Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Arable Land to the north of Belton Park Road, Skegness, Lincolnshire PE25 2AF

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Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Arable Land to the north of Belton Park Road, Skegness, Lincolnshire PE25 2AF

Table of Contents

TABLES

PHOTOGRAPHS

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Arable Land to the north of Belton Park Road, Skegness, Lincolnshire PE25 2AF

1 INTRODUCTION

Independent Ecologist and Protected Species Consultant, Andrew Chick MPhil, was commissioned by Mr A Allison (Ryland Design) to undertake a preliminary ecological appraisal of arable land north of Belton Park Road, Skegness, Lincolnshire PE25 2AF. The survey is required in connection with a future planning application with East Lindsey District Council.

This report details the methods used, describes the habitats and species found on the site, discusses the results and makes recommendations for further work. The common English names are used for all species referred to throughout the text. The Latin name is also given following the common name the first time the species is referred to.

1.1 Accurate lifespan of ecological data

The majority of ecological data remains valid for only short periods of time due to the inherently transient nature of the subject. Where the species/group being surveyed for is present within the site, the data is considered to be accurate for two years. However, an update may be needed in order to obtain a European Protected Species licence, if such a licence is required. Where absent, although the data is considered accurate for two years, an update may be required if the habitats surrounding the site are of a quality that are likely to encourage the species to move into the site in the interim.

1.2 Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF July 2021 paras 174-178) states:
Para 174. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

Para 175 states that plans should distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site communities and habitats

The survey site is an area of agricultural land located on the northwest edge of Skegness on the Lincolnshire coast. The site consists of two arable fields dominated by disturbed soils, with narrow field margins and boundary drainage ditches with occasional mature hawthorn trees. During the survey in September 2021 the site consisted of arable crops (barley) and a small area of agricultural stewardship planting (possibly winter bird food mix).

The site is located to the north of Belton Park Road, which connects the proposed site via David Drive with a residential development to the west of Skegness and to the west of Churchill Road, an area of recently constructed dwellings to the southeast, and an active building site to the northeast. The site is located at approximately central National Grid Reference (NGR) TF558651.

The boundaries are dominated by a mix of shallow drainage ditches containing common reed, with occasional mature hawthorns.

Photograph 1: Representative image showing the southern section of the site photographed from Belton Park Road, looking approximately north.

2.2 Site description

The site is comprised of two arable fields (northern and southern) that at the time of the survey contained barley. For the most part, the species composition and structure across the fields is uniform, without any man-made structures and no trees located within the site. At the southern end of the southern field there is a square block of rough grassland containing a mix of species associated with countryside stewardship plantings.

The headlands around the survey fields are generally narrow, with the grassland sward dominated by species such as false oat grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*, red fescue *Festuca rubur*, and cock's-foot *Dacytlis glomerata*. Broadleaved herbaceous species were recorded occasionally and included white clover *Trifolium repens*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, ribwort plantain

Plantago lanceolata, yarrow *Achillea millefolium* and red clover *Trifolium pratense*, with ruderals such as common nettle *Urtica dioica*, broadleaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* and creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*.

There are a number of drainage ditches associated with the site boundaries. Most contained a small amount of standing water, with common reed recorded within all, and some being full of reed preventing a detailed inspection. Other ditches had been recently managed and the banks and water were open for inspection.

Photograph 2: Representative image showing the access track off David Drive.

Photograph 3: Representative image showing the area of rough grassland at the southern end of the south field.

Photograph 4: Representative image showing the western boundary of the southern field with reed filled drain.

Photograph 5: Representative image showing the boundary ditch on the western side of the northern field.

Photograph 6: Representative image showing the northern boundary ditch at the northern edge of the site.

Photograph 7: Representative image showing the dwellings associated with Churchill Avenue on the eastern edge of the site.

2.3 Survey constraints

There were no constraints to the survey, with full access available to the site. However, some sections of the drainage channels were full of common reed making a detailed inspection difficult, with particular reference to surveying for the presence of water vole on site.

2.4 Proposed work

The proposed work is for a residential development. At the time of the survey the finalised proposed plans were not available.

3 METHODS

The site was surveyed on 1st September 2021 by Andrew Chick (NE bat licence no. 2015-15161-CLS-CLS and 2015-15162-CLS-CLS (Class 1 & 2) and NE great crested newt licence no. 2019-39641-CLS-CLS). All habitats and plant communities within and adjacent to the site were recorded and mapped. Representative photographs were taken.

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

- Bats
- Common species of birds
- Schedule 1 species of birds – Barn Owls
- Great-crested newts
- Water Vole and Otter
- Badgers
- Reptiles

The methods used to survey for these species are detailed below.

3.1 Data search

The NBN (National Biodiversity Network) Gateway website was consulted to check for records of protected species from the area.

The Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership was contacted to request records of statutory and non-statutory designated sites within 2 km of the site, and records of protected species/species of conservation concern within 2 km of the site, with the results of this given in Appendix 4.

The desk study also made use of publicly available internet resources including the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) database and Google maps to review Ordnance Survey maps and aerial photographs of the local area to provide contextual information. This was carried out in September 2021.

The MAGIC database was reviewed to obtain information on nearby statutory designated sites, including internationally designated nature conservation sites (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites) within 2 km of the site boundary. Further information regarding these sites was then obtained where relevant from Natural England's website (Natural England, 2021).

3.2 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology

An Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey (Nature Conservancy Council, 1990) of the study area was undertaken on 1st September 2021. The site's habitats were mapped and vascular plant species were recorded and given abundance values according to the standard DAFOR scale, where:

D = Dominant
A = Abundant
F = Frequent
O = Occasional
R = Rare

Where appropriate these values can be prefixed by the letter L (locally) or V (very), to provide more subtle biogeographical data.

3.3 Bats

There are no man-made structures on site.

Trees on and adjacent to the proposed development site were assessed for potential suitability for bat roosts by means of a walkover survey. All trees were inspected to assess their potential to hold bat roosts; the following signs were looked for:

- Holes, frost cracks, splits in branches/trunks
- Fissures, hollow sections of trunk, branches and roots
- Broken limbs and loose bark
- Dense ivy
- Urine staining, droppings, fur rubbing and scratch marks
- Audible squeaking, strong smell of ammonia and flies around potential access points

The trees were inspected with the aid of close focusing binoculars (Swarovski EL 8x32 SV). Bat surveys of trees can be undertaken throughout the year.
A scoring system was applied to the trees using the following criteria.

Low probability of bat interest.
Trees with low bat interest are usually young trees without any deadwood or holes.
Medium probability of bat interest.
Trees in this category will have holes, cracks and crevices and loose bark suitable for roosting bats but no obvious roost signs such as staining and droppings at entrances.
High probability of bat interest.
Trees within this category will contain all the obvious roost features such as holes, cracks and crevices and loose bark, and will also contain staining and droppings at the roost entrance or have been identified as a roost via a visual sighting of an exiting bat. (A licence is normally required for removal/development).

3.4 Common species of birds

All habitats were assessed for their potential to support nesting birds. All bird species seen or heard were noted. All disused and active nests were recorded.

3.5 Schedule 1 species of birds (Barn Owls)

An inspection was made of the trees for the presence of barn owls and the signs indicative of their past or present use.

3.6 Great-crested newts

All habitats on site were assessed for their potential to support amphibians as either breeding or terrestrial habitat. Where access allowed, habitats on adjacent land were also assessed. All potential refugia/habitat piles on site which were considered suitable for use as shelter for amphibians were identified. Hand searching was not undertaken due to the season.

3.7 Badgers

The survey site and within a 30m distance of the survey site boundary were searched for signs of the presence of badger setts, footprints, padways, feeding signs and latrines.

3.1 Otters

On the 1st September 2021 the site was assessed for habitat that may be used by otters. This included relevant riparian habitats but also features within close proximity of the water that could provide lying up or denning sites, such as fallen trees or bankside holes. Additionally, field signs for the presence of otters were searched for, including the following:

- Spraints – These are usually black in colour and smell of fresh cut hay. The otter uses spraints to define its home range, and are located at prominent points such as on boulders and ledges
- Anal jelly
- Footprints – The otter has five toes that are webbed. The footprints are very characteristic and easy to recognise. Each print is around 50-60 mm wide
- Paths found along riverbanks
- Flattened vegetation
- Holts and 'couches' - Holes in the riverbank, hollow trees, cavities amongst tree roots, piles of rocks, wood or debris may all be used as holts or couches
- Feeding remains

3.2 Water voles

On the 1st September 2021 the site was assessed for its potential to support water voles and a search was made for signs of use by this species. Water vole field signs that were searched for during the survey include:

- Faeces – these are 8 -12 mm long and 4-5 mm wide, varying in colour from green to black, and odourless with a putty-like texture
- Latrines – found throughout the territory, often comprising a pile of flattened droppings, with fresh droppings on top
- Feeding stations – comprise a neat pile of chewed feeding remains
- Burrows – these are typically wider than they are high, with a diameter of 4 – 8cm, and are usually located along the water's edge
- Lawns – around burrows there is often an area of grazed vegetation, surrounded by taller vegetation, these are most often produced when the female is nursing young
- Nests – these comprise a large ball of shredded material, often woven into the base of rushes and reeds, and are normally found in areas where the water table is high, such as wetlands
- Footprints – as with other rodents, the footprints of the fore foot, show four toes in a star arrangement, with the hind foot showing 5 toes. The size of footprints for the hind foot is 26-34mm
- Runways – these are low tunnels within the vegetation
- The presence of water vole can also be confirmed by sightings and from the characteristic 'plop' of the water vole entering the water, which acts as a warning to other voles

3.3 Reptiles

All habitats on site were assessed for the potential to support common reptiles 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.

