

**ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
BEECHWOOD BARN AND OUTBUILDINGS, NORTHMOOR LANE, MARTIN,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

October 2022



Issued to:
Mr Guy Forman - Architect
2 Post Office Lane
Chapel Hill
Lincoln
LN4 4ZR

H S Ecology
The Old School House
Chapel Road
Tumby Woodside
Boston
PE22 7SP

**ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
BEECHWOOD BARN AND OUTBUILDINGS, NORTHMOOR LANE, MARTIN,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Report to: Mr Guy Forman -
Architect
2 Post Office Lane
Chapel Hill
Lincoln
LN4 4ZR

Report title: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal,
Beechwood Barn and Outbuildings,
Northmoor Lane, Martin, Lincolnshire

Revision: Final

**Original issue
date:** October 2022

Amended: N/A

Issued by: Helen Scarborough **Date:** 7th November 2022

**ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
BEECHWOOD BARN AND OUTBUILDINGS, NORTHMOOR LANE, MARTIN,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	5
2	METHODS	6
2.1	Data search	6
2.2	Bats.....	6
2.2.1	Preliminary roost assessment.....	6
2.2.2	Assessment of commuting and foraging habitats.....	7
2.3	Birds.....	7
2.3.1	Common bird species	7
2.3.2	Schedule 1 species.....	8
2.4	Habitats and plant species	8
2.5	Evening emergence survey	8
2.6	Survey constraints and limitations	8
3	SITE ASSESSMENT	9
3.1	Location and grid reference	9
3.2	Beechwood Barn	9
3.3	Outbuilding 1.....	10
3.4	Outbuilding 2.....	12
3.5	Outbuilding 3.....	13
3.6	Outbuilding 4.....	14
3.7	Courtyard area.....	16
3.8	Surrounding habitats	17
4	RESULTS.....	20
4.1	Data search	20
4.2	Bats.....	20
4.2.1	Preliminary roost assessment.....	20
4.2.2	Assessment of commuting and foraging habitats.....	23
4.3	Evening emergence surveys	24
4.4	Schedule 1 bird species	25

4.5	Birds.....	25
4.5.1	Common bird species	25
5	DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	27
5.1	Bats.....	27
5.1.1	Legal protection	27
5.1.2	Recommendations	27
5.2	Bird species	28
5.2.1	Legal protection	28
5.2.2	Recommendations – common birds	29
5.3	Recommendations for ecological enhancement	29
6	SUMMARY.....	30
7	REFERENCES.....	31
	APPENDIX 1 - DATA SEARCH RESULTS.....	32

ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY

BEECHWOOD BARN AND OUTBUILDINGS, NORTHMOOR LANE, MARTIN, LINCOLNSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

HS Ecology has been commissioned by Mr & Mrs Child to undertake an ecology and protected species survey of Beechwood Barn (a residential dwelling) and associated outbuildings off Northmoor Lane in Martin, Lincolnshire. The survey is required in connection with proposals to redevelop the outbuildings for residential use, and renovate and extend Beechwood Barn to improve its suitability for residential use.

The outbuildings were initially surveyed on 21st September 2022 and an inspection of the roof void above Beechwood Barn was undertaken on the 21st October 2022 by Helen Scarborough (registered to use Natural England Class Licences WML-CL08 to survey great crested newts; registration number 2016-20412-CLS-CLS, WML-CL19 and WML-CL20 to survey bats; registration numbers 2015-12691-CLS-CLS and 2015-12692-CLS-CLS respectively) and Sarah Vinters.

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

- Bats
- Common 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*, common reptiles and otter *Lutra lutra* were highly unlikely to occur on the survey site due to lack of suitable habitat. There are three records of common reptile (all grass snake *Natrix helvetica*) within 1km, but all date from 1976.

No signs of use by badger *Meles meles* were noted in the environs of the buildings. There is 1 record for badger within the search area which dated from 1880.

Common frog *Rana temporaria*, common toad *Bufo bufo*, smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris* and great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* are all recorded within 1km of the site. All records date back to 1976-1977. There are no recent records.

A note was made of any species which are priority species for conservation.

