

KJ Ecology Ltd

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
for
land behind Elder House,
Anderby Road, Chapel St Leonards.

March 2022



Client :
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Elder House,
Anderby Road,
Chapel St. Leonards,
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Executive Summary

Marc Lovell is applying to erect 40 log cabins behind Elder House, Anderby Road, Chapel St Leonards. To comply with planning procedures Marc Lovell commissioned Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on the 25th February 2022.

The proposed development site is on the North side of Chapel St Leonards and just North of Eastfields Park (Grid Ref TF 5582 7375).

The proposed development site has an entrance off Anderby Road with a stone track, wooden panel fence to the North and a poor Leyland Cypress (x Cupressocyparis leylandii) hedge and dry ditch to the South. The main part of the site is a grassfield with the occasional Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) patch. The South Boundary is a mature Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) hedge with a dry ditch and the North boundary is a newly planted Hawthorn hedge next to a ditch. The East and West boundaries are wire fences with the West boundary being next to a ditch. There are old stable blocks in the North-east corner of the site with a collapsed cesspit.

The immediate vicinity consists of arable fields, grassfields, ditches, hedges with trees, buildings and a caravan park.

On the 16th March 2022 the following methodologies were carried out on for the proposed works on a field behind Elder House, Anderby Road, Chapel St Leonards:

1. Desk top study – To establish what protected habitats and species are within the area of Elder House, Anderby Road, Chapel St Leonards;
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. This survey included a nesting bird survey and a Badger (*Meles meles*) survey.

The surveys found that:

1. The desk top study revealed that there are three statutory sites within 2kms of the proposed development including Chapel Point to Wolla Bank SSSI along with several non-statutory sites such as Chapel Pit Nature Reserve LWS, LWT which is also a Priority Habitat for Ponds and Reedbeds. There are numerous protected species recorded within 2kms of the site including Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*). The Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (2021) Red Data list for the area includes species such as Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*). There are no protected plant recorded within the area but there are two priority species for example Shepherd's-needle (*Scandix pecten-veneris*);
2. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal found signs of protected species on site including Badger (latrines, snuffle holes, footprints and trails) and a pair of Barn Owls in one of the old stables in the North-east end of the site. There was also a Swallow's (*Hirundo rustica*) nest in the old stable block. To the East of the stable block is a pile of corrugated asbestos/ cement sheeting which needs disposing of properly.

From these survey results, KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed creation of 40 log cabins behind Elder House, Anderby Road, Chapel St Leonards, as long as the following recommendations are followed:

1. A pair of Barn Owls are using an old stable which is to be demolished. This means that no works can commence between March and 31st August or until an ecologist has confirmed that the Barn owls are not nesting. As the Barn Owls will be disturbed by the build along with the destruction of the stable that they are using, then suitable Barn Owl boxes (at least four) need to be placed around the area, so that the Barn Owls are not disturbed by the development. These have to be confirmed with the ecologist and in place at least 30 days before the stable can be demolished. If possible, parts of Elder House could be used for the Barn Owls, depending upon the

- plans for Elder House. This is because Barn Owls are protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
2. As Badgers utilise the site for foraging etc, but there are no setts within 30m of the site, then good working practices should be adhered to during any future development work, with any trenches covered overnight and any pipes over 200mm in diameter capped off at night. This is because all Badgers and their setts are fully protected in the UK by the Protection of Badgers Act, 1992 and by Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended);
 3. There is potential for nesting birds within the boundaries and old stable block, so if works commence in the bird nesting season (March to August) then a nesting bird survey will be required first as all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
 4. The corrugated cement/ asbestos sheeting needs disposing of properly using a registered asbestos clearing company;
 5. Once the works have been completed, an area should be sown with a wildflower meadow mix and cut in late August. This will benefit wildlife from insects to birds. Other planting should include RHS Bee friendly plants.

Main Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Instruction

Marc Lovell is applying to erect 40 log cabins behind Elder House, Anderby Road, Chapel St Leonards. To comply with planning procedures Marc Lovell commissioned Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on the 25th February 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. This survey included a nesting bird survey and a Badger (*Meles meles*) survey.

1.2 Site Location

The proposed development site is on the North side of Chapel St Leonards and just North of Eastfields Park (Grid Ref TF 5582 7375), as shown in Map 1 (Appendix 1).

1.3 Site Description

The proposed development site has an entrance off Anderby Road with a stone track, wooden panel fence to the North and a poor Leyland Cypress (*x Cupressocyparis leylandii*) hedge and dry ditch to the South (Photos 1 and 2, Appendix 2). The main part of the site is a grassfield with the occasional Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) patch (Photo 3, Appendix 2). The South Boundary is a mature Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) hedge (Photo 4, Appendix 2) with a dry ditch and the North boundary is a newly planted Hawthorn hedge next to a ditch (Photos 5 and 6, Appendix 2). The East and West boundaries are wire fences with the West boundary being next to a ditch (Photo 7, Appendix 2). There are old stable blocks in the North-east corner of the site with a collapsed cesspit (Photo 8, Appendix 2).

The immediate vicinity consists of arable fields, grassfields, ditches, hedges with trees, buildings and a caravan park.

1.4 Proposed Development

It is proposed to create 40 log cabins on a field behind Elder House, Anderby Road, Chapel St Leonards, 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 18 months from the survey date of 16th March 2022, as wildlife, especially Protected Species move about and natural conditions can change over time.

1.6 Background to KJ Ecology Ltd

On the 25th February 2022 KJ Ecology Ltd was appointed to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (comprising of a nesting bird survey and a Badger Survey) on land behind Elder House, Anderby Road, Chapel St Leonards 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 carry out 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).

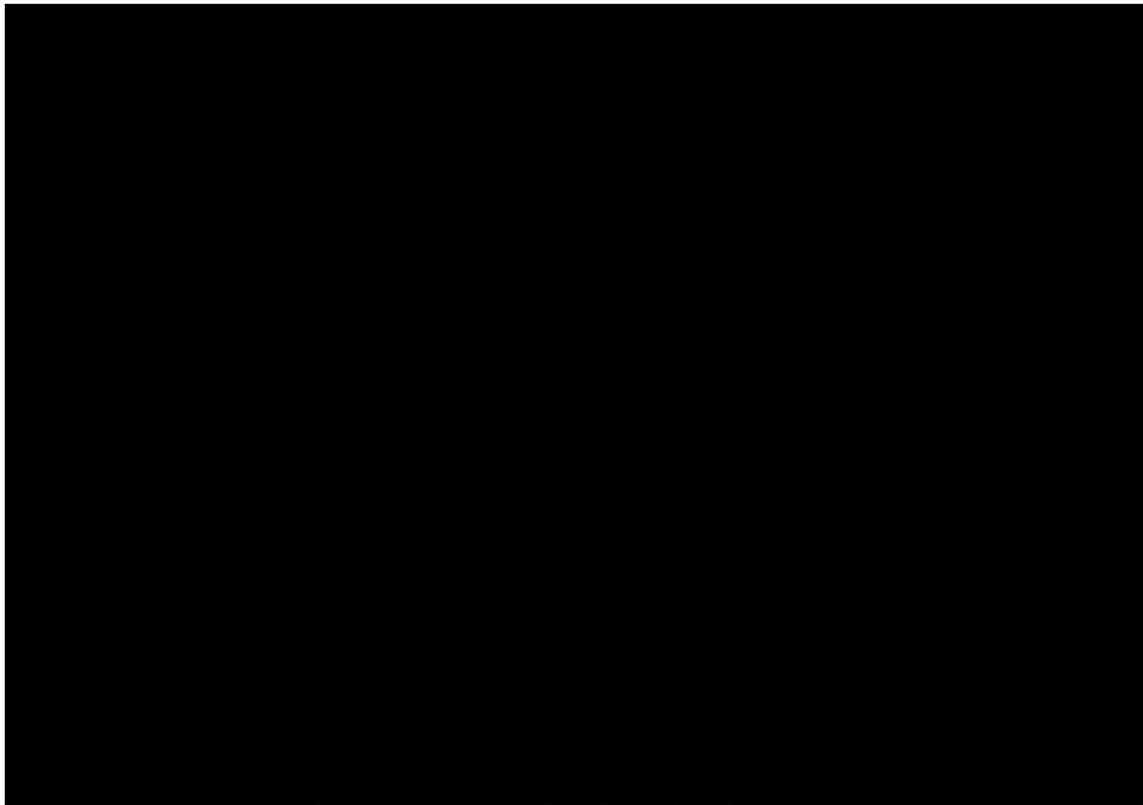
2.2 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

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 16th March 2022 by Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd who has numerous years' experience in carrying out Preliminary Ecological Appraisals. The area was 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 outside and inside of all the buildings were fully examined for any signs of wildlife that may be utilising them. The immediate area around site was also surveyed for signs of wildlife and how they may influence the proposed

development. Three hours was spent on the site and surrounding area 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.





2.3 Survey Constraints

There were no survey constraints when the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal survey was carried out on the 16th March 2022. The weather was cool (11-13C) with 70% cloud cover and a Gentle South-easterly 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 three statutory sites within 2kms of the proposed development including Chapel Point to Wolla Bank SSSI and Greater Wash SPA. There are several non-statutory sites within the area such as Chapel Pit Nature Reserve LWS, LWT which is also a Priority Habitat for Ponds and Reedbeds as shown in Appendix 4.

The site is within a Nitrogen Vulnerable Zone for Surface and Ground Water. There are numerous habitats within the area which can support or provide opportunities for wildlife, including aquatic habitats, woodland, hedges, farmland, buildings and gardens.

