KJ Ecology Ltd

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment for land off Coleby Road, West Halton

July 2025

Client :
Centreline Design Consulting Ltd,
7, West Street,
West Butterwick
Scunthorpe,
DN17 3JZ.

Tel. 01724 410150
e-mail info@centrelinedesigns.co.uk

Prepared by :
Kevin Johnson MCIEEM,
KJ Ecology Ltd,
17, The Meadow,
Caistor,
Lincs,
LN7 6XD.

Tel. 07807 655237
e-mail kevin@kjecology.co.uk

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Document Control Sheet

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Appendices

Executive Summary

Centreline Design Consulting Ltd on behalf of the Howarth Family are applying to create four new dwellings at their site off Coleby Road, West Halton. To comply with planning procedures Centreline Design Consulting Ltd on behalf of the Howarth Family commissioned Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment on the 19th May 2025.

The proposed development site is at the South-western end of West Halton off Coleby Road and opposite St Etheldreda's Church at Grid Ref TF 3490 2722.

The East boundary along Coleby Road consists of a line of trees such as Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) but cut at hedge height at the Southern end and a Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) hedge with a Sycamore tree in at the Northern end of the gate. The Southern boundary is a neighbouring Wooden panel fence. The Western boundary is a mature Hawthorn hedge, while the Northern hedge is a neighbouring Leyland Cypress (*x Cupressocyparis leylandii*) hedge. The field itself is a grassfield.

Between the 16th June and 17th July 2025, the following methodologies were carried out on land at Coleby Road, West Halton:

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 then they started out with.

The surveys found that:

1. The desk top study revealed that there are no statutory or non-statutory sites within 2kms of the proposed development. There are 92 protected and 71 priority species recorded within 2kms of the planned development, including Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*);
2. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal found no signs of protected species but there is potential for nesting birds in the hedges and trees;
3. The Biodiversity Net Gain calculation using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (July 2025) revealed that the initial baseline gave 1.65 habitat units and the new scheme will create 0.46 habitat units. This is a -1.19 habitat unit loss according to the Biometric or -72.22% net loss. The original hedgerows gave 0.67 hedgerow units, while the new plans will create 0.89 hedgerow units. This is a 0.22 hedgerow unit gain or 31.98% net gain. This means that the plans have reached the required 10% net gain in hedgerow units but not in habitat units.

From these survey results, KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed creation of four new dwellings at their site off Coleby Road, West Halton, as long as the following recommendations are followed:

1. As there is potential for nesting birds on site which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), then if the works are to start in the bird nesting season (March to August) then a nesting bird survey will be required before works commence. If a nesting bird is found, then no works will proceed until the chicks have fledged and the ecologist has given the all clear;
2. As there is potential for amphibians on site, then a precautionary method statement needs to be applied to prevent amphibians being killed or injured as all amphibians are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This includes:
   a. All materials to be stored off the ground (for example on pallets) to minimise the likelihood of amphibians accessing them for refugia;

b. All spoil/waste materials to be removed from site at the end of each working day or stored in a skip;
c. The site should be maintained as sub-optimal prior to the commencement of works;
d. All involved in the construction should be aware of the possible presence of amphibians and know what they look like;

3. As the site has potential to be used by nesting birds, then bird boxes need placing around the area;
4. As there are bats in the area, then some bat boxes or Bat bricks need placing around the site/ incorporating into the new build;
5. 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;
6. Any fencing needs to have 13 x 13cm gaps in at ground level to allow the free movement of hedgehogs;
7. As Hemlock has been found on site, then this needs removing professionally;
8. 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;
9. The new trees should be planted up in the Winter and watered regularly in the first year until the plants become established. The trees will need inspecting yearly with appropriate action taken;
10. The 1.36 habitat unit deficit is to be obtained with off-site units;
11. Any planting around the buildings should include native and RHS Perfect for Pollinators Garden Plants.

Main Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Instruction

Centreline Design Consulting Ltd on behalf of the Howarth Family are applying to create four new dwellings at their site off Coleby Road, West Halton. To comply with planning procedures Centreline Design Consulting Ltd on behalf of the Howarth Family commissioned Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment on the 19th May 2025.

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 site is at the South-western end of West Halton off Coleby Road and opposite St Etheldreda's Church at Grid Ref TF 3490 2722, as shown in Map 1 (Appendix 1).

1.3 Site Description

The East boundary along Coleby Road consists of a line of trees such as Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) but cut at hedge height at the Southern end and a Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) hedge with a Sycamore tree in at the Northern end of the gate (Photos 1 and 2, Appendix 2). The Southern boundary is a neighbouring Wooden panel fence (Photo 3, Appendix 2). The Western boundary (Photo 4, Appendix 2) is a mature Hawthorn hedge, while the Northern hedge is a neighbouring Leyland Cypress (*x Cupressocyparis leylandii*) hedge (Photo 5, Appendix 2). The field itself is a grassfield (Photo 6, Appendix 2).

The immediate vicinity consists of dwellings with gardens, church and church yard, arable field, village green, and hedges with trees.

1.4 Proposed Development

It is proposed to create four new dwellings at their site off Coleby Road, West Halton as per planning application.