3.4 Other statutorily protected species

As part of the extended walkover of the site and its environs, a search for signs of use by other statutorily protected species was also undertaken. Particular attention was focused on the habitats and plants and the presence of any ponds.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Data search

The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre search provided records of protected and notable species in the area of search, the earliest of which was in 1970. To inform the survey work, these records were screened to identify those species that may be present on site and which could potentially be adversely impacted by the planned works. The following key species were identified for primary evaluation.

Amphibians

- No records from the immediate site
- 3 records of great crested newts within the area of search (from 2004/05) associated with nearby land to the northwest of the site at TF562660, TF554654 and TF554653
- Numerous records of common frog, common toad and smooth newt

Preliminary evaluation

Great crested newts are a European protected species. The animals and their eggs, breeding sites and resting places are protected by law. There are no ponds within the site, and the site is not considered to offer suitable semi-natural habitat to support amphibians including great crested newts, as it is arable land which has been worked annually. However, the drainage ditches surrounding the site have the potential to support this species.

Reptiles

- No records from the site
- 2 records in area of search with grass snake recorded locally from 2014 and 2015.

Preliminary evaluation

The general site was considered suboptimal habitat for reptiles. However, the series of drains around the survey site have the potential to support grass snake.

Birds

- Numerous protected and notable bird species recorded in the area of search

Preliminary evaluation

All wild birds, their nests and their eggs are protected by law with a few exceptions. Rarer species have additional protection whereby they may not be disturbed at or around the nest during the breeding season. Due to the size of the site, **consideration of breeding bird surveys and winter farmland bird surveys may be required to assess the development of bird assemblages.**

Badger *Meles meles*

- No records from the site, although there are general records from the local area
- 6 records in the area of search, although it is assumed that badgers are widespread and common

Preliminary evaluation

Badgers have the potential to be present in arable land, therefore checks for the presence of setts and other evidence of badger activity will be made during the site survey.

Water Vole *Arvicola amphibius* and Otter *Lutra lutra*

- 219 Water Vole records from the local area
- 2 Otter records from the local area

Preliminary evaluation

Water Voles have the potential to be present in all of the drainage ditches inspected **and it is likely that further survey effort will be required**. They are unlikely to breed within the series of ditches which surround the site but are likely to commute through the site.

Bats

- No records from the immediate site. There are numerous records from the local area
- 124 records involving 4/5 species (and a number of unidentified bat species)

Preliminary evaluation

All bat species and their roosts are legally protected. Although there are numerous bat records in the area of search, any impacts on potential bat roosts can be mitigated at the design stage, by avoiding the need to remove or manage any of the mature/semi-mature trees.

Summary of Protected and Notable Species Screening

The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre search identified the possible presence of a large number of protected and notable species in the area of search. The preliminary evaluation sought to identify those species that are most likely to be present and that could potentially be adversely impacted by the proposals.

4.2 Designated sites

The data supplied by the Local Records Centre can be seen in Table 1 below, with one Non Statutory Site located 1500m west from the site.

There is one statutory site within a 2km radius of the site, the Greater Wash SPA which is located along the coast to the east of Skegness.

Site Name	NGR	Status	Approx. distance from site
Sea View Walk, Skegness	TF571636	LWS	1.5km

Table 1. Non-statutory site recorded within 2km of the survey site.

4.3 Habitats and plant species

The habitat types and plant species recorded on the site are common and widespread in Lincolnshire. There are no habitats or plants of local importance or significance. None of the plant species recorded on site appear on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). No nationally rare or scarce plants as defined by Wiggington (1999) and Stewart *et al* (1994) respectively were found.

A list of all species recorded on site during the survey on 1st September 2021 is given in the table below:

Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley
Apium nodiflorum	Fool's-water-cress
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed

Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy
Hedera helix	Common Ivy
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle
Lamium purpureum	Red Dead-nettle
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary-grass
Phragmites australis	Common Reed
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn
Rosa canina	Dog-rose
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock
Salix	Willow
Sambucus nigra	Elder
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet
Sparganium diversifolium	Bur-Reed
Taraxacum	Dandelion
Tragopogon pratensis	Goat's-beard
Trifolium repens	White Clover
Typha latifolia	Bulrush
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle
Veronica persica	Common Field-speedwell
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch

Table 2. Botanical species recorded during the survey on 1st September 2021.

4.4 Bats

The survey site is considered likely to be used generally for foraging by bats. Roosting by bats is additionally likely to occur in the surrounding buildings given the presence of moderate feeding habitat in the form of open countryside.

There were no man-made features within the survey site with the potential to support roosting bats.

There are a number of mature hawthorn trees within the site boundary which were inspected for their potential to support bats. None of the hawthorn trees were considered to have any potential to support roosting bats and were all assessed as having negligible bat roost potential.

4.5 Birds

A typical assemblage of common British (farmland) birds was recorded on the site and in the immediate environs of the site. A total of 22 species were noted; these are listed below:

Species	Count	
Stock Dove	2	
Woodpigeon	15	
Collared Dove	2	
Black-headed Gull	10	Flight only
Common Gull	1	Flight only
Herring Gull	4	Flight only
Kestrel	1	Hunting over land west of site
Magpie	5	
Jackdaw	4	
Carrion Crow	11	
Blue Tit	4	
Great Tit	1	
Skylark	1	In northern section
Wren	1	
Starling	35+	
Blackbird	2	
Robin	2	
Dunnock	1	
House Sparrow	3	In gardens off Belton Park Road
Pied Wagtail	1	
Linnet	2	
Goldfinch	2	

Table 3. Birds recorded during the survey on 1st September 2021.

Mature hawthorns, drainage ditches, rough grassland margins and arable fields are found within and adjacent to the site, providing suitable nesting and foraging habitat for breeding birds.

Schedule 1 species of birds (Barn Owls)

No barn owls were seen during the course of the daylight survey, no **evidence** of either current or past roosting by this species was found within the survey site.

4.6 Badgers

No evidence of badger was found during either survey within the actual survey area. There were some tracks in the field, which may be attributed to badger, but may also be the grazing animals within the fields (during the survey a brown hare *Lepus europaeus* was recorded within the southern field). No setts were found within the survey area, and none were found in the land adjacent.

4.7 Otters

No evidence to suggest recent activity by otters was found. Obvious locations for otter spraints were all checked and none were found.

4.8 Water voles

No evidence suggesting the presence of water voles was recorded during the inspection of the site. No latrines, no feeding remains, no active burrows and no water voles were recorded during the survey on 1st September 2021. **However, some sections of the drain were full of common reed, making inspection of the full site difficult at the time of the survey.**

4.9 Amphibians

No ponds or water bodies were found within the survey site. The GLNP data search suggested three records from northwest of the survey area.

There was no access to private gardens along the site boundary to inspect for the presence of garden ponds.

4.10 Reptiles

No reptiles were recorded during the site visit on 1st September 2021.

The habitats on the site were considered suboptimal for reptiles, consisting of disturbed ground with rough grasses and occasional tall ruderal vegetation. Habitats located on the site boundaries including the base of the hedgerows could be used as commuting habitats by reptiles if they were present in the area. Terrestrial habitats adjacent to the site include hedgerows, providing some suitable reptile foraging, commuting, and hibernating habitats.

5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All recommendations provided in this section are based on the current understanding of the site proposals, correct at the time the report was compiled. Should the proposals alter, the conclusions and recommendations made in the report should be reviewed to ensure that they remain appropriate.
The following section outlines the assessment of the site and provides recommendations where required. The recommendations are colour-coded for clarity:

	Pre-commencement surveys which should be completed prior to the commencement of work on site.
	Design phase recommendations to protect and enhance onsite ecology and biodiversity.
	Compliance and methodology recommendations to secure best procedures during onsite construction.

