



Little Crow

Solar Park

Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT: TECHNICAL APPENDICES

APPENDIX 7.4

BAT ACTIVITY SURVEY

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BAT SURVEYS

LITTLE CROW SOLAR, SANTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Clarkson and Woods Ltd. was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of INRG Solar (Little Crow) Ltd to carry out bat surveys of land at Little Crow Solar Park near Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire.
- 1.1.2 This report aims to inform a Development Consent Order for construction of a solar park within the Order Limits. It details the methods and results of the surveys and informs the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter on Ecology prepared for the site (Document Ref: 6.7 LC ES CH7).
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of bat activity surveys carried out between April and September 2018.
- 1.1.4 Unless the client indicates to the contrary, information on the presence of species will be passed to the county biological records centre in order to augment their records for the area.

1.2 Development Proposals

- 1.2.1 The proposed development is described in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement (Document Ref: 6.4 LC ES CH4).

1.3 Survey Aims

- 1.3.1 Given the size of the development and significance of the proposed changes to land use, bat activity surveys were recommended to ascertain the level of use by foraging and commuting bats along with species composition and abundance. The objective of these surveys was to establish the value of the habitats and features and Order Limits as a whole to individual species of bats and bats in general in the context of the wider landscape.

2 SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1.1 The survey methods were based on current guidance set out by the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT)¹.

2.1.2 Existing habitats on site principally comprise of arable fields, bounded by a network of hedgerow, ditches and plantation woodland. These habitat types are generally ubiquitous within the local landscape, and the most suitable habitat for foraging/commuting bats (woodland and hedgerows) are expected to remain unaffected by the development. The arable fields which comprise the majority of the survey area were considered to offer few opportunities for foraging/commuting bats. Given the habitats on site and the likely impacts of the development, a level of survey effort consistent with that recommended for habitats of 'low' suitability was therefore considered appropriate. In line with the aforementioned BCT guidelines, one survey per season (Spring -April/May, Summer - June/July/August, Autumn - September/October) have been conducted at the site. The transect surveys have been augmented by automated bat detector surveys.

2.2 Data Search

2.2.1 The Extended Phase 1 Report (Document Ref: 7.22 LC TA7.1) should be referred to for details of the desk study and data search with the Local Records Centre undertaken to inform baseline conditions for the site.

2.3 Personnel

2.3.1 The following ecologists assisted with the walked transects and static detector surveys (as described below):

- *Peter Timms MCIEEM (Level 1 bat licence 2016-22469-CLS-CLS)(8 years' experience)*

¹ Collins, J. (ed) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London. ISBN-13 978-1-872745-96-1.

- *Phil Bowater AIEMA GradCIEEM (Level 1 bat licence 2017-28070-CLS-CLS) (5 years' experience)*
- *Paul Kennedy ACIEEM (Level 2 bat licence- 2015-14471-CLS-CLS) (5 years' experience)*
- *Patrick Ellison GradCIEEM (5 years' experience)*
- *Chris Poole Grad CIEEM (1 years' experience)*

2.3.2 All of the above ecologists have been assessed under the Clarkson and Woods QA processes as competent to complete the survey.

2.4 Walked Transect Surveys

2.4.1 The transect surveys involved walking a predetermined transect at a constant speed using bat detectors and recording devices. Due to the relatively large size of the survey area, three separate transect routes were walked in order to ensure sufficient coverage of all areas within the Order Limits.

2.4.2 The three transect routes were designed to provide a balanced overview of bat activity across the entire Order Limits. The starting point was changed for each transect survey to avoid bias during the surveys. Figure 1 below shows the routes followed by the three transects.

2.4.3 Surveys were undertaken on three evenings in April, June and September during suitable weather conditions (low wind, little to no rain and temperatures at sunset of at least 10°C).

2.4.4 Surveyors were equipped with handheld bat detectors (Echo Meter Touch with an iPad Mini 4). The surveys commenced at approximately sunset and finished 2 hours after sunset.

2.4.5 The survey recordings were later analysed on a computer using Kaleidoscope (Wildlife Acoustics) software to confirm or identify species.

2.4.6 Table 1 provides the dates, weather conditions, sunset/sunrise times, survey start and end times and ecologist details for each of the walked transects.

