

KJ Ecology Ltd

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
and
Biodiversity Net Gain assessment
for
Grange Farm, Roxby.

September 2022



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Executive Summary

Kate Kelly of Kelly and MacPherson Architects on behalf of Tori Heaton of DDM Agriculture (representing R. Elwes Fund, Elwes Children's 1989 Settlement Trust) are applying to convert a series model farm buildings into dwellings at Grange Farm, Roxby. To comply with planning procedures Kate Kelly of Kelly and MacPherson Architects on behalf of Tori Heaton of DDM Agriculture (representing R. Elwes Fund, Elwes Children's 1989 Settlement Trust) commissioned Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment on the 27th June 2022.

The proposed development site is East of the village of Roxby in a rural setting on North Street (Grid Ref SE 9275 1728). The proposed development is 880m South of Winterton, 4.7kms North-east of Scunthorpe, 11.5kms North-west of Brigg and 10.3kms West-south-west of Barton upon Humber.

A series of stone and brick model farm buildings based around a concrete courtyard with a store building to the North. These have either clay pantile/ slate or cement/asbestos roofs on.

The immediate vicinity consists of arable fields, grass fields, houses with gardens, ditches and hedges with trees.

On the 14th July 2022 and the 22nd September 2022 the following methodologies were carried out on for the proposed works at Grange Farm, Roxby:

1. Desk top study – To establish what protected habitats and species are within the area;
2. Preliminary Ecological Appraisal – Used to identify the likelihood of any protected species been found on the site, identify any features, habitats or species which would constitute potential constraints to any development which might take place, and to make recommendations for mitigation and/or further survey work, as appropriate;
3. Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment to establish if the proposals will leave the site in a better ecological state than they started out with.

The surveys found that:

1. The desk top study revealed that there one non-statutory site (Thealby Gullet LWS) within 2kms of the proposed development. There are a few protected species recorded within 2kms of the planned development, including Badger (*Meles meles*). The only protected plant recorded within the area is English Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*);
2. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal found various nests from Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) to Woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*). The farm buildings have features which could support a bat roost from missing mortar to slipped pantiles to a small loft. The survey also found Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) around Buildings 5 to 7;
3. The Biodiversity Net Gain shows that there will be a 56.29% increase in habitat units and a 30.62% increase in hedgerow units. This satisfies the Biodiversity Net Gain requirements

From these survey results, KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed conversion of a series model farm buildings into dwellings at Grange Farm, Roxby, as long as the following recommendations are followed:

1. As there are birds nesting on site, then if the works are to start in the bird nesting season (March to August) then a nesting bird survey will be required. This is because all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). If a nesting bird is found, then work in that area cannot commence until the chicks have fledged and has been agreed with the ecologist;
2. As the Swallows will lose nesting sites and there is nowhere for them to go, some Acer ecology designed boxes will be added to the gable ends. Other bird boxes will be added to the trees;

3. As there is bat potential in the area some bat bricks will be added to the buildings;
4. As there is Himalayan Balsam on site it is best to spray the plants off in the Spring when they have germinated but before they have flowered. The soil then needs scraping off to 150mm. This soil will then be classed as Controlled waste and will need to be taken to a Licenced Landfill site;
5. The wildflower meadow for the Biodiversity Net Gain should use the recommended plant list. The wildflower meadow should be cut in late August with a further cut in November if conditions prevail and the cuttings removed from site to reduce nutrient content;
6. A native species rich hedge needs planting along the Northern boundary.

Main Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Instruction

Kate Kelly of Kelly and MacPherson Architects on behalf of Tori Heaton of DDM Agriculture (representing R. Elwes Fund, Elwes Children's 1989 Settlement Trust) are applying to convert a series model farm buildings into dwellings at Grange Farm, Roxby. To comply with planning procedures Kate Kelly of Kelly and MacPherson Architects on behalf of Tori Heaton of DDM Agriculture (representing R. Elwes Fund, Elwes Children's 1989 Settlement Trust) commissioned Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment on the 27th June 2022.

The purpose of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal is to identify the likelihood of any protected species been found on the site, identify any features, habitats or species which would constitute potential constraints to any development which might take place, and to make recommendations for mitigation and/or further survey work, as appropriate. This survey included a nesting bird survey which would establish whether or not any nesting birds are utilising the buildings and a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment on the buildings. Even though there are records of Great Crested Newt (GCN) (*Triturus cristatus*) within the area (1.6kms to the North of the site) there are no GCN ponds within 250m of the site.

In addition to the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal a Biodiversity Net Gain assessment for the proposed development is to be carried out. Biodiversity Net Gain is an approach to development that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than beforehand. This means protecting existing habitats and ensuring that lost or degraded environmental features are compensated for by restoring or creating environmental features that are of greater value to wildlife and people. It does not change the fact that losses should be avoided where possible, a key part of adhering to a core environmental planning principle called the mitigation hierarchy (DEFRA, 2018).

1.2 Site Location

The proposed development site is East of the village of Roxby in a rural setting on North Street (Grid Ref SE 9275 1728), as shown in Map 1 (Appendix 1). The proposed development is 880m South of Winterton, 4.7kms North-east of Scunthorpe, 11.5kms North-west of Brigg and 10.3kms West-south-west of Barton upon Humber.

1.3 Site Description

Grange Farm, Roxby (Figure 1, Appendix 1) is mainly a model farm set up consisting of local solid stone walls with brick window and door

frames. The only exception is the top North and West part of building 1 which is solid double brick and building 9 which is a modern agricultural building of steel frame with cement/asbestos roof and sides. Most of the buildings have clay pantile roofs apart from buildings 3 and 8 which have a slate roof, and building 4 which has a cement/asbestos roof. The roof between building 2 and 3 has collapsed and the area is overgrown with Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*) and an Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) tree. Only the roof trusses remain for the building between building 6 and 7 and are supported by breeze blocks. There is a breeze block extension to building 7 with a corrugated metal roof on. The buildings range from store buildings such as building 1 to stables e.g. building 2 to cart shed and store – building 8. There are plenty of livestock brick feeding troughs in the buildings. The central crew yard is concrete base overgrown with vegetation and a central solid stone wall. Only building 8 has a chimney breast. The vegetation areas consist of grass areas with species such as Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) and Tall Ruderal herbs e.g. Common Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) with lines of Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra cv 'Italiae'*). To the West is a ditch lined with trees. (Photos 1 to 22, Appendix 2).

The immediate vicinity consists of arable fields, grass fields, houses with gardens, ditches and hedges with trees.

1.4 Proposed Development

It is proposed to convert a series model farm buildings into dwellings at Grange Farm, Roxby as per planning application.

1.5 Report Limitations

This report is for the sole use of the client and its' reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

The ecological data in this report is only valid for 18 months from the survey date of 14th July 2022, as wildlife, especially Protected Species move about and natural conditions can change over time.

1.6 Background to KJ Ecology Ltd

On the 27th June 2022 KJ Ecology Ltd was appointed to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (including a nesting bird survey and Preliminary Bat Roost Appraisal) and a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment at Grange Farm, Roxby and its surroundings. KJ Ecology Ltd is an independent Ecological Consultancy run by Kevin Johnson BSc Pgd PGCE MCIEEM (Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management) and has several years of experience in environmental consultancy work. This work has ranged from working on the rail, roads, airports, house building projects, barn

conversions and pipeline work. Kevin Johnson was initially an Ecology and Environmental Lecturer at various colleges and taught students how to carry out surveys and about the environment. Kevin Johnson then went on to work for a number of ecological consultancies such as Penny Anderson Associates, which is one of the original environmental consultancy companies and is well respected.

2 Methodology

2.1 Desk top study

The purpose of a desk study is to identify any statutory and non-statutory sites of nature conservation importance (such as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and County Wildlife Sites (CWSs)) and Protected Species within reasonable distance of the site.

The sources of information used in the desk top study included:

- Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre;
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC).

