

ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
BILLY'S BARN, DODDINGTON HALL, DODDINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE

November 2021



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**ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
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LINCOLNSHIRE**

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Billy's Barn, Doddington Hall, Doddington, Lincolnshire

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ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY

BILLY'S BARN, DODDINGTON HALL, DODDINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

Helen Scarborough has been commissioned by Steven Dunn Architects to undertake an ecology and protected species survey of Billy's Barn, a storage building associated with Doddington Hall, Doddington in Lincolnshire.

The site was surveyed on the 19th November 2021 by Helen Scarborough (registered to use Natural England Class Licences WML-CL19 and WML-CL20 to survey bats; registration numbers 2015-12691-CLS-CLS and 2015-12692-CLS-CLS respectively) and Sarah Vinters.

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

- Bats
- Common bird species
- Schedule 1 bird species

Certain protected species were scoped out of the survey; in particular, it was considered that white-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*, common dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* water vole *Arvicola amphibius* and otter *Lutra lutra* were highly unlikely to occur on the survey site due to lack of suitable habitat. There was also no habitat on site thought suitable for a long-term significant population of common reptile species or amphibians.

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

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

2 METHODS

2.1 Data search

Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (LERC) was consulted and commissioned to search for sites with statutory and non-statutory designation and records of protected species within 1km of the survey site. Records of protected species more than 20 years old are not referred to in this report, but are included within the relevant appendix.

2.2 Bats

2.2.1. Preliminary roost assessment

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

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

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

- Negligible – Negligible features on site likely to be used by roosting bats – no further survey work
- Low – A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically – one survey visit (dusk or dawn)

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

2.2.2 Assessment of commuting and foraging habitats

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

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

2.3 Birds

2.3.1 Common bird species

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

2.3.2 Schedule 1 species

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

2.4 Survey constraints and limitations

The information contained in this report was accurate at the time of the survey; however, it should be noted that the status of mobile species such as birds and bats can alter in a short period of time and any survey only represents a 'snapshot' of the site at one point in the season. There are no definitive guidelines relating to the longevity of an ecology report, however we recommend that the results are updated after 12 months if the development or proposed work has not commenced.

3 SITE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Location and grid reference

The survey site comprises a rectangular storage building known as Billy's barn, located on the Doddington Hall Estate in Doddington, Lincolnshire - central grid reference SK9005 6993.

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



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

3.2. Billy's Barn

The survey site consists of a steel framed barn with corrugated metal sheeting. There is a half brick and block wall on the buildings western and southern elevations. The building has a corrugated fibre pitched roof also laid on steel. Part of the western elevation is open and there are no windows. Most of the ridge fittings are missing from the building. The northern end of the building has three internal storage rooms which have been formed of plyboard. The southern elevation has a small amount of ivy cover *Hedera helix*.



Photograph 1: Western elevation



Photograph 2: Southern elevation



Photograph 3: Northern elevation



Photograph 4: Eastern elevation



Photograph 5: Internal view

3.3 Attached building

Attached to the western elevation of Billy's Barn is a small workshop type building. This building is constructed of metal corrugated sheeting on a steel frame on concrete blocks. Divided into two, the building has no windows and is lined with plyboard sheets. Doors to the building are located on its northern, western and southern elevations.



Photograph 6: Attached building - northern elevation



Photograph 7: Attached building - western elevation



Photograph 8: Southern elevation of Billy's Barn and attached building



Photograph 9: Attached building - internal view



Photograph 10: Attached building - internal view

3.4 Surrounding habitat

Commercial buildings, residential buildings and car park belonging to Doddington Estate surround the survey site. Billy's Barn is located within the complex of shops, facilities, café and car parking associated with the visitor area of the estate. The area surrounding Billy's Barn comprises hard standing, amenity grassland, semi-mature planted trees and small areas of rough ground to the south of the buildings.

Access to the site is via a tarmac road which is also the access to other buildings in the main visitor area of the estate.

The wider landscape around the site is dominated by arable and grazing land with hedgerows, trees, ponds and ditches.



Photograph 11: Access road to Billy's Barn



Photograph 12: Car park, amenity grassland and planted trees to the west of the site

4 RESULTS

4.1 Data search

The LERC data search identified the following non-statutory sites within 2km of the survey site;

- Donkey Close Meadow (LWS)
- Fox Holt (LWS)
- Hurn Wood, Eagle (LWS)
- Skellingthorpe Big Wood (LWS)
- Strunch Hill Wood (LWS)
- Whisby Stocking (LWS)

There is one statutory site within 2km of the survey site.