5.1 Habitats

5.1.1 Recommendations

The site comprises arable fields surrounded by drainage ditches with narrow rough grassland headlands and mature hawthorns. The proposed development will result in the loss of the rough grassland margins and disturbed arable land on site, (at the time of the survey, details on the management of the site was unclear, but it is assumed that drainage ditches are to be retained). Under the National Planning Policy Framework, the development should seek to contribute a net gain in biodiversity with an emphasis on improving ecological networks and linkages where possible.

It is recommended that the ecological integrity of the site is maintained and enhanced for biodiversity gain. This can be achieved by the provision of a sensitively prepared ecological landscape management plan to support the proposed development plans. As part of the proposed scheme there are likely to be grassland areas and drainage schemes, which if landscaped sympathetically, could be beneficial to biodiversity gain.

5.1.2 Habitat creation

Habitat creation could be carried out to compensate for the works and to enhance the site for nature conservation and wildlife. In particular BAP Priority Habitats should be considered. It is important that ecological 'corridors' are maintained around the site boundaries. Habitat creation could include planting of native species-rich hedgerows between dwellings and sowing wildflower rich grassland areas (specifically around the drainage schemes areas). A list of suitable native species for planting and sowing is provided in Appendix 3.

At the northern end of the site there is a link to the King George Walk, which runs east from the site. It is proposed that the tree planting scheme associated with the walk should be extended across the northern boundary of the site. A list of suitable native tree species for planting is provided in Appendix 3.

For the proposed habitats to provide some compensation for the works, it is essential that native species suitable to the local area are used for planting and that they are designed to maximise their wildlife potential.

Biodiversity Net Gain

There is a strong direction of government travel towards the requirement for all development proposals to demonstrate that they will achieve Biodiversity Net Gain. Paragraph 170 of the NPPF states that planning decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural environment by providing net gains for biodiversity. A Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment compares baseline conditions to post-development plans. Biodiversity Net Gain is achieved if the post-development plans provide a net improvement to the biodiversity of a site. **This report is a Preliminary Ecological Assessment, and a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment may be required as part of any future planning application.**

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 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 whether or not bats are present at the time.

5.2.2 Recommendations

Although predominantly arable in nature, the site has a number of features that are of value to both foraging and commuting bats, in particular along boundary of the site. The records of bats from the local area provided by Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (GLNP) suggest that bats are likely to be present in the area.

The sites' drainage ditches are of value to both foraging and commuting bats. Potential indirect impacts such as artificial lighting could pose an issue for commuting bats. The recommendations made below sets out important guidance on measures to avoid impacts to foraging and commuting bats, and measures to support their conservation status.

5.2.3 Recommendations - Conservation measures

Bat populations generally have declined greatly over the last fifty years, so measures to incorporate potential roost niches into the buildings during development work could be of great benefit.

It is recommended that bat roosting tiles, boxes or bricks are included within the fabric of the new dwellings. These should be located away from major light influences from features such as street lighting. Examples of suitable roosting units are provided in Appendix 1.

Local Planning Authorities have an obligation to enhance ecological diversity and ensure no nett loss to biodiversity through the planning system. The provision of features for bats would ensure that this obligation is fulfilled. Such provision often forms the basis of a planning condition.

5.2.4 Recommendations - lighting

The ecological effect of artificial lighting in the countryside is a topic of increasing concern. Recent estimates have shown a 24% increase in light pollution in the UK between 1993 and 2000. Lighting schemes can damage bat foraging habitat directly through loss of land and fragmentation, or indirectly by severing commuting routes from roosts.

Bats – Lighting

Lighting curfews or use of PIR sensors.
Lighting curfews can be an effective way of avoiding impacts on bats. These curfews may involve either turning off lighting or dimming light units at specific times of the night, dimming units at key times of the year, providing the luminaire allows for this option via a control unit.

Consider no lighting solutions where possible.
Options such as white lining, good signage and LED cat's eyes, should be considered as preferable. Reflective fittings may help make use of headlights to provide any necessary illumination in some areas.

Use only high-pressure sodium, or warm white LED lamps where possible.
High-pressure sodium and warm white LED lamps emit lower proportions of insect attracting UV light than mercury, metal halide lamps and white LED lighting. Generally, lamps should have a lower proportion of white or blue wavelengths, with a colour temperature <4200 kelvin recommended (BCT, 2014).

Minimise the spread of light.
In order to ensure that only the task area is lit light spread should be kept at or near horizontal. Flat cut-off lanterns or accessories should be used to shield or direct light to where it is required. Baffles, hoods, louvres and shields should be used where necessary to reduce light spill.

Consider the height of lighting column.
Whilst downward facing bollard lighting is often preferable, it should be noted that a lower mounting height does not automatically reduce impacts to bats as bollard lighting can often be designed to provide up-lighting. Where bollard lighting is considered to be the most appropriate system, bollard spacing or unit density should be kept to a minimum and units should be fitted with the appropriate hoods/deflectors to reduce up-lighting column height should be carefully considered to balance task and mitigation measures.

Avoid reflective surfaces below lights.
The polarisation of light by shiny surfaces attracts insects increasing bat activity (BCT, 2012) and consequently surface materials around lighting require consideration.

5.3 Badgers

5.3.1 Legal protection

Badgers are legally protected under The Protection of Badgers Act 1992.
Under this piece of legislation, it is an offence:

- To willfully kill, injure, take, possess, or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or attempt to do so
- To recklessly, or deliberately, interfere with a sett, by damaging or destroying it
- To recklessly, or deliberately, obstruct access to, or any entrance of, a badger sett
- To disturb a badger when it is occupying its sett

A badger sett is defined in the legislation as 'any structure or place which displays signs of current use by a badger'. If a sett is clearly unused and has been so for a period of 12 months or more then it can be considered disused and it falls outwith the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

Any sett disturbance/destruction must only be carried out under licence from Natural England, the Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation.

5.3.2 Requirement for further work

No badger setts or field signs were found on the site or within 30m of the survey site. However, the GLNP data search recorded records of this species within the data search area.

Badgers - Pre-work Check
The results of the survey indicate that badgers are not using the site at present and therefore no further work is considered necessary at this stage. Badgers do occur in the area and it is recommended that regular checks are undertaken of the site prior to development

commencing; they are a mobile species and the site occupies a rural location on the edge of the village with links to the wider countryside.

5.4 Otters

5.4.1 Legal protection

Otters are a European Protected Species (EPS) and are fully protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. It is an offence to deliberately or recklessly:

- Capture, injure or kill an otter
- Harass an otter or group of otters
- Disturb an otter in a holt or any other structure or place it uses for shelter or protection
- Disturb an otter while it is rearing or otherwise caring for its young
- Obstruct access to a holt, or other structure, or place that otters use for shelter or protection, or to otherwise deny the animal use of that place
- Disturb an otter in a manner that is, or in circumstances which are, likely to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species
- Disturb an otter in a manner that is, or in circumstances which are, likely to impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear, or otherwise care for its young

Otters are also a UK and local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species. Thus, otter shelters are legally protected, regardless of whether an otter is present. If otter shelters are located within 30m, or a breeding area within 200m of a potential site, a European Protected Species licence must be applied for from Natural England.

5.4.2 Results and recommendations

During the survey on 1st September 2021 no evidence of use by otters was found. The drainage channels within the survey site are generally considered to provide sub-optimal breeding or foraging habitat for otters, due to the lack of suitable holt sites, such as large cavities underneath exposed tree roots etc.

The site clearly has the potential to be used as a commuting route for otters or may be used by the species as part of a wider territory. Since otters generally commute along waterways at night, the likely disturbance to otters due to the proposed works is considered relatively low.

It is recommended that the proposed construction work is restricted to daylight hours, and, as a precaution, a check for otters is undertaken immediately prior to the proposed start of works. If fresh evidence of otters is discovered, then further advice will be given.

5.5 Water Voles

5.5.1 Legal protection

Water vole is a mammal species which in the United Kingdom typically inhabits well vegetated banks of slow flowing rivers, ditches, dykes, and other water bodies, such as ponds and lakes. They feed on fringe vegetation and live in extensive burrow systems in banks and densely matted vegetation along the margins of such water bodies.

In recent years, water voles have undergone a substantial decline in their numbers in many parts of the United Kingdom, as a result of habitat degradation, pollution and predation by introduced American mink *Mustela vison*.

The protection to water vole under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) has been extended since 6 April 2008. This means that water vole is now fully protected under section 9 of the WCA. This legal protection makes it an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take (capture) a water vole
- possess or control a living or dead water vole, or any part of a water vole
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place which water voles use for shelter or protection or disturb water voles while they are using such a place
- sell, offer for sale or advertise for live or dead water voles

5.5.2 Recommendations

During the survey on 1st September 2021 no evidence of use by water vole was found. At the time of the survey no signs of use by water voles were noted. **This species is very mobile and there are many records from the general area. It is therefore recommended that further survey work is undertaken on site.**

Water Vole Surveys

Water vole surveys can be undertaken between mid-April and September. Two survey visits should be undertaken: one from mid-April to June and one from July to September.

