

FPCR | environment
& design



APPENDICES 8 - 12

Client

Hargreaves Land Limited

Project

**Lincolnshire Lakes (North),
Scunthorpe.**

Date

January 2025

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APPENDIX 8: RELEVANT POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Environment Act 2021

Relevant elements in the Act include:

- All new developments to deliver 10% increase in biodiversity (biodiversity net gains), to be managed for at least 30 years (reviewable by the Secretary of State);
- Biodiversity Gain Site Register to be implemented and maintained for at least 30 years after the scheme has been completed, subject to review;
- Introduction of Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRSs) – new spatial strategies to cover the entirety of England – led by a “responsible authority” in each area. Statutory guidance to be given to Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) explaining how they should take account of the LNRSs;
- Introduction of a new Species Conservation Strategy – which places a duty on LPAs to cooperate with Natural England and other LPAs to safeguard the future of ‘at risk’ species;
- Introduction of the 5 Principles to which organisations must have regard:
 - a. Integration (environmental protection should be integrated into the making of policies);
 - b. Prevention (preventative action should be taken to avert environmental damage);
 - c. Precautionary (a precautionary approach should be taken to the possibility of environmental harm);
 - d. Rectification At Source (where possible any environmental harm should be rectified at source); and
 - e. Polluter Pays (the person(s) who causes the harm must suffer the financial penalty both in terms of mitigation and compensation)
 - f. Long-term (at least 15 years, starting in 2022) legally binding targets on air quality, biodiversity, water, resource efficiency and waste reduction.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

The Regulations ensure that the habitat and species protection and standards derived from EU law as per “The Habitat Regulations” Amendment will continue to apply after Brexit.

European Protected Sites

The Habitats Regulations ratifies into UK law the “Habitats Directive” (92/43/EEC) and the “Birds Directive” (79/409/EEC). It places a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for species listed in Annex I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively to the European Commission. Once the Commission and EU Member States have agreed that the sites submitted are worthy of designation, they are identified as Sites of Community Importance (SCIs). The EU Member States must then designate these sites as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) within six years.

The Regulations require the compilation and maintenance of a register of European sites to include SACs as well as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated for birds and sites designated as internationally important wetlands under the Ramsar Convention known as

“Ramsar Sites”. These three designations form a collective Europe wide network of internationally protected sites. Those within Europe are collectively known as Natura 2000 sites and those in the UK are collectively termed ‘Sites on the National Site Network’. All sites on the National Site Network are also designated under UK law as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs; please see below).

Habitats Regulation Assessment

There is a requirement under EU law that Member States’ take measures to reach and maintain European Protected Sites’ at Favourable Conservation Status (FCS). An Appropriate Assessment is required for plans or projects that may potentially damage a European Protected Site. This is based on an assessment against a given European Protected Site’s Conservation Objectives. The process is commonly known as a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

The HRA must be conducted by, or on behalf of, the Competent Authority. The HRA process assesses plans or projects alone or in combination. It involves a four-stage approach as follows:

- Stage One: Screening - also known as the Test of Likely Significant Effect (TOLSE). If the Competent Authority cannot screen out a *likely significant effect*, an Appropriate Assessment is required.
- Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment - the Competent Authority will only agree to plans or projects that will not affect the *integrity* of a European site also known as the “Integrity Test”.
- Stage Three: Alternative Solutions - assesses any alternative solutions of a potentially damaging plan or project that failed the Integrity Test, and if it is determined there are no alternative solutions, the project cannot be agreed to and it will either need to be changed or refused.
- Stage Four: The final stage may allow a plan or project to proceed if after failing stage three if it is for Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, and only if suitable compensatory measures are secured.

Any plan or project that may have a potentially damaging effect on a transient species or the habitat on which it relies (for example bats or birds), that is both a Qualifying Features of a European Protected Site and considered *functionally linked* with a European Protected Site, are required under law to be considered as part of any HRA process.

European Protected Species

The Habitats Regulations includes a list of animals and plant species taken from the Annex IV of the Habitats Directive that have a natural range in Great Britain. These are collectively known as European Protected Species (EPS) and are listed in Table 1. The regulations make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, take or destroy eggs of, or damage or destroy a breeding or resting place of animals listed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations, and to pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy wild plants listed in Schedule 5 of the Regulations. They also protect these species alive or dead and parts thereof from various forms of possession and trade.

Table 1: The Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 and Schedule 5 species

| | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|--|---|
| Schedule 2 – European Protected Animal Species | Horseshoe bats – all species | <i>Rhinolophidae</i> |
| | Bats – all species | <i>Vespertilionidae</i> |
| | Large blue butterfly | <i>Maculinea arion</i> |
| | Wild cat | <i>Felis silvestris</i> |
| | Dolphins, porpoises & whales - all species | <i>Cetacea</i> |
| | Hazel dormouse | <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i> |
| | Pool frog | <i>Rana lessonae</i> |
| | Sand lizard | <i>Lacerta agilis</i> |
| | Fisher's estuarine moth | <i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i> |
| | Great crested newt | <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |
| | Otter | <i>Lutra lutra</i> |
| | Lesser Whirlpool Ram's-horn snail | <i>Anisus vorticulus</i> |
| | Smooth snake | <i>Coronella austriaca</i> |
| | Sturgeon | <i>Acipenser sturio</i> |
| | Natterjack toad | <i>Bufo calamita</i> |
| Schedule 5 – European Protected Plant Species | Marine turtles | <i>Caretta caretta</i> <i>Chelonia mydas</i> <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> |
| | Shore dock | <i>Rumex rupestris</i> |
| | Killarney fern | <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> |
| | Early gentian | <i>Gentianella anglica</i> |
| | Lady's-slipper | <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> |
| | Creeping marshwort | <i>Apium repens</i> |
| | Slender naiad | <i>Najas flexilis</i> |
| | Fen orchid | <i>Liparis loeselii</i> |
| | Floating-leaved water plantain | <i>Luronium natans</i> |
| Yellow marsh saxifrage | <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i> | |

These actions may be made lawful in certain circumstances through the granting of licences by the appropriate authority (Natural England). Licences must only be granted after the appropriate authority is satisfied that no satisfactory alternatives are available. In most circumstances, licences are only applied for and granted following full planning permission.