3.1.2 Protected Species

There are numerous protected species recorded within 2kms of the planned development behind Elder House, Anderby Road, Chapel St Leonards, including Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) 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*). There are no protected plant recorded within the area but there are two priority species for example Shepherd's-needle (*Scandix pecten-veneris*).

Other species can utilise the site such as Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) 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 16th March 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 Habitat Map of the site was produced (Map 2, Appendix 1).

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on the 16th March 2022 found numerous signs of wildlife on site from Roe Deer (*Capreolus Capreolus*), Muntjac Deer (*Muntiacus reevesi*) to Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) trails and droppings. Protected species and signs of protected species were found on site during the survey. There were abundant signs of Badger across the site including latrines, snuffle holes, footprints and trails as shown in Map 2, Appendix 1 (Photos 9 to 11, Appendix 2). There was also a Badger trail leading under the static caravan and there was bedding under the central part of the caravan (Photo 12, Appendix 2). All the trails seem to lead across the road, where there was more Badger activity (Photos 13 and 14, Appendix 2) and possibly North-eastwards towards the copse.

There were a pair of Barn Owls in one of the old stables in the North-east end of the site with copious pellets and splashings (Photo 15, Appendix 2). The old stable is clearly being used as a nesting site. There was also a Swallow's (*Hirundo rustica*) nest in the old stable block as well. It was also noted that Swallows were using the garage of Elder House as well.

To the East of the stable block is a pile of corrugated asbestos/cement sheeting (Photo 16, Appendix 2) which needs disposing of properly.

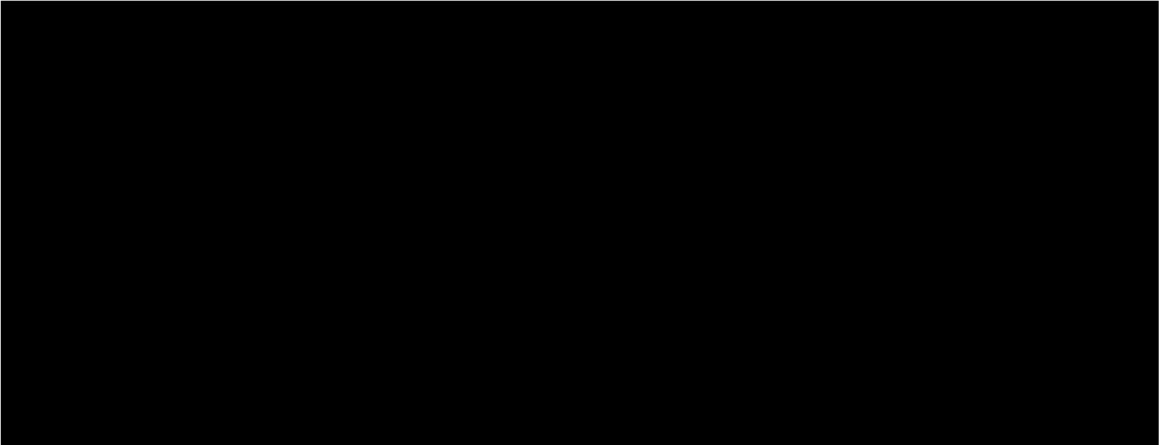
4 Evaluation and Recommendations

4.1 Evaluation

From the Desktop Ecological Assessment the proposed development has three statutory sites within 2kms of the proposed development e.g. Sea Bank Clay Pits SSSI which also includes Chapel Pit Nature Reserve LWS, LWT and is also a Priority Habitat for Ponds, and Reedbeds. The proposed development will have no effect on these sites due to the type of development (construction of 40 log cabins and associated infrastructure) and the distance between the works and the wildlife sites.

The desktop study revealed plenty of Protected and Priority species within 2kms of the site such as Barn Owl. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal found a pair of Barn Owls using an old stable which is to be demolished. Barn Owls are protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This means that no works can commence between March and 31st August or until an ecologist has confirmed that the Barn owls are not nesting. As the Barn Owls will be disturbed by the build along with the destruction of the stable that they are using, then suitable Barn Owl boxes (at least four) need

to be placed around the area, so that the Barn Owls are not disturbed by the development. These have to be confirmed with the ecologist and in place at least 30 days before the stable can be demolished. If possible, parts of Elder House could be used for the Barn Owls, depending upon the plans for Elder House.



There is potential for nesting birds within the boundaries and Swallows are using the old stable block, so if works commence in the bird nesting season (March to August) then a nesting bird survey will be required first as all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) – Section 5.1.4.

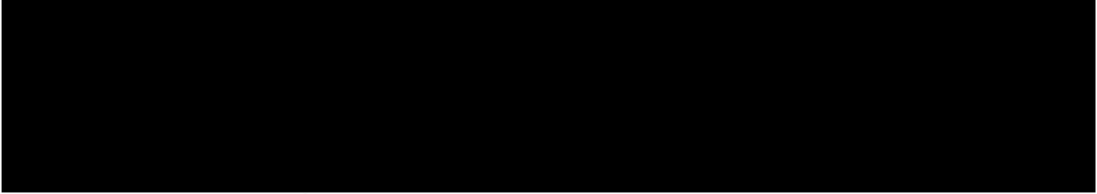
The corrugated cement/ asbestos sheeting needs disposing of properly using a registered asbestos clearing company.

4.2 Recommendations

KJ Ecology Ltd has no objections to the proposed creation of 40 log cabins behind Elder House, Anderby Road, Chapel St Leonards, as long as the following recommendations are followed:

1. A pair of Barn Owls are using an old stable which is to be demolished. This means that no works can commence between March and 31st August or until an ecologist has confirmed that the Barn owls are not nesting. As the Barn Owls will be disturbed by the build along with the destruction of the stable that they are using, then suitable Barn Owl boxes (at least four) need to be placed around the area, so that the Barn Owls are not disturbed by the development. These have to be confirmed with the ecologist and in place at least 30 days before the stable can be demolished. If possible, parts of Elder House could be used for the Barn Owls, depending upon the plans for Elder House. This is because Barn Owls are protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);



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3. There is potential for nesting birds within the boundaries and old stable block, so if works commence in the bird nesting season (March to August) then a nesting bird survey will be required first as all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
 4. The corrugated cement/ asbestos sheeting needs disposing of properly using a registered asbestos clearing company;
 5. Once the works have been completed, an area should be sown with a wildflower meadow mix and cut in late August. This will benefit wildlife from insects to birds. Other planting should include RHS Bee friendly plants.

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.



carrying out such activities)

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 27th March 2012 and updated on the 24th July 2018 and further updated on the 19th February 2019. 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 Elder House, Anderby Road, Chapel St Leonards.



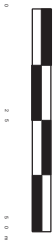
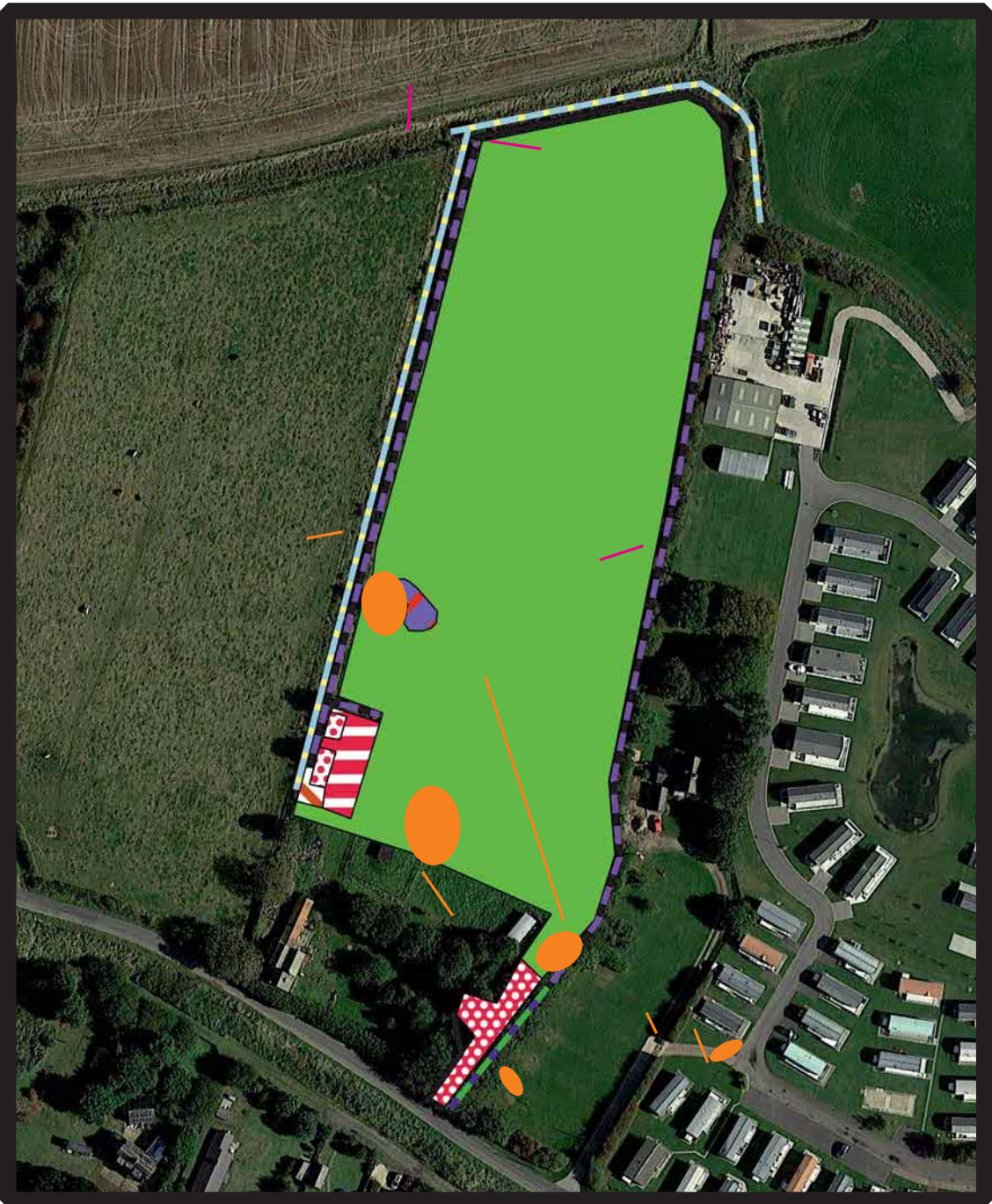
● Location of site

