ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY

BARNS AT RECTORY FARM, GREAT FEN ROAD, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

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ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY BARNS AT RECTORY FARM, GREAT FEN ROAD, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

Helen Scarborough has been commissioned by Jenny Mcintee on behalf of Mr G Dunmore to undertake an ecology and protected species survey of a set of barns located at Rectory Farm, Great Fen Road, Boston in Lincolnshire.

The site was surveyed on the 4th February 2021 by Helen Scarborough (registered to use Natural England Class Licences WML-CL19 and WML-CL20 to survey bats; registration numbers 2020-48670-CLS-CLS and 2020-48071-CLS-CLS respectively) and Sarah Vinters.

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

- Bats
- Common bird species
- Schedule 1 bird species

Certain protected species were scoped out of the survey; in particular it was considered that white-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*, common dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* water vole *Arvicola amphibius* and otter *Lutra lutra* were highly unlikely to occur on the survey site due to lack of suitable habitat. There was also no habitat on site thought suitable for a long-term significant population of common reptile species. Although there is a small pond close to the survey, site is not thought to provide suitable terrestrial habitat for great crested newt *Triturus cristatus.*

There is a ditch located along the east boundary of the site – this was assessed and found to be dry and unsuitable for use by water voles.

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

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

2 METHODS

2.1 Data search

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

2.2 Bats

2.2.1. Preliminary roost assessment - buildings

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

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

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

- Negligible – Negligible features on site likely to be used by roosting bats – no further survey work

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

2.2.2 Assessment of commuting and foraging habitats

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

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

2.3 Birds

2.3.1 Common bird species

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

2.3.2 Schedule 1 species

The buildings were inspected for the presence of barn owl *Tyto alba* and the signs indicative of their past or present use including regurgitated pellets, concentrated accumulations of flattened pellets indicative of a nest site, faecal encrustation, eggs or eggshell remains, surplus prey

items, bodily remains of chicks or infant down feathers. The site was not considered to provide suitable breeding opportunities for other Schedule 1 species.

2.4 Survey constraints and limitations

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

3 SITE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Location and grid reference

The survey site comprises a brick barn, two open sided barns and an area of rough ground on Great Fen Road, Lincolnshire - central grid reference TF 2937 4418.

