

KJ Ecology Ltd

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
and
Biodiversity Net Gain assessment
for
an old haulage yard at
Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber

February 2024



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Executive Summary

Keir Taylor of Keir Architecture on behalf of Mr and Mrs Chapman are applying to construct 36 dwellings on an old haulage yard at Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber. To comply with planning procedures Keir Taylor of Keir Architecture on behalf of Mr and Mrs Chapman commissioned Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment on the 30th November 2023.

The proposed development is located on the Northern side of Barton upon Humber off the West side of Waterside Road and to the West of Tesco superstore at Grid Ref TA 0278 2274.

The East boundary is a palisade fence. The Southern boundary is a brick wall with wooden fence above at the Eastern end, then a palisade fence which is covered in vegetation. The Western boundary is a mixture of vegetation from shrubs to grasses next to a ditch. The Northern boundary is a brick wall at the Western end, then palisade fence for the rest, except for the house wall at the Eastern end. The site consists of concrete areas, tarmac areas, piles of rubbish/ rubble, Tall Ruderal herb area along the South-eastern boundary and a grass area near the Northern boundary. There is Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*) scrub along the Northern boundary. The hard surfaces are being vegetated by mosses, grasses, herbaceous plants and shrubs.

Between the 8th January and 20th February 2024 the following methodologies were carried out on an old haulage yard at Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber:

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 are seven statutory sites such as Humber Estuary SSSI, SAC, SPA, RAMSAR site and six non-statutory sites e.g. Barton Broads LWS within 2kms of the proposed development. There are 109 protected and 143 priority recorded within 2kms of the planned development, including Water Vole (*Arvicola amphibius*);
2. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal found no signs of protected species on site;
3. The Biodiversity Net Gain calculation using the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Calculation Tool (April 2023) revealed the initial baseline gave 3.11 habitat units while the new housing scheme will create 0.98 habitat units. This is a -2.13 habitat unit loss or -68.45% net loss. To reach the 10% habitat net gain Mr and Mrs Chapman or their successor will pay for the extra 2.44 habitat units required.

From these survey results, KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed construction of 36 dwellings on an old haulage yard at Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber, as long as the following recommendations are followed:

1. As there are records of bats and birds in the area, then some bat bricks and a variety of bird boxes need placing around the site;
2. As there is potential for Hedgehogs within the area, then any trenches need to be covered at night during construction to prevent them from falling in;
3. The wildflower area needs planting up with wildflowers in the Springtime with a suitable mix from a reputable supplier. The wildflower meadow area will require cutting in late August time with the vegetation being moved off site and a second cut in November time on the wildflower meadow to reduce the vigour of the grasses. Some reseeding may be required to reach the stated target condition;

4. The new trees should include wildlife friendly trees such as Cherry. The trees will need managing to ensure that they stay healthy;
5. Any planting around the buildings should include native and RHS Perfect for Pollinators Garden Plants.

Main Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Instruction

Keir Taylor of Keir Architecture on behalf of Mr and Mrs Chapman are applying to construct 36 dwellings on an old haulage yard at Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber. To comply with planning procedures Keir Taylor of Keir Architecture on behalf of Mr and Mrs Chapman commissioned Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment on the 30th November 2023.

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.

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 is located on the Northern side of Barton upon Humber off the West side of Waterside Road and to the West of Tesco superstore at Grid Ref TA 0278 2274), (Map 1, Appendix 1).

1.3 Site Description

The East boundary is a palisade fence (Photo 1, Appendix 2). The Southern boundary is a brick wall with wooden fence above at the Eastern end, then a palisade fence which is covered in vegetation (Photos 2 and 3, Appendix 2). The Western boundary is a mixture of vegetation from shrubs to grasses next to a ditch (Photo 4, Appendix 2). The Northern boundary is a brick wall at the Western end, then palisade fence for the rest, except for the house wall at the Eastern end (Photos 5 to 6, Appendix 2). The site consists of concrete areas, tarmac areas, piles of rubbish/ rubble, Tall Ruderal herb area along the South-eastern boundary and a grass area near the Northern boundary (Photos 7 to 10 and 2, Appendix 2). There is Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*) scrub along the Northern boundary. The hard

surfaces are being vegetated by mosses, grasses, herbaceous plants and shrubs.

The immediate vicinity consists of dwellings with gardens, grass areas, trees, ditch and Barton Haven.

1.4 Proposed Development

It is proposed to construct 36 dwellings on an old haulage yard at Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber 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 8th January 2024, as wildlife, especially Protected Species move about and natural conditions can change over time.

1.6 Background to KJ Ecology Ltd

On the 30th November 2023 KJ Ecology Ltd was appointed to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment at an old haulage yard at Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber. 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 carryout 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 8th January 2024 by Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd who has numerous years' experience in carrying out Preliminary Ecological Appraisals. The perimeter of the site, then the area inbetween 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. An hour 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 also included:

2.2.1 Habitat and Plant Assessment

The habitat on site was assessed for its ability to support protected species and whether it is of National/ Local importance. Any rare species of plant were noted as were any Invasive Non-natives under Part II of Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

2.2.2 Amphibian Survey

There are no ponds within 250m of the site and no records of Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) within 250m either, so for this reason, no further survey work is required.

2.2.3 Badger Survey

A Badger (*Meles meles*) survey was also undertaken and carried out as per The Mammal Society: Surveying Badgers booklet 1989. Any signs of Badger were recorded including sett holes (used, partially used, dis-used), the type of sett (as per table below), trails, footprints, latrines, hairs, snuffle holes, feeding remains, bedding and scratching posts were all recorded.

Sett Characterization

Type of sett	Sett Properties
Main sett	These usually have a large number of holes with conspicuous spoil heaps, and the sett generally looks very active. There are well used paths to and from the sett and between entrances. Normally the breeding sett is in continuous use, but it is possible to find a disused main sett in areas of low Badger density.
Annexe sett	These are close to the main sett, normally less than 150m away, and are usually connected to the main sett by obvious well-worn paths. They usually have several holes, but may not be in use all of the time.
Subsidiary Sett	These often have only a few holes (average of three to five). They are usually at least 50m from a main sett, and do not have an obvious path connecting with another sett. They are not continuously active.
Outlying Sett	These usually have only one or two holes, often have little spoil outside the hole, have no obvious path connecting with another sett, and are only used sporadically. When not in use by badgers, they may be taken over by Foxes or even Rabbits.

2.2.4 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal for Bats was undertaken and carried out to Bat Conservation Trust - Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 2023. Using binoculars a Day bat walk was undertaken and the trees were fully examined for potential access points, and any signs of bats. These signs included droppings, live or dead animals, urine or fur staining, feeding remains, and scratch marks. The trees were then categorised into their suitability to support a bat roost using the following criteria outlined by Collins 2023 as shown in the table below. The categorisation of the trees then determines if further bat surveys are required.

Bat roost suitability of trees

Suitability for Bat Roost	Description
None	Either no Potential Roost Features or highly unlikely to be any
Further Assessment Required	Further assessment required to establish if Potential Roost Features are present in the tree
Potential Roost Features	A tree with at least one Potential Roost Feature present

This work was undertaken by Level two 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.

2.2.5 Nesting Bird Survey

A nesting bird survey was carried out 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.

2.2.6 Invertebrate Survey

The potential development site was assessed for its suitability to support a variety of invertebrates. No specific surveys were undertaken, but if a known species was seen, it was recorded.