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Site Plan 1:40,000

KJ Ecology Ltd
Drawn by : KJ
Date : 25/03/2022





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Site Plan 1:1,700

- Legend**
- Modified Grassland
 - Dense Scrub
 - Developed land; Sealed Surface
 - Building
 - Track
 - Tall Ruderal Herbs
 - Line of trees
 - Hedge (Priority Habitat)
 - Ditch
 - Fence
 - Badger activity
 - Badger track
 - Deer track



KJ Ecology Ltd
 Drawn by : KJ
 Date : 25/03/2022

Appendix 2

Photos

Photos for Elder House, Chapel St Leonards.



Photo 1: Entrance track



Photo 2: Ditch to South of track



Photo 3: View West of the field



Photo 4: South boundary



Photo 5: North Boundary



Photo 6: Ditch to North of North hedge



Photo 7: Ditch to West of site



Photo 8: Old stone block

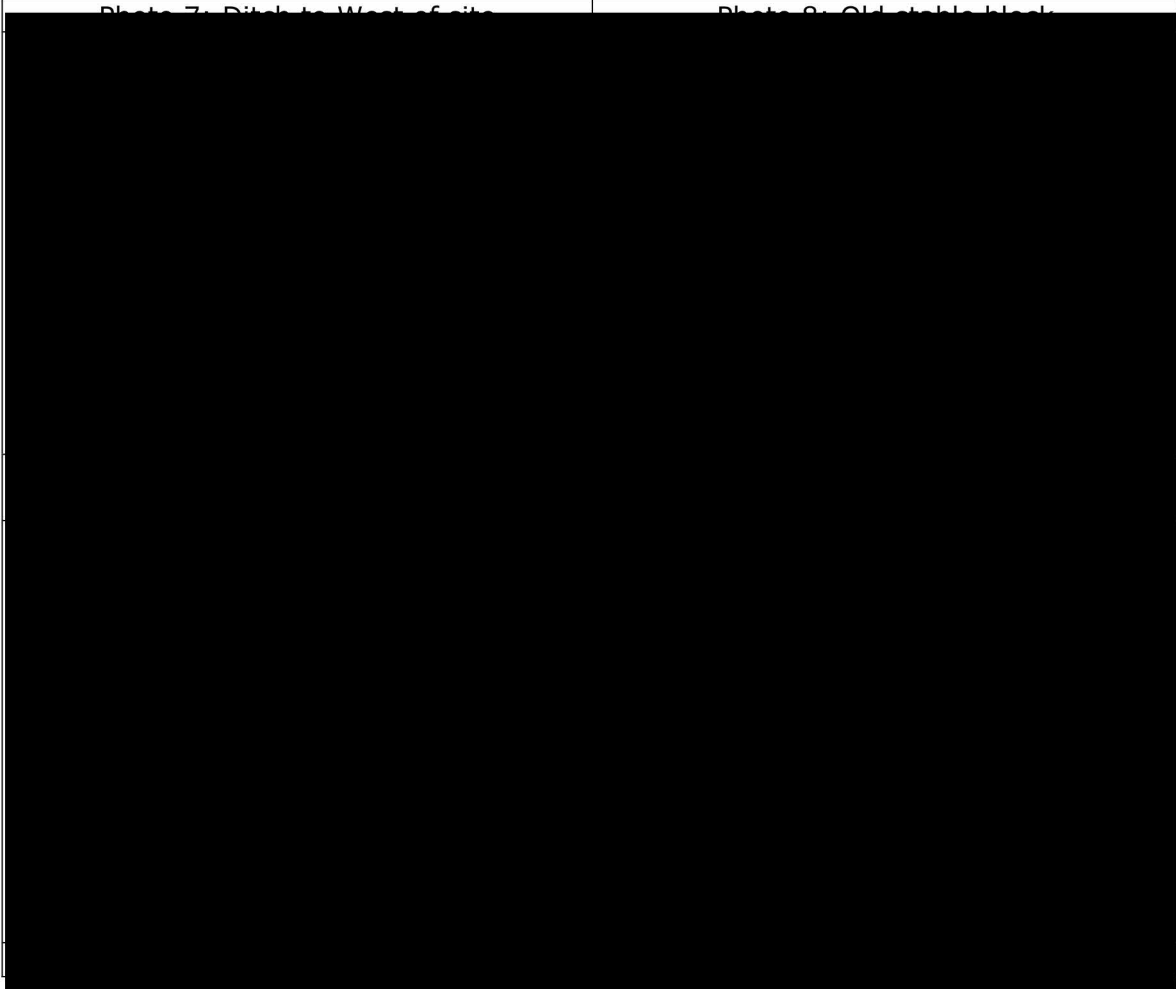




Photo 15: Barn Owl pellets and splashings



Photo 16: Corrugated cement/asbestos sheeting

Appendix 3

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Results

Survey Results for the land behind Elder House, Chapel St Leonards.

| Common Name | Scientific Name | DAFOR |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Trees | | |
| Leyland Cypress | <i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> | O |
| Ash | <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | O |
| Sycamore | <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | O |
| Pedunculate Oak | <i>Quercus robur</i> | R |
| Crack Willow | <i>Salix fragilis</i> | R |
| Dutch Elm | <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> | O |
| Shrubs | | |
| Elder | <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | O |
| Garden Privet | <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> | O |
| Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | F |
| Ivy | <i>Hedra helix</i> | O |
| Bramble | <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> | O |
| Herbaceous plants | | |
| Common Nettle | <i>Urtica dioica</i> | O |
| Cow Parsley | <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | O |
| Ground Ivy | <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> | O |
| Common Mouse-ear | <i>Cerastium holosteoides</i> | O |
| Daffodil | <i>Narcissus sp.</i> | O |
| Snowdrop | <i>Galanthus nivalis sp.</i> | O |
| Hogweed | <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> | O |
| Broad-leaved Dock | <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | O |
| Goosegrass | <i>Gallium aparine</i> | O |
| Creeping Thistle | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | R |
| Spear Thistle | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | R |
| Cut-leaved Crane's-bill | <i>Geranium dissectum</i> | R |
| Black Knapweed | <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | R |
| Primrose | <i>Primula vulgaris</i> | R |
| Red Dead-nettle | <i>Lamium purpureum</i> | R |
| Foxglove | <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | R |
| Daisy | <i>Bellis perennis</i> | R |
| Lady's Bedstraw | <i>Galium verum</i> | R |
| Common Vetch | <i>Vicia sativa</i> | R |
| Grasses | | |
| Annual Meadow Grass | <i>Poa annua</i> | O |
| Red Fescue | <i>Festuca rubra</i> | O |
| Cocksfoot | <i>Dactylic glomerata</i> | A |
| False Oat Grass | <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | A |
| Common Reed | <i>Phragmites australis</i> | O |
| Velvet Bent | <i>Agrostis canina</i> | O |
| Common Couch | <i>Elymus repens</i> | O |
| Common Bent | <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | O |
| Mammals | | |
| Mole (signs) | <i>Talpa europaea</i> | R |
| Roe Deer (signs) | <i>Capreolus Capreolus</i> | R |
| Muntjac Deer | <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i> | R |
| Hare | <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | R |
| Fox (signs) | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | R |

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Birds | | |
| Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | R |
| Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | R |
| Great Tit | <i>Parus major</i> | R |
| Chiffchaff | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> | R |
| Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | R |
| Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | R |
| Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | R |
| Blue Tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | R |
| Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | R |
| Carrion Crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | R |
| Skylark (in field to West) | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | R |
| Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | R |
| Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | R |
| Barn Owl (nesting pair) | <i>Tyto alba</i> | R |
| Barn Swallow (signs) | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | R |
| Greylag Goose (pair) | <i>Anser anser</i> | R |
| Buzzard (pair) | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | R |
| Curlew (heard in distance) | <i>Numenius arquata</i> | R |
| Greenfinch | <i>Carduelis chloris</i> | R |
| Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | R |

Appendix 4

LERC Search Summary Report

LERC Search Summary Report

Grid Reference: TF 5582 7375
Buffer: 2km

Date of publication: 23/03/2022
Expires: 23/03/2023

Achieving more for nature

Report Details

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Produced for | Kevin Johnson, KJ Ecology Ltd |
| Search area |  |