- Doddington Clay Woods (SSSI)

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

4.2 Bats

4.2.1 Preliminary roost assessment

No evidence of bats was found during the daylight survey. There are records for common pipistrelle and brown long eared bats dating from 2006 - 2010 within 2km of the survey building. The closest of these records was 388m north.

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

appear in tabular form below:

Table 1: Assessment of survey site to support roosting bats

| Building/ Feature | Description | Site value for bats |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Billy's Barn | Corrugated metal sheets on steel frame Pitched metal roof intact with no ridge tiles No voids or niches Partly open sided High ambient levels Draughty | Negligible potential for transient, maternity or hibernation roosting |
| Attached building | Corrugated metal sheets on steel frame Plywood construction in places Draughty Disturbed No niches or gaps | Negligible potential for transient, maternity or hibernation roosting |

4.2.2 Assessment of commuting and foraging habitats

The site is relatively isolated with the immediate habitat comprising hard standing and amenity habitats. The wider area is more valuable to foraging and commuting bats.

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

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

| Feature | Description | Site value for bats |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Immediate area (<500m) | Amenity areas, car park, visitor and commercial buildings | Moderate to low potential for foraging and commuting bats |
| Wider surroundings (500m-3km) | Strunch Hill Wood (LWS) Large areas of arable land in wider landscape. Donkey Meadow (LWS) Doddington Hall & Gardens | Moderate to high potential for foraging and commuting bats |

4.3 Birds

4.3.1 Common bird species

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

Table 3: Common bird species seen on site

| English name | Scientific name | BAP | BoCC |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|
| Wood pigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | | Green |

Billy's Barn is considered to have high potential for nesting by common bird species – the ivy on the southern elevation of the barn should be considered to have potential as well as the building fabric itself.



Photograph 13: Ivy on the southern elevation of Billy's Barn

4.3.2 Schedule 1 species

No evidence of barn owl or any other Schedule 1 bird species was noted in any of the survey buildings. There are four records for barn owl within 2km of the survey building. One of these records date back to the 1970's, the other three are from 2004, 2006 and 2018. All four of the records are from the east of the survey building and some 650m away. No further work or mitigation for these species is required.

5 Habitats and plant species

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

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 2017 – often referred to as 'The Habitat Regs'. Taken together, all this legislation makes it an offence to:

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

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

5.1.2 Recommendations

It is considered that the proposals to demolish Billy's Barn is unlikely to result in a breach in the legislation relating to bats and there is no requirement for a European Protected Species licence. All contractors working on the building will be briefed on the legal protection afforded to bats and their places of shelter and on how to proceed in the **unlikely** event that 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.

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

The site has high potential to be used for nesting by species of common bird. Any site preparation/clearance work should commence outside the active nesting season which typically runs from March through to late August. If work commences during the bird breeding season, a search for nests should be carried out before they begin, and active nests should be protected until the young fledge.

6 SUMMARY

Billy's Barn at Doddington Hall was surveyed in connection with plans to demolish the building.

There are no major ecological constraints associated with the proposals.

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

- Precautionary measures for bats
- Appropriate timing with regards to nesting birds

