuge for amphibians and reptiles should be left on site.
- 3.2.5 During construction works no hardcore or aggregates should be retained on site. All demolished material should be either stored within skips or removed from site to prevent creating potential refuge areas which amphibians and newts could occupy.



- 3.2.6 Following site clearance, should reptiles be discovered during site works all works should cease and the on-call ecologist be consulted for further advice.

3.3 Water vole

- 3.3.1 It is generally accepted that encroachment within 5 metres of a bank is likely to impact any population of water vole (and their burrows) inhabiting the bank. A proposed 16 metre wide buffer zone from the bank of the River Torne will provide an adequate buffer to prevent any encroachment, damage or destruction of burrows, or places of shelter.
- 3.3.2 Previous ecological surveys (Scarborough Nixon May 2018) of the drain network that is present on the site recorded negative for presence of water vole field signs. Walkover surveys, recorded in April 2019 and May 2019, recorded no evidence of water vole.
- 3.3.3 Under current proposals, it is understood that the drain network is to be retained throughout the project. Should encroachment within 5 metres of the bank be proposed, then an additional water vole survey should be undertaken to ensure no impacts on water voles.

4 Habitat Loss

4.1 Broadleaved woodland

- 4.1.1 Previous ecological surveys of the site recorded approximately 0.5 hectares of broadleaved woodland on the western elevation of the site dominated by semi-mature oak (*Quercus robur*).
- 4.1.2 At the time of the walkover survey (April 2019) the woodland block was recorded as being cleared.
- 4.1.3 To compensate for the loss of a compact block of woodland, it is proposed that land to the south of the site, in the area where the badger sett is to be retained (Figure 4), will be planted with a mosaic of mixed aged deciduous native plantings to enhance the existing mature and semi-mature hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) creating an approximate 0.8 hectare compartment of broadleaved woodland.

4.1.4 Due to the presence of a badger sett within the proposed compensation zone, any planting works should be overseen by a suitably qualified ecologist. A licence may be required if the suitably qualified ecologist deems planting works to cause measurable disturbance to badgers or their setts.

4.1.5 It is recommended that further mixed aged native trees are planted along the proposed buffer zone on the eastern elevation of the site to create a deciduous wooded corridor likely to be used by badger as a linear corridor.

4.2 Grassland mosaic

4.2.1 At the time of the walkover survey April / May 2019 a large amount of grassland had been cleared from the site and aggregates deposited in its place.

4.2.2 Furthermore, existing areas of grassland appear to have been encroached by off-road vehicles. In its current condition the remaining grassland is deemed unlikely to qualify for Local Wildlife Site status. The lack of broadleaved woodland, in addition to the lack of grassland on site is deemed unlikely to qualify under Local Wildlife Site Criteria.



Figure 5: Former grassland on site.



4.2.2 The design layout of the proposed development currently contains no scope to recreate the grassland mosaic previously recorded on site. Should it not be possible to adapt plans to incorporate grassland plantings, then biodiversity off-setting maybe required in order to compensate for any net loss.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 As a general biodiversity enhancement measure, all codes of good practice for wildlife should be undertaken whilst development is underway on the site. For example, trenches should be covered or, where left open, ramps provided for hedgehogs and other mammals to use as a means of escape.

5.2 Environmental working practices and staff awareness

5.2.1 Site staff should be made aware of their duties in respect of legally protected species. Site staff should be informed of the residual possibility of reptiles and the presence of a badger sett within the site boundary.

5.2.2 Sympathetic working practices should include:

- Avoid creating habitat piles / refuges which amphibians and reptiles could utilise.
- Should areas of vegetation / debris be required to remain on site suitable measures should be employed to prevent access by amphibians and reptiles. Sheets of tarpaulin can be erected over the piles with the bottom sealed to prevent entry.



Appendix One: Suggested wildlife-friendly plants to be incorporated within the landscaping scheme.

