

ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY

BARNS ADJACENT TO 170 GUYS HEAD ROAD, SUTTON BRIDGE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE

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**ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
BARNs ADJACENT TO 170 GUYS HEAD ROAD,
SUTTON BRIDGE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE**

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The findings of these surveys will remain valid for a period of 12 months.

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ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY

BARNs ADJACENT TO 170 GUYS HEAD ROAD,

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1 INTRODUCTION

Scarborough Nixon Associates Ltd has been commissioned by G.R. Merchant Ltd to undertake an ecology and protected species survey of the existing barns located adjacent to 170 Guys Head Road, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire. The survey is required in connection with plans to redevelop the site for residential use.

The site was surveyed on 25th January 2017 in foggy conditions, by Ian Nixon (registered to use Natural England class licences WML-CL19 and WML-CL20 to survey bats; registration numbers 2015-12336-CLS-CLS and 2015-12338-CLS-CLS respectively) and Gemma Watkinson.

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

- Bats
- Water vole
- Badger
- Common bird species
- Schedule 1 bird species

Certain protected species were scoped out of the survey; in particular it was considered that great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*, white-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*, common dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* and otter *Lutra lutra* were highly unlikely to occur on the site due to lack of suitable habitat. Common reptile species were also considered unlikely to occur on the site, due to the isolation of the site from other suitable habitat for these species, as the surrounding landscape is dominated by arable land.

This report details the methods used, describes the species found on the site, discusses the results and makes recommendations for further work. English names of higher plants are used throughout the text. Plant names are those used by Stace (2010).

2 METHODS

2.1 Data search

Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (LERC) was consulted and commissioned on 23rd January 2017 to search for sites with statutory and non-statutory designations and records of protected species within 2km of the survey site.

2.2 Bats

A high powered torch, ladders and binoculars were used to investigate the buildings on site for any cracked tiles, gaps and dark corners with potential for roosting bats, where it was safe to do so. Where accessible, all undisturbed surfaces were inspected for evidence of past and present occupation by bats. This includes droppings, urine or fur staining around possible access points and roost areas, lack of cobwebs, feeding remains such as moth wings or other insect parts and the bodily remains of bats.

The site and adjacent areas were also assessed for potential foraging and commuting habitats for bats. There are no mature trees on the site.

2.3 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.

2.4 Water vole

The drain on the southern boundary of the site was assessed for the potential to support water voles, and searched for signs of use by water vole *Arvicola amphibius* including burrow entrances, tracks, feeding stations and latrines.

2.5 Birds

2.5.1 Common bird species

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

2.5.2 Schedule 1 bird species

The buildings were 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 opportunities for other Schedule 1 species.

2.6 Habitats and plant species

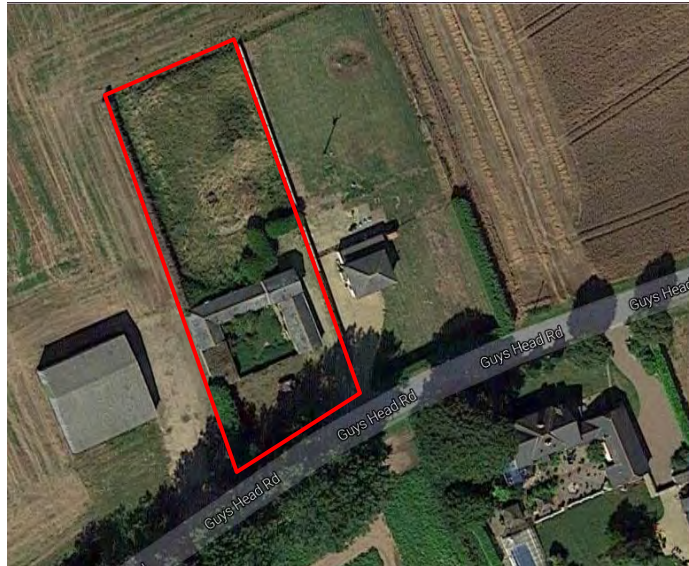
An extended ecological assessment survey was undertaken, not only to identify the habitats present on the survey site, but also to gather more detailed information on hedgerows and plant species on site, and to assess the potential of the surrounding habitats to support legally protected species. Plant 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. Any invasive plant species, listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, identified on site were noted.

3 SITE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Location and grid reference

The site is located to the west of number 170 Guys Head Road, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire - central grid reference TF481244. It comprises a range of brick barns arranged into a 'C' shape, with an enclosed courtyard area. To the north of the barn there is an area of rough grassland, and ephemeral species have grown up to the south of the barns.

The site is described below and representative photographs are included in the text. An aerial view of the site is provided as Photograph 1 whilst the building layout is given in Figure 1.



Photograph 1: Aerial view of the site with approximate site boundary outlined in red

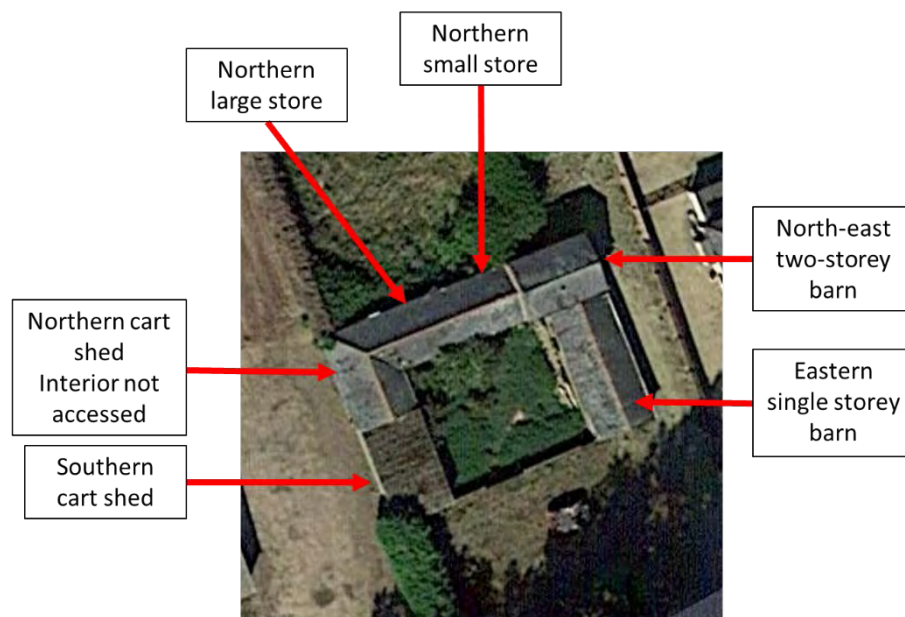


Figure 1: Building layout on site

3.2 The eastern single storey barn

The eastern range comprises a long single-storey barn constructed of solid brick walls supporting a pitched timber roof covered with unlined slates over battens. There are occasional Perspex tiles on the roof, and slipped slates at the south of the building. There are also ridge tiles with ventilation gaps.