2.2 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out to Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidelines on the 14th July 2022 by Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd who has numerous years' experience in carrying out Preliminary Ecological Appraisals. The outside and inside of all the buildings were fully examined for any signs of wildlife that may be utilising them. The surrounding area was then surveyed for wildlife by walking the perimeter of the site, then the area in between was walked in a zig-zag fashion as much as possible, so that as much wildlife information could be recorded about the site. The immediate area around site was also surveyed for signs of wildlife and how they may influence the proposed development. Four hours was spent on the site looking for signs of wildlife and any species seen were recorded using the DAFOR scale. The DAFOR scale is a way of quantifying the abundance of species on the site as a percentage of the area. All fauna were given a Rare recording unless there were a lot of them. The DAFOR scale used was:

Dominant	Most common species within the survey area >75%
Abundant	Really very common in the survey area.
Frequent	Found the species in several places in the survey area and there was usually more than just a few individuals in each of these places. Also if a species was very common in that part, with many individuals and covered a substantial area.
Occasional	Species that occur in several places in the survey area, but whose populations are usually not very big. Can be used if

	very common in one small area of habitat within the survey area, but occupies just a small area.
Rare	Species that occur as a small number of individuals in the survey area. This small number of individuals may be located in one place, or scattered over several different locations.

The survey included a nesting bird survey which involved looking out for signs of nests and other indications were also used such as families (adult birds with accompanying juveniles), juvenile birds, adults carrying food, adults carrying nesting material, and piles of droppings/ food remains.

A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment was also undertaken and carried out to Bat Conservation Trust - Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 2016. Using ladders, binoculars and an endoscope, the buildings and trees were fully examined for potential access points, and any signs of bats where it was safe to do so. These signs included droppings, live or dead animals, urine or fur staining, feeding remains, and scratch marks. This work was undertaken by licenced bat worker Kevin Johnson (2018-34450-SCI-SCI) of KJ Ecology Limited who is fully trained in bat surveys and has been carrying out bat surveys for over 10 years.

2.3 Biodiversity Net Gain

On the 14th July 2022 a baseline assessment was done for the site. each habitat identified, the area or length was then measured; a condition assessment was carried out as per The Biodiversity Metric 3.0 - auditing and accounting for biodiversity - Technical Supplement (Natural England (2021) and finally the strategic significance of the site. These values were originally added to the small sites metric as the site is less than 10,000m² and there are only 7 dwellings, but the results stated that offsite units were required. The Small Sites Metric Calculation Tool: User Guide (July 2021) states that if 'the development includes the assessment of off-site habitat enhancement or creation then the site should be scored using the Biodiversity Metric 3.0'. As the small site metric cannot be used the data was then added to the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 (May 2022) which automatically calculates the habitat units on site.

The proposed illustrative Masterplan was then used to enter the data for the new proposed habitats into the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 (May 2022). This included any retained or enhanced habitats. For each habitat type the area or length was taken, the target condition for each habitat was assessed using the Biodiversity Metric 3.0 - auditing and accounting for biodiversity - Technical Supplement (Natural England (2021), the strategic significance of the site and finally if the habitat is going to be created in advance or delayed. Using this data and the baseline data, the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 (May 2022) would

then calculate if there has been any Biodiversity Net Gain. If the required minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain has not been reached, then further discussions with the client are required until an agreed motion forward has been reached.

2.4 Survey Constraints

The only survey constraints was that several parts of the buildings, especially the Northern building could not be entered into, so could not be assessed when the survey was carried out on the 14th July 2022. The weather was warm (17-23C) with 90% cloud cover and a Gentle Northerly breeze.

3 Survey Results

3.1 Desk top study

The desk top study revealed the following results:

3.1.1 Habitats

The desk top study revealed that there is only one non-statutory site within 2kms of the proposed development – Thealby Gullet LWS and the only Priority Habitat is a Traditional Orchard in Roxby itself as shown in Appendix 5.

The site is within a Nitrogen Vulnerable Zone and in a Drinking Water Protection Area for Surface Water. There are numerous habitats within the area which can support or provide opportunities for wildlife, including aquatic habitats, hedges, farmland, buildings and dwellings with gardens.

3.1.2 Protected Species

There are 51 protected species and 68 priority species recorded within 2kms of the planned development at Grange Farm, Roxby, including Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) as shown in Appendix 5. The Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (2021) Red Data list for the area includes species such as Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) which is also a Schedule 1 species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The only protected plant recorded within the area is English Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*).

Other species can utilise the site such as Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) which are on the Birds of Conservation Concern Amber list. Other declining species have been recorded within the area and include the Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*).

3.2 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out on the 14th July 2022 by Kevin Johnson BSc Pgd PGCE MCIEEM, who has numerous years' experience in carrying out survey work. The species results of

the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal can be found in Appendix 3 and a UK habitat map was produced (Map 2, Appendix 1).

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal found that the area around the buildings was good for wildlife with grass and arable fields, hedgerows with trees, dwellings and gardens and ditches. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the buildings found:

- 15 Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) nests were found in buildings 2 to 5. Some of these were active and some were disused (Photo 23, Appendix 2);
- 3 Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) nest were found in Buildings 1,2 and 5, but none were active;
- A Robin's (*Erithacus rubecula*) nest in building in Building 3 which was not in use;
- 2 Wrens (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) nests in buildings 6 and 7 that were not in use;
- 7 Pigeon nests in buildings 2 to 8, none of which were in use;
- Peacock butterfly (*Inachis io*) wings scattered in one spot in building 1 (Photo 24, Appendix 2);
- Buff-tailed Bumble Bee (*Bombus terrestris*) nest in building 5;
- There was missing mortar in the stone work (Photo 25, Appendix 2), especially on the South side of buildings 1 and 2. Most had cobwebs over them, but the ones without had no signs of bats in. In one of the holes of building 2 mouse droppings were found;
- There is bitumen felt in buildings 1 and 2 which will offer opportunities for bats. There was also a roof void area in Building 1 which could not be inspected (Photo 26, Appendix 2);
- Building 5 and modern roof membrane and lathes which would offer opportunities for bats (Photo 23, Appendix 2);
- Rest of the buildings had exposed roof tiles on the inside which is not good for bats (Photo 27, Appendix 2);
- Most of the buildings had cobwebs along the ridge beams which is not suitable for bats (Photo 28, Appendix 2);
- The first floor of building 5 and 8 was covered in pigeon muck (Photo 29, Appendix 2);
- There were some gaps in the ridge tiles, missing and slipped roof tiles which would allow bats into the buildings (Photo 15, Appendix 2). There was also holes in the roof of buildings 3, 6 to 8;
- Gaps around the doors which would allow bats into the buildings (Photo 30, Appendix 2);
- Unable to get into one room in building 2 (Photo 30, Appendix 2) and none of the ground floor of building 8, so cannot rule out bats;
- Pile of rubble, rubbish and wood at the rear of buildings 4, 5 and 7 (Photo 31, Appendix 2);
- Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) around Buildings 5 to 7 (Photo 32, Appendix 2).

3.3 Biodiversity Net Gain

A Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment was carried out on the 14th July and on the 22nd September 2022 for Grange Farm, Roxby. The proposed final layout (see proposed block site plan) gave the required 10% Biodiversity Net Gain when entered into the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 (May 2022) – see associated Biodiversity Metric 3.1 (May 2022). The evaluation below is done per line in the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 (May 2022).

The buildings are classed as urban – developed land; sealed surface in the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 (May 2022) and have no value. The remaining buildings covered 795m². At the Southern end between buildings B2 and B3 is a collapsed building which has become dominated by Bramble. This scrub is classed as Bramble scrub and covers an area of 48m². The track area is classed as Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface. This area has no value in the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 (May 2022) and covers an area of 742m². There are piles of rubbish and logs which have been classified as Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface and have no value, but cover an area of 49m². Around the site is areas of Common Nettle etc. and areas sparse in vegetation. This has been categorized as Sparse Vegetation and covers an area of 985m² with Poor habitat condition. The grass area covers an area of 2,212m² and has been graded as Modified Grass in Poor condition. The neighbouring garden has been classed as Urban – Vegetated garden and covers an area of 116m². There is a small Ash tree growing amongst the Bramble and a medium sized Ash tree growing near the modern Barn. These are classed as Urban trees and are put through the urban tree calculator to gain a habitat value. This gave 1.43 habitat units.

On the proposed plans, the dwellings have a floor space of 871m² and is classed as urban – developed land; sealed surface and has no value. The General Drive (1,146m²) and the Private Drives (405m²) are gravel so are categorized as Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface and has no value. The Hard Paving (452m²) is classified as developed land; sealed surface and has no value. The grass lawns (2,073m²) associated with each property is classed as Grassland – modified grassland. This had a target condition of Poor which is easily achievable. There are going to be 23 new trees planted. 16 of these trees will be small and using the urban tree calculator gave an area of 651m² and 7 trees will be medium sized giving an area of 2,564m². These trees in their location should easily reach Good habitat condition. Overall this gave 1.63 habitat units which is a 13.99% net change.