A latrine raft survey is recommended to provide the necessary survey data for the whole site to satisfy the planning authority and as necessary any water vole licensing data requirements. Rafts should be used in areas where dense reed prevented survey access during September 2021 surveys.

Water Vole Raft Survey Methodology

Latrine sites are distinct piles of water vole droppings found near burrows, at the ranges of territorial boundaries and where the animals enter and leave the water. If water vole are present, then they view the rafts as a location to leave latrines. Latrine data is used to understand more about the numbers of and distribution of water voles along a survey section filling in the gaps when survey access is precluded.

Latrine survey rafts should be laid out at suitable intervals on the edge of the channel in the areas which could not be easily inspected. This is an accepted standard methodology given in the Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (Dean et al., 20161).

The rafts will then be checked for latrines one to two weeks later. Weather permitting the survey could be carried out in suitable temperature conditions May - October. If the weather remains at 10 degrees Celsius or higher, then the survey can continue into November if necessary. Latrine data collected from rafts is an accepted survey methodology to support water vole licensing if it is required.

5.6 Birds

5.6.1 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.

5.6.2 Recommendations

The site is dominated by two large open arable fields. During the survey in September 2021, a total of 21 species of birds were recorded incorporating a number of BOCC RED and AMBER species, including skylark and linnet. It is likely that the proposed development of the site would impact these species.

Bird Surveys

A full breeding bird survey undertaken during April, May and June would assess the potential impact on these species and allow the local planning authority to assess the impact on a site specific, local level and/or a national level.

It is considered likely that the following potential impacts to the recorded breeding bird populations and assemblage may result in direct loss/change of breeding habitat, and disturbance during construction and/or operation.

Survey work undertaken in the breeding season doesn't give an indication of the impact on overwintering species. The site has the potential to support numbers of overwintering farmland birds and the potential to support winter species such as lapwing and golden plover. It is recommended that winter bird surveys are also considered.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

The site itself has no direct links with the Greater Wash SPA and it is possible that Natural England would require a Habitats Regulations Assessment to screen for likely significant effects of the proposed works as required by Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/1012). However, if required a HRA assessment may be required.

5.6.3 Recommended conservation measures – House Sparrows

The site is located on the edge of Skegness and house sparrows were recorded during the survey. This species is included on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and on the Red List under the criteria set out in Birds of Conservation Concern 3: (Eaton M A et al, 2009), as their breeding population has suffered declines of over 50% in the last 25 years.

House Sparrows

A positive conservation recommendation would be to install sparrow nest boxes within the development. Details of nest boxes are given in Appendix 3.

5.7 Amphibians

5.7.1 Legal protection

In England, Scotland and Wales, great crested newts are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. They are also protected under European legislation, being included on Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Taken together, this legislation makes it illegal, inter alia to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill, injure, or capture a great crested newt
- Damage or destroy habitat which a great crested newt uses for shelter or protection
- Deliberately disturb a great crested newt when it is occupying a place it uses for shelter and protection.

These provisions apply to all life-stages of protected animals, and in the case of amphibians, to both their terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

5.7.2 Recommendations

The lack of suitable aquatic habitat in the immediate vicinity of the survey site suggests that the area is unlikely to be used as habitat by great crested newts. There are no ponds within the site and the site is not considered to offer suitable semi-natural habitat to support amphibians including great crested newts.

The known population of great crested newts located on the nearby golf course are unlikely to utilize habitat on the survey site. However, it is recommended that suitable RAMS are produced to cover the unlikely event of finding protected amphibians on site.

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APPENDIX 1

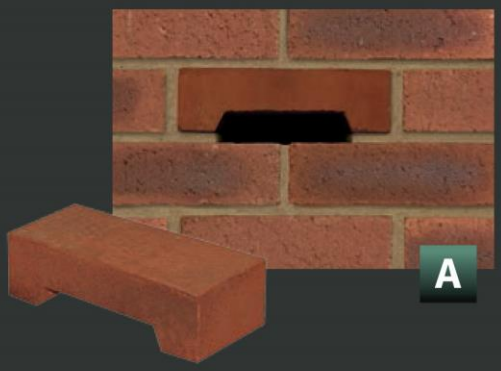
Examples of bat roost units and bat access bricks

Ibstock - http://www.ibstock.com/literature/eco-products/

Eco-Habitats for **Bats**

Eco-habitats for bats

In the UK there are 17 species of breeding bats, all of which are protected by law. Our range of bat boxes helps to encourage safe habitats for these remarkable mammals, allowing them to live in harmony with people.

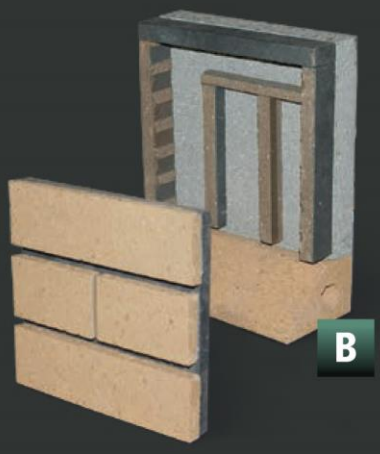


Free access Bat Box (A)

- Discrete single bat brick.
- Easy to install.
- Allows bats to create a natural home habitat within the cavity of the building.

Enclosed Bat Box (B and C)

- Designed specifically for the pipistrelle bat.
- Available in all brick types.
- Attractive motif (option C only).
- Discrete home for bats.
- Various sizes.
- Several roosting zones are created inside the box.
- Bats are contained within the bat box itself.
- Maintenance free with entrance at the base.
- Ideal for new build & conservation work.



Bat Boxes

	Sizes (mm)	Durability
Eco Habitats for Bats - Technical Data: A	215 x 65	F2 S2 - Frost Resistant Low Soluble Salts
Eco Habitats for Bats - Technical Data: B	215 x 215 or 215 x 290	F2 S2 - Frost Resistant Low Soluble Salts
Eco Habitats for Bats - Technical Data: C	215 x 215 or 215 x 290	F2 S2 - Frost Resistant Low Soluble Salts

eco-products

8

APPENDIX 2

Conservation of House Sparrows – Nest Boxes

Recommended conservation measures – House Sparrows

House Sparrow populations have been in decline since the mid-1980s, with this once familiar species now absent from many urban sites. The loss of suitable nest cavities appears to have played a role in this decline so the provision of one or more nest boxes (House Sparrows are colonial breeders) is a positive conservation measure to mitigate against the loss of breeding sites in redundant farm buildings.

The House Sparrow terrace is a wide box which is split into two/three chambers and which will thereby provide nesting space for up to three pairs. This is particularly important for these birds as they are very social and like to nest in a colony. Providing a secure nesting site and warm overwinter roosting site could greatly aid in increasing adult and nestling survival.

House Sparrow nest boxes are best placed so that the entrance hole is facing north-east and is sheltered from the prevailing wind and rain. Obvious sun traps, such as south-facing walls should be avoided. Nest boxes do not need to be positioned within cover. The box should be positioned 6–7 feet off the ground, higher if there is a risk of disturbance. You are responsible for your own safety, so assess the risks and take care when building the box, whilst fixing it into position and when monitoring its use.

The box may be cleaned out during the winter after any inhabitants have left. If you wish to wash the box at the same time it is recommend that hot water only should be used.

Photograph 8: Schwegler 1SP sparrow nestbox (left) and Woodstone Sparrow Nest Box (right).

APPENDIX 3

Native Species Suitable for Planting and Sowing

The plants should be obtained from specialist nurseries and preferably be of local genetic stock.

1. Native Shrub and Tree Species

Shrubs	
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*
Buckthorn	*Rhamnus catharticus*
Crab apple	*Malus sylvestris*
Dog rose	*Rosa canina*
Dog wood	*Cornus sanguinea*
Field maple	*Acer campestre*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
Spindle	*Euonymus europaeus*
Wild privet	*Ligustrum vulgare*
Trees	
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*
Silver birch	*Betula pendula*
Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*

Table 4. Native Shrub and Tree Species to be used on site.

2. Native Wildflower Species

Grasses	
Common bent	*Agrostis capillaris*
Crested dog's-tail	*Cynosurus cristatus*
Meadow fescue	*Festuca pratensis*
Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*
Rough meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*
Small timothy	*Phleum bertolonii*
Smooth meadow-grass	*Poa pratensis*
Sweet vernal-grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*
Yellow oat-grass	*Trisetum flavescens*
Herbs	
Bird's-foot trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*
Black knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*
Common cat's-ear	*Hypochoeris radicata*
Common sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*
Common vetch	*Vicia sativa*
Cowslip	*Primula veris*
Field scabious	*Knautia arvense*

Lady's bedstraw	*Galium verum*
Meadow buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*
Meadow vetchling	*Lathyrus pratensis*
Oxeye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*
Red clover	*Trifolium pratense*
Selfheal	*Prunella vulgaris*
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*

Table 5. Native Wildflower Species to be used on site.