The brickwork is tight, and has been painted on the interior of the building. There are timber double doors on the southern elevation which remain closed. The timber frame windows on the eastern and western elevations are tight with the brickwork and covered with Perspex or timber covers. The door on the western elevation is also tight fitting, and remains closed.

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There is a door at the north of the building which leads into the two-storey barn.



Photograph 2: Western elevation of eastern single storey barn



Photograph 3: View of roofing on eastern single storey barn

3.3 The north-east two-storey barn

At the north east of the barn complex, there is a two-storey barn, constructed of solid brick walls supporting a pitched timber roof covered with unlined slates on battens. There were some missing slates in the south western corner. On the ground floor there are external doors on the eastern and southern elevations, both of which have gaps around the door and the door frame. There is a doorway into the adjacent single storey barn on the southern elevation. On the first floor, there is a door on the eastern elevation, and no gaps were seen around this doorway. The brickwork of the building is tight and there were no gaps noted.



Photograph 4: Interior of upper storey, blocked up door on eastern elevation



Photograph 5: Missing slate in south western corner of two-storey barn



Photograph 6: View of two-storey barn and eastern single storey barn from courtyard



Photograph 7: Eastern elevations of eastern single storey barn and two-storey barn

3.4 Northern stores

Adjacent to the north-east two-storey barn, there is a single storey building comprising a large store at the west and a small store at the east. These stores are also constructed of solid brick walls supporting a timber pitched roof covered with unlined slates on battens. There appears to have been dense ivy growing over the roof covering until recently.

The most easterly, small store has many of the slates missing, and the door on the southern elevation remains open. The interior of this store is therefore draughty and has high ambient light levels. There are also several missing ridge tiles. The brickwork is tight and the interior brickwork of both stores has been painted.



Photograph 8: Interior view of northern large store



Photograph 9: Missing slates on northern small store



Photograph 10: Northern elevation of northern stores



Photograph 11: Southern elevation of northern stores

3.5 Cart sheds

The western range is formed of two open fronted cart-sheds. The southern cart-shed is open on the eastern elevation with the eaves supported on timber posts whilst the western and southern walls are formed of concrete and the northern wall is the solid brick wall of the northern cart-shed. The mono-pitch timber roof is covered with fibre-cement sheeting.

The northern cart-shed is constructed of solid brick walls supporting a pitched timber roof covered with slate, with no missing or slipped slates noted, and all ridge tiles intact. The cart-shed was once open on the western elevation, but has now been closed up by corrugated metal sheeting. There is therefore no longer any means of access into the interior of this building.

A concrete wall with timber gates runs from the south eastern corner of the southern cart-shed to the south western corner of the eastern single-storey barn, to form an enclosed courtyard area.



Photograph 12: Eastern elevation of southern cart-shed, concrete wall at south of site enclosing courtyard area



Photograph 13: Western elevation of cart-sheds

3.6 Rough grassland

To the north of the barns there is an area of unmanaged rough grassland, dominated by cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* with Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, fescue species *Festuca* sp., cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* and bittercress *Cardamine* sp.. There are some short sections of garden privet *Ligustrum ovalifolium* hedging at the north east of the barn complex.



Photograph 14: Rough grassland at north of barn range

3.7 Ruderals and ephemeral vegetation

Within the courtyard area and to the south of the barns there are ephemeral and ruderal species that have established, including butterfly bush *Buddleia davidii*, common nettle, willowherb species *Epilobium* sp., cleavers, dandelion *Taraxacum agg*, red dead-nettle *Lamium purpureum*, hedge mustard *Sisymbrium officinale*, common chickweed *Stellaria media*, common field-speedwell *Veronica persica*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, spurge

species *Euphorbia* sp., perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, annual meadow-grass *Poa annua*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, nipplewort *Lapsana communis*, groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*, bristly ox-tongue *Helminthotheca echioides*, ivy *Hedera helix*, bent species *Agrostis* sp. and common ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*.



Photograph 15: Ruderal vegetation within courtyard



Photograph 16: Ephemeral vegetation at south of barn range

3.8 Site boundaries and surrounding habitats

The southern boundary of the site is formed by a dry ditch. There are no aquatic species within the drain, suggesting that it is dry for the majority of the time. Guys Head Road runs parallel to the southern boundary of the site. The eastern boundary is formed of a timber panel fence and the northern boundary by a post and wire fence. The western boundary is formed partly by the western elevation of the barn complex, and sections of *Leylandii* hedging to the south and north of the buildings.

The majority of the surrounding landscape is dominated by arable land. There are residential properties with slate covered roofs to the east and south of the survey site.



Photograph 17: Dry ditch on southern boundary



Photograph 18: Fencing on northern and eastern boundaries and adjacent arable land



Photograph 19: Adjacent house with slate covered roof



Photograph 20: Leylandi hedge on western boundary

4 RESULTS

4.1 Data search

There is one statutory site within 2km of the survey site. The Wash National Nature Reserve (NNR) is located approximately 1.7km to the north east of the survey site. The priority habitats of coastal saltmarsh is also located here. The proposed development is not considered to impact on the nature conservation interest of this site. There are no non-statutory sites within 2km of the survey site.

There are no records for great crested newt within the area, or for any other amphibian or common reptile species. There are also no records of badger within 2km of the survey site.

There are several records for bats within the area with the most recent records from 2011,

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including records for common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus* both most recently in 2010. There are records for roosts for both species within Sutton Bridge. European water vole have been recorded most recently in 2014, and European otter have also been recorded in the area in 2011.

Barn owl have been recorded in the area as recently as 2015. Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* has also been recorded within the area, but the drain on the southern boundary of the site is not considered suitable to support this species. There are also records for the biodiversity action plan (BAP) species of house sparrow *Passer domesticus* within the area.

Full details of the data search are given as Appendix 1.

4.2 Bats

Some evidence of use by bats was recorded in the north-eastern two storey barn and also the northern stores. No signs of use were recorded elsewhere. The field signs recorded in both buildings are described below:

North-eastern two-storey barn

There is no evidence of bats within the ground floor of the north-east two-storey barn, but there is some evidence of transient roosting by brown long-eared bats on the upper floor. There is a small cluster of c.7 old droppings recalling those voided by brown long-eared bats on the floor, close to the door on the eastern wall, and there is also a cluster of c.20 wings of the yellow underwing moth *Noctua pronuba* found in this location, indicating a brown long-eared bat has used this structure as a feeding perch.

Northern stores

There are small clusters of yellow underwing wings caught in the cobwebs on the eastern and western interior walls of the larger store of the northern range, indicating that this building has also been used occasionally as a feeding perch by brown long-eared bats.