The small sites metric with the same figures gave a -38.37% net change as shown below.

Site Name:	Grange Farm Roxby	
Sheet Name	Headline Results	
Headline Results		
Headline	BNG Targets Not Met ▲	
Next steps	Scheme alterations or offsite units required	
Total net unit change	Habitat units	-0.5208 ▲
	Hedgerow units	0.0000 ✓
	River units	0.0000 ✓
Total net % change	Habitat units	-38.37% ▲
	Hedgerow units	% target not appropriate ✓
	River units	% target not appropriate ✓

As a minimum 10% net gain is required the grassland to the North will be used. As an off-site area. This area consists of 2,165m² of modified grassland in Poor condition and 131m² of Sparse vegetation and is primarily Common Nettle. This gave 0.46 habitat units. This grassland is going to be converted into a lowland meadow using the species list provided (Appendix 4) and should easily reach good condition with the right management. This gave 1.07 habitat units. Overall this gives a Total net unit change of 0.81 habitat units and a 56.29% change in habitat units.

All the current hedge and trees will be retained, except for one Poplar. This gave 0.91 hedgerow units. To compensate for the loss a species rich native hedgerow will be planted along the Northern boundary of the Northern dwelling. This will create 1.19 hedgerow units which is a 30.62% net gain.

These gains exceed the minimum 10% required gain and so will satisfy all the conditions.

4 Evaluation and Recommendations

4.1 Evaluation

From the Desktop Ecological Assessment there is one non-statutory site (Thealby Gullet LWS) within 2kms of the proposed development.

The desktop study revealed a few Protected species within 2kms of the site such as Badger (*Meles meles*). The only protected species found during the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on the 14th July 2022 was nesting Swallows. As all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) – See Section 5.1.4., then a nesting bird survey will be required between March to August before works commence. If a live nest is found then works will cease within that area and can only continue when the chicks have fledged and the ecologist has given permission for works to begin.

As the Swallows will have no where else to go it is proposed to place some Acer designed Swallow boxes up on some of the gable ends as shown in Figure 2, Appendix 1. Other bird boxes will need to be placed around the trees.

As there is potential for bats with holes in the walls, missing pantiles/ slipped pantiles and missing mortar in the ridge tiles the site has been given a low suitability for bats as most of the buildings are light and airy with cobwebs along the ridge beams. As the buildings have a low suitability for bats then a single Presence/ Absence Bat Survey will be required between May and September. As there are bats within the area a few bat bricks will be installed around the site as shown in Figure 2, Appendix 1.

There is Himalayan Balsam on site which needs treating. It is best if it is sprayed off with a glyphosate weedkiller in the Spring when the plants have germinated but are not in flower. As the seed can last up to three years in the soil, the area needs scraping off to 150mm. The spoil will be classed Controlled Waste and needs taking to a Licensed landfill site. These measures are required as Himalayan Balsam is listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) with respect to England and Wales, making it an offence to 'plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild'. There is no legal obligation to eradicate this species from land or to report its presence. However, if this species spreads to the wild or to a neighbour's property then landowners/ managers could be liable.

Himalayan Balsam is also covered by the Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991. Under this legislation, any plant material of these species, and any soil contaminated with them, is classed as "controlled waste". This means that it must be disposed of safely at a licensed landfill site according to the Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991.

Using the small sites metric, the proposed site plan required off-site habitat to gain 10% net gain as it gave -38.37% net change in habitat units, so the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 had to be used. Even with the same data the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 gave a 13.99% net change. As a caution the field to the North of the site was used as an off-site area. This heavily grazed modified grassland will be converted into a Lowland Meadow which will be easy to maintain and will easily reach a good condition. It is recommended that the species list in Appendix 4 is used for the wildflower meadow. The wildflower meadow will need to be managed well with a Late August cut and the cuttings removed from site to reduce nutrient input. If the conditions are suitable a further November cut would be required to help reduce the vigour of the grasses and maintain its diversity.

All the hedgerows are to be kept except for one Poplar. To replace this a new native species rich hedge will be planted along the Northern boundary. This should easily attain a moderate condition and provide a 30.62% total net gain in hedge units. Overall these improvements will be beneficial for wildlife.

4.2 Recommendations

KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed conversion of a series model farm buildings into dwellings at Grange Farm, Roxby, as long as the following recommendations are followed:

1. As there are birds nesting on site, then if the works are to start in the bird nesting season (March to August) then a nesting bird survey will be required. This is because all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). If a nesting bird is found, then work in that area cannot commence until the chicks have fledged and has been agreed with the ecologist;
2. As the Swallows will lose nesting sites and there is nowhere for them to go, some Acer ecology designed boxes will be added to the gable ends. Other bird boxes will be added to the trees;
3. As there is bat potential in the area some bat bricks will be added to the buildings;
4. As there is Himalayan Balsam on site it is best to spray the plants off in the Spring when they have germinated but before they have flowered. The soil then needs scraping off to 150mm. This soil will then be classed as Controlled waste and will need to be taken to a Licenced Landfill site;
5. The wildflower meadow for the Biodiversity Net Gain should use the recommended plant list. The wildflower meadow should be cut in late August with a further cut in November if conditions prevail and the cuttings removed from site to reduce nutrient content;
6. A native species rich hedge needs planting along the Northern boundary.

5 Legislation and Policy Guidance

In the 1960s and 1970s concerns were raised about the loss of wildlife habitats and species. This led to The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (Berne Convention) which came into force in 1982. The aim of this Convention is to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats; Promote cooperation between countries in their conservation efforts and, give particular emphasis to endangered and vulnerable species including migratory species.

In the UK this Convention was implemented by the creation of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This Act was further strengthened by the Countryside and Rights Of Way Act 2000.

The UK has signed up to the EEC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna 1992 (Habitats Directive). The aim of the Habitats Directive is to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity by means of the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States. The UK transposed the Habitats Directive into The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. To consolidate all the various amendments made to this Act, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 has been introduced.

The UK has also signed up to The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory species of Wild Animals 1979 (The Bonn Convention) which came into force in 1983 and so is therefore party to various agreements.

5.1 Protected Species

5.1.1 European Protected Species

Water Voles (*Arvicola amphibius*), Otters (*Lutra lutra*), Bats and Great Crested Newts (*Triturus cristatus*) are classed as European Protected Species. All European Protected Species are protected under Schedules 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are also protected under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012. They are listed under Appendix III of the Bern Convention and Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive. These species also have their habitats listed under Appendix II of The Bonn Convention and therefore the UK has an obligation to protect their habitat, including links to important feeding areas.

In relation to a development these laws and regulations make it illegal for a person to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take a European Protected Species;
- Intentionally or recklessly -
 - Damage or destroy any structure or place which any European Protected Species uses for shelter or protection;
 - Disturbs any such European Protected Species while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or
 - Obstructs access to any structure or place which any such European Protected Species uses for shelter or protection;
- Deliberately or recklessly disturbs wild animals of any species in such a way as to be likely significantly to affect :
 - The ability of any significant group of animals to survive, breed, or rear or nurture their young; or
 - The local distribution or abundance of that species;

- Possess or transport European Protected Species or any part of a them, unless acquired legally;
- Sell (or offer for sale) or exchange European Protected Species, or parts of European Protected Species.

This legislation applies, regardless of the life stage (including eggs).

A European Protected Species Licence is required to carry out any activity that would otherwise involve committing an offence.

5.1.2 Amphibians

All amphibians are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended). Under Section 9(4b and c) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), it is an offence to :

- Disturb any GCN while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or
- Obstructs access to any structure or place which a GCN uses for shelter or protection.

Under Section 9(5a and b) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is an offence to :

- Possess or transport all Amphibians or any part of a them, unless acquired legally;
- Sell (or offer for sale) or exchange Amphibians, or parts of Amphibians.

GCN and Pool Frog (*Rana lessonae*) are also protected under Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. To avoid prosecution under these laws during development of the site, all precautions have to be taken to ensure that no intentional harm is done to these species and any disturbance or obstruction of access is done under licence.

5.1.3 Badgers

Badgers (*Meles meles*) are fully protected in the UK by the Protection of Badgers Act, 1992 and by Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981(as amended). This makes it an offence to:

- Wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly treat a badger
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a badger sett.