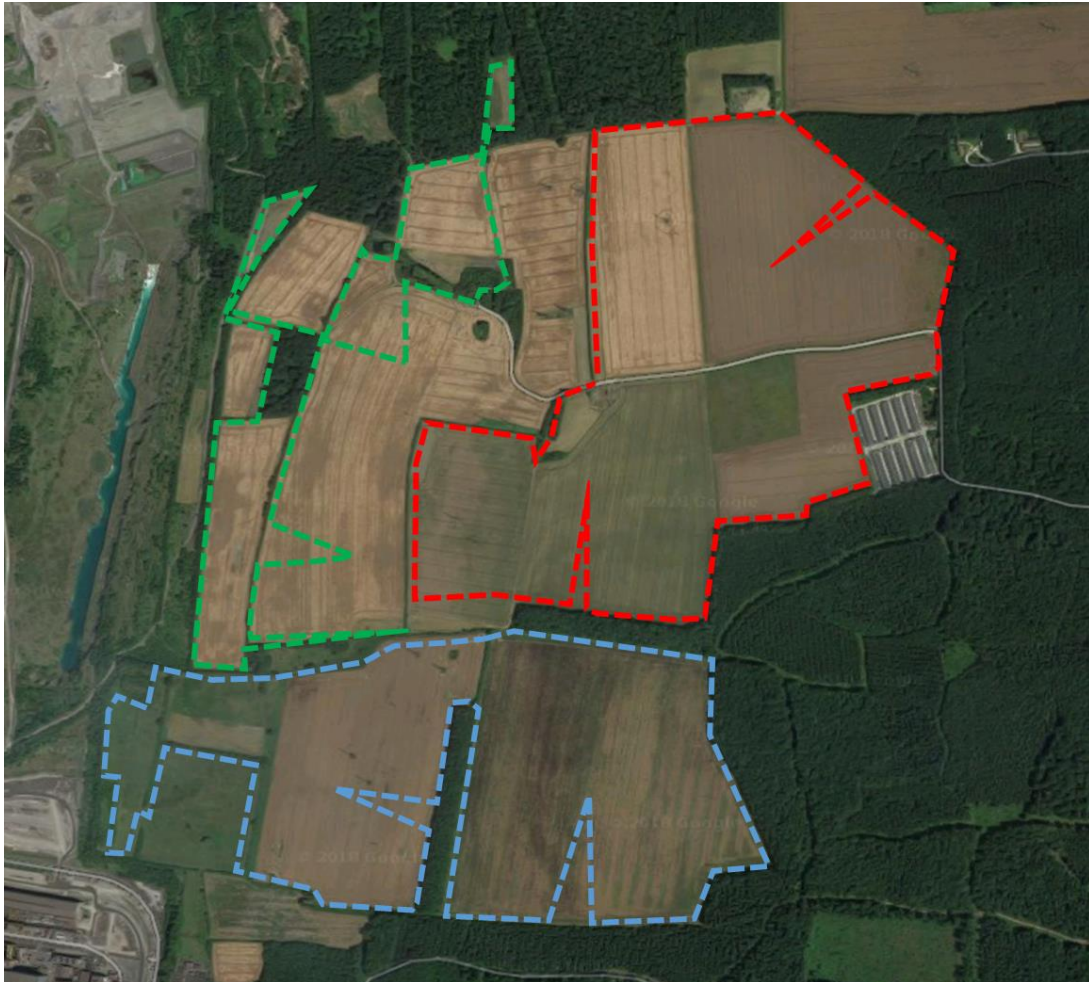


Figure 1: Walked transect routes covering the entire survey area

Table 1: Transect survey details

Date	Transect/ Ecologist	Sunset/ Sunrise	Survey Start Time	Survey End Time	Weather Conditions at Start	Weather Conditions at End
23/04/18	Blue / PB	20:16	20:16	22:16	13°C, 8/8 cloud cover, 4/12 wind speed, dry	12°C, 6/8 cloud cover, 4/12 wind speed, dry
	Green / PT					
	Red / PE					
19/06/18	Blue / PT	21:34	21:34	23:34	22°C, 7/8 cloud cover, 1/12 wind speed, dry	20°C, 3/8 cloud cover, 0/12 wind speed, dry
	Green / CP					
	Red / PE					
04/09/18	Blue / PT	19:46	19:46	21:46	17°C, 4/8 cloud cover, 1/12 wind speed,	15°C, 6/8 cloud cover, 0/12 wind speed,
	Green / CP					