These buildings are not considered to be used as a long term or maternity roost site for brown long-eared bats and the levels of evidence indicate it is used by individual/small numbers of bats on an occasional basis only. The barns are not considered to provide suitable conditions for use by hibernating bats due to the limited number of niches and exposed conditions.

There is no evidence within the single storey barn at the east of the barn complex to indicate that it has previously been used by bats. The smaller store at the north and the open fronted

cart shed at the south west of the complex are both light and draughty and are not considered to be suitable to support roosting bats. The brickwork is tight across the barn complex, and there are no gaps considered suitable for roosting by bats, and the slates are unlined.

There are several records for brown long-eared bats within the area, and the slate roofed properties adjacent to the barn complex also have potential to support roosting by this species.

The buildings and site were 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, foraging and commuting bats

Building/ Feature	Description	Overall value for bats
The single storey barn at east of complex	Timber frame pitched roof with unlined slates, missing slates at southern end, ridge tiles with ventilation gaps Timber frame windows with Perspex/ timber covering, and no gaps between frame and brickwork Brickwork tight, no potential roosting niches for bats, no evidence of bats	Negligible potential for long-term or transient roosting
Two-storey barn at north east of complex	Timber frame pitched roof with unlined slates, missing slates at south western corner Brickwork tight Small cluster of c7 old brown long-eared bat droppings, and evidence of feeding	Negligible potential for long-term or transient roosting Low potential for use as a feeding perch or transient night roost by brown long-eared bats

Building/ Feature	Description	Overall value for bats
Small store at north of complex	Timber frame pitched roof with unlined slates, many missing slates Brickwork tight Door left open, interior of building light and draughty	Negligible potential for long-term or transient roosting
Large store at north of complex	Timber frame pitched roof with unlined slates, missing slates on northern elevation Brickwork tight Timber frame windows on southern elevation, with glazing missing from some panels Small cluster of yellow underwing moth wings on eastern and western interior walls	Negligible potential for long-term or transient roosting Low potential for use as a feeding perch or transient night roost by brown long-eared bats
Southern cart-shed at west of complex	Cart-shed, open on eastern elevation, light and draughty interior Timber frame mono-pitch roof with fibre-cement sheeting Northern brick wall with no gaps or niches	Negligible potential for roosting bats

Building/ Feature	Description	Overall value for bats
Northern cart-shed at west of complex	Timber frame pitched roof with slates, no missing or slipped slates noted, ridge tiles all tight Interior not accessed – unknown if slates are lined Brick walls with no gaps or niches seen on exterior. Western elevation formed of corrugated tin sheeting, with gaps providing potential entry points into interior	Negligible potential for long-term or transient roosting Low potential for use as a feeding perch or transient night roost by brown long-eared bats
Surrounding habitats	Surrounding landscape predominantly arable, rough grassland and ruderal species around barns, and <i>Leylandi</i> and privet hedges Known BLE bat roosts within Sutton Bridge Adjacent houses with slate roofs	Moderate potential for bats to occur within the area



Photograph 21: Yellow underwing wings in north-east two-storey barn



Photograph 22: Cluster of yellow underwing wings by eastern wall of north-east two-storey barn



Photograph 23: Brown long-eared dropping in north-east two-storey barn



Photograph 24: Yellow underwing wings in cobwebs on wall of large northern store

4.3 Badger

There are no records for badger within the area, and there were no sett holes, latrines or signs of foraging by badgers found on the site. No further work or mitigation is required. However, as badgers are a mobile species, 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 07833 674500, in order to ensure legal compliance.

4.4 Water vole

The drain on the southern boundary of the site is not considered suitable to support water vole as it is considered to be dry for much of the time. No signs of water vole were noted within the drain and no burrows were seen within the banks. No further survey work or mitigation is required for this species.

4.5 Birds

4.5.1 Common bird species

All birds seen on and flying over the site were recorded. These are listed below along with their current status as BAP species or Birds of Conservation Concern 4 (Eaton et al, 2015):

Table 2: Common birds recorded on site

English name	Scientific name	BAP	BoCC
wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		Green
blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		Green

Several nests for common bird species were found within the buildings on site; two disused

blackbird *Turdus merula* nests were noted on the ground floor of the two-storey barn, and there was a dead woodpigeon *Columba palumbus* on the first floor. Within the smaller, eastern store of the north of the barn complex, there were three disused swallow *Hirundo rustica* nests, a further swallow nest which had been taken over by a house sparrow for nesting, and a disused blackbird nest. There was also an old disused nest within the large northern store.

The hedges on the western boundary of the site, and the sections of privet hedging to the north of the barn complex also have potential to support nesting birds.



Photograph 25: Disused blackbird nests on ground floor of north-east two-storey barn



Photograph 26: Disused swallow nest in northern small store



Photograph 27: Disused swallow nest taken over by house sparrow



Photograph 28: Disused blackbird nest in northern small store

4.5.2 Schedule 1 bird species

There was no evidence found to suggest that any of the barn buildings have been used by barn owl in the past, and there were no potential nesting sites for this species. No further work or mitigation is required for barn owl.

4.6 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 on site that are listed as Near Threatened (NT), Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), or Critically Endangered (CR) in the Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain.

The site would not meet the required criteria to qualify as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) for Lincolnshire.

5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Bats

5.1.1 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 2010 – 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

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whether or not bats are present at the time.

5.1.2 Recommendations

The survey indicates that none of the buildings within the barn complex provide suitable conditions or niches to support a significant long-term or maternity roost for bats. The north-east two-storey barn and the larger store at the north of the barn complex have both been used in the past by individual/ small numbers of brown long-eared bats on an occasional basis as a transient night roost and feeding perch.

It is considered that work can commence without the requirement for a Natural England European Protected Species licence. However, it is considered necessary to work to a Method Statement for bats with precautions taken to ensure bats are not disturbed during the development work. It is considered that this Method Statement will form a planning condition. 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.

Method Statement for bats – Barns at 170 Guys Head Road, Sutton Bridge

- Prior to work commencing, as a **precaution** the barns will be checked for signs of roosting bats by a suitable licensed ecologist. This will include an evening survey and/or dawn survey, using hand held ultrasonic bat detectors, in order to check for the presence of bats.
- 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 unlikely event of discovering bats on site is given as Appendix 2.
- Install two bat roost units within the development, in order to replace the potential roost areas lost when the site is redeveloped. These should be placed on the northern and southern elevations. Examples of bat roost units and bat boxes which could be used are given as Appendix 3.
- A small purpose built bat loft should be created within the new development in order to accommodate feeding activity and transient roosting by brown long-eared bats. This includes an area of the roof void designed for use by attic dwelling species such as brown

long-eared bats – this should be constructed of attic trusses and not preformed trusses. Ideally it should be at least three metres long and 1.8 metres from ridge to joist. The underlining must be bituminous felt rather than breathable membrane – recent research indicates that breathable membrane is extremely harmful to bats. Loft hatches to the roof void should be as small as building regulations will allow in order to allow access to inspect/monitor the bats but does not allow the roof space to be used for storage. Any water tanks in this roof void will have a securely fitting lid. No lighting shall be installed within the roof void. The location of the bat access points into this void will be gaps at the gable apex and/or two bat slates fitted at each gable apex (one on each roof slope). The gaps at the gable apex or under the bat slate will be 22-25mm wide and 60-80mm long. Holes must be cut in the roof linings beneath access points to ensure the bats can enter the void area.