In determining whether or not to grant a licence Natural England must apply the requirements of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012 (amendment) and, in particular, the three derogation tests:

- Test 1: A licence can be granted for the purposes of "preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment".
- Test 2: The appropriate authority shall not grant a licence unless they are satisfied "that there is no satisfactory alternative".
- Test 3: The appropriate authority shall not grant a licence unless they are satisfied "that the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) (as amended) is the principal legislation providing protection for wildlife in the UK. It prescribes legislation for wild birds, other animals, wild plants and non-native species. In addition, it provides for the designation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in England.

Wild birds

The WCA as amended by Schedule 12 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 makes it an offence (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure, or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built (also [take, damage or destroy the nest of a wild bird included in Schedule ZA1] under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006); or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

For birds listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA, protection extends to offences relating to the intentional or reckless disturbance of these birds while at their nests or their dependent young.

Other animals

The WCA (as amended) makes it an offence to (subject to exceptions) intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take wild animals listed on Schedule 5 of the Act. For some species, the protection extends to interference with places used for shelter or protection, or disturbing animals occupying or obstructing access to such places. These species are regarded as "fully protected" and as well as the EPS species listed above include the mammal species water vole *Arvicola terrestris*, pine marten *Martes martes* and red squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris* as well as selected others from a range of species groups including, fish, butterflies, hemipteran bugs, beetles, crickets, dragonflies, moths, spiders, crustaceans, sea-mats, molluscs, Annelid worms and sea anemones (and allies).

There are seven species on Schedule 5 of the Act that not fully protected but are still protected against killing and injuring these include the common reptile species slow worm *Anguis fragilis*, viviparous lizard *Lacerta vivipara*, grass snake *Natrix natrix* and adder *Vipera berus*.

The Act prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking wild animals, and numerous species are protected against sale only as well as other variations for example Atlantic stream (white-clawed) crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* are protected against taking and sale.

Vascular plants, bryophytes, lichens and fungi

With regards to native flora the Act makes it an offence to (subject to exceptions) intentionally or recklessly pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8. Similarly, the Act prevents the sale, offer or expose for sale, or possess (for the purposes of trade), any live or dead wild plant included in Schedule 8, or any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant.

Non-native species

The Act contains measures for preventing the establishment of non-native species which may be detrimental to native wildlife, prohibiting the release of animals and planting of plants listed in Schedule 9 in England and Wales.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The Act provides for the notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). These sites can be identified for their flora, fauna, geological or physiological interest. In England, the power to confirm an SSSI lies with Natural England.

Laws protecting areas designated as SSSIs are described in Sections 28 to 33 of Part 2 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). SSSIs are the principle statutory designation of sites in the UK and offences are enforced through Natural England. Offences include the following:

SSSI owners and occupiers

- carrying out, causing or allowing operations likely to damage an SSSI without Natural England consent.
- failing to keep to a management notice.
- failing to let us know about a change in ownership or occupation of land in an SSSI.

Public bodies

- carrying out or authorising operations likely to damage an SSSI without meeting the requirements to notify Natural England.
- failing to minimise any damage to an SSSI and if there is any damage, failing to restore it to its former state so far as is reasonably practical and possible.

Any person

- intentionally or recklessly damaging, destroying or disturbing any of the habitats or features of an SSSI.
- intentionally or recklessly damaging, destroying, obscuring or taking down a site notice put up on land within an SSSI.
- preventing a Natural England officer lawfully accessing an SSSI.

Natural Environmental and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 imposes a duty on every public authority to conserve biodiversity in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.

Section 41 (S41) of the NERC Act 2006 requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list (including 56 habitats and 943 species) has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England and draws upon the UK BAP List of Priority Species and Habitats. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Local Nature Reserves

Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is a statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and amended by Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 by principal local authorities.

Local authorities have the powers to acquire, declare and manage LNRs. Parish and town councils can declare LNRs providing power is given by the district or county council. LNRs may or may not have other statutory designations such as SSSI status. LNRs must be controlled by the local authority through ownership, lease or agreement with the owner. The main aim must be to care for the natural features which make the site special. LNRs are of local, but not necessarily national, importance.

LNRs are usually owned by local authorities, with management often passed onto other organisations such as County Wildlife Trusts etc. They often have good public access and facilities. There is no legal necessity to manage an LNR to any set standard but management agreements and plans often exist. Protection of LNRs is usually provided through local planning policy and through local bylaws.

Non-Statutory Protected Local Sites

Non-statutory Designated Sites are sites designated by local authorities which fall outside the statutory criteria for designation. They are policy protected and included in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as "Local Sites". Local Planning Authorities should set criteria-based policies against which proposals for developments on or affecting protected wildlife sites should be judged. Non-statutory sites are given various names including County Wildlife Sites (CWS), Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). to this end Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) sites are also considered non-statutory sites.

Hedgerows

Hedgerows are designated as Habitats of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 2006. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) emphasises the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats and ecological networks. Hedgerows are important components of ecological networks linking other important habitats and designated sites.

Hedgerows also receive statutory protection under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 made under Section 97 of the Environment Act 1995, which came into force in 1997. The regulations introduced new arrangements for local planning authorities in England and Wales to protect important hedgerows in the countryside, by controlling their removal through a system of notification. Important hedgerows are defined by complex assessment criteria, which draw on biodiversity features, historical context and the landscape value of the hedgerow.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. This act is based on the need to protect badgers from persecution by baiting and deliberate harm or injury.

The act makes it an offence to:

- intentionally capture, kill or injure a badger;
- damage, destroy or block access to their setts;

- disturb badgers in setts;
- treat a badger cruelly;
- deliberately send or intentionally allow a dog into a sett; and
- bait or dig for badgers.

A sett is defined as:

“Any structure or place that displays signs indicating current use by a badger”.

Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)

The Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) is jointly prepared by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

The report classifies birds according to the extent that they are known to be declining. The classifications are split into groups, Red, Amber and Green, with species classified as Red being those with the greatest declines. The criteria for classifications are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: BoCC species classification criteria

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Red List Criteria | Global Conservation Status - Species listed by BirdLife International as being Globally Threatened using IUCN criteria |
| | Historical Decline - A severe decline in the UK between 1800 and 1995, without substantial recent recovery. |
| | Breeding Population Decline - Severe decline in the UK breeding population size, of more than 50%, over 25 years or the entire period used for assessments since the first BoCC review, starting in 1969 (“longer-term”). |
| | Non-breeding Population Decline - Severe decline in the UK non-breeding population size, of more than 50%, over 25 years or the longer-term. |
| | Breeding Range Decline - Severe decline in the UK range, of more than 50%, as measured by number of 10 km squares occupied by breeding birds, over 25 years or the longer-term. |
| Amber List Criteria | European Conservation status - Categorized as a Species of European Conservation Concern |
| | Historical Decline – Recovery - Red listed for Historical Decline in a previous review but with substantial recent recovery (more than doubled in the last 25 years). |
| | Breeding Population Decline - As for red list criteria and, but with moderate decline (by more than 25% but less than 50%). |
| | Non-breeding Population Decline - As for red list criteria and, but with moderate decline (by more than 25% but less than 50%). |
| | Breeding Range Decline - As for red list criteria and, but with moderate decline (by more than 25% but less than 50%). |
| | Rarity - UK breeding population of less than 300 pairs, or non-breeding population of less than 900 individuals. |
| | Localisation - At least 50% of the UK breeding or non-breeding population found in 10 or fewer sites. |
| | International Importance - At least 20% of the European breeding or non-breeding population found in the UK. |
| Green List Criteria | All regularly occurring species that do not qualify under any of the red or amber criteria are green listed. |
| | Includes those species listed as recovering from Historical Decline in the last review that have continued to recover and do not qualify under any of the other criteria. |

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024

The latest version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in December 2024 and replaces the first NPPF published in March 2012 and minor clarifications to the revised version published in July 2018, February 2019, July 2021, September 2023 and December 2023.

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.

The premise of 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' embedded within the previous versions of the NPPF has been carried forward to the current version. The NPPF considers that to achieve this, the planning system has three overarching objectives: economic, social and environmental. It considers these to be inter-dependent with a need for them to be mutually supportive of one another. For specific development proposals the NPPF considers applying a presumption in favour of sustainable development means:

"...c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay..." [para.11].

"Local planning authorities should approach decisions on proposed development in a positive and creative way. They should use the full range of planning tools available, including brownfield registers and permission in principle, and work proactively with applicants to secure developments that will improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area. Decision-makers at every level should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible." [para. 39].

"To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

...b) 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." [para. 192].

In terms of 'environmental objectives' (one of the three core planning objectives), the NPPF states that:

"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);

b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;

d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and

incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and

f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate." [para 187].

Local Planning Policy- The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework

The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework is a suite of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which set out the local planning policy for the area. These include:

Core Strategy¹

The current Core Strategy, adopted in June 2011 is to be replaced with Local Plan for North Lincolnshire once the plan has been finalised and formally adopted.

Table 3: North Lincolnshire Core Strategy, relevant policy

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| <u>Policy CS1: Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire</u> |
| <p><i>e) Supporting the protection and enhancement of North Lincolnshire's world class natural and built environment to ensure the continued attractiveness of the area as place to live, work and visit.</i></p> <p><i>The internationally and nationally designated sites of nature conservation importance of the Humber Estuary and Thorne and Hatfield Moors will be protected and enhanced. In the Humber Estuary area, particularly where the expansion of the South Humber ports is likely to occur, a strategic approach to the creation of new habitats will be adopted. This will ensure that the collective impact of major developments are designed to secure positive environmental benefits from flood management and development proposals.</i></p> <p><i>... opportunities to improve green infrastructure will be included in all new development.</i></p> |
| <u>Policy CS4: Creating A Renaissance In North Lincolnshire</u> |
| <p><i>5. Lincolnshire Lakes – will develop as a ... significant wildlife habitat. This will be delivered through the creation a masterplan as part of the development of an Area Action Plan</i></p> |
| <u>Policy CS5: Delivering Quality Design In North Lincolnshire</u> |
| <p><i>Incorporate appropriate landscaping and planting which enhances biodiversity or geological features whilst contributing to the creation of a network of linked greenspaces across the area. Tree planting</i></p> |

¹<https://m.northlincs.gov.uk/public/planningreports/corestratergy/adopteddpd/FullCoreStrategy.pdf>

and landscaping schemes can also assist in minimising the impacts of carbon emissions upon the environment.

Policy CS16: Landscape, Greenspace and Waterscape

The council will protect, enhance and support a diverse and multi-functional network of landscape, greenspace and waterscape through:

- 1. Identifying in supporting documents within or evidencing the Local Development Framework, a network of strategically and locally important landscape, greenspace and waterscape areas. Development on or adjacent to these areas will not be permitted where it would result in unacceptable conflict with the function(s) or characteristic of that area.*
- 2. Requiring development proposals to improve the quality and quantity of accessible landscape, greenspace and waterscape, where appropriate.*
- 3. Requiring development proposals to address local deficiencies in accessible landscape, waterscape and greenspace where appropriate.*
- 4. Requiring the protection of trees, hedgerows and historic landscape to be specified where appropriate.*

The creation and maintenance of the network of landscape, green space and waterscapes will be secured by a range of measures, including protecting open space, creating new open spaces as part of new development, and by using developer contributions to create, improve and maintain green infrastructure assets where appropriate

Policy CS17: Biodiversity

The council will promote effective stewardship of North Lincolnshire's wildlife through:

- 1. Safeguarding national and international protected sites for nature conservation from inappropriate development.*
- 2. Appropriate consideration being given to European and nationally important habitats and species.*
- 3. Maintaining and promoting a North Lincolnshire network of local wildlife sites and corridors, links and stepping stones between areas of natural green space.*
- 4. Ensuring development retains, protects and enhances features of biological and geological interest and provides for the appropriate management of these features.*
- 5. Ensuring development seeks to produce a net gain in biodiversity by designing in wildlife, and ensuring any unavoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated for.*
- 6. Supporting wildlife enhancements that contribute to the habitat restoration targets set out in the North Lincolnshire's Nature Map and in national, regional and local biodiversity action plans.*
- 7. Improving access to and education/interpretation of biodiversity sites for tourism and the local population, providing their ecological integrity is not harmed.*

Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (LLAAP)

The Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action AAP sets out the range of land use policies on land to the east and western sides of the M181 to deliver 6,000 homes in six villages set amongst five lakes. The LLAAP was adopted by the Council in May 2016 and establishes a site-specific policy and delivery framework to provide guidance for achieving the aims of Lincolnshire Lakes development, including ecological enhancement and new habitat creation.

The main objective relating to environment and biodiversity is to:

“expand North Lincolnshire’s strong infrastructure through the provision of green infrastructure (a network of green spaces) which will be effectively distributed to maximise opportunities for habitat/biodiversity creation and other environmental benefits...”

Table 4: Lincolnshire Lakes AAP – relevant policies

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| Policy SS2: spatial concept & place-making |
| <p>Green Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and specifically lakes, should be a central characteristic and structuring element of the development that provide for multi-functional spaces, habitat and biodiversity enhancement and public use and enjoyment. • Existing woodland (Brumby Grove and Brumby Common), mature trees and hedgerows should be retained within the new development sensitively arranged around them to create a parkland character • Existing ditches and drains should be integrated into the new development and landscape structure to provide for sustainable drainage, ecological enhancements and creating a distinctive character to the village developments • Ecological enhancements and new habitat creation to diversify the range of habitats (e.g. grasslands, wetlands, woodlands) and support biodiversity should be integrated into all proposals |
| Policy G4: ecological enhancement and new habitat creation |
| <p>Areas specifically identified for ecological and habitat protection, creation or enhancement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New areas of woodland, acid grassland, neutral grassland, wetland and ponds within the areas identified as natural and semi-natural greenspace on the Green Infrastructure Parameters Plan • Lakes 3 and 4 and surrounding habitats • New and existing ditches and swales • New and existing hedgerows • New and existing trees • The existing Local Wildlife Sites, including those identified under Policy LC4 • LC11 areas amenity importance • Existing farmland |

Smaller scale opportunities to deliver green and brown walls & roofs, hibernacula, bird and bat habitat boxes, bird and bat bricks and bat lofts, stone and log piles and bunds will also assist in providing suitable habitats for key species in the AAP area.

Local Plan Saved Policies

Certain policies of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Adopted 2003² remain as saved policies and until they are superseded by emerging policies of new DPDs they still form part of the development plan and may still be relevant to the AAP. Table 5, below states relevant saved policies.

Table 5: Local Plan – relevant saved policies

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|---|
| Policy LC1 - Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites |
| <p>Proposals for development which may affect an SPA, a proposed SPA, a SAC or candidate SAC will be assessed according to their implications for the site's conservation objectives. Proposals not directly connected with, or necessary for, the site, and which are likely to have a significant effect on the site (either individually or in combination with other proposals), will not be permitted unless it can be conclusively demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) there is no alternative solution; and ii) there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the development. <p>Where the site hosts a priority natural habitat type or a priority species, proposals will not be permitted unless it can be conclusively demonstrated that it is necessary for reasons of human health or public safety, or for consequences of primary importance for nature conservation. Where such a development does proceed, the use of conditions or planning obligations to secure all compensatory measures necessary to comply with Article 3 of the EEC Habitats and Species Directive will be considered.</p> |
| Policy LC2 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves |
| <p>Proposals for development in, or likely to affect, Sites of Special Scientific Interest will be subject to special scrutiny. Where such development may have an adverse effect, directly or indirectly on the SSSI, it will not be permitted unless the reasons for the development clearly outweigh the nature conservation value of the site itself and the national policy to safeguard the national network of such sites.</p> <p>Where a site is a National Nature Reserve (NNR) or a site identified under the Nature Conservation Review (NCR) or Geological Conservation Review (GCR) particular regard will be paid to the individual site's national importance.</p> <p>In all cases where development is permitted which would damage the nature conservation value of the site, such damage should be kept to a minimum. Where development is permitted the use of conditions or planning obligations to ensure the protection and enhancement of the site's nature conservation value and other appropriate compensatory measures will be considered.</p> |
| Policy LC4 - Development Affecting Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance |
| <p>Any development or land use change which is likely to have an adverse impact on a Local Nature Reserve, a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation or a Regionally Important Geological Site will not be approved unless it can be clearly demonstrated that there are reasons for the proposal which outweigh the need to safeguard the intrinsic nature conservation value of the site or feature.</p> <p>In all cases where development is permitted which may damage the nature conservation value of the site, such damage shall be kept to a minimum. Where development is permitted the use of conditions or planning obligations to ensure the protection and enhancement of the site's nature conservation value and other appropriate compensatory measures will be considered.</p> |

² <https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-policy-the-north-lincolnshire-local-plan/#1593095254001-ec189f5a-67c8>

| |
|---|
| Policy LC5- Species Protection |
| <p>Planning permission will not be granted for development or land use changes which would have an adverse impact on badgers or species protected by Schedules 1, 5 or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p> <p>Where development is permitted that may have an effect on those species, conditions or the use of planning agreements will be considered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) facilitate the survival of individual members of the species; and ii) reduce disturbance to a minimum; and iii) provide adequate alternative habitats to sustain at least the current levels of population. |
| Policy LC6- Habitat Creation |
| <p>Provision will be made for the creation of nature reserves and new wildlife habitats both in rural and urban areas. Where appropriate, in granting planning permission, the creation of such areas will be required for the following types of development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) in association with the reclamation of former mineral workings and waste disposal sites; ii) in association with schemes for derelict land clearance; iii) on land which is no longer required for long term agricultural use. <p>Particular emphasis will be placed on the creation of habitats such as wet and dry heathland, wet woodland and reedbed in keeping with local and national biodiversity targets and provision of habitat for protected species..</p> |
| Policy LC12 - Protection of Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows |
| <p>Proposals for all new development will, wherever possible ensure the retention of trees, woodland and hedgerows. Particular regard will be given to the protection of these features within the setting of settlements, the protection of ancient woodlands and historic hedgerows and the amenity value of trees within built up areas. Tree preservation orders will be made where trees which contribute to local amenity or local landscape character are at risk. Landscaping and tree and hedgerow planting schemes will be required to accompany applications for new development where it is appropriate to the development and its setting.</p> |