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

About the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre

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



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>

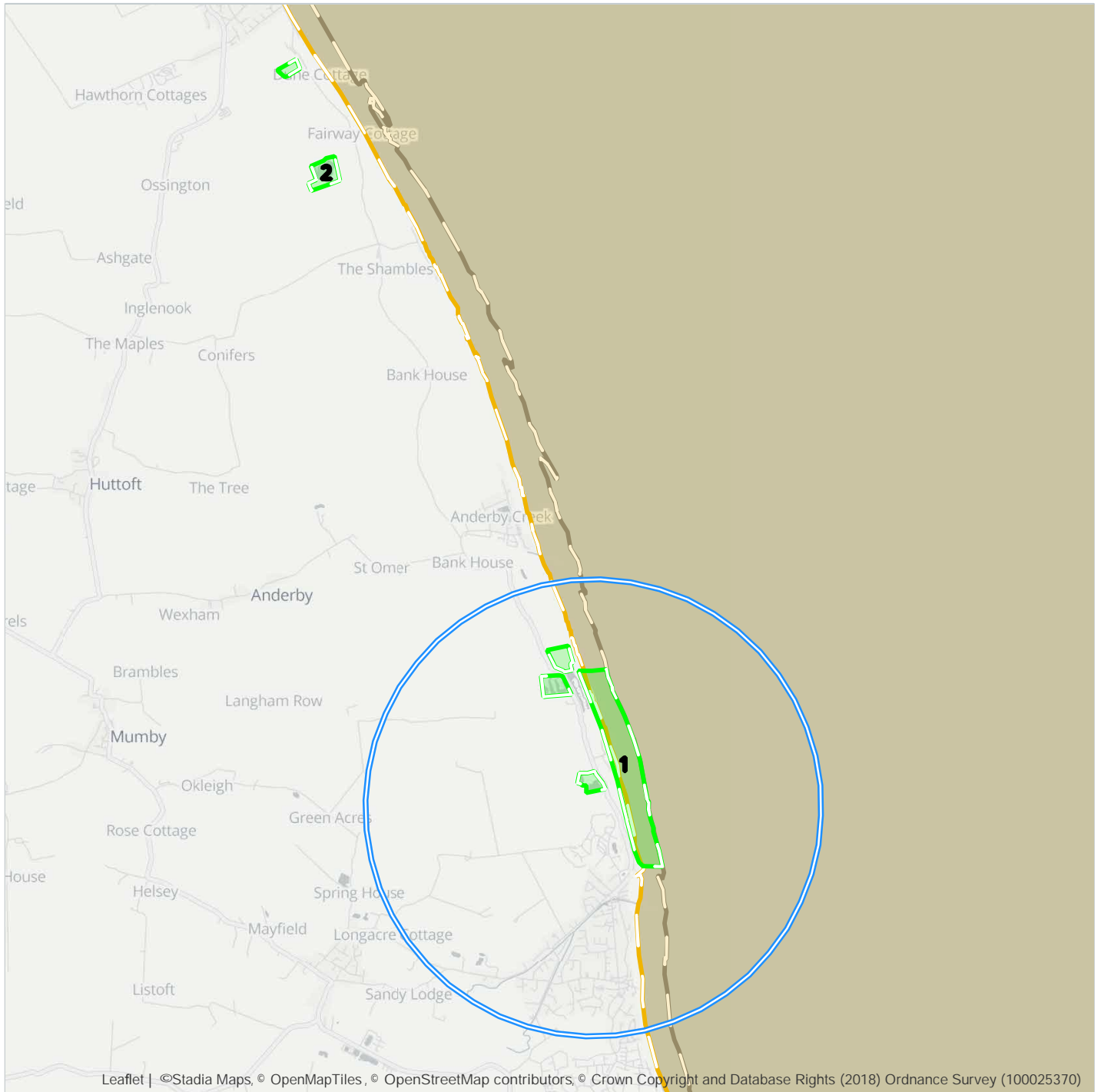
Statutory Sites

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

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| Code | Designation | Status | Name |
|------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | SSSI | Notified | Chapel Point to Wolla Bank |
| 2 | SSSI | Notified | Sea Bank Clay Pits |
| 3 | SPA | Classified | Greater Wash |

Statutory Sites within the search area



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

 Site of Special Scientific Interest

 Special Protection Area

 Search area

 LERC boundary

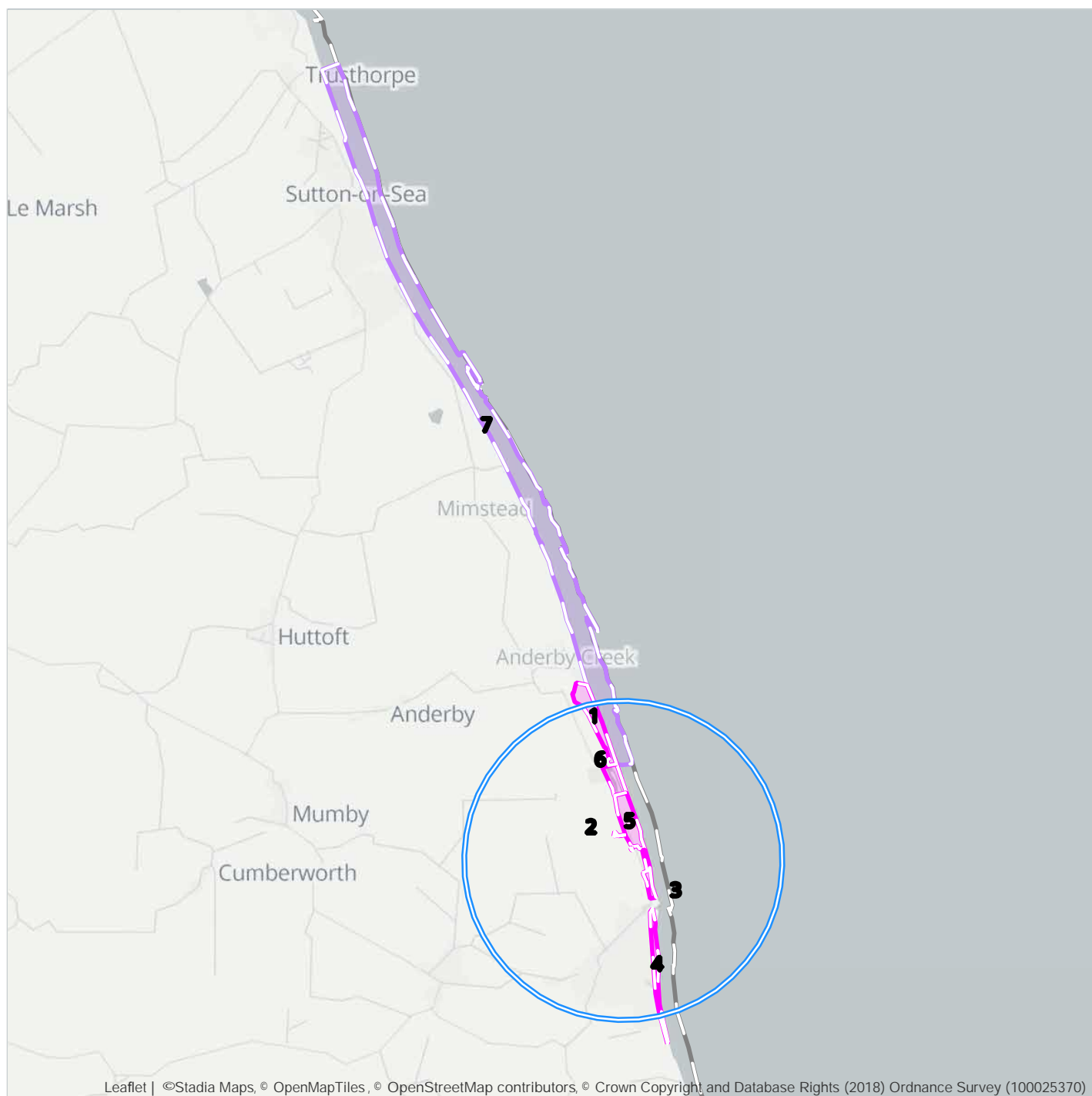
Non-statutory sites

The GLNP works directly with local authorities to coordinate the Local Sites system in Greater Lincolnshire. Sites are selected by the Nature Partnership, based on recommendations made by its expert working groups known as the LWS Panel and LGS Panel. The Register of Local Sites is then submitted for inclusion within local authority planning policy.

These sites are recognition of wildlife or geological value and are a testament to the land management that is already being undertaken on them. Identifying these sites helps local authorities meet their obligations under legislation and government guidance, including reporting on the number of sites in positive management for Single Data List Indicator 160-00.

| Code | Designation | Status | Name |
|------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | LWS | Selected | Anderby Creek Sand Dunes |
| 2 | LWS | Selected | Chapel Pit Nature Reserve (non-SSSI) |
| 3 | LWS | Selected | Chapel Point Dunes, North |
| 4 | LWS | Selected | Chapel Point Dunes, South |
| 5 | LWS | Selected | Chapel Six Marshes |
| 6 | LWS | Selected | Wolla Bank South |
| 7 | LGS | Selected | Lincolnshire Coast Submerged Forest |

