

KJ Ecology Ltd

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal  
and  
Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment  
for  
Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Europa Way,  
Ancholme Business Park, Brigg

January 2026



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## Executive Summary

Lincs Design Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd are applying to construct a new commercial building at Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Europa Way, Ancholme Business Park, Brigg. To comply with planning procedures Lincs Design Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd commissioned KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment on the 6<sup>th</sup> November 2025.

The proposed development site is on the North-west side of Brigg off Europa Way on Ancholme Business Park at Grid Ref TF 3415 5828.

The site has security fencing around it. The site consists a line of Cherry (*Prunus avium*) trees over mown grassland along the North-western boundary and a line if mixed trees over mown grassland along the North-eastern boundary. There is an area of mown grassland along the South-eastern boundary. There is an ornamental pond with a garden area for relaxation near reception at the Northern end of the site. The rest of the site consists of the main commercial building, other small buildings and tanks. All this is surrounded by hardstanding areas such as roads and car park, and an area of compact stone near the South-east grassland strip.

Between the 15<sup>th</sup> December 2025 and 15<sup>th</sup> January 2026, the following methodologies were carried out at Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Europa Way, Ancholme Business Park, Brigg:

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 is one statutory site - Castlethorpe Tufas SSSI and three non-statutory sites including Old River Ancholme LWS within 2kms of the proposed development. There are 39 protected and 49 priority species recorded within 2kms of the planned development, including Common Pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*);
2. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal found no signs of protected species on site but there are possibilities for nesting birds in the trees and amphibians on site from the nearby drains;
3. The Biodiversity Net Gain calculation using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (July 2025) revealed that the initial baseline gave 0.78 habitat units and the new scheme will create 0.90 habitat units. This is a 0.12 habitat unit gain according to the Biometric or 15.80% net gain. The original hedgerows gave 0.36 hedgerow units, while the new plans will create 0.50 hedgerow units. This is a 0.14 hedgerow unit gain or 37.72% net gain. This means that the plans have reached the required 10% net gain in area habitats and hedgerow units.

From these survey results, KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed creation of a new commercial building at Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Europa Way, Ancholme Business Park, Brigg, 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 trees can 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. 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;
7. The flowering lawn mix will need sowing in Springtime and once established the flowering lawn area can be cut once a fortnight or once a month. Some reseeding of flower species may be required to attain the moderate habitat condition;
8. 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.

# **Main Report**



# **1 Introduction**

## **1.1 Terms of Instruction**

Lincs Design Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd are applying to construct a new commercial building at Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Europa Way, Ancholme Business Park, Brigg. To comply with planning procedures Lincs Design Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd commissioned KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment on the 6<sup>th</sup> November 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 on the North-west side of Brigg off Europa Way on Ancholme Business Park at Grid Ref TF 3415 5828, as shown in Map 1 (Appendix 1).

## **1.3 Site Description**

The site has security fencing around it. The site consists a line of Cherry (*Prunus avium*) trees over mown grassland along the North-western boundary and a line if mixed trees over mown grassland along the North-eastern boundary (Photo 1, Appendix 2). There is an area of mown grassland along the South-eastern boundary (Photo 2, Appendix 2). There is an ornamental pond with a garden area for relaxation near reception at the Northern end of the site (Photo 3, Appendix 2). The rest of the site consists of the main commercial building, other small buildings and tanks (Photo 4, Appendix 2). All this is surrounded by hardstanding areas such as roads and car park, and an area of compact stone near the South-east grassland strip.

The immediate vicinity consists of other industrial units, road, paths, sewage treatment works, lines of trees, grass area, drains and the River Ancholme.

#### **1.4 Proposed Development**

It is proposed to construct a new commercial building at Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Europa Way, Ancholme Business Park, Brigg as per planning application.

#### **1.5 Report Limitations**

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

The ecological data in this report is only valid for 18 months from the survey date of 15<sup>th</sup> December 2025, as wildlife, especially Protected Species move about and natural conditions can change over time.