Other Relevant Guidance

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

Although the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has now been superseded by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework³ and Biodiversity 2020⁴ the former UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) lists of priority habitats and species continue to be regarded as conservation priorities under the Framework, and they have been used to compile the statutory lists of priority species and habitats as required under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (also referred to as Habitats and Species of Principal Importance). Whilst different planning authorities across the country are likely to take differing approaches with regard to delivery of biodiversity within their areas, Local BAPs remain a key element for securing the requirements of the NPPF at a local level, consequently this assessment has taken

³ JNCC and Defra (on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group) (2012) UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. July 2012

⁴ DEFRA (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services.

due consideration of the priority habitats and species within the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)⁵ and Scunthorpe Inland Drainage Board BAP⁶.

The aim of the LBAP is to raise awareness of biodiversity issues by focusing on species and habitats with local relevance, to enable national targets to be delivered at a local level. To identify local priorities for biodiversity conservation, and work to deliver agreed actions and targets for priority habitats and species and locally important wildlife and sites

⁵ <https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/201110-LincolnshireBAP-3rd-edition.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.shiregroup-idbs.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Scunthorpe-Gainsborough-Biodiversity-Action-Plan.pdf>

APPENDIX 9: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Assessment of Significance / Assessment Criteria

Determining Importance

CIEEM have identified various characteristics that can be used to identify ecological features or features likely to be important in terms of biodiversity. These include:

- Animal or plant species that are rare or uncommon, either internationally, nationally or more locally;
- Ecosystems and their component parts, which provide the habitats required by the above species, populations and / or assemblages;
- Endemic species or locally distinct sub-populations of a species;
- Habitat diversity, connectivity and or / synergistic associations (e.g. networks of hedgerows and areas of species-rich pasture that provide important feeding habitat for a rare species);
- Notably large populations or concentrations of fauna considered uncommon or threatened in a wider context;
- Plant communities (and their associated animals) that are considered to be typical valued natural / semi-natural vegetation types – these will include examples of natural species-poor communities;
- Species on the edge on their range, particularly where their distribution is changing as a result of global trends and climate change;
- Species-rich assemblages of plants and animals; and
- Typical faunal assemblages that are characteristic of homogenous habitats.

If an ecological feature has been identified as being important, guidelines promote the use of characterising this feature with the relevant geographic frame of reference. This allows the scale of significance of effects to be presented in a meaningful way and provides a focus of maintaining a feature at an appropriate scale. The known or potential value of an ecological feature within this assessment will be considered within the following geographical context:

- International and European;
- National;
- County (Lincolnshire);
- District (North Lincolnshire); and
- Local.

Defining the geographic frame of reference is clear in terms of designated sites as the nature of the type of designation predefines this. For other ecological features, determining the scale is subjective often due to a lack of data to allow a robust assessment of the importance of a feature at a particular geographic scale. As such the appropriate level is selected based on data available at the time of the assessment.

If an ecological feature is not considered to be important, the Proposed Development is not anticipated to have an effect that would be of relevance to the decision maker and these features are not considered further within the assessment. Exceptions to this would be if the species, population or habitat in question was identified as having a high social or economic value or if they are afforded legal protection (e.g. badgers). While the assessment does include protected species that receive statutory protection and are of material consideration at the local level, the presence of such a species does not necessarily infer value in relation to the proposed scheme but only to the level of protection it receives.

As such, the value of the proposed scheme for protected species is considered by the specific ecological feature, taking into account the level of activity, the level of protection it receives and the overall value of habitat to that species within the Site.

Determining Impacts and Effects

The CIEEM guidelines, define an impact as an influence on an ecological feature. The effect is the outcome of the influence on the ecological feature. As part of the EclA it is important to assess whether or not an impact is defined as an effect (negative or positive) on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem and / or the conservation status of a habitat or species within a given geographical area (CIEEM, 2018).

Impacts should be identified and understood to be able to determine their likely effect (consequence) of that impact in relation to the ecological feature.

As part of the process of determining whether there is likely to be an effect on the status of an ecological feature, the following questions are considered:

- Will any site / ecosystem process be removed or changed?
- What will be the effect on the nature, extent, structure and function of component habitats? and
- What will be the effect on the average population size and viability of the component species?

A description of parameters that are considered when assessing the degree and type of change are detailed in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Parameters used to describe effects

| Parameter for describing impacts on ecological structure and function | Definition of the parameter |
|---|---|
| Positive or Negative | Whether the impact has a positive or negative effect |
| Extent | The area over which the effect occurs |
| Magnitude | The size or amount of an effect |
| Duration | The time for which the effect is predicted to last prior to recovery or replacement of the resource or feature |
| Reversibility | Whether the effect is permanent (i.e. irreversible) or temporary (i.e. reversible) |
| Timing and Frequency | How often the effect occurs (e.g. repeated noise from piling work) and when it occurs (e.g. vegetation clearance undertaken outside of the bird breeding season). |

With reference to the duration of an ecological impact, in addition to other uses, for the purposes of the assessment Table 7 defines the timeframes used within the chapter:

Table 7: Definition of timeframes

| Term | Definition within this assessment |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Short term | 1-5 years |
| Medium term | 6-15 years |
| Long term | 16-60 years |

In addition to considering the effect on the ecological feature an assessment of significance of the residual effect (for the type / nature of change), is provided in Table 8 below. For the purpose of EclA, 'significant effect' is an effect that either supports or undermines biodiversity conservation objectives for important ecological features. Conservation objectives may be:

- Specific, as in the case of designated sites, where any effect would move the condition of the Site towards or away from favourable condition;
- Broad (national / local nature conservation policy); or
- The 'conservation status', defined as the sum of influences acting on the important ecological feature that may affect its long-term distribution, structure, function, or abundance of its population within a given geographical scale.