Common Name	Scientific name	Wildlife value
Large trees		
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	68 species of insects/mites and 32 species of lepidoptera. Seeds eaten by birds and mammals.
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	98 species of insects/mites and 51 species of lepidoptera. The masts are eaten by birds and mammals including wood mice and Jays.
Cherries	<i>Prunus avium, Prunus padus</i>	9 species of lepidoptera. Berries eaten by birds.
Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	Good tree for insects and birds. 124 species of insects/mites and 24 species of lepidoptera are associated with elm trees.
Oaks	<i>Quercus pedunculata, Q. Robur</i>	423 species of insects/mites and 193 species of lepidoptera. Acorns eaten by a variety of birds and mammals. Very important for insect eating birds.
Scots pine	<i>Pinus silvestris</i>	91 species of invertebrate are known to use this species.
Spruce	<i>Picea spp.</i>	73 species of invertebrate are known to use this species.
Small leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	450 species of insects/mites and 166 species of lepidoptera.
Medium/small trees		
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	141 species of insects/mites and 71 species of lepidoptera. Seeds are good for birds such as siskins.
Apples	<i>Malus spp.</i>	118 species of insects/mites and 76 species of lepidoptera. Fruits are eagerly consumed by birds and mammals.
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	149 species of insects/mites and 24 species of lepidoptera. Fruits eaten by small mammals.
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	7 species of invertebrate are known to use this species. Berries good for birds and small mammals. Caterpillars of the holly blue butterfly feed on the leaves. Holly leaf miner provides winter food for birds
Pears	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>	Good for invertebrates. Fruits are eagerly consumed by birds and mammals.
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	58 species of insects/mites and 28 species of lepidoptera. The ripe berries attract birds such as redwings and field-fares.
Birch (silver and downy)	<i>Betula pendula, B pubescens</i>	229 species of invertebrates are known to use these species. Best tree for moth larvae. Catkins good food source for birds such as redpolls and tits.

Plants for hedges		
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	229 species of invertebrates are known to use this species. Good for nesting birds if grown as thicket or in hedge. Rich in insects. Fruit for birds. Black hairstreak butterfly lays its eggs mainly on blackthorn.
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	Berries for birds. Important food plant for brimstone butterfly larvae.
Cherry plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Nectar and fruits for invertebrates. Fruits are eagerly consumed by birds and mammals.
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Berries for birds and nectar for insects.
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Nectar for insects, particularly hoverflies. Fruits for birds and small mammals, especially liked by woodmouse. Note: leaves, bark and berries are all poisonous.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	149 species of invertebrate are known to use this species. Berries eaten by birds. Nectar. Berries good food source for thrushes, redwings and fieldfares. Good nesting if dense. Excellent for moth larvae.
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	73 species of insects/mites and 68 species of lepidoptera. Nuts eaten by birds and mammals i.e. squirrels, mice and jays.
Privets	<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>	24 species of insects/mites, nectar for the butterflies. Berries eaten by birds.
Climbers/scramblers		
Brambles	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Nectar source for bees and butterflies. Berries for birds and mammals.
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies. Hips good for small birds and mammals.
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Provides late nectar source and cover/hibernating sites for invertebrates. Food source for the Holly Blue butterfly larva.
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Excellent food source for invertebrates including the Speckled Wood butterfly. Berries eaten by birds.
Wild clematis/ Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Plants to site under trees or in shady areas		
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Daffodils	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Lily of the valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Sweet violet	<i>Viola odoratum</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamstrum galeobdolon</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.

Other shrubs for nectar, pollen or fruits		
Bodnant viburnum	<i>Viburnum x bodnantense</i>	Provides early nectar source for invertebrates and berries for birds. One of the most valuable winter flowering shrubs.
Californian lilac	<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Creeping cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster frigidus</i>	Berries good for birds and small mammals. Attracts waxwings and pheasants.
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha spp.</i>	Good for nesting thrushes and a site or an open robin box. Nectar for bees, berries for birds.
Himalayan honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Japanese quince	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Berries for birds and mammals.
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia spp.</i>	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus spp.</i>	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Wildflowers		
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Chicory	<i>Chicorium intybus</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Common mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Common poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Corn marigold	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Dame's violet	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Devil's bit scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Field scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	27 species of lepidoptera.
Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Greater knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Herb-robert	<i>Geranium verum</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Good plant for butterflies and bees
Meadow cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Spiked speedwell	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	A food source of the Brimstone butterfly. Attracts other insects for its nectar and birds for its seeds.
Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
White campion	<i>Silene alba</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Wild thyme	<i>Thymus drucei</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.



Environmental Statement

Land East of Sandtoft Industrial Estate Road 1,
Sandtoft Industrial Estate,
Belton
DN9 1PN

May 2019

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