2.2.7 Other Mammals Survey

Evidence of small mammals was searched for such as Shrews and Voles as they are the basis of the food chain for many other species from Kestrels (*Falco tinnunculus*) to Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*). Other mammals and their signs were also noted from Moles (*Talpa europaea*) to deer.

2.2.8 Reptile Survey

The area was searched for reptiles and suitable features for reptiles. As reptiles are ectotherms so need an external source to heat them up, basking areas were searched for including short grass area – embankment/ paths, woodland edges – base of trees, logs, stones or artificial e.g. corrugated metal sheets. Suitable refugia and hibernacula were also searched for.

2.2.9 Water Vole Survey

There is a ditch on the Western edge of the site (Photo 11, Appendix 2), so a Water Vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) Survey was carried out to Water Vole Conservation Handbook (Third Edition) (2011) guidelines by Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd who has over 10 years' experience in Water Vole Surveys. The Water Vole survey consisted of searching for signs of Water Voles up to 2m from the water's edge. Water Vole signs include Latrines, Feeding Stations, Burrows, Lawns and runs. All Water Vole signs were then recorded.

2.3 Biodiversity Net Gain

On the 8th January 2024 a baseline assessment for the site was taken and a habitat map produced (Map 2, Appendix 1). For each habitat identified (except fences which have no value in the biometric), the area/ length was then measured; a condition assessment was carried

out as per Biodiversity Metric 4.0 - Technical Annex 1 - Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology, (July 2023) and finally the strategic significance of the site. These values are then added to Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Calculation Tool (April 2023) which automatically calculates the habitat units on site.

The proposed site plan was then used to enter the data for the new proposed habitats into the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Calculation Tool (April 2023). This included habitat type, target condition, strategic significance and if the habitats were going to be done in advance or at a later date. Using this data and the baseline data, the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Calculation Tool (April 2023) 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 were carried out until an agreed motion forward to reach the required 10% was agreed.

2.4 Survey Constraints

The only survey constraint was that due to the time of year the survey was done, certain species would not be present. When the site was assessed on the 8th January 2024 the weather was cold (4C) with 100% cloud cover and a Gentle East-north-easterly 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 are seven statutory sites such as Humber Estuary SSSI, SAC, SPA, RAMSAR site and six non-statutory sites e.g. Barton Broads LWS within 2kms of the proposed development as shown in Appendix 5.

There are numerous habitats within the area which can support or provide opportunities for wildlife, including dwellings with gardens, grass areas, trees, ditch and Barton Haven.

3.1.2 Protected Species

There are 109 protected and 143 priority species recorded within 2kms of the planned development at Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber, including Water Vole 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 records for protected species in the last 10 years state that all local native amphibians are in the area and the only insect is Norfolk

Hawker (*Anaciaeschna isoceles*). There are no records of protected plants or reptiles in the area.

Other species can utilise the site such as Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) 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 8th January 2024 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 the following results:

3.2.1 Habitat and Plant Assessment

The main part of the site is derelict land of concrete and tarmac with moss growing on it. Between the joints there are grasses, herbaceous plants and numerous Butterfly bushes (*Buddleja davidii*). There is an area of Tall Ruderal herbs dominated by Broad-leaved Dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) along the Southern boundary. There is a Bramble, Butterfly Bush along the Northern boundary along with scattered Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) which goes into the grass area dominated by False Oat Grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*). None of these habitats are protected.

There were no rare or Invasive Non-natives plants on site.

3.2.2 Badger Survey

No signs of Badger were found on site.

3.2.3 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

None of the trees had bat roost potential and there was limited foraging capacity on site.

3.2.4 Nesting Bird Survey

There were no signs of nesting birds on site.

3.2.5 Invertebrate Survey

The weather was cold (4C) when the survey was carried out, so was not ideal for invertebrate surveys, hence none were seen. Most invertebrates would be in hibernation in January time. There was a limited range of flora that could support a number of invertebrates on site such as Butterfly Bushes. The wider habitat does suggest that

the site will support a range of invertebrates from butterflies to moths to beetles.

3.2.6 Other Mammals Survey

No mammals were seen on site, but the habitat does suggest that there will be Voles, Woodmice (*Apodemus sylvaticus*) and Shrews on site in the grassland area, near the ditch and in the Tall Ruderal herb area. None of them will affect the proposed development.

3.2.7 Reptile Survey

There were no signs of reptiles on site due to the time of year as all reptiles will be in hibernation. There were various rubble piles around the site that could act as hibernacula (Photo 9, Appendix 2), but there are no records of reptiles in the area.

3.2.8 Water Vole Survey

No signs of Water Vole were seen in the ditch.

3.3 Biodiversity Net Gain

The results can be seen in the accompanying Excel spreadsheet – Waterside Rd Barton - Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Calc.

3.3.1 Area Habitats

3.3.1.1 On-Site Habitat Baseline

The main area is concrete with plants growing inbetween the joints and a tarmac area becoming overgrown with plants (Line 1). This is classed Urban – Vacant or derelict land and is in Moderate habitat condition (Appendix 4). 0.6227ha generates 2.49 habitat units. There is an area of Tall Ruderal herbs along the Southern boundary (Line 2) which is labelled as Sparsely vegetated land - Tall forbs. This 0.0996ha is categorised as being in Moderate habitat condition (Appendix 4) and creates 0.4 habitat units. There is Bramble scrub (Line 3) along the Northern boundary and this 0.0168ha will produce 0.07 habitat units. There is scattered Hawthorn scrub (Line 4) adjacent to the Bramble and is classed as Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub. The Hawthorn scrub covers 0.0113ha and is in poor habitat condition (Appendix 4). This Hawthorn scrub produces 0.05 habitat units. To the South of the Hawthorn scrub is an area of grassland dominated by False Oat grass which is labelled as Grassland – Other neutral grassland which is in poor habitat condition (Appendix 4). This 0.0268ha will create 0.11 habitat units.

Overall the baseline of the site creates 3.11 habitat units.

3.3.1.2 On-Site Habitat Creation

The new access road (Line 1) and the tarmac footpaths (Line 2) are labelled as Urban – developed land; sealed surface. None of these

have any wildlife value. The gravel footpaths (Line 3) are classified as Urban – Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface and also has no value in the Biometric. The parking areas (Line 4), the Dwellings (Line 5) and the patios (Line 6) are assigned Urban – developed land; sealed surface, and have no wildlife value in the Biometric. The gardens are categorised as Urban - Vegetated garden and occupy an area of 0.1362ha and produces 0.26 habitat units. Over the SUDs will be an area of Modified grassland (Line 7) which covers 0.0431ha. this will be planted up with a lawn flower mix and if cut fortnightly will reach a Moderate habitat condition. This will generate 0.16 habitat units. To the West of the dwellings along the ditch will be an access track for ditch maintenance. If this area is planted up with a wildflower mix and managed appropriately, including removing ditch spoil from site, then the area can be labelled as Grassland – Other neutral grassland (Line 8). If the above management is carried out, then it should reach a Moderate habitat condition. This 0.034ha will create 0.23 habitat units. The pumping station (Line 9) is categorised as Urban – developed land; sealed surface and has no wildlife value. A variety of wildlife friendly shrubs such as Lavander or Hebe will be planted around the site (Line 10). These are classed as Urban - Introduced shrub and cover an area of 0.0334ha, and will produce 0.06 habitat units. 21 native wildlife friendly trees will be planted around the site (Line 11) which will cover an area of 0.0855ha, be in moderate habitat condition after 30 years and will create 0.26 habitat units. All these habitats will be created within a year of the dwelling being constructed.

