

KJ Ecology Ltd

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal  
for  
217 Eastfield Road, Louth.

December 2022



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## Executive Summary

Erica Whatrup of Lincs Design Consultancy on behalf of Paul Matthews are applying to construct a new dwelling in the garden of 217, Eastfield Road, Louth. To comply with planning procedures Erica Whatrup of Lincs Design Consultancy on behalf of Paul Matthews commissioned Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on the 28<sup>th</sup> November 2022.

The proposed development site is on the North-east outskirts of Louth off Eastfield Road (Grid Ref TF 3453 8836).

The entrance to the site is off Eastfield Road and forms part of the South-east boundary. The South-east boundary consists of a traditional estate metal fence with a young Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) hedge and self-set Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) trees along the roadside with a grass understorey. The West boundary is garden at the Southern end and then follows the River Lud after a large Sycamore. The River Lud then forms the Northern boundary. The East boundary is a traditional estate metal fence with a line of trees that are mainly Cherry (*Prunus avium*) and some poor quality young Hawthorn hedge. The area consists of a glasshouse at the South-east end, grassland throughout with various trio of similar trees planted close together, hedges and garden areas with bark mulch or bare earth. The immediate vicinity consists of dwellings with gardens, roads, grassland, trees, attenuation pond and Louth canal.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2022 the following methodologies were carried out at 217 Eastfield Road, Louth:

1. Desk top study – To establish what protected habitats and species are within the area;
2. Preliminary Ecological Appraisal – Used to identify the likelihood of any protected species been found on the site, identify any features, habitats or species which would constitute potential constraints to any development which might take place, and to make recommendations for mitigation and/or further survey work, as appropriate.

The surveys found that:

1. The desk top study revealed that there are no statutory or non-statutory sites within 2kms of the site. There are 50 protected and 60 priority species recorded within 2kms of the planned development including Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*);
2. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal found a garden that has been planted with trees and then have not been managed accordingly. The only signs of protected species on site were in the provided bird nest boxes and two old Crows (*Corvus corone*) nests.

From these survey results, KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed construction of a new single dwelling in the garden of 217, Eastfield Road, Louth, as long as the following recommendations are followed:

1. As there is potential for nesting birds within the area, then if the works are to start in the bird nesting season (March to August) then a nesting bird survey will be required. This is because all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). If a nesting bird is found, then work in that area cannot commence until the chicks have fledged and the ecologist has given the all clear;
2. To increase biodiversity on site, the trees need thinning, especially those planted in threes and the ones leaning South. This will allow more light in. A wildflower meadow can then be planted which will attract a variety of insects;
3. Other planting around the dwelling should include RHS Perfect for Pollinators Garden Plants which will enhance wildlife;
4. The East and South boundaries can be improved by thinning the trees to one tree per 10m, then planting a native mixed hedge which will provide nectar in the Spring and berries in the Autumn/ Winter;
5. A variety of bird and bat boxes can be placed around the site;
6. As there is potential for Hedgehogs within the area, then any trenches need to be covered at night during construction to prevent them from falling in.



# Main Report





## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Terms of Instruction

Erica Whatrup of Lincs Design Consultancy on behalf of Paul Matthews are applying to construct a new dwelling in the garden of 217, Eastfield Road, Louth. To comply with planning procedures Erica Whatrup of Lincs Design Consultancy on behalf of Paul Matthews commissioned Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on the 28<sup>th</sup> November 2022.

The purpose of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal is to identify the likelihood of any protected species been found on the site, identify any features, habitats or species which would constitute potential constraints to any development which might take place, and to make recommendations for mitigation and/or further survey work, as appropriate.

### 1.2 Site Location

The proposed development site is on the North-east outskirts of Louth off Eastfield Road (Grid Ref TF 3453 8836), as shown in Map 1 (Appendix 1).

### 1.3 Site Description

The entrance to the site is off Eastfield Road and forms part of the South-east boundary. The South-east boundary consists of a traditional estate metal fence with a young Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) hedge and self-set Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) trees along the roadside with a grass understorey (Photo 1, Appendix 2). The West boundary is garden at the Southern end and then follows the River Lud after a large Sycamore (Photo 2, Appendix 2). The River Lud then forms the Northern boundary (Photo 3, Appendix 2). The East boundary is a traditional estate metal fence with a line of trees that are mainly Cherry (*Prunus avium*) and some poor quality young Hawthorn hedge (Photo 4, Appendix 2). The area consists of a glasshouse at the South-east end, grassland throughout with various trio of similar trees planted close together, hedges and garden areas with bark mulch or bare earth (Photos 5 to 7, Appendix 2).

The immediate vicinity consists of dwellings with gardens, roads, grassland, trees, attenuation pond and Louth canal.

### 1.4 Proposed Development

It is proposed to construct a new dwelling in the garden of 217, Eastfield Road, Louth as per planning application.

## 1.5 Report Limitations

This report is for the sole use of the client and its' reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

The ecological data in this report is only valid for 12 months from the survey date of 8<sup>th</sup> December 2022, as wildlife, especially Protected Species move about and natural conditions can change over time.

## 1.6 Background to KJ Ecology Ltd

On the 28<sup>th</sup> November 2022 KJ Ecology Ltd was appointed to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (including a nesting bird survey and Preliminary Bat Roost Appraisal) in the garden of 217, Eastfield Road, Louth and its surroundings. KJ Ecology Ltd is an independent Ecological Consultancy run by Kevin Johnson BSc Pgd PGCE MCIEEM (Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management) and has several years of experience in environmental consultancy work. This work has ranged from working on the rail, roads, airports, house building projects, barn conversions and pipeline work. Kevin Johnson was initially an Ecology and Environmental Lecturer at various colleges and taught students how to carryout surveys and about the environment. Kevin Johnson then went on to work for a number of ecological consultancies such as Penny Anderson Associates, which is one of the original environmental consultancy companies and is well respected.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Desk top study

The purpose of a desk study is to identify any statutory and non-statutory sites of nature conservation importance (such as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and County Wildlife Sites (CWSs)) and Protected Species within reasonable distance of the site.

The sources of information used in the desk top study included:  
Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre;  
Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC).

### 2.2 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out to Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidelines on the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2022 by Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd who has numerous years' experience in carrying out Preliminary Ecological Appraisals. The outside and inside of the building was fully examined for any signs of wildlife that may be utilising it. The surrounding area

was then surveyed for wildlife by walking the perimeter of the site, then the area inbetween was walked in a zig-zag fashion as much as possible, so that as much wildlife information could be recorded about the site. The immediate area around site was also surveyed for signs of wildlife and how they may influence the proposed development. Two hours was spent on the site looking for signs of wildlife and any species seen were recorded using the DAFOR scale. The DAFOR scale is a way of quantifying the abundance of species on the site as a percentage of the area. All fauna were given a Rare recording unless there were a lot of them. The DAFOR scale used was:

Dominant	Most common species within the survey area >75%
Abundant	Really very common in the survey area.
Frequent	Found the species in several places in the survey area and there was usually more than just a few individuals in each of these places. Also if a species was very common in that part, with many individuals and covered a substantial area.
Occasional	Species that occur in several places in the survey area, but whose populations are usually not very big. Can be used if very common in one small area of habitat within the survey area, but occupies just a small area.
Rare	Species that occur as a small number of individuals in the survey area. This small number of individuals may be located in one place, or scattered over several different locations.