Non-statutory sites within the search area



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

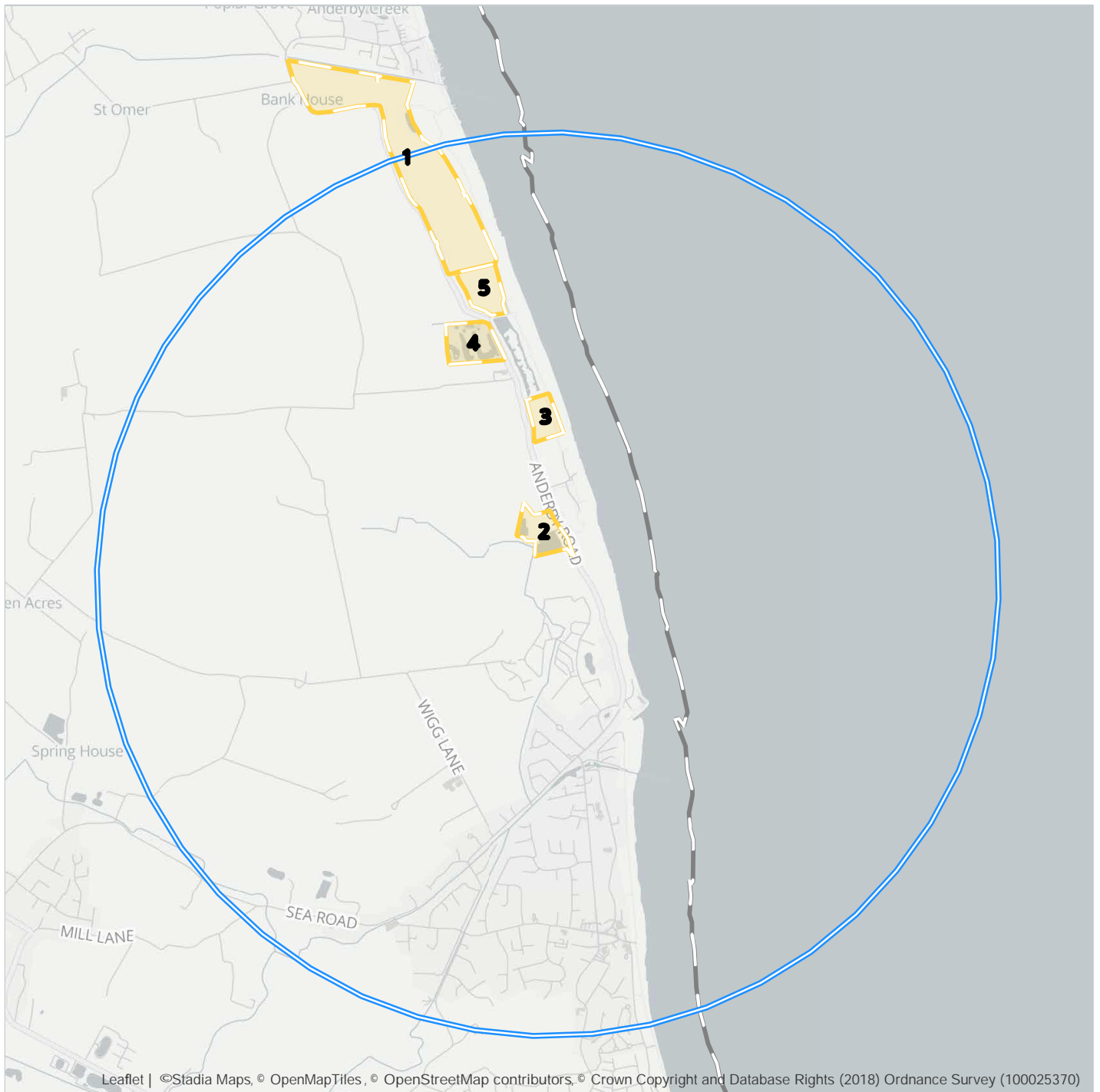
- | | |
|---|---|
|  Local Wildlife Site |  Search area |
|  Local Geological Site |  LERC boundary |

Other Sites


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

| Code | Designation | Status | Name |
|------|-------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1 | LWT | - | Anderby Marsh |
| 2 | LWT | - | Chapel Pit |
| 3 | LWT | - | Chapel Six Marshes |
| 4 | LWT | - | Wolla Bank Pit |
| 5 | LWT | - | Wolla Bank Reedbed |

Other Sites within the search area



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

 Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust Reserve

 LERC boundary

 Search area

Habitats

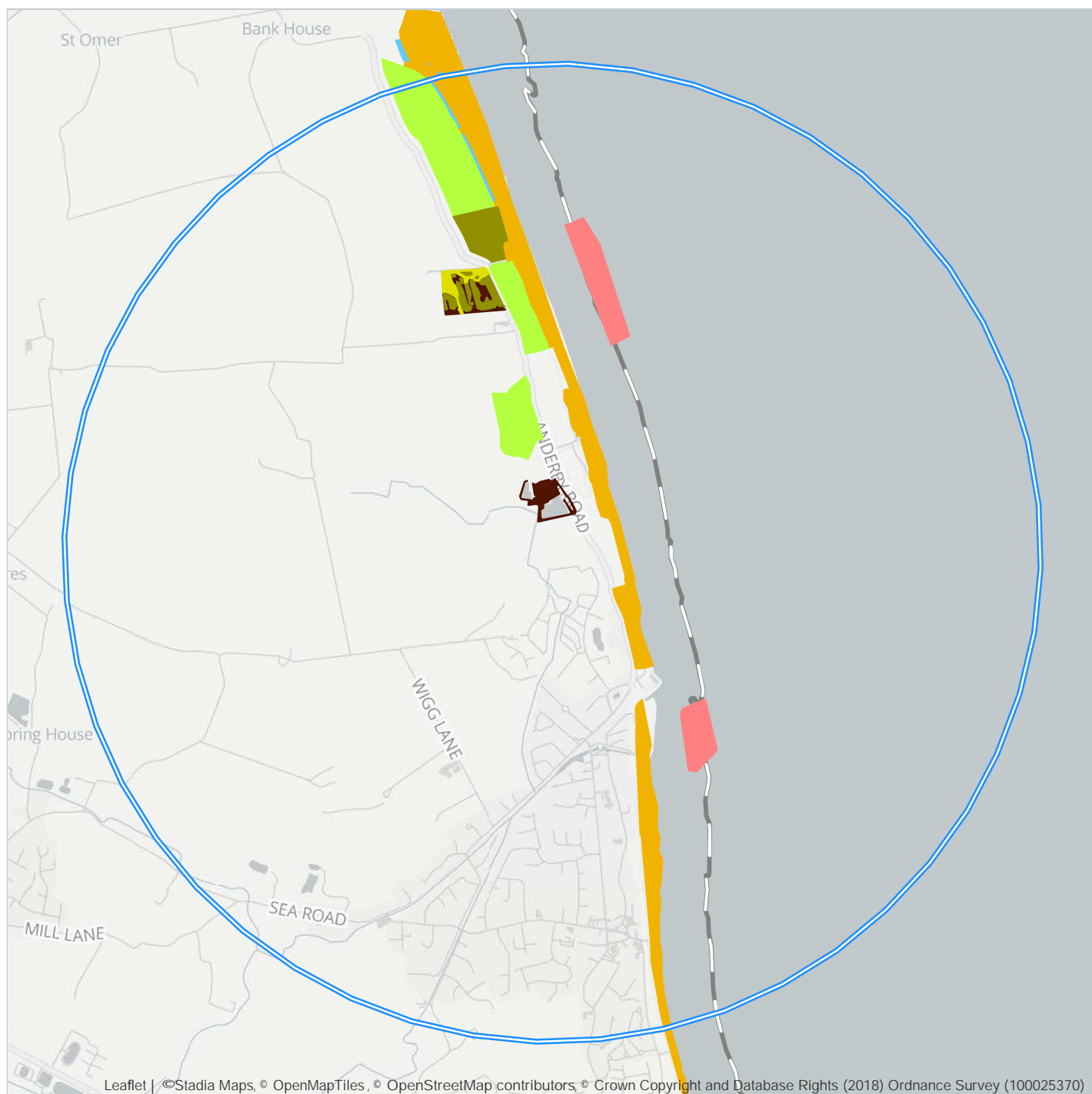
Priority habitats are those identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action in the UK. The most-recent list of UK priority species and habitats was published in August 2007 following a 2-year review of the process and priorities, representing the most comprehensive analysis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

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

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

| Type | Habitat | Survey Date | Area (ha) |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Priority Habitat | Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh | 2010 - 2014 | 18.55 |
| Priority Habitat | Coastal sand dunes | 2014 | 30.29 |
| Priority Habitat | Lowland fens | 2009 - 2011 | 4.93 |
| Priority Habitat | Lowland meadows | 2010 | 0.98 |
| Priority Habitat | Peat and clay exposures | 2010 | 7.85 |
| Priority Habitat | Ponds | 2014 | 1.33 |
| Priority Habitat | Reedbeds | 2010 | 2.42 |

Habitats within the search area



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

- | | |
|---|---|
| Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh | Ponds |
| Coastal sand dunes | Reedbeds |
| Lowland fens | Search area |
| Lowland meadows | LERC boundary |
| Peat and clay exposures | |

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> | 51 | 1977 - 2020 | Protected |
| Common Toad, <i>Bufo bufo</i> | 45 | 1976 - 2020 | Protected, Priority |
| Great Crested Newt, <i>Triturus cristatus</i> | 4 | 1976 - 2013 | Protected, Priority, Local Priority |
| Smooth Newt, <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> | 7 | 1976 - 2020 | Protected, Local Priority |