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 each of the buildings 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, ladders and binoculars were used to search for internal and external features including but not limited to;

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

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

- Negligible – Negligible features on site likely to be used by roosting bats – no further survey work
- Low – A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically – one survey visit (dusk or dawn)
- Moderate – A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats on a regular basis – two separate survey visits (one dusk and one dawn)
- High – A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a regular basis and for longer periods of time – three separate survey visits (one dusk, one dawn and one dusk or dawn).

2.2.2 Assessment of commuting and foraging habitats

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

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

2.3 Birds

2.3.1 Common bird species

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

2.3.2 Schedule 1 species

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

2.4 Habitats and plant species

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

2.5 Evening emergence survey

A team of two surveyors undertook a dusk emergence survey on the outbuildings on the 21st September 2022. The weather conditions were suitable; with 6/8 – 7/8 cloud cover, no precipitation at the start of the survey, a slight breeze, and temperatures of 16.4-19.4°C.

Two surveyors were positioned such that all sides of the outbuildings could be assessed for emergence, with particular attention given to potential roost sites and exit/entry points.

The survey started 15 minutes before sunset and continued for 1.5 hours after sunset. A D240x Pettersson time expansion detector, an Anabat Walkabout full spectrum detector and a EM2 Pro were used to assist the survey, and to enable acoustic species identification.

2.6 Survey constraints and limitations

The information contained in this report was accurate at the time of the survey; however, it should be noted that the status of mobile species such as badger, 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 converted barn and associated outbuildings at Beechwood Barn, Northmoor Lane, Martin, Lincolnshire – NGR TF1172 6044.

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



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

3.2 Beechwood Barn

Beechwood barn is a former agricultural barn that has been converted for residential use. The barn is rectangle in design, built of brick with a hipped roof of slates laid onto timber trusses and underlined with roofing felt. The barn has intact windows and doors on all elevations.



Photograph 1: Building 1 – Beechwood Barn eastern elevation



Photograph 2: Beechwood Barn – Loft void

3.3 Outbuilding 1

Outbuilding 1 is a part brick, part wooden structure attached to the western elevations of buildings 2 and 3. The building has a sloping corrugated fibre roof laid onto timbers. The northern elevation of the building is formed by the brick wall which would have once formed the northern boundary of the courtyard. The eastern elevation is also brick, and forms the western elevations of buildings 2 and 3.

The buildings southern and western elevation are constructed of timber panels and lattice timber screens. The floor of the building is concrete slabs.



Photograph 3: Building 2 – southern elevation



Photograph 4: Building 2 – internal view

3.4 Outbuilding 2

Outbuilding 2 is a brick building attached to the northern elevation of outbuilding 3. The building is divided into 2 with a sloping unfelted pantile roof at its eastern end, and corrugated fibre sheets at its western end. There is a single door and a glazed window on its northern elevation; and a single door on its western elevation.



Photograph 5: Outbuilding 2 – northern elevation



Photograph 6: Building 2 – internal view

3.5 Outbuilding 3

Outbuilding 3 is a two-storey brick building with a pitched, unfelted pantile roof laid on timber trusses which is open to the apex. The internal roof of the building has been boarded in places. Some of the internal brickwork has been rendered. There is a single timber door on the eastern elevation of the upper floor and a single door and glazed window on the ground floor of the southern elevation of the building.



Photograph 7: Building 3 – southern elevation



Photograph 8: Building 3 – western elevation



Photograph 9: Building 3 – Upper floor



Photograph 10: Internal view of building 3

3.6 Outbuilding 4

Outbuilding 4 is long rectangular shaped building built of brick and stone with an unfelted pitched pantile roof. The building is divided into three by internal brick walls. There are 2 timber stable doors and 2 glazed windows on the western elevation, double timber garage doors on its southern elevation and 2 single timber stable doors and 2 glazed windows on the eastern elevation. Building 4 is attached to building 3 by its northern elevation. The ceiling at the northern end of the barn has been boarded.