Disturb a badger while it is occupying a sett. (*Disturbance could include digging or scrub clearance within 30m of the sett, and therefore advice should be sought before carrying out such activities*).

5.1.4 Birds

All wild birds are protected under Part 1: 1(1) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 which states that:

1 Protection of wild birds, their nests and eggs.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person intentionally or recklessly —

(a) kills, injures or takes any wild bird;

(b) takes, damages, destroys or otherwise interferes with the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or

(ba) at any other time takes, damages, destroys or otherwise interferes with any nest habitually used by any wild bird included in Schedule A1;

(bb) obstructs or prevents any wild bird from using its nest;

(c) takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird,
they shall be guilty of an offence.

To avoid committing an offence no works should be carried out on a structure/ feature that is being used by nesting birds. Nesting is deemed to be over when the young have fully fledged.

Certain species which are listed in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act receive special protection. In these cases any form of intentional or reckless disturbance when they are nesting or rearing dependant young, constitutes an offence.

5.1.5 Plants

Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) lists a range of rare plants that need protection such as Early Spider Orchid (*Ophrys sphegodes*) and wild plants exploited for commercial reasons for example English Bluebells. Section 13 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) states that it is illegal to:

1(a) Intentional picking, uprooting or destruction of plants on Schedule 8;

1(b) Unauthorised (by landowner) intentional uprooting of any wild plant not included in Schedule 8;

2(a) Selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale, any plant (live or dead, part or derivative) on Schedule 8;

2(b) Advertising for buying or selling such things.

5.1.6 Reptiles

Common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), Slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), Adder (*Vipera berus*) and grass snake are all protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 against intentional injuring, killing or selling. For development sites in England, Wales or Scotland, to avoid prosecution under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), wherever works will impact on slow worms, common lizards, adders and/or grass snakes there must be evidence that every reasonable effort was made to avoid breaking the law – including proof of adequate surveys and mitigation

plans. Mitigation measures should, ideally, be agreed with Natural England.

Only the Sand Lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) and Smooth Snake (*Coronella austriaca*) are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (Section 9) and Regulation 9 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 against :

- Killing, injuring or capture;
- Damaging or destroying a breeding or resting site;
- Intentionally obstructing access to a place used for shelter;
- Keeping, transporting or selling.

This means that not only are the animals themselves protected but so are their habitats.

5.2 Invasive Non-natives

Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) prevents Invasive Non-native animals and plants being released into the wild which may cause ecological, environmental, or socio-economic harm. Section 14 states:

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person releases or allows to escape into the wild any animal which –
- (a) Is of a kind which is not ordinarily resident in and is not a regular visitor to Great Britain in a wild state; or
 - (b) Is included in Part I of Schedule 9,
- he shall be guilty of an offence
- (2) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person plants or otherwise causes to grow in the wild any plant which is included in Part II of Schedule 9, he shall be guilty of an offence.

This includes plants such as Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) and Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*). Japanese Knotweed is controlled by other Acts and Regulations including:

- Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Waste containing Japanese Knotweed is classified as 'controlled waste'. As such, you must observe the appropriate duty of care for its proper handling and disposal as per Section 33 and 34. The movement of Japanese Knotweed is also covered by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005;
- Community Protection Notices can be issued to the owners of land with Japanese knotweed by the relevant local authority, by a person or body authorised by the local authority, or by a constable;
- Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 - Notice can be given requiring someone to control or prevent the growth of

Japanese knotweed or other plants capable of causing serious problems to communities;

- The Infrastructure Act 2015, contains powers to compel landowners to control or eradicate invasive non-native species and permits authorised persons to enter land to carry out species control operations at the landowner's expense.

5.3 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on the 27th March 2012 and updated on the 24th July 2018 and further updated on the 19th February 2019. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. As this is an ecological report, the ecological side of the NPPF will be dealt with here. One part of the NPPF is in achieving sustainable development (Chapter 2) and how to secure net gains through the implementation of plans and the application policies with applications in presumption on favour of sustainable development.

Paragraph 8 (iii) states - **An environmental objective** – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

To achieve sustainability and Biodiversity Net Gain, planning policies should make effective use of land, and conserve, and enhance the Natural Environment. Effective use of land can be achieved by:

- Supporting developments of underutilised land and buildings;
- Recognising the multiple benefits from both urban and rural land;
- Developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve public access to the countryside;
- Recognise that some undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage or food production.

To conserve and enhance the Natural Environment, leading to Biodiversity Net Gain, planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- Protecting and enhancing the intrinsic value and beauty of the countryside e.g. Areas of Outstanding Beauty and Nature Reserves (Local and National);
- Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. These include Wildlife Corridors, the Stepping Stones that connect them and

areas identified by national, and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation;

- Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

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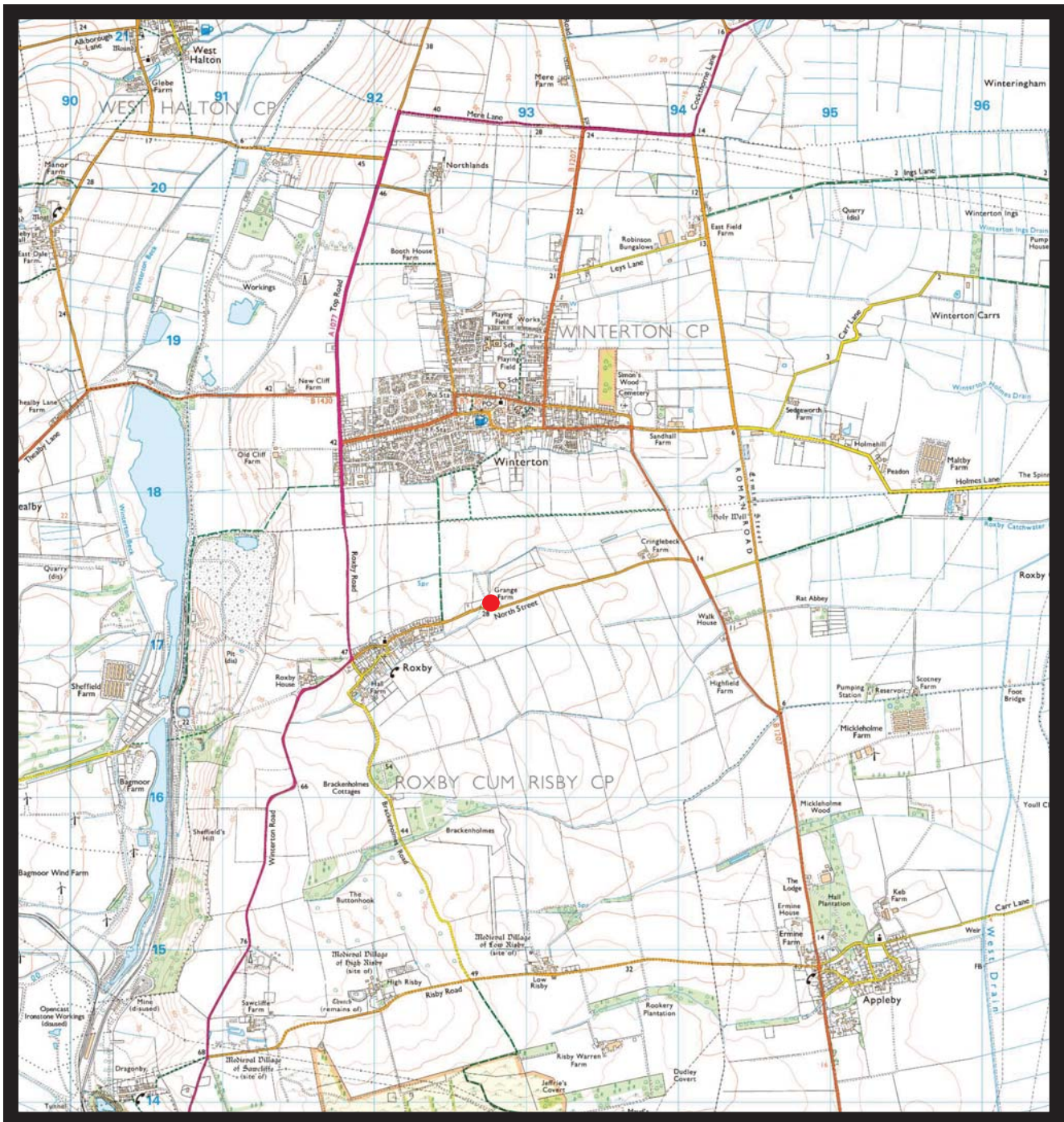
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Appendicies

Appendix 1

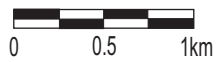
Maps and Figures

Map 1: Location map of Grange Farm, Roxby.