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

5.2 Birds

5.2.1 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.

5.2.2 Recommendations for common bird species

Since the buildings and hedges on the site have high potential to be used for nesting by species of common bird, any site preparation work should commence outside the active nesting season which typically runs from March through to late August. If works commence during the bird breeding season, a search for nests should be carried out before they begin, and active nests should be protected until the young fledge.

Erecting some nest features for common bird species, including swallow and house sparrow which is a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species, would be a good conservation measure.

Details of nest boxes/features for a range of bird species can be obtained from Wildcare, Eastgate House, Moreton Road, Longborough, Gloucestershire GL56 0QJ (01451 833181) www.wildcareshop.com.

6 SUMMARY

There are no major ecological constraints associated with the proposed development. The buildings on site do not have the potential to support a long-term or significant bat roost and have low potential to support bats as a transient roost site only. A **precautionary** Method Statement for bats is included, with working practices to ensure bats are not harmed during the works, and recommendations to include features for bats to replace those that will be lost when the building is converted for residential use.

The buildings on site have potential for nesting by common species of bird, and any site preparation works should avoid the active nesting season where possible. If works in these areas are to take place during the bird breeding season, a search for nests should be carried out, and any nests found are to be protected until the young have fledged. Provision of bird boxes within the development would be a positive biodiversity enhancement.

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**ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
BARNs ADJACENT TO 170 GUYS HEAD ROAD,
SUTTON BRIDGE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE**

APPENDIX 1

Data search results



Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre data search report

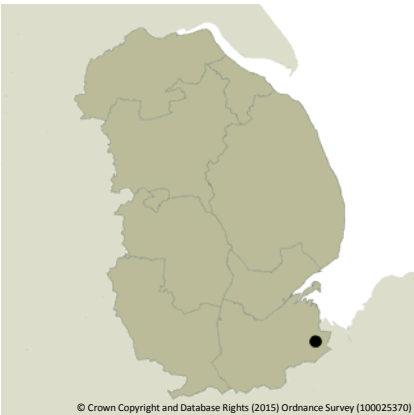
170 Guys Head Road, Sutton Bridge
24 January 2017

Achieving more for nature



GLNP
GREATER LINCOLNSHIRE
NATURE PARTNERSHIP

Report details

Produced for	Gemma Watkinson, Scarborough Nixon Associates
Produced by	lhartley
Produced on	24/01/2017 (expires 24/01/2018)
LERC reference	ARq-0385
Aspects included in this report	Non-statutory sites ☒ Statutory sites ☒ Habitats ☒ Species ☒
Search area (all aspects combined)	 Centre of search area: E: 548150 N: 324449 © Crown Copyright and Database Rights (2015) Ordnance Survey (100025370)

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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 <http://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/accreditation.html>*

Non-statutory sites

Site citation sheets are available for Local Wildlife Sites, Local Geological Sites, Sites of Nature Conservation Interest and Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites. GIS boundaries are available for Local Wildlife Sites, Local Geological Sites, Sites of Nature Conservation Interest, Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites, Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust nature reserves and Roadside Nature Reserves. Distance is given as the shortest distance in kilometres from the centre of the search to the site.

Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs)

LWSs, along with biological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), are the most important places for wildlife at a local level. The GLNP seeks to identify every site that satisfies the selection criteria presented in the LWS guidelines, thus recognising a comprehensive suite of sites. Sites are selected by the Nature Partnership, based on recommendations made by its expert working group known as the LWS Panel and then submitted for inclusion within local authority planning policy. 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.

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

Local Geological Sites (LGSs)

LGSs, along with geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are the most important places for geodiversity and heritage in the county. They have substantive geoconservation value and their function is to protect and manage such interest and, where possible, provide educational opportunities. The GLNP seeks to identify every site that satisfies the selection criteria presented in the LGS guidelines. Sites are selected by the Nature Partnership, based on recommendations made by its expert working group known as the LGS Panel and then submitted for inclusion within local authority planning policy. 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.

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCIs)

The LWSs status supersedes that of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs), which were identified on the basis of local knowledge and were selected without consideration of any formal criteria. In Greater Lincolnshire, the GLNP aims to assess all existing SNCIs using the criteria outlined in LWS guidelines. To avoid confusion, until sites have been assessed against the LWS criteria they retain their SNCI status.

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGSs)

The LGS status supersedes that of RIGS, which were identified on the basis of local knowledge and were selected without consideration of any formal criteria. In Greater Lincolnshire, the GLNP aims to assess all existing RIGSs using the criteria outlined in LGS guidelines. To avoid confusion, until sites have been assessed against the LGS criteria they retain their RIGS status.

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust Reserves (LWT)

The Lincolnshire Trust for Nature Conservation, formed in 1948, (and now known as the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust) is a charity dedicated to safeguarding the countryside and wildlife of the historic county. It is one of a network of Wildlife Trusts that together form the largest voluntary organisation in the UK devoted to all aspects of wildlife protection.

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

Roadside Nature Reserves (RNRs)

A scheme for the protection and management of roadside verges was set up in 1960 by the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and sites were originally termed "Protected Roadside Verges" (PRVs). Run in cooperation with Lincolnshire County Council, the Highways Division provides financial and advisory support with management is carried out by the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust. There are 65 Roadside Nature Reserves, which total a distance of over 80 kilometres (50 miles). For each verge, the Trust appoints a voluntary 'Wayside Warden' to help look after the biological interest in liaison with the Divisional Surveyors and landowners.

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

Non-statutory sites within the search area



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

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Local Wildlife Site |  Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust Reserve |
|  Local Geological Site (mine entrance) |  Roadside Nature Reserve |
|  Local Geological Site |  Search area |
|  Site of Nature Conservation Interest |  LERC boundary |
|  Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site | |

Statutory sites

Distance is given as the shortest distance in kilometres from the centre of the search to the site.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

SSSIs are part of the national suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. These sites are also used to underpin other national and international nature conservation designations, and are currently designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended in the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000).

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

National Nature Reserves (NNRs)

NNRs represent many of the finest wildlife and geological sites in the country. They are selected from the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and so each NNR has at least two designations.