Date	Transect/ Ecologist	Sunset/ Sunrise	Survey Start Time	Survey End Time	Weather Conditions at Start	Weather Conditions at End
	Red / PK					

2.5 Static Automated Detector Surveys

2.5.1 Six automated static detectors (Anabat Express, Anabat Swift and Song) were deployed across the site in April/May (Spring), June (Summer) and September (Autumn), for a minimum of six consecutive nights per deployment (refer to Table 2 below for deployment and collection dates). This is a higher survey effort than recommended by the BCT for sites of low suitability habitat. For the April and June Surveys, Anabat Express (Titley Scientific) detectors were deployed. For the September survey, one Anabat Express was deployed at Location F, two Anabat Swift detectors (also Titley Scientific) were deployed at Locations D and B, and three Wildlife Acoustics' SongMeter II+ detectors were deployed at Locations A, C and E. Detectors were placed in the same locations for all surveys, which were selected to focus on key habitat features identified during previous surveys and to ensure an even spread across the site. (Figure 2 refers). The detectors were programmed to begin recording at least 30 minutes before sunset and end recording 30 minutes after sunrise each night and logged bat passes in each static detector location.



Figure 2: Static Detector Locations

2.5.2 The deployment dates and weather conditions are detailed in Table 2 below.

Automated Species Identification Protocol

2.5.3 Data downloaded from the static detectors was processed using Wildlife Acoustics’ Kaleidoscope Pro automatic species recognition software and bat species and the number of bat passes was identified.

Table 2: Static detector deployment dates and weather conditions

Date	Nightly Temperature Range	Weather
24/04/2018	13-7°C	Passing shower and cloud, wind 3/12 (Beaufort scale)
25/04/2018	11-6°C	Passing clouds, dry, wind 4/12

Date	Nightly Temperature Range	Weather
26/04/2018	8-5°C	Scattered clouds, dry, wind 2/12
27/04/2018	9-6°C	Mostly cloudy, dry, wind 3/12
28/04/2018	8-7°C	Partly cloudy, dry, wind 4/12
29/04/2018	9-6°C	Passing cloud, dry, wind 4/12
30/04/2018	7-3°C	Passing cloud, dry, wind 3/12
01/05/2018	12-9°C	Light rain, overcast, wind 5/12
12/06/2018	13-11°C	Overcast, dry, wind 2/12
13/06/2018	17-14°C	Passing clouds, dry, wind 5/12
14/06/2018	15-11°C	Cool, dry, wind 2/12
15/06/2018	14-12°C	Scattered clouds, dry, wind 1/12
16/06/2018	14-12°C	Cool, dry, wind 3/12
17/06/2018	16-15°C	Passing clouds, dry, 3/12
18/06/2018	19-14°C	Partly cloudy, dry, 3/12
04/09/18	17-13°C	Mostly cloudy, dry, wind 2/12
05/09/18	15-9°C	Passing clouds, dry, wind 1/12
06/09/18	12-7°C	Mostly clear, light rain, wind 2/12
07/09/18	15-10°C	Scattered clouds, dry, wind 3/12
08/09/18	15-14°C	Mostly cloudy dry, wind 3/12
09/09/18	15-13°C	Mostly cloudy, dry, 3/12

*Weather data obtained from darksky.net ©2018

3 SURVEY LIMITATIONS

3.1 Bat Activity and Automated static detector surveys

- 3.1.1 Bat detectors are known to be more sensitive to certain bat calls than to others for reasons such as varying bat call loudness and directionality of certain calls. This can result in certain bat species (notably horseshoe bats and long-eared bats) being under-recorded due to the limitations of current available bat detectors. The difference in recording efficiency may therefore bias any results, which has been taken into account where possible during any assessment of the results.
- 3.1.2 Kaleidoscope Pro automatically identifies bat calls using algorithms and provides statistical levels of confidence associated with each classified call. The confidence levels reflect that there will be certain classification errors related to each classified bat call. With experience of using the software it is, on the whole, reliable when identifying certain bat calls, especially horseshoe bat calls due to their simple and unmistakable parameters. Other straightforward species are common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula* and serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*. However, the software has been found to be less reliable when identifying other species (long-eared *Plecotus sp.*, Leisler's *Nyctalus leisleri* and barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus* bat species).
- 3.1.3 Kaleidoscope Pro does not distinguish between the various *Myotis* species and simply classifies them to genus level (i.e. *Myotis* sp.). This is in line with classification that would be achieved by manual identification due to the similar nature of *Myotis* calls making species classification subject to a high degree of error. The on-board software used by the EchoMeter Touch does, however, distinguish between *Myotis* species, but this has been found to be inconsistent.
- 3.1.4 Due to the software limitations, all calls are manually verified to confirm the identification is accurate. Furthermore, where the software is unsure

of a bat call, it will classify the call as 'NoID'. For completeness, all NoID files were classified, where appropriate. Noise files were not checked as the vast majority of these cannot be analysed or attributed to bats or their calls.