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Site Plan 1:40,000



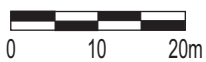
Legend

● Location of site



KJ Ecology Ltd
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Date : 28/07/2022

Map 2: Habitat map for Grange Farm, Roxby.



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Site Plan 1:875

Legend

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Modified Grassland | Sparsely vegetated land |
| Dense Scrub | Line of trees |
| Developed land: Sealed surface | Priority Hedgerow |
| Other Developed land | Wall |
| Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface | Ditch |
| Suburban mosaic of developed/natural surface | Himalayan Balsam |



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Date : 28/07/2022

Appendix 2

Photos

Photos for Grange Farm, Roxby.



Photo 1: North side of buildings 1 and 2



Photo 2: South side of buildings 1 and 2



Photo 3: West side of building 3



Photo 4: South and East side of building 3



Photo 5: South side of building 4



Photo 6: South side of building 5



Photo 7: East side of building 6



Photo 8: West side of buildings 6 and 7



Photo 9: Collapsed building between 6 and 7



Photo 10: North and West side of building 7



Photo 11: West side of building 7



Photo 12: East side of building 7



Photo 13: North side of building 5



Photo 14: South side of building 8



Photo 15: North side of building 8



Photo 16: South side of building 9



Photo 17: North and West side of building 9



Photo 18: Stable in building 2



Photo 19, Feeding trough in building 3



Photo 20: Mown grass and trees to West of building 1



Photo 21: Grass area to West of track



Photo 22: Grassfield to North of buildings 8 and 9



Photo 23: Swallows nest, modern roof membrane and lathes in building 5



Photo 24: Peacock butterfly wing in building 1



Photo 25: Missing mortar in building 2



Photo 26: Bitumen roof felt and roof void area in building 1



Photo 27: Exposed roof tiles in building 3



Photo 28: Cobwebs along ridge beam in building 1



Photo29: Pigeon muck in building 8



Photo 30: Gaps around door in building 2



Photo 31: Rubbish pile to North of building 7



Photo 32: Himalayan Balsam between buildings 5 and 6

Appendix 3

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Results

Survey Results for Grange Farm, Roxby.

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Trees		
Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra cv 'Italiae'</i>	O
Apple	<i>Malus domestica sp.</i>	R
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O
Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	R
Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	O
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	O
Shrubs		
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	O
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
Ivy	<i>Hedra helix</i>	O
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	O
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	R
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	R
Dogrose	<i>Rosa canina agg</i>	R
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	R
Herbaceous plants		
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	F
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	R
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	O
Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	R
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	O
Scentless Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	R
Goat's-Beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	R
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	R
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg</i>	O
Smooth Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>	R
Hedgerow Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	R
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	R
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	O
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	R
Prickly Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	R
Colt's-foot	<i>Tussilago-farfara</i>	R
Himalayan Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	O
Hoary Willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	O
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>	O
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	O
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	O
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>	R
Hop Trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	O
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	R
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	R
Common Centaury	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	R
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	R
Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	R

English Stonecrop	<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	R
Autumn Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	R
Grasses		
False Oat Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	F
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	O
Soft Brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	O
Field Brome	<i>Bromus arvensis</i>	O
Velvet Bent	<i>Agrostis canina</i>	O
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	O
Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	F
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	R
Barren Brome	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	R
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	O
Sheep's Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina agg.</i>	R
Rushes		
Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effuses</i>	R
Birds		
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	R
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	R
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	R
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	R
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	R
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	R
Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	R
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	R
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	R
Insects		
Meadow Brown Butterfly	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	R
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	R
Small Copper Butterfly	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	R
Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	R
Large White Butterfly	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	R

Appendix 4

Plant List

Wildflower mix for grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Bulbous Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Bladder Champion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>
White Champion	<i>Silene alba</i>
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Field Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Rough Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Wild Mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
Hoary Plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Common St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Common Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Viper's Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Corn Poppy	<i>Papaver Rhoeas</i>
Musk Mallow	<i>Malva Moschata</i>
Salad Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba Minor</i>
Yellow rattle	<i>Rhinanathus Minor</i>
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>
Meadow Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Goat's-Beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Greater Knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>
Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>
Wild Clary	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Crested Dog's-Tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Yellow Oat-Grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>
Meadow Fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>
Meadow Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Sheep's Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>

List of Native Hedgerow shrub Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Important for Butterflies; good nesting thicket. flowers very early in the year, and good source of nectar and insects for birds in spring
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Important for Birds on fruit; insects on flowers
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	The berries are enjoyed by and attract wildlife.
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Good shelter plant
Field Rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Low growing, clump forming shrub, which provides excellent food for birds.
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Produces large, white flowers and red fleshy fruit which attract a variety of animals Important for Birds; wood mouse attracted by fruit; insects on flowers flower early, and nectar and pollen attract insects
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Forms the basis for many hedges: tough, fast growing, good source of food for birds and insects. Mammals; birds for berries; many insects; wood mouse eats fruit; good protection for nesting birds. Hawthorn flowers and fruits on old growth, so trimming should to be carried out very carefully, preferably only on alternate years.
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Slow growing, but valuable in wildlife hedge. It supports large variety of insects, produces nuts in August-September
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Fruits for birds, nesting cover, deer browse: only females produce berries
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Important for Bees and other insects
Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Dense hedge plant which retains foliage all year round, except in harsh winters, making it an excellent refuge for wildlife. White flowers produced in July are attractive to insects. Black berries make it an extremely valuable food source for foraging birds. Do not use the domestic variety <i>.L ovalifolium</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Good host for bean aphid; Fruit poisonous to mammals
Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Produces white flowers in May, followed by red berries in September. It attracts wildlife all year round-important for birds; wood mouse attracted by fruit; insects on flowers
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Forms thick shelter hedge : all parts poisonous to mammals, so should not be planted where livestock can get near

Appendix 5

LERC Search Summary Report

LERC Search Summary Report

Grid Reference: SE 9275 1728
Buffer: 2km

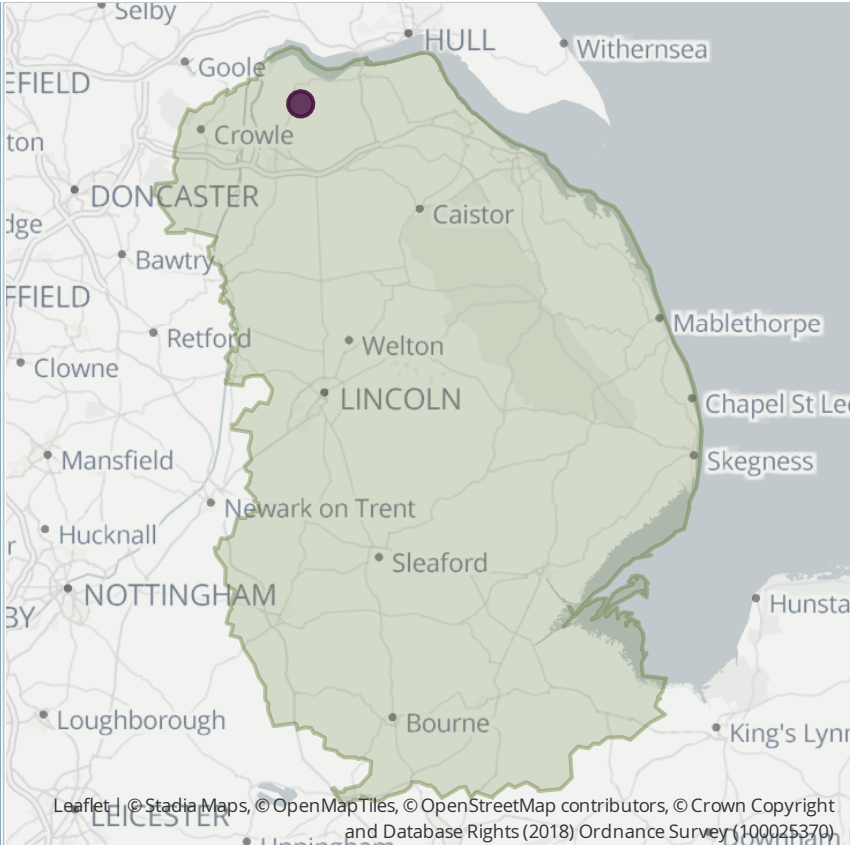
Date of publication: 24/07/2022
Expires: 24/07/2023

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Report Details

Produced for	Kevin Johnson, KJ Ecology Ltd
Search area	

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This report summarises a search of statutory sites, non-statutory sites, other sites, habitats and species within the specified area; where no information is returned for a section, it is excluded from this summary report.