1.5 Report Limitations

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The ecological data in this report is only valid for 18 months from the survey date of 16th June 2025, as wildlife, especially Protected Species move about and natural conditions can change over time.

1.6 Background to KJ Ecology Ltd

On the 19th May 2025 KJ Ecology Ltd was appointed to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment at land off Coleby Road, West Halton. KJ Ecology Ltd is an independent Ecological Consultancy run by Kevin Johnson BSc Pgd PGCE MCIEEM (Member of the Charted 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 16th June 2025 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 imbetween 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. One 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 two ponds within 250m of the site (65m to the South-west and 85m to the South-east) but with Halton drain between the ponds and the field. There are no records of Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) in the area, so for this reason, no further survey work is required.

2.2.3 Badger Survey

A Badger (*Meles meles*) survey was 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 Bat Roost Assessment was undertaken and carried out to Bat Conservation Trust - Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 2023. Using ladders, binoculars and an endoscope, 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 and shed were then categorised into its suitability to support a bat roost using the criteria outlined by Collins 2023 as shown in Appendix 3. The categorisation of the building then determines the number of bat surveys required.

This work was undertaken by licenced bat worker Kevin Johnson (2020-48443-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 are no ditches or ponds next to the site, so a Water Vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) survey was not required

2.3 Biodiversity Net Gain

On the 16th June 2025 a baseline assessment was done for the site and the baseline map is shown in Map 2, Appendix 1. For each habitat identified as per UK Habitat Classification – Habitat Definitions V2(July 2023), the area was then measured; a condition assessment was carried out as per Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology, (July 2025) and finally the strategic significance of the site. These values are then added to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (July 2025) which automatically calculates the habitat units on site.

The proposed illustrative Masterplan was then used to enter the data for the new proposed habitats into the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (July 2025). This included any retained or enhanced habitats. For each habitat type, the area was taken, the target condition for each habitat was assessed using Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology, (July 2025), the strategic significance of the site and finally if the habitat is going to be created in advance or delayed. Using this data and the baseline data, the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (July 2025) would then calculate if there has been any Biodiversity Net Gain. If the required minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain has not been

reached, then further discussions with the client are required until an agreed motion forward has been reached.

2.4 Survey Constraints

There were no survey constraints when the survey was carried out on the 16th June 2025. When the site was assessed, the weather was warm (21C) with 25% cloud cover and a Gentle West-south-westerly 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 no statutory or non-statutory sites within 2kms of the proposed development as shown in Appendix 5.

The only habitats in the immediate vicinity are dwellings with gardens, church and church yard, arable field, village green, and hedges with trees.

3.1.2 Protected Species

There are 92 protected and 71 priority species recorded within 2kms of the planned development, including Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) as shown in Appendix 5. The Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (2021) Red Data list for the area includes species such as Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) which is also a Schedule 1 species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The records for the area in the last decade show that there are the following protected species as shown in Appendix 5:

- Amphibians – Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*);
- Plants - None;
- Invertebrates – None;
- Reptiles – None.

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 16th June 2025 by Kevin Johnson MCIEEM, who has numerous years' experience in carrying out survey work. The species results of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal can be found in Appendix 4 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 grassfield is a typical Lincolnshire paddock that is dominated by False Oat Grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and a quadrat survey only gave an average of 5-6 species per m^2. This has been classed as Modified grassland, because even though it has species such as False Oat grass, it does not meet the criteria for Other neutral grassland. The grassfield has less than 20% cover for broadleaved herbs and sedges and less than 8 species per m^2. In the UK habitat definitions under Other neutral grassland exclusions it states "Species poor swards that in previous classifications were included within 'semi-improved neutral grassland' (see g4 (Modified grassland))."

The Northern hedge is a neighbouring Leyland Cypress hedge. The Western hedge is a mature Hawthorn hedge which adjoins the arable field to the West. The Southern boundary is a wooden panel fence that has no ecological value. The Eastern hedge is predominantly trees along the Southern section which have been cut down to typical hedge height. The Northern part of this hedge is a Hawthorn dominant hedge, so is classed as a priority habitat hedge.

There were no rare or Invasive Non-natives plants on site, but there is a patch of Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) which is a bio-hazard.

3.2.2 Badger Survey

No signs of Badger were found on site.

3.2.3 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

The Sycamore tree had no features that could support a bat roost so was classed as having negligible bat roost potential. This tree is to be left as it is.

3.2.4 Nesting Bird Survey

No nesting birds were seen and the only potential is in the hedges.

3.2.5 Invertebrate Survey

The weather was warm (21C) with 25% cloud cover and a gentle West-south-westerly breeze, so would be suitable for any invertebrates. Only one species of butterfly was seen – Meadow Brown (*Maniola jurtina*), a White Tailed Bumble Bee (*Bombus lucorum*) and three other species of insect were seen such as Field Grasshopper (*Chorthippus brunneus*). There was a very limited range of flora that could support a few specialised invertebrates on site, so most would pass through.

3.2.6 Other Mammals Survey

No signs of mammal were seen on site, but the habitat does suggest that there will be mice, shrews and voles on site and the surrounding area. None of them will affect the proposed development.

