ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY BUILDING AND LAND AT THE BELL INN, PINCHBECK, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE

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1 INTRODUCTION

Helen Scarborough has been commissioned by Remway Design Ltd to undertake an ecology and protected species survey of a building and land associated with The Bell Inn, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The survey is required in connection with plans to develop the building for flats and to build residential dwellings on the associated land.

The site was surveyed on 22nd April 2021 and the 8th June 2021 by Helen Scarborough (registered to use Natural England Class Licences WML-CL08 to survey great crested newts; registration number 2016-20412-CLS-CLS, WML-CL19 and WML-CL20 to survey bats; registration numbers 2015-12691-CLS-CLS and 2015-12692-CLS-CLS respectively) and Sarah Vinters.

During the initial appraisal of the site the protected species considered likely to occur on site were identified. These were:

- Bats
- Common reptiles
- Great crested newt
- Badger
- Common bird species
- Schedule 1 bird species

Certain protected species were scoped out of the survey; in particular, it was considered that white-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* , common dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*, and otter *Lutra lutra* were highly unlikely to occur on the survey site due to lack of suitable habitat. Water voles *Arvicola amphibius* were also scoped out as the ditches on the site boundaries were very shaded, very shallow and with little marginal/fringing vegetation. Overall, they were considered to offer sub-optimal habitat for water voles.

A note was made of any species which are local or national Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

species/species of principal importance.

This report details the methods used, describes the species found on the site, discusses the results and makes recommendations for further work.

2 METHODS

2.1 Data search

Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (LERC) was consulted and commissioned to search for sites with statutory and non-statutory designation and records of protected species within 2km of the survey site. Records of protected species more than 20 years old are not referred to in this report but are included within the relevant appendix.

2.2 Bats

2.2.1 Preliminary roost assessment

In accordance with Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 3rd Edition (Collins J, 2016), a preliminary roost assessment was carried out the pub and garage to determine whether any features were present that bats could use for entry/exit points and roosting, and to search for signs of bat presence. High-powered torches and binoculars were used to search for internal and external features including but not limited to;

- Gaps around windowsills, door frames and lintels
- Lifted rendering, paintwork, shiplap boarding
- Soffit boxes, weatherboarding and fascias
- Lead flashing, hanging tiles and lifted or missing tiles/slate
- Gaps >15mm in brickwork and stonework
- Bat specimens (live or dead)
- Bat droppings and urine staining
- Feeding remains (e.g. moth wings)
- Cobweb-free sections of ridge beam

Each building was then assigned a measure of potential suitability to determine the extent of future survey work needed. The categories of potential suitability and further survey effort required are as follows;

- Negligible – Negligible features on site likely to be used by roosting bats – no further survey work

- Low – A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically – one survey visit (dusk or dawn)
- Moderate – A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats on a regular basis – two separate survey visits (one dusk and one dawn)
- High – A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a regular basis and for longer periods of time – three separate survey visits (one dusk, one dawn and one dusk or dawn).

2.2.2 Preliminary ground level roost assessment

A preliminary ground level roost assessment was carried out on all trees on the site, in accordance with Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 3rd Edition (Collins J, 2016). The mature trees were visually checked with the assistance of binoculars for potential roost features such as:

- woodpecker holes
- broken limbs, snag ends, cracks and splits in branches and rot holes
- cankers with cavities
- Gaps between overlapping stems or branches
- dense ivy, with stem diameters in excess of 50mm
- flaking bark.

The trees were then assigned a measure of potential suitability to determine the extent of future survey work needed. The categories of potential suitability and further survey effort required are as follows;

- Negligible – Negligible potential roosting features on the tree – no further surveys necessary
- Low – A tree of sufficient size and age to contain potential roost features but with none seen from the ground, or features seen with only limited roosting potential – no further surveys necessary
- Moderate – One or more potential roost features that could be used by bats on a regular basis – Further survey work required (roost feature inspections or emergence/ re-entry surveys)
- High – One or more potential roost features that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a regular basis and for longer periods of time – Further survey work required (roost feature inspections or emergence/ re-entry surveys)

2.2.3 Emergence survey

A team of 2 surveyors undertook an emergence survey on the 22nd April 2021. The survey was carried out under suitable weather conditions; 2/8 cloud cover, no breeze, and temperatures between 11 and 12ºC were recorded.

A second emergence survey took place on the 8th June 2021, again using a team of 3 surveyors. The survey started 15 minutes before sunset and continued for approximately 1.5 hours after sunset. The survey was carried out under suitable weather conditions; 3/8 cloud cover, no breeze, and temperatures between 18 and 20ºC were recorded.

The surveyors were positioned so that all sides of the former pub could be assessed for emergence with particular attention given to potential roost sites and exit/entry points. A Petterson D-240x ultrasonic time expansion bat detector, an EM2 echo meter pro, and a bat box 3 heterodyne detector were used to assist the surveys, and to enable acoustic species identification.

2.2.4 Assessment of commuting and foraging habitats

In accordance with Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 3rd Edition (Collins J, 2016), the survey site and adjacent areas were assessed for their potential suitability for commuting and foraging bats and categorised as follows;

- Negligible – Negligible habitat features on site or in surrounding area likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats
- Low – Habitat features that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats such as a gappy hedgerow or small numbers of foraging bats such as a patch of scrub, but that are isolated from other habitat features
- Moderate – Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape such as lines of trees that could be used by commuting bats or trees, grassland or water features that could be used by foraging bats
- High – Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape for use by commuting and foraging bats such as river valleys, woodland, grassland and parkland.

2.3 Common reptiles

All habitats on site were assessed for the potential to support common reptile species based on factors such as the presence of suitable sites for basking and the presence of refugia or vegetation offering sufficient structure for shelter and hibernation.

2.4 Great crested newts

During the survey, the site was assessed for its potential to support great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* by identifying all habitats and refugia with the potential to support great crested newts during their terrestrial life stage, and any adjacent waterbodies that could provide suitable breeding habitat. Where access allowed, habitats and any waterbodies on adjacent land were also assessed.

2.5 Badger

The site was searched for signs of use by badger *Meles meles* including setts, latrines, dung pits, pathways, hairs, footprints, snuffle holes and scratch marks on trees.

2.6 Birds

2.6.1 Common bird species

All bird species noted on site were recorded. The survey site was searched for signs of use by nesting birds, typically old and active nests and concentrations of faecal deposits associated with a breeding site.

2.6.2 Schedule 1 species

The pub building was inspected for the presence of barn owl *Tyto alba* and the signs indicative of their past or present use including regurgitated pellets, concentrated accumulations of flattened pellets indicative of a nest site, faecal encrustation, eggs or eggshell remains, surplus prey items, bodily remains of chicks or infant down feathers. The site was not considered to provide suitable breeding opportunities for other Schedule 1 species.