Bird (111 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|-----|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Anser fabalis fabalis, <i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i> | 1 | 2016 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Arctic Skua, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> | 65 | 2000 - 2020 | Priority |
| Avocet, <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> | 2 | 2019 - 2020 | Protected |
| Balearic Shearwater, <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> | 3 | 2005 - 2016 | Priority |
| Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i> | 26 | 2010 - 2020 | Protected, Local Priority |
| Barnacle Goose, <i>Branta leucopsis</i> | 9 | 2010 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Bearded Tit, <i>Panurus biarmicus</i> | 27 | 1990 - 2020 | Protected |
| Bittern, <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> | 9 | 2013 - 2019 | Protected, Priority, Local Priority |
| Black Redstart, <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | 1 | 2012 - 2012 | Protected |
| Black Tern, <i>Chlidonias niger</i> | 11 | 1998 - 2020 | Protected |
| Black-necked Grebe, <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> | 1 | 2020 - 2020 | Protected |
| Black-tailed Godwit, <i>Limosa limosa</i> | 11 | 2008 - 2020 | Protected |
| Black-throated Diver, <i>Gavia arctica</i> | 10 | 1998 - 2020 | Protected, Priority |
| Black-winged Stilt, <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> | 1 | 2016 - 2016 | Protected |
| Brambling, <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> | 15 | 2002 - 2020 | Protected |
| Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla</i> | 26 | 2005 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Bullfinch, <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | 9 | 2013 - 2020 | Local Priority |
| Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i> | 198 | 1986 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Cattle Egret, <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> | 2 | 2010 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Cetti's Warbler, <i>Cettia cetti</i> | 159 | 2011 - 2020 | Protected |
| Collared Dove, <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | 38 | 2009 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Common Rosefinch, <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> | 1 | 2020 - 2020 | Protected |
| Common Scoter, <i>Melanitta nigra</i> | 120 | 1998 - 2020 | Protected, Priority |

Bird (111 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|-----|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Corn Bunting, <i>Emberiza calandra</i> | 1 | 2020 - 2020 | Local Priority |
| Crossbill, <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> | 4 | 2011 - 2020 | Protected |
| Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | 101 | 1986 - 2020 | Priority |
| Curlew, <i>Numenius arquata</i> | 247 | 2001 - 2020 | Priority, Local Priority |
| Dark-bellied Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> | 14 | 1998 - 2019 | Priority, Non-native |
| Egyptian Goose, <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> | 1 | 2020 - 2020 | Non-native |
| European White-fronted Goose, <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> | 2 | 2016 - 2016 | Priority, Non-native |
| Ferruginous Duck, <i>Aythya nyroca</i> | 1 | 1980 - 1980 | Non-native |
| Fieldfare, <i>Turdus pilaris</i> | 39 | 2011 - 2020 | Protected |
| Firecrest, <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i> | 7 | 2002 - 2020 | Protected |
| Gadwall, <i>Mareca strepera</i> | 158 | 2012 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera</i> | 1 | 2016 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Glossy Ibis, <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | 9 | 2013 - 2018 | Non-native |
| Goldeneye, <i>Bucephala clangula</i> | 11 | 2006 - 2017 | Protected |
| Grasshopper Warbler, <i>Locustella naevia</i> | 74 | 2000 - 2020 | Priority |
| Great Northern Diver, <i>Gavia immer</i> | 9 | 2007 - 2019 | Protected |
| Green Sandpiper, <i>Tringa ochropus</i> | 4 | 2013 - 2020 | Protected |
| Greenshank, <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | 14 | 2004 - 2020 | Protected |
| Grey Partridge, <i>Perdix perdix</i> | 3 | 2005 - 2013 | Priority, Local Priority, Non-native |
| Greylag Goose, <i>Anser anser</i> | 202 | 1986 - 2020 | Protected |
| Hawfinch, <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> | 1 | 2019 - 2019 | Priority |
| Hen Harrier, <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | 2 | 1978 - 2014 | Protected |
| Hobby, <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | 7 | 2013 - 2020 | Protected |
| House Sparrow, <i>Passer domesticus</i> | 37 | 1997 - 2020 | Priority, Local Priority |
| Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | 27 | 2012 - 2020 | Protected |
| Lapland Bunting, <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i> | 3 | 2019 - 2020 | Protected |
| Lapwing, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | 177 | 2001 - 2020 | Priority, Local Priority |
| Leach's Petrel, <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> | 8 | 1998 - 2013 | Protected |
| Lesser Redpoll, <i>Acanthis cabaret</i> | 18 | 2008 - 2020 | Priority |
| Light-bellied Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> | 3 | 2001 - 2010 | Non-native |
| Linnet, <i>Linaria cannabina</i> | 243 | 2006 - 2020 | Local Priority |
| Little Gull, <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> | 22 | 2000 - 2020 | Protected |
| Little Owl, <i>Athene noctua</i> | 13 | 2003 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Little Ringed Plover, <i>Charadrius dubius</i> | 1 | 2019 - 2019 | Protected |
| Little Tern, <i>Sternula albifrons</i> | 5 | 1998 - 2019 | Protected |
| Long-tailed Duck, <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> | 4 | 2005 - 2010 | Protected |
| Mandarin Duck, <i>Aix galericulata</i> | 1 | 2020 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Marsh Harrier, <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | 74 | 2000 - 2020 | Protected |

Bird (111 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|-----|-------------|--------------------------|
| Mediterranean Gull, <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> | 2 | 2008 - 2008 | Protected |
| Mediterranean Gull, <i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i> | 12 | 2013 - 2020 | Protected |
| Merlin, <i>Falco columbarius</i> | 12 | 2011 - 2020 | Protected |
| Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i> | 178 | 1986 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | 2 | 2008 - 2010 | Protected |
| Peregrine, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | 7 | 2016 - 2020 | Protected |
| Pheasant, <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | 179 | 2009 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Pink-footed Goose, <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> | 81 | 2001 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i> | 18 | 1998 - 2020 | Protected, Non-native |
| Pochard, <i>Aythya ferina</i> | 11 | 1979 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Purple Heron, <i>Ardea purpurea</i> | 3 | 2000 - 2000 | Protected |
| Purple Sandpiper, <i>Calidris maritima</i> | 4 | 1998 - 2020 | Protected |
| Red Kite, <i>Milvus milvus</i> | 2 | 2013 - 2020 | Protected |
| Red-backed Shrike, <i>Lanius collurio</i> | 1 | 1998 - 1998 | Protected, Priority |
| Red-breasted Goose, <i>Branta ruficollis</i> | 1 | 2004 - 2004 | Non-native |
| Red-flanked Bluetail, <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i> | 3 | 2008 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Red-legged Partridge, <i>Alectoris rufa</i> | 4 | 2008 - 2019 | Non-native |
| Red-throated Diver, <i>Gavia stellata</i> | 72 | 1989 - 2020 | Protected |
| Redshank, <i>Tringa totanus</i> | 64 | 1989 - 2020 | Local Priority |
| Redwing, <i>Turdus iliacus</i> | 55 | 1998 - 2020 | Protected |
| Reed Bunting, <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | 451 | 1986 - 2020 | Priority, Local Priority |
| Ring Ouzel, <i>Turdus torquatus</i> | 5 | 2003 - 2020 | Priority |
| Rock Dove, <i>Columba livia</i> | 2 | 2016 - 2019 | Non-native |
| Rose-coloured Starling, <i>Pastor roseus</i> | 2 | 2001 - 2019 | Non-native |
| Roseate Tern, <i>Sterna dougallii</i> | 4 | 2007 - 2020 | Protected, Priority |
| Ruddy Duck, <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> | 5 | 2001 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Ruff, <i>Calidris pugnax</i> | 9 | 2008 - 2020 | Protected |
| Scaup, <i>Aythya marila</i> | 11 | 2004 - 2018 | Protected, Priority |
| Skylark, <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | 119 | 2000 - 2020 | Local Priority |
| Slavonian Grebe, <i>Podiceps auritus</i> | 1 | 2021 - 2021 | Protected |
| Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | 56 | 1998 - 2020 | Local Priority |
| Snow Bunting, <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> | 19 | 1989 - 2020 | Protected |
| Snow Goose, <i>Anser caerulescens</i> | 1 | 2007 - 2007 | Non-native |
| Song Thrush, <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | 60 | 2009 - 2020 | Local Priority |
| Spoonbill, <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> | 7 | 2014 - 2020 | Protected |
| Spotted Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa striata</i> | 3 | 2001 - 2020 | Priority |
| Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | 318 | 1997 - 2020 | Local Priority |
| Swift, <i>Apus apus</i> | 116 | 1997 - 2020 | Local Priority |

Bird (111 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|----|-------------|--------------------------|
| Tree Pipit, <i>Anthus trivialis</i> | 3 | 2019 - 2020 | Priority |
| Tree Sparrow, <i>Passer montanus</i> | 11 | 2004 - 2020 | Priority, Local Priority |
| Turtle Dove, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> | 2 | 1998 - 2012 | Priority, Local Priority |
| Velvet Scoter, <i>Melanitta fusca</i> | 12 | 2002 - 2019 | Protected |
| Whimbrel, <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | 54 | 2001 - 2020 | Protected |
| White-fronted Goose, <i>Anser albifrons</i> | 18 | 2011 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Whooper Swan, <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> | 17 | 2007 - 2020 | Protected, Non-native |
| Wigeon, <i>Mareca penelope</i> | 81 | 2011 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Wigeon, <i>Anas penelope</i> | 2 | 2008 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Wood Sandpiper, <i>Tringa glareola</i> | 3 | 2012 - 2020 | Protected |
| Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i> | 40 | 2005 - 2020 | Local Priority |
| Yellowhammer, <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | 37 | 2009 - 2020 | Priority, Local Priority |

Bony Fish (Actinopterygii) (1 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|----|-------------|--------------------------|
| European Eel, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> | 22 | 1992 - 2019 | Priority, Local Priority |
|--|----|-------------|--------------------------|

Conifer (5 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------|------------|
| Austrian Pine, <i>Pinus nigra</i> | 3 | 2008 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Lawson's Cypress, <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> | 4 | 1995 - 1995 | Non-native |
| Leyland Cypress, <i>Cupressus macrocarpa x Xanthocyparis nootkatensis = X Cuprocyparis leylandi</i> | 1 | 2012 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Monkey-puzzle, <i>Araucaria araucana</i> | 3 | 2008 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Norway Spruce, <i>Picea abies</i> | 1 | 2011 - 2011 | Non-native |