Table 8: Classification of the significance of the Effects

| Impact Classification | Explanation |
|--|---|
| Significant Negative Effect | Likely to create a significant negative effect, causing long-term or irreversible damage on the conservation objectives of the important ecological feature. |
| Not Significant Negative Effect | Likely to create a negative effect without causing long-term or irreversible damage to the conservation objectives of the important ecological feature. |
| Neutral | Effects are either absent or such that no overall net change to the important ecological feature. |
| Not Significant Positive Effect | Likely to create a beneficial effect on an important ecological feature without improving its conservation objectives. |
| Significant Positive Effect | The activity is likely to create a significant beneficial effect, which supports long-term enhancement and favourable conservation objectives for an existing important ecological feature. |

Once an effect is considered to be significant then the scale of effect is assessed on a geographical scale (i.e. international, national, regional, etc.). For example, the effect may not be significant at a council area scale, but significant at a more local scale. It is important to note that effects on many features will need to be considered at more than one geographical scale.

Mitigation, Compensation and Enhancement

For the purpose of the EclA, impacts on ecological features are generally assessed without mitigation in place. In some situations, it is impossible to separate the mitigation as this is embedded into the scheme, e.g. the design of the scheme has been modified to take into account ecological constraints or impacts such as design of drainage features. In these situations, it will be acknowledged and just the residual effects considered.

In line with current CIEEM guidelines, a sequential process, known as the 'mitigation hierarchy' should be adopted on negative ecological effects. This involves:

- avoiding negative ecological effects;
- reducing negative effects that cannot be avoided (mitigate);
- compensating for any remaining significant ecological effects; and
- identifying opportunities for ecological enhancement to help achieve a biodiversity net gain.

APPENDIX 10: PROTECTED/NOTABLE SPECIES RECORDS

- 1.1 Records of notable or protected species from within 2km of the Site from the last 20 years are shown in Table 9 below and mapped in Figure 2.
- 1.2 Several records are recorded at a resolution of 1km or lower. These have not been mapped on Figure 1 due to their low resolution. Where part of the Site falls within the 1km square where records occur these are noted in Table 9 below as potentially being located on Site, however this is not a direct indication that they occur within the Site.

Table 9: Records on Site or potentially on Site.

| Species | Conservation Status | Total Records within 2km | Location / Minimum distance of records from site boundary |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|
| Birds | | | |
| <i>Alauda arvensis</i> Skylark | UKBAP LBAP Bocc Red | 5 | Four records occur within the 1km grid square SE8609 which incorporates much of the Site. |
| <i>Anser anser</i> Greylag Goose | WCA Sch 1.2 LBAP Bocc Amber | 3 | Two records occur within the 1km grid square 8610, incorporating the northern part of the Site |
| <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> Yellowhammer | NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP Bocc Red | 6 | Four records occur within the 1km grid square SE8609 which incorporates much of the Site. |
| <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> Reed Bunting | UKBAP LBAP Bocc Amber | 10 | Seven records occur within the 1km grid square SE8609 which incorporates much of the Site. |
| <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> Brambling | WCA Sch 1 LBAP | 2 | Records occur within the 1km grid square SE8609 which incorporates much of the Site. |
| <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> Snipe | LBAP Bocc Amber | 2 | Records occur within the 1km grid square SE8609 which incorporates much of the Site. |
| <i>Linaria cannabina</i> Linnet | NERC S41 LBAP Bocc Red | 11 | Four records occur within the 1km grid square SE8609 which incorporates much of the Site. |
| <i>Passer montanus</i> Tree Sparrow | NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP Bocc Red | 3 | Two records occur within the 1km grid square SE8609 which incorporates much of the Site. |
| <i>Perdix perdix</i> Grey Partridge | NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP Bocc Red | 4 | Records occur within the 1km grid square SE8609 which incorporates much of the Site. |
| <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> Starling | NERC S41 LBAP Bocc Red | 25 | Three records occur within the 1km grid square 8610, incorporating the northern part of the Site |
| <i>Turdus iliacus</i> Redwing | WCA Sch 1 Bocc Amber | 3 | Two records occur within the 1km grid square SE8609 which incorporates much of the Site. |
| <i>Turdus philomelos</i> Song Thrush | NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP Bocc Amber | 9 | Two records occur within the 1km grid square SE8609 which incorporates much of the Site. |
| <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> Lapwing | NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP Bocc Red | 7 | One record of 25 individuals within the Site. One further record (40 individuals) occurs within the 1km grid square SE8609 which incorporates much of the Site. |
| Other species | | | |

| Species | Conservation Status | Total Records within 2km | Location / Minimum distance of records from site boundary |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> European water vole | WCA Sch5 NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP | 49 | Several records are on Site or adjacent and the most recent record is from 2017 |
| <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> Smooth newt | LBAP | 2 | Records occur within the 1km grid square 8610, incorporating the northern part of the Site |
| <i>Bufo bufo</i> Common toad | NERC S41 UKBAP | 9 | Four records occur within the 1km grid square 8610, incorporating the northern part of the Site |
| <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> Common lizard | WCA Sch5 NERC S.41 | 1 | Records occur within Grid square 8610, incorporating the northern part of the Site |
| <i>Lepus europaeus</i> Brown hare | NERC S41 UKBAP | 5 | 1 Record occurs within Grid square 8610, incorporating the northern part of the Site |
| <i>Chrysis fulgida</i> Ruby-tailed Wasp | NERC S.41 LBAP | 1 | 1 Record occurs within Grid square 8610, incorporating the northern part of the Site |