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

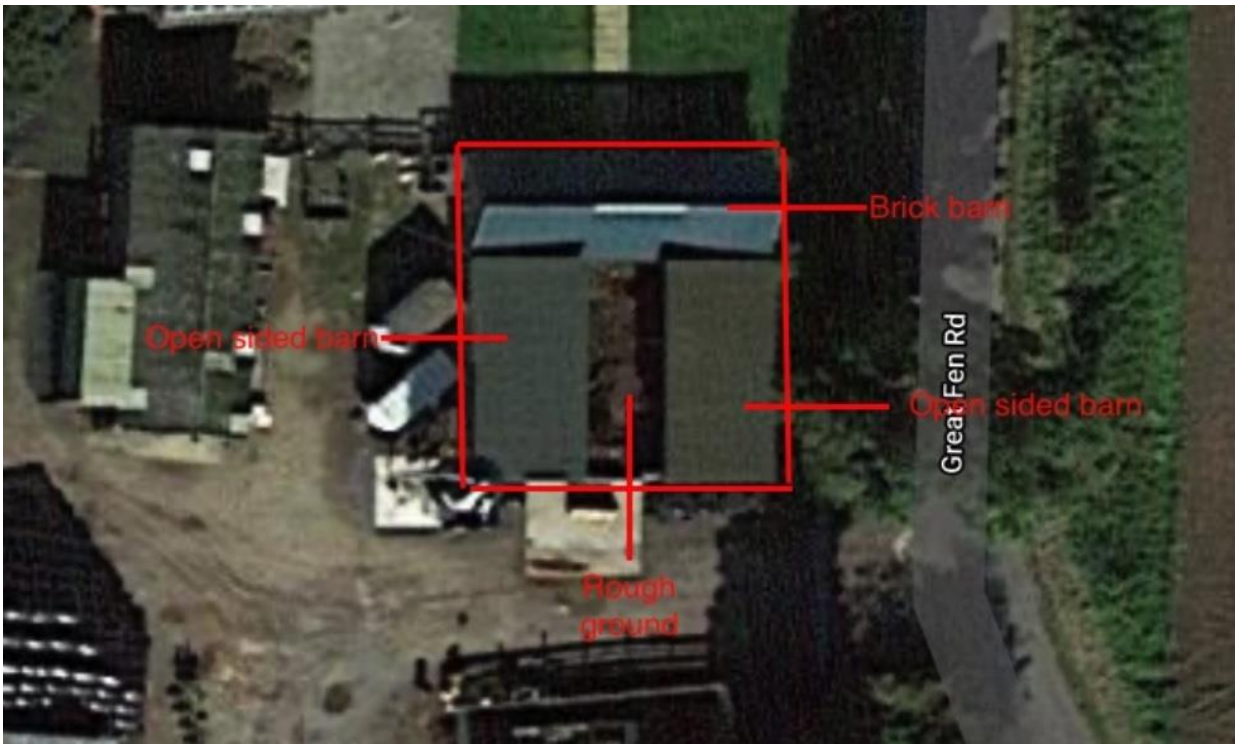

Figure 1: Aerial view of the survey site (outlined in red)

3.2. The buildings

The survey building consists of three brick barns. The first is rectangle in design built in brick with a relatively new pitched metal corrugated roof laid on timber. There are no windows within the building only a single wooden door on the north elevation and double wooden doors on the west elevation.

There are also two open sided barns that are also rectangle in design, built in brick with wooden support posts and with corrugated tin roofs laid on timber. Both open sided barns connect to the brick barn on the northern elevation creating a U-shape with rough ground within the centre. The barns and the rough ground between them have recently been used for cattle.

Photograph 1: Northern elevation of brick barn

Photograph 2: Eastern elevation of brick barn and open sided barn

Photograph 3: Southern elevation – U shaped arrangement of open sided barns and brick barn

Photograph 4: Internal view of brick barn

Photograph 5: Open sided barn

Photograph 6: Rough ground between buildings

3.3 Site boundaries and surrounding habitat

To the east, the boundary is formed by a small section of open drain, grassland and Great Fen Road. The open drain was dry at the time of survey and supported great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum,* common reed *Phragmites ausrtalis* and common nettle *Urtica dioica.* The grassland supported perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, dandelion *Taraxacum agg.,* red fescue *Festuca rubra* and liverwort. South of the buildings is a cattle farm yard, garages to the west and a private dwelling on the north. In the rough grassland around the buildings support bramble *Rubus fruticosus,* common nettle *Urtica dioica,* cleaves *Galium aparine,* sow-thistle *Sonchus oleraceus,* common groundsel *Senecio vulgaris,* shepherd's purse *Capsella bursa-pastoris,* annual meadow- grass *Poa annua* and mayweed species *Matricaria spp.*

The wider landscape around the site is dominated by arable land with hedgerows, North Forty Foot Drain, South Forty Foot Drain and the town of Boston.

Photograph 7: Open drain to the east of the buildings

Photograph 8: Cattle yard

Photograph 9: Residential dwelling and garages

4 RESULTS

4.1 Data search

There are no statutory sites and just one non-statutory sites within 1km of the survey area.

- South Forty Foot Drain (Local Wildlife Site)

Where applicable, the records of protected species are included within the relevant section of this report. Full details of the data search are provided as an appendix.

4.2 Bats

4.2.1 Preliminary roost assessment

There are a small number of bat records within the local area – 6 are of common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* recorded between 2002 and 2015, 2 are of Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii* in 2015, 1 of noctule *Nyctalus noctula* in 2015 and 1 of soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* in 2012.

No evidence of bats was found during the daylight survey.

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

Table 1: Assessment of survey site to support roosting bats

Building/ Feature	Description	Site value for bats
Buildings	Solid brick walls with few gaps Pitched metal roofs - intact with no loft voids Brick building - No windows and generally low ambient light levels Open sided buildings – light and draughty No field signs recorded No niches or gaps noted with high potential to support roosting bats	Negligible potential for transient, maternity or hibernation roosting

4.2.2 Assessment of commuting and foraging habitats

The site is relatively isolated with only a few drainage ditches to provide connectivity.