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE
1006144	The Wash	Declared	554562	328089	1.68

1 site(s) found in the search area

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)

LNRs are areas designated by the local authority, and protected through the Local Plan as of special wildlife interest that enhance public enjoyment of wildlife. The local authority either has ownership or a legal interest in the land.

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

SPAs are areas of the most important habitat for rare (listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive) and migratory birds within the European Union. SPAs, together with SACs, form the Natura 2000 network. SPA designation is underpinned by SSSI designation in the UK.

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

SACs are areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive. SACs, together with SPAs, form the Natura 2000 network. SAC designation is underpinned by SSSI designation in the UK.

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

Ramsar Sites (Ramsars)

Ramsar Sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention. Most Ramsar Sites are also classified as SPAs, with all terrestrial Ramsar Sites also notified as SSSIs.

Attribution statement: © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016.

CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)

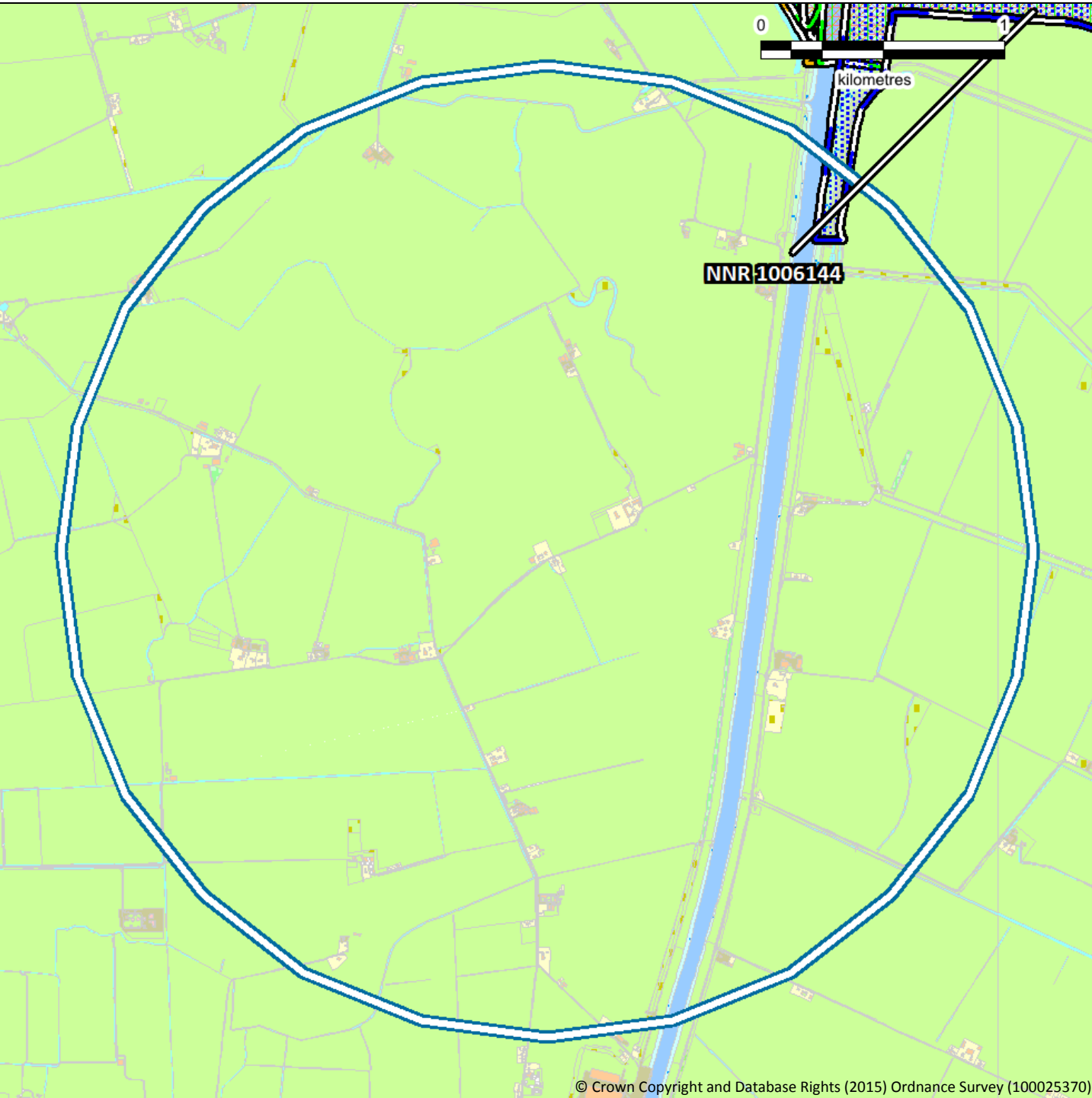
AONBs were created by legislation within the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949. In Greater Lincolnshire there is one AONB, which is the Lincolnshire Wolds.

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CODE	NAME	STATUS	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE

no sites found in the search area

Statutory sites within the search area



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

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

Habitats

Ancient Woodland Sites

The Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI), maintained by Natural England, is a provisional list of woodland sites over 2ha in size that have had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600AD. This includes ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) and ancient replanted woodland (ARW - also known as plantation on ancient woodland sites or PAWS).

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HABITAT	Area (ha)