APPENDIX 4

Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership Data Search

LERC Search Summary Report

Grid Reference: TF 558 651
Buffer: 2km

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

Achieving more for nature

GLNP
GREATER LINCOLNSHIRE NATURE PARTNERSHIP

Report Details

Produced for	Andrew Chick, Andrew Chick Ecology
Search area	

Terms and conditions

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This report summarises a search of statutory sites, non-statutory sites, other sites, habitats and species within the specified area; where no information is returned for a section, it is excluded from this summary report.

About the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre

The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (LERC) collates wildlife and geological information for Greater Lincolnshire from various sources and makes it available for various uses. This data is crucial to aid conservation management of sites, to help organisations prioritise action, and to understand the distribution of species and trends over time. For more information on LERC or to request a data search, visit the website at https://glnp.org.uk/partnership/lerc/

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

Statutory Sites

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

Code	Designation	Status	Name
1	SPA	Classified	Greater Wash

Statutory Sites within the search area

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

Special Protection Area

Search area

LERC boundary

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	Sea View Walk, Skegness

Non-statutory sites within the search area

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

Local Wildlife Site

LERC boundary

Search area

Habitats

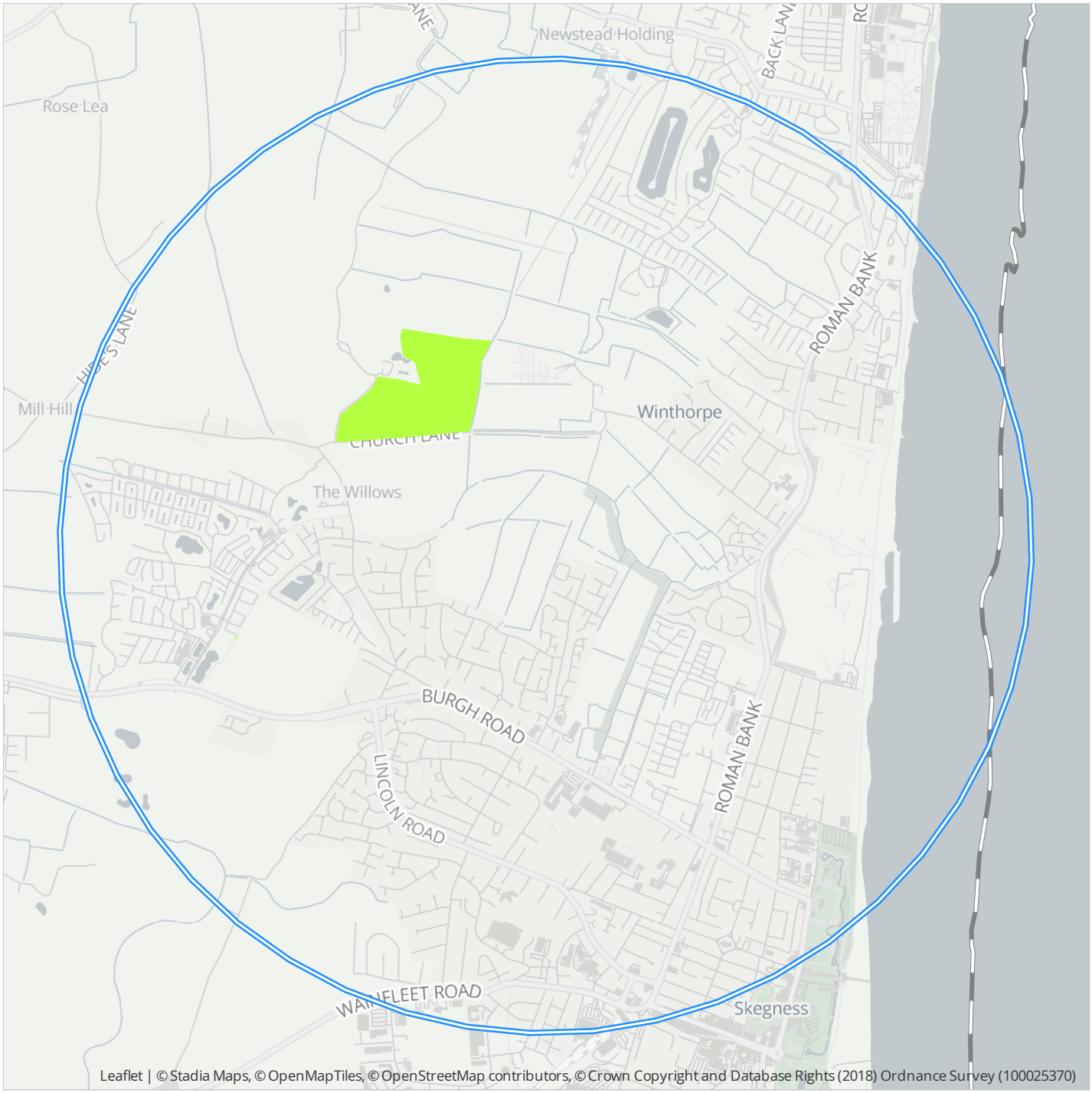
Priority habitats are those identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action in the UK. The most-recent list of UK priority species and habitats was published in August 2007 following a 2-year review of the process and priorities, representing the most comprehensive analysis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

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

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

Type	Habitat	Survey Date	Area (ha)
Priority Habitat	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	2014 - 2015	16.9

Habitats within the search area



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

Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh

Search area

LERC boundary

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 (5 taxa)

Common Frog, *Rana temporaria*	7	1997 - 2009	Protected
Common Toad, *Bufo bufo*	1	1995 - 1995	Protected, Priority
Great Crested Newt, *Triturus cristatus*	3	2004 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Natterjack Toad, *Epidalea calamita*	2	1995 - 1997	Protected, Priority
Smooth Newt, *Lissotriton vulgaris*	3	2004 - 2005	Protected

Bird (110 taxa)

Avocet, *Recurvirostra avosetta*	8	2014 - 2017	Protected
Balearic Shearwater, *Puffinus mauretanicus*	3	2007 - 2011	Priority
Bar-Headed Goose, *Anser indicus*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Barn Owl, *Tyto alba*	5	2017 - 2019	Protected, Local Priority
Barnacle Goose, *Branta leucopsis*	1	2004 - 2004	Non-native
Bewick's Swan, *Cygnus columbianus*	1	2011 - 2011	Protected
Bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*	1	2013 - 2013	Protected, Priority
Black Redstart, *Phoenicurus ochruros*	5	1998 - 2021	Protected
Black Swan, *Cygnus atratus*	5	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Black Tern, *Chlidonias niger*	1	2015 - 2015	Protected
Black-tailed Godwit, *Limosa limosa*	34	2010 - 2017	Protected
Black-throated Loon, *Gavia arctica*	2	2009 - 2011	Protected, Priority
Blue-headed Wagtail, *Motacilla flava subsp. flava*	1	2015 - 2015	Local Priority
Blue-winged Teal, *Anas discors*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*	8	1999 - 2013	Protected
Brent Goose, *Branta bernicla*	2	2009 - 2011	Non-native
Bullfinch, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	5	2009 - 2012	Local Priority
Canada Goose, *Branta canadensis*	67	2007 - 2017	Non-native
Collared Dove, *Streptopelia decaocto*	50	2007 - 2017	Non-native
Columba livia 'feral', *Columba livia 'feral'*	5	2009 - 2017	Non-native
Common Firecrest, *Regulus ignicapilla*	3	1999 - 2009	Protected
Common Rosefinch, *Erythrina erythrina*	1	2012 - 2012	Protected
Common Scoter, *Melanitta nigra*	18	2004 - 2017	Protected, Priority

