The Great Grid Upgrade

North Humber to High Marnham

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North Humber to High Marnham

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nationalgrid

Contents

1.	**Introduction**	**1**
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Designated Sites	1
1.3	Distance Calculations	3

Table 1.1 – International, national and local statutory sites designated for nature conservation 4
Table 1.2 – Local non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation 29

Bibliography 61

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix to **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology** provides details on the statutory and non-statutory designated sites located within the relevant ecology study areas, as described in section 1.2 below, and in section 8.4 of **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology**.

1.1.2 This appendix is also relevant to **Application Document 6.9 Chapter 9 Ornithology** and provides details on the designated sites located within the relevant ornithology study areas, as described in section 1.2 below and in section 9.4 of **Application Document 6.9 Chapter 9 Ornithology**.

1.1.3 The level of detail provided in this Appendix is dependent upon the available data and therefore varies between sites. Where detailed site information is available, summaries of key points and features of interest are provided along with a link to the data source. It is noted that for Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), information provided by the following relevant Local Record Centres (LRCs) has been used and therefore source references are not provided:

- North & East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (data received in December 2025);
- Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (data received in January 2026); and,
- Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Record Centre (data received in October 2025).

1.1.4 Please refer to section 8.2 in **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology and** section 9.2 in **Application Document 6.9 Chapter 9 Ornithology** for information relating to the legislation referred to in this appendix.

1.1.5 Please refer to **Application Document 6.8.A1 Appendix 8.1 Regional and Local Planning Policy**, and **Application Document 6.9.A1 Appendix 9.1 Regional and Local Planning Policy** which cover relevant policy in relation to Ecology and Ornithology, respectively, in more detail.

1.2 Designated Sites

International Statutory Designated Sites

1.2.1 Table 1.1 presents the international statutory designated sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and Ramsar sites, as well as proposed SACs and potential SPAs) located within 10 km of the Order Limits and their respective reasons for designation. The locations of these sites are shown in **Application Document 6.8.F1 Figure 8.1 International Sites Designated for Nature Conservation within 10 km and National and Local Statutory Designated Sites within 5 km**.

Ecology

1.2.2 For Ecology, specific study areas were also established for the following species:

- Bats - Habitats sites[1] designated for bats within 30 km of the Order Limits;
- Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) and harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*) - Habitats sites designated for these cetaceans within 50 km of the Order Limits; and
- Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*) - Habitats sites designated for grey seal within 135 km of the Order Limits.

1.2.3 However, there are no additional relevant Habitat sites for Ecology beyond those identified within the 10 km buffer.

Ornithology

1.2.4 The Ornithology assessment defined a study area of SPA and Ramsar sites designated for bird species with large core foraging ranges up to 20 km from the Order Limits. These are considered in **Application Document 6.9 Chapter 9 Ornithology.**

National and Local Statutory Designated Sites

1.2.5 Table 1.1 presents the national and local statutory designated sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR), and Local Nature Reserves (LNR)) located within 5 km of the Order Limits and their respective reasons for designation. The locations of these sites are shown in **Application Document 6.8.F1 Figure 8.1 International Sites Designated for Nature Conservation within 10 km and National and Local Statutory Designated Sites within 5 km.**

1.2.6 Details of two SSSIs designated only for their geological interest (Everthorpe Quarry SSSI and Melton Bottoms Chalk Pits SSSI) are also included in Table 1.1 for completeness, however neither are relevant to the assessments presented in **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology** or **Application Document 6.9 Chapter 9 Ornithology**.

Non-Statutory Designated Sites

1.2.7 Table 1.2 presents the non-statutory designated sites of nature conservation value (Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves, and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) reserves) located within 2 km of the Order Limits and their respective reasons for designation. The locations of these sites are shown in **Application Document 6.8.F2 Figure 8.2 Nature Conservation Non-Statutory Designated Sites and Priority Habitat within 2 km**.

1.2.8 Table 1.2 also presents details of the five non-statutory designated LWS and one Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve, located within 200 m of the construction traffic routes for which detailed assessment of construction vehicle emissions was required, as set out in **Application Document 8.15 Chapter 15 Air Quality** and shown on **Application Document 6.15.F2 Figure 15.2 Air Quality Construction Vehicle**

[1] Habitats sites are SPAs, SACs and marine sites designated for their international importance to biodiversity under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (HM Governement, 2017).