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

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

Feature	Description	Site value for bats
Immediate area (<500m)	Arable fields, grassland, residential area and agricultural buildings – livestock present which will increase invertebrate numbers	Low to moderate potential for foraging and commuting bats
Wider surroundings (500m-3km)	Large areas of arable land in wider landscape. Close to the South Forty Foot drain	Moderate potential for foraging and commuting bats

4.3 Birds

4.3.1 Common bird species

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

Table 3: Common bird species seen on site

English name	Scientific name	S41	BoCC
Collared dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*		Green
Feral pigeon	*Columba livia domestica*		Green
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	Y	Red
Blackbird	*Turdus merula*		Green
Great tit	*Parus major*		Green
Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*		Green
Tree sparrow	*Passer montanus*	Y	Red

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

4.3.2 Schedule 1 species

There are 4 records of barn owl within 1km of the survey buildings from 2017, however no evidence of barn owl or any other Schedule 1 bird species was noted in any of the survey buildings. No further work or mitigation for these species is required.

4.4 Habitats and plant species

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

5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Bats

5.1.1 Legal protection

In England, Scotland and Wales, all bats are strictly protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended); in England and Wales this legislation has been amended and strengthened by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. Bats are also protected by European legislation; the EC Habitats Directive is transposed into UK law by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 – often referred to as 'The Habitat Regs'. Taken together, all this legislation makes it an offence to:

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

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

5.1.2 Recommendations

It is considered that the proposals to develop the buildings is unlikely to result in a breach in the legislation relating to bats and there is no requirement for a European Protected Species licence. All contractors working on the building will be briefed on the legal protection afforded to bats and their places of shelter and on how to proceed in the **unlikely** event that a bat is discovered during the course of the work. A procedure to follow in the unlikely event of discovering bats on site is given as Appendix 2.

The site provides some foraging habitats for bats within the local area, and it is recommended that the lighting scheme for the site is designed to ensure that dark unlit areas are retained where bats are likely to be foraging and commuting. It is recommended that lighting on site is kept to a minimum. If it is absolutely necessary to include some external lighting then these should be carefully designed to minimise disturbance to bats, by using down-lights rather than

up-lights and using shields to limit light spill. Any external lighting used should emit minimal ultra-violet light, be narrow-spectrum (avoiding white and blue wavelengths) and should peak higher than 550nm. It should be remembered that artificial lighting disrupts and disturbs many animals, including birds and invertebrates, as well as bats.

5.2 Birds

5.2.1 Legal protection

All common wild birds are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended).

Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built
- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird

Certain rare breeding birds are listed on Schedule 1 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended). Under this legislation they are afforded the same protection as common wild birds and are also protected against disturbance whilst building a nest or on or near a nest containing eggs/unfledged young.

5.2.2 Recommendations for common bird species

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

As a positive enhancement measure, consideration should be given to the provision of sparrow terrace nest boxes on the new development.

6 SUMMARY

The buildings at Rectory Farm were surveyed in connection with plans to convert the buildings to dwellings.

There are no major ecological constraints associated with the proposals.

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

- Precautionary measures and enhancements for bats
- Appropriate timing with regards to nesting birds
- Provision of bird boxes (sparrow terrace boxes)

7 REFERENCES

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ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY

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Appendix 1

Data search

LERC Search Summary Report

Grid Reference: TF 293 441
Buffer: 1km

Date of publication: 08/02/2021
Expires: 08/02/2022

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Report Details

Produced for	[illegible]
Search area	

Terms and conditions

[illegible]

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About the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre

[illegible]

an ALERC accredited LERC

Association of Local Environmental Records Centres

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

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	South Forty Foot Drain

Non-statutory sites within the search area

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

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/admin/resources/species-attribution.pdf.