The survey included a nesting bird survey which involved looking out for signs of nests and other indications were also used such as families (adult birds with accompanying juveniles), juvenile birds, adults carrying food, adults carrying nesting material, and piles of droppings/ food remains.

A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment was also undertaken and carried out to Bat Conservation Trust - Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 2016. Using ladders, binoculars and an endoscope, the building and trees were fully examined for potential access points, and any signs of bats where it was safe to do so. These signs included droppings, live or dead animals, urine or fur staining, feeding remains, and scratch marks. The building and trees around the site were then categorised into their suitability to support a bat roost using the following criteria outlined by Collins 2016 as shown in the table below. The categorisation of the buildings and trees then determines the number of bat surveys required.

## Bat roost suitability of structures and trees

Category (Potential to support roosting bats)	Description	Number of bat surveys required
Negligible suitability	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.	None
Low suitability	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation). A tree of sufficient size and age to contain potential roost features but with none seen from the ground or features seen with only very limited roosting potential.	Trees – None Buildings – One
Moderate suitability	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely for a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only – the assessments in this table are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Two
High suitability	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.	Three

This work was undertaken by licenced bat worker Kevin Johnson (2018-34450-SCI-SCI) of KJ Ecology Limited who is fully trained in bat surveys and has been carrying out bat surveys for over 10 years.

The trees near to the development area had their diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level as per BS5837:2012. Multiplying the diameter of a tree by twelve would give the Root Protection Area (RPA) for that tree. This would then inform where the build could be placed.

There are no records of Great Crested Newt (GCN) (*Triturus cristatus*) within 500m of the site and the attenuation pond for the new builds at Ticklepenny Drive were only constructed a couple of years ago. There were no ponds within the vicinity until then, so this will not have given any amphibians the chance to find the attenuation pond.

### 2.3 Survey Constraints

There were no survey constraints when the survey was carried out on the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2022. The weather was cold (1-3C) with no cloud cover and a Gentle West-north-westerly breeze.

## 3 Survey Results

### 3.1 Desk top study

The desk top study revealed the following results:

### 3.1.1 Habitats

The desk top study revealed that there are no Statutory or non-statutory sites within 2kms of the proposed development as shown in Appendix 4.

There are a few habitats within the area which can support or provide opportunities for wildlife, including aquatic, grassland, trees, hedges and dwellings with gardens.

### 3.1.2 Protected Species

There are 50 protected species and 60 priority species recorded within 2kms of the planned development at 217, Eastfield Road, Louth, including Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) as shown in Appendix 4. The Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (2021) Red Data list for the area includes species such as Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) which is also a Schedule 1 species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). There are no protected plants recorded within the area. White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly (*Satyrion w-album*) is the only protected insect in the area.

Other species can utilise the site such as Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) which are on the Birds of Conservation Concern Amber list. Other declining species have been recorded within the area and include the Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*).

## 3.2 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out on the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2022 by Kevin Johnson BSc Pgd PGCE MCIEEM, who has numerous years' experience in carrying out survey work. The species results of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal can be found in Appendix 3 and a UK habitat map was produced (Map 2, Appendix 1).

The River Lud is the main feature on the West and North boundaries (Photos 2 and 3, Appendix 2) and this is dominated by Pendula Sedge (*Carex pendula*) growing in it. The East boundary is a line of trees next to a traditional estate metal fence with some young Hawthorn hedge plants growing in it (Photo 4, Appendix 2). The trees are closely planted together so that the trees cannot reach their full potential. There is one dead Cherry tree (Photo 8, Appendix 2) and one Cherry tree with a Bract fungus growing on it so will be dead in a few years time (Photo 9, Appendix 2). The trees are shading the hedge so preventing it from growing properly. The South-east boundary (Photo 1, Appendix 2) has the same traditional estate metal fence with a young Hawthorn hedge planted next to it. On the roadside is a series of self set Sycamore trees that dominate the

area. These are close together creating thin spindly trees. The Sycamore trees are the dominant feature so have been mapped as such in Map 2, Appendix 1.

The South end of the garden consists of a glasshouse with many broken panes in (Photo 5, Appendix 2). There is then an area of bare earth with a few garden shrubs and herbaceous plants in (Photo 7, Appendix 2). Under the UK habitat classification system it is classed as Bareground as it is the dominant habitat type for the area, but under the mapping system it is classed as Sparsely vegetated land as it is the closest match. The North end of the garden consists of a variety of broadleaved trees planted in trios (Photo 10, Appendix 2) such as Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) and Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The majority of these trees are leaning to the South. The understorey is a mixture of short lengths of hedge such as Garden Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), individual garden shrubs, mown grass areas and woodland border areas (Photo 11, Appendix 2). As the dominant type of vegetation is woodland with a variety of species in, it is classed as Lowland mixed deciduous woodland. The trio of trees is indicative of tree planting but they have not been thinned out as required, so are creating narrow stemmed trees as they struggle for light. Between the woodland area and the Bareground is a continuation of the mown grassland area (Modified grassland under the classification system) which has the stumps of some trees (Photo 6, Appendix 2). Some of these stumps are regrowing, but overall the area is open mown grassland.

There is a Tit box and a Sparrow box (Photo 12, Appendix 2) in the trees along the Eastern boundary and both boxes have been used in the past, but are now covered in cobwebs. There are also two Crow's (*Corvus corone*) nests in the trees of the Eastern boundary. No other nesting bird signs were noted. The glasshouse and none of the trees had any bat potential so had negligible suitability for bats.

With the number of trees on site, the RPA was established to see if the proposed build would affect the trees. Only the trees closest to the proposed dwelling were measured. The tree number in the table below related to the number in Map 2, Appendix 1. The conifers at the South-west end of the site were not measured as it is proposed by Mr Matthews to take them down. These show that the proposed building needs moving slightly West to move it out of the RPA for the trees in the Eastern hedge line.

Table to show the RPA of the trees around the proposed build

Tree no.	Diameter (cm)	RPA (m)
1	50	6.00
2	28	3.36
3	15	1.80
4	38	4.56
5	46	5.52
6	56 (Fungus on)	6.72
7	40	4.8
8	Dead	
9	56	6.72
10	53	6.36
11	65	7.8

## 4 Evaluation and Recommendations

### 4.1 Evaluation

From the Desktop Ecological Assessment there are no Statutory or non-statutory sites within 2kms of the proposed development.

The desktop study revealed 50 protected species within 2kms of the planned development off Eastfield Road, Louth, such as Common Pipistrelle. No protected species were found during the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2022 but it was noted that birds had used the nest boxes provided and Crows had nested in the Eastern hedge. As there is the potential for nesting birds on site, then if works are to commence in the bird nesting season (March to August) then a nesting bird survey will be required. This is because all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) – See Section 5.1.4. If a live nest is found then works will cease within that area and can only continue when the chicks have fledged and the ecologist has given permission for works to begin.