About the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre

The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (LERC) collates wildlife and geological information for Greater Lincolnshire from various sources and makes it available for various uses. This data is crucial to aid conservation management of sites, to help organisations prioritise action, and to understand the distribution of species and trends over time. For more information on LERC or to request a data search, visit the website at <https://glnp.org.uk/partnership/lerc/>



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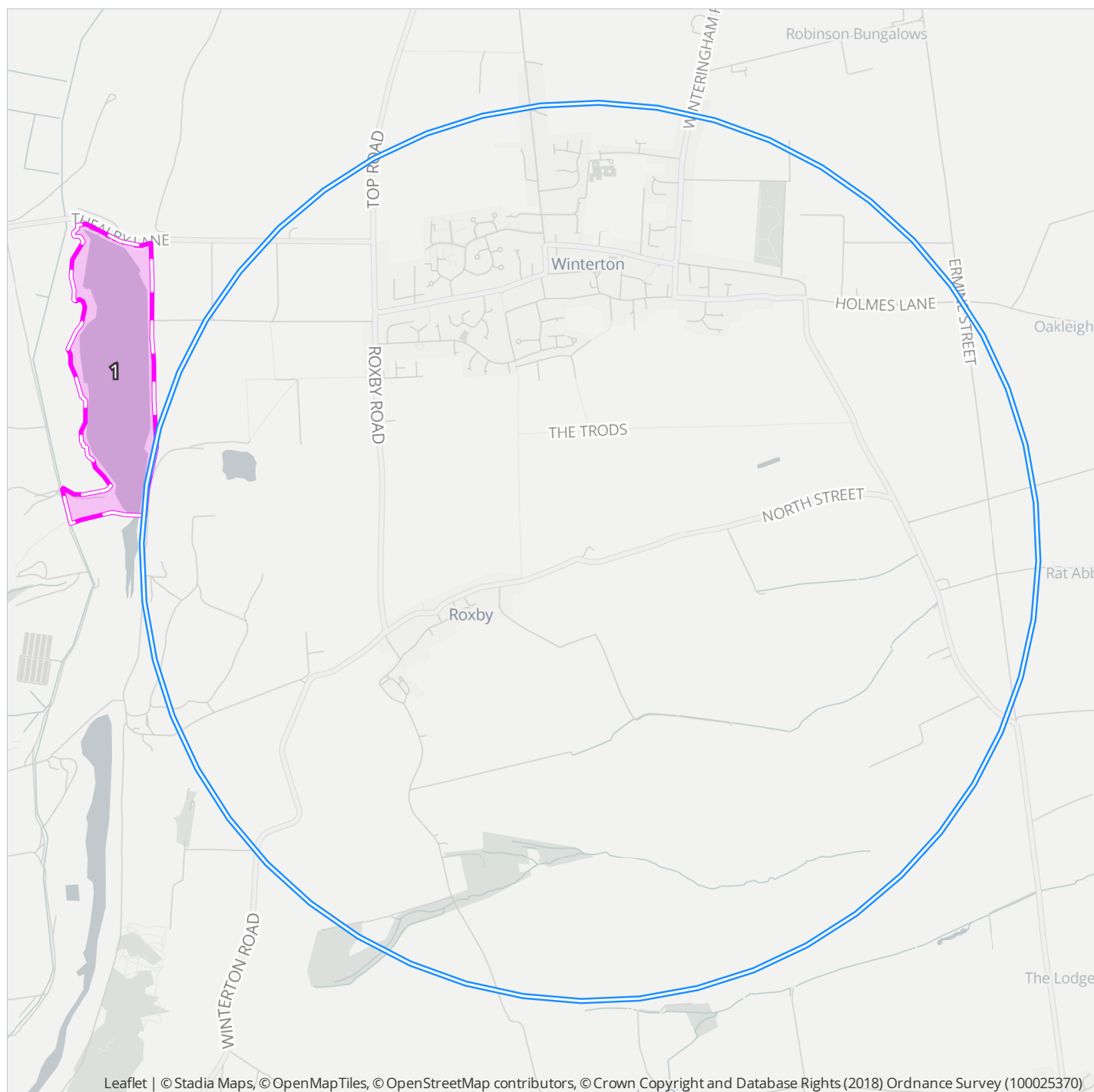
Non-statutory sites

The GLNP works directly with local authorities to coordinate the Local Sites system in Greater Lincolnshire. Sites are selected by the Nature Partnership, based on recommendations made by its expert working groups known as the LWS Panel and LGS Panel. The Register of Local Sites is then submitted for inclusion within local authority planning policy.

These sites are recognition of wildlife or geological value and are a testament to the land management that is already being undertaken on them. Identifying these sites helps local authorities meet their obligations under legislation and government guidance, including reporting on the number of sites in positive management for Single Data List Indicator 160-00.

Code	Designation	Status	Name
1	LWS	Selected	Thealby Gullet

Non-statutory sites within the search area



Space restrictions on the map may result in some sites not being labelled. Please refer to the site citations for details.

 Local Wildlife Site

 Search area

Habitats

Priority habitats are those identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action in the UK. The most-recent list of UK priority species and habitats was published in August 2007 following a 2-year review of the process and priorities, representing the most comprehensive analysis of such information ever undertaken in the UK.

The data presented is the most up-to-date of the data collated by the GLNP and mostly comes from surveys of Local Sites; further historic data and non-Priority habitat data may also be available. Absence of information doesn't mean that the Priority habitat isn't present merely that no information is held.

A number of different datasets have been consulted to produce this report - a summary of attribution statements is available at <https://glnp.org.uk/images/uploads/services/lincolnshire-environmental-records-centre/habitat%20attribution.pdf>.

Type	Habitat	Survey Date	Area (ha)
Priority Habitat	Traditional orchards	2010	0.25

Habitats within the search area



Space restrictions on the map may result in some sites not being labelled.

 Traditional orchards

 Search area

Species

Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre holds records on the following species within or overlapping the search area. Data shown is as held by LERC; past records of presence of a species does not guarantee continued occurrence and absence of records does not imply absence of a species, merely that no records are held. Confidential data, zero abundance records, data at poorly defined geographic resolutions and data pending validation and/or verification are also excluded from this report. A number of different datasets have been consulted to produce this report - a summary of attribution statements is available at <https://glnp.org.uk/images/uploads/services/lincolnshire-environmental-records-centre/species%20attribution.pdf>

Amphibian (4 taxa)

Common Frog, <i>Rana temporaria</i>	7	1977 - 2016	Protected
Common Toad, <i>Bufo bufo</i>	6	1976 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Great Crested Newt, <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	1	2017 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Smooth Newt, <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	1	2017 - 2017	Protected, Local Priority

Bird (80 taxa)

Anser anser anser, <i>Anser anser anser</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Protected
Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	14	1998 - 2018	Protected, Local Priority
Barnacle Goose, <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	2	1998 - 2012	Non-native
Black-throated Diver, <i>Gavia arctica</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Brambling, <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	2	2006 - 2008	Protected
Bullfinch, <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	6	2017 - 2018	Local Priority
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Collared Dove, <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	37	2006 - 2018	Non-native
Columba livia 'feral', <i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>	6	1998 - 2017	Non-native
Common Scoter, <i>Melanitta nigra</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Corn Bunting, <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	3	2008 - 2019	Local Priority
Crossbill, <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	3	2011 - 2012	Protected
Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	3	2004 - 2007	Priority
Curlew, <i>Numenius arquata</i>	3	2004 - 2018	Priority, Local Priority
Dark-bellied Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Priority, Non-native
Dotterel, <i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Protected
Fieldfare, <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	5	2012 - 2020	Protected
Gadwall, <i>Mareca strepera</i>	2	2008 - 2018	Non-native
Golden Eagle, <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	1	1834 - 1834	Protected
Goldeneye, <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	2	2013 - 2020	Protected
Grasshopper Warbler, <i>Locustella naevia</i>	3	2004 - 2012	Priority
Green Sandpiper, <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	1	2009 - 2009	Protected
Greenland White-fronted Goose, <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	1	2001 - 2001	Priority, Non-native