Overall, the created habitats will produce 0.98 habitat units which is a 2.13 habitat unit loss or -68.45% net loss.

3.3.2 Headline Results

The initial baseline gave 3.11 habitat units while the new housing scheme will create 0.98 habitat units. This is a -2.13 habitat unit loss or -68.45% net loss. To reach the 10% habitat net gain Mr and Mrs Chapman or their successor will pay for the extra 2.44 habitat units required.

4 Evaluation and Recommendations

4.1 Evaluation

From the Desktop Ecological Assessment there seven statutory sites such as Humber Estuary SSSI, SAC, SPA, RAMSAR site and six non-statutory sites e.g. Barton Broads LWS within 2kms of the proposed development. This proposed development will have no effect upon this protected site due to the type of development (development on previously hard standing area) and the distance between the development and the sites. The desktop study revealed that there a several protected species within 2kms of the site such as Water Vole.

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on the 8th January 2024 found no signs of protected species on site. There are records of bats and birds in the area, so to ecologically enhance the area some bat bricks will be installed along with a variety of bird boxes.

The only other possibility for wildlife are Hedgehogs which are a priority species, so measures need to be in place to allow free movement of Hedgehogs within the area. Hedgehogs are partially protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) - may not be trapped without a licence from Natural England. To comply with this all trenches should be covered at night to prevent Hedgehogs falling in. Once the build has been completed, 13cmx13cm gaps need leaving at the base of the fences to allow Hedgehogs to pass between gardens.

The Biodiversity Net Gain calculation using the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Calculation Tool (April 2023) revealed that the initial baseline gave 3.11 habitat units while the new housing scheme will create 0.98 habitat units. This is a -2.13 habitat unit loss or -68.45% net loss. To reach the 10% habitat net gain Mr and Mrs Chapman or their successor will pay for the extra 2.44 habitat units required.

To reach the required habitat units on site, the wildflower meadow area will need sowing in Springtime and will require cutting in late August time with the vegetation being moved off site. If possible a second cut in November time on the wildflower meadow is required to reduce the vigour of the grasses. Some reseedling of flower species may be required to attain the good habitat condition. The trees will need managing to remove diseased branches to ensure that they reach a healthy condition. The ponds need planting with marginal plants and may also require replanting to reach the good habitat condition. The management will be the same as the wildflower meadow, except for the November cut.

The wildflower mix for the grass area needs to be bought from a reputable UK seed merchant such as:

<https://www.wildflower.co.uk>

<https://www.bostonseeds.com>

<https://britishwildflowermeadowseeds.co.uk>

4.2 Recommendations

KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed construction of 36 dwellings on an old haulage yard at Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber, as long as the following recommendations are followed:

1. As there are records of bats and birds in the area, then some bat bricks and a variety of bird boxes need placing around the site;

2. As there is potential for Hedgehogs within the area, then any trenches need to be covered at night during construction to prevent them from falling in;
3. The wildflower area needs planting up with wildflowers in the Springtime with a suitable mix from a reputable supplier. The wildflower meadow area will require cutting in late August time with the vegetation being moved off site and a second cut in November time on the wildflower meadow to reduce the vigour of the grasses. Some reseeding may be required to reach the stated target condition;
4. The new trees should include wildlife friendly trees such as Cherry. The trees will need managing to ensure that they stay healthy;
5. Any planting around the buildings should include native and RHS Perfect for Pollinators Garden Plants.

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 2017. 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 has several updates with the latest being 20th July 2021. 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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Appendicies

Appendix 1 Maps

Map 1: Location map of the old haulage yard off Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber.



● Location of site

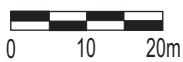
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Site Plan 1:40,000

KJ Ecology Ltd
Drawn by : KJ
Date : 26/01/2024








Map 2: Habitat map for the old haulage yard off Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber.





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Site Plan 1:1,700

Legend

-  Other neutral grassland
-  Scattered scrub
-  Bramble scrub
-  Derelict land
-  Sparsely vegetated land

-  Built linear feature
-  Ditch

KJ Ecology Ltd
Drawn by : KJ
Date : 26/01/2024



Appendix 2

Photos

Photos for Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber.



Photo 1: East boundary



Photo 2: East end of South boundary



Photo 3: Southern boundary and Tall Ruderal area



Photo 4: West boundary



Photo 5: North boundary, Western end



Photo 6: North boundary, Eastern end



Photo 7: West view of Southern end of site



Photo 8: North view of West end of site



Photo 9: Rubble pile



Photo 10: Grass area, Bramble scrub and scattered scrub along Northern boundary



Photo 11: Ditch to West of site

Appendix 3

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Results

Survey Results for Waterside Road, Barton upon Humber.

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Trees		
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O
Shrubs		
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	F
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	A
Dogrose	<i>Rosa canina agg</i>	R
Dogwood	<i>Corus sanguinea</i>	O
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	F
Ivy	<i>Hedra helix</i>	O
Herbaceous plants		
Biting Stonecrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>	O
Black Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	R
Black Mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	O
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>	O
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	F
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	R
Common Field Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	O
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i>	R
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg</i>	O
Goosegrass	<i>Gallium aparine</i>	R
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	O
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	R
Hedgerow Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	O
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	O
Hoary Willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	O
Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	R
Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	R
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	F
Narrow-leaved Ragwort	<i>Senecio inaequidens</i>	O
Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	O
Perennial Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	O
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	O
Scentless Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	R
Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	O
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	O
Wavy Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	R
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O
Grasses		
Annual Meadow Grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	O
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	F
False Oat Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	F
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	O
Birds		
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	R

Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	R
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	R
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	R
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	R
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	R

Appendix 4

Habitat Assessment Sheets

Habitat Assessment sheet for Vacant or derelict land

Core Criteria - must be assessed for all urban habitat types:			
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	Y	Buddleija, Herbs, grasses between joints
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	N	Mainly summer flowering plants
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ¹) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) ² cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area ³ . Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Y	None present
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved * / □
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 3 core criteria only (all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs):			
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.		Good (3)	
• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.		Moderate (2)	2
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.		Poor (1)	

Habitat assessment sheet for Tall forbs

Core Criteria - must be assessed for all urban habitat types:			
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	Y	Herbs, grasses
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	N	Mainly docks and grasses
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ¹) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) ² cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area ³ . Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Y	None present
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved * / □
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 3 core criteria only (all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs):			
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.		Good (3)	
• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.		Moderate (2)	2
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.		Poor (1)	

Habitat assessment sheet for Hawthorn scrub

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The scrub is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description (where in its natural range). The appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific scrub type. At least 80% of scrub is native, and there are at least three native woody species ¹ , with no single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	N	Saplings, only Hawthorn and Bramble
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran ²) shrubs are all present.	N	Saplings only
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition ⁵ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Y	None present
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	N	Scattered scrub only
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	Continuous
Number of criteria passed			1
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/□	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	1	

Habitat assessment sheet for Other neutral grassland

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific grassland habitat type. Indicator species listed by UKHab for the specific grassland habitat type are consistently present. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	N	Mainly grasses with some Hawthorn scrub
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	N	All same height
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ¹ .	N	None present
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	None present
E	Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition ² and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴) are present.	Y	None present
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/□	
Acid Grassland Types (Result out of 5 criteria)			
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	2	