Crustacean (3 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|----|-------------|----------------|
| Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus, <i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus sens. lat.</i> | 37 | 1987 - 2007 | Non-native |
| Edible crab, <i>Cancer pagurus</i> | 2 | 2019 - 2019 | Local Priority |
| Gammarus tigrinus, <i>Gammarus tigrinus</i> | 6 | 1980 - 2000 | Non-native |

Fern (1 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------|------------|
| Water Fern, <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> | 5 | 1997 - 2006 | Non-native |
|--|---|-------------|------------|

Flatworm (Turbellaria) (1 taxa)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|------------|
| Planaria torva, <i>Planaria torva</i> | 2 | 2006 - 2006 | Non-native |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|------------|

Flowering Plant (132 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|----|-------------|------------|
| Alsike Clover, <i>Trifolium hybridum</i> | 1 | 2012 - 2012 | Non-native |
| American Willowherb, <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> | 3 | 2008 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Apple, <i>Malus pumila</i> | 8 | 1995 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Barren Brome, <i>Bromus sterilis</i> | 13 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Beaked Hawk's-beard, <i>Crepis vesicaria</i> | 2 | 2014 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Black Currant, <i>Ribes nigrum</i> | 2 | 1985 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Black Horehound, <i>Ballota nigra</i> | 2 | 2014 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Black-bindweed, <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> | 2 | 2009 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Black-grass, <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> | 6 | 2009 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Bluebell, <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana</i> | 2 | 2010 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Borage, <i>Borago officinalis</i> | 1 | 2009 - 2009 | Non-native |
| Bread Wheat, <i>Triticum aestivum</i> | 3 | 2009 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Bristly Oxtongue, <i>Picris echioides</i> | 37 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Broad Bean, <i>Vicia faba</i> | 1 | 2009 - 2009 | Non-native |
| Buffalo-bur, <i>Solanum rostratum</i> | 1 | 2011 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Bugloss, <i>Anchusa arvensis</i> | 2 | 2010 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Butterfly-bush, <i>Buddleja davidii</i> | 7 | 1995 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Canadian Fleabane, <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | 6 | 2008 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Canadian Goldenrod, <i>Solidago canadensis</i> | 2 | 2014 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Canadian Waterweed, <i>Elodea canadensis</i> | 12 | 1986 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Charlock, <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> | 8 | 1985 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Cherry Plum, <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> | 3 | 1997 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Chicory, <i>Cichorium intybus</i> | 1 | 2014 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Common Fiddleneck, <i>Amsinckia micrantha</i> | 3 | 1998 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Common Field-speedwell, <i>Veronica persica</i> | 10 | 1984 - 2015 | Non-native |
| Common Fumitory, <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> | 1 | 2009 - 2009 | Non-native |
| Common Mallow, <i>Malva sylvestris</i> | 15 | 1991 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Common Poppy, <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> | 8 | 1984 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Common Vetch, <i>Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis</i> | 3 | 2009 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Cut-leaved Crane's-bill, <i>Geranium dissectum</i> | 14 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Dense-flowered Mullein, <i>Verbascum densiflorum</i> | 1 | 1998 - 1998 | Non-native |
| Dotted Loosestrife, <i>Lysimachia punctata</i> | 3 | 2009 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Duke of Argyll's Teaplant, <i>Lycium barbarum</i> | 7 | 1997 - 2015 | Non-native |
| Dwarf Spurge, <i>Euphorbia exigua</i> | 1 | 1984 - 1984 | Non-native |
| Early Goldenrod, <i>Solidago gigantea</i> | 1 | 2011 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Eastern Rocket, <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> | 1 | 1984 - 1984 | Non-native |
| Feverfew, <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> | 3 | 1999 - 2012 | Non-native |

Flowering Plant (132 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|----|-------------|------------|
| Field Forget-me-not, <i>Myosotis arvensis</i> | 7 | 1985 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Field Pansy, <i>Viola arvensis</i> | 1 | 2011 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Field Penny-cress, <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> | 2 | 2009 - 2010 | Non-native |
| Fig-leaved Goosefoot, <i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i> | 1 | 2009 - 2009 | Non-native |
| Flowering Currant, <i>Ribes sanguineum</i> | 2 | 2008 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Fox-and-cubs, <i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i> | 1 | 2012 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Garden Asparagus, <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> | 2 | 2010 - 2010 | Non-native |
| Garden Candytuft, <i>Iberis umbellata</i> | 1 | 2008 - 2008 | Non-native |
| Garden Lady's-mantle, <i>Alchemilla mollis</i> | 1 | 2012 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Garden Privet, <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> | 10 | 2008 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Garden Tulip, <i>Tulipa gesneriana</i> | 1 | 2011 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Giant Hogweed, <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> | 1 | 1973 - 1973 | Non-native |
| Golden Rain, <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i> | 1 | 2011 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Good-King-Henry, <i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i> | 1 | 1985 - 1985 | Non-native |
| Greater Periwinkle, <i>Vinca major</i> | 8 | 2009 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Green Alkanet, <i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i> | 4 | 2009 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Ground-elder, <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> | 3 | 2011 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Hedge Mustard, <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> | 23 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Hedgerow Crane's-bill, <i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i> | 1 | 2012 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Hemlock, <i>Conium maculatum</i> | 20 | 1984 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Hoary Cress, <i>Lepidium draba</i> | 7 | 1998 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Honesty, <i>Lunaria annua</i> | 6 | 2009 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Horse-chestnut, <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | 2 | 2011 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Horse-radish, <i>Armoracia rusticana</i> | 14 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Hybrid Black-poplar, <i>Populus nigra x deltoides = P. x canadensis</i> | 3 | 2010 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Hybrid Crack-willow, <i>Salix euxina x alba = S. x fragilis</i> | 3 | 2004 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Italian Rye-grass, <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> | 4 | 2009 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Ivy-leaved Speedwell, <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> | 1 | 2015 - 2015 | Non-native |
| Ivy-Leaved Speedwell, <i>Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia</i> | 1 | 2010 - 2010 | Non-native |
| Japanese Cherry, <i>Prunus serrulata</i> | 1 | 2011 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Japanese Knotweed, <i>Fallopia japonica</i> | 2 | 2009 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Japanese Rose, <i>Rosa rugosa</i> | 7 | 2009 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Keeled-fruited Cornsalad, <i>Valerianella carinata</i> | 1 | 2013 - 2013 | Non-native |
| Large Bindweed, <i>Calystegia silvatica</i> | 20 | 1985 - 2019 | Non-native |
| Least Duckweed, <i>Lemna minuta</i> | 4 | 2010 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Lepidium draba subsp. draba, <i>Lepidium draba subsp. draba</i> | 1 | 2012 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Lesser Swine-cress, <i>Lepidium didymum</i> | 5 | 1999 - 2011 | Non-native |

Flowering Plant (132 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|----|-------------|----------------------|
| Long Smooth-headed Poppy, <i>Papaver dubium</i> | 2 | 1984 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Love-in-a-mist, <i>Nigella damascena</i> | 1 | 2012 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Montbretia, <i>Crocsmia pottsii x aurea = C. x crocosmiiflora</i> | 1 | 2012 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Mugwort, <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> | 5 | 1984 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Norway Maple, <i>Acer platanoides</i> | 1 | 2011 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Nuttall's Waterweed, <i>Elodea nuttallii</i> | 5 | 1995 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Oil-seed Rape, <i>Brassica napus subsp. oleifera</i> | 4 | 2008 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Opium Poppy, <i>Papaver somniferum</i> | 3 | 1985 - 2009 | Non-native |
| Osier, <i>Salix viminalis</i> | 13 | 1990 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Petty Spurge, <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> | 3 | 2008 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Pineappleweed, <i>Matricaria discoidea</i> | 16 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Pink-sorrel, <i>Oxalis articulata</i> | 3 | 2008 - 2015 | Non-native |
| Potato, <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> | 1 | 2008 - 2008 | Non-native |
| Prickly Lettuce, <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | 6 | 2008 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Prickly Saltwort, <i>Salsola kali subsp. kali</i> | 11 | 1984 - 2016 | Priority |
| Purple Toadflax, <i>Linaria purpurea</i> | 3 | 2011 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Red Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium purpureum</i> | 10 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Red Valerian, <i>Centranthus ruber</i> | 7 | 1997 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Reflexed Stonecrop, <i>Sedum rupestre</i> | 2 | 2011 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Ribbed Melilot, <i>Melilotus officinalis</i> | 3 | 1985 - 1990 | Non-native |
| Russian Comfrey, <i>Symphytum officinale x asperum = S. x uplandicum</i> | 3 | 1988 - 2010 | Non-native |
| Russian-vine, <i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> | 4 | 2009 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Scented Mayweed, <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> | 6 | 1999 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Scentless Mayweed, <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> | 11 | 1995 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Shepherd's-needle, <i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> | 1 | 1974 - 1974 | Priority, Non-native |
| Shepherd's-purse, <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | 15 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Silver Ragwort, <i>Senecio cineraria</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |
| Slender Speedwell, <i>Veronica filiformis</i> | 7 | 1999 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Small Nettle, <i>Urtica urens</i> | 3 | 1999 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Snow-in-summer, <i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> | 5 | 1984 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Snowberry, <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> | 8 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Snowdrop, <i>Galanthus nivalis</i> | 9 | 2010 - 2015 | Non-native |
| Soapwort, <i>Saponaria officinalis</i> | 7 | 1997 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Spear Mint, <i>Mentha spicata</i> | 3 | 1995 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Spotted Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium maculatum</i> | 1 | 1984 - 1984 | Non-native |
| Springbeauty, <i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> | 8 | 1984 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Sticky Groundsel, <i>Senecio viscosus</i> | 3 | 2011 - 2014 | Non-native |