The site has the potential to be used by a variety of species from nesting birds to bats to Hedgehogs. Some bird and bat boxes should be placed around the site. As there is the potential for Hedgehogs on site, then when the build commences any trenches need to be covered at night to prevent Hedgehogs falling in.

Graeme Hyde, Senior Planning Officer has stated about the site that "it's a very prominent and an important site as it forms an attractive 'gateway' to the town. The wooded, enclosed nature (which extends beyond the site) is a key feature enabling a soft transition between town and country. The trees and the topography, rising from the road and then dropping to the river, forms a virtual pinch point in the street scene." Mr Hyde would also like to retain this character as much as feasibly possible. Taking these views into account, the following has been proposed.

There are a lot of trees planted together and the area they are in cannot sustain this number of trees safely. This is especially true for the trees planted in threes. It is common practice to plant trees in threes, so that the diseased ones or the ones that do not grow can be removed. If all three trees grow then what should happen is that two of the trees are thinned out leaving the one to become a strong and healthy tree. This has not happened, so needs to be done. This will then allow the remaining tree to spread its branches and become a much stronger, and stable tree. There are Spring bulbs planted, but the floral vegetation is limited due to the shade from the dense tree canopy. Thinning of the trees, especially as a lot are leaning to the South will allow more light in and will enable greater biodiversity. A decision needs to be made on which trees are to be kept. This is foremost a garden and not a woodland. The Silver Birch will create light shade but a mature Beech will create a 10m radius around it and the dense canopy will shade out the understorey.

To improve the biodiversity of the site a lot of trees need removing from the site, especially the dead and dying ones. This will allow more light in. There is a grassfield to the East of the site, so if an open area is created and planted up into a wildflower meadow, this will attract a range of insects from bees to butterflies. Any garden plants should be picked from the RHS Perfect for Pollinators plant list and will complement the wildflower meadow. This will increase the biodiversity of the site and provide continuity between the field to the East and the garden.

The East and South boundaries can be improved by thinning the trees to one tree per 10m, so allowing them to mature correctly. This will match the trees further to the East along Eastfield Road. A native mixed hedge can then be planted along the boundary. This will provide nectar in the Spring and berries in the Autumn/Winter. This will enhance the biodiversity of the site. This proposal will provide continuity between the hedges to the East and the garden.

#### 4.2 Recommendations

KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed construction of a new single dwelling in the garden of 217, Eastfield Road, Louth, as long as the following recommendations are followed:

1. As there is potential for nesting birds within the area, then if the works are to start in the bird nesting season (March to August) then a nesting bird survey will be required. This is because all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). If a nesting bird is found, then work in that area cannot commence until the chicks have fledged and the ecologist has given the all clear;



2. To increase biodiversity on site, the trees need thinning, especially those planted in threes and the ones leaning South. This will allow more light in. A wildflower meadow can then be planted which will attract a variety of insects;
3. Other planting around the dwelling should include RHS Perfect for Pollinators Garden Plants which will enhance wildlife;
4. The East and South boundaries can be improved by thinning the trees to one tree per 10m, then planting a native mixed hedge which will provide nectar in the Spring and berries in the Autumn/Winter;
5. A variety of bird and bat boxes can be placed around the site;
6. As there is potential for Hedgehogs within the area, then any trenches need to be covered at night during construction to prevent Hedgehogs from falling in.

## 5 Legislation and Policy Guidance

In the 1960s and 1970s concerns were raised about the loss of wildlife habitats and species. This led to The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (Berne Convention) which came into force in 1982. The aim of this Convention is to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats; Promote cooperation between countries in their conservation efforts and, give particular emphasis to endangered and vulnerable species including migratory species.

In the UK this Convention was implemented by the creation of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This Act was further strengthened by the Countryside and Rights Of Way Act 2000.

The UK has signed up to the EEC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna 1992 (Habitats Directive). The aim of the Habitats Directive is to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity by means of the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States. The UK transposed the Habitats Directive into The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. To consolidate all the various amendments made to this Act, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 has been introduced.

The UK has also signed up to The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory species of Wild Animals 1979 (The Bonn Convention) which came into force in 1983 and so is therefore party to various agreements.

### 5.1 Protected Species

#### 5.1.1 European Protected Species

Water Voles (*Arvicola amphibius*), Otters (*Lutra lutra*), Bats and Great Crested Newts (*Triturus cristatus*) are classed as European Protected

Species. All European Protected Species are protected under Schedules 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are also protected under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012. They are listed under Appendix III of the Bern Convention and Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive. These species also have their habitats listed under Appendix II of The Bonn Convention and therefore the UK has an obligation to protect their habitat, including links to important feeding areas.

In relation to a development these laws and regulations make it illegal for a person to:

Intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take a European Protected Species;

Intentionally or recklessly -

- o Damage or destroy any structure or place which any European Protected Species uses for shelter or protection;
- o Disturbs any such European Protected Species while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or
- o Obstructs access to any structure or place which any such European Protected Species uses for shelter or protection;

Deliberately or recklessly disturbs wild animals of any species in such a way as to be likely significantly to affect :

- o The ability of any significant group of animals to survive, breed, or rear or nurture their young; or
- o The local distribution or abundance of that species;

Possess or transport European Protected Species or any part of a them, unless acquired legally;

Sell (or offer for sale) or exchange European Protected Species, or parts of European Protected Species.

This legislation applies, regardless of the life stage (including eggs).

A European Protected Species Licence is required to carry out any activity that would otherwise involve committing an offence.

### 5.1.2 Amphibians

All amphibians are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended). Under Section 9(4b and c) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), it is an offence to :

Disturb any GCN while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or

Obstructs access to any structure or place which a GCN uses for shelter or protection.

Under Section 9(5a and b) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is an offence to :

Possess or transport all Amphibians or any part of a them, unless acquired legally;

Sell (or offer for sale) or exchange Amphibians, or parts of Amphibians.

GCN and Pool Frog (*Rana lessonae*) are also protected under Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. To avoid prosecution under these laws during development of the site, all precautions have to be taken to ensure that no intentional harm is done to these species and any disturbance or obstruction of access is done under licence.

#### 5.1.4 Birds

All wild birds are protected under Part 1: 1(1) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 which states that:

1 Protection of wild birds, their nests and eggs.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person intentionally or recklessly —

(a) kills, injures or takes any wild bird;

(b) takes, damages, destroys or otherwise interferes with the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or

(ba) at any other time takes, damages, destroys or otherwise interferes with any nest habitually used by any wild bird included in Schedule A1;

(bb) obstructs or prevents any wild bird from using its nest;

(c) takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird,  
they shall be guilty of an offence.

To avoid committing an offence no works should be carried out on a structure/ feature that is being used by nesting birds. Nesting is deemed to be over when the young have fully fledged.

Certain species which are listed in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act receive special protection. In these cases any form

of intentional or reckless disturbance when they are nesting or rearing dependant young, constitutes an offence.