- 3.1.5 Additionally, automated detectors are triggered to record when suitable ultrasound is detected and will not cease recording until either a window of 1 second of silence is recorded or 30 seconds elapses, whichever is sooner. If more than one species is present within a recording, the software can only classify one species, so is forced to select which is 'dominant'. This potentially results in an under-recording of quieter species, long-eared bats, or species with a longer pulse repetition rate.
- 3.1.6 Overall, the classification data produced by Kaleidoscope Pro, along with manual verification of records, is considered to provide an acceptably accurate record of bat species recorded by static bat detectors and, as such, have been used within this report.

3.2 General

- 3.2.1 Overnight temperatures during the first static detector deployment consistently dropped below 10°C, which may have resulted in reduced bat activity during these periods. Weather conditions were otherwise favourable for bat activity during the survey.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Data Search

- 4.1.1 The Phase 1/Baseline Report (Document Ref: 7.22 LC TA7.1) should be referred to for details of the desk study and data search with the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre undertaken to inform baseline conditions for the site. However, the results of the desk study pertaining to bats are repeated in this section.
- 4.1.2 A number of existing records of at least six species of bats were obtained from the records centre, the closest of which were field recordings of unidentified bat species within woodland adjacent to the south east of the Order Limits.
- 4.1.3 A number of field records of common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* exist from areas of woodland approximately 1km east of the Order Limits. Field records of this species, as well as Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii* exist from Ashbyville Lake, approximately 1.3km south west of the Order Limits. Single records of Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii* and Whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus* occur within Scunthorpe and approximately 1.5km west of the Order Limits.
- 4.1.4 Unspecified common pipistrelle and brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus* roosts are also known to be present within the town of Broughton, approximately 1km east of the Order Limits.

MAGIC search for EPS (bat) Licences

- 4.1.5 Records of previously issued European Protected Species Licences for bats from within 5km of the Order Limits were obtained using the MAGIC website. Details of these licences are provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: MAGIC records of EPS mitigation licences issued within a 2km radius of the Order Limits

Licence Ref No.	Species Covered	Dates of Licence	Distance and bearing from <u>Order Limits</u> of Licence Record
2015-7054-EPS-MIT	Bats – Common pipistrelle	2015-2025	1.37km Southeast
EPSM2009-1229	Bats – Soprano pipistrelle	2009-2010	2.35km Northeast
EPSM2010-2663	Bats – Common pipistrelle	2011	4km Northwest
2015-16065-EPS-MIT	Bats – Common pipistrelle	2015-2020	5km Northwest
2015-16065-EPS-MIT-1	Bats – Common pipistrelle	2016-2020	5km Northwest
2015-16065-EPS-MIT-2	Bats – Common pipistrelle	2016-2020	5km Northwest

4.2 Survey Results

Walked transects

4.2.1 Table 4 below provides a summary of bat species and the total number of bat passes (foraging and commuting combined) recorded during the April, June and September transect surveys. These results are taken from the Echo Meter Touch and iPad Mini 4 recordings.

Table 4: Summary of May and June 2018 transect survey results (no. passes)

Species	23/04/2018 (Spring)	19/06/2018 Summer	04/09/2018 Autumn	Total
Common pipistrelle	89	68	89	246
Soprano pipistrelle	23	8	13	44
Noctule	0	10	8	18
<i>Myotis</i> sp.	0	7	2	9
Total no. passes	112	93	112	317

4.2.2 Figure 3 below provides a summary in heatmap form of all bat activity recorded during the transect surveys within the site across each survey season. Heatmaps show the number of bat passes in colour codes on a dark blue to red gradient – the darker blue the colour the fewer bat passes recorded compared to red, which depicts a the highest number of bat passes recorded in that area. Note that these maps do not differentiate between foraging and commuting behaviour.