Photograph 11: Building 4 – southern & eastern elevations



Photograph 12: Building 4 – western elevation



Photograph 13: Room at the northern end of building 4



Photograph 14: Central room of building 4

3.7 Courtyard area

Beechwood Barn stands on the west of the courtyard, the associated outbuildings stand to the east and brick wall with iron gates form the southern side. The northern boundary wall of the courtyard is no longer standing. The courtyard area is all gravel, species recorded within the courtyard include pineapple weed *Matricaria discoidea*, knotgrass *Polygonum aviculare*, annual meadow grass *Poa*

annua, sow thistle sp. *Sonchus spp.*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, black medick *Medicago lupulina* and perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*.



Photograph 15: The Courtyard



Photograph 16: Southern boundary wall and gates of the courtyard

3.8 Surrounding habitats

To the east of the buildings is a residential property its gardens and tarmac drive to both properties and a parking area. To the south a gravel drive, outbuilding and amenity grass, arable fields to the north and woodland lies to the west.

The wider landscape around the site is dominated by grass fields, arable land with hedgerows, small woodland areas and the village of Martin.



Photograph 17: Gravel drive and woodland south and west



Photograph 18: Arable fields to the north



Photograph 19: Tarmac drive to Beechwood Barn and its neighbouring property

4 RESULTS

4.1 Data search

The LERC data search identified no statutory sites and no non-statutory sites within 1km of the survey site;

4.2 Bats

There are records for bats within the search area. Species recorded are common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus* bats. These records are dated from 1990 – 2017 and include a confirmed roost from 550m south east of the site.

4.2.1 Preliminary roost assessment

A small number of fresh dropping (approximately 10) were noted on the floor of outbuilding 3 below the timber lintel on the doorway of the upper floor. The droppings resembled those voided by pipistrelle bats *Pipistrellus species*. In addition, a single brown long-eared bat dropping and a small number of moth wings were recorded in the ground floor area of outbuilding 3. This is indicative of feeding behaviour by brown long-eared bats.

A single common pipistrelle dropping was also noted within the roof void of Beechwood Barn.

The results of the buildings assessment appear in tabular form below:

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

Table 1: Assessment of survey site to support roosting bats

Outbuilding 1	Brick and timber structure – few potential niches No fascias and soffits Corrugated fibre slopping roof Low ambient light levels and draughty within No field signs noted	Very low potential for roosting by bats.
---------------	---	--

Outbuilding 2	<p>Solid brick walls with some gaps No fascias and soffits Unfelted pantile and corrugated fibre roof Low ambient light levels and draughty within No signs of bat noted</p>	<p>Very low potential for roosting by bats</p>
Outbuilding 3	<p>Solid brick walls with many gaps Gaps in lintels No fascias and soffits Upper floor with boarded areas Pitched pantile roof (unfelted) Low ambient light levels and draughty Small number of pipistrelle bat droppings recorded Small number of moth wings and brown long-eared bat dropping noted</p>	<p>Small transient roost for pipistrelle species Feeding perch for brown long-eared bats</p>
Outbuilding 4	<p>Brick walls with gaps Pitched pantile roof (unfelted) No fascias and soffits Low ambient light levels and draughty No field signs noted</p>	<p>Low potential for roosting by bats</p>
Beechwood Barn	<p>Brick walls with few gaps Window shutters on the external fabric with potential for transient roosting (no field signs noted) Pitched felted slate roof in good state of repair Low ambient light levels Single bat dropping recorded Bats seen emerging in September</p>	<p>Confirmed transient roost for common pipistrelle bats</p>



Photograph 20: Bat droppings beneath door way (below lintel niche) into upper floor of outbuilding 3



Photograph 21: Gap in timber lintels above doorway of upper floor of building 3 – transient roost site



Photograph 22: Single bat dropping noted within the roof void of Beechwood Barn

4.2.2 Assessment of commuting and foraging habitats

The surrounding hedgerows and trees connect the survey site with the wider area, which comprises mainly grassland, woodland, farm buildings and residential dwellings with associated gardens.

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)	Grassland, residential gardens with trees and large block of woodland	Moderate to good potential for foraging and commuting bats

Feature	Description	Site value for bats
Wider surroundings (500m-3km)	Arable fields with drainage ditches Large areas of woodland Hedgerows contribute to connectivity.	Moderate to good potential for commuting and foraging bats

The site and environs will be used by commuting and foraging bats. Five different species were recorded during the activity survey.