3.2.7 Reptile Survey

There were no signs of reptiles on site and there are no opportunities to support them.

3.3 Biodiversity Net Gain

The results can be seen in the accompanying Excel spreadsheet – Coleby Rd W Halton - Metric Calc. The site was taken to have a strategic significance of 'Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy'. None of the habitats are irreplaceable.

3.3.1 Area Habitats

3.3.1.1 On-Site Habitat Baseline

The baseline map (Map 2, Appendix 1) gave the following measurements:

Feature	Classification	Area (ha)	Condition	Habitat units delivered	Area retained	Area enhanced
Grassfield	Grassland - Modified grassland	0.4126	Moderate	1.65		0.0294

The modified grassland needed a habitat assessment carrying out on it and the results of the assessment can be seen in the accompanying spreadsheet - Coleby Rd W Halton - Cond Assess sheets.

Overall there are 1.65 habitat units on site.

3.3.1.2 On-Site Habitat Creation

The proposed layout of the site is shown in the accompanying proposed site layout plan. The habitats will be created once the building works have been completed, so there will be no advance or delay in habitat creation. A summary of the results is shown below.

Feature	Classification	Area (ha)	Condition	Habitat units delivered
New access road and drives	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	0.0792	N/A - Other	0.00
Buildings	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	0.0618	N/A - Other	0.00
Unvegetated garden	Urban - Unvegetated garden	0.1211	N/A - Other	0.00
Vegetated garden	Urban - Vegetated garden	0.1211	Condition Assessment N/A	0.23
New trees next to entrance	Individual trees - Rural tree	0.0081	Moderate	0.02

The new trees should easily attain a moderate habitat condition in the 30 years of the Biometric. The individual trees can only reach a

small size under the biometric rules but due to their location should reach a moderate habitat condition.

There is a discrepancy in habitat trading as there is a loss of Modified grassland, which will be obtained with off-site units.

3.3.1.3 On-Site Habitat Enhancement

Some of the initial grassland is to be enhanced into a wildflower meadow as shown below.

Feature	Classification	Area (ha)	Condition	Habitat units delivered
New wildflower area	Grassland – Other neutral grassland	0.0294	Moderate	0.20

Overall the new scheme creates 0.046 habitat units.

3.3.2 Hedgerow Habitats

3.3.2.1 On-Site Hedge Baseline

The baseline hedge units are:

Feature	Classification	Length (Km)	Condition	Hedgerow units delivered	Length retained	Length enhanced
S end of E hedge	Line of trees	0.037	Poor	0.07		0.037
N end of E hedge	Native hedgerow with trees	0.05	Good	0.60	0.05	

The condition of the hedges is shown in the accompanying spreadsheet - Coleby Rd W Halton - Cond Assess sheets.

Overall there are 0.67 hedgerow units on site

3.3.2.2 On-Site Hedge Enhancement

As per plans a mixed native hedge will be planted at the Southern end of the Eastern hedge which is currently trees cut into a hedge.

Feature	Classification	Length (km)	Condition	Hedgerow units delivered
New hedge at S end of E hedge	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.037	Good	0.29

In the 30 years of the biometric, these hedges should easily reach a good habitat condition with the correct management. The hedges can be planted in the first Winter after the completion of the building works. These plans will create 0.89 hedgerow units.

3.3.3 Headline Results

The initial baseline gave 1.65 habitat units and the new scheme will create 0.46 habitat units. This is a -1.19 habitat unit loss according

to the Biometric or -72.22% net loss. The original hedgerows gave 0.67 hedgerow units, while the new plans will create 0.89 hedgerow units. This is a 0.22 hedgerow unit gain or 31.98% net gain. This means that the plans have reached the required 10% net gain in hedgerow units but not in habitat units.

4 Evaluation and Recommendations

4.1 Evaluation

From the Desktop Ecological Assessment there are no statutory or non-statutory sites within 2kms of the proposed development.

The desktop study revealed that there a several protected species within 2kms of the site such as Common Pipistrelle bat. There were no signs of protected species found during the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on the 16th June 2025 but there is the possibility of nesting birds such as Robins (*Erithacus rubecula*) in the hedges and tree. If the works are to start in the bird nesting season - March and August, then a nesting bird survey will be required. This is because all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) – See Section 5.1.4. If a nest is found then the area will be cordoned off and works cannot commence in that area until the chicks have fledged.

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on the 16th June 2025 found a small patch of Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). The Horticultural Trades Association Guide to Potentially Harmful Plants 3rd Edition has Hemlock as a Category B Plant which is Toxic if eaten by humans, pets and livestock, and can be fatal. When touched the plant can generate a painful rash, or burning on the eyes. All parts of the plant are toxic and even dead stems can remain toxic for up to three years. This means that all parts of the plant including the roots need to be completely removed from site and due to its toxicity levels, must be done by a trained professional. This can be done by excavation or spraying with a herbicide such as 2,4-D, triclopyr, or glyphosate on a regular basis as the seeds can lie dormant for up to three years.