Figure 3: Heatmap showing total bat activity across all three transects

- 4.2.3 The highest concentration of bat activity was recorded in the north west of the site, where the habitat comprises woodland edge, a hedgerow and a pond. Another notable concentration of activity can be seen along the northern edge of a wooded shelter belt (known as 'Gokewell Strip') in the centre/east of the site. Very little activity was noted in the centre of the fields away from boundary habitats
- 4.2.4 The transect surveys indicated that low numbers of generally widespread species are using the site, with common pipistrelle recorded most often. Common pipistrelle call accounted for 77.6% of total bat calls. Soprano pipistrelle was the second-most recorded species, making 13.8% of calls. These were the only two species recorded during the April survey. Noctule and Myotis bat species accounted for 5.7% and 2.8% of calls respectively.
- 4.2.5 The number of total passes recorded was slightly higher in the April and September surveys than the June survey.

Static detector surveys - Field survey results

- 4.2.6 A total of 2994 bat passes were recorded across all static detectors during both surveys, 210 of which were recorded during the April-May survey, 2072 during the June survey, and 712 passes recorded in September. The following (minimum) five bat species were recorded during the surveys:
- ***Common pipistrelle*** *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*
 - *Soprano pipistrelle* *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
 - ***Noctule*** *Nyctalus noctula*
 - ***Myotis species*** *Myotis sp.* (an aggregation of common *Myotis* species is likely to include one or more of Natterer's bat, Daubenton's bat, Brandt's bat *Myotis brandtii* and whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*)
 - ***Brown long-eared*** *Plecotus auritus* (grey long-eared was ruled out as it has only been recorded in southern England and Wales)
- 4.2.7 Table 5 below provides the results of the static bat detector surveys for each location between April and September 2018. Figure 4 also displays

the total number of passes for each species recorded over the duration of the surveys.

Table 5: Results of the static bat detector surveys for each location between April and September 2018

Static location (Figure 2 refers)	Total no. bat species / passes recorded	Species	No. passes	Average No. of Passes per night	% of activity
A	5 species 301 passes 21 Nights (average passes per night = 14.33)	Common pipistrelle	194	9.24	64.45
		Soprano pipistrelle	55	2.62	18.27
		Noctule	28	1.33	9.30
		Myotis	19	0.9	6.31
		Brown long-eared	5	0.24	1.66
B	5 species 452 passes 21 Nights (average passes per night = 21.52)	Common pipistrelle	339	16.14	75
		Soprano pipistrelle	29	1.38	6.42
		Noctule	62	2.95	13.72
		Myotis	18	0.86	3.98
		Brown long-eared	4	0.19	0.88
C	5 species 517 passes 21 Nights (average passes per night = 24.62)	Common pipistrelle	468	22.29	90.52
		Soprano pipistrelle	33	1.57	6.38
		Noctule	8	0.38	1.55
		Myotis	7	0.33	1.35
		Brown long-eared	1	0.05	0.19
D	5 species 1462 passes 21 Nights (average passes per night = 69.61)	Common pipistrelle	1358	64.67	92.89
		Soprano pipistrelle	53	2.52	3.63
		Noctule	23	1.10	1.57
		Myotis	23	1.10	1.57
		Brown long-eared	5	0.24	0.34
E	5 species 96 passes 21 Nights (average passes per night = 4.57)	Common pipistrelle	69	3.29	71.88
		Soprano pipistrelle	5	0.24	5.21
		Nathusius' pipistrelle	11	0.52	11.46
		Noctule	7	0.33	7.29
		Myotis	4	0.19	4.17
F	5 species 166 passes 21 Nights (average passes per night = 7.90)	Common pipistrelle	71	3.38	42.77
		Soprano pipistrelle	53	2.52	31.93
		Noctule	13	0.62	7.83
		Myotis	18	0.86	10.84
		Brown long-eared	11	0.52	6.63