#### **1.6 Background to KJ Ecology Ltd**

On the 6<sup>th</sup> November 2025 KJ Ecology Ltd was appointed to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment at Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Europa Way, Ancholme Business Park, Brigg. KJ Ecology Ltd is an independent Ecological Consultancy run by Kevin Johnson BSc Pgd PGCE MCIEEM (Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management) and has several years of experience in environmental consultancy work. This work has ranged from working on the rail, roads, airports, house building projects, barn conversions and pipeline work. Kevin Johnson was initially an Ecology and Environmental Lecturer at various colleges and taught students how to carryout surveys and about the environment. Kevin Johnson then went on to work for a number of ecological consultancies such as Penny Anderson Associates, which is one of the original environmental consultancy companies and is well respected.

## **2 Methodology**

### **2.1 Desk top study**

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

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

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

## 2.2 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out to Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidelines on the 15<sup>th</sup> December 2025 by Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd who has numerous years' experience in carrying out Preliminary Ecological Appraisals. The inside and outside of the buildings were examined for signs of wildlife. The perimeter of the site, then the area inbetween was walked in a zig-zag fashion as much as possible, so that as much wildlife information could be recorded about the site. The immediate area around site was also surveyed for signs of wildlife and how they may influence the proposed development. Two hours were spent on the site looking for signs of wildlife and any species seen were recorded using the DAFOR scale. The DAFOR scale is a way of quantifying the abundance of species on the site as a percentage of the area. All fauna were given a Rare recording unless there were a lot of them. The DAFOR scale used was:

Dominant	Most common species within the survey area >75%
Abundant	Really very common in the survey area.
Frequent	Found the species in several places in the survey area and there was usually more than just a few individuals in each of these places. Also if a species was very common in that part, with many individuals and covered a substantial area.
Occasional	Species that occur in several places in the survey area, but whose populations are usually not very big. Can be used if very common in one small area of habitat within the survey area, but occupies just a small area.
Rare	Species that occur as a small number of individuals in the survey area. This small number of individuals may be located in one place, or scattered over several different locations.

The survey also included:

### 2.2.1 Habitat and Plant Assessment

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

### 2.2.2 Amphibian Survey

There are no known ponds within 250m of the site and there are no records of Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) in the area. 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 UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines (2025). Using ladders, binoculars and an endoscope, the trees and buildings 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 buildings were then categorised into their suitability to support a bat roost using the criteria outlined by Collins 2023 as shown in Appendix 3. The categorisation of the trees and buildings 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 15<sup>th</sup> December 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**

The only constraint when the survey was carried out on the 15<sup>th</sup> December 2025 was the time of year as certain species would have migrated or gone into hibernation. When the site was assessed, the weather was cool (10C) with 100% cloud cover, gentle rain and a Gentle Southerly breeze.

## **3 Survey Results**

### **3.1 Desk top study**

The desk top study revealed the following results:

#### **3.1.1 Habitats**

The desk top study revealed that there is one statutory site - Castlethorpe Tufas SSSI and three non-statutory sites including Old River Ancholme LWS within 2kms of the proposed development as shown in Appendix 5.

The only habitats in the immediate vicinity are other industrial units, road, paths, sewage treatment works, lines of trees, grass area, drains and the River Ancholme.

#### **3.1.2 Protected Species**

There are 39 protected and 49 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*), Smooth Newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*);
- 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 15<sup>th</sup> December 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**

Most of the habitat on site is artificial with buildings, hard standing areas and compact stone area. There is a garden area with an ornamental pond with three small trees in. The trees consist of two native and one non-native conifer. The pond had good water quality and had some aquatics in such as Water Lily (*Nymphaea sp.*).

There are two lines of trees over grass along the North-west and North-east boundaries. The trees are mainly non-natives but are generally in a healthy condition.

The grass areas are close mown amenity grassland, which is predominantly Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), False Oat Grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*). This has been classed as Modified grassland, because even though it has species such as False Oat grass and Cocksfoot in, 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<sup>2</sup>. 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 only other vegetation on site is an ornamental hedge between the vehicle entrance and exit.

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

### **3.2.2 Badger Survey**

No signs of Badger were found on site.