2.7 Habitats and plant species

An extended ecological assessment survey was undertaken, not only to identify the habitats present on the survey site, but also to include more detailed information on hedgerows, plant species on site, and undertake a further appraisal of the area as habitat for legally protected species. Plant species on site were assessed against the Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain, and the site was assessed against the Local Wildlife Site (LWS) criteria for Lincolnshire. Any invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, reviewed in 2010) were also noted. All hedgerows were assessed against the Hedgerow Regulations (1997).

2.8 Survey constraints and limitations

The information contained in this report was accurate at the time of the survey; however, it should be noted that the status of mobile species such as badger, water vole, birds and bats can alter in a short period of time and any survey only represents a ‘snapshot’ of the site at one point in the season. There are no definitive guidelines relating to the longevity of an ecology

report, however we recommend that the results are updated after 12 months if the development or proposed work has not commenced.

3 SITE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Location and grid reference

The survey site comprises a derelict pub building, a garage, former carpark and land located at 33 Church Street, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire - central grid reference TF2413 2567.

The buildings and habitats on site are described in detail below and representative photographs are included in the text. An aerial view of the site location is provided as Figure 1.

Figure 1: Aerial view of the survey site (outlined in red)



3.2 The building

The building, formally used as a public house, is a two-storey building built of brick with a slate

roof which has some signs of fire damage to its east side. Windows and doors to this part of the building are all boarded over. This part of the building does have a loft void but was inaccessible during the survey.

To the rear of the building there is a large extension built of brick and render with a mainly intact pantile roof. This part of the building had no access to its loft void. There are two small extensions attached to the south elevation of this part of the building and they are both built of brick with flat roofs covered with bitumen felt. On its north elevation there is a two-storey brick extension with pantile roof and a small brick extension with a bitumen covered flat roof. All windows and doors to this part of the building are boarded over.

During the survey it was decided some areas of the building were too dangerous to enter due to extensive fire damage, unstable floors, large holes within upper floor walls and collapsed staircases. Due to fire damage and large holes to some of the rooms upstairs ceilings within the original part of the building, the loft void was inaccessible.



Photograph 1: West elevation of main building



Photograph 2: Southern elevation of extension and large hole in wall



Photograph 3: Northern elevation of main building



Photograph 4: Door on southern elevation of large extension



Photograph 5: Small flat roof extension



Photograph 6: Internal view of main building ground floor



Photograph 7: Internal view of ground floor large extension



Photograph 8: Fire damaged ceiling main building upper floor



Photograph 9: Loft hatch, damaged ceiling and damaged slate roof



Photograph 10: Collapsed ceiling

3.3 The garage and carpark

There is an overgrown tarmac area around the building which would have been the entrance, exit and carpark. In the southeast corner of this area is also an overgrown garage with an up and over metal door on its north elevation and a single wooden door on its east. The window on its east elevation was boarded over. No internal access could be gained to this building during the daylight survey.

Species recorded around the carpark and garage area were butterfly bush *Buddleia davidii,* ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, dandelion *Taraxacum agg*, stonecrop species *Sedum spp*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, annual meadow grass *Poa annua*, exotic garden species, ragwort *Senecio jacobaea,* and sycamore scrub *Acer pseudoplatanus*. A Leyland cypress hedge *Cupressus x leylandii*, mature hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, exotic species, butterfly bush *Buddleia davidii*, and sycamore trees *Acer pseudoplatanus* were recorded on the edges of the car park and access road area.



Photograph 11: Eastern elevation of garage



Photograph 12: Overgrown tarmac area (former car park)

3.4 The land

The land at the rear of the property and car park would have been the pubs garden and play area. Some wooden play apparatuses are still standing within this area. The former garden of The Bell Inn is unmanaged and overgrown and now comprises rough grassland and scrub. Species recorded within the rough grassland and scrub area include common couch *Elytrigia repens*, false oat grass *Arrhenatherum elatius,* cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*, cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, fescue species *Festuca spp*., perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, willowherb species *Epilobium spp*., ground elder *Aegopodium podagraria* and ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*.

There are many patches of scrub across the grassland including dense bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg* in the south-west and north-east corners and scattered bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg,* hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, willow *Salix spp*, rose species *Rosa spp*, and sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*.



Photograph 13: Unmanaged land formally gardens and play area



Photograph 14: Play equipment within former garden area



Photograph 15: Further views of former garden area

3.3 Site boundaries and surrounding habitats

Hedgerows and trees comprise the site boundaries of the rough grassland field – Leyland cypress, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, willow species *Salix spp.,* elder *Sambucus nigra,* yew *Taxus baccata*, privet *Ligustrum spp* and sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* were all recorded.

. A small shallow ditch follows the east and south boundaries, and a short stretch of ditch can also be seen on the west boundary. These ditches support pond sedge *Carex spp*., yellow iris *Iris pseudacorus,* pendulous sedge *Carex pendula*, floating sweet grass *Glyceria fluitans* and creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*.

The wider landscape includes arable land to the east, residential dwellings to the north and west of the site, and St Mary's Church to the south. Church Street forms part of the west boundary.



Photograph 16: Part of the west boundary hedgerow



Photograph 17: Trees forming the south boundary



Photograph 18: Ditch running alongside the east boundary



Photograph 19: Small stretch of ditch located on west boundary

4 RESULTS

4.1 Data search

The LERC data search identified the following non-statutory sites within 1km of the survey site;

- River Glen Corridor (LWS)

The above site is not within or adjacent to the survey site, and the nature conservation interest of this site and habitats will not be negatively impacted by the small-scale proposals.

4.2 Common reptiles

No reptiles were observed during the survey. There are 3 records for grass snake within the search area, they date between 2011 and 2018 with the closest been 1.05km to the west. Although there are areas of the site with potential to support common reptiles, the surrounding land use and the former management of the site would make it unlikely that a significant long-term population of common reptiles would be present. No further survey work is required but precautionary recommendations are provided.

4.3 Badger

No signs of use by badger were noted during the survey. There are few records of badger sightings within 1km of the site, the nearest is 945m east and dated 2014. No further work or mitigation is required but it is recommended that vigilance is maintained for signs of badger activity. If badger presence is suspected at any time, then it will be necessary to seek advice immediately by calling 07979 833524, to ensure legal compliance.

To safeguard ground mammals, including badgers and hedgehogs during the development phase, it is essential that no trenches or pipes are left uncovered overnight.

4.4 Great crested newts

There were no signs of great crested newt during the survey and there are no records for great crested newt within the search area. The ditches have some limited potential to support great crested newts – they are small areas with poor water quality and the ditch on the eastern and southern edge is very shaded; There are no natural ponds within 250 metres of the site. Given these factors, a population of great crested newts on the site is considered very unlikely. No further work or mitigation is required.