7 REFERENCES

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LINCOLNSHIRE**

Appendix 1

Data search



LERC Search Summary Report

Grid Reference: SK 892 699
Buffer: 1km

Date of publication: 12/05/2021
Expires: 12/05/2022

Achieving more for nature



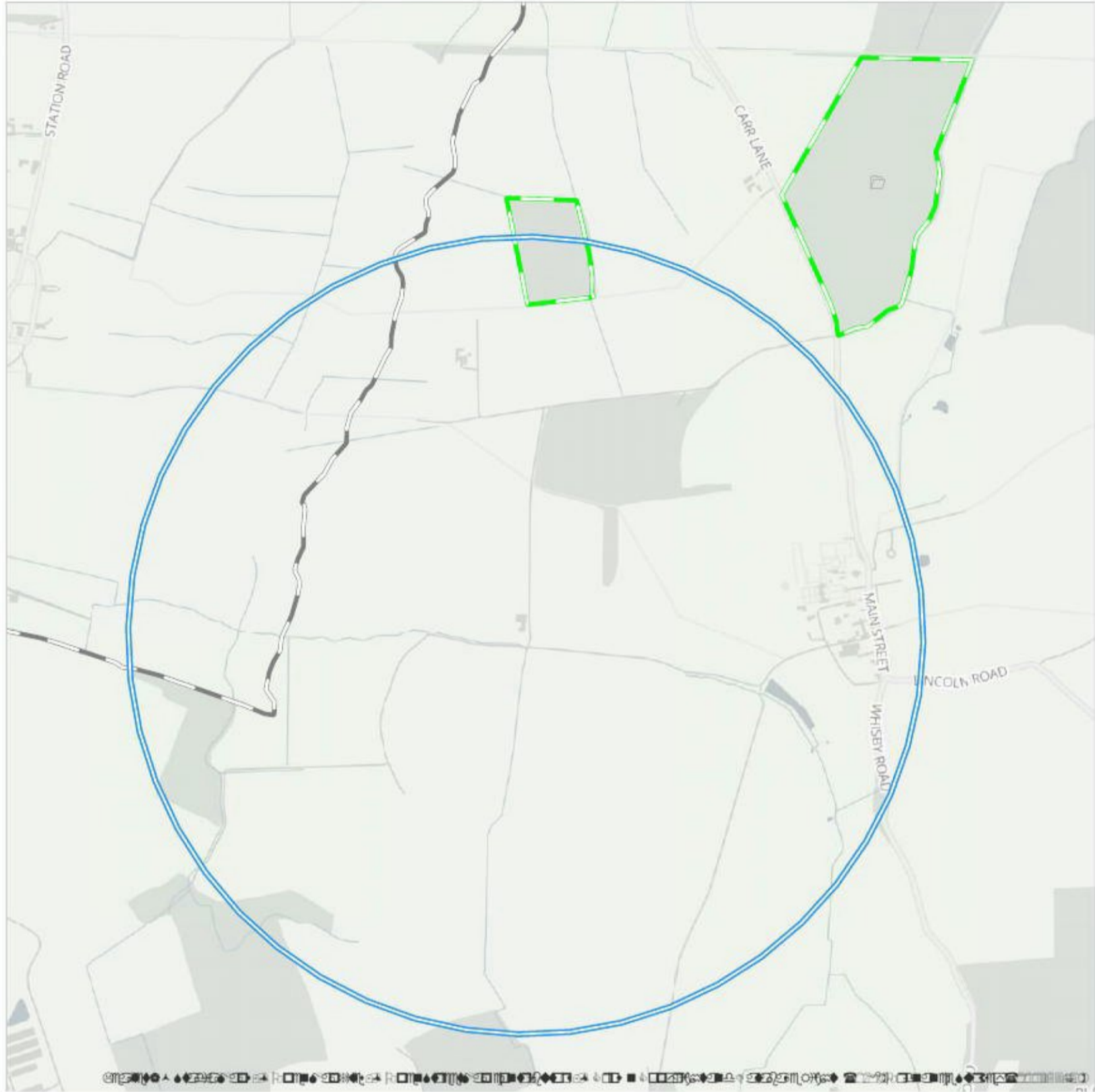
Statutory Sites

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

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| Code | Designation | Status | Name |
|------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1 | SSSI | Notified | Doddington Clay Woods |

Statutory Sites within the search area



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

-  
-  



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 | Donkey Close Meadow |
| 2 | LWS | Selected | Fox Holt |
| 3 | LWS | Selected | Hurn Wood, Eagle |
| 4 | LWS | Selected | Strunch Hill Wood |
| 5 | LWS | Selected | Whisby Stocking |

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.

-  Non-statutory sites
-  Search area



Other Sites

There are a number of other sites which can be important for the biodiversity they support and as part of the natural environments wider ecological network. For more information on these, please contact the relevant organisation.

| Code | Designation | Status | Name |
|------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Ancient Woodland | Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland | - |
| 2 | Ancient Woodland | Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland | FOX HOLT |
| 3 | Ancient Woodland | Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland | LITTLE SALE |
| 4 | Ancient Woodland | Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland | STRUNCH HILL |
| 5 | Ancient Woodland | Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland | WHISBY STOCKING |

Other Sites within the search area



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



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 | Lowland meadows | 2009 | 0.92 |
| Priority Habitat | Lowland mixed deciduous woodland | 2008 - 2020 | 39.21 |

Habitats within the search area



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

- Lowland meadows
- Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
- 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 (4 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Common Frog, <i>Rana temporaria</i> | 4 | 1977 - 2009 | Protected |
| Common Toad, <i>Bufo bufo</i> | 4 | 1977 - 2009 | Protected, Priority |
| Great Crested Newt, <i>Triturus cristatus</i> | 5 | 1977 - 2016 | Protected, Priority, Local Priority |
| Smooth Newt, <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> | 3 | 1977 - 1977 | Protected |