### **3.2.3 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment**

The buildings and trees had no features that could support a bat roost so were classed as having negligible bat roost potential. There is potential foraging along the tree lines around the edge of the site.

### **3.2.4 Nesting Bird Survey**

No nesting birds were seen and the only potential is in the trees surrounding the site.

### 3.2.5 Invertebrate Survey

The weather was cool (10C) with 100% cloud cover, gentle rain and a Gentle Southerly breeze, so would not be suitable for any invertebrates. There are a few ground flora which would provide some nectar for insects, but most would be provided by the trees on site. There is a limited range of flora that could support a few invertebrates on site, so most would pass through.

### 3.2.6 Other Mammals Survey

The only signs of mammal seen on site was Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). 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 – Keyo Agricultural Brigg - 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
Existing buildings	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	0.1615	N/A - Other	0.00	0.1615	
Existing hardstanding areas	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	0.9025	N/A - Other	0.00	0.9025	
Ornamental pond	Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	0.012	Moderate	0.05	0.012	
Garden area	Urban - Vegetated garden	0.0274	Condition Assessment N/A	0.05	0.0274	
Grass areas	Grassland - Modified grassland	0.2975	Poor	0.60		0.045
Native trees in garden	Individual trees - Urban tree	0.0081	Moderate	0.06	0.0081	
Conifer in garden	Individual trees - Urban tree	0.0041	Poor	0.02	0.0041	

Only the modified grassland, pond and individual trees needed a habitat assessment carrying out on them and the results of the

assessment can be seen in the accompanying spreadsheet - Keyo Agricultural Brigg - Cond Assess sheets.

A metre strip of grassland along the North-western boundary next to the road will be enhanced with a flowering lawn mix. Along the North-east boundary this strip of grassland will also be enhanced into a flowering lawn mix up to the new commercial building. Most of the features on site are to be retained.

Overall there are 0.78 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. A summary of the results is shown below.

Feature	Classification	Area (ha)	Condition	Habitat units delivered
New commercial building	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	0.1681	N/A - Other	0.00
New woodland flower mix	Grassland – Other neutral grassland	0.0844	Moderate	0.57

A woodland flower mix will be planted along the North-east side and South-eastern side of the new commercial building. This is the appropriate flowering mix as it will tolerate the shade created by the building and the surrounding trees. The planting can be carried out in the first Spring after the building has been completed.

### 3.3.1.3 On-Site Habitat Enhancement

Some of the initial grassland is to be enhanced into a flowering lawn mix as stated in Section 3.3.1.1 and the results are shown below.

Feature	Classification	Area (ha)	Condition	Habitat units delivered
New flowering lawn	Grassland – Modified grassland	0.045	Moderate	0.15

The enhancement can be carried out in the first Spring after the building has been completed.

Overall the new scheme creates 0.90 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
Hedge between entrance and exit	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.062	Poor	0.06	0.062	
NW line of trees	Line of trees	0.061	Poor	0.12	0.061	
NE line of trees	Line of trees	0.09	Poor	0.18	0.09	

The condition of the hedges is shown in the accompanying spreadsheet - Keyo Agricultural Brigg - Cond Assess sheets. All the hedges and line of trees are to be retained as they are.

Overall there are 0.36 hedgerow units on site

#### 3.3.2.2 On-Site Hedge Creation

The Southern end of the North-eastern line of trees is to be extended with native trees. This will create the following results:

Feature	Classification	Length (km)	Condition	Hedgerow units delivered
New Native trees at S end of NE line of trees	Line of trees	0.07	Moderate	0.14

In the 30 years of the biometric, these trees should easily reach a moderate habitat condition with the correct management. The trees can be planted in the first Winter after the completion of the building.

These plans will create 2.50 hedgerow units.

### 3.3.3 Headline Results

The initial baseline gave 0.78 habitat units and the new scheme will create 0.90 habitat units. This is a 0.12 habitat unit gain according to the Biometric or 15.80% net gain. The original hedgerows gave 0.36 hedgerow units, while the new plans will create 0.50 hedgerow units. This is a 0.14 hedgerow unit gain or 37.72% net gain. This means that the plans have reached the required 10% net gain in area habitats and hedgerow units.