4.5 Bats

4.5.1 Preliminary roost assessment

Data searches have provided multiple records for bats within the area with the most recent records from 2019 and from 631m southwest of the survey area. Species include records for brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Daubenton's *Myotis daubentonii* and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* .

There were no signs of bats recorded during the daylight survey, however there were areas within the building that were too dangerous to check. No bats were seen to emerge from the building during either of the emergence surveys.

The building was assessed in accordance with Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 3rd Edition (Collins J, 2016) Table 4.1 page 35. The results of the assessment appear in tabular form below:

Table 1: Assessment of survey site to support roosting bats

Main building (former pub)	Solid brick walls Pitched roof with pantiles Boarded windows (low light levels) loft void (inaccessible) Fire damaged areas Holes in roof No field signs noted	Low potential for hibernation, maternity or transient roosting by bats.
Garage	Solid brick walls Intact roof and shrouded in vegetation – generally inaccessible No field signs noted on external fabric	Low potential for hibernation, maternity or transient roosting by bats.

4.5.2 Ground level roost assessment

There are no trees on the site identified as having features with potential to support roosting bats. No further work is required.

4.5.3 Assessment of commuting and foraging habitats

The boundary hedgerows and trees connect the survey site with the wider area, which comprises mainly residential dwellings and businesses, churchyard, grassland and arable land.

The results of the assessment of the surrounding habitats appear in tabular form below:

Table 2: Assessment of surrounding habitats to support commuting and foraging bats

Feature	Description	Site value for bats
Immediate area (<500m)	Amenity grass, residential dwellings and gardens, rough grass, scrub, hedgerows, drain and treelines.	Moderate to high potential for foraging and commuting bats
Wider surroundings (500m-3km)	Residential dwellings and gardens St. Marys church and associate churchyard with mature trees Commercial businesses Captain's Drain Small patches of woodland and grassland areas. Hedgerows contribute to connectivity.	Moderate potential for commuting and foraging bats

4.5.4 Evening emergence survey

During the evening emergence survey, no bats were recorded emerging from the building.

Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and a Daubenton's bat were recorded passing over the area during the survey.

The results of the evening emergence survey from 22nd April 2021 are presented in tabular form below:

Table 3: Surveyor 1 located to the north east corner of the building

Time	Species	Notes/activity
20.47	Common pipistrelle	Flying down the side of the pub from the direction of the road
21.02	Common pipistrelle	Single pass unseen
21.11	Soprano pipistrelle	From the grassland area flew down the east side of the pub
21.13	Daubenton's	Single pass unseen
21.15	Daubenton's	As above

Table 4: Surveyor 2 located to the south of the building

Time	Species	Notes/activity
20.51	Soprano pipistrelle	Not seen
21.22	Soprano pipistrelle	Single pass north to south
21.12	Soprano pipistrelle	Single pass north to south
21.15	Soprano pipistrelle	Single pass north to south
21.17	Daubenton's	Not seen

The results of the evening emergence survey from 8th June 2021 are presented in tabular form below:

Table 5: Surveyor 1 located to the west of the building

Time	Species	Notes/activity
22.13	Soprano pipistrelle	Not seen
22.16	Soprano pipistrelle	Single pass south to north
22.23	Common pipistrelle	Single pass east to west
22.28	Common pipistrelle	Not seen

Table 6: Surveyor 2 : Located to the northeast corner of the building

Time	Species	Notes/activity
22.00	Common pipistrelle	Flying from the south-east and passing the end of the building
22.03	Common pipistrelle	As above
22.04	Common pipistrelle	As above
22.08	Common pipistrelle	Flying from the gardens towards the north – foraging and then back across end of building
22.14	Common pipistrelle	As above

Time	Species	Notes/activity
22.16	Common pipistrelle	Single pass unseen
22.20	Common pipistrelle	Single pass unseen

Table 7: Surveyor 3: Located to the south of the building

Time	Species	Notes/activity
22.03	Common pipistrelle	Single pass unseen
22.04	Common pipistrelle	Single pass unseen
22.08	Common pipistrelle	Single pass unseen
22.10	Common pipistrelle	2 passes – unseen
22.11	Common pipistrelle	2 passes unseen
22.13	Common pipistrelle	Single pass unseen
22.16	Common pipistrelle	Flying south-eat across building
22.17	Common pipistrelle	Flew north-west alongside of building
22.23	Common pipistrelle	Single pass unseen
22.26	Soprano pipistrelle	Flying from the north and then across side of building
22.28	Soprano pipistrelle	Single pass unseen
22.29	Common and soprano pipistrelle	3 passes
22.30	Common pipistrelle	Single pass unseen
22.32	Common pipistrelle	Single pass unseen
22.35	Common pipistrelle	2 passes
22.37	Common pipistrelle	Single pass unseen

4.6 Birds

4.6.1 Common bird species

The building is considered to have high potential for nesting by common bird species and the boundary trees and hedgerows, scrub and rough grassland should also be considered to have high potential for use by nesting birds. A disused nest was noted on the building above a light on its west elevation. Woodpigeon, collared dove, blackbird, wren, chaffinch, great tit, house sparrow, goldfinch and starling were all noted on the site during the surveys.



Photograph 20: Disused nest above light

4.6.2 Schedule 1 species

No evidence of barn owl or any other Schedule 1 bird species was noted in any of the buildings. There are 25 records for Barn owl within the search area with the most recent from 2017. No further work or mitigation for these species is required.

4.7 Habitats and plant species

The habitats and plant species recorded on the site are common and widespread in the local area and in the country. The plant species recorded on the site are not listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). There are no species that are listed in the Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain and no invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 were recorded.

None of the hedgerows would meet the criteria to class as 'important'. However the mature trees and hedgerows on the boundaries of the grassland would be a valuable local resource for biodiversity, and it is strongly recommended that they are retained where possible.

5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Common reptile species

5.1.1 Legal protection

All four of the common species of native reptiles, that is common lizard *Zootoca vivipara,* grass snake *Natrix helvetica*, slow worm *Anguis fragilis* and adder *Vipera berus*, are given partial protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 and as amended) which prohibits the intentional killing, injury or taking of these species. There is no provision in the Act for licensing works which could give rise to an offence, but it does provide a defence where the otherwise unlawful act can be shown to be the incidental result of an otherwise lawful activity and could not reasonably have been avoided. Permitted development or a development which has received planning permission is clearly a lawful activity but the law does require that a reasonable effort is made to avoid killing or injury of these animals during the implementation of this permission.

5.1.2 Recommendations

The site is considered to have low suitability for use by common reptiles such as grass snake due to the lack of areas suitable for basking and refuge. The law requires that a reasonable effort must be made to ensure that animals are not killed or injured during the development works. Precautionary working practices with respect to reptiles are given below.