Amphibian (3 taxa)			
Common Frog, *Rana temporaria*	2	1977 - 2007	Protected
Common Toad, *Bufo bufo*	1	1977 - 1977	Protected, Priority
Smooth Newt, *Lissotriton vulgaris*	1	1977 - 1977	Protected, Local Priority

Bird (89 taxa)			
Alexandrine Parakeet, *Psittacula eupatria*	2	2012 - 2013	Non-native
Avocet, *Recurvirostra avosetta*	1	2013 - 2013	Protected
Barn Owl, *Tyto alba*	4	2001 - 2017	Protected, Local Priority
Barnacle Goose, *Branta leucopsis*	2	2013 - 2017	Non-native
Black Brant, *Branta bernicla subsp. nigricans*	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Black Redstart, *Phoenicurus ochruros*	2	2009 - 2009	Protected
Black Stork, *Ciconia nigra*	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Black Swan, *Cygnus atratus*	2	2012 - 2015	Non-native
Black Tern, *Chlidonias niger*	1	2005 - 2005	Protected
Black-tailed Godwit, *Limosa limosa*	2	2013 - 2015	Protected
Brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*	1	2010 - 2010	Protected
Brent Goose, *Branta bernicla*	6	2009 - 2013	Non-native
Bullfinch, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	2	2000 - 2011	Local Priority
Canada Goose, *Branta canadensis*	15	2000 - 2017	Non-native
Cockatiel, *Nymphicus hollandicus*	2	2006 - 2011	Non-native
Collared Dove, *Streptopelia decaocto*	29	2000 - 2017	Non-native
Columba livia 'feral', *Columba livia 'feral'*	8	2007 - 2017	Non-native
Common Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*	3	2002 - 2010	Protected
Common Scoter, *Melanitta nigra*	1	2013 - 2013	Protected, Priority
Corn Bunting, *Emberiza calandra*	4	1975 - 2014	Local Priority
Cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus*	4	2000 - 2017	Priority
Curlew, *Numenius arquata*	15	2000 - 2013	Priority, Local Priority
Dark-bellied Brent Goose, *Branta bernicla subsp. bernicla*	5	2000 - 2013	Priority, Non-native
Egyptian Goose, *Alopochen aegyptiacus*	1	2000 - 2000	Non-native
Fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*	10	1977 - 2017	Protected
Firecrest, *Regulus ignicapilla*	1	2003 - 2003	Protected
Glossy Ibis, *Plegadis falcinellus*	2	2016 - 2016	Non-native
Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*	19	2000 - 2015	Protected

Bird (89 taxa)			
Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*	1	1998 - 1998	Protected, Non-native
Grasshopper Warbler, *Locustella naevia*	2	2000 - 2011	Priority
Great Northern Diver, *Gavia immer*	2	2014 - 2014	Protected
Green Sandpiper, *Tringa ochropus*	5	2004 - 2012	Protected
Greenshank, *Tringa nebularia*	2	2007 - 2013	Protected
Grey Partridge, *Perdix perdix*	5	2000 - 2010	Priority, Local Priority, Non-native
Greylag Goose, *Anser anser*	14	2000 - 2017	Protected
Hen Harrier, *Circus cyaneus*	2	2011 - 2012	Protected
Hobby, *Falco subbuteo*	3	2004 - 2009	Protected
Honey-buzzard, *Pernis apivorus*	2	2002 - 2011	Protected
House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*	23	2000 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Kingfisher, *Alcedo atthis*	13	1999 - 2019	Protected
Lapland Bunting, *Calcarius lapponicus*	1	2012 - 2012	Protected
Lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus*	16	2000 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Lesser Redpoll, *Acanthis cabaret*	6	2000 - 2016	Priority
Light-bellied Brent Goose, *Branta bernicla subsp. hrota*	2	2005 - 2014	Non-native
Linnet, *Linaria cannabina*	8	2000 - 2017	Local Priority
Little Gull, *Hydrocoloeus minutus*	1	2013 - 2013	Protected
Little Owl, *Athene noctua*	1	2000 - 2000	Non-native
Little Tern, *Sternula albifrons*	2	2007 - 2007	Protected
Long-tailed Duck, *Clangula hyemalis*	1	2017 - 2017	Protected
Marsh Harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*	7	1998 - 2013	Protected
Merlin, *Falco columbarius*	8	1998 - 2011	Protected
Montagu's Harrier, *Circus pygargus*	1	2009 - 2009	Protected
Mute Swan, *Cygnus olor*	13	1977 - 2019	Non-native
Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*	3	2002 - 2007	Protected
Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*	42	2003 - 2016	Protected
Pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*	18	2000 - 2019	Non-native
Pink-footed Goose, *Anser brachyrhynchus*	32	1998 - 2016	Non-native
Pintail, *Anas acuta*	3	2000 - 2013	Protected, Non-native
Pochard, *Aythya ferina*	15	2000 - 2010	Non-native
Purple Sandpiper, *Calidris maritima*	1	2013 - 2013	Protected
Red Kite, *Milvus milvus*	1	2015 - 2015	Protected
Red-legged Partridge, *Alectoris rufa*	4	2000 - 2011	Non-native
Red-throated Diver, *Gavia stellata*	5	1998 - 2013	Protected
Redshank, *Tringa totanus*	34	1973 - 2017	Local Priority
Redwing, *Turdus iliacus*	11	1977 - 2017	Protected
Reed Bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*	6	2000 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Ring Ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*	2	2012 - 2017	Priority
Ring-necked Parakeet, *Psittacula krameri*	2	2002 - 2002	Non-native
Rock Dove, *Columba livia*	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native