As there is potential for amphibians such as Frogs (*Rana temporaria*) to be on site, due to ponds being close by, then some precautionary methods are required. All amphibians are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (see Section 5.1.2) and as building works are unsuitable for amphibians, some Reasonable Avoidance Measures should be followed including:

1. All materials to be stored off the ground (for example on pallets) to minimise the likelihood of amphibians accessing them for refugia;
2. All spoil/waste materials to be removed from site at the end of each working day or stored in a skip;

3. The site should be maintained as sub-optimal prior to the commencement of works;
4. All involved in the construction should be aware of the possible presence of amphibians and know what they look like.

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 Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (July 2025) revealed that the initial baseline gave 1.65 habitat units and the new scheme will create 0.46 habitat units. This is a -1.19 habitat unit loss according to the Biometric or -72.22% net loss. The original hedgerows gave 0.67 hedgerow units, while the new plans will create 0.89 hedgerow units. This is a 0.22 hedgerow unit gain or 31.98% net gain. This means that the plans have reached the required 10% net gain in hedgerow units but not in habitat units.

To reach the required biodiversity units, an appropriate wildflower mix needs planting. The soil is Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils, so the wildflower mix should be for this soil type such as Loam & Alluvial Soils Wildflower Seed BS4P from Boston Seeds. The wildflower seeds need to be bought from a reputable UK seed merchant such as:
https://www.wildflower.co.uk
https://www.bostonseeds.com
https://britishwildflowermeadowseeds.co.uk

The wildflower area will need sowing in Springtime and will require cutting in late August/early September time with the vegetation being moved off site. If possible a second cut in November time on the wildflower area is required to reduce the vigour of the grasses. Some reseeding of flower species may be required to attain the moderate habitat condition.

The new trees should be bought from local suppliers such as British Hardwood Tree Nursery. The trees should be good for wildlife such as Crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), Silver birch (*Betula pendula*), Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), English oak (*Quercus robur*) and Field maple (*Acer campestre*). The bare roots need

planting in the Winter period and need regular watering in the first year until they become established. When established the trees will need inspecting yearly and any dead trees will need replacing.

The 1.36 habitat unit deficit is to be obtained with off-site units.

4.2 Recommendations

KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed creation of four new dwellings at their site off Coleby Road, West Halton, as long as the following recommendations are followed:

1. As there is potential for nesting birds on site which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), then if the works are to start in the bird nesting season (March to August) then a nesting bird survey will be required before works commence. If a nesting bird is found, then no works will proceed until the chicks have fledged and the ecologist has given the all clear;
2. As there is potential for amphibians on site, then a precautionary method statement needs to be applied to prevent amphibians being killed or injured as all amphibians are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This includes:
    a. All materials to be stored off the ground (for example on pallets) to minimise the likelihood of amphibians accessing them for refugia;
    b. All spoil/waste materials to be removed from site at the end of each working day or stored in a skip;
    c. The site should be maintained as sub-optimal prior to the commencement of works;
    d. All involved in the construction should be aware of the possible presence of amphibians and know what they look like;
3. As the site has potential to be used by nesting birds, then bird boxes need placing around the area;
4. As there are bats in the area, then some bat boxes or Bat bricks need placing around the site/ incorporating into the new build;
5. 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;
6. Any fencing needs to have 13 x 13cm gaps in at ground level to allow the free movement of hedgehogs;
7. As Hemlock has been found on site, then this needs removing professionally;
8. 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;

9. The new trees should be planted up in the Winter and watered regularly in the first year until the plants become established. The trees will need inspecting yearly with appropriate action taken;
10. The 1.36 habitat unit deficit is to be obtained with off-site units;
11. 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.

5.4 Biodiversity

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, updated by Section 103 of the Environment Act 2021, places a legal responsibility on public authorities in England to have policies to protect habitats and species of great conservation importance, whilst protecting all biodiversity. These are then published as required by Section 41 under the NERC Act 2006. A total of 56 habitats and 943 species of principal importance are included on the Section.
Biodiversity net gain is a way of creating and improving biodiversity by requiring development to have a positive impact (‘net gain’) on biodiversity.

In England, biodiversity net gain is required under Schedule 7A (Biodiversity Gain in England) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This legislation was inserted into the 1990 Act by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021, and was amended by the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023. The Biodiversity Gain (Town and Country

Planning) (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2024 made consequential amendments to other parts of the 1990 Act.

Under the statutory framework for biodiversity net gain, subject to some exceptions, every grant of planning permission is deemed to have been granted subject to the condition that the biodiversity gain objective is met ("the biodiversity gain condition"). This objective is for development to deliver at least a 10% increase in biodiversity value relative to the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat. This increase can be achieved through onsite biodiversity gains, registered offsite biodiversity gains or statutory biodiversity credits.