Bird (80 taxa)

Grey Partridge, <i>Perdix perdix</i>	11	2003 - 2007	Priority, Local Priority, Non-native
Greylag Goose, <i>Anser anser</i>	4	2004 - 2017	Protected
Hen Harrier, <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2	2011 - 2012	Protected
Hobby, <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	5	2009 - 2018	Protected
Honey-buzzard, <i>Pernis apivorus</i>	2	2009 - 2015	Protected
House Sparrow, <i>Passer domesticus</i>	56	1977 - 2020	Priority, Local Priority
Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i>	1	2013 - 2013	Non-native
Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	2	2009 - 2009	Protected
Lapwing, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	22	1977 - 2020	Priority, Local Priority
Lesser Redpoll, <i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Priority
Light-bellied Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Linnet, <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	12	1977 - 2020	Local Priority
Little Owl, <i>Athene noctua</i>	6	1998 - 2019	Non-native
Mareca strepera strepera, <i>Mareca strepera strepera</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Marsh Harrier, <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	8	1999 - 2017	Protected
Mediterranean Gull, <i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Protected
Merlin, <i>Falco columbarius</i>	6	1998 - 2012	Protected
Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i>	9	2002 - 2020	Non-native
Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	2	2009 - 2011	Protected
Peregrine, <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	10	1998 - 2012	Protected
Pheasant, <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	10	2008 - 2017	Non-native
Pink-footed Goose, <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	14	1998 - 2020	Non-native
Pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Protected, Non-native
Pochard, <i>Aythya ferina</i>	8	1998 - 2020	Non-native
Quail, <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Protected
Red Kite, <i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	2003 - 2003	Protected
Red-crested Pochard, <i>Netta rufina</i>	2	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Red-legged Partridge, <i>Alectoris rufa</i>	7	1977 - 2018	Non-native
Red-throated Diver, <i>Gavia stellata</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Protected
Redshank, <i>Tringa totanus</i>	2	2004 - 2005	Local Priority
Redwing, <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	2	2016 - 2017	Protected
Reed Bunting, <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	17	1977 - 2020	Priority, Local Priority
Ring Ouzel, <i>Turdus torquatus</i>	3	1998 - 2018	Priority
Rock Dove, <i>Columba livia</i>	2	2014 - 2019	Non-native
Ross's Goose, <i>Anser rossii</i>	1	2002 - 2002	Non-native
Ruddy Duck, <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Scaup, <i>Aythya marila</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Skylark, <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	8	2008 - 2020	Local Priority

Bird (80 taxa)

Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	3	2004 - 2008	Local Priority
Snow Bunting, <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	3	2019 - 2020	Protected
Song Thrush, <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	16	1977 - 2020	Local Priority
Spoonbill, <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	1	2012 - 2012	Protected
Spotted Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	7	2001 - 2011	Priority
Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	54	1977 - 2020	Local Priority
Streptopelia decaocto decaocto, <i>Streptopelia decaocto decaocto</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Swift, <i>Apus apus</i>	30	1977 - 2020	Local Priority
Tree Pipit, <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
Tree Sparrow, <i>Passer montanus</i>	30	2003 - 2018	Priority, Local Priority
Turtle Dove, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	7	1977 - 2012	Priority, Local Priority
Whimbrel, <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	2	2004 - 2011	Protected
White-fronted Goose, <i>Anser albifrons</i>	4	1998 - 2011	Non-native
Whooper Swan, <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	7	2002 - 2020	Protected, Non-native
Wigeon, <i>Mareca penelope</i>	1	2013 - 2013	Non-native
Wood Warbler, <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	1	2012 - 2012	Priority
Woodlark, <i>Lullula arborea</i>	3	2004 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i>	12	2003 - 2018	Local Priority
Yellowhammer, <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	29	1977 - 2020	Priority, Local Priority

Conifer (6 taxa)

Austrian Pine, <i>Pinus nigra</i>	2	2006 - 2015	Non-native
Corsican Pine, <i>Pinus nigra subsp. laricio</i>	2	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Deodar, <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
European Larch, <i>Larix decidua</i>	1	1989 - 1989	Non-native
Hybrid Larch, <i>Larix decidua x kaempferi = L. x marschlinsii</i>	1	1989 - 1989	Non-native
Sitka Spruce, <i>Picea sitchensis</i>	1	1993 - 1993	Non-native

Flowering Plant (133 taxa)

American Willowherb, <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	6	1968 - 2018	Non-native
Annual Knawel, <i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	1	1968 - 1968	Priority
Apple, <i>Malus pumila</i>	3	2006 - 2015	Non-native
Balm-of-Gilead, <i>Populus balsamifera x deltoides = P. x jackii</i>	1	1989 - 1989	Non-native
Barren Brome, <i>Bromus sterilis</i>	26	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Beaked Hawk's-beard, <i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	11	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Black Horehound, <i>Ballota nigra</i>	17	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Black-bindweed, <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	10	1989 - 2015	Non-native

Flowering Plant (133 taxa)

Black-grass, <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	6	1993 - 2015	Non-native
Bluebell, <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	3	1998 - 2014	Protected
Bluebell, <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> x <i>hispanica</i> = <i>H. x massartiana</i>	2	2006 - 2014	Non-native
Borage, <i>Borago officinalis</i>	4	2006 - 2018	Non-native
Bread Wheat, <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	2	2006 - 2018	Non-native
Bristly Oxtongue, <i>Picris echioides</i>	9	1987 - 2015	Non-native
Bugloss, <i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	9	1968 - 1998	Non-native
Burnt Orchid, <i>Neotinea ustulata</i>	1	1920 - 1920	Priority
Butterfly-bush, <i>Buddleja davidii</i>	2	2007 - 2018	Non-native
California Brome, <i>Ceratochloa carinata</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native
Canadian Fleabane, <i>Conyza canadensis</i>	11	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Charlock, <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	9	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Cherry Laurel, <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	2	1979 - 2018	Non-native
Cherry Plum, <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	2	2006 - 2009	Non-native
Common Evening-primrose, <i>Oenothera biennis</i>	3	1989 - 1998	Non-native
Common Fiddleneck, <i>Amsinckia micrantha</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Common Field-speedwell, <i>Veronica persica</i>	13	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Common Fumitory, <i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	4	1959 - 2006	Non-native
Common Mallow, <i>Malva sylvestris</i>	15	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Common Poppy, <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	22	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Common Vetch, <i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>	6	1998 - 2016	Non-native
Cotton Thistle, <i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill, <i>Geranium dissectum</i>	17	1989 - 2015	Non-native
Cut-leaved Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium hybridum</i>	4	1998 - 2014	Non-native
Dame's-violet, <i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	2	1989 - 1989	Non-native
Dense Silky-bent, <i>Apera interrupta</i>	3	1987 - 1988	Non-native
Dwarf Cherry, <i>Prunus cerasus</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Equal-leaved Knotgrass, <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	2	1997 - 1998	Non-native
Evergreen Spindle, <i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	1	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Fennel, <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	1	1993 - 1993	Non-native
Feverfew, <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native
Field Forget-me-not, <i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	18	1968 - 2016	Non-native
Field Pansy, <i>Viola arvensis</i>	12	1989 - 2016	Non-native
Field Penny-cress, <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	12	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Flax, <i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	1	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Flixweed, <i>Descurainia sophia</i>	4	1989 - 1998	Non-native
Flowering Currant, <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native

Flowering Plant (133 taxa)