#### 5.1.5 Plants

Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) lists a range of rare plants that need protection such as Early Spider Orchid (*Ophrys sphegodes*) and wild plants exploited for commercial reasons for example English Bluebells. Section 13 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) states that it is illegal to:

- 1(a) Intentional picking, uprooting or destruction of plants on Schedule 8;
- 1(b) Unauthorised (by landowner) intentional uprooting of any wild plant not included in Schedule 8;
- 2(a) Selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale, any plant (live or dead, part or derivative) on Schedule 8;
- 2(b) Advertising for buying or selling such things.

#### 5.1.6 Reptiles

Common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), Slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), Adder (*Vipera berus*) and grass snake are all protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 against intentional injuring, killing or selling. For development sites in England, Wales or Scotland, to avoid prosecution under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), wherever works will impact on slow worms, common lizards, adders and/or grass snakes there must be evidence that every reasonable effort was made to avoid breaking the law – including proof of adequate surveys and mitigation plans. Mitigation measures should, ideally, be agreed with Natural England.

Only the Sand Lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) and Smooth Snake (*Coronella austriaca*) are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (Section 9) and Regulation 9 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 against :

- Killing, injuring or capture;
- Damaging or destroying a breeding or resting site;
- Intentionally obstructing access to a place used for shelter;
- Keeping, transporting or selling.

This means that not only are the animals themselves protected but so are their habitats.

#### 5.2 Invasive Non-natives

Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) prevents Invasive Non-native animals and plants being released into

the wild which may cause ecological, environmental, or socio-economic harm. Section 14 states:

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person releases or allows to escape into the wild any animal which –
  - (a) Is of a kind which is not ordinarily resident in and is not a regular visitor to Great Britain in a wild state; or
  - (b) Is included in Part I of Schedule 9,  
he shall be guilty of an offence
  
- (2) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person plants or otherwise causes to grow in the wild any plant which is included in Part II of Schedule 9, he shall be guilty of an offence.

This includes plants such as Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) and Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*). Japanese Knotweed is controlled by other Acts and Regulations including:

Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Waste containing Japanese Knotweed is classified as 'controlled waste'. As such, you must observe the appropriate duty of care for its proper handling and disposal as per Section 33 and 34. The movement of Japanese Knotweed is also covered by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005; Community Protection Notices can be issued to the owners of land with Japanese knotweed by the relevant local authority, by a person or body authorised by the local authority, or by a constable;

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 - Notice can be given requiring someone to control or prevent the growth of Japanese knotweed or other plants capable of causing serious problems to communities;

The Infrastructure Act 2015, contains powers to compel landowners to control or eradicate invasive non-native species and permits authorised persons to enter land to carry out species control operations at the landowner's expense.

### 5.3 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012 and has several updates with the latest being 20<sup>th</sup> July 2021. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. As this is an ecological report, the ecological side of the NPPF will be dealt with here. One part of the NPPF is in achieving sustainable development (Chapter 2) and how to secure net gains through the implementation of plans and the application policies with applications in presumption on favour of sustainable development.

Paragraph 8 (iii) states - An environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

To achieve sustainability and Biodiversity Net Gain, planning policies should make effective use of land, and conserve, and enhance the Natural Environment. Effective use of land can be achieved by:

- Supporting developments of underutilised land and buildings;
- Recognising the multiple benefits from both urban and rural land;
- Developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve public access to the countryside;
- Recognise that some undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage or food production.

To conserve and enhance the Natural Environment, leading to Biodiversity Net Gain, planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- Protecting and enhancing the intrinsic value and beauty of the countryside e.g. Areas of Outstanding Beauty and Nature Reserves (Local and National);
- Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. These include Wildlife Corridors, the Stepping Stones that connect them and areas identified by national, and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation;
- Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

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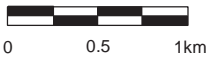
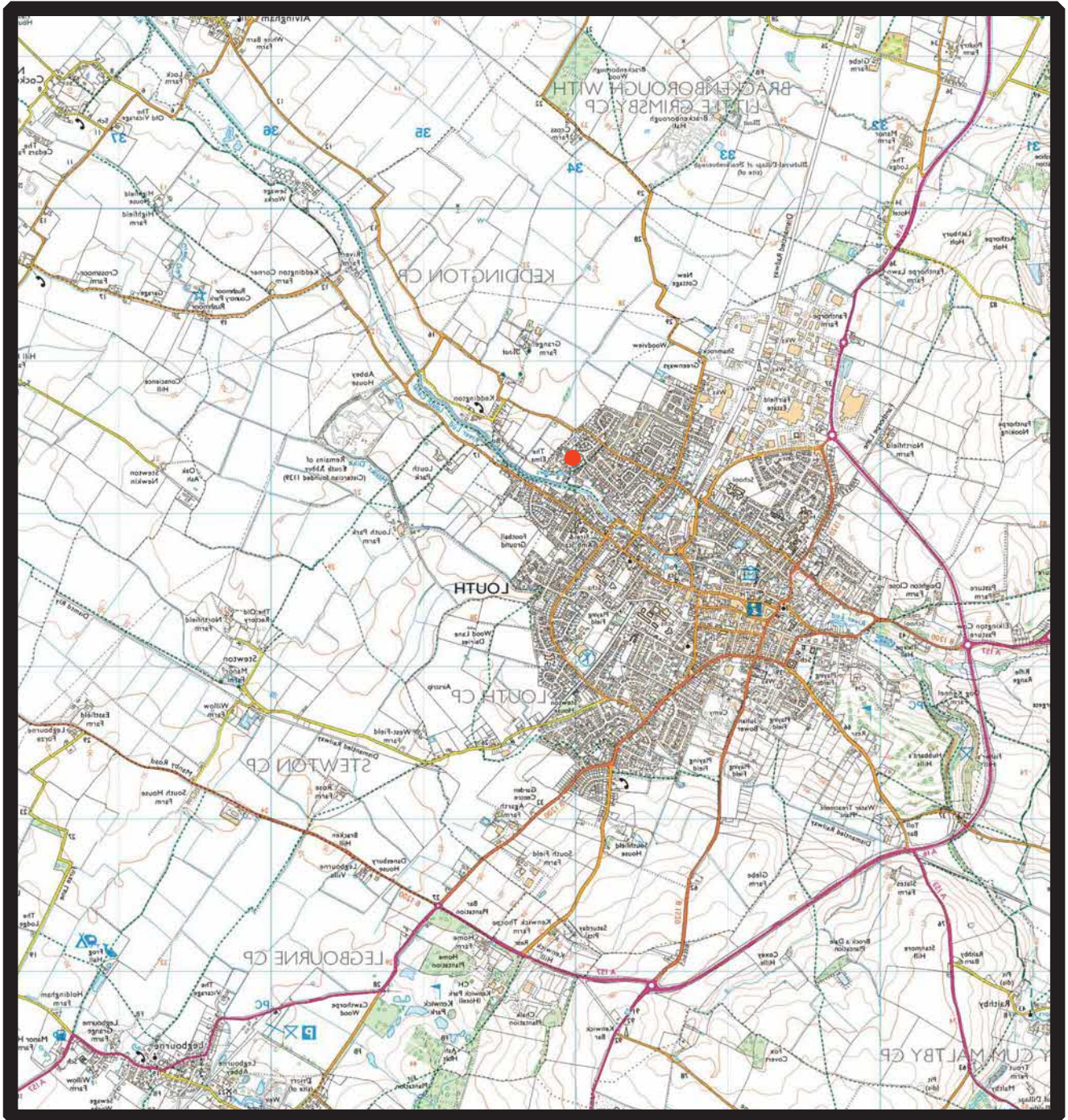
# Appendicies



# Appendix 1

# Maps

Map 1: Location map of the proposed development site at 217, Eastfield Road, Louth.