Flowering Plant (132 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|----|-------------|------------|
| Sun Spurge, <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> | 1 | 2014 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Sunflower, <i>Helianthus annuus</i> | 1 | 2008 - 2008 | Non-native |
| Sweet Chestnut, <i>Castanea sativa</i> | 1 | 2009 - 2009 | Non-native |
| Swine-cress, <i>Lepidium coronopus</i> | 8 | 1984 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | 25 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Tall Melilot, <i>Melilotus altissimus</i> | 2 | 2009 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Tamarisk, <i>Tamarix gallica</i> | 2 | 2009 - 2011 | Non-native |
| Teaplant, <i>Lycium</i> | 2 | 2009 - 2009 | Non-native |
| Two-rowed Barley, <i>Hordeum distichon</i> | 1 | 2012 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Vervain, <i>Verbena officinalis</i> | 1 | 1999 - 1999 | Non-native |
| Wall Barley, <i>Hordeum murinum</i> | 10 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| Water Bent, <i>Polypogon viridis</i> | 2 | 2008 - 2015 | Non-native |
| Weld, <i>Reseda luteola</i> | 11 | 1999 - 2014 | Non-native |
| White Campion, <i>Silene latifolia</i> | 10 | 1997 - 2014 | Non-native |
| White Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium album</i> | 18 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| White Poplar, <i>Populus alba</i> | 11 | 1999 - 2014 | Non-native |
| White Stonecrop, <i>Sedum album</i> | 7 | 1984 - 2016 | Non-native |
| White Willow, <i>Salix alba</i> | 11 | 2004 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Wild Plum, <i>Prunus domestica</i> | 5 | 2009 - 2014 | Non-native |
| Wild-oat, <i>Avena fatua</i> | 2 | 2009 - 2012 | Non-native |
| Winter Heliotrope, <i>Petasites fragrans</i> | 11 | 1997 - 2020 | Non-native |

Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera) (1 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------|------------|
| Harlequin Ladybird, <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> | 5 | 2013 - 2020 | Non-native |
|--|---|-------------|------------|

Insect - Butterfly (2 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|----|-------------|----------|
| Small Heath, <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> | 5 | 1998 - 2019 | Priority |
| Wall, <i>Lasioommata megera</i> | 61 | 1979 - 2016 | Priority |

Insect - Hymenopteran (1 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------|----------|
| Sea Aster Bee, <i>Colletes halophilus</i> | 1 | 2020 - 2020 | Priority |
|---|---|-------------|----------|

Insect - Moth (26 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|----|-------------|------------|
| Blood-vein, <i>Timandra comae</i> | 7 | 1999 - 2021 | Priority |
| Buff Ermine, <i>Spilosoma lutea</i> | 8 | 2006 - 2021 | Priority |
| Cinnabar, <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> | 28 | 1996 - 2021 | Priority |
| Crescent, <i>Helotropha leucostigma</i> | 1 | 2020 - 2020 | Priority |
| Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet, <i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i> | 2 | 1999 - 2005 | Priority |
| Dot Moth, <i>Melanchra persicariae</i> | 2 | 2006 - 2006 | Priority |
| Double Dart, <i>Graphiphora augur</i> | 4 | 1996 - 2006 | Priority |
| Garden Tiger, <i>Arctia caja</i> | 1 | 1997 - 1997 | Priority |
| Ghost Moth, <i>Hepialus humuli</i> | 1 | 2021 - 2021 | Priority |
| Grass Rivulet, <i>Perizoma albulata albulata</i> | 1 | 1996 - 1996 | Priority |
| Grey Dagger, <i>Acrionicta psi</i> | 3 | 1996 - 2006 | Priority |
| Lackey, <i>Malacosoma neustria</i> | 8 | 1996 - 2021 | Priority |
| Large Nutmeg, <i>Apamea anceps</i> | 1 | 2009 - 2009 | Priority |
| Large Wainscot, <i>Rhizedra lutosa</i> | 2 | 2002 - 2018 | Priority |
| Latticed Heath, <i>Chiasmia clathrata</i> | 17 | 1999 - 2021 | Priority |
| Latticed Heath, <i>Chiasmia clathrata clathrata</i> | 1 | 1996 - 1996 | Priority |
| Light Brown Apple Moth, <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> | 1 | 2006 - 2006 | Non-native |
| Mottled Rustic, <i>Caradrina morpheus</i> | 12 | 1996 - 2021 | Priority |
| Mouse Moth, <i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i> | 3 | 1999 - 2020 | Priority |
| Rosy Minor, <i>Litoligia literosa</i> | 3 | 1999 - 2009 | Priority |
| Rustic, <i>Hoplodrina blanda</i> | 2 | 1996 - 1997 | Priority |
| Shaded Broad-bar, <i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i> | 11 | 1997 - 2020 | Priority |
| Shoulder-striped Wainscot, <i>Leucania comma</i> | 1 | 2021 - 2021 | Priority |
| Small Square-spot, <i>Diarsia rubi</i> | 10 | 1999 - 2020 | Priority |
| White Ermine, <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i> | 6 | 2005 - 2020 | Priority |
| White-line Dart, <i>Euxoa tritici</i> | 4 | 1997 - 2020 | Priority |

Insect - True Fly (Diptera) (3 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------|------------|
| Pelomyia occidentalis, <i>Pelomyia occidentalis</i> | 1 | 1997 - 1997 | Non-native |
| Spotted-winged Drosophila, <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> | 1 | 2018 - 2018 | Non-native |
| Tephritis divisa, <i>Tephritis divisa</i> | 1 | 2017 - 2017 | Non-native |

Marine Mammal (5 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|----|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Common Porpoise, <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> | 60 | 2008 - 2020 | Protected, Priority |
| Fin Whale, <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> | 1 | 2019 - 2019 | Protected, Priority |
| Grey Seal, <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> | 30 | 2011 - 2020 | Protected |
| Harbour Seal, <i>Phoca vitulina</i> | 7 | 1998 - 2020 | Protected, Priority, Local Priority |
| Hooded Seal, <i>Cystophora cristata</i> | 1 | 2011 - 2011 | Protected |

Mollusc (10 taxa)

| | | | |
|---|-----|-------------|------------|
| American jack knife clam, <i>Ensis leei</i> | 1 | 2019 - 2019 | Non-native |
| American Piddock, <i>Petricolaria pholadiformis</i> | 2 | 2019 - 2019 | Non-native |
| American Slipper Limpet, <i>Crepidula fornicata</i> | 2 | 2019 - 2019 | Non-native |
| Bladder snails, <i>Physa</i> | 2 | 2007 - 2007 | Non-native |
| Common Garden Snail, <i>Cornu aspersum</i> | 1 | 1997 - 1997 | Non-native |
| Common Oyster, <i>Ostrea edulis</i> | 1 | 2019 - 2019 | Priority |
| Jenkins' Spire Snail, <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> | 111 | 1974 - 2019 | Non-native |
| Manila Clam, <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i> | 1 | 2019 - 2019 | Non-native |
| Striped Snail, <i>Ceruella (Ceruella) virgata</i> | 2 | 1974 - 1974 | Non-native |
| Wrinkled Snail, <i>Xeroplexa intersecta</i> | 2 | 1974 - 1974 | Non-native |

Reptile (3 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|----|-------------|---------------------|
| Common Lizard, <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> | 16 | 1976 - 2018 | Protected, Priority |
| Grass Snake, <i>Natrix helvetica</i> | 12 | 1976 - 2020 | Protected, Priority |
| Slow-worm, <i>Anguis fragilis</i> | 1 | 1976 - 1976 | Protected, Priority |

Terrestrial Mammal (11 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|-----|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Brown Hare, <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | 77 | 1976 - 2020 | Priority |
| Brown Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> | 7 | 1977 - 2015 | Non-native |
| Chinese Muntjac, <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i> | 43 | 2008 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Eastern Grey Squirrel, <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> | 7 | 2004 - 2020 | Non-native |
| Eurasian Badger, <i>Meles meles</i> | 119 | 1977 - 2020 | Protected |
| Eurasian Otter, <i>Lutra lutra</i> | 12 | 2011 - 2017 | Protected, Priority |
| European Rabbit, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | 22 | 1977 - 2020 | Non-native |
| European Water Vole, <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> | 118 | 1976 - 2020 | Protected, Priority, Local Priority |
| Harvest Mouse, <i>Micromys minutus</i> | 1 | 1976 - 1976 | Priority |
| House Mouse, <i>Mus musculus</i> | 1 | 1977 - 1977 | Non-native |
| West European Hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> | 9 | 1976 - 2014 | Priority |

Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (6 taxa)

| | | | |
|--|----|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bat, <i>Chiroptera</i> | 18 | 1998 - 2018 | Protected, Priority, Local Priority |
| Brown Long-eared Bat, <i>Plecotus auritus</i> | 1 | 1998 - 1998 | Protected, Priority, Local Priority |
| Common Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto</i> | 3 | 2007 - 2019 | Protected, Local Priority |
| Myotis Bat species, <i>Myotis</i> | 1 | 2003 - 2003 | Protected, Priority, Local Priority |
| Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato</i> | 1 | 2005 - 2005 | Protected, Local Priority |
| Pipistrelle Bat species, <i>Pipistrellus</i> | 4 | 2003 - 2012 | Protected, Priority, Local Priority |

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