Appendix 5

LERC Search Summary Report

LERC Search Summary Report

Grid Reference: TA 0278 2274
Buffer: 2km

Date of publication: 24/01/2024
Expires: 24/01/2025

Achieving more for nature

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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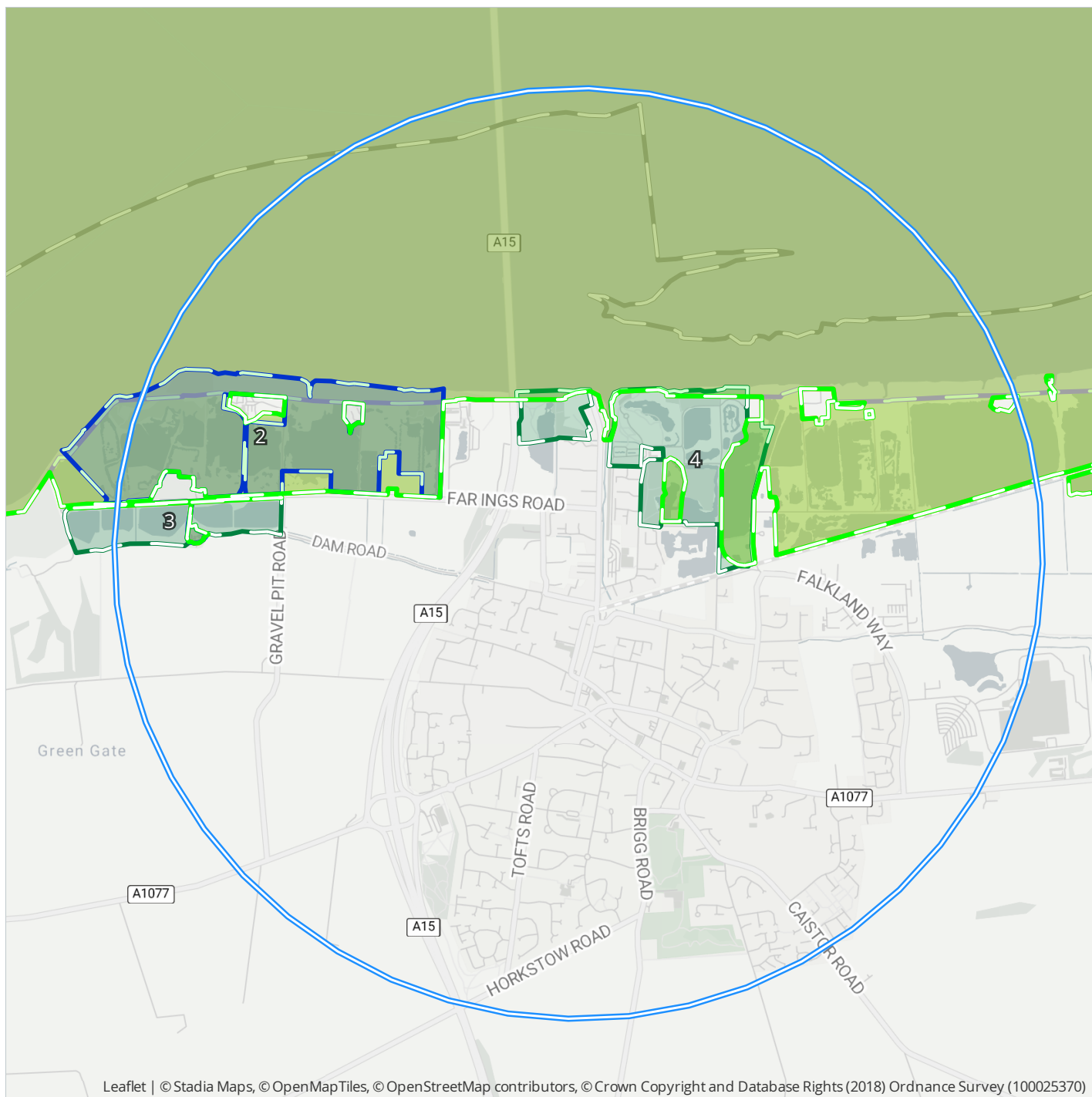
Statutory Sites

Statutory sites are those afforded legal protection aimed at preventing activities that may damage features of interest. Further information on these sites is available from [Natural England](#) (SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, SPAs, SACs, Ramsars) and [The National Association for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty](#) (AONBs).

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Code	Designation	Status	Name
1	SSSI	Notified	Humber Estuary
2	NNR	Declared	Far Ings
3	LNR	Declared	Far Ings
4	LNR	Declared	Waters Edge
5	SPA	Classified	Humber Estuary
6	SAC	Designated	Humber Estuary
7	Ramsar	Listed	Humber Estuary

Statutory Sites within the search area



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

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
|  | Site of Special Scientific Interest |  | Special Area of Conservation |
|  | National Nature Reserve |  | Ramsar Site |
|  | Local Nature Reserve |  | Search area |
|  | Special Protection Area |  | LERC boundary |