4.3 Evening emergence surveys

Bats were seen to emerge from Beechwood Barn during the evening survey. Two common pipistrelle bats were noted emerging from the eaves of the northern end of the barn from 7:08pm onwards.

No bats were noted emerging from the outbuildings.

Species recorded flying over and around the site during the survey included common pipistrelle (from 7:08pm), brown long-eared bat (from 8:06pm), a Myotis species (from 7:38pm), Western barbastelle (from 7:49pm) and noctule (from 8:05pm).



Photograph 23: Beechwood Barn – area where two bats were recorded emerging

4.4 Schedule 1 bird species

The data search shows nine records from within 1km of the survey site for barn owls. The records are dated from 2005 - 2018. There were no signs of barn owl noted within any of the outbuildings during the survey. There would be no access opportunities for this species in Beechwood Barn.

No other survey work is required in relation to this species.

4.5 Birds

4.5.1 Common bird species

A number of disused nests were noted during the survey within all of the outbuildings. There are many records for common bird species within the search area.

The buildings are considered to have high potential for nesting by common bird species.



Photograph 24: Disused nest on the western elevation of outbuilding 4



Photograph 25: Disused nest within an outbuilding

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

The results of the surveys indicate that Beechwood Barn and associated outbuilding 3 are confirmed transient roost sites for bats. The initial survey suggests that Beechwood Barn is a transient day roost for common pipistrelle bats; and that outbuilding 3 is also a transient roost for pipistrelle species and feed perch for brown long-eared bats.

The current proposals to develop the buildings may result in a high risk of injuring or killing or disturbing bats whilst they are occupying roosts and the destruction of bat roosts, which would constitute a breach of the legislation. Under such circumstances, in order that work may proceed in a lawful manner, a derogation licence will be required from Natural England.

There are no indications that the site is used for breeding by bats; some of the buildings are being used for transient/day roosting and feeding by very small numbers of common and widespread bat species.

In order to ensure legal compliance, it is considered that securing a registration on the Natural England low impact bat class licence is the most appropriate course of action for this site. These licenses can be used for up to three roost sites within a building which supports the more common bat species. It cannot be used for sites where bats are breeding or hibernating.

The mitigation required to support this low impact licence application will be as follows:

1. Erection of 6 tree mounted bat boxes – to be erected ahead of work commencing
2. Installation of three integral roost units within the extension to Beechwood Barn
3. Supervision of a roof strip on the buildings prior to work commencing

A low impact licence can be secured once planning permission is in place. Three surveys are required to support the application; these will be undertaken from May 2023 – they are required as part of the licencing process, and not as part of the planning process.

An appropriate lighting scheme will also be required; this should comply with the Institute of Lighting Professionals (2018) Guidance Note 08/18 - Bats and artificial lighting in the UK. Bats and the Built Environment series.

5.2 Bird species

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 – common birds

The site has high potential to be used for nesting by species of common bird. Disused nests were noted within the outbuildings.

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

Consideration should be given to the provision of nest boxes within the development. This would be a good conservation measure and will replace the nesting habitats that will be lost through the conversion of the buildings. Provision for sparrow species in particular is recommended. Details of nest boxes suitable for use by a range of common bird species can be obtained from www.wildcare.co.uk.

5.3 Recommendations for ecological enhancement

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

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

- In order to provide suitable habitats on site to encourage high invertebrate activity, including declining pollinators, some grassed areas on the site should be seeded with appropriate wildflower mixes. Seeding of any amenity areas should use a flowering lawn mixture, such as Emorsgate Seeds EL1 mix (www.wildseed.co.uk), which is resistant to regular mowing. Any areas of longer grass could be seeded with a general wildflower mix such as Emorsgate EM1 mix (basic all-purpose meadow mix). It is recommended that any wildflower areas are cut once a year, in late summer/early

autumn and the arisings removed after 7 days to enable the wildflowers to flourish. Details of how to adequately prepare the ground prior to seeding as well as ongoing management can also be found on the Emorsgate website.