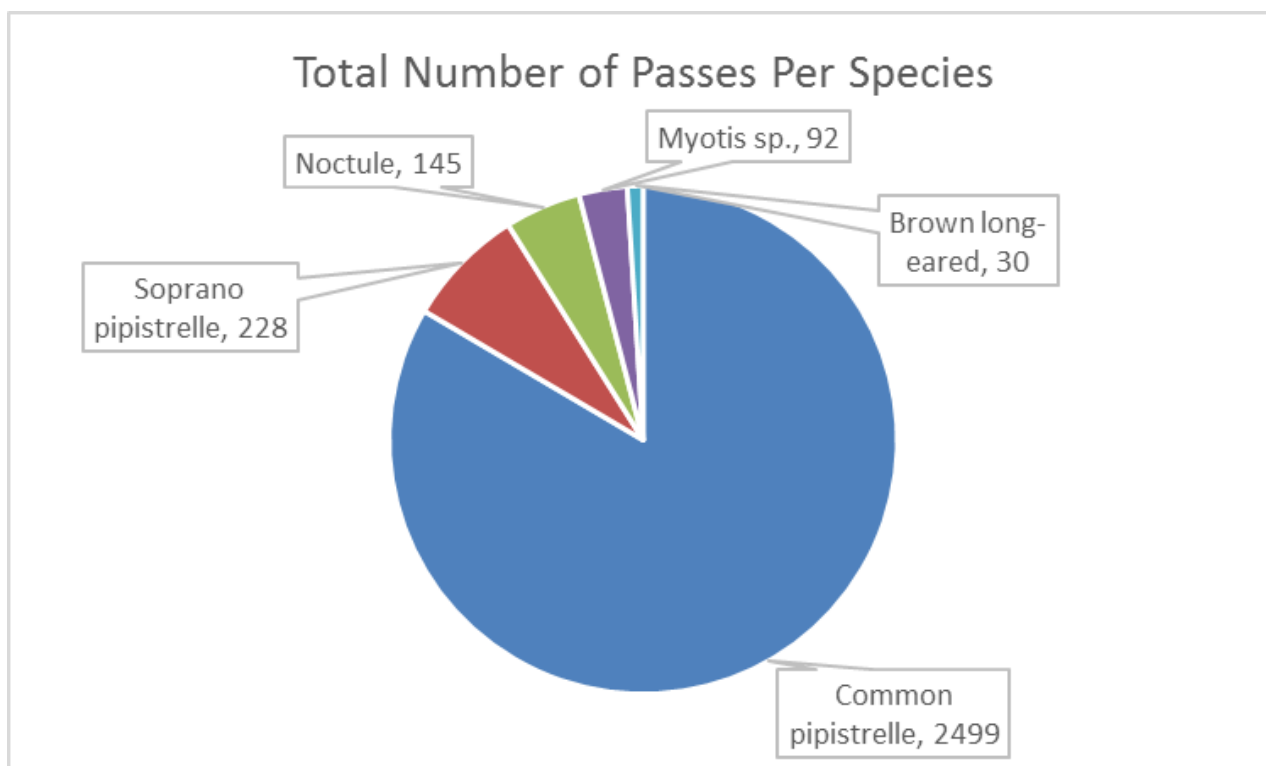


Figure 4: Summary of the species assemblage and total number of passes recorded over the survey period

4.2.8 The static detectors recorded a low number of UK native bat species utilising the site (5+ species out of the 11 known resident species in Lincolnshire). It is possible that up to 6 or 7 species use the site, given that *Myotis* species of bat are only classified to a genus level (the *Myotis* assemblage could comprise one of the more frequently encountered species such as whiskered, Daubenton’s Natterer’s and possibly Brandt’s). A total of 2,994 bat passes were recorded throughout the survey period, at an average of 23.76 passes per night per detector. This is considered to represent a relatively low level of bat activity in comparison to numerous sites Clarkson and Woods have undertaken bat surveys at throughout England.

4.2.9 As with the manned transect surveys common pipistrelle was found to be the most abundant species, accounting for 83.47% of all passes with an average of 19.83 passes per night. Soprano pipistrelle and noctule were the next most frequently recorded, accounting for 7.62% and 4.84% of passes respectively, with an average of 1.81 and 1.15 passes per night respectively.

- 4.2.10 A total of 92 passes from *Myotis* sp. were recorded during the surveys which equates to an average of 0.73 passes per night and 3.07% of passes overall. A total of 30 brown long-eared calls were recorded at an average of 0.24% per night and accounting for 1% of total bat activity.
- 4.2.11 In terms of bat usage of different areas of the site, the highest levels of bat activity by far were recorded at the western boundary of the site, where a wooded stream corridor is present (Location D). Moderate activity was also recorded at woodland edges in the north of the site (Locations A & B) and at an area of scrub and hedgerow in the middle of the site (Location C). Lower levels of activity were recorded at south east of the site (Location F), with the south western boundary (Location E) representing the least-used area with less than 5 passes (on average) per recording night.
- 4.2.12 Figure 5 below shows a visual summary of relative bat activity at each detector location