Forsythia suspensa x viridissima = F. x intermedia, <i>Forsythia suspensa x viridissima = F. x intermedia</i>	1	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Fox-and-cubs, <i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	4	1988 - 2018	Non-native
Fumaria officinalis subsp. officinalis, <i>Fumaria officinalis subsp. officinalis</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Garden Grape-hyacinth, <i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Garden Privet, <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	2	2006 - 2014	Non-native
Golden Rain, <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	4	2006 - 2018	Non-native
Great Forget-me-not, <i>Brunnera macrophylla</i>	2	2006 - 2014	Non-native
Greater Burdock, <i>Arctium lappa</i>	1	1989 - 1989	Non-native
Greater Celandine, <i>Chelidonium majus</i>	2	2006 - 2015	Non-native
Greater Periwinkle, <i>Vinca major</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native
Green Alkanet, <i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	3	2012 - 2018	Non-native
Grey Field-speedwell, <i>Veronica polita</i>	1	1959 - 1959	Non-native
Ground-elder, <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	2	2006 - 2007	Non-native
Hedge Mustard, <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	19	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Hedgerow Crane's-bill, <i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	4	1998 - 2014	Non-native
Hemlock, <i>Conium maculatum</i>	23	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Henbit Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	2	1998 - 2018	Non-native
Himalayan Balsam, <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	2	2016 - 2017	Non-native
Honesty, <i>Lunaria annua</i>	2	2014 - 2018	Non-native
Horse-chestnut, <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	7	2006 - 2014	Non-native
Horse-radish, <i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	3	1998 - 2018	Non-native
Hybrid Black-poplar, <i>Populus nigra x deltoides = P. x canadensis</i>	4	1998 - 2018	Non-native
Italian Rye-grass, <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	1	1989 - 1989	Non-native
Ivy-leaved Speedwell, <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	1	1989 - 1989	Non-native
Ivy-leaved Toadflax, <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	2	1987 - 2018	Non-native
Japanese Rose, <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Large Bindweed, <i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Least Yellow-sorrel, <i>Oxalis exilis</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Lilac, <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native
Long Smooth-headed Poppy, <i>Papaver dubium</i>	5	1989 - 2012	Non-native
Lucerne, <i>Medicago sativa subsp. sativa</i>	3	1993 - 1993	Non-native
Mugwort, <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	23	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Norway Maple, <i>Acer platanoides</i>	3	2007 - 2014	Non-native
Nuttall's Waterweed, <i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	3	1997 - 2016	Non-native
Opium Poppy, <i>Papaver somniferum</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Orange-ball-tree, <i>Buddleja globosa</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native

Flowering Plant (133 taxa)

Osier, <i>Salix viminalis</i>	12	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Oxford Ragwort, <i>Senecio squalidus</i>	9	1989 - 2015	Non-native
Perennial Cornflower, <i>Centaurea montana</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Petty Spurge, <i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	6	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Pineappleweed, <i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	24	1987 - 2018	Non-native
Pot Marigold, <i>Calendula officinalis</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Prickly Lettuce, <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	4	1997 - 1998	Non-native
Prickly Poppy, <i>Papaver argemone</i>	1	1959 - 1959	Non-native
Procumbent Yellow-sorrel, <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Purple Toadflax, <i>Linaria purpurea</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native
Rape, <i>Brassica napus</i>	2	1989 - 1989	Non-native
Rat's-tail Fescue, <i>Vulpia myuros</i>	8	1997 - 2018	Non-native
Red Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium purpureum</i>	11	1989 - 2015	Non-native
Red Valerian, <i>Centranthus ruber</i>	7	1997 - 2018	Non-native
Rhododendron ponticum, <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	2	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Ribbed Melilot, <i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	5	1989 - 1998	Non-native
Russian Comfrey, <i>Symphytum officinale</i> x <i>asperum</i> = <i>S. x uplandicum</i>	4	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Salsify, <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Scented Mayweed, <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	4	1998 - 2018	Non-native
Scentless Mayweed, <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	15	1989 - 2015	Non-native
Shepherd's-purse, <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	24	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Slender Speedwell, <i>Veronica filiformis</i>	2	2006 - 2014	Non-native
Small Nettle, <i>Urtica urens</i>	2	1998 - 2006	Non-native
Snapdragon, <i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Snowberry, <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Snowdrop, <i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	9	1999 - 2020	Non-native
Spanish Bluebell, <i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	2	2014 - 2018	Non-native
Springbeauty, <i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Sticky Groundsel, <i>Senecio viscosus</i>	5	1989 - 1998	Non-native
Stinking Chamomile, <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	1	1989 - 1989	Non-native
Sun Spurge, <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	11	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Sweet Chestnut, <i>Castanea sativa</i>	3	2012 - 2016	Non-native
Swine-cress, <i>Lepidium coronopus</i>	4	1959 - 2018	Non-native
Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Tall Rocket, <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	3	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Trailing Bellflower, <i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Tree Lupin, <i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native

Flowering Plant (133 taxa)

Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia, <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> subsp. <i>hederifolia</i>	2	2006 - 2014	Non-native
Veronica hederifolia subsp. lucorum, <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> subsp. <i>lucorum</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native
Wall Barley, <i>Hordeum murinum</i>	13	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Wall Cotoneaster, <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native
Water Bent, <i>Polypogon viridis</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Weeping Willow, <i>Salix alba</i> x <i>babylonica</i> = <i>S. x sepulcralis</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Weld, <i>Reseda luteola</i>	17	1968 - 2018	Non-native
White Champion, <i>Silene latifolia</i>	28	1989 - 2018	Non-native
White Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium album</i>	27	1989 - 2018	Non-native
White Poplar, <i>Populus alba</i>	4	1993 - 1999	Non-native
White Willow, <i>Salix alba</i>	5	1989 - 2012	Non-native
Wild Plum, <i>Prunus domestica</i>	3	2006 - 2018	Non-native
Wild-oat, <i>Avena fatua</i>	9	1989 - 2018	Non-native
Wormwood, <i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	3	1997 - 1998	Non-native
Yellow Corydalis, <i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	2	2006 - 2018	Non-native

Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera) (1 taxa)

Harlequin Ladybird, <i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	2	2013 - 2014	Non-native
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Insect - Butterfly (3 taxa)

Grayling, <i>Hipparchia semele</i>	12	1984 - 2010	Priority
Small Heath, <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	9	1984 - 2011	Priority
Wall, <i>Lasiommata megera</i>	13	2000 - 2018	Priority

Insect - Moth (18 taxa)

August Thorn, <i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Brindled Beauty, <i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	2	2019 - 2019	Priority
Buff Ermine, <i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	17	2018 - 2019	Priority
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet, <i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Dot Moth, <i>Melanchnra persicariae</i>	3	2019 - 2019	Priority
Dusky Brocade, <i>Apamea remissa</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Dusky Thorn, <i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	2	2019 - 2019	Priority
Large Pale Clothes Moth, <i>Tinea palléscentella</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Light Brown Apple Moth, <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	18	2006 - 2019	Non-native
Mouse Moth, <i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Powdered Quaker, <i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	3	2019 - 2019	Priority
Rustic, <i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	15	2018 - 2019	Priority

Insect - Moth (18 taxa)

Shaded Broad-bar, <i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Shoulder-striped Wainscot, <i>Leucania comma</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Small Square-spot, <i>Diarsia rubi</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Spruce Carpet, <i>Thera britannica</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Varied Coronet, <i>Hadena compta</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
White Ermine, <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	2	2019 - 2019	Priority

Mollusc (4 taxa)

Common Garden Snail, <i>Cornu aspersum</i>	1	1973 - 1973	Non-native
Green Cellar Slug, <i>Limacus maculatus</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Jenkins' Spire Snail, <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	1	1973 - 1973	Non-native
Tramp Slug, <i>Deroceras invadens</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native

Reptile (1 taxa)

Grass Snake, <i>Natrix helvetica</i>	4	1976 - 1976	Protected, Priority
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Terrestrial Mammal (10 taxa)

Brown Hare, <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	31	1976 - 2015	Priority
Brown Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	6	1977 - 2014	Non-native
Eastern Grey Squirrel, <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	5	1977 - 2012	Non-native
Eurasian Badger, <i>Meles meles</i>	1	2021 - 2021	Protected
Eurasian Red Squirrel, <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	1	1944 - 1944	Protected, Priority
European Rabbit, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	15	1976 - 2015	Non-native
European Water Vole, <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	2	1976 - 1976	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Fallow Deer, <i>Dama dama</i>	3	1976 - 1976	Non-native
Harvest Mouse, <i>Micromys minutus</i>	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
West European Hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	127	1976 - 2020	Priority

Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (8 taxa)

Bat, <i>Chiroptera</i>	47	1999 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Brown Long-eared Bat, <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	3	1979 - 2016	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Common Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto</i>	127	2011 - 2019	Protected, Local Priority
Daubenton's Bat, <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Protected, Local Priority
Myotis Bat species, <i>Myotis</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Noctule Bat, <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2	2012 - 2014	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pipistrelle Bat species, <i>Pipistrellus</i>	12	1968 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2	2006 - 2016	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

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