Bird (89 taxa)			
Rose-coloured Starling, *Pastor roseus*	1	2003 - 2003	Non-native
Ruddy Duck, *Oxyura jamaicensis*	1	2000 - 2000	Non-native
Ruff, *Calidris pugnax*	7	1998 - 2015	Protected
Skylark, *Alauda arvensis*	11	2000 - 2017	Local Priority
Slavonian Grebe, *Podiceps auritus*	2	2002 - 2007	Protected
Snipe, *Gallinago gallinago*	5	2000 - 2016	Local Priority
Snow Bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis*	1	2003 - 2003	Protected
Song Thrush, *Turdus philomelos*	14	2000 - 2016	Local Priority
Spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*	2	2011 - 2012	Protected
Spotted Flycatcher, *Muscicapa striata*	4	1998 - 2010	Priority
Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*	25	2000 - 2017	Local Priority
Swift, *Apus apus*	48	1998 - 2017	Local Priority
Tree Pipit, *Anthus trivialis*	4	2000 - 2006	Priority
Tree Sparrow, *Passer montanus*	9	2000 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Turtle Dove, *Streptopelia turtur*	5	2000 - 2016	Priority, Local Priority
Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*	4	2000 - 2010	Protected
White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons*	2	2002 - 2003	Non-native
Whooper Swan, *Cygnus cygnus*	8	1999 - 2015	Protected, Non-native
Yellow Wagtail, *Motacilla flava*	6	2000 - 2017	Local Priority
Yellowhammer, *Emberiza citrinella*	5	2001 - 2013	Priority, Local Priority

Bony Fish (Actinopterygii) (2 taxa)			
European Eel, *Anguilla anguilla*	34	1980 - 2012	Priority, Local Priority
Spined Loach, *Cobitis taenia*	3	2002 - 2002	Priority, Local Priority

Conifer (1 taxa)			
Leyland Cypress, *Cupressus macrocarpa x Xanthocyparis nootkatensis = X Cuprocyparis leylandi*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native

Crustacean (2 taxa)			
Crangonyx pseudogracilis, *Crangonyx pseudogracilis*	2	1988 - 1988	Non-native
Gammarus tigrinus, *Gammarus tigrinus*	4	1987 - 1998	Non-native

Flowering Plant (36 taxa)			
Barren Brome, *Bromus sterilis*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Black-grass, *Alopecurus myosuroides*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Bristly Oxtongue, *Picris echioides*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Broad Bean, *Vicia faba*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Common Field-speedwell, *Veronica persica*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native