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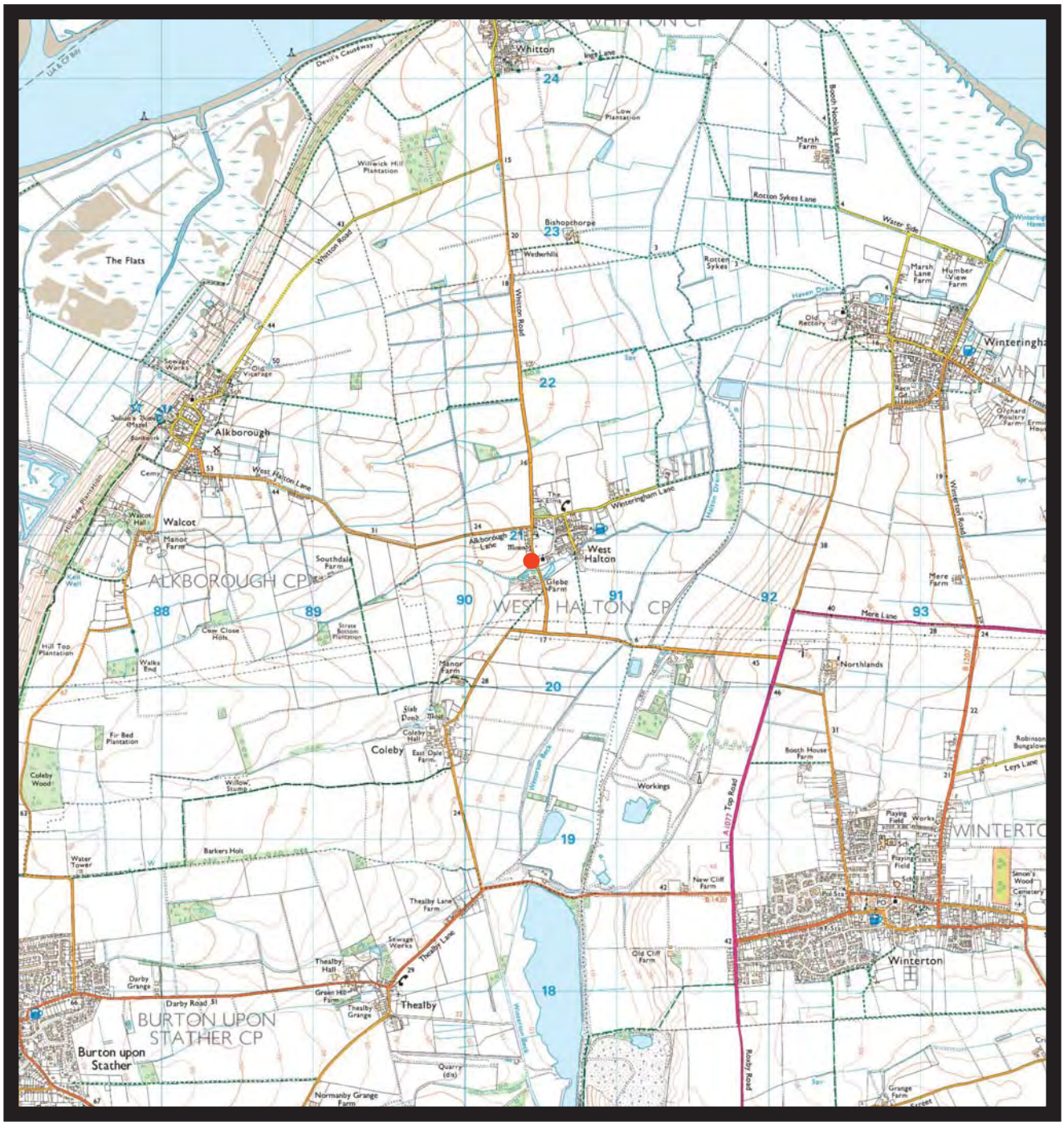
Appendices

Appendix 1

Maps

Map 1: Location map for land at Coleby Road, West Halton.



0 0.5 1km

Site Plan 1:40,000

Legend

Location of site

KJ Ecology Ltd
Drawn by : KJ
Date : 16/07/2025

Map 2: Habitat map for land at Coleby Road, West Halton.

0 10 20m

Legend

- Modified grassland
- Priority hedgerow
- Other hedgerow
- Fence

Site Plan 1:1,200

KJ Ecology Ltd
Drawn by : KJ
Date : 16/07/2025

Appendix 2

Photos

Photos for Coleby Road, West Halton.

Photo 1: South end of the East boundary

Photo 2: North end of the East boundary

Photo 3: South boundary

Photo 4: West boundary

Photo 5: North boundary

Photo 6: View North across the field

Appendix 3

Bat Roost Suitability

Bat roost suitability of structures

Potential suitability	Description		Number of bat surveys required
	Roosting habitats in structures	**Potential flight-paths and foraging habitats**	
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (I.e. a complete absence of crevices/ suitable shelter at all ground/ underground levels).	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any commuting or foraging bats at any time of the year (i.e. no habitats that provide continuous lines of shade/ protection for flight lines, or generate/ shelter insect populations available to foraging bats).	None
Negligible	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used as flight - paths or by foraging bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains in order to account for non-standard bat behaviour.	None
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation site, but could be used by individual hibernating bats).	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of bats as flight-paths such as gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e. not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub	One dusk emergence survey between May and August
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely for a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only, such as maternity and hibernation – the categorisation described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for flight-paths such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.	Two separate dusk emergence survey visits between May and September with at least one of the surveys between May and August.
High	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roost, e.g. maternity or classic cool/ stable hibernation site.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by bats for flight-paths such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.	Three separate dusk emergence survey visits between May and September with at least two of the surveys between May and August.