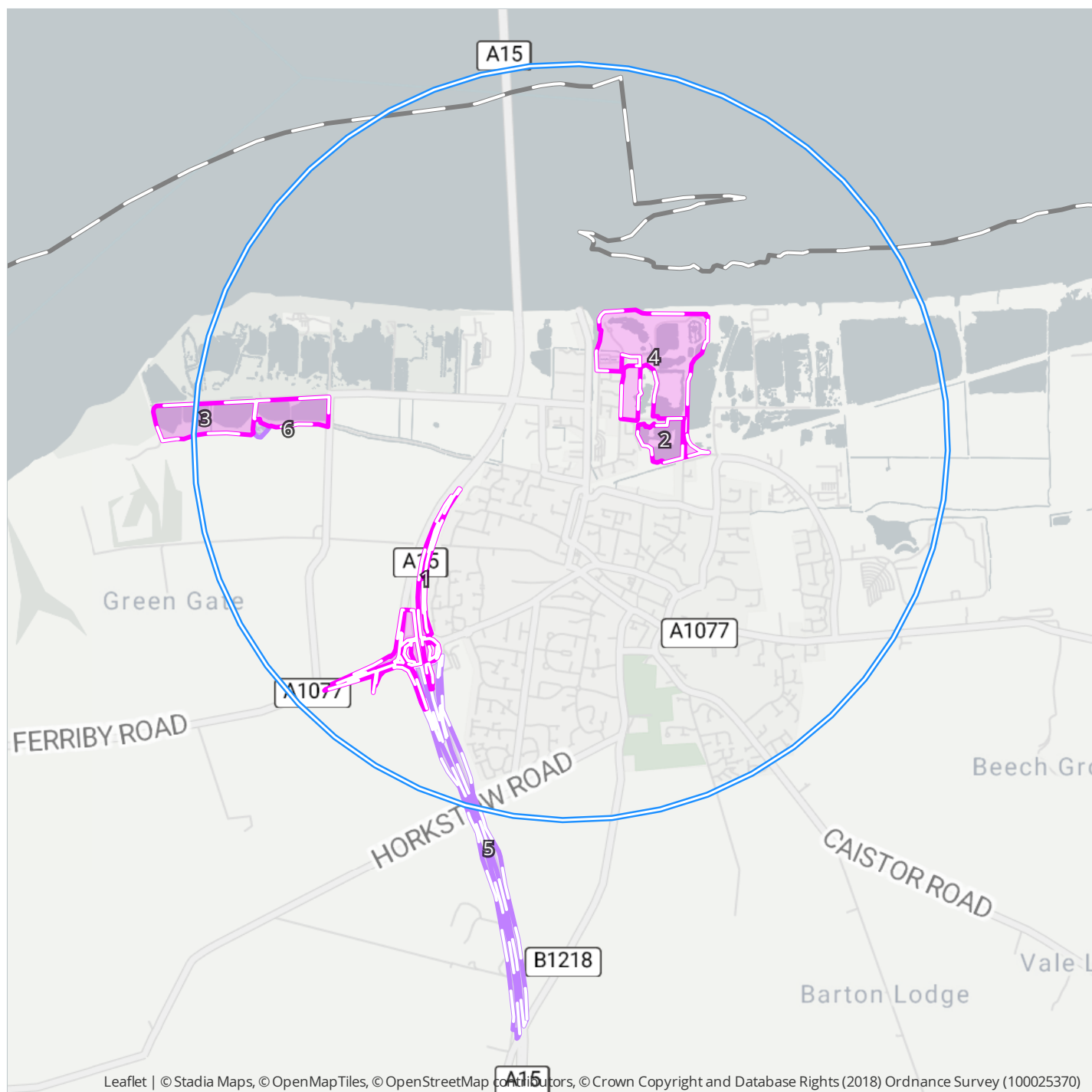
Non-statutory sites

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	A15/A1077 Road Verges
2	LWS	Selected	Barton Broads
3	LWS	Selected	Far Ings
4	LWS	Selected	Waters' Edge
5	LGS	Selected	Beacon Hill Cutting
6	LGS	Selected	Far Ings Blow Well

Non-statutory sites within the search area



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

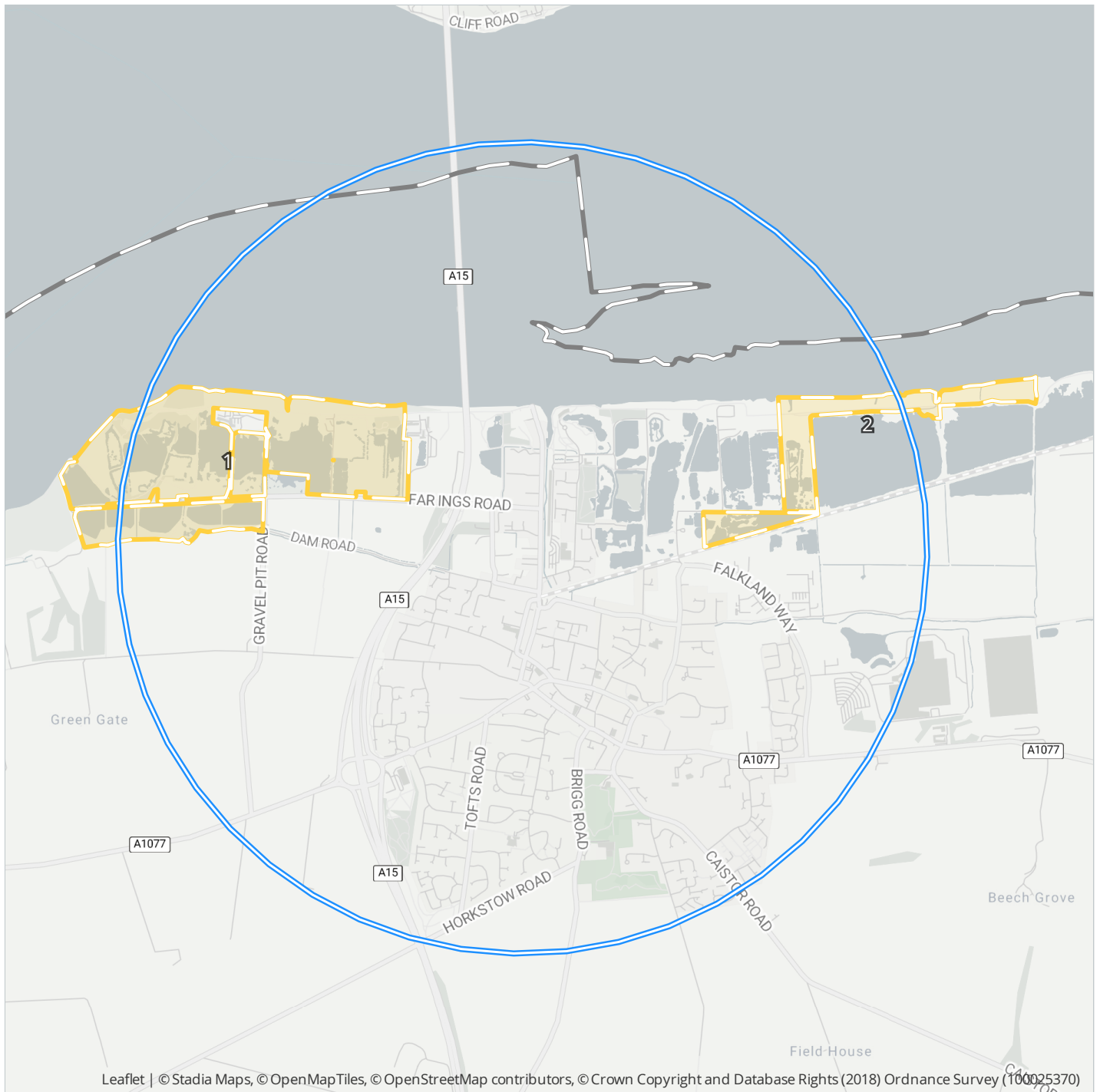
-  Local Wildlife Site
-  Local Geological Site
-  Search area
-  LERC boundary

Other Sites

There are a number of other sites which can be important for the biodiversity they support and as part of the natural environments wider ecological network. For more information on these, please contact the relevant organisation.