Bird (110 taxa)			
Corn Bunting, *Emberiza calandra*	2	2009 - 2014	Local Priority
Cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus*	9	2009 - 2017	Priority
Curlew, *Numenius arquata*	39	2008 - 2017	Priority
Dark-bellied Brent Goose, *Branta bernicla subsp. bernicla*	2	2001 - 2004	Priority, Non-native
Dotterel, *Charadrius morinellus*	1	2003 - 2003	Protected
Egyptian Goose, *Alopochen aegyptiacus*	3	2004 - 2013	Non-native
Eurasian Hoopoe, *Upupa epops*	6	2001 - 2013	Protected
Eurasian Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*	14	2014 - 2017	Protected
European Greater White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons subsp. albifrons*	3	2011 - 2011	Priority, Non-native
Fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*	8	2009 - 2017	Protected
Gadwall, *Anas strepera*	12	2013 - 2014	Non-native
Garganey, *Anas querquedula*	1	2014 - 2014	Protected
Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*	7	2004 - 2017	Protected
Great Northern Diver, *Gavia immer*	2	2004 - 2016	Protected
Green Sandpiper, *Tringa ochropus*	28	2013 - 2017	Protected
Greenshank, *Tringa nebularia*	17	2009 - 2017	Protected
Grey Partridge, *Perdix perdix*	4	2014 - 2017	Priority, Non-native
Greylag Goose, *Anser anser*	63	2007 - 2017	Protected
Harris's Hawk, *Parabuteo unicinctus*	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native
Hawfinch, *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*	1	2013 - 2013	Priority
Hen Harrier, *Circus cyaneus*	1	2004 - 2004	Protected
Hobby, *Falco subbuteo*	8	2007 - 2017	Protected
House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*	120	2007 - 2018	Priority
Kingfisher, *Alcedo atthis*	2	2014 - 2017	Protected
Lapland Bunting, *Calcarius lapponicus*	3	2010 - 2011	Protected
Lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus*	92	2005 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Leach's Storm Petrel, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*	3	2007 - 2007	Protected
Lesser Redpoll, *Acanthis cabaret*	1	2005 - 2005	Priority
Lesser White-fronted Goose, *Anser erythropus*	1	2004 - 2004	Non-native
Linnet, *Linaria cannabina*	71	1974 - 2017	Local Priority
Little Gull, *Hydrocoloeus minutus*	15	2004 - 2017	Protected
Little Owl, *Athene noctua*	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Little Ringed Plover, *Charadrius dubius*	12	2014 - 2017	Protected
Little Tern, *Sternula albifrons*	1	2005 - 2005	Protected
Marsh Harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*	19	2012 - 2017	Protected
Mediterranean Gull, *Larus melanocephalus*	4	2014 - 2014	Protected
Merlin, *Falco columbarius*	5	1999 - 2017	Protected
Montagu's Harrier, *Circus pygargus*	2	2008 - 2008	Protected
Mute Swan, *Cygnus olor*	90	2009 - 2017	Non-native

Bird (110 taxa)			
Parasitic Jaeger, *Stercorarius parasiticus*	14	2004 - 2011	Priority
Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*	16	2003 - 2017	Protected
Pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*	55	2005 - 2017	Non-native
Pink-footed Goose, *Anser brachyrhynchus*	32	2003 - 2017	Non-native
Pintail, *Anas acuta*	4	2008 - 2017	Protected, Non-native
Pochard, *Aythya ferina*	11	2016 - 2017	Non-native
Purple Sandpiper, *Calidris maritima*	2	2007 - 2010	Protected
Quail, *Coturnix coturnix*	1	2015 - 2015	Protected
Red Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*	2	2008 - 2012	Protected
Red-flanked Bluetail, *Tarsiger cyanurus*	2	1999 - 1999	Non-native
Red-legged Partridge, *Alectoris rufa*	8	1981 - 2017	Non-native
Red-necked Phalarope, *Phalaropus lobatus*	1	2015 - 2015	Protected, Priority
Red-throated Loon, *Gavia stellata*	14	2004 - 2011	Protected
Redshank, *Tringa totanus*	81	1989 - 2017	Local Priority
Redwing, *Turdus iliacus*	10	2004 - 2015	Protected
Reed Bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*	61	1986 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Ring Ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*	6	1999 - 2013	Priority
Rock Dove, *Columba livia*	6	2009 - 2016	Non-native
Ross's Goose, *Anser rossii*	1	2005 - 2005	Non-native
Ruff, *Calidris pugnax*	15	2013 - 2017	Protected
Scaup, *Aythya marila*	9	2000 - 2017	Protected, Priority
Shore Lark, *Eremophila alpestris*	1	2005 - 2005	Protected
Skylark, *Alauda arvensis*	64	2005 - 2017	Local Priority
Snipe, *Gallinago gallinago*	43	1986 - 2017	Local Priority
Snow Bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis*	18	2004 - 2015	Protected
Snow Goose, *Chen caerulescens*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Song Thrush, *Turdus philomelos*	20	2005 - 2017	Local Priority
Speckled/Chilean Teal, *Anas flavirostris*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*	14	2015 - 2017	Protected
Spotted Flycatcher, *Muscicapa striata*	1	2012 - 2012	Priority
Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*	137	2005 - 2017	Local Priority
Swift, *Apus apus*	43	2002 - 2019	Local Priority
Taiga Bean Goose, *Anser fabalis subsp. fabalis*	1	2011 - 2011	Non-native
Temminck's Stint, *Calidris temminckii*	3	2015 - 2016	Protected
Tree Pipit, *Anthus trivialis*	1	1998 - 1998	Priority
Tree Sparrow, *Passer montanus*	7	2008 - 2017	Priority
Trumpeter Swan, *Cygnus buccinator*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Turtle Dove, *Streptopelia turtur*	1	2014 - 2014	Priority
Velvet Scoter, *Melanitta fusca*	6	2004 - 2012	Protected
Western Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native

Bird (110 taxa)			
Western Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*	2	2009 - 2009	Protected
White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons*	3	2011 - 2017	Non-native
Whooper Swan, *Cygnus cygnus*	7	2001 - 2014	Protected, Non-native
Wigeon, *Anas penelope*	19	2013 - 2014	Non-native
Wood Sandpiper, *Tringa glareola*	21	2009 - 2017	Protected
Wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*	1	2005 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Yellow Wagtail, *Motacilla flava*	25	2009 - 2017	Local Priority
Yellowhammer, *Emberiza citrinella*	9	2008 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority

Bony Fish (Actinopterygii) (2 taxa)			
Common Carp, *Cyprinus carpio*	4	2003 - 2003	Non-native
European Eel, *Anguilla anguilla*	1	2010 - 2010	Priority

Conifer (4 taxa)			
Corsican Pine, *Pinus nigra*	1	1999 - 1999	Non-native
Lawson's Cypress, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	2	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Leyland Cypress, *Cupressus macrocarpa x Xanthocyparis nootkatensis = X Cuprocyparis leylandi*	4	2009 - 2019	Non-native
Monkey-puzzle, *Araucaria araucana*	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native

Crustacean (1 taxa)			
Austrominius modestus, *Austrominius modestus*	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native

Fern (1 taxa)			
Water Fern, *Azolla filiculoides*	4	2007 - 2015	Non-native

Flowering Plant (173 taxa)			
, *Oenothera agg.*	7	2009 - 2020	Non-native
Alexanders, *Smyrnium olusatrum*	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Almond Willow, *Salix triandra*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Alsike Clover, *Trifolium hybridum*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
American Willowherb, *Epilobium ciliatum*	4	1997 - 2019	Non-native
Annual Buttonweed, *Cotula australis*	2	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Annual Wall-rocket, *Diplotaxis muralis*	6	1984 - 2013	Non-native
Apple, *Malus pumila*	9	1998 - 2019	Non-native
Apple-of-Peru, *Nicandra physalodes*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Arum italicum subsp. italicum, *Arum italicum subsp. italicum*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Barren Brome, *Bromus sterilis*	17	1998 - 2020	Non-native
Beaked Hawk's-beard, *Crepis vesicaria*	7	1981 - 2019	Non-native

Flowering Plant (173 taxa)			
Black Currant, *Ribes nigrum*	1	1982 - 1982	Non-native
Black Horehound, *Ballota nigra*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Black-bindweed, *Fallopia convolvulus*	3	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Black-grass, *Alopecurus myosuroides*	6	1982 - 2019	Non-native
Black-poplar, *Populus nigra*	2	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Bluebell, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*	1	1998 - 1998	Protected
Borage, *Borago officinalis*	3	2014 - 2015	Non-native
Bread Wheat, *Triticum aestivum*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Bristly Oxtongue, *Picris echioides*	19	1997 - 2020	Non-native
Broad-leaved Osier, *Salix viminalis x caprea = S. x smithiana*	1	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Bugloss, *Anchusa arvensis*	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Bullace, *Prunus domestica subsp. insititia*	1	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Butterfly-bush, *Buddleja davidii*	14	1998 - 2020	Non-native
Canadian Fleabane, *Conyza canadensis*	11	1984 - 2019	Non-native
Canadian Goldenrod, *Solidago canadensis*	2	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*	9	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Cherry Laurel, *Prunus laurocerasus*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Cherry Plum, *Prunus cerasifera*	2	2008 - 2010	Non-native
Cherry Plum, *Prunus cerasifera var. pissardii*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Chinese Teaplant, *Lycium chinense*	1	1982 - 1982	Non-native
Cockspur, *Echinochloa crus-galli*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Common Evening-primrose, *Oenothera biennis*	2	1982 - 1989	Non-native
Common Field-speedwell, *Veronica persica*	9	1998 - 2019	Non-native
Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*	12	1997 - 2020	Non-native
Common Poppy, *Papaver rhoeas*	7	1981 - 2019	Non-native
Common Vetch, *Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis*	3	1989 - 2015	Non-native
Cornus sanguinea subsp. australis, *Cornus sanguinea subsp. australis*	2	2015 - 2019	Non-native
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill, *Geranium dissectum*	10	1981 - 2019	Non-native
Cut-leaved Dead-nettle, *Lamium hybridum*	3	2004 - 2015	Non-native
Duke of Argyll's Teaplant, *Lycium barbarum*	4	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Dwarf Mallow, *Malva neglecta*	4	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Dwarf Spurge, *Euphorbia exigua*	2	1984 - 1989	Non-native
Eastern Rocket, *Sisymbrium orientale*	3	1981 - 2015	Non-native
Equal-leaved Knotgrass, *Polygonum arenastrum*	6	1999 - 2015	Non-native
Evening-Primrose, *Oenothera*	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Evergreen Oak, *Quercus ilex*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare*	19	1982 - 2019	Non-native
Feverfew, *Tanacetum parthenium*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native