Bat roost suitability of trees

Suitability for Bat Roost	Description	Number of bat surveys required
None	Either no Potential Roost Features or highly unlikely to be any	None
Further Assessment Required	Further assessment required to establish if Potential Roost Features are present in the tree	None
Potential Roost Features - Individual	Potential Roost Feature is only suitable for individual bats or very small numbers of bats either due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitat	None
Potential Roost Features – Multiple	Potential Roost Feature is suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony	Three separate dusk emergence survey visits between May and September with at least two of the surveys between May and August.

Appendix 4

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Results

Survey results for Coleby Road, West Halton.

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Trees		
Field Elm	*Ulmus minor*	O
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	F
Shrubs		
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	O
Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus agg.*	O
Dogrose	*Rosa canina agg*	O
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	O
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	F
Ivy	*Hedra helix*	F
Herbaceous plants		
Broad-leaved Dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	O
Common Field Speedwell	*Veronica persica*	O
Common Mallow	*Malva sylvestris*	R
Common Nettle	*Urtica dioica*	O
Cow Parsley	*Anthriscus sylvestris*	O
Creeping Buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	O
Creeping Cinquefoil	*Potentilla reptans*	O
Creeping Thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	F
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale agg*	O
Field Bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	O
Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*	O
Garlic Mustard	*Alliaria petiolate*	O
Goat's-beard	*Tragopogon pratensis agg.*	O
Goosegrass	*Gallium aparine*	O
Green Alkanet	*Pentaglottis sempervirens*	O
Ground Elder	*Aegopodium podagraria*	O
Hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	O
Hogweed	*Heracleum sphondylium*	O
Lesser Burdock	*Arctium minus*	O
Meadow Vetchling	*Lathyrus pratensis*	O
Nipplewort	*Lapsana communis*	O
Ribwort Plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	O
Selfheal	*Prunella vulgaris*	O
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*	O
Wood Avens	*Geum urbanum*	O
Grasses		
Barren Brome	*Bromus sterilis*	O
Cocksfoot	*Dactylis glomerata*	O
False Oat Grass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*	D
Meadow Fescue	*Festuca pratensis*	O
Meadow Foxtail	*Alopecurus pratensis*	O
Perennial Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*	O
Red Fescue	*Festuca rubra*	O
Rough Meadow Grass	*Poa trivialis*	O
Yorkshire Fog	*Holcus lanatus*	O
Birds		
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	R
Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	R

Blue Tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	R
Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	R
Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*	R
Woodpigeon	*Columba palumbus*	R
Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	R
Butterflies		
Meadow Brown	*Maniola jurtina*	R
Bees		
White Tailed Bumble Bee	*Bombus lucorum*	R
Other Insects		
7 Spot Ladybird	*Coccinella septempunctata*	R
Field Grasshopper	*Chorthippus brunneus*	R
Hoverfly sp.	*Syrphus ribesii*	R

Appendix 5

LERC Search Summary Report

LERC Search Summary Report

Grid Reference: SE 90430 20848
Buffer: 2km

Date of publication: 14/07/2025
Expires: 14/07/2026

Achieving more for nature

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GREATER LINCOLNSHIRE NATURE PARTNERSHIP

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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For more information on acceditation, see the ALERC website at http://www.alerc.org.uk/alerc-accreditation.html

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 and floodplain grazing marsh	2022	18.71

Habitats within the search area

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

Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh

Search area

Species

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

Amphibian (2 taxa)

Common Frog, *Rana temporaria*	7	1976 - 2017	Protected
Common Toad, *Bufo bufo*	5	1976 - 2010	Protected, Priority

Bird (110 taxa)

, *Bewicks Swan*	1	2020 - 2020	Protected
, *Motacilla flava flava/beema*	1	2011 - 2011	Local Priority
Anser anser anser, *Anser anser anser*	4	2020 - 2020	Protected
Arctic Skua, *Stercorarius parasiticus*	5	2011 - 2020	Priority
Avocet, *Recurvirostra avosetta*	350	2004 - 2022	Protected
Barn Owl, *Tyto alba*	121	1998 - 2022	Protected, Local Priority
Barnacle Goose, *Branta leucopsis*	291	1998 - 2022	Non-native
Bearded Tit, *Panurus biarmicus*	182	2004 - 2022	Protected
Bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*	2	2015 - 2015	Protected
Bewick's Swan, *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*	3	2020 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*	61	2008 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Black Tern, *Chlidonias niger*	16	2009 - 2018	Protected
Black-necked Grebe, *Podiceps nigricollis*	3	2013 - 2021	Protected
Black-tailed Godwit, *Limosa limosa*	518	1972 - 2022	Protected
Black-throated Diver, *Gavia arctica*	1	2018 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Black-winged Stilt, *Himantopus himantopus*	1	1987 - 1987	Protected
Brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*	27	1973 - 2022	Protected
Bullfinch, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	84	2007 - 2022	Local Priority
Canada Goose, *Branta canadensis*	388	1996 - 2022	Non-native
Cetti's Warbler, *Cettia cetti*	108	2008 - 2022	Protected
Common Scoter, *Melanitta nigra*	34	2007 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Corn Bunting, *Emberiza calandra*	34	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Crane, *Grus grus*	53	2010 - 2022	Non-native
Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*	43	1999 - 2021	Protected
Cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus*	64	2007 - 2022	Priority