Precautionary Working Practices for Common Reptile Species –The Bell Inn, Pinchbeck

The aim of these precautionary working practices is to ensure there would be no threat of adverse disturbance, or risk of injury or killing, to any reptiles which may be present during the initial phases of the work at the above site.

1. The work to remove any hedgerows or woody debris/refugia should not commence in the wintertime (November through to March), when reptiles are in hibernation.

2. Certain working areas will be hand searched for reptiles prior to works commencing, including areas of hedgerow or scrub which are to be removed. Hand searching will occur in the active season – i.e. from late March through to October.

3. All site operatives will stay vigilant for the presence of reptiles during the works.

4. Any reptiles found will be carefully gathered up by hand and placed in a suitable holding receptacle for safe transportation away from the area of site clearance operations and released.

The above measures will also safeguard any common amphibian species which may be present.

5.2 Bats

5.2.1 Legal protection

In England, Scotland and Wales, all bats are strictly protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended); in England and Wales this legislation has been amended and strengthened by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CroW) Act 2000. Bats are also protected by European legislation; the EC Habitats Directive is transposed into UK law by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 – often referred to as 'The Habitat Regs'. Taken together, all this legislation makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture (or take), injure or kill a bat
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a group of bats where the disturbance is likely to significantly affect the ability of the animals to survive, breed, or nurture their young or likely to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species whether in a roost or not.
- Damage or destroy the breeding or resting place of a bat
- Possess a bat (alive or dead) or any part of a bat
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost
- Sell (or offer for sale) or exchange bats (alive or dead) or parts of bats

A roost is defined as being 'any structure or place that is used for shelter or protection', and since bats regularly move roost site throughout the year, a roost retains such designation whether or not bats are present at the time.

5.2.2 Recommendations

It is considered unlikely that bats are breeding on site, or that the site supports roosting by high numbers of bats. It is recommended that precautions are taken to ensure bats are not disturbed during the development work. These precautions, together with suggestions for enhancing ecological diversity of the site are detailed below. Local Planning Authorities have an obligation to enhance biodiversity and ensure 'favourable conservation status' – the implementation of these measures will ensure legal compliance and ensure that obligations relating to biodiversity are fulfilled.

Precautionary working practices and enhancement measures for bats – The Bell Inn, Pinchbeck

- All contractors working on the buildings will be briefed on the legal protection afforded to bats and their places of shelter and on how to proceed if a bat is discovered during the course of the work. A procedure to follow in the very unlikely event of discovering bats on site is given as Appendix 1.

- As a positive conservation measure, install four bat roost units within the new dwellings. These should be placed on the southern elevation of the buildings avoiding windows and doors. Examples of bat roost units which could be used are given in Appendix 2.

- Retain boundary hedgerows and trees for use by commuting/foraging bats and ensure minimal lighting around the new build properties and the boundary hedgerows/trees

- Avoid placing external lighting that illuminates the newly installed bat roost units and boxes.

5.3 Common bird species

5.3.1 Legal protection

All common wild birds are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built
- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird

Certain rare breeding birds are listed on Schedule 1 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended). Under this legislation they are afforded the same protection as common wild birds and are also protected against disturbance whilst building a nest or on or near a nest containing eggs/unfledged young.

5.3.2 Recommendations

The buildings, rough grassland, scrub, hedgerows/trees have high potential to be used for nesting by species of common bird.

Any works to the buildings or vegetation should commence outside the active nesting season

which typically runs from March through to late August. If work commences during the bird breeding season, a search for nests should be carried out before it begins, and active nests should be protected until the young fledge.

Consideration should be given to the provision of nest boxes within the development. As the UK house sparrow population has suffered a severe decline of late it is recommended terrace sparrow boxes are installed as part of the development. This would be a good conservation measure. Details of nest boxes suitable for use by a range of common bird species can be obtained from www.wildcare.co.uk.

5.4 Recommendations for ecological enhancement

In addition to the legislation which is in place to safeguard protected species, there is also legislation and policy which imposes duties to take account of statutorily protected species and also to undertake action to prevent loss of biodiversity and species/habitats which have been identified as priorities in the UK. In England and Wales, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, imposes a duty on all public bodies (including Local Authorities and statutory bodies) to conserve biodiversity – including restoring and enhancing a population or habitat. In addition, government planning policy guidance throughout the UK, provided in the National Planning Policy Framework and OPDM Circular 06/2005, requires local planning authorities to take account of protected species issues prior to determination of planning applications.

In order to enhance biodiversity and provide some 'ecological gain' on site and fulfil the Local Planning Authorities obligations under the NERC Act 2006, the following measures are recommended;

- Removal of the existing hedgerows on the site should be avoided where possible and kept to a minimum if unavoidable. Any removal of hedgerows should be compensated for by re-planting at least the amount that is lost using native species such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, field maple *Acer campestre*, midland hawthorn *Crataegus laevigata*, wild cherry *Prunus avium* and bird cherry *Prunus padus*. Hedgerows should be appropriately managed with traditional techniques where possible to maximise their benefit for wildlife using hedge-laying rather than flailing or trimming. If trimming is necessary, ensure it is carried out every 2 to 3 years and in sections so that not all parts of the hedgerow are cut at the same time.

- In order to provide suitable habitats on site to encourage high invertebrate activity,

including declining pollinators, some grassed areas on the site should be seeded with appropriate wildflower mixes. Seeding of any amenity areas should use a flowering lawn mixture, such as Emorsgate Seeds EL1 mix (www.wildseed.co.uk), which is resistant to regular mowing. Any areas of longer grass could be seeded with a general wildflower mix such as Emorsgate EM1 mix (basic all-purpose meadow mix). It is recommended that any wildflower areas are cut once a year, in late summer/early autumn and the arisings removed after 7 days to enable the wildflowers to flourish. Details of how to adequately prepare the ground prior to seeding as well as ongoing management can also be found on the Emorsgate website.

- Any tree planting on the site should comprise native species, such as field maple *Acer campestre*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, holly *Ilex aquifolium* and wild cherry *Prunus avium*, which provide foraging opportunities for various bird species.

- Plant flower borders within any landscaped areas of the site to include night scented flowers in order to attract moths and other night flying insects (which will provide foraging opportunities for bats). Species should include evening primrose *Oenothera biennis*, sweet rocket *Hesperis matronalis*, honeysuckle species *Lonicera sp*, lavender *Lavendula sp*, white jasmine *Jasminum officinale*, night-scented catchfly *Silene noctiflora*, night-scented stock *Matthiola longipetala* and soapwort *Saponaria officinalis*.

6 SUMMARY

The land and building at The Bell Inn at Pinchbeck were surveyed in connection with plans to develop the building for flats and to develop the land.

The building on site is considered to have low potential to support roosting bats. No bats were recorded using the former pub building or garage.