Flowering Plant (173 taxa)			
Field Forget-me-not, *Myosotis arvensis*	3	2009 - 2019	Non-native
Field Pansy, *Viola arvensis*	3	1981 - 1989	Non-native
Field Penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*	3	1997 - 2015	Non-native
Fig-leaved Goosefoot, *Chenopodium ficifolium*	2	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*	2	1999 - 1999	Non-native
Flowering Currant, *Ribes sanguineum*	4	1998 - 2019	Non-native
Fox-and-cubs, *Pilosella aurantiaca*	4	2009 - 2019	Non-native
Garden Asparagus, *Asparagus officinalis*	1	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Garden Lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla mollis*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Garden Privet, *Ligustrum ovalifolium*	14	1997 - 2020	Non-native
Great Brome, *Bromus diandrus*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Greater Periwinkle, *Vinca major*	8	2010 - 2020	Non-native
Green Alkanet, *Pentaglottis sempervirens*	4	1982 - 2019	Non-native
Green Bristle-grass, *Setaria viridis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Grey Alder, *Alnus incana*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Grey Field-speedwell, *Veronica polita*	1	2004 - 2004	Non-native
Ground-elder, *Aegopodium podagraria*	7	1981 - 2019	Non-native
Hedge Mustard, *Sisymbrium officinale*	15	1997 - 2020	Non-native
Hedgerow Crane's-bill, *Geranium pyrenaicum*	7	2008 - 2019	Non-native
Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*	4	2008 - 2020	Non-native
Henbit Dead-nettle, *Lamium amplexicaule*	1	2004 - 2004	Non-native
Himalayan Honeysuckle, *Leycesteria formosa*	3	2015 - 2019	Non-native
Hoary Cress, *Lepidium draba*	17	1980 - 2019	Non-native
Hoary Cress, *Lepidium draba subsp. draba*	2	2011 - 2011	Non-native
Hollyhock, *Alcea rosea*	1	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Honesty, *Lunaria annua*	4	1997 - 2019	Non-native
Horse-chestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum*	8	2009 - 2019	Non-native
Horse-radish, *Armoracia rusticana*	12	1981 - 2015	Non-native
Hybrid Black-poplar, *Populus nigra x deltoides = P. x canadensis*	10	2009 - 2020	Non-native
Italian Rye-grass, *Lolium multiflorum*	5	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Ivy-leaved Speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia*	4	1981 - 2019	Non-native
Ivy-Leaved Speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia subsp. lucorum*	2	2008 - 2010	Non-native
Ivy-Leaved Speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia*	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Cymbalaria muralis*	3	1984 - 2019	Non-native
Japanese Knotweed, *Fallopia japonica*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Japanese Rose, *Rosa rugosa*	8	2009 - 2020	Non-native
Laburnham, *Laburnum anagyroides*	1	1999 - 1999	Non-native
Large Bindweed, *Calystegia silvatica*	7	1999 - 2020	Non-native
Large-flowered Evening-primrose, *Oenothera glazioviana*	2	1999 - 2015	Non-native

Flowering Plant (173 taxa)			
Lesser Swine-cress, *Lepidium didymum*	8	2008 - 2020	Non-native
Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*	3	2010 - 2020	Non-native
Long Smooth-headed Poppy, *Papaver dubium*	2	1981 - 1983	Non-native
Lucerne, *Medicago sativa subsp. sativa*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Lycium barbarum agg., *Lycium barbarum agg.*	2	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Mimulus agg., *Mimulus agg.*	1	1999 - 1999	Non-native
Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*	15	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Narrow-leaved Pepperwort, *Lepidium ruderale*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
New Zealand Bitter-cress, *Cardamine corymbosa*	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Norway Maple, *Acer platanoides*	3	2015 - 2020	Non-native
Nuttall's Waterweed, *Elodea nuttallii*	2	1999 - 2015	Non-native
Oenothera aggregate, *Oenothera aggregate*	3	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Oil-seed Rape, *Brassica napus subsp. oleifera*	8	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Opium Poppy, *Papaver somniferum*	7	1997 - 2020	Non-native
Oregon-grape, *Mahonia aquifolium*	4	1980 - 1989	Non-native
Osier, *Salix viminalis*	4	1997 - 2019	Non-native
Oxford Ragwort, *Senecio squalidus*	6	1984 - 2019	Non-native
Pear, *Pyrus communis sens.lat.*	2	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Perennial Cornflower, *Centaurea montana*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Petty Spurge, *Euphorbia peplus*	4	2008 - 2019	Non-native
Pineappleweed, *Matricaria discoidea*	10	1989 - 2015	Non-native
Pink Shepherd's-purse, *Capsella rubella*	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Pink-sorrel, *Oxalis articulata*	2	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Populus nigra 'Gigantea', *Populus nigra 'Gigantea'*	3	2015 - 2019	Non-native
Pot Marigold, *Calendula officinalis*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Prickly Lettuce, *Lactuca serriola*	8	2009 - 2020	Non-native
Prickly Saltwort, *Salsola kali subsp. kali*	8	1982 - 2020	Priority
Procumbent Yellow-sorrel, *Oxalis corniculata*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Purple Toadflax, *Linaria purpurea*	7	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Rat's-tail Fescue, *Vulpia myuros*	3	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Red Dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*	10	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Red Valerian, *Centranthus ruber*	9	1997 - 2019	Non-native
Reflexed Stonecrop, *Sedum rupestre*	2	1999 - 2011	Non-native
Russian Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale x asperum = S. x uplandicum*	4	1999 - 2015	Non-native
Russian-vine, *Fallopia baldschuanica*	4	1999 - 2020	Non-native
Scented Mayweed, *Matricaria chamomilla*	6	1999 - 2015	Non-native
Scentless Mayweed, *Tripleurospermum inodorum*	7	1997 - 2019	Non-native
Scorpion Weed, *Phacelia tanacetifolia*	1	1999 - 1999	Non-native
Seaside Daisy, *Erigeron glaucus*	2	2009 - 2009	Non-native

Flowering Plant (173 taxa)			
Shaggy Soldier, *Galinsoga quadriradiata*	3	1978 - 2017	Non-native
Shepherd's-purse, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*	14	1998 - 2019	Non-native
Slender Speedwell, *Veronica filiformis*	7	1981 - 2019	Non-native
Small Nettle, *Urtica urens*	7	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Small Toadflax, *Chaenorhinum minus*	1	1999 - 1999	Non-native
Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*	4	1999 - 2020	Non-native
Snow-in-summer, *Cerastium tomentosum*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos albus*	9	1982 - 2019	Non-native
Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*	3	2011 - 2011	Non-native
Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*	19	1981 - 2020	Non-native
Spanish Bluebell, *Hyacinthoides hispanica*	2	1998 - 2019	Non-native
Spotted Dead-nettle, *Lamium maculatum*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Spotted-laurel, *Aucuba japonica*	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Springbeauty, *Claytonia perfoliata*	11	1998 - 2019	Non-native
Stag's-horn Sumach, *Rhus typhina*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Sticky Groundsel, *Senecio viscosus*	2	1999 - 2020	Non-native
Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*	2	2011 - 2015	Non-native
Swedish Whitebeam, *Sorbus intermedia*	6	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Swine-cress, *Lepidium coronopus*	4	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus*	28	1981 - 2020	Non-native
Tamarisk, *Tamarix gallica*	4	2009 - 2014	Non-native
Teaplant, *Lycium*	2	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Three-cornered Garlic, *Allium triquetrum*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Tomato, *Lycopersicon esculentum*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Treacle-mustard, *Erysimum cheiranthoides*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Tropaeolum majus, *Tropaeolum majus*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Wall Barley, *Hordeum murinum*	20	1980 - 2020	Non-native
Water Bent, *Polypogon viridis*	2	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Weld, *Reseda luteola*	10	1997 - 2020	Non-native
White Campion, *Silene latifolia*	7	1997 - 2020	Non-native
White Comfrey, *Symphytum orientale*	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
White Dead-nettle, *Lamium album*	11	1998 - 2019	Non-native
White Melilot, *Melilotus albus*	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
White Mustard, *Sinapis alba*	1	1999 - 1999	Non-native
White Poplar, *Populus alba*	5	1982 - 2019	Non-native
White Stonecrop, *Sedum album*	4	1981 - 2019	Non-native
White Willow, *Salix alba*	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Wild Plum, *Prunus domestica*	10	1999 - 2020	Non-native
Wild-oat, *Avena fatua*	4	1999 - 2015	Non-native