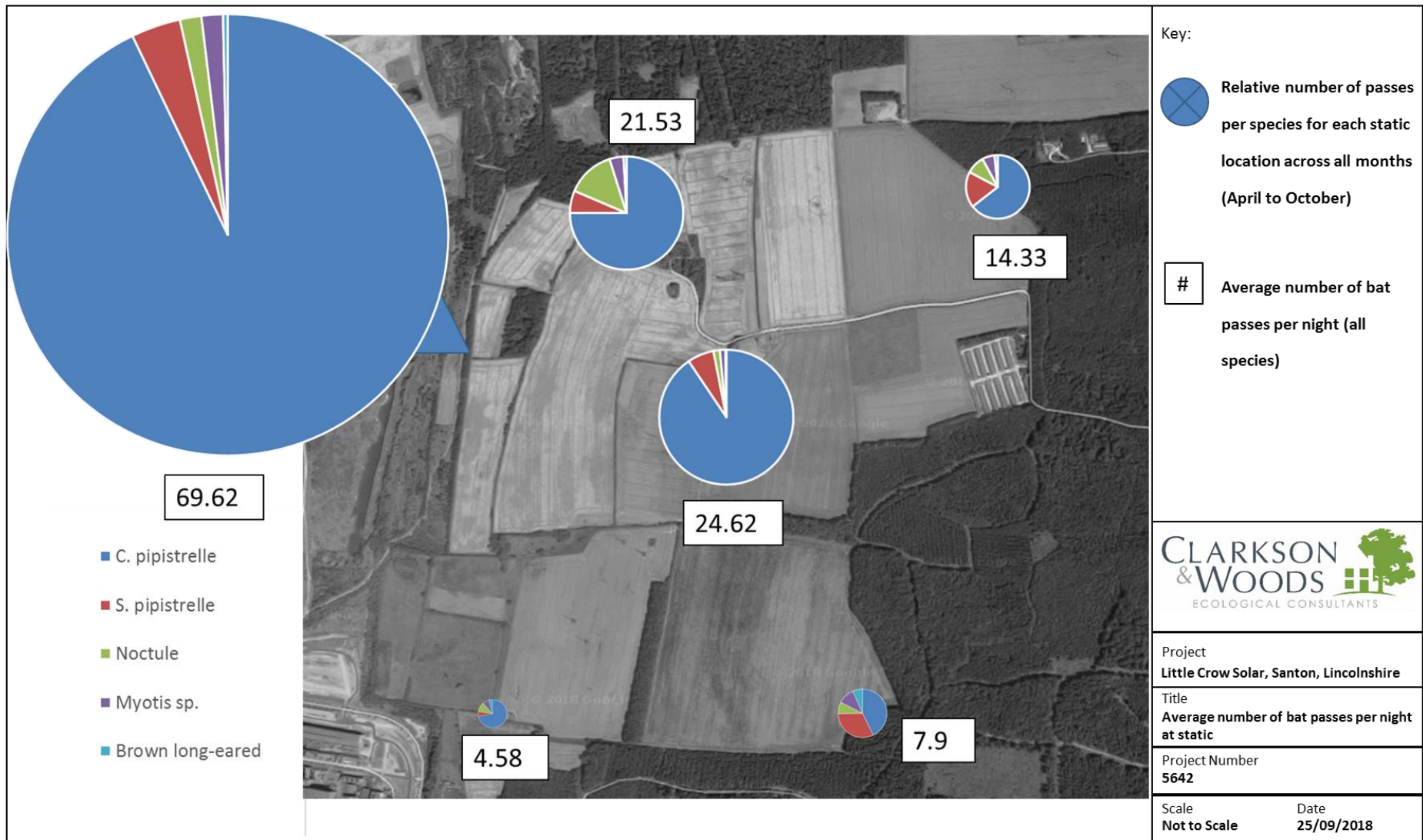


Figure 5: Bat activity at each deployment location

5 ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 5.1.1 This section provides an analysis of the value of ecological receptors (bats) identified as occurring within or in proximity of the site. The valuation of the receptor employs the scoring method described by Wray et al², and reflects the rarity and conservation status of each species as well as its relative abundance and activity levels on site.
- 5.1.2 At least 5 species of bat were recorded within the Order Limits during combined surveys. Table 6 below provides the status of each bat species recorded and also the importance of the site to each species based on the combined survey results.