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Licence Number 100051497. Plotted Scale 1:40,000

Site Plan 1:40,000

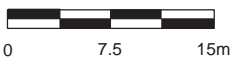
**Legend**

- Location of site

KJ Ecology Ltd  
Drawn by : KJ  
Date : 16/12/2022



Map 2: Habitat map for the proposed development site at 217, Eastfield Road, Louth.



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Site Plan 1:550

**Legend**

- Modified grassland
- Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
- Garden
- Building
- Sparsely vegetated land

- Line of trees
- River Lud
- Tree number

KJ Ecology Ltd  
Drawn by : KJ  
Date : 16/12/2022



# Appendix 2

# Photos

Photos for 217, Eastfield Road, Louth.



Photo 1: South-east boundary



Photo 2: West boundary



Photo 3: North boundary

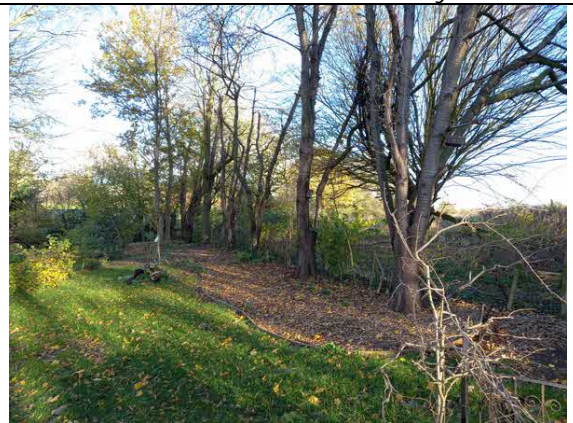


Photo 4: East boundary



Photo 5: Greenhouse



Photo 6: View North-east across site



Photo 7: View South-east across site



Photo 8: Dead Cherry tree



Photo 9: Bract fungus on Cherry tree



Photo 10: Trio of trees



Photo 11: Understorey of woodland



Photo 12: Sparrow box in Cherry tree



# Appendix 3

## Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Results

Survey Results for 217 Eastfield Road, Louth.  
Various garden plants plus

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Trees		
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	F
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	O
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	O
Leyland Cypress	x <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	R
Nordmann Fir	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	R
Western Hemlock-spruce	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	R
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	O
Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	F
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	R
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	O
Eucalyptus sp.	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	R
English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	O
Shrubs		
Ivy	<i>Hedra helix</i>	O
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	O
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	R
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	O
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	R
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	R
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	O
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	R
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	O
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	O
Garden Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	O
Herbaceous plants		
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	O
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	O
Goosegrass	<i>Gallium aparine</i>	O
Wavy Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	O
Perennial Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	R
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	O
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	R
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	R
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg	O
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	O
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	O
Variegated Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon argentatum</i>	O
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	O
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	R
Ground Elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	O
Garden Strawberry	<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>	R
Petty Spurge	<i>Euphorbia pepius</i>	R
Garden/Wood Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	R
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> sp.	O

Grasses		
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylic glomerata</i>	O
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	F
False Oat Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	O
Perennial Ryegrass sp.	<i>Lolium perenne</i> sp.	A
Annual Meadow Grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	O
Sedges		
Pendula Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	F
Fern		
Male Fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	R
Hart's Tongue	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	R
Birds		
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	R
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	R
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	R
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	R
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	R
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	R
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	R
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	R
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	R
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	R

# Appendix 4

## LERC Search Summary Report

# LERC Search Summary Report

Grid Reference: TF 3453 8836  
Buffer: 2km

Date of publication: 13/12/2022  
Expires: 13/12/2023

*Achieving more for nature*

# Report Details

Produced for	Kevin Johnson, KJ Ecology Ltd
Search area	

## Terms and conditions

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For full terms and conditions see <https://search.glnp.org.uk/terms-and-conditions>

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/>



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

## 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	Rivers	2019	37.44

## Habitats within the search area



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

 Rivers

 Search area



## Species

Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre holds records on the following species within or overlapping the search area. Data shown is as held by LERC; past records of presence of a species does not guarantee continued occurrence and absence of records does not imply absence of a species, merely that no records are held. Confidential data, zero abundance records, data at poorly defined geographic resolutions and data pending validation and/or verification are also excluded from this report. A number of different datasets have been consulted to produce this report - a summary of attribution statements is available at <https://glnp.org.uk/images/uploads/services/lincolnshire-environmental-records-centre/species%20attribution.pdf>

### Amphibian (5 taxa)

Common Frog, <i>Rana temporaria</i>	5	1977 - 2009	Protected
Common Toad, <i>Bufo bufo</i>	5	1968 - 1976	Protected, Priority
Great Crested Newt, <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	5	1976 - 2003	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Palmate Newt, <i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	1	2021 - 2021	Protected, Local Priority
Smooth Newt, <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	6	1976 - 2007	Protected, Local Priority

### Bird (67 taxa)

African Sacred Ibis, <i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	1	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Avocet, <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Protected
Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	28	1996 - 2019	Protected, Local Priority
Black Redstart, <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Protected
Black Swan, <i>Cygnus atratus</i>	3	2007 - 2011	Non-native
Brambling, <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	13	2004 - 2021	Protected
Bullfinch, <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	49	1998 - 2021	Local Priority
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	24	2010 - 2021	Non-native
Cetti's Warbler, <i>Cettia cetti</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Protected
Collared Dove, <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	153	2006 - 2021	Non-native
Columba livia 'feral', <i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>	54	2011 - 2021	Non-native
Crossbill, <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Protected
Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	6	2006 - 2021	Priority
Curlew, <i>Numenius arquata</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Priority, Local Priority
Dark-bellied Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Priority, Non-native
Fieldfare, <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	25	2001 - 2021	Protected
Firecrest, <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	2	1998 - 2014	Protected
Gadwall, <i>Mareca strepera</i>	23	2011 - 2019	Non-native
Goldeneye, <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Protected
Goshawk, <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	2	1998 - 2006	Protected, Non-native
Grasshopper Warbler, <i>Locustella naevia</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Green Sandpiper, <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	23	2004 - 2019	Protected