Bird (37 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|----|-------------|---------------------------|
| Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i> | 4 | 2004 - 2018 | Protected, Local Priority |
| Brambling, <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> | 1 | 2007 - 2007 | Protected |
| Bullfinch, <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | 2 | 2004 - 2009 | Local Priority |
| Collared Dove, <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | 3 | 2009 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Corn Bunting, <i>Emberiza calandra</i> | 3 | 2008 - 2010 | Local Priority |
| Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | 1 | 2006 - 2006 | Priority |
| Curlew, <i>Numenius arquata</i> | 1 | 2008 - 2008 | Priority |
| Fieldfare, <i>Turdus pilaris</i> | 3 | 2008 - 2017 | Protected |
| Grasshopper Warbler, <i>Locustella naevia</i> | 2 | 2008 - 2009 | Priority |
| Grey Partridge, <i>Perdix perdix</i> | 8 | 2008 - 2010 | Priority, Non-native |
| Hawfinch, <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Priority |
| Hobby, <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | 6 | 1999 - 2016 | Protected |
| House Sparrow, <i>Passer domesticus</i> | 6 | 1981 - 2018 | Priority |
| Lapwing, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | 14 | 2006 - 2014 | Priority, Local Priority |
| Lesser Redpoll, <i>Acanthis cabaret</i> | 4 | 2008 - 2013 | Priority |
| Linnet, <i>Linaria cannabina</i> | 2 | 2009 - 2016 | Local Priority |
| Little Owl, <i>Athene noctua</i> | 2 | 2004 - 2018 | Non-native |
| Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Nightjar, <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> | 1 | 1998 - 1998 | Priority |
| Pheasant, <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | 3 | 2016 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Pink-footed Goose, <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> | 1 | 2013 - 2013 | Non-native |
| Red Crossbill, <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> | 2 | 1998 - 1998 | Protected |
| Red-legged Partridge, <i>Alectoris rufa</i> | 1 | 1996 - 1996 | Non-native |
| Redshank, <i>Tringa totanus</i> | 1 | 2008 - 2008 | Local Priority |
| Redwing, <i>Turdus iliacus</i> | 3 | 2007 - 2017 | Protected |
| Reed Bunting, <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | 3 | 1999 - 2017 | Priority, Local Priority |

| Bird (37 taxa) | | | |
|---|----|-------------|--------------------------|
| Rock Dove, <i>Columba livia</i> | 1 | 2009 - 2009 | Non-native |
| Skylark, <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | 1 | 2006 - 2006 | Local Priority |
| Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | 1 | 2008 - 2008 | Local Priority |
| Song Thrush, <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | 6 | 1981 - 2017 | Local Priority |
| Spotted Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa striata</i> | 21 | 1981 - 2017 | Priority |
| Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | 3 | 2009 - 2018 | Local Priority |
| Swift, <i>Apus apus</i> | 1 | 2009 - 2009 | Local Priority |
| Tree Sparrow, <i>Passer montanus</i> | 11 | 1981 - 2010 | Priority |
| Turtle Dove, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> | 7 | 2008 - 2010 | Priority |
| Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i> | 2 | 2008 - 2009 | Local Priority |
| Yellowhammer, <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | 2 | 2004 - 2007 | Priority, Local Priority |
| Flowering Plant (47 taxa) | | | |
| Apple, <i>Malus pumila</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Barren Brome, <i>Bromus sterilis</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Black Horehound, <i>Ballota nigra</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Bluebell, <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Broad Bean, <i>Vicia faba</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Canadian Fleabane, <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Charlock, <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> | 2 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Common Blue-sow-thistle, <i>Cicerbita macrophylla</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Common Field-speedwell, <i>Veronica persica</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Common Fumitory, <i>Fumaria officinalis subsp. officinalis</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Common Poppy, <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Crepis vesicaria subsp. taraxacifolia, <i>Crepis vesicaria subsp. taraxacifolia</i> | 2 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Cut-leaved Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium hybridum</i> | 1 | 1974 - 1974 | Non-native |
| Dotted Loosestrife, <i>Lysimachia punctata</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Field Forget-me-not, <i>Myosotis arvensis</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Field Pansy, <i>Viola arvensis</i> | 1 | 1982 - 1982 | Non-native |
| Great Forget-me-not, <i>Brunnera macrophylla</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Greater Celandine, <i>Chelidonium majus</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Greater Periwinkle, <i>Vinca major</i> | 2 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Ground-elder, <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> | 2 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Hedge Mustard, <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Hollyhock, <i>Alcea rosea</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Horse-chestnut, <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Hybrid Black-poplar, <i>Populus nigra x deltoides = P. x canadensis</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Ivy-Leaved Speedwell, <i>Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Japanese Knotweed, <i>Fallopia japonica</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |

| Flowering Plant (47 taxa) | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---------------------|
| Least Yellow-sorrel, <i>Oxalis exilis</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Long Smooth-headed Poppy, <i>Papaver dubium</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Norway Maple, <i>Acer platanoides</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Oil-seed Rape, <i>Brassica napus subsp. oleifera</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Opium Poppy, <i>Papaver somniferum</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Oregon-grape, <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Petty Spurge, <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> | 2 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Pink-sorrel, <i>Oxalis articulata</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Purple Toadflax, <i>Linaria purpurea</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Red Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium purpureum</i> | 2 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Red Valerian, <i>Centranthus ruber</i> | 2 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Russian Comfrey, <i>Symphytum officinale x asperum = S. x uplandicum</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Scentless Mayweed, <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> | 3 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Shepherd's-purse, <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | 2 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Snowberry, <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Snowdrop, <i>Galanthus nivalis</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Spotted Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium maculatum</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | 2 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| White Champion, <i>Silene latifolia</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| White Comfrey, <i>Symphytum orientale</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| White Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium album</i> | 2 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera) (1 taxa) | | | |
| Harlequin Ladybird, <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> | 2 | 2014 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Insect - Butterfly (1 taxa) | | | |
| Wall, <i>Lasiommata megera</i> | 5 | 1981 - 1986 | Priority |
| Mollusc (1 taxa) | | | |
| Green Cellar Slug, <i>Limacus maculatus</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Reptile (4 taxa) | | | |
| Adder, <i>Vipera berus</i> | 2 | 1977 - 1977 | Protected, Priority |
| Common Lizard, <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> | 3 | 1977 - 1977 | Protected, Priority |
| Grass Snake, <i>Natrix helvetica</i> | 5 | 1977 - 2009 | Protected, Priority |
| Slow-worm, <i>Anguis fragilis</i> | 3 | 1977 - 1977 | Protected, Priority |
| Spider (Araneae) (1 taxa) | | | |
| Cobweb Spider, <i>Pholcus phalangioides</i> | 2 | 2016 - 2016 | Non-native |

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Terrestrial Mammal (13 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|----|-------------|---------------------|
| Brown Hare, <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | 10 | 1977 - 2009 | Priority |
| Brown Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> | 3 | 1977 - 1977 | Non-native |
| Chinese Muntjac, <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i> | 1 | 2012 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Eastern Grey Squirrel, <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> | 10 | 1977 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Eurasian Badger, <i>Meles meles</i> | 2 | 1977 - 2008 | Protected |
| Eurasian Red Squirrel, <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> | 1 | 1977 - 1977 | Protected, Priority |
| European Otter, <i>Lutra lutra</i> | 1 | 2020 - 2020 | Protected, Priority |
| European Rabbit, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | 11 | 1977 - 2014 | Non-native |
| European Water Vole, <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> | 4 | 1977 - 2016 | Protected, Priority |
| Fallow Deer, <i>Dama dama</i> | 2 | 1977 - 1977 | Non-native |
| Harvest Mouse, <i>Micromys minutus</i> | 1 | 1977 - 1977 | Priority |
| House Mouse, <i>Mus musculus</i> | 2 | 1977 - 1977 | Non-native |
| West European Hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> | 21 | 1977 - 2016 | Priority |

Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (8 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bats, <i>Chiroptera</i> | 6 | 2002 - 2010 | Protected, Priority |
| Brown Long-eared Bat, <i>Plecotus auritus</i> | 3 | 2006 - 2008 | Protected, Priority |
| Common Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto</i> | 3 | 2008 - 2008 | Protected |
| Noctule Bat, <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> | 1 | 1976 - 1976 | Protected, Priority |
| Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato</i> | 1 | 2002 - 2002 | Protected |
| Pipistrelle Bat species, <i>Pipistrellus</i> | 2 | 2006 - 2013 | Protected, Priority |
| Unidentified Bat, <i>Myotis</i> | 1 | 2002 - 2002 | Protected, Priority, Local Priority |
| Whiskered Bat, <i>Myotis mystacinus</i> | 1 | 1989 - 1989 | Protected |

**ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
BILLY'S BARN, DODDINGTON HALL, DODDINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Appendix 2

Procedure to follow in the event of finding bats

ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY BILLY'S BARN, DODDINGTON HALL, DODDINGTON, 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 Helen Scarborough on 01526 344726 or 07979833524
- Should it transpire that the operation being carried out is of more risk to bats than was originally thought, then works will be stopped until they can be supervised by an appropriately licensed bat worker.
- If a bat is found, 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.