Flowering Plant (173 taxa)			
Wilson's Honeysuckle, *Lonicera nitida*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Winter Heliotrope, *Petasites fragrans*	5	1998 - 2020	Non-native
Wormwood, *Artemisia absinthium*	2	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Yellow Corydalis, *Pseudofumaria lutea*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native

Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera) (2 taxa)			
Harlequin Ladybird, *Harmonia axyridis*	3	2017 - 2017	Non-native
Yellow Pogonus, *Pogonus luridipennis*	1	2013 - 2013	Priority

Insect - Butterfly (3 taxa)			
Small Heath, *Coenonympha pamphilus*	3	1988 - 1999	Priority
Wall, *Lasiommata megera*	6	1999 - 2017	Priority
White Admiral, *Limenitis camilla*	1	1989 - 1989	Priority

Insect - Hymenopteran (1 taxa)			
Sea Aster Bee, *Colletes halophilus*	2	2017 - 2017	Priority

Insect - Moth (5 taxa)			
Cinnabar, *Tyria jacobaeae*	1	2014 - 2014	Priority
Mottled Rustic, *Caradrina morpheus*	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Rustic, *Hoplodrina blanda*	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Shoulder-striped Wainscot, *Leucania comma*	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Small Square-spot, *Diarsia rubi*	1	2019 - 2019	Priority

Insect - True Bug (Hemiptera) (1 taxa)			
Western Conifer Seed Bug, *Leptoglossus occidentalis*	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native

Marine Mammal (3 taxa)			
Common Porpoise, *Phocoena phocoena*	30	2010 - 2016	Protected, Priority
Grey Seal, *Halichoerus grypus*	1	1996 - 1996	Protected, Local Priority
Sperm Whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*	2	2012 - 2016	Protected, Priority

Mollusc (2 taxa)			
American Slipper Limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native
Wrinkled Snail, *Xeroplexa intersecta*	2	2004 - 2004	Non-native

Reptile (1 taxa)			
Grass Snake, *Natrix helvetica*	2	2014 - 2015	Protected, Priority

Spider (Araneae) (1 taxa)			
Pseudeuophrys lanigera, *Pseudeuophrys lanigera*	5	2015 - 2017	Non-native

Terrestrial Mammal (10 taxa)			
Brown Hare, *Lepus europaeus*	15	1977 - 2019	Priority
Brown Rat, *Rattus norvegicus*	5	1977 - 2009	Non-native
Chinese Muntjac, *Muntiacus reevesi*	2	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Eastern Grey Squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis*	2	2004 - 2019	Non-native
Eurasian Badger, *Meles meles*	6	2006 - 2020	Protected
European Otter, *Lutra lutra*	2	2015 - 2016	Protected, Priority
European Rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*	13	1977 - 2018	Non-native
European Water Vole, *Arvicola amphibius*	219	2005 - 2020	Protected, Priority
House Mouse, *Mus musculus*	2	1977 - 1977	Non-native
West European Hedgehog, *Erinaceus europaeus*	16	1977 - 2019	Priority

Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (7 taxa)			
Bats, *Chiroptera*	59	1975 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Brown Long-eared Bat, *Plecotus auritus*	1	2010 - 2010	Protected, Priority
Common Pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto*	5	2005 - 2018	Protected
Natterer's Bat, *Myotis nattereri*	1	2005 - 2005	Protected
Pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato*	5	2009 - 2010	Protected
Pipistrelle Bat species, *Pipistrellus*	50	1993 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Whiskered Bat, *Myotis mystacinus*	1	2012 - 2012	Protected

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LERC Search Summary Report - Citation Sheets

Grid Reference: TF 558 651
Buffer: 2km

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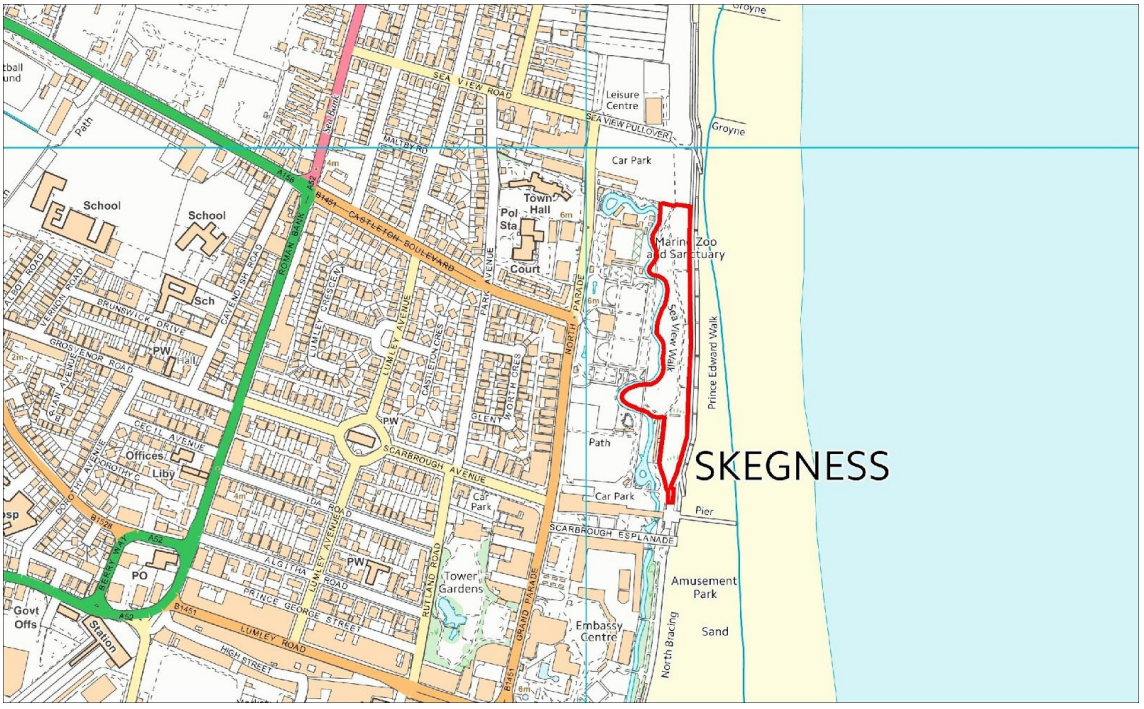
Sea View Walk, Skegness



Grid ref: TF571636
Area: 2.2ha

Survey: 21 May 2014
Surveyor: Jeremy Fraser

Main habitat: Acid grassland - unimproved / semi-improved, Scrub - scattered / dense
Additional habitat: Ruderal

This north-south strip of coastal amenity land is 0.5 km long and mostly around 50m wide. Located between the concrete Prince Edward Walk to the east and an artificial watercourse to the west, it is immediately north of Skegness Pier. A path bisects the site from north to south, east of which is a sea defence bank covered in scrub and trees, while to the west the vegetation cover is a structurally and botanically diverse combination of dune grassland, scrub and trees.

Of most note to the west of the path is quite a lot of bare sand grading into sparse grassland. Here can be found early forget-me-not, wall speedwell, thyme-leaved sandwort, common whitlowgrass, little mouse-ear, common stork's-bill, small-flowered crane's-bill, parsley-piert, buck's-horn plantain, pearlwort, biting stonecrop, lesser chickweed and sand cat's-tail. Denser grassland comprises species such as marram, lyme-grass, sea couch, false oat-grass, narrow-leaved meadow-grass, yarrow, lesser trefoil and sand sedge. Plants often found in disturbed sandy areas are also well represented, and include small nettle, ragwort, great mullein, hound's-tongue, borage, fennel, wormwood, hoary cress, hedge mustard and bur chervil.

Woody vegetation east of the central path is dominated by sea-buckthorn, soapwort and old man's beard, while elsewhere there is much stunted pine and elm. Other trees and shrubs include sycamore, horse chestnut, poplar, whitebeam, apple, garden privet,

elder, snowberry, Duke of Argyll's teaplant, tamarisk, dog-rose, bramble, ivy and old man's beard.

Amongst the birds and invertebrates encountered during the survey were common whitethroat, linnet, dunnock, swallow, cinnabar, brown-tail moth, orange tip, wall, and most notably several green hairstreaks.

Criterion passed: Co3
Recommended as a Local Wildlife Site: 15 March 2016

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