## 4 Evaluation and Recommendations

### 4.1 Evaluation

From the Desktop Ecological Assessment there is one statutory site - Castlethorpe Tufas SSSI and three non-statutory sites including Old River Ancholme LWS within 2kms of the proposed development. This proposed development will have no effect upon the protected site

due to the distance between the development site and the protected site, and the small scale of the development.

The desktop study revealed that there are 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 15<sup>th</sup> December 2025 but there is the possibility of nesting birds such as Robins (*Erithacus rubecula*) in the trees surrounding the development site. 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.

As there is potential for amphibians such as Frogs (*Rana temporaria*) to be on site, due to drains 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.

The Biodiversity Net Gain calculation using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (July 2025) revealed that the initial baseline gave 0.78 habitat units and the new scheme will create 0.90 habitat units. This is a 0.12 habitat unit gain according to the Biometric or 15.80% net gain. The original hedgerows gave 0.36 hedgerow units, while the new plans will create 0.50 hedgerow units. This is a 0.14 hedgerow unit gain or 37.72% net gain. This means that the plans have reached the required 10% net gain in area habitats and hedgerow units.

To reach the required biodiversity units, an appropriate wildflower mix needs planting. The current modified grassland is to be enhanced into flowering lawn mix with a metre boundary along the North-west boundary and along the North-east boundary under the trees. This is because these grass areas have a strong chance of been driven over or having salt spray on them in the Winter period. The flowering lawn mixture will with stand this. Examples include Flowering Lawn Mixture from Naturescape or Flowering Lawn Meadow Mix/ Meadow Grass & Wildflower Seed Mix from Meadowmania or Flowering Lawn Mixture from Emorsgate Seeds. The flowering lawn area will need sowing in Springtime and once established the flowering lawn area can be cut once a fortnight or once a month. Some reseeding of flower species may be required to attain the moderate habitat condition.

The area underneath the line of trees along the North-west boundary and the area behind the South-east, and North-east sides of the new commercial building will be planted up with a woodland mix which will tolerate the shade from the building and the trees. Examples include Woodland & Heavy Shade Wildflower Seed BS8P 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 South end of the North-eastern line of trees is to be extended with native trees. 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 (December to February) 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.

## 4.2 Recommendations

KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed creation of a new commercial building at Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Europa Way, Ancholme Business Park, Brigg, 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 trees can 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. 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;
7. The flowering lawn mix will need sowing in Springtime and once established the flowering lawn area can be cut once a fortnight or once a month. Some reseeding of flower species may be required to attain the moderate habitat condition;
8. 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.