## Bird (67 taxa)

Greenshank, <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Protected
Grey Partridge, <i>Perdix perdix</i>	6	2005 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority, Non-native
Greylag Goose, <i>Anser anser</i>	7	2018 - 2021	Protected
Harris's Hawk, <i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Hawfinch, <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	5	2005 - 2017	Priority
Helmeted Guineafowl, <i>Numida meleagris</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Hobby, <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	9	2008 - 2019	Protected
Honey-buzzard, <i>Pernis apivorus</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Protected
House Sparrow, <i>Passer domesticus</i>	219	2008 - 2021	Priority, Local Priority
Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	51	1998 - 2020	Protected
Lapwing, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	5	2003 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Lesser Redpoll, <i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	3	2005 - 2013	Priority
Linnet, <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	27	2011 - 2020	Local Priority
Little Egret, <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	17	2010 - 2020	Protected
Merlin, <i>Falco columbarius</i>	5	1999 - 2004	Protected
Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i>	10	2018 - 2019	Non-native
Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Protected
Peregrine, <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	126	2007 - 2021	Protected
Pheasant, <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	76	2006 - 2021	Non-native
Pink-footed Goose, <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	38	1897 - 2020	Non-native
Pochard, <i>Aythya ferina</i>	2	2007 - 2011	Non-native
Quail, <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	3	2003 - 2005	Protected
Red Kite, <i>Milvus milvus</i>	3	2011 - 2021	Protected
Red-legged Partridge, <i>Alectoris rufa</i>	6	2011 - 2018	Non-native
Redwing, <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	47	2010 - 2021	Protected
Reed Bunting, <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	15	2015 - 2021	Priority, Local Priority
Ring Ouzel, <i>Turdus torquatus</i>	5	2004 - 2021	Priority
Rock Dove, <i>Columba livia</i>	5	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Rose-coloured Starling, <i>Pastor roseus</i>	1	2001 - 2001	Non-native
Skylark, <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	35	2011 - 2021	Local Priority
Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	9	2010 - 2019	Local Priority
Snow Bunting, <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Protected
Song Thrush, <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	79	2009 - 2021	Local Priority
Spotted Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	23	1998 - 2019	Priority
Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	178	2006 - 2021	Local Priority
Swift, <i>Apus apus</i>	133	1988 - 2021	Local Priority
Tree Sparrow, <i>Passer montanus</i>	39	2002 - 2021	Priority, Local Priority
Whimbrel, <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	3	1999 - 2003	Protected

## Bird (67 taxa)

White Stork, <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	2	1998 - 2008	Non-native
White-tailed Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Protected
Whooper Swan, <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	2	1998 - 2004	Protected, Non-native
Wigeon, <i>Mareca penelope</i>	6	2011 - 2019	Non-native
Wryneck, <i>Jynx torquilla</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Protected, Priority
Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i>	9	2004 - 2019	Local Priority
Yellowhammer, <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	33	2010 - 2021	Priority, Local Priority

## Bony Fish (Actinopterygii) (6 taxa)

Brown/Sea Trout, <i>Salmo trutta</i>	21	1986 - 2017	Priority
Common Carp, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	13	1995 - 2001	Non-native
Crucian Carp, <i>Carassius carassius</i>	11	1986 - 2001	Non-native
European Eel, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	17	1986 - 2018	Priority, Local Priority
Goldfish, <i>Carassius auratus</i>	6	1999 - 2001	Non-native
Rainbow Trout, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	14	1986 - 2015	Non-native

## Conifer (11 taxa)

Austrian Pine, <i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Austrian Pine, <i>Pinus nigra</i>	2	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Deodar, <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	2	2009 - 2009	Non-native
European Larch, <i>Larix decidua</i>	3	1977 - 1995	Non-native
Lawson's Cypress, <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	4	1995 - 2009	Non-native
Leyland Cypress, <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> x <i>Xanthocyparis nootkatensis</i> = <i>X Cuprocyparis leylandi</i>	5	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Monkey-puzzle, <i>Araucaria araucana</i>	4	2005 - 2007	Non-native
Monterey Cypress, <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	2	2007 - 2009	Non-native
Monterey Pine, <i>Pinus radiata</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Norway Spruce, <i>Picea abies</i>	5	1995 - 2014	Non-native
Western Red-cedar, <i>Thuja plicata</i>	2	2009 - 2009	Non-native

## Crustacean (1 taxa)

Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus, <i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus sens. lat.</i>	16	1990 - 2016	Non-native
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## Fern (1 taxa)

House Holly-fern, <i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
---------------------------------------------	---	-------------	------------

## Flowering Plant (210 taxa)

Adria Bellflower, <i>Campanula portenschlagiana</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Almond Willow, <i>Salix triandra</i>	1	1959 - 1959	Non-native
American Willowherb, <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	6	1977 - 2016	Non-native
Annual Mercury, <i>Mercurialis annua</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Apple, <i>Malus pumila</i>	7	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Apple-mint, <i>Mentha spicata x suaveolens = M. x villosa</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Apple-of-Peru, <i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	3	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Balm, <i>Melissa officinalis</i>	2	2019 - 2020	Non-native
Barren Brome, <i>Bromus sterilis</i>	17	1977 - 2019	Non-native
Beaked Hawk's-beard, <i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	4	1977 - 2019	Non-native
Black Bent, <i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	2	1985 - 2019	Non-native
Black Horehound, <i>Ballota nigra</i>	3	2014 - 2019	Non-native
Black-bindweed, <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	5	1995 - 2016	Non-native
Black-grass, <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	8	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Bluebell, <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana</i>	5	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Bread Wheat, <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Bristly Oxtongue, <i>Picris echioides</i>	11	1995 - 2020	Non-native
Broad Bean, <i>Vicia faba</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Broad-leaved Cockspurthorn, <i>Crataegus persimilis</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea, <i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Butterfly-bush, <i>Buddleja davidii</i>	19	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Californian Honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Canadian Fleabane, <i>Conyza canadensis</i>	6	1985 - 2019	Non-native
Canadian Goldenrod, <i>Solidago canadensis</i>	2	1997 - 1998	Non-native
Canadian Waterweed, <i>Elodea canadensis</i>	8	1959 - 2006	Non-native
Canary-grass, <i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	6	1999 - 2017	Non-native
Caper Spurge, <i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Carpet Box, <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	1	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Caucasian Beet, <i>Beta trigyna</i>	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native
Charlock, <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	5	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Cherry Laurel, <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	4	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Cherry Plum, <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Cockspur, <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	3	2007 - 2017	Non-native
Common Amaranth, <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Non-native
Common Evening-primrose, <i>Oenothera biennis</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native
Common Fiddleneck, <i>Amsinckia micrantha</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Common Field-speedwell, <i>Veronica persica</i>	17	1977 - 2019	Non-native