Precautionary measures and ecological enhancements are required in order to ensure legal compliance and no net loss to biodiversity. These are as follows:

- Precautionary measures with regards to reptiles
- Precautionary measures and enhancements for bats

- Appropriate timing with regards to nesting birds
- Provision of bird boxes
- Appropriate landscaping

7 REFERENCES

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ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
BUILDING AND LAND AT THE BELL INN, PINCHBECK, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE

APPENDIX 1

Procedure to follow in the event of finding bats on site

ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
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Procedure to follow if bats are discovered during works

- If at any point during the works, bats are discovered then contractors must stop work immediately and telephone Helen Scarborough on 01526 344726 or 07979833524.

- Should it transpire that the operation being carried out is of more risk to bats than was originally thought, then works will be stopped until they can be supervised by an appropriately licensed bat worker.

- If a bat is found under a tile or any other aperture, works will stop immediately (as above). If the bat does not voluntarily fly out, then the aperture will be carefully covered over to protect the bat(s) from the elements, leaving a small gap for the bat to escape voluntarily. Any covering should be free from grease or other contaminants, and should not be a fibreglass-based material.

- Any injured bats should be gently placed in a secure ventilated box in a cool, quiet dark place (e.g. cardboard box with a sealed lid) by the contractor for the bat's protection whilst awaiting the arrival of the licensed person.

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APPENDIX 2

Bat roost units

IBSTOCK
Innovators in clay

ideas into action

eco habitats for bats

A

Eco Habitats for Bats - Technical Data: A	
Sizes	215mm x 215mm or 215mm x 290mm
Durability	F2 S2 - Fully Frost Resistant

B

Eco Habitats for Bats - Technical Data: B	
Sizes	215mm x 215mm or 215mm x 290mm
Durability	F2 S2 - Fully Frost Resistant

C

Eco Habitats for Bats - Technical Data: C	
Size	215mm x 65mm
Durability	F2 S2 - Fully Frost Resistant

IBSTOCK
Innovators in clay

ideas into action

eco habitats for bats

B

A

C

Features & Benefits

Enclosed bat box (A & B)
- Designed with the Pipistrelle Bat in mind
- Available in all brick types
- Attractive motif
- Discrete home for bats
- Various sizes
- Several roosting zones are created inside the box
- Bats are contained within the Bat Box itself
- Maintenance free as the entrance is at the bottom
- Ideal for new build & conservation work

Free Access Option (C)
- Discrete Single Bat brick
- Easy to install
- Allows bats to create a natural home habitat within the cavity of the building

www.ibstock.com

contact numbers

sales office 0870 903 4010
design advice 0870 903 4018
technical services 0870 903 4017
literature and samples 0870 903 4030

3 Boxes for Bats

BAT ACCESS PANEL 1FE



This maintenance-free access panel can be installed in the outer skin of most cavity wall constructions due to its slim 80mm depth. The open rear also allows access into the building cavity so that bats can continue to use an existing roost space.

Size: 300x300x80mm
Weight: 7.8kg



BAT TUBE 1FR

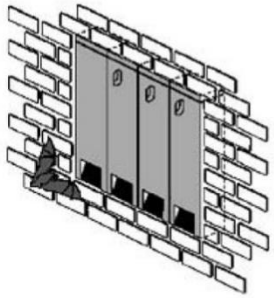
The Bat Tube 1FR requires no maintenance or cleaning, the sloping entrance area allows droppings to simply fall out of the chamber. The 1FR mimics the cavities that species such as the pipistrelles favour and the wooden back panel helps maintain the optimum climatic conditions and also provides surface on which the bats can cling. The depth of this box (125mm) makes it ideal for use in 9" solid walls or where the outer skin of a property is of stone. The box can also be recessed into the wall and rendered over, just leaving the access section clear.

Size: 470x200x125mm
Weight: 9.5kg

BAT TUBE 2FR

This is a slightly updated version of the 1FR and several can be installed next to each other to create a larger roost. The tubes include an internal panel to increase the roost space and also an optional passage at the rear allowing access into existing cavities.

Size: 470x200x125mm
Weight: 9.5kg





BAT BRICK TYPE 27

The Type 27 Bat Brick is designed to be built into the structure of buildings and includes a removable front panel for monitoring purposes. An internal roughened wood panel increases the available roost space.

Size: 265x180x240
Weight: 9.5kg

BAT ROOST 1FQ

This is the latest in bat boxes. Designed to fit to the outside of buildings, the shape and design of the box make it equally attractive as a roost or nursery.

Size: 600x350x90mm
Weight: 15kgs



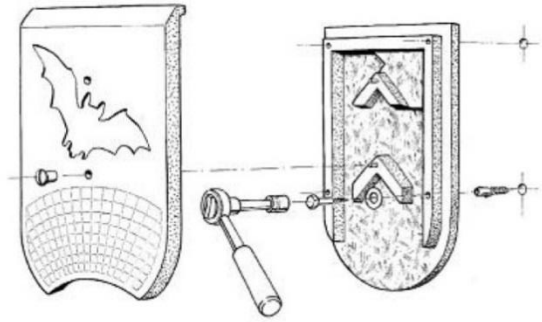


WINTER BAT ROOST 1WQ

Based on the successful 1FQ, this box has better insulation properties for use as a winter roost by bats

Size: 580x380x115
Weight: 21kg

Both of the above boxes are easily fixed to the outside of a building with two screws and a galvanised bracket as shown below.



CAVITY BAT ROOST
Wild-X
Dimensions
A Height: 440mm
B Width: 420mm
C Depth (at base): 150mm
Weight: 12kg
Material:
Cement/woodchip mix
Internal:
Internally there is approx 3500 square centimetres of roosting space. This space is divided up to form crevices ranging from 1cm to 2.5cm which also creates places to hide and spots where it is warmer or cooler.
Distributor:
KEY FEATURES
Incorporates into structures using standard face materials
Supplied with inlet and OPM for the cavity tray
Creates a permanent bat roost that cannot be removed by subsequent occupiers
Unobtrusive 'otherwise' entrance makes little impact on building appearance
Suitable for a wide range of bat species
Cavity Tray
Unit
75mm min cavity
The entrance is 420mm wide by 60mm high which is basically the width of 2 normal house bricks. The gap at the top of the entrance ramp is approx 20-22mm which is ideal for the smaller bat species.
Wienerberger
Building Value
Bat Boxes. To protect and conserve.
Further details information on Wienerberger bat boxes and bat conservation is available at www.brich.co.uk/batbox or contact Design Services on 0161 491 8200

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Appendix 3 – Data Search

LERC Search Summary Report

Grid Reference: TF 241 257
Buffer: 1km

Date of publication: 10/06/2021
Expires: 10/06/2022

Achieving more for nature

GLNP
GREATER LINCOLNSHIRE NATURE PARTNERSHIP

Helen Scarborough

Report Details

Produced for	[illegible]
Search area	

Terms and conditions

[illegible]