## 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 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012 and has several updates with the latest being 20<sup>th</sup> 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 2025 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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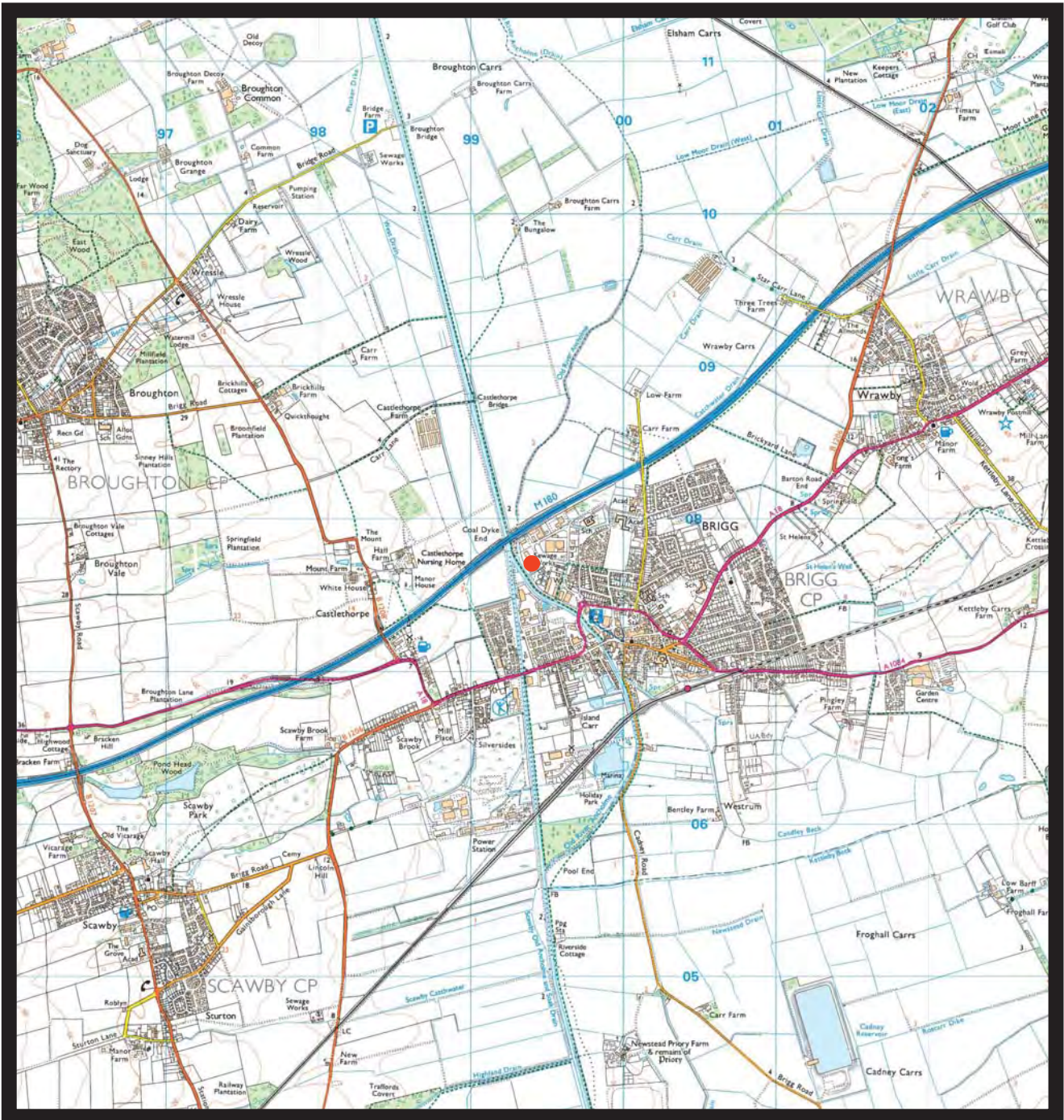
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) 2004 (c.39) London: HMSO



# Appendices

# Appendix 1 Maps

Map 1: Location map for Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Brigg.