Bird (110 taxa)			
Curlew, *Numenius arquata*	1120	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Dark-bellied Brent Goose, *Branta bernicla bernicla*	34	1995 - 2021	Priority
Domestic Goose, *Anser anser f. domesticus*	3	2020 - 2021	Protected
Dotterel, *Charadrius morinellus*	7	1972 - 2010	Protected
Egretta garzetta garzetta, *Egretta garzetta garzetta*	1	2020 - 2020	Protected
Egyptian Goose, *Alopochen aegyptiaca*	44	2008 - 2021	Non-native
Emberiza citrinella caliginosa, *Emberiza citrinella caliginosa*	1	2022 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
European White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons albifrons*	1	2021 - 2021	Priority
Fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*	157	1972 - 2022	Protected
Garganey, *Spatula querquedula*	50	2008 - 2021	Protected
Golden Pheasant, *Chrysolophus pictus*	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*	122	1983 - 2022	Protected
Grasshopper Warbler, *Locustella naevia*	135	1999 - 2022	Priority
Great Northern Diver, *Gavia immer*	1	2010 - 2010	Protected
Green Sandpiper, *Tringa ochropus*	275	1996 - 2022	Protected
Greenland White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons flavirostris*	5	2000 - 2015	Priority
Greenshank, *Tringa nebularia*	568	1996 - 2022	Protected
Grey Partridge, *Perdix perdix*	22	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Greylag Goose, *Anser anser*	852	1995 - 2022	Protected
Hawfinch, *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*	2	2014 - 2018	Priority
Hen Harrier, *Circus cyaneus*	144	1972 - 2022	Protected
Hobby, *Falco subbuteo*	119	1998 - 2022	Protected
Honey-buzzard, *Pernis apivorus*	2	2012 - 2012	Protected
House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*	127	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Kingfisher, *Alcedo atthis*	141	1998 - 2022	Protected
Lapland Bunting, *Calcarius lapponicus*	27	2006 - 2015	Protected
Lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus*	1104	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Leach's Storm Petrel, *Hydrobates leucorhous*	1	2008 - 2008	Protected
Lesser Redpoll, *Acanthis cabaret*	42	2008 - 2022	Priority
Linnet, *Linaria cannabina*	266	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Little Egret, *Egretta garzetta*	486	2007 - 2022	Protected
Little Gull, *Hydrocoloeus minutus*	161	2003 - 2022	Protected
Little Ringed Plover, *Charadrius dubius*	78	2007 - 2022	Protected
Long-tailed Duck, *Clangula hyemalis*	3	2017 - 2022	Protected
Mandarin Duck, *Aix galericulata*	2	2009 - 2014	Non-native
Marsh Harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*	556	1972 - 2022	Protected
Mediterranean Gull, *Ichthyaetus melanocephalus*	48	1998 - 2021	Protected
Merlin, *Falco columbarius*	219	1972 - 2022	Protected

Bird (110 taxa)			
Montagu's Harrier, *Circus pygargus*	11	2013 - 2019	Protected
Nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*	1	2020 - 2020	Priority
Numenius arquata arquata, *Numenius arquata arquata*	1	2022 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*	11	1998 - 2017	Protected
Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*	340	2001 - 2022	Protected
Pintail, *Anas acuta*	457	1996 - 2022	Protected
Platalea leucorodia leucorodia, *Platalea leucorodia leucorodia*	1	2022 - 2022	Protected
Purple Heron, *Ardea purpurea*	3	2022 - 2022	Protected
Purple Sandpiper, *Calidris maritima*	1	2009 - 2009	Protected
Red Kite, *Milvus milvus*	12	2003 - 2022	Protected
Red-crested Pochard, *Netta rufina*	10	2009 - 2020	Non-native
Red-necked Phalarope, *Phalaropus lobatus*	1	2017 - 2017	Protected, Priority
Red-throated Diver, *Gavia stellata*	3	2011 - 2018	Protected
Redshank, *Tringa totanus*	1154	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Redwing, *Turdus iliacus*	109	1973 - 2022	Protected
Reed Bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*	336	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Ring Ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*	36	2007 - 2022	Priority
Ruddy Duck, *Oxyura jamaicensis*	33	2005 - 2011	Non-native
Ruddy Shelduck, *Tadorna ferruginea*	107	1998 - 2022	Non-native
Ruff, *Calidris pugnax*	560	1996 - 2022	Protected
Scaup, *Aythya marila*	11	2008 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Skylark, *Alauda arvensis*	214	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Slavonian Grebe, *Podiceps auritus*	11	2001 - 2016	Protected
Snipe, *Gallinago gallinago*	479	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Snow Bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis*	23	1998 - 2021	Protected
Snow Goose, *Anser caerulescens*	5	1998 - 2022	Non-native
Song Thrush, *Turdus philomelos*	152	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*	703	2003 - 2022	Protected
Spotted Crake, *Porzana porzana*	1	2012 - 2012	Protected
Spotted Flycatcher, *Muscicapa striata*	48	1998 - 2022	Priority
Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*	312	1972 - 2022	Local Priority
Swift, *Apus apus*	188	1998 - 2022	Local Priority
Temminck's Stint, *Calidris temminckii*	12	2008 - 2021	Protected
Tree Pipit, *Anthus trivialis*	10	2009 - 2014	Priority
Tree Sparrow, *Passer montanus*	92	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority
Tundra Swan, *Cygnus columbianus*	10	1972 - 2022	Protected
Turtle Dove, *Streptopelia turtur*	17	1972 - 2020	Priority, Local Priority
Velvet Scoter, *Melanitta fusca*	1	2008 - 2008	Protected