About the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre

[illegible]

an ALERC accredited LERC
Association of Local Environmental Records Centres

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

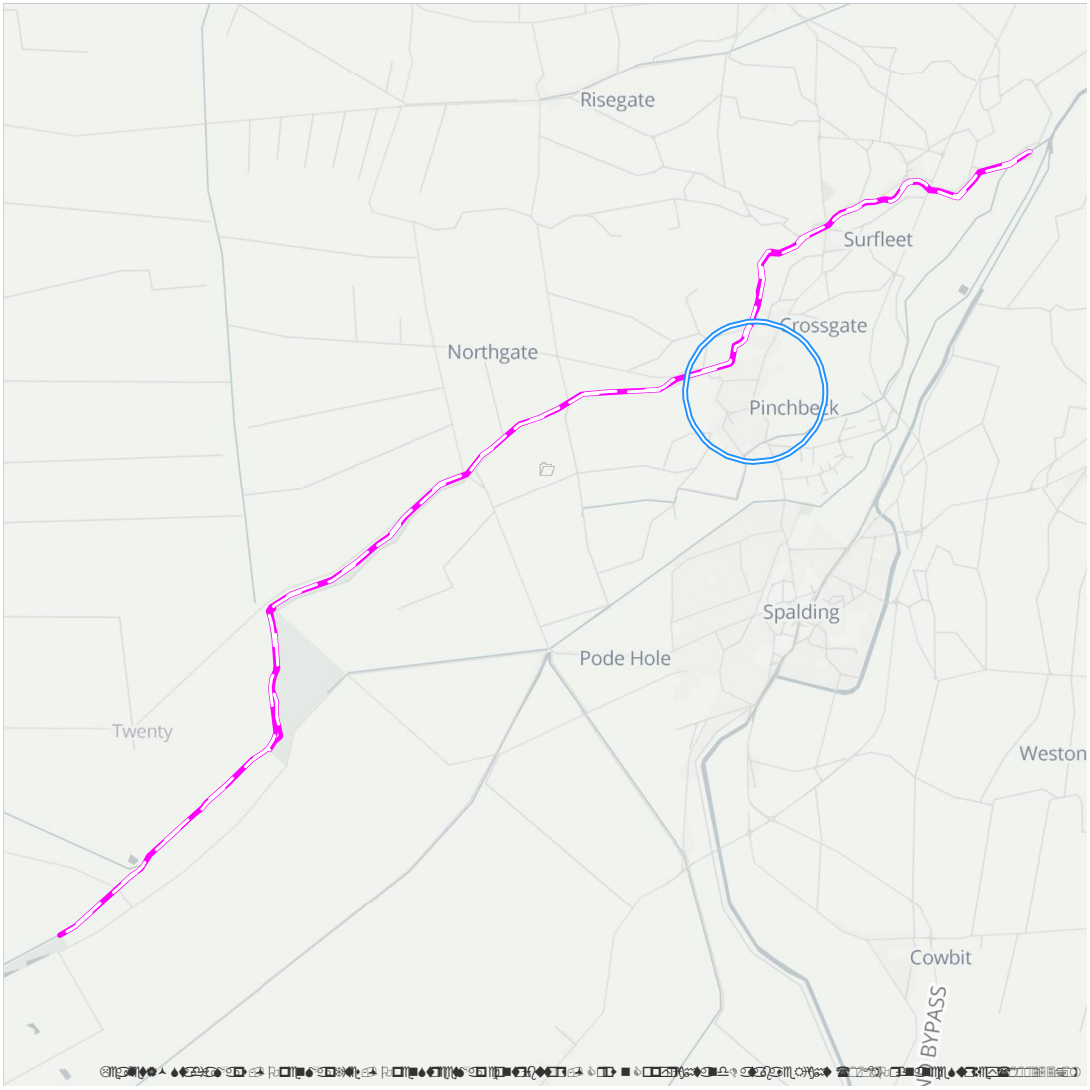
Non-statutory sites

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	River Glen Corridor

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.

Habitats

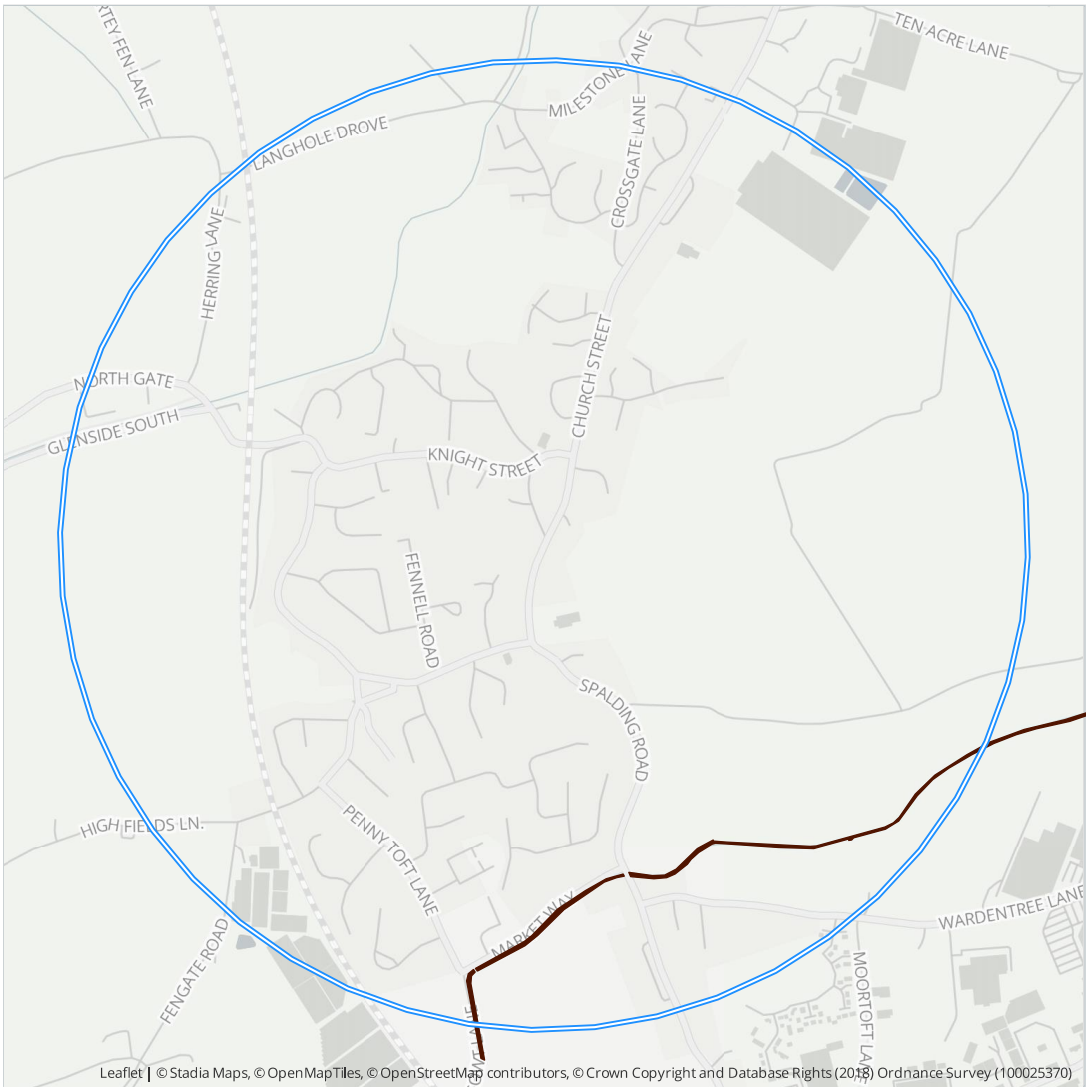
Priority habitats are those identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action in the UK. The most-recent list of UK priority species and habitats was published in August 2007 following a 2-year review of the process and priorities, representing the most comprehensive analysis 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	Reedbeds	2012	1.05