Code	Designation	Status	Name
1	LWT	-	Far Ings
2	LWT	-	Pasture Wharf

Other Sites within the search area




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

 Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust Reserve

 LERC boundary

 Search area

Habitats

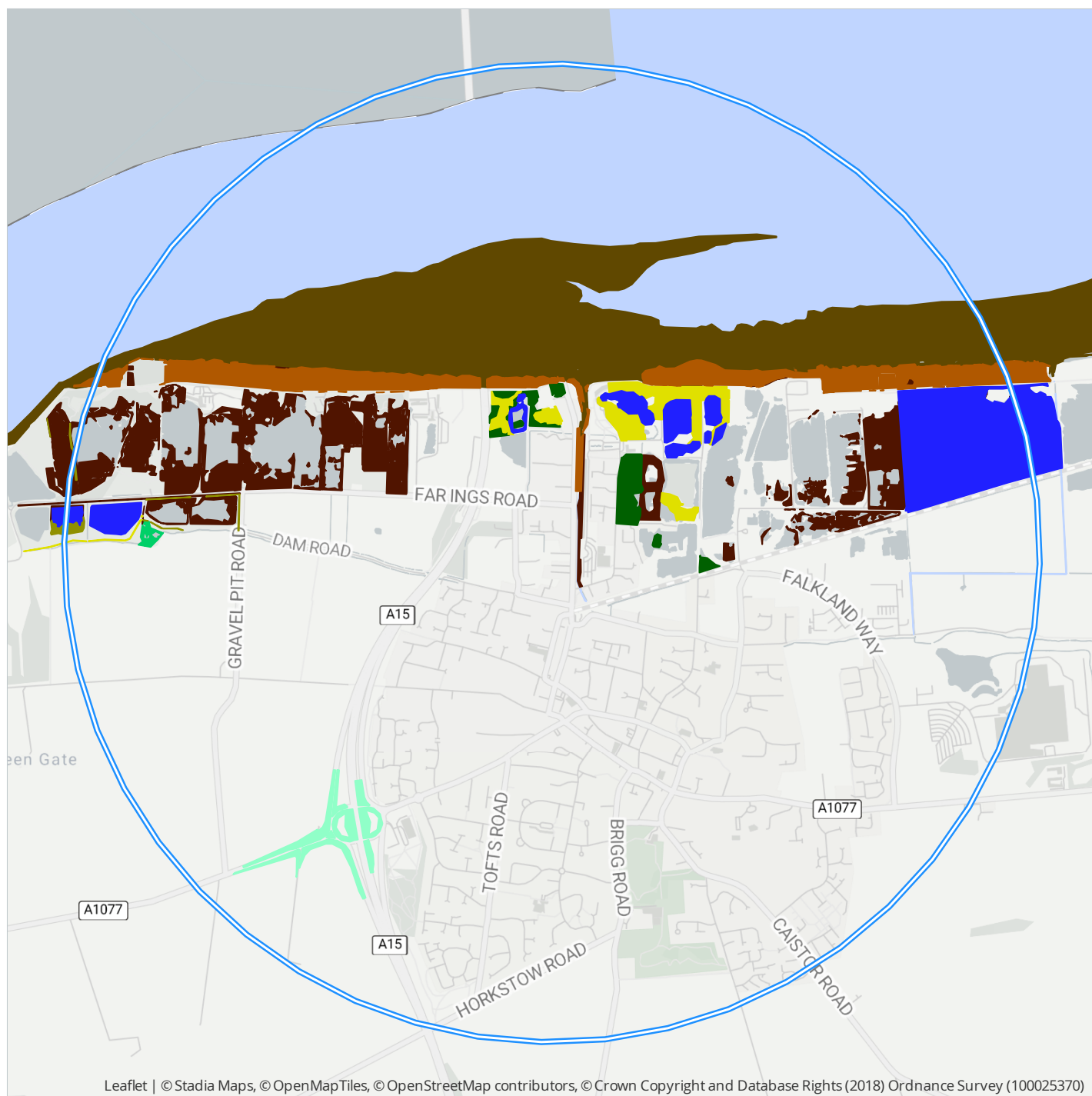
Priority habitats are those identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action in the UK. The most-recent list of UK priority species and habitats was published in August 2007 following a 2-year review of the process and priorities, representing the most comprehensive analysis 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	Coastal saltmarsh	2000 - 2023	25.04
Priority Habitat	Eutrophic standing waters	2015 - 2016	34.26
Priority Habitat	Intertidal mudflats	0 - 2000	195.04
Priority Habitat	Lowland calcareous grassland	2008	4.7
Priority Habitat	Lowland fens	2010 - 2021	0.79
Priority Habitat	Lowland meadows	2008	7.99
Priority Habitat	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	2008 - 2009	4.89
Priority Habitat	Reedbeds	2000 - 2021	37.93
Priority Habitat	Rivers	2000 - 2019	8516.87
Priority Habitat	Wet woodland	2001 - 2021	0.42

Habitats within the search area



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

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
|  | Coastal saltmarsh |  | Lowland mixed deciduous woodland |
|  | Eutrophic standing waters |  | Reedbeds |
|  | Intertidal mudflats |  | Rivers |
|  | Lowland calcareous grassland |  | Wet woodland |
|  | Lowland fens |  | Search area |
|  | Lowland meadows |  | LERC boundary |

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 (5 taxa)

Common Frog, <i>Rana temporaria</i>	16	1982 - 2022	Protected
Common Toad, <i>Bufo bufo</i>	11	1981 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Great Crested Newt, <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	1	2021 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Marsh Frog, <i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>	1	2023 - 2023	Non-native
Smooth Newt, <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	4	1996 - 2023	Protected, Local Priority

Annelid (1 taxa)

Tentacled Lagoon-Worm, <i>Alkmaria romijni</i>	2	1993 - 1997	Protected
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Bird (135 taxa)

, <i>Luscinia svecica</i> [svecica-group]	2	1985 - 1985	Protected
, <i>Motacilla flava flava/beema</i>	3	2013 - 2013	Local Priority
Anser anser anser, <i>Anser anser anser</i>	7	2020 - 2022	Protected
Arctic Skua, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	40	1972 - 2021	Priority
Avocet, <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	31	2001 - 2022	Protected
Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	55	1972 - 2019	Protected, Local Priority
Barnacle Goose, <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	54	1972 - 2021	Non-native
Bearded Tit, <i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	425	1972 - 2022	Protected
Bewick's Swan, <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	6	1972 - 2010	Protected, Priority
Bittern, <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	625	1972 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Black Redstart, <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	9	2003 - 2018	Protected
Black Tern, <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	59	1972 - 2019	Protected
Black-necked Grebe, <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	7	1972 - 2020	Protected
Black-tailed Godwit, <i>Limosa limosa</i>	205	1972 - 2022	Protected
Black-throated Diver, <i>Gavia arctica</i>	10	1964 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Black-winged Stilt, <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	4	1987 - 2006	Protected
Blue-headed Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava flava</i>	2	1972 - 1992	Local Priority
Brambling, <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	56	1972 - 2021	Protected
Bucephala clangula clangula, <i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i>	3	2022 - 2022	Protected

Bird (135 taxa)

Bullfinch, <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	772	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	1082	1972 - 2022	Non-native
Cetti's Warbler, <i>Cettia cetti</i>	417	2003 - 2022	Protected
Cettia cetti cetti, <i>Cettia cetti cetti</i>	4	2020 - 2022	Protected
Common Crossbill, <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	13	2003 - 2020	Protected
Common Scoter, <i>Melanitta nigra</i>	128	1958 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Corn Bunting, <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	45	1972 - 2021	Local Priority
Crane, <i>Grus grus</i>	3	2000 - 2022	Non-native
Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	142	1972 - 2022	Priority
Curlew, <i>Numenius arquata</i>	1175	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Dark-bellied Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	34	1995 - 2022	Priority
Dotterel, <i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	2	2010 - 2010	Protected
Egyptian Goose, <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	11	2004 - 2013	Non-native
Emberiza schoeniclus schoeniclus, <i>Emberiza schoeniclus schoeniclus</i>	1	2022 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Fieldfare, <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	288	1972 - 2022	Protected
Firecrest, <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	6	1965 - 2018	Protected
Gadwall, <i>Mareca strepera</i>	2	2003 - 2003	Non-native
Gallinago gallinago gallinago, <i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i>	1	2022 - 2022	Local Priority
Garganey, <i>Spatula querquedula</i>	34	1958 - 2022	Protected
Golden Oriole, <i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	1	1986 - 1986	Protected
Goldeneye, <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	1026	1972 - 2022	Protected
Grasshopper Warbler, <i>Locustella naevia</i>	151	1972 - 2021	Priority
Great Northern Diver, <i>Gavia immer</i>	13	2009 - 2022	Protected
Green Sandpiper, <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	64	1972 - 2022	Protected
Greenland White-fronted Goose, <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Priority
Greenshank, <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	82	1972 - 2021	Protected
Grey Partridge, <i>Perdix perdix</i>	42	1972 - 2021	Priority, Local Priority, Non-native
Grey-headed Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava thunbergi</i>	3	1982 - 2003	Local Priority
Greylag Goose, <i>Anser anser</i>	1543	1959 - 2022	Protected
Gyr Falcon, <i>Falco rusticolus</i>	2	2014 - 2014	Protected
Hawfinch, <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	6	2014 - 2017	Priority
Hedge Accentor, <i>Prunella modularis occidentalis</i>	1	2022 - 2022	Priority
Hen Harrier, <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	27	1972 - 2020	Protected
Hobby, <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	50	1998 - 2021	Protected
Honey-buzzard, <i>Pernis apivorus</i>	5	2002 - 2019	Protected
Hoopoe, <i>Upupa epops</i>	6	1999 - 2014	Protected
House Sparrow, <i>Passer domesticus</i>	1249	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority

Bird (135 taxa)

Indet. Diver, <i>Gavia</i>	1	1988 - 1988	Protected
Kentish Plover, <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	1	1989 - 1989	Protected
Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	398	1972 - 2022	Protected
Lapland Bunting, <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	4	1998 - 2010	Protected
Lapwing, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	915	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Larus argentatus argenteus, <i>Larus argentatus argenteus</i>	3	2022 - 2022	Priority
Leach's Storm Petrel, <i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	3	1999 - 2004	Protected
Lesser Redpoll, <i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	115	1998 - 2022	Priority
Limosa limosa islandica, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>	3	2020 - 2021	Protected
Limosa limosa limosa, <i>Limosa limosa limosa</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Linnet, <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	420	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Little Bittern, <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	1	1977 - 1977	Protected
Little Egret, <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	109	2002 - 2023	Protected
Little Gull, <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	122	1972 - 2022	Protected
Little Ringed Plover, <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	29	1972 - 2016	Protected
Little Tern, <i>Sternula albifrons</i>	3	1972 - 2001	Protected
Long-tailed Duck, <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	132	1972 - 2017	Protected
Mandarin Duck, <i>Aix galericulata</i>	6	2002 - 2019	Non-native
Marsh Harrier, <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	538	1972 - 2022	Protected
Mediterranean Gull, <i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>	88	1998 - 2022	Protected
Merlin, <i>Falco columbarius</i>	35	1972 - 2020	Protected
Night-heron, <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	2	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	44	1961 - 2020	Protected
Panurus biarmicus biarmicus, <i>Panurus biarmicus biarmicus</i>	1	2022 - 2022	Protected
Parrot Crossbill, <i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>	1	1990 - 1990	Protected
Passer domesticus domesticus, <i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>	2	2022 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Passer montanus montanus, <i>Passer montanus montanus</i>	4	2022 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Perdix perdix perdix, <i>Perdix perdix perdix</i>	1	2022 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Peregrine, <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	177	1992 - 2022	Protected
Pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>	131	1972 - 2022	Protected, Non-native
Pochard, <i>Aythya ferina</i>	4	2003 - 2003	Non-native
Purple Heron, <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	2	2001 - 2010	Protected
Purple Sandpiper, <i>Calidris maritima</i>	6	1998 - 2021	Protected
Pyrrhula pyrrhula pileata, <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula pileata</i>	1	2022 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Pyrrhula pyrrhula pyrrhula, <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Local Priority
Quail, <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	5	1972 - 2019	Protected
Red Kite, <i>Milvus milvus</i>	9	2003 - 2019	Protected
Red-backed Shrike, <i>Lanius collurio</i>	1	-	Protected, Priority

Bird (135 taxa)

Red-crested Pochard, <i>Netta rufina</i>	91	1986 - 2021	Non-native
Red-necked Phalarope, <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	9	2009 - 2010	Protected, Priority
Red-throated Diver, <i>Gavia stellata</i>	62	1958 - 2022	Protected
Redshank, <i>Tringa totanus</i>	1113	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Redwing, <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	399	1972 - 2022	Protected
Reed Bunting, <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	1146	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Ring Ouzel, <i>Turdus torquatus</i>	38	1972 - 2021	Priority
Ring-necked Parakeet, <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	5	2004 - 2013	Non-native
Ruddy Duck, <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	415	1988 - 2012	Non-native
Ruddy Shelduck, <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	5	1999 - 2021	Non-native
Ruff, <i>Calidris pugnax</i>	77	1972 - 2021	Protected
Scaup, <i>Aythya marila</i>	278	1958 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Shore Lark, <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Protected
Skylark, <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	248	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Slavonian Grebe, <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	94	1968 - 2018	Protected
Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	478	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Snow Bunting, <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	42	1972 - 2022	Protected
Snow Goose, <i>Anser caerulescens</i>	2	2009 - 2022	Non-native
Song Thrush, <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	562	1972 - 2023	Local Priority
Spoonbill, <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	28	2002 - 2022	Protected
Spotted Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	43	1972 - 2021	Priority
Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	925	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Swift, <i>Apus apus</i>	740	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Temminck's Stint, <i>Calidris temminckii</i>	2	2003 - 2006	Protected
Tree Pipit, <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	17	1972 - 2021	Priority
Tree Sparrow, <i>Passer montanus</i>	324	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Tringa totanus totanus, <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i>	1	2022 - 2022	Local Priority
Tundra Swan, <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	7	1996 - 2011	Protected
Turtle Dove, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	200	1972 - 2016	Priority, Local Priority
Velvet Scoter, <i>Melanitta fusca</i>	20	1972 - 2017	Protected
Whimbrel, <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	130	1972 - 2022	Protected
White-tailed Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1	1989 - 1989	Protected
Whooper Swan, <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	94	1972 - 2022	Protected, Non-native
Wood Duck, <i>Aix sponsa</i>	5	2007 - 2021	Non-native
Wood Sandpiper, <i>Tringa glareola</i>	10	1972 - 2019	Protected
Wood Warbler, <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	11	1972 - 2013	Priority
Woodlark, <i>Lullula arborea</i>	2	2010 - 2010	Protected, Priority
Wryneck, <i>Jynx torquilla</i>	2	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority

Bird (135 taxa)

Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i>	175	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava flavissima</i>	5	2021 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Yellowhammer, <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	134	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority

Bony Fish (Actinopterygii) (4 taxa)

European Eel, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	13	1983 - 2006	Priority, Local Priority
Plaice, <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	3	2003 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
Sole, <i>Solea solea</i>	4	2003 - 2004	Priority, Local Priority
Whiting, <i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	3	2003 - 2003	Priority

Bryozoan (1 taxa)

Crystal Moss-animal, <i>Lophopus crystallinus</i>	11	1982 - 2012	Priority
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Crustacean (2 taxa)

Chinese Mitten Crab, <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	1	2023 - 2023	Non-native
Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus, <i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus sens. lat.</i>	12	2005 - 2006	Non-native

Fern (1 taxa)

Water Fern, <i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	7	1993 - 2018	Non-native
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Flowering Plant (18 taxa)