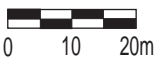
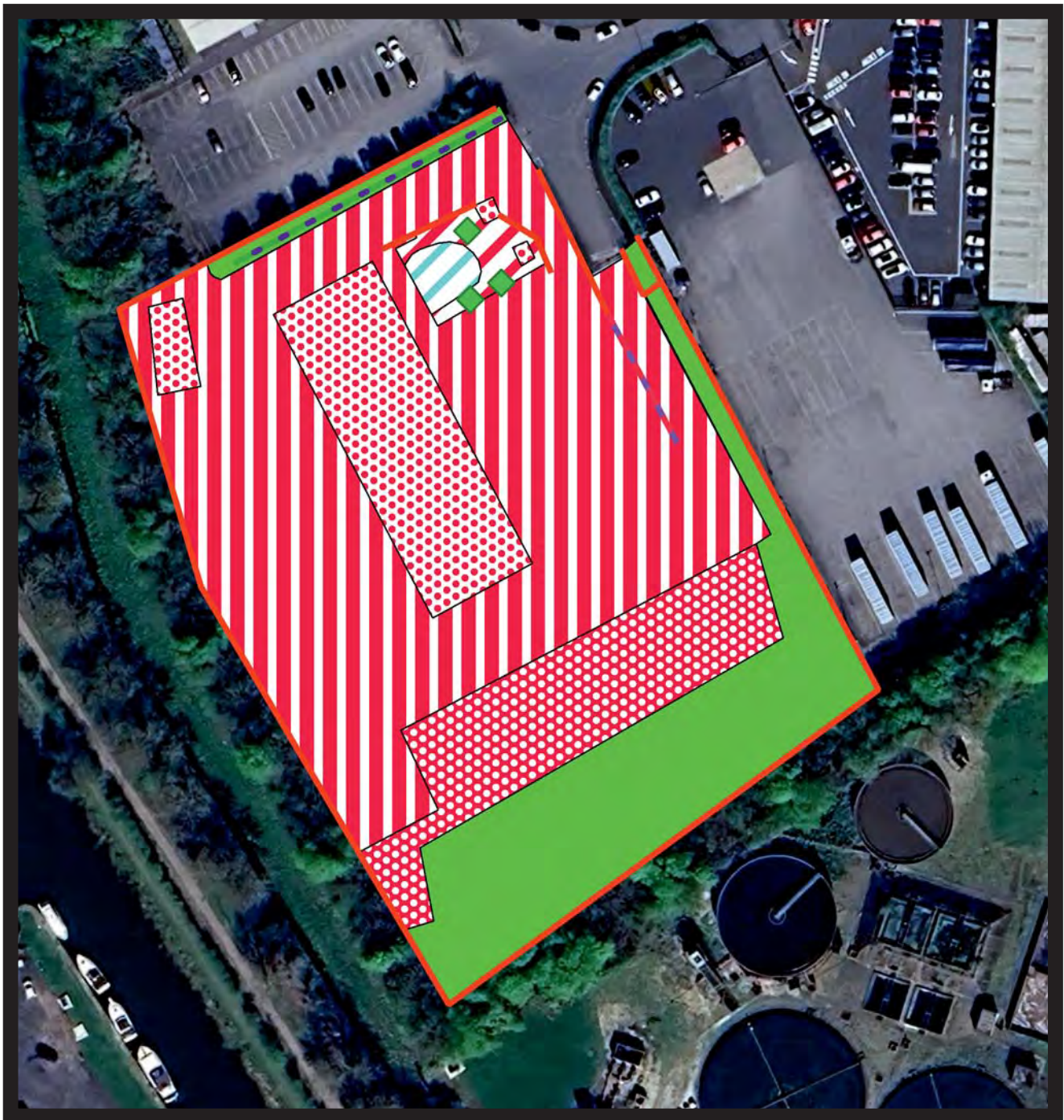
Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright 2026. All Rights reserved  
Licence Number 100051497. Plotted Scale 1:40,000

Site Plan 1:40,000 @ A4

KJ Ecology Ltd  
Drawn by : KJ  
Date : 15/01/2026



Map 2: Habitat map for Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Brigg.



Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright 2026. All Rights reserved  
Licence Number 100051497. Plotted Scale 1:2,000

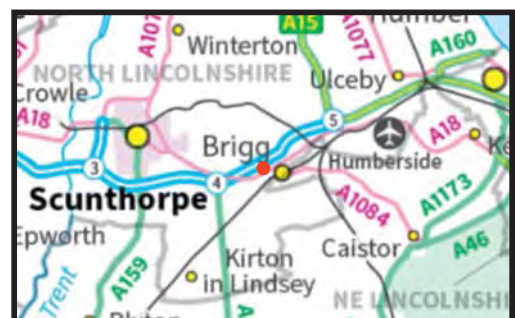
Site Plan 1:2,000 @ A4

**Legend**

- Modified grassland
- Garden
- Developed land sealed surface
- Building
- Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface
- Open water

- Line of trees
- Other hedgerow
- Fence
- Individual tree

KJ Ecology Ltd  
Drawn by : KJ  
Date : 15/01/2026



# Appendix 2

# Photos

**Photos for Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Brigg.**



Photo 1: Line of trees along North-east boundary



Photo 2: Grass area along South-east boundary



Photo 3: Relaxation area



Photo 4: Main building and car park

# **Appendix 3**

## **Bat Roost Suitability**

## Bat roost suitability of structures

Potential suitability	Description	Potential flight-paths and foraging habitats	Number of bat surveys required
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 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 Keyo Agricultural Services Ltd, Brigg.