Habitats within the search area



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

Reedbeds

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, *Rana temporaria*	16	1977 - 2015	Protected
Common Toad, *Bufo bufo*	6	1975 - 2015	Protected, Priority
Smooth Newt, *Lissotriton vulgaris*	6	1975 - 2009	Protected

Bird (71 taxa)			
Barn Owl, *Tyto alba*	25	1999 - 2017	Protected, Local Priority
Bewick's Swan, *Cygnus columbianus*	11	1996 - 2017	Protected
Black Swan, *Cygnus atratus*	13	2002 - 2009	Non-native
Black-winged Stilt, *Himantopus himantopus*	1	2012 - 2012	Protected
Brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*	10	1998 - 2010	Protected
Bullfinch, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	2	2008 - 2009	Local Priority
Canada Goose, *Branta canadensis*	29	1980 - 2017	Non-native
Collared Dove, *Streptopelia decaocto*	145	1998 - 2017	Non-native
Columba livia 'feral', *Columba livia 'feral'*	2	2015 - 2016	Non-native
Corn Bunting, *Emberiza calandra*	12	2000 - 2010	Local Priority
Cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus*	17	2002 - 2014	Priority
Curlew, *Numenius arquata*	9	1981 - 2017	Priority
Eastern Rosella, *Platycercus eximius*	1	1999 - 1999	Non-native
Egyptian Goose, *Alopochen aegyptiacus*	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native
Eurasian Hoopoe, *Upupa epops*	2	2009 - 2012	Protected
Eurasian Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*	2	2001 - 2013	Protected
Fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*	137	1998 - 2017	Protected
Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*	43	1996 - 2013	Protected
Grasshopper Warbler, *Locustella naevia*	3	2017 - 2017	Priority
Green Sandpiper, *Tringa ochropus*	7	1998 - 2012	Protected
Greenshank, *Tringa nebularia*	5	1998 - 2002	Protected
Grey Partridge, *Perdix perdix*	3	2007 - 2014	Priority, Non-native
Greylag Goose, *Anser anser*	195	1997 - 2017	Protected
Hen Harrier, *Circus cyaneus*	1	2015 - 2015	Protected
House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*	130	2001 - 2017	Priority
Kingfisher, *Alcedo atthis*	51	1982 - 2017	Protected
Lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus*	235	1980 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority

Bird (71 taxa)			
Lesser Redpoll, *Acanthis cabaret*	48	1998 - 2016	Priority
Linnet, *Linaria cannabina*	53	2000 - 2017	Local Priority
Little Bittern, *Ixobrychus minutus*	1	2003 - 2003	Protected
Little Owl, *Athene noctua*	13	2001 - 2013	Non-native
Long-tailed Duck, *Clangula hyemalis*	3	2004 - 2017	Protected
Mandarin Duck, *Aix galericulata*	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Marsh Harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*	9	2000 - 2013	Protected
Mute Swan, *Cygnus olor*	573	1980 - 2017	Non-native
Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*	6	2009 - 2015	Protected
Pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*	115	2001 - 2017	Non-native
Pink-footed Goose, *Anser brachyrhynchus*	13	1995 - 2017	Non-native
Pochard, *Aythya ferina*	135	1996 - 2013	Non-native
Red Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*	2	2008 - 2008	Protected
Red Kite, *Milvus milvus*	5	1998 - 2017	Protected
Red-crested Pochard, *Netta rufina*	2	2013 - 2013	Non-native
Red-legged Partridge, *Alectoris rufa*	28	2005 - 2017	Non-native
Red-throated Loon, *Gavia stellata*	2	2002 - 2002	Protected
Redshank, *Tringa totanus*	116	1980 - 2017	Local Priority
Redwing, *Turdus iliacus*	66	1998 - 2017	Protected
Reed Bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*	71	1980 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Rock Dove, *Columba livia*	3	2009 - 2012	Non-native
Ruddy Duck, *Oxyura jamaicensis*	3	2000 - 2002	Non-native
Ruddy Shelduck, *Tadorna ferruginea*	3	2008 - 2010	Non-native
Ruff, *Calidris pugnax*	2	1998 - 2000	Protected
Sacred Ibis, *Threskiornis aethiopicus*	4	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Scaup, *Aythya marila*	1	2008 - 2008	Protected, Priority
Skylark, *Alauda arvensis*	56	2002 - 2017	Local Priority
Slavonian Grebe, *Podiceps auritus*	1	1998 - 1998	Protected
Snipe, *Gallinago gallinago*	60	1980 - 2017	Local Priority
Song Thrush, *Turdus philomelos*	199	2001 - 2017	Local Priority
Spotted Flycatcher, *Muscicapa striata*	16	1998 - 2011	Priority
Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*	159	2001 - 2017	Local Priority
Swift, *Apus apus*	88	1998 - 2018	Local Priority
Tree Sparrow, *Passer montanus*	14	1999 - 2016	Priority
Turtle Dove, *Streptopelia turtur*	59	1998 - 2017	Priority
White Stork, *Ciconia ciconia*	2	2005 - 2011	Non-native
White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons*	10	2017 - 2017	Non-native
White-tailed Eagle, *Haliaeetus albicilla*	1	2011 - 2011	Protected
White-throated Sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*	1	2013 - 2013	Non-native
Whooper Swan, *Cygnus cygnus*	33	1996 - 2017	Protected, Non-native
Wood Sandpiper, *Tringa glareola*	4	1999 - 2017	Protected