## Flowering Plant (210 taxa)

Common Mallow, <i>Malva sylvestris</i>	9	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Common Millet, <i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	3	2014 - 2020	Non-native
Common Poppy, <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	4	1977 - 2016	Non-native
Common Vetch, <i>Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis</i>	8	2006 - 2020	Non-native
Coriander, <i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	1	1897 - 1897	Non-native
Cornus sanguinea subsp. australis, <i>Cornus sanguinea subsp. australis</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Cotton Thistle, <i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	3	1984 - 2019	Non-native
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill, <i>Geranium dissectum</i>	13	1977 - 2019	Non-native
Dame's-violet, <i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	1	1999 - 1999	Non-native
Duke of Argyll's Teaplant, <i>Lycium barbarum</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Dwarf Cherry, <i>Prunus cerasus</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Dwarf Mallow, <i>Malva neglecta</i>	2	1998 - 2019	Non-native
Early Crocus, <i>Crocus tommasinianus</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Eastern Rocket, <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Eastern Sowbread, <i>Cyclamen coum</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Elecampane, <i>Inula helenium</i>	3	1999 - 2014	Non-native
Equal-leaved Knotgrass, <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	2	2007 - 2014	Non-native
Evergreen Oak, <i>Quercus ilex</i>	2	2009 - 2009	Non-native
False-acacia, <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Fennel, <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Feverfew, <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	8	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Field Forget-me-not, <i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	9	1977 - 2019	Non-native
Field Penny-cress, <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Fox-and-cubs, <i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	2	2006 - 2014	Non-native
Gallant Soldier, <i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Garden Lady's-mantle, <i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	2	2007 - 2014	Non-native
Garden Lobelia, <i>Lobelia erinus</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Garden Pansy, <i>Viola lutea x tricolor x altaica = V. x wittrockiana</i>	2	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Garden Privet, <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	6	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Garden Rocket, <i>Eruca vesicaria</i>	1	1896 - 1896	Non-native
Golden Rain, <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	4	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Gooseberry, <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	3	1984 - 2007	Non-native
Greater Burdock, <i>Arctium lappa</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Greater Celandine, <i>Chelidonium majus</i>	4	1959 - 2019	Non-native
Greater Periwinkle, <i>Vinca major</i>	4	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Greek Mallow, <i>Sidalcea malviflora</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Green Alkanet, <i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	5	1999 - 2019	Non-native

## Flowering Plant (210 taxa)

Green Field-speedwell, <i>Veronica agrestis</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Grey Alder, <i>Alnus incana</i>	3	2014 - 2019	Non-native
Grey Field-speedwell, <i>Veronica polita</i>	1	1964 - 1964	Non-native
Ground-elder, <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	9	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Guernsey Fleabane, <i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	2	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Hedge Mustard, <i>Sisymbrium olerinale</i>	15	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Hedgerow Crane's-bill, <i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	3	1977 - 2014	Non-native
Hemlock, <i>Conium maculatum</i>	17	1995 - 2020	Non-native
Henbit Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	2	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Himalayan Balsam, <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	24	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Himalayan Honeysuckle, <i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	3	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Hoary Alison, <i>Berteroa incana</i>	1	1894 - 1894	Non-native
Honesty, <i>Lunaria annua</i>	1	1995 - 1995	Non-native
Horse-chestnut, <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	11	1977 - 2019	Non-native
Horse-radish, <i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	5	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Hybrid Black-poplar, <i>Populus nigra x deltoides = P. x canadensis</i>	3	1995 - 2006	Non-native
Hybrid Coralberry, <i>Symphoricarpos microphyllus x orbiculatus = S. x chenaultii</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Italian Alder, <i>Alnus cordata</i>	2	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Italian Rye-grass, <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	3	1986 - 2019	Non-native
Ivy-leaved Speedwell, <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	1	1977 - 1977	Non-native
Ivy-leaved Toadflax, <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	12	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Ivy-Leaved Toadflax, <i>Cymbalaria muralis subsp. muralis</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Japanese Knotweed, <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	6	1995 - 2014	Non-native
Japanese Rose, <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	2	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Keeled-fruited Cornsalad, <i>Valerianella carinata</i>	4	2014 - 2019	Non-native
Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum, <i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i>	4	1999 - 2020	Non-native
Large Bindweed, <i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	4	1999 - 2014	Non-native
Large-flowered Evening-primrose, <i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Laurustinus, <i>Viburnum tinus</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Least Yellow-sorrel, <i>Oxalis exilis</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Lesser Swine-cress, <i>Lepidium didymum</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native
Lilac, <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	4	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Lucerne, <i>Medicago sativa subsp. sativa</i>	2	1986 - 1986	Non-native
Manna Ash, <i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Mexican Fleabane, <i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	3	2007 - 2018	Non-native
Milk Thistle, <i>Silybum marianum</i>	1	1985 - 1985	Non-native

## Flowering Plant (210 taxa)

Mind-your-own-business, <i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	7	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Mugwort, <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	7	1973 - 2019	Non-native
Musk Stork's-bill, <i>Erodium moschatum</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Narrow-leaved Ash, <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	2	2014 - 2019	Non-native
Narrow-leaved Ragwort, <i>Senecio inaequidens</i>	1	2013 - 2013	Non-native
Niger, <i>Guizotia abyssinica</i>	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Norway Maple, <i>Acer platanoides</i>	7	2014 - 2020	Non-native
Nuttall's Waterweed, <i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	5	1995 - 2006	Non-native
Oat, <i>Avena sativa</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Oil-seed Rape, <i>Brassica napus subsp. oleifera</i>	9	2006 - 2020	Non-native
Opium Poppy, <i>Papaver somniferum</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Osier, <i>Salix viminalis</i>	5	1995 - 2016	Non-native
Oxford Ragwort, <i>Senecio squalidus</i>	12	1977 - 2019	Non-native
Pale Galingale, <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Pampas-grass, <i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Pear, <i>Pyrus communis</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Perennial Cornflower, <i>Centaurea montana</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native
Perennial Wall-rocket, <i>Diploxys tenuifolia</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Petty Spurge, <i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	8	1977 - 2020	Non-native
Petunia, <i>Petunia axillaris x integrifolia = P. x hybrida</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Pilosella aurantiaca subsp. carpathicola, <i>Pilosella aurantiaca subsp. carpathicola</i>	2	1977 - 2014	Non-native
Pineappleweed, <i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	16	1977 - 2019	Non-native
Pink-sorrel, <i>Oxalis articulata</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Portugal Laurel, <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	3	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Pot Marigold, <i>Calendula officinalis</i>	2	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Potato, <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native
Prickly Lettuce, <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Procumbent Yellow-sorrel, <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	2	2007 - 2014	Non-native
Purple Toadflax, <i>Linaria purpurea</i>	4	1984 - 2018	Non-native
Purple Viper's-bugloss, <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Pyrus communis, <i>Pyrus communis sens.lat.</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Rape, <i>Brassica napus</i>	1	1995 - 1995	Non-native
Rat's-tail Fescue, <i>Vulpia myuros</i>	4	2003 - 2017	Non-native
Red Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium purpureum</i>	9	2006 - 2020	Non-native
Red Horse-chestnut, <i>Aesculus carnea</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Red Valerian, <i>Centranthus ruber</i>	5	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Red-osier Dogwood, <i>Cornus sericea</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native