Butterfly-bush, <i>Buddleja davidii</i>	26	1978 - 2019	Non-native
Canadian Waterweed, <i>Elodea canadensis</i>	5	1987 - 2016	Non-native
Common Cord-grass, <i>Spartina anglica</i>	24	1965 - 2011	Non-native
Cornflower, <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	3	1979 - 2019	Priority, Non-native
Divided Sedge, <i>Carex divisa</i>	7	1997 - 2015	Priority
False-acacia, <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	2	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Fringed Water-lily, <i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	6	1987 - 2001	Non-native
Himalayan Balsam, <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	3	2009 - 2017	Non-native
Japanese Knotweed, <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	8	1965 - 2019	Non-native
Japanese Rose, <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	3	1996 - 2019	Non-native
Least Duckweed, <i>Lemna minuta</i>	11	1999 - 2016	Non-native
Montbretia, <i>Crocasmia pottsii x aurea = C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	2	2008 - 2008	Non-native
New Zealand Pigmyweed, <i>Crassula helmsii</i>	7	1987 - 1999	Non-native
Nuttall's Waterweed, <i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	26	1987 - 2017	Non-native
Russian-vine, <i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	2	2009 - 2009	Non-native

Flowering Plant (18 taxa)

Sea Barley, <i>Hordeum marinum</i>	2	2009 - 2010	Priority
Wall Cotoneaster, <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	3	1996 - 1999	Non-native
Winter Heliotrope, <i>Petasites fragrans</i>	15	1993 - 2018	Non-native

Insect - Butterfly (7 taxa)

Dingy Skipper, <i>Erynnis tages</i>	1	1952 - 1952	Priority
Grayling, <i>Hipparchia semele</i>	12	1989 - 2003	Priority
Grizzled Skipper, <i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	1	1952 - 1952	Priority
Small Heath, <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	32	1989 - 2023	Priority
Wall, <i>Lasiommata megera</i>	136	1943 - 2021	Priority
White Admiral, <i>Limenitis camilla</i>	1	1948 - 1948	Priority
White-letter Hairstreak, <i>Satyrium w-album</i>	3	1995 - 2004	Protected, Priority

Insect - Dragonfly (Odonata) (1 taxa)

Norfolk Hawker, <i>Anaciaeschna isoceles</i>	1	2023 - 2023	Protected, Priority
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Insect - Hymenopteran (1 taxa)

Sea Aster Bee, <i>Colletes halophilus</i>	1	2021 - 2021	Priority
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Insect - Moth (46 taxa)

August Thorn, <i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	1	1999 - 1999	Priority
Beaded Chestnut, <i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	42	1986 - 2011	Priority
Blood-vein, <i>Timandra comae</i>	86	1990 - 2011	Priority
Brindled Beauty, <i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	6	1978 - 2011	Priority
Broom Moth, <i>Ceramica pisi</i>	1	1992 - 1992	Priority
Brown-spot Pinion, <i>Anchoscelis litura</i>	23	1987 - 2010	Priority
Buff Ermine, <i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	179	1978 - 2021	Priority
Centre-barred Sallow, <i>Atethmia centrago</i>	6	1995 - 2010	Priority
Cinnabar, <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	80	1978 - 2023	Priority
Crescent, <i>Helotropha leucostigma</i>	48	1987 - 2021	Priority
Dark Brocade, <i>Mniotype adusta</i>	4	1986 - 2011	Priority
Dark Spinach, <i>Pelurga comitata</i>	12	1993 - 2010	Priority
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet, <i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	156	1982 - 2017	Priority
Dot Moth, <i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	23	1988 - 2021	Priority
Double Dart, <i>Graphiphora augur</i>	63	1986 - 2008	Priority
Dusky Brocade, <i>Apamea remissa</i>	24	1987 - 2011	Priority
Dusky Thorn, <i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	7	1989 - 2017	Priority
Ear Moth, <i>Amhipoea oculea</i>	4	1986 - 1991	Priority

Insect - Moth (46 taxa)

Figure of Eight, <i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	14	1986 - 1994	Priority
Galium Carpet, <i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	7	1998 - 2008	Priority
Garden Tiger, <i>Arctia caja</i>	13	1987 - 2005	Priority
Ghost Moth, <i>Hepialus humuli</i>	35	1982 - 2011	Priority
Green-brindled Crescent, <i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	139	1986 - 2011	Priority
Grey Dagger, <i>Acronicta psi</i>	68	1987 - 2011	Priority
Haworth's Minor, <i>Celaena haworthii</i>	1	2017 - 2017	Priority
Knot Grass, <i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	55	1986 - 2021	Priority
Lackey, <i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	51	1981 - 2010	Priority
Large Wainscot, <i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	322	1986 - 2021	Priority
Latticed Heath, <i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	5	1984 - 2018	Priority
Mottled Rustic, <i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	133	1996 - 2017	Priority
Mouse Moth, <i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	144	1987 - 2017	Priority
Oak Hook-tip, <i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	2	1993 - 1999	Priority
Oblique Carpet, <i>Orthonama vittata</i>	1	2000 - 2000	Priority
Pale Eggar, <i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	5	1989 - 1998	Priority
Powdered Quaker, <i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	30	1987 - 2021	Priority
Rosy Minor, <i>Litologia literosa</i>	140	1986 - 2011	Priority
Rosy Rustic, <i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	79	1987 - 2021	Priority
Rustic, <i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	353	1981 - 2021	Priority
Sallow, <i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	83	1987 - 2021	Priority
Shaded Broad-bar, <i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	53	1984 - 2017	Priority
Shoulder-striped Wainscot, <i>Leucania comma</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Priority
Small Emerald, <i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	1	1983 - 1983	Priority
Small Phoenix, <i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	73	1986 - 2021	Priority
Small Square-spot, <i>Diarsia rubi</i>	415	1987 - 2021	Priority
Spinach, <i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	9	1991 - 2004	Priority
White Ermine, <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	162	1986 - 2021	Priority

Insect - True Fly (Diptera) (1 taxa)

Cigarillo Gall-fly, <i>Lipara similis</i>	1	2023 - 2023	Priority
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Terrestrial Mammal (8 taxa)

American Mink, <i>Neovison vison</i>	4	1985 - 2017	Non-native
Brown Hare, <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	10	1976 - 2019	Priority
Chinese Muntjac, <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	3	2008 - 2021	Non-native
Eastern Grey Squirrel, <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	25	1976 - 2020	Non-native
European Water Vole, <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	53	1988 - 2013	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Feral Ferret, <i>Mustela putorius subsp. furo</i>	2	2010 - 2013	Protected, Priority
Harvest Mouse, <i>Micromys minutus</i>	3	1975 - 2011	Priority
West European Hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	25	1976 - 2021	Priority

Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (10 taxa)

Bat, <i>Chiroptera</i>	72	1999 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Brown Long-eared Bat, <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	8	2002 - 2015	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Common Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto</i>	38	1993 - 2017	Protected, Local Priority
Daubenton's Bat, <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	8	2003 - 2015	Protected, Local Priority
Myotis Bat species, <i>Myotis</i>	9	2012 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Nathusius's Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Protected, Local Priority
Noctule Bat, <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	34	1997 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato</i>	8	1990 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
Pipistrelle Bat species, <i>Pipistrellus</i>	35	2002 - 2020	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	20	2011 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

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