Bird (110 taxa)			
Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*	186	1996 - 2022	Protected
White-tailed Eagle, *Haliaeetus albicilla*	2	2010 - 2020	Protected
Whooper Swan, *Cygnus cygnus*	278	1983 - 2022	Protected
Wood Sandpiper, *Tringa glareola*	181	2008 - 2022	Protected
Woodlark, *Lullula arborea*	1	2005 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*	2	2006 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Yellow Wagtail, *Motacilla flava*	254	1998 - 2022	Local Priority
Yellow Wagtail, *Motacilla flava flavissima*	2	2020 - 2021	Priority, Local Priority
Yellowhammer, *Emberiza citrinella*	137	1972 - 2022	Priority, Local Priority

Bony Fish (Actinopterygii) (2 taxa)			
European Eel, *Anguilla anguilla*	9	1986 - 2020	Priority, Local Priority
Spined Loach, *Cobitis taenia*	3	2002 - 2002	Priority, Local Priority

Crustacean (1 taxa)			
Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus, *Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus sens. lat.*	21	2003 - 2014	Non-native

Flowering Plant (8 taxa)			
Bluebell, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*	6	1978 - 1999	Protected
Butterfly-bush, *Buddleja davidii*	2	2011 - 2017	Non-native
Canadian Waterweed, *Elodea canadensis*	1	1993 - 1993	Non-native
Common Cord-grass, *Spartina anglica*	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Nuttall's Waterweed, *Elodea nuttallii*	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Russian-vine, *Fallopia baldschuanica*	1	1999 - 1999	Non-native
Wall Cotoneaster, *Cotoneaster horizontalis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Winter Heliotrope, *Petasites fragrans*	3	1999 - 2017	Non-native

Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera) (2 taxa)			
Crucifix Ground Beetle, *Panagaeus cruxmajor*	1	2017 - 2017	Priority
Necklace Ground Beetle, *Carabus monilis*	1	2015 - 2015	Priority

Insect - Butterfly (4 taxa)			
Grayling, *Hipparchia semele*	1	1975 - 1975	Priority
Small Heath, *Coenonympha pamphilus*	1	2013 - 2013	Priority
Wall, *Lasiommata megera*	9	1963 - 2022	Priority
White-letter Hairstreak, *Satyrium w-album*	1	1989 - 1989	Protected, Priority

Insect - Moth (1 taxa)

Cinnabar, *Tyria jacobaeae*	2	2007 - 2010	Priority

Reptile (2 taxa)

Common Lizard, *Zootoca vivipara*	1	1976 - 1976	Protected, Priority
Grass Snake, *Natrix helvetica*	2	1976 - 1976	Protected, Priority

Terrestrial Mammal (6 taxa)

Brown Hare, *Lepus europaeus*	56	1976 - 2019	Priority
Chinese Water Deer, *Hydropotes inermis*	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Eastern Grey Squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis*	6	1976 - 2018	Non-native
European Water Vole, *Arvicola amphibius*	3	1976 - 1976	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Harvest Mouse, *Micromys minutus*	1	2016 - 2016	Priority
West European Hedgehog, *Erinaceus europaeus*	12	1976 - 2022	Priority

Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (10 taxa)

Bat, *Chiroptera*	11	1998 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Brown Long-eared Bat, *Plecotus auritus*	2	2012 - 2012	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Common Pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto*	76	2010 - 2017	Protected, Local Priority
Daubenton's Bat, *Myotis daubentonii*	11	2011 - 2012	Protected, Local Priority
Myotis Bat species, *Myotis*	3	2012 - 2012	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Natterer's Bat, *Myotis nattereri*	1	2010 - 2010	Protected, Local Priority
Noctule Bat, *Nyctalus noctula*	6	2010 - 2011	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pipistrelle Bat species, *Pipistrellus*	6	2001 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Soprano Pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	7	1999 - 2016	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Whiskered Bat, *Myotis mystacinus*	1	2012 - 2012	Protected, Local Priority

Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership
Banovallum House
Manor House Street
Horncastle
Lincolnshire
LN9 5HF

Tel: 01507 528398
Email: info@glnp.org.uk
Web: www.glnp.org.uk

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