Table 6: Ecological Evaluation

Bat species	UK status (current estimated UK population size) ³	County status ⁴	Level of activity on site	Ecological Importance (Calculated Score {Wray et al. 2010})
Common pipistrelle	Common and widespread (2,430,000)	Common and widespread	Low to moderate activity, likely by a small number of individuals	Local (2+10+3+4 = 17)
Soprano pipistrelle	Common and widespread (1,300,000). UK BAP Priority Species	Common, (but less so than common pipistrelles) and widespread	Low activity, likely by one or two individuals	Site 2+5+3+4 = 14)
Noctule	Fairly common and widespread (50,000). UK BAP Priority Species	Thought to be declining in some areas, although relatively common in the northern half of the county.	Low activity, likely by one or two individuals	Local (5+5+3+4 = 17)
Myotis sp. (exact species recorded unknown)	Daubenton's - relatively common and widespread throughout Britain with a UK estimated population of 560,000 (95,000 in England)	Common and widespread wherever wetland habitat is present	Low activity, likely by one or two individuals	Local 5+5+3+4 = 17

² Wray, S., Wells, D., Long, E. and Mitchell-Jones, T. (2010). Valuing Bats in Ecological Impact Assessment. In Practice, December 2010. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.

³ Based on information provided by the Bat Conservation Trust <http://www.bats.org.uk/>

⁴ Based on information provided by the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (2011) <https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/201110-LincolnshireBAP-3rd-edition.pdf>

Bat species	UK status (current estimated UK population size) ³	County status ⁴	Level of activity on site	Ecological Importance (Calculated Score {Wray et al. 2010})
	Natterer's - locally common and widespread throughout Britain with a UK estimated population of 148,000 (70,000 in England)	Local, more common along the western edge of the county		
	Whiskered - uncommon but widespread in England, UK population of 64,000	Fairly common and widespread		
	Brant's -uncommon but widespread in England. UK population of 30,000	Not known possibly quite widespread		
Brown long-eared	Common and widespread (245,000). UK BAP Priority Species	Common, with nationally important colonies in the centre and north	Very low activity, likely by one individual	Site (2+5+3+4 = 14)

6 SUMMARY

- 6.1.1 In combination, taking all 5+ species together and levels of foraging and commuting activity into account the site is considered to be of **Local importance** to bats. This is due to the species assemblage present (5+ species out of the 18 resident species in the UK) and the relatively low levels of activity recorded at the site.
- 6.1.2 The woodland edge and hedgerow network across the survey area have been shown to be of most importance to bats. No bats were recorded within the arable fields during the activity surveys, and it is likely that this habitat offers low quality foraging opportunities.

- **Glossary and Acronyms**

Term / Acronym	Description
Assemblage	A group of species found in the same location
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust – British charity dedicated to the conservation of bats and their habitats in the UK
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management – professional body for ecology and environmental practitioners
Conservation Status	The state of a species or habitat including for example, extent, abundance, distribution and their trends.
EPS	European Protected Species
European Protected Species	Species that are identified by the EU Habitats Directive as the most seriously threatened in Europe, and include bats, great crested newts and otters
Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership	Government accredited Local Nature Partnership, comprising a broad range of local organisations who aim to bring about improvements in the natural environment in the Greater Lincolnshire Area.
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan - a plan aimed at conserving the fauna, flora and habitats of a defined area, usually along local authority boundary lines
LERC	Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre – Where wildlife and geological information and documents are kept pertaining to the Greater Lincolnshire area.
MAGIC	'Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside' website – Government sponsored website containing environmental data from several public bodies including Natural England, the Environment Agency, English Heritage, Forestry Commission, Marine Management Organisation and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
NERC Act 2006	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Act of Parliament to make provision concerned with the natural environment and rural communities (e.g. Natural England)
Priority Species	Species that are of principal importance for conservation in the UK (arising from the Section 42

Term / Acronym	Description
	list of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006)
SPI	Species of Principal Importance – see ‘Priority Species’
UK BAP	United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan –the UK government’s response to the Convention on Biological diversity. It brought about a series of created action plans for species and habitats in the UK that were most under threat so as to support their recovery. Succeeded by the ‘UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework’ in 2012
UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework	A framework of priorities for UK-level work for the Convention on Biological Diversity