- Any tree planting on the site should comprise native species, such as field maple *Acer campestre*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, holly *Ilex aquifolium* and wild cherry *Prunus avium*, which provide foraging opportunities for various bird species.
- Plant flower borders within any landscaped areas of the site to include night scented flowers in order to attract moths and other night flying insects (which will provide foraging opportunities for bats). Species should include evening primrose *Oenothera biennis*, sweet rocket *Hesperis matronalis*, honeysuckle species *Lonicera sp*, lavender *Lavendula sp*, white jasmine *Jasminum officinale*, night-scented catchfly *Silene noctiflora*, night-scented stock *Matthiola longipetala* and soapwort *Saponaria officinalis*.

6 SUMMARY

Beechwood barn and its associated outbuildings were surveyed in connection with proposed plans to extend the barn and redevelop the outbuildings for residential use.

Two of the buildings surveyed supported transient bat roosts/feeding perch; outbuilding 3 and Beechwood Barn. In order that work may proceed in a lawful manner, a low impact class licence will be required from Natural England before work can commence.

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

- Appropriate timing with regards to nesting birds
- Provision of nesting features for common birds, including sparrow species
- Appropriate landscaping using native species

7 REFERENCES

Cheffings, C.M. & Farrell, L. (Eds), Dines, T.D., Jones, R.A., Leach, S.J., McKean, D.R., Pearman, D.A., Preston, C.D., Rumsey, F.J., Taylor, I. 2005. *The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain. Species Status 7*: 1-116. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.

Collop C (revised Bouic A 2015) *Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-20*. 3rd edition. Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership.

Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Eaton M A et al 2015. *Birds of Conservation Concern 4: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man*. *British Birds* 108, pp708–746.

Mitchell-Jones A J 2004. *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature.

Mitchell-Jones A J and McLeish A P 2004. *Bat workers manual*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Stace C. 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd Edition. CUP, Cambridge.

**ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY
BEECHWOOD BARN AND OUTBUILDINGS, NORTHMOOR LANE, MARTIN,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

APPENDIX 1 - Data search results



LERC Search Summary Report

Grid Reference: TF 117 604
Buffer: 1km

Date of publication: 01/11/2022
Expires: 01/11/2023

Achieving more for nature



Report Details

Produced for	
Search area	

Terms and conditions

The information contained in this report is the property of the client and is provided for their use only. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the prior written consent of the client. The client agrees to indemnify and hold the provider harmless from all claims, damages, costs and expenses, including reasonable legal fees, arising out of or in connection with the use of the information. The provider does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information. The provider is not responsible for any loss or damage, including consequential loss or damage, arising from the use of the information. The provider is not responsible for any loss or damage, including consequential loss or damage, arising from the use of the information.

About the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre

The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre is a not-for-profit organisation that provides a centralised service for the collection, storage and management of environmental records in Lincolnshire. We are a member of the Association of Local Environmental Records Centres (ALERC) and are accredited to the standard level criteria. For more information on accreditation, see the ALERC website at <http://www.alerc.org.uk/alerc-accreditation.html>



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



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>	3	1977 - 1977	Protected
Common Toad, <i>Bufo bufo</i>	3	1976 - 1976	Protected, Priority
Great Crested Newt, <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	2	1976 - 1976	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Smooth Newt, <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	2	1976 - 1976	Protected, Local Priority

Bird (18 taxa)

Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	9	2005 - 2018	Protected, Local Priority
Collared Dove, <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Corn Bunting, <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	6	2001 - 2005	Local Priority
Curlew, <i>Numenius arquata</i>	3	2001 - 2004	Priority, Local Priority
Fieldfare, <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Protected
Grey Partridge, <i>Perdix perdix</i>	3	2003 - 2004	Priority, Local Priority, Non-native
House Sparrow, <i>Passer domesticus</i>	7	2008 - 2018	Priority, Local Priority
Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Protected
Lapwing, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	12	2000 - 2008	Priority, Local Priority
Red-legged Partridge, <i>Alectoris rufa</i>	2	2009 - 2018	Non-native
Skylark, <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	2	2007 - 2007	Local Priority
Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Local Priority
Spotted Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	2	2001 - 2004	Priority
Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	6	2008 - 2008	Local Priority
Swift, <i>Apus apus</i>	6	2008 - 2019	Local Priority
Tree Sparrow, <i>Passer montanus</i>	1	2005 - 2005	Priority, Local Priority
Turtle Dove, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	3	2001 - 2004	Priority, Local Priority
Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i>	3	2003 - 2005	Local Priority