no polygons found in the search area

Priority Habitats

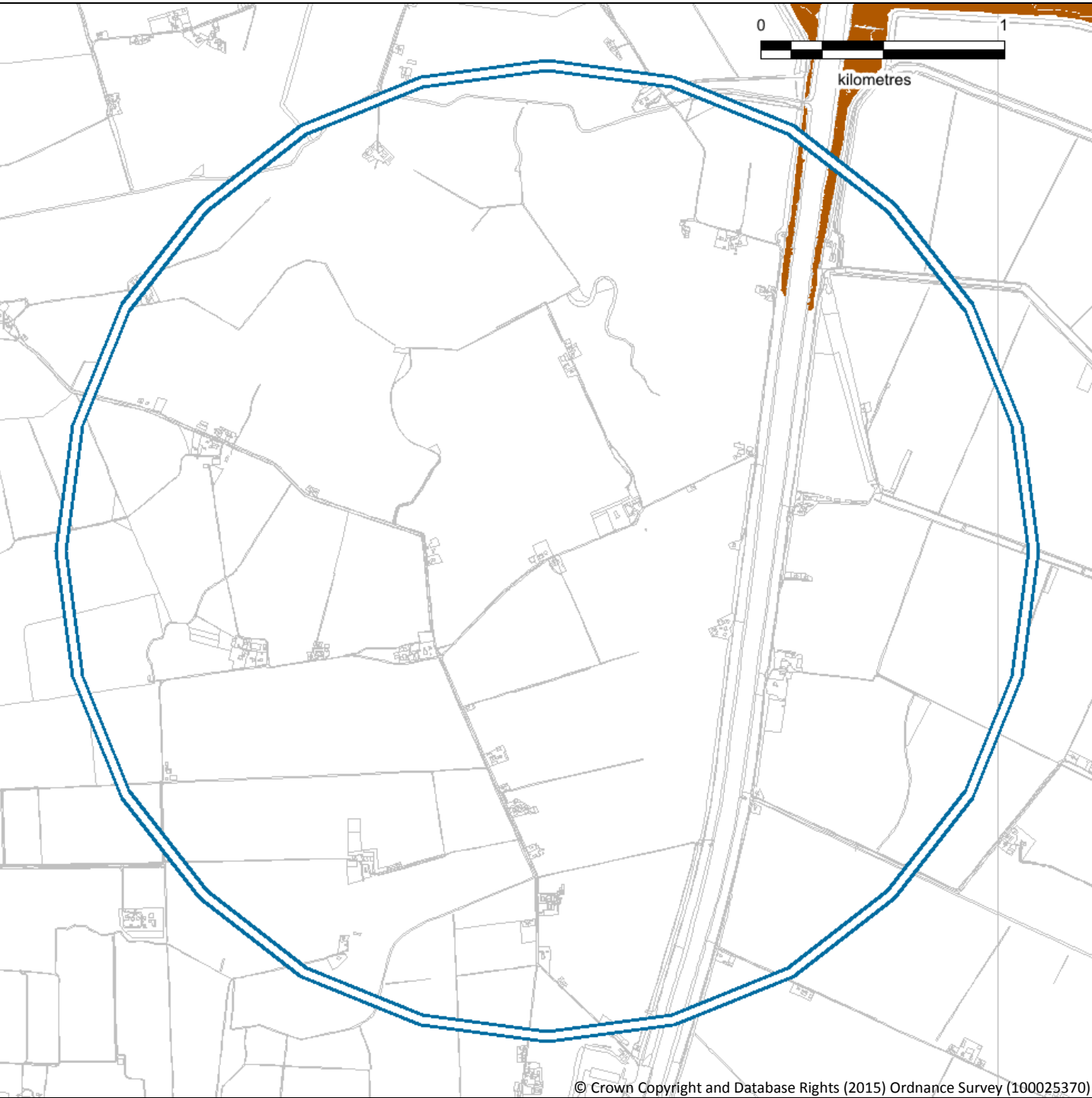
Priority habitats are those identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action in the UK. The data presented is the most up-to-date of the data collated by the GLNP; further historic data and non-Priority habitat data may also be available.

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HABITAT	Area (ha)
Coastal saltmarsh	3.25

3.25 hectare(s) found in the search area

Habitats within the 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. Depending on the parameters of the data search, additional records may be available. Confidential data, data at poorly defined geographic resolutions and data pending validation and/or verification may also be excluded from this report.

Grid references are limited to 100m accuracy, although higher resolutions may be available. Location data for the following record types are further limited to avoid environmental harm: badger setts, bat roosts. Release of enhanced data is dealt with on a case-by-case basis and confidential records are provided separately.

The following organisations have contributed data to this report:

- Environment Agency
- Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership
- Lincolnshire Bat Group
- Lincolnshire Bird Club
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- South Holland IDB
- The Vincent Wildlife Trust

Data is converted for use in the LERC database and may not exactly match the source data.

The results of the species search have been broken down into 1 separate data output(s), which are summarised on the following pages. Zero abundance records are excluded from these summaries, but are included in the spread sheets (these can be identified by having abundance values of '0 Present (Count: Exact)').

Search #1

Search parameters

Designations:	Taxonomic groups:	Geographic area:
Badgers-1992 BAP-2007 GBNNSIP HabReg-Sch2 HabReg-Sch4 HabReg-Sch5 LBAP:3 WACA-Sch1_part1 WACA-Sch1_part2 WACA-Sch5_sect9.1(kill/injuring) WACA-Sch5_sect9.1(taking) WACA-Sch5_sect9.2 WACA-Sch5_sect9.4.a WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a WACA-Sch5_sect9.5b WACA-Sch5Sect9.4A* WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c WACA-Sch8	<i>all taxonomic groups</i>	

Summary

Bird (87 taxa)	Number of records	Date range recorded	Designations
Arctic Skua, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	26	1973 - 2014	BoCC4-Red, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	10	2008 - 2015	Bern2, CITESA, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, LBCSchedule1, ScotBL, WCA1i, WCA9, WO1i
Barnacle Goose, <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	17	1998 - 2015	BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, GBNNSIP, Non-native, ScotBL, WCA9
Bewick's Swan, <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	2	1976 - 1980	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i, WO1i
Bewick's Swan, <i>Cygnus columbianus subsp. bewickii</i>	3	2001 - 2014	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP, WCA1i, WO1i
Black Brant, <i>Branta bernicla subsp. nigricans</i>	3	2003 - 2011	BD2.2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, GBNNSIP
Black Kite, <i>Milvus migrans</i>	1	2007 - 2007	BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, GBNNSIP
Black Tern, <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	11	1974 - 2004	BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Black-tailed Godwit, <i>Limosa limosa</i>	43	1973 - 2014	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, LBCSchedule1, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, WCA1i, WO1i
Black-throated Diver, <i>Gavia arctica</i>	2	2000 - 2002	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Brambling, <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	2	1999 - 2012	ScotBL, WCA1i
Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla</i>	50	1972 - 2014	BD2.2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, GBNNSIP
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	7	1973 - 2003	BD2.1, CMS_A2, GBNNSIP, Non-native, WCA9
Collared Dove, <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	12	2003 - 2014	BD2.2, GBNNSIP
<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>	1	2015 - 2015	BD2.1, CITESA, GBNNSIP, Non-native
Common Scoter, <i>Melanitta nigra</i>	17	1974 - 2004	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP, WCA1i, WO1i
Corn Bunting, <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	15	2005 - 2015	BoCC4-Red, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, ScotBL, WO1i
Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	7	2006 - 2015	BoCC4-Red, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP

Curlew, <i>Numenius arquata</i>	193	1972 - 2015	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP
Dark-bellied Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla subsp. bernicla</i>	116	1998 - 2015	BD2.2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, GBNSIP, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP
Dotterel, <i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	1	2006 - 2006	BD1, BoCC4-Red, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, ScotBL, WCA1i, WO1i
Fieldfare, <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	5	2005 - 2011	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, BRed, WCA1i, WO1i
Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera</i>	3	1998 - 2003	BAmb, BD2.1, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, GBNSIP, Non-native, WO1ii
Goldeneye, <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	15	1973 - 2014	BAmb, BD2.2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, Non-native, WCA1ii, WO1ii
Grasshopper Warbler, <i>Locustella naevia</i>	1	2013 - 2013	BoCC4-Red, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP
Great White Pelican, <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	1	2006 - 2006	GBNSIP
Green Sandpiper, <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	11	1999 - 2014	BAmb, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Greenshank, <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	55	1972 - 2013	BAmb, BD2.2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i, WO1i
Grey Partridge, <i>Perdix perdix</i>	9	2005 - 2015	BD2.1, BoCC4-Red, FEP7/2, GBNSIP, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP
Greylag Goose, <i>Anser anser</i>	8	1973 - 2004	BAmb, BD2.1, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, Non-native, WCA1ii
Hen Harrier, <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	40	1972 - 2014	BD1, BoCC4-Red, CITESA, CMS_A2, FEP7/2, LBCSchedule1, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, WCA1i, WO1i
Hobby, <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	2	2005 - 2015	Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, LBCSchedule1, ScotBL, WCA1i
House Sparrow, <i>Passer domesticus</i>	11	2005 - 2014	BoCC4-Red, BRed, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP
Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	7	2002 - 2015	BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, FEP7/2, LBCSchedule1, ScotBL, WCA1i, WO1i
Lapland Bunting, <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	8	1973 - 2012	BAmb, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, WCA1i
Lapwing, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	135	1972 - 2014	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP
Leach's Petrel, <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	1	2013 - 2013	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, ScotBL, WCA1i
Lesser Redpoll, <i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	2	2005 - 2014	BoCC4-Red, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP
Light-bellied Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla subsp. hrota</i>	11	2003 - 2012	BD2.2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, GBNSIP
Linnet, <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	13	1973 - 2013	Bern2, BoCC4-Red, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, ScotBL
Little Gull, <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	10	2001 - 2013	BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Little Owl, <i>Athene noctua</i>	2	1998 - 2006	Bern2, CITESA, GBNSIP, Non-native
Little Ringed Plover, <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	2	1999 - 1999	Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, LBCSchedule1, WCA1i
Little Tern, <i>Sternula albifrons</i>	18	1973 - 2014	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, LBCSchedule1, ScotBL, WCA1i, WO1i
Long-tailed Duck, <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	1	2001 - 2001	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, RLGLB.VU, WCA1i
Marsh Harrier, <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	22	1999 - 2015	BD1, BoCC4-Amber, CITESA, CMS_A2, FEP7/2, LBCSchedule1, ScotBL, WCA1i, WO1i
Mediterranean Gull, <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	11	1998 - 2012	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, LBCSchedule1, WCA1i
Merlin, <i>Falco columbarius</i>	25	1981 - 2015	BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Red, CITESA, CMS_A2, FEP7/2, ScotBL, WCA1i, WO1i
Montagu's Harrier, <i>Circus pygargus</i>	2	1999 - 1999	BD1, BoCC4-Amber, CITESA, CMS_A2, FEP7/2, LBCSchedule1, WCA1i
Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i>	5	1998 - 2003	BAmb, BD2.2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, GBNSIP
Peregrine, <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	25	1973 - 2014	BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, LBCSchedule1, ScotBL, WCA1i, WO1i
Pheasant, <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	14	2003 - 2014	BD2.1, GBNSIP
Pink-footed Goose, <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	54	1972 - 2014	BAmb, BD2.2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, GBNSIP, Non-native
Pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>	47	1973 - 2005	BAmb, BD2.1, BoCC4-Amber, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, GBNSIP, WCA1ii, WO1ii

Pochard, <i>Aythya ferina</i>	2	1998 - 1999	BD2.1, BoCC4-Red, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, GBNNSIP, ScotBL, WO1ii
Purple Sandpiper, <i>Calidris maritima</i>	1	2004 - 2004	BAmb, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Red Kite, <i>Milvus milvus</i>	4	2006 - 2015	BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, FEP7/2, LBCSchedule1, Non-native, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, WCA1i, WCA9
Red-breasted Goose, <i>Branta ruficollis</i>	1	2012 - 2012	BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, GBNNSIP
Red-legged Partridge, <i>Alectoris rufa</i>	3	2004 - 2008	BD2.1, GBNNSIP, Non-native
Redshank, <i>Tringa totanus</i>	198	1972 - 2015	BD2.2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, LBAP:3
Red-throated Diver, <i>Gavia stellata</i>	1	2014 - 2014	BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i, WO1i
Redwing, <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	3	2005 - 2005	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, BRed, ScotBL, WCA1i
Reed Bunting, <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	6	2005 - 2014	Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP
Ross's Goose, <i>Anser rossii</i>	2	2013 - 2013	GBNNSIP
Ruff, <i>Calidris pugnax</i>	20	1972 - 2002	BD1, BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, LBCSchedule1, ScotBL, WCA1i, WO1i
Scaup, <i>Aythya marila</i>	3	2000 - 2001	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i, WO1ii
Skylark, <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	15	1999 - 2015	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41
Slavonian Grebe, <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	1	2013 - 2013	BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Red, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	50	1972 - 2015	BD2.1, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, LBAP:3
Snow Bunting, <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	3	1976 - 2010	BAmb, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, ScotBL, WCA1i
Song Thrush, <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	6	2005 - 2009	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, ScotBL
Southern Grey Shrike, <i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	1	2005 - 2005	Bern2, GBNNSIP
Spoonbill, <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	1	2008 - 2008	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, CITESA, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Spotted Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	3	2006 - 2015	Bern2, BoCC4-Red, CMS_A2, FEP7/2, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP
Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	9	2004 - 2014	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, FEP7/2, LBAP:3
Swift, <i>Apus apus</i>	9	2001 - 2008	BAmb, BoCC4-Amber, LBAP:3, ScotBL
Tree Sparrow, <i>Passer montanus</i>	2	2005 - 2005	BoCC4-Red, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP
Tundra Bean Goose, <i>Anser fabalis subsp. rossicus</i>	2	2008 - 2010	BAmb, BD2.1, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, GBNNSIP, ScotBL
Turtle Dove, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	8	2002 - 2014	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, CITESA, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP, WO1i
Velvet Scoter, <i>Melanitta fusca</i>	3	1975 - 2005	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, RLGLB.EN, WCA1i
Whimbrel, <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	83	1973 - 2014	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i, WO1i
White-fronted Goose, <i>Anser albifrons</i>	1	2010 - 2010	BD2.2, BoCC4-Red, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, GBNNSIP, ScotBL
Whooper Swan, <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	14	1999 - 2015	BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, FEP7/2, GBNNSIP, Non-native, ScotBL, WCA1i, WO1i
Wigeon, <i>Anas penelope</i>	79	1972 - 2005	BAmb, BD2.1, BoCC4-Amber, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, GBNNSIP, WO1ii
Wood Sandpiper, <i>Tringa glareola</i>	4	2000 - 2002	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, BoCC4-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i>	17	2000 - 2015	Bern2, BoCC4-Red, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, ScotBL, WO1i
Yellowhammer, <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	13	2004 - 2015	Bern2, BoCC4-Red, FEP7/2, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP

Crustacean (2 taxa)	Number of records	Date range recorded	Designations
<i>Austrominius modestus</i>	2	1995 - 1995	GBNNSIP, Non-native
<i>Gammarus tigrinus</i>	3	1996 - 1996	GBNNSIP, Non-native

Insect - Beetle (coleoptera) (1 taxa)	Number of records	Date range recorded	Designations
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Insect - Butterfly (2 taxa)	Number of records	Date range recorded	Designations
Small Heath, <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	1	1989 - 1989	RLGB.Lr(NT), ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP
Wall, <i>Lasiommata megera</i>	1	2014 - 2014	RLGB.Lr(NT), ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP

Marine Mammal (1 taxa)	Number of records	Date range recorded	Designations
Common Seal, <i>Phoca vitulina</i>	3	1997 - 2014	Bern3, CMS_A2, HabRegs4, HSD2p, HSD5, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, W05

Mollusc (2 taxa)	Number of records	Date range recorded	Designations
Bladder snails, <i>Physa fontinalis</i>	2	1998 - 2004	GBNNSIP, Non-native
Jenkins' Spire Snail, <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	26	1989 - 2013	GBNNSIP, Non-native

Terrestrial Mammal (6 taxa)	Number of records	Date range recorded	Designations
Bats, Chiroptera	14	1992 - 2011	Bern2, Bern3, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, FEP7/2, HabRegs2, HSD2p, HSD4, LBAP:3, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a
Brown Long-eared Bat, <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2	2008 - 2010	Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, FEP7/2, HabRegs2, HSD4, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a
Common Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto</i>	4	2006 - 2010	CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, LBAP:3, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a
European Otter, <i>Lutra lutra</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Bern2, CITESA, FEP7/2, HabRegs2, HSD2p, HSD4, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a
European Water Vole, <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	3	1990 - 2014	FEP7/2, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4.a, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c
Pipistrelle Bat species, <i>Pipistrellus</i>	2	2008 - 2010	Bern2, Bern3, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, FEP7/2, HabRegs2, HSD4, LBAP:3, ScotBL, Sect.41, Sect.42, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a

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Achieving more for nature



**ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
BARNs ADJACENT TO 170 GUYS HEAD ROAD,
SUTTON BRIDGE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE**

APPENDIX 2

Procedure to follow if bats are discovered during works

ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY BARNs ADJACENT TO 170 GUYS HEAD ROAD, SUTTON BRIDGE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE

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 Scarborough Nixon Associates either Helen Scarborough on 01526 344726 or 07979833524 or Ian Nixon on 01205 723342 or 07833 674500.
- Scarborough Nixon Associates will either provide an appropriately licensed bat worker to the site or provide a member of staff who will liaise directly with Natural England. Actions will then be taken following advice given. This may include removal of bats, but only where direct written or verbal permission is gained from Natural England.
- Only when Natural England is satisfied that there is no further risk to bats will works recommence.
- 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.

**ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
BARNs ADJACENT TO 170 GUYS HEAD ROAD,
SUTTON BRIDGE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE**

APPENDIX 3

Bat roost units

IBSTOCK®
Innovators in clay

ideas into action
eco habitats for bats

IBSTOCK®
Innovators in clay

ideas into action
eco habitats for bats

A

C

B

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

contact numbers

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

www.ibstock.com

A

B

C

Eco Habitats for Bats - Technical Data: A

Sizes	215mm x 215mm or 215mm x 230mm
Durability	F2-F3 - Fully frost resistant

Eco Habitats for Bats - Technical Data: B

Sizes	215mm x 215mm or 215mm x 230mm
Durability	F2-F3 - Fully frost resistant

Eco Habitats for Bats - Technical Data: C

Size	215mm x 65mm
Durability	F2-F3 - Fully frost resistant

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.

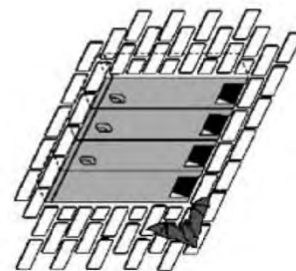
Size: 470x200x125mm
Weight: 9.5kg



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

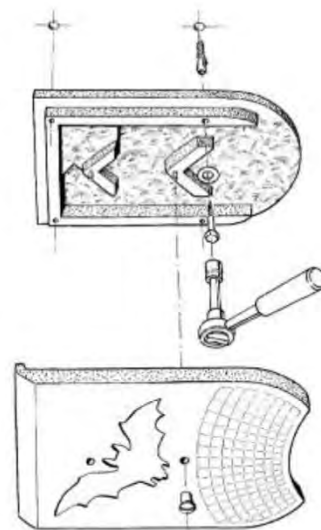


WINTER BAT ROOST 1WQ

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.



wienerberger
Buildna Value

Bat Boxes
To protect
and conserve.

Wienerberger has worked to keep its products like its timber used in the UK as eco-friendly as possible. Compared to other bat boxes on the market, the Wienerberger bat box is larger and features an innovative ceramic chimney which helps maintain the ideal body temperature in the box for bats to fly in.

The bat box is designed to meet the needs of all bat species found in the UK, such as pipistrelles, hares, and common pipistrelles. Our bat boxes are also available for other breeds via special orders.

Estimatee's independent part 2 of our natural landscape. The latest legislation to protect bat species and their habitats has now brought the UK in line with the rest of Europe and made it a legal requirement for any new building project where bats may live.

Our bat boxes are now gaining widespread acceptance in the UK and are the recommended choice for bat conservationists.

Our bat boxes are currently selected for a number of projects in the UK and abroad. Bat boxes can also be purchased in any colour in the range.

Further detailed information on Wienerberger bat boxes and bat conservation is available at www.brick.co.uk/batbox or contact Design Services on 0161 461 8200

CAVITY BAT ROOST

Wild-x

Dimensions
A Height: 440mm
B Width: 420mm
C Depth (at base): 120mm

Weight:
12kg

KEY FEATURES

Incorporates into structures using standard face materials

Supplied with internal and EPDM for the cavity tray

Creates a permanent bat roost that cannot be removed by subsequent occupiers

The obtrusive 'ether-ken' entrance makes little impact on building appearance

Suitable for a wide range of bat species

Material:

Concrete/wood/ply and

Internal:

Internally there is approx 3500 square centimetres of roosting space. This space is divided up to form crevices ranging from 1mm to 2.5mm which also creates places to hide and spots where it is warmer or cooler

Distributor:

The entrance is 420mm wide by 60mm high which is typically the width of 2 normal house bricks. The gap of the top of the entrance ramp is approx 20-25mm which is ideal for the smaller bat species.