Various garden plants plus

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
<b>Trees</b>		
Cherry sp.	<i>Prunus avium sp.</i>	F
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	R
Cypress sp.	<i>Cypress sp.</i>	O
European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	O
Leyland Cypress	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	O
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	R
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	
<b>Herbaceous plants</b>		
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>	R
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	O
Common Field Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	F
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i>	F
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	R
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	R
Common Stork's-bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	R
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	O
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	F
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	O
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg</i>	R
Goosegrass	<i>Gallium aparine</i>	O
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	O
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	R
Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	O
Petty Spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	R
Prickly Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	R
Red Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	O
Reedmace	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	O
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	F
Small-flowered Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	F
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	F
Water-lily sp.	<i>Nymphaea sp.</i>	O
Wavy Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	O
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O
White Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	O
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	O
Wood Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	O
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O
<b>Grasses</b>		
Annual Meadow Grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	F
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
False Oat Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	F
Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	F
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	F
<b>Rushes</b>		
Hard Rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	O

<b>Mosses</b>		
Springy Turf-moss	<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	F
<b>Mammals</b>		
Rabbit (signs)	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	R
<b>Birds</b>		
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	R
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	R
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	R
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	R
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	R
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	R
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	R

# Appendix 5

## LERC Search Summary Report

# LERC Search Summary Report

**Grid Reference: SE 99391 07746**  
**Buffer: 2km**

**Date of publication: 15/01/2026**  
**Expires: 15/01/2027**

*Achieving more for nature*



**GLNP**  
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/>



*Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre is an ALERC accredited LRC, meeting the standard level criteria.  
For more information on accreditation, see the ALERC website at <http://www.alerc.org.uk/aler-c-accreditation.html>*

## Statutory Sites

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

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Code	Designation	Status	Name
1	SSSI	Notified	Castlethorpe Tufas

# Statutory Sites within the search area



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

 Site of Special Scientific Interest

 Search area

## Non-statutory sites

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

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

Code	Designation	Status	Name
1	LWS	Selected	Candley Beck, Westrum
2	LWS	Selected	New River Ancholme
3	LWS	Selected	Old River Ancholme

## Non-statutory sites within the search area



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

 Local Wildlife Site

 Search area

## Habitats

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

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

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

Type	Habitat	Survey Date	Area (ha)
Priority Habitat	Rivers	2000	16.06

## Habitats within the search area



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

 Rivers

 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 (3 taxa)

Common Frog, <i>Rana temporaria</i>	10	1976 - 2023	Protected
Common Toad, <i>Bufo bufo</i>	6	1976 - 2011	Protected, Priority
Smooth Newt, <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	4	1976 - 2024	Protected, Local Priority

### Bird (41 taxa)

Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	7	1982 - 2020	Protected, Local Priority
Black Redstart, <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Protected
Bullfinch, <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	3	2019 - 2023	Local Priority
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	1	2022 - 2022	Non-native
Crossbill, <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Protected
Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	4	1999 - 2006	Priority
Fieldfare, <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	10	2018 - 2023	Protected
Grasshopper Warbler, <i>Locustella naevia</i>	2	2011 - 2018	Priority
Green Sandpiper, <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	1	2000 - 2000	Protected
Grey Partridge, <i>Perdix perdix</i>	5	2005 - 2019	Priority, Local Priority
Greylag Goose, <i>Anser anser</i>	2	2020 - 2022	Protected
Hawfinch, <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	4	2003 - 2018	Priority
Hen Harrier, <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	1	2005 - 2005	Protected
Hobby, <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	3	2001 - 2018	Protected
Hoopoe, <i>Upupa epops</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Protected
House Sparrow, <i>Passer domesticus</i>	80	1977 - 2023	Priority, Local Priority
Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	3	2003 - 2019	Protected
Lapwing, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	8	1977 - 2020	Priority, Local Priority
Lesser Redpoll, <i>Acanthis flammea cabaret</i>	2	1998 - 2013	Priority
Linnet, <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	17	1977 - 2023	Local Priority
Little Egret, <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Protected
Marsh Harrier, <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	2	2018 - 2019	Protected
Merlin, <i>Falco columbarius</i>	2	1998 - 2002	Protected
Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Protected