Conifer (2 taxa)

Austrian Pine, <i>Pinus nigra</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Leyland Cypress, <i>Cupressus macrocarpa x Xanthocyparis nootkatensis = X Cuprocyparis leylandi</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native

Flowering Plant (30 taxa)			
American Willowherb, <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Apple, <i>Malus pumila</i>	2	2011 - 2014	Non-native
Barren Brome, <i>Bromus sterilis</i>	2	2011 - 2016	Non-native
Black-grass, <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Bristly Oxtongue, <i>Picris echioides</i>	2	2014 - 2016	Non-native
Charlock, <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	2	2011 - 2014	Non-native
Common Field-speedwell, <i>Veronica persica</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Common Fumitory, <i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Non-native
Common Mallow, <i>Malva sylvestris</i>	3	2011 - 2016	Non-native
Common Poppy, <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	2	2011 - 2014	Non-native
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill, <i>Geranium dissectum</i>	2	2011 - 2016	Non-native
Dwarf Mallow, <i>Malva neglecta</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Non-native
Field Forget-me-not, <i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Hedge Mustard, <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Non-native
Hemlock, <i>Conium maculatum</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Non-native
Horse-chestnut, <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Non-native
Horse-radish, <i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	2	2011 - 2014	Non-native
Oil-seed Rape, <i>Brassica napus subsp. oleifera</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Non-native
Pheasant's-eye Daffodil, <i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Pineappleweed, <i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	2	2011 - 2014	Non-native
Prickly Lettuce, <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Scentless Mayweed, <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	2	2011 - 2014	Non-native
Shepherd's-purse, <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	2	2011 - 2016	Non-native
Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	2	2011 - 2016	Non-native
Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia, <i>Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Wall Barley, <i>Hordeum murinum</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
White Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium album</i>	3	2011 - 2016	Non-native
Wild Plum, <i>Prunus domestica</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Wild Turnip, <i>Brassica rapa subsp. campestris</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Wild-oat, <i>Avena fatua</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native

Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera) (3 taxa)			
Amara anthobia, <i>Amara anthobia</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Euophryum confine, <i>Euophryum confine</i>	2	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Lesser Mealworm Beetle, <i>Alphitobius diaperinus</i>	2	2018 - 2018	Non-native

Insect - Butterfly (4 taxa)

Marsh Fritillary, <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1	1896 - 1896	Protected, Priority
Small Heath, <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	5	1956 - 1997	Priority
Wall, <i>Lasiommata megera</i>	3	1988 - 1997	Priority
White-letter Hairstreak, <i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Protected, Priority

Reptile (1 taxa)

Grass Snake, <i>Natrix helvetica</i>	3	1976 - 1976	Protected, Priority
--------------------------------------	---	-------------	---------------------

Spider (Araneae) (1 taxa)

Cobweb Spider, <i>Pholcus phalangioides</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
---	---	-------------	------------

Terrestrial Mammal (8 taxa)

Brown Hare, <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	24	1976 - 2019	Priority
Brown Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	5	1977 - 1994	Non-native
Chinese Muntjac, <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	3	2017 - 2020	Non-native
Eastern Grey Squirrel, <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	3	1977 - 1977	Non-native
Eurasian Badger, <i>Meles meles</i>	1	1880 - 1880	Protected
European Rabbit, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	7	1976 - 2018	Non-native
European Water Vole, <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	4	1976 - 2007	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
West European Hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	17	1976 - 2021	Priority

Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (4 taxa)

Bat, <i>Chiroptera</i>	10	1990 - 2016	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Brown Long-eared Bat, <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	6	2003 - 2008	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pipistrelle Bat species, <i>Pipistrellus</i>	10	2003 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership
Banovallum House
Manor House Street
Horncastle
Lincolnshire
LN9 5HF

Tel: 01507 528398
Email: info@glnp.org.uk
Web: www.glnp.org.uk

Achieving more for nature