## Flowering Plant (210 taxa)

Reflexed Stonecrop, <i>Sedum rupestre</i>	3	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Rye Brome, <i>Bromus secalinus</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Salsify, <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	4	2015 - 2020	Non-native
Scarce Fiddleneck, <i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>	1	1895 - 1895	Non-native
Scented Mayweed, <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	7	2006 - 2019	Non-native
Scentless Mayweed, <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Scorpion Weed, <i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Shaggy Soldier, <i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	5	2013 - 2020	Non-native
Shasta Daisy, <i>Leucanthemum lacustre x maximum = L. x superbum</i>	1	1977 - 1977	Non-native
Shepherd's-purse, <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	21	1977 - 2020	Non-native
Silver Maple, <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Silver Ragwort, <i>Senecio cineraria</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Slender Speedwell, <i>Veronica filiformis</i>	10	1999 - 2019	Non-native
Small Nettle, <i>Urtica urens</i>	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Small Toadflax, <i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	3	1977 - 2007	Non-native
Snapdragon, <i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	5	1999 - 2018	Non-native
Snow-in-summer, <i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Snowberry, <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	5	1995 - 2016	Non-native
Snowdrop, <i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	5	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Sowbread, <i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	3	2007 - 2014	Non-native
Spanish Bluebell, <i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	2	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Spear Mint, <i>Mentha spicata</i>	1	1995 - 1995	Non-native
Spotted Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium maculatum</i>	2	2007 - 2016	Non-native
Spotted-laurel, <i>Aucuba japonica</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Spring Crocus, <i>Crocus vernus</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Spurge, <i>Euphorbia amygdaloides subsp. robbiae</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Stag's-horn Sumach, <i>Rhus typhina</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Steeplebush, <i>Spiraea douglasii subsp. douglasii</i>	3	2007 - 2010	Non-native
Sticky Groundsel, <i>Senecio viscosus</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Sun Spurge, <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	8	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Sunflower, <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Sutera cordata, <i>Sutera cordata</i>	1	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Swedish Whitebeam, <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	3	2014 - 2019	Non-native
Sweet Pea, <i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	2	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Swine-cress, <i>Lepidium coronopus</i>	2	1959 - 2006	Non-native
Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	30	1977 - 2020	Non-native
Tall Melilot, <i>Melilotus altissimus</i>	2	1998 - 1999	Non-native



## Flowering Plant (210 taxa)

Thorn-apple, <i>Datura stramonium</i>	1	2020 - 2020	Non-native
Tomato, <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	3	2007 - 2014	Non-native
Trailing Bellflower, <i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Turkey Oak, <i>Quercus cerris</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Turkish Hazel, <i>Corylus colurna</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia, <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> subsp. <i>hederifolia</i>	3	2019 - 2019	Non-native
Veronica hederifolia subsp. lucorum, <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> subsp. <i>lucorum</i>	2	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Wall Barley, <i>Hordeum murinum</i>	8	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Wall Cotoneaster, <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	3	2002 - 2007	Non-native
Wallflower, <i>Erysimum cheiri</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Walnut, <i>Juglans regia</i>	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Water Bent, <i>Polypogon viridis</i>	13	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Weeping Willow, <i>Salix alba x babylonica = S. x sepulcralis</i>	4	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Weld, <i>Reseda luteola</i>	5	2006 - 2019	Non-native
White Champion, <i>Silene latifolia</i>	2	2007 - 2019	Non-native
White Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium album</i>	23	1977 - 2019	Non-native
White Poplar, <i>Populus alba</i>	1	1999 - 1999	Non-native
White Stonecrop, <i>Sedum album</i>	2	2007 - 2014	Non-native
White Willow, <i>Salix alba</i>	13	1959 - 2016	Non-native
Wild Plum, <i>Prunus domestica</i>	7	1995 - 2019	Non-native
Wild-oat, <i>Avena fatua</i>	6	1995 - 2016	Non-native
Wilson's Honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera nitida</i>	3	2007 - 2019	Non-native
Winter Heliotrope, <i>Petasites fragrans</i>	3	2007 - 2020	Non-native
Yellow Bristle-grass, <i>Setaria pumila</i>	2	2014 - 2019	Non-native
Yellow Corydalis, <i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	2	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Yellow-juiced Poppy, <i>Papaver dubium</i> subsp. <i>lecoqii</i>	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native

## Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera) (2 taxa)

Harlequin Ladybird, <i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	3	2016 - 2019	Non-native
Violet Oil-beetle, <i>Meloe violaceus</i>	1	1885 - 1885	Priority

## Insect - Butterfly (4 taxa)

Grayling, <i>Hipparchia semele</i>	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Small Heath, <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	6	1996 - 2019	Priority
Wall, <i>Lasioommata megera</i>	109	1995 - 2019	Priority
White-letter Hairstreak, <i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	9	2001 - 2005	Protected, Priority

### Insect - Moth (11 taxa)

Blood-vein, <i>Timandra comae</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Priority
Buff Ermine, <i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	3	2018 - 2019	Priority
Dot Moth, <i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	4	2012 - 2018	Priority
Goat Moth, <i>Cossus cossus</i>	1	2000 - 2000	Priority
Grey Dagger, <i>Acronica psi</i>	2	2018 - 2018	Priority
Horse-Chestnut Leaf-miner, <i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	4	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Knot Grass, <i>Acronica rumicis</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Priority
London Midget, <i>Phyllonorycter platani</i>	3	2019 - 2020	Non-native
Mottled Rustic, <i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Priority
Small Phoenix, <i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Priority
Small Square-spot, <i>Diarsia rubi</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Priority

### Insect - True Fly (Diptera) (1 taxa)

Heath Bee-fly, <i>Bombylius minor</i>	1	1886 - 1886	Priority
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### Mollusc (8 taxa)

Bladder snails, <i>Physa</i>	4	2007 - 2008	Non-native
Budapest Keeled Slug, <i>Tandonia budapestensis</i>	1	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Common Garden Snail, <i>Cornu aspersum</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Girdled Snail, <i>Hygromia (Hygromia) cinctella</i>	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native
Green Cellar Slug, <i>Limacus maculatus</i>	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native
Iberian Threeband Slug, <i>Ambigolimax valentianus</i>	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native
Jenkins' Spire Snail, <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	150	1976 - 2019	Non-native
Tramp Slug, <i>Deroceras invadens</i>	3	2000 - 2017	Non-native

### Reptile (1 taxa)

Grass Snake, <i>Natrix helvetica</i>	2	1976 - 1976	Protected, Priority
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### Terrestrial Mammal (12 taxa)

Brown Hare, <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	17	1976 - 2014	Priority
Brown Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	12	1977 - 2015	Non-native
Chinese Muntjac, <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	2	2013 - 2019	Non-native
Eastern Grey Squirrel, <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	77	1976 - 2020	Non-native
Eurasian Otter, <i>Lutra lutra</i>	8	2008 - 2022	Protected, Priority
European Rabbit, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	42	1976 - 2020	Non-native
European Water Vole, <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	22	1976 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Feral Ferret, <i>Mustela putorius subsp. furo</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Protected, Priority, Non-native

### Terrestrial Mammal (12 taxa)

House Mouse, <i>Mus musculus</i>	4	1977 - 2019	Non-native
Polecat, <i>Mustela putorius</i>	1	1899 - 1899	Protected, Priority
West European Hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	61	1968 - 2022	Priority

### Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (8 taxa)

Bat, <i>Chiroptera</i>	56	1976 - 2020	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Brown Long-eared Bat, <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	4	1979 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Common Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto</i>	5	2000 - 2015	Protected, Local Priority
Daubenton's Bat, <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	14	2000 - 2018	Protected, Local Priority
Myotis Bat species, <i>Myotis</i>	1	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Noctule Bat, <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1	1957 - 1957	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pipistrelle Bat species, <i>Pipistrellus</i>	17	1990 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

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