Flowering Plant (36 taxa)			
Common Vetch, *Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill, *Geranium dissectum*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Cut-leaved Dead-nettle, *Lamium hybridum*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Field Penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Giant Hogweed, *Heracleum mantegazzianum*	3	2013 - 2013	Non-native
Hedge Mustard, *Sisymbrium officinale*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Hoary Cress, *Lepidium draba*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Ivy-Leaved Speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Oil-seed Rape, *Brassica napus subsp. oleifera*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Oriental Poppy, *Papaver pseudoorientale*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Pampas-grass, *Cortaderia selloana*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Petty Spurge, *Euphorbia peplus*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Pineappleweed, *Matricaria discoidea*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Populus nigra 'Italica', *Populus nigra 'Italica'*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Primrose-peerless, *Narcissus tazetta x poeticus = N. x medioluteus*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Red Dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Scentless Mayweed, *Tripleurospermum inodorum*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Shepherd's-purse, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Small Nettle, *Urtica urens*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Spanish Daffodil, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus subsp. major*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Swine-cress, *Lepidium coronopus*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
White Dead-nettle, *Lamium album*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Wild Plum, *Prunus domestica*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Wild Turnip, *Brassica rapa subsp. campestris*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Wild-oat, *Avena fatua*	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native

Insect - Moth (1 taxa)			
Cinnabar, *Tyria jacobaeae*	1	2007 - 2007	Priority

Mollusc (3 taxa)			
Bladder snails, *Physa*	1	2007 - 2007	Non-native
Jenkins' Spire Snail, *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*	17	1988 - 2006	Non-native
Physella acuta, *Physella acuta*	1	2006 - 2006	Non-native

Reptile (1 taxa)			
Grass Snake, *Natrix helvetica*	1	1977 - 1977	Protected, Priority

Terrestrial Mammal (8 taxa)			
Brown Hare, *Lepus europaeus*	4	1977 - 1977	Priority
Brown Rat, *Rattus norvegicus*	2	1977 - 1977	Non-native
Eastern Grey Squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis*	2	1977 - 1977	Non-native
Eurasian Badger, *Meles meles*	6	2007 - 2017	Protected
European Rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*	4	1977 - 1977	Non-native
European Water Vole, *Arvicola amphibius*	8	1977 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
House Mouse, *Mus musculus*	2	1977 - 1977	Non-native
West European Hedgehog, *Erinaceus europaeus*	7	1977 - 2019	Priority

Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (7 taxa)			
Common Pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto*	3	2012 - 2015	Protected, Local Priority
Daubenton's Bat, *Myotis daubentonii*	2	2015 - 2015	Protected, Local Priority
Noctule Bat, *Nyctalus noctula*	1	2015 - 2015	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato*	1	2002 - 2002	Protected, Local Priority
Pipistrelle Bat species, *Pipistrellus*	2	2008 - 2010	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Soprano Pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	1	2012 - 2012	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Unidentified Bat, *Myotis*	3	2002 - 2015	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

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BARNS AT RECTORY FARM, GREAT FEN ROAD, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

Appendix 2

Procedure to follow in the event of finding bats on site

Procedure to follow if bats are discovered during works

- If at any point during the works, bats are discovered then contractors must stop work immediately and telephone Helen Scarborough on 01526 344726 or 07979 833524
- Any bats found during the works will be placed in a bat box that will be installed on the south side of a tree, a minimum of 3m from ground level and with the entrance free from obstructions to enable a clear access. This box will remain on site once work is complete.
- Only when the ecologist is satisfied that there is no further risk to bats will works recommence.
- Should it transpire that the operation being carried out is of more risk to bats than was originally thought, then works will be stopped until they can be supervised by an appropriately licensed bat worker.
- If a bat is found under a tile or any other aperture, works will stop immediately (as above). If the bat does not voluntarily fly out, then the aperture will be carefully covered over to protect the bat(s) from the elements, leaving a small gap for the bat to escape voluntarily. Any covering should be free from grease or other contaminants, and should not be a fibreglass-based material.
- Any injured bats should be gently placed in a secure ventilated box in a cool, quiet dark place (e.g. cardboard box with a sealed lid) by the contractor for the bat's protection whilst awaiting the arrival of the licensed person.