Table 10: Other species records within 2km

| Species | Conservation Status | Total Records within 2km | Location / Minimum distance of records from site boundary |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| Birds | | | |
| 3 Schedule 1 species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Alcedo atthis</i> Kingfisher • <i>Falco peregrinus</i> Peregrine • <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> Crossbill | Sch 1 | 7 | Closest 6 fig grid references is c277m south east Most recent 2021. |
| 5 NERC S.41 /Bocc Red list bird species including as an example; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Passer domesticus</i> House sparrow • <i>Locustella naevia</i> Grasshopper Warbler • <i>Emberiza calandra</i> Corn Bunting | NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP Bocc Red | 23 | Closest 6 fig grid reference is c480m east. Most recent 2009. |
| 2 NERC S.41 /Bocc Amber list bird species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> Bullfinch • <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> Reed Bunting, | NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP Bocc Amber | 15 | Closest 6 fig grid reference is c180m north. Most recent 2009. |
| 1 additional Bocc Red List species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Apus apus</i> Swift | Bocc Red LBAP | 5 | Closest is c277m south east Most recent 2021. |
| Bats | | | |
| <i>Myotis mystacinus/brandtii</i> Whiskered/Brandt's bat | WCA Sch5 Regs LBAP | 2 | The closest record is located 0.25km east of the Site and the most recent record is from 2006. |

| Species | Conservation Status | Total Records within 2km | Location / Minimum distance of records from site boundary |
|--|---|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> Noctule Bat | WCA Sch5 Regs NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP | 2 | The closest record is located c 80m east of the Site and the most recent record is from 2012 |
| <i>Pipistrellus</i> Pipistrelle Bat species | WCA Sch5 Regs LBAP | 2 | The closest record is located 0.28km east of the Site and the most recent record is from 2014. |
| <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> Soprano Pipistrelle | WCA Sch5 Regs NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP | 2 | The closest record is located 0.36km south of the Site and the most recent record is from 2006. |
| <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> Common pipistrelle | WCA Sch5 Regs LBAP | 5 | The closest record is located c 80m east of the Site and the most recent record is from 2016 |
| Bat – not identified to species level | WCA Sch5 Regs LBAP | 8 | The closest record is located c70m east of the Site east boundary and the most recent record is from 2014. |
| Other Mammals | | | |
| <i>Meles meles</i> Badger | | 2 | Noted within the locality – exact location withheld. |
| <i>Lutra lutra</i> Eurasian otter | WCA Sch5 Regs NERC S41 UKBAP | 1 | Located 1.8 km from the Site within Warping drain and dated 2010 |
| <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> West European Hedgehog | NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP | 21 | The closest record is located 30m north of the Site and the most recent record is from 2021 |
| Insects | | | |
| <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> Cinnabar moth | NERC S41 UKBAP LBAP | 1 | C 183m to the North east, dated 2011 |

Status key: Regs = the conservation of habitats and species regulations 2017 (as amended), WCA = wildlife and countryside act 1981 (as amended), sch1 = schedule 1 of WCA, sch5 = schedule 5 of WCA, NERC s.41 = species of principal importance, as listed under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), Bocc red = birds of conservation concern red list, Bocc amber = birds of conservation concern amber list, UKBAP = United Kingdom biodiversity action plan, LBAP = Local BAP

APPENDIX 11: HABITAT SURVEY SPECIES LISTS**Medium and High Distinctiveness Grassland**

| Common Name | Latin Name | ONG 1 | ONG 2 | LAG |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| A willowherb | <i>Epilobium sp.</i> | | r | |
| Annual meadow-grass | <i>Poa annua</i> | r | | |
| Black medick | <i>Medicago lupulina</i> | r | | |
| Bristly oxtongue | <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> | o-f | | |
| Broad-leaved Dock | <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | ro | r | |
| Canadian fleabane | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | | r | |
| Cat's-ear | <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | r | o | |
| Cleavers | <i>Galium aparine</i> | | r | |
| Cock's-foot | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | ro | of | |
| Colt's-foot | <i>Tussilago farfara</i> | f | | |
| Common bent | <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | | | o |
| Common couch | <i>Elytrigia repens</i> | ro | | |
| Common knapweed | <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | r | r | |
| Common mouse-ear | <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> | | o | |
| Common Nettle | <i>Urtica dioica</i> | ro | r | |
| Common Ragwort | <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> | f-la | o | r |
| Common reed | <i>Phragmites australis</i> | r | r | |
| Common stork's-bill | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> | | | r |
| Creeping bent | <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | lo | | o |
| Creeping cinquefoil | <i>Potentilla reptans</i> | r | | |
| Creeping Thistle | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | a | ro | |
| Crested dog's-tail | <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> | r | | |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i> | o | f | |
| Dove's-foot crane's-bill | <i>Geranium molle</i> | | r | |
| False oat-grass | <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | fa | f-a | |
| Greater burdock | <i>Arctium lappa</i> | r | | |
| Ground-ivy | <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> | | lf | |
| Hairy tare | <i>Ervilla hirsuta</i> | r | | |
| Hard rush | <i>Juncus inflexus</i> | r | | |

| Common Name | Latin Name | ONG 1 | ONG 2 | LAG |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| Heath speedwell [Indet.] | <i>Veronica officinalis</i> [Indet.] | | | r-o |
| Heath wood-rush | <i>Luzula multiflora</i> | | | o |
| Heather | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> | | r | |
| Hedge bedstraw | <i>Galium album</i> | r | | |
| Hemlock | <i>Conium maculatum</i> | r | | |
| Hoary willowherb | <i>Epilobium parviflorum</i> | a | | |
| Mugwort | <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> | f | r | |
| Perennial Rye-grass | <i>Lolium perenne</i> | lf | | |
| Red fescue | <i>Festuca rubra</i> | lo | | |
| Ribwort plantain | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | r | r | |
| Rough meadow-grass | <i>Poa trivialis</i> | r-la | r-la | a |
| Sand sedge | <i>Carex arenaria</i> | | r-la | a |
| Scentless mayweed | <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> | r | | |
| Selfheal | <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | r-la | r | |
| Sheep's sorrel | <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | | r-o | o-lf |
| Spear Thistle | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | f-la | | |
| White Clover | <i>Trifolium repens</i> | r | | |
| Wild teasel | <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> | | lo | |
| Wood horsetail | <i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i> | | lo | |
| Yarrow | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | r | r-lf | |
| Yorkshire-fog | <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | r-la | o-f | f |