Bird (71 taxa)			
Wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*	2	2014 - 2014	Protected, Priority
Yellow Wagtail, *Motacilla flava*	92	1980 - 2017	Local Priority
Yellowhammer, *Emberiza citrinella*	35	1998 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority

Bony Fish (Actinopterygii) (3 taxa)			
Brown/Sea Trout, *Salmo trutta*	2	1987 - 1987	Priority
Common Carp, *Cyprinus carpio*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
European Eel, *Anguilla anguilla*	7	1994 - 2010	Priority

Conifer (4 taxa)			
Atlas Cedar, *Cedrus atlantica*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Cedar-of-Lebanon, *Cedrus libani*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Douglas Fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Western Red-cedar, *Thuja plicata*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native

Crustacean (1 taxa)			
Crangonyx pseudogracilis, *Crangonyx pseudogracilis*	6	2009 - 2009	Non-native

Flowering Plant (71 taxa)			
American Willowherb, *Epilobium ciliatum*	3	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Apple, *Malus pumila*	1	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Balm, *Melissa officinalis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Barren Brome, *Bromus sterilis*	2	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Beaked Hawk's-beard, *Crepis vesicaria*	1	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Bluebell, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Bristly Oxtongue, *Picris echioides*	1	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Butterfly-bush, *Buddleja davidii*	3	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Canadian Fleabane, *Conyza canadensis*	2	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*	2	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Cherry Plum, *Prunus cerasifera var. pissardii*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Cockspur, *Echinochloa crus-galli*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Common Field-speedwell, *Veronica persica*	2	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Common Fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*	4	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Cotton Thistle, *Onopordum acanthium*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Crepis vesicaria subsp. taraxacifolia, *Crepis vesicaria subsp. taraxacifolia*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill, *Geranium dissectum*	2	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Early Goldenrod, *Solidago gigantea*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Field Forget-me-not, *Myosotis arvensis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native

Flowering Plant (71 taxa)			
Field Pansy, *Viola arvensis*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Flowering Currant, *Ribes sanguineum*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Fool's Parsley, *Aethusa cynapium subsp. agrestis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Garden Privet, *Ligustrum ovalifolium*	3	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Green Field-speedwell, *Veronica agrestis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Ground-elder, *Aegopodium podagraria*	2	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Hedge Mustard, *Sisymbrium officinale*	1	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Hedgerow Crane's-bill, *Geranium pyrenaicum*	2	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*	1	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Henbit Dead-nettle, *Lamium amplexicaule*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Hoary Cress, *Lepidium draba*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Horse-chestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum*	5	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Horse-radish, *Armoracia rusticana*	6	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Hybrid Black-poplar, *Populus nigra x deltoides = P. x canadensis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Cymbalaria muralis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Large Bindweed, *Calystegia silvatica*	3	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Late Cotoneaster, *Cotoneaster lacteus*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Least Yellow-sorrel, *Oxalis exilis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Mind-your-own-business, *Soleirolia soleirolii*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*	5	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Norway Maple, *Acer platanoides*	2	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Nuttall's Waterweed, *Elodea nuttallii*	2	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Osier, *Salix viminalis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Oxford Ragwort, *Senecio squalidus*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Petty Spurge, *Euphorbia peplus*	3	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Pineappleweed, *Matricaria discoidea*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Populus nigra 'Italica', *Populus nigra 'Italica'*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Prickly Lettuce, *Lactuca serriola*	2	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Procumbent Yellow-Sorrel, *Oxalis corniculata var. corniculata*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Purple Toadflax, *Linaria purpurea*	2	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Red Valerian, *Centranthus ruber*	2	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Russian-vine, *Fallopia baldschuanica*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Scentless Mayweed, *Tripleurospermum inodorum*	1	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Shepherd's-purse, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Slender Speedwell, *Veronica filiformis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Small Nettle, *Urtica urens*	2	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*	2	2013 - 2017	Non-native
Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*	2	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Swedish Whitebeam, *Sorbus intermedia*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Swine-cress, *Lepidium coronopus*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native

Flowering Plant (71 taxa)			
Sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus*	7	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Tree-of-heaven, *Ailanthus altissima*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Wall Barley, *Hordeum murinum*	3	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Walnut, *Juglans regia*	3	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Weeping Willow, *Salix alba x babylonica = S. x sepulcralis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
White Dead-nettle, *Lamium album*	4	2012 - 2015	Non-native
White Stonecrop, *Sedum album*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
White Willow, *Salix alba*	3	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Wild Plum, *Prunus domestica*	3	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Winter Heliotrope, *Petasites fragrans*	1	2012 - 2012	Non-native

Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera) (2 taxa)			
Drugstore Beetle (Biscuit Beetle), *Stegobium paniceum*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Harmonia axyridis form spectabilis, *Harmonia axyridis form spectabilis*	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native

Insect - Butterfly (2 taxa)			
Small Heath, *Coenonympha pamphilus*	2	1972 - 2011	Priority
Wall, *Lasiommata megera*	6	1970 - 1996	Priority

Insect - Moth (2 taxa)			
Cinnabar, *Tyria jacobaeae*	1	2012 - 2012	Priority
Shaded Broad-bar, *Scotopteryx chenopodiata*	1	2015 - 2015	Priority

Mollusc (2 taxa)			
Budapest Keeled Slug, *Tandonia budapestensis*	2	1972 - 1973	Non-native
Yellow Cellar Slug, *Limacus flavus*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native

Reptile (1 taxa)			
Grass Snake, *Natrix helvetica*	3	1977 - 2011	Protected, Priority

Terrestrial Mammal (11 taxa)			
American Mink, *Neovison vison*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Brown Hare, *Lepus europaeus*	8	1977 - 2010	Priority
Brown Rat, *Rattus norvegicus*	8	1977 - 2009	Non-native
Chinese Muntjac, *Muntiacus reevesi*	4	1977 - 2012	Non-native
Eastern Grey Squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis*	6	1977 - 2009	Non-native
Eurasian Badger, *Meles meles*	13	2014 - 2019	Protected
European Otter, *Lutra lutra*	3	2006 - 2019	Protected, Priority
European Rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*	6	1977 - 2008	Non-native

Terrestrial Mammal (11 taxa)			
European Water Vole, *Arvicola amphibius*	21	1977 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Harvest Mouse, *Micromys minutus*	4	1977 - 2008	Priority
West European Hedgehog, *Erinaceus europaeus*	26	1977 - 2019	Priority

Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (6 taxa)			
Bats, *Chiroptera*	116	1980 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Brown Long-eared Bat, *Plecotus auritus*	3	2005 - 2014	Protected, Priority
Common Pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto*	19	1998 - 2017	Protected
Daubenton's Bat, *Myotis daubentonii*	7	1998 - 2016	Protected
Pipistrelle Bat species, *Pipistrellus*	32	1985 - 2020	Protected, Priority
Soprano Pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	4	2002 - 2018	Protected, Priority

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