## Bird (41 taxa)

Red Kite, <i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Protected
Redshank, <i>Tringa totanus</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Local Priority
Redwing, <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	11	1998 - 2023	Protected
Reed Bunting, <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	10	1974 - 2023	Priority, Local Priority
Ring Ouzel, <i>Turdus torquatus</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Priority
Skylark, <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	8	1977 - 2023	Local Priority
Slavonian Grebe, <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Protected
Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Local Priority
Song Thrush, <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	12	1977 - 2023	Local Priority
Spotted Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	1	1987 - 1987	Priority
Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	82	1977 - 2023	Local Priority
Swift, <i>Apus apus</i>	27	1977 - 2023	Local Priority
Tree Sparrow, <i>Passer montanus</i>	7	1998 - 2005	Priority, Local Priority
Turtle Dove, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	1	1977 - 1977	Priority, Local Priority
Whooper Swan, <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	2	2011 - 2020	Protected
Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i>	10	1977 - 2019	Local Priority
Yellowhammer, <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	16	1977 - 2023	Priority, Local Priority

## Bony Fish (Actinopterygii) (2 taxa)

European Eel, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	43	1986 - 2010	Priority, Local Priority
Spined Loach, <i>Cobitis taenia</i>	14	1979 - 2011	Priority, Local Priority

## Crustacean (1 taxa)

Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus, <i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus sens. lat.</i>	68	1986 - 1998	Non-native
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## Flowering Plant (12 taxa)

Annual Knawel, <i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	1	1971 - 1971	Priority
Basil Thyme, <i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	1	1994 - 1994	Priority
Bluebell, <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	8	1980 - 2005	Protected
Butterfly-bush, <i>Buddleja davidii</i>	8	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Canadian Waterweed, <i>Elodea canadensis</i>	22	1987 - 2020	Non-native
Himalayan Balsam, <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	7	1981 - 2025	Non-native
Japanese Knotweed, <i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	2	1997 - 1997	Non-native
Japanese Rose, <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
New Zealand Pigmyweed, <i>Crassula helmsii</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native

### Flowering Plant (12 taxa)

Nuttall's Waterweed, <i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	39	1997 - 2011	Non-native
Rhododendron ponticum, <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	6	1987 - 2002	Non-native
Wall Cotoneaster, <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native

### Insect - Butterfly (3 taxa)

High Brown Fritillary, <i>Fabriciana adippe</i>	1	1948 - 1948	Protected, Priority
Small Heath, <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	1	2023 - 2023	Priority
Wall, <i>Lasiommata megera</i>	4	1994 - 1998	Priority

### Insect - Moth (1 taxa)

Cinnabar, <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Priority
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### Mollusc (2 taxa)

Dreissenidae, <i>Dreissenidae</i>	12	1989 - 1998	Non-native
Zebra Mussel, <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	15	1989 - 1998	Non-native

### Reptile (1 taxa)

Grass Snake, <i>Natrix helvetica</i>	1	1976 - 1976	Protected, Priority
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### Terrestrial Mammal (7 taxa)

American Mink, <i>Neovison vison</i>	3	1989 - 2017	Non-native
Brown Hare, <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	45	1976 - 2015	Priority
Ferret, <i>Mustela putorius subsp. furo</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Protected, Priority
Grey Squirrel, <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	10	1976 - 2019	Non-native
Hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	41	1976 - 2025	Priority
Red Squirrel, <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	1	1976 - 1976	Protected, Priority
Water Vole, <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	12	1976 - 2008	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

### Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (7 taxa)

Bat, <i>Chiroptera</i>	22	1996 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Brown Long-eared Bat, <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2	2006 - 2011	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Common Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto</i>	13	1994 - 2016	Protected, Local Priority
Daubenton's Bat, <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	3	2016 - 2019	Protected, Local Priority
Myotis Bat species, <i>Myotis</i>	2	2013 - 2016	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus</i>	9	2009 - 2020	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

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