Modified Grassland

| Common Name | Latin Name | MG 1 |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------|
| Bracken | - | lf |
| Broad-leaved Dock | <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | r |
| Cleavers | - | r |
| Cock's-foot | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | la |
| Common mouse-ear | - | r |
| Common Nettle | <i>Urtica dioica</i> | lf |

| Common Name | Latin Name | MG 1 |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------|
| Common Ragwort | <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> | r |
| Dandelion | - | r |
| False oat-grass | <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | r |
| Perennial Rye-grass | <i>Lolium perenne</i> | a |
| Red fescue | <i>Festuca rubra</i> | lf |
| Smooth meadow-grass | <i>Poa pratensis</i> | r |
| Spear Thistle | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | r |
| Yorkshire-fog | <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | lf |

Scrub

| Common Name | Scientific Name | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|----|
| Bramble | <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> | d |
| Goat willow | <i>Salix caprea</i> | o |
| Grey willow | <i>Salix cinerea</i> | o |
| Silver birch | <i>Betula pendula</i> | r |
| Dog rose | <i>Rosa canina</i> | r |
| Wild privet | <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> | r |
| Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | r |
| Ground Flora | | |
| Common nettle | <i>Urtica dioica</i> | f |
| Hedgerow crane's-bill | <i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i> | lf |
| Cow parsley | <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | o |
| Cleavers | <i>Galium aparine</i> | r |
| Common hogweed | <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> | r |
| Mugwort | <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> | o |
| Bracken | <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | r |
| Spear thistle | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | r |
| Cock's-foot | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | f |
| Perennial rye-grass | <i>Lolium perenne</i> | f |
| False oat-grass | <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | o |
| moss | - | o |

Ditches

| Common Name | Scientific Name | 3.1a | 3.1b | 3,2 | 3.6 | 3.7 - (mostly dry) | 4.1 |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----------------------|------|
| Channel vegetation | | | | | | | |
| Common duckweed | <i>Lemna minor</i> | | | | o | r | |
| Common reed | <i>Phragmites australis</i> | f-a | la | | o | lf | f |
| Great willowherb | <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> | | | | | | |
| A water-starwort | <i>Callitriche sp.</i> | r | | | | | la |
| Water-cress | <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> | o | o | | | | r |
| Branched bur-reed | <i>Sparganium erectum</i> | r | f-a | | | | r |
| Reed sweet-grass | <i>Glyceria maxima</i> | f-a | r-la | f-a | o | lo | |
| Common nettle | <i>Urtica dioica</i> | o | o | o | | | |
| Reed canary-grass | <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> | | o | f | | | |
| Hedge bindweed | <i>Calystegia sepium</i> | | | f | | | |
| Bulrush | <i>Typha latifolia</i> | | | la | o | o | |
| Reed canary-grass | <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> | | | f | | | |
| Yellow iris | <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | | | r-o | | | |
| Marginal/Bankside Vegetation | | | | | | | |
| Common reed | <i>Phragmites australis</i> | O - f | | | | o-f | la |
| Cock's-foot | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | f | o | | f | | a |
| False oat-grass | <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | o | O - f | o | o | | d |
| Common nettle | <i>Urtica dioica</i> | o | o | o | | o | f-la |
| Hedge bindweed | <i>Calystegia sepium</i> | o | | | | | |
| Hemlock | <i>Conium maculatum</i> | o | o | o | | | |
| Bitter nightshade | <i>Solanum dulcamar</i> | | | | | o | |
| Common couch | <i>Elytrigia repens</i> | o | | | | | |
| Water figwort | <i>Scrophularia auriculata</i> | | r | | | | |
| Wild angelica | <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> | | r | o | | o | |
| Curled dock | <i>Rumex crispus</i> | | o | | o | | o |
| Reed sweet-grass | <i>Glyceria maxima</i> | | o | | f | | |
| Great willowherb | <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> | | o | | | | |
| Burdock | <i>Arctium lappa</i> | | | o | r | | |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | 3.1a | 3.1b | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 - (mostly dry) | 4.1 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----------------------|------|
| Rosebay willowherb | <i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> | | | o | | | |
| Bracken | <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | | | | | o | |
| Common valerian | <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> | | | r-o | | | |
| Hedge woundwort | <i>Stachys sylvatica</i> | | | r | | | |
| Yorkshire-fog | <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | | | | f | | o |
| Cow parsley | <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | | | | | | o |
| Creeping thistle | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | | | o | | | r |
| Spear thistle | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | | | | | | r |
| Cleavers | <i>Galium aparine</i> | | | | | | f-la |
| Red dead-nettle | <i>Lamium purpureum</i> | | | | | | o |
| Common hogweed | <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> | | | | | | r |
| Ribwort plantain | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | | | | | | r |
| Ground-ivy | <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> | | | | | | r |
| Yarrow | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | | | | | | r |
| Soft rush | <i>Juncus effusus</i> | | | | f | | |

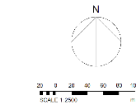
Hedgerows

| Common Name | Scientific Name | H1 | H2 |
|-------------|---------------------------|----|----|
| Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | d | d |
| Elder | <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | r | |
| Apple | <i>Malus domestica.</i> | r | |

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- KEY**
- PART RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - PHASE 1
 - PHASE 2
 - PHASE 3
 - PHASE 4
 - PHASE 5

PL 1: 15/01/2020 01:01:04 TO 01:01:04
 Rev: 000 000 000 000
 Date: 15/01/2020 01:01:04
 Scale: 1:2000
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 Client: Hargreaves Land
 Drawing Title: ECIA - VISUAL IMPACT STATEMENT PHASE 1-5
 Project: LINCOLNSHIRE LAKES PHASE 1-5
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