Emissions Study Area and Receptor Locations. These routes are known as the Affected Road Network (ARN). The requirement for detailed modelling of construction vehicle emissions for these routes was triggered due to exceedances of the screening criteria (in terms of increases in Heavy Duty Vehicle numbers as a result of the Project). As the construction traffic routing extends beyond the Order Limits, these receptors may lie outside of the 2 km study area described above.

1.3 Distance Calculations

1.3.1 Within Table 1.1 and Table 1.2, for all quoted distances relate to the Order Limits but exclude the following as Project-related activities within these areas will have no impacts upon ecological/ornithological receptors:

- The proposed Functionally Linked Land compensation area (Route Section B); and
- The public right of way temporary diversion in the Adlingfleet area (Route Section B).

Table 1.1 – International, national and local statutory sites designated for nature conservation

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
Internationally designated				
Humber Estuary SAC UK0030170	E	The Humber is the second largest coastal plain estuary in the UK, and the largest coastal plain estuary on the east coast of Britain (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2026). Annex I habitats of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (The Council of the European Communities, 1992), hereafter referred to as the 'Habitats Directive', that are a primary reason for selection of this site: • Estuaries; and • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. Annex I habitats of the Habitats Directive present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons (priority feature[3]); • Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes;	Partly within the Order Limits	B

[2] Sites have been ordered from closest to furthest from the Order Limits

[3] Under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), a "priority feature" means either a priority natural habitat type or a priority species identified as being at particularly high risk of disappearance within the EU.

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		• Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ("white dunes"); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") (Priority feature[3]); and • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*. Annex II species of the Habitats Directive (The Council of the European Communities, 1992) present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection: • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		
Humber Estuary SPA UK9006111	E, O	The site comprises extensive wetland and coastal habitats (Natural England, 2007). The site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (hereafter referred to as the 'Birds Directive') (The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, 2009) by regularly supporting the following Birds Directive Annex 1 species in any season: • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) (wintering and breeding); • Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) (wintering and breeding); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) (wintering); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) (wintering); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) (wintering); • Ruff (*Calidris pugnax*) (passage);	Partly within the Order Limits	B

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		• Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*) (breeding); and • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) (breeding). The site qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Birds Directive (The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, 2009) as it is used regularly by the following regularly occurring migratory species other than those listed in Annex I in any season: • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*) (wintering); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*) (wintering and passage); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) (wintering and passage); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*) (wintering and passage); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*) (wintering and passage). Assemblage qualification: The site qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Birds Directive (The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, 2009) as it is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds (waterbirds as defined by the Ramsar Convention[4]) in any season: In the non-breeding season, the area regularly supports 153,934 individual waterbirds (five year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01), including dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*), shelduck, wigeon (*Anas penelope*), teal (*Anas crecca*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), pochard (*Aythya ferina*), scaup (*Aythya marila*), goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*), bittern, oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), avocet, ringed plover (*Charadrius*		

[4] Waterbirds (or waterfowl) are species of birds ecologically dependent upon wetlands

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		hiaticula), golden plover, grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), knot, sanderling (*Calidris alba*), dunlin, ruff, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*), curlew (*Numenius arquata*), redshank, greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) and turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) (Natural England, 2007). The above details the reasons for designation as stated on the citation for the Humber Estuary SPA (Natural England, 2007). Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*) is not formally a qualifying species of the SPA, however as requested by Natural England, it is treated as a *de facto* qualifying feature for the purposes of assessment. The Humber Estuary currently supports internationally important numbers of this species, with the latest five-year (2018/19 to 2022/23) peak mean count for the Humber Estuary from the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data being 23,330 (British Trust for Ornithology, 2026)		
Humber Estuary Ramsar site UK11031	E, O	The site is designated under the United Nations Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (United Nations, 1971) (hereafter referred to as the Ramsar Convention) as it meets five of the nine qualifying criteria (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2008): **Ramsar Criterion 1:** The site is a representative example of a near-natural estuary with the following component habitats: dune systems and humid dune slacks, estuarine waters, intertidal mud and sand flats, saltmarshes, and coastal brackish/saline lagoons. **Ramsar Criterion 3:**	Partly within the Order Limits	B

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		The site supports a breeding colony of grey seals at Donna Nook. It is the second largest grey seal colony in England and the furthest south regular breeding site on the east coast. The dune slacks at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe on the southern extremity of the Ramsar site are the most northeasterly breeding site in Great Britain of the natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita*). **Ramsar Criterion 5:** Assemblages of international importance – non-breeding season: • 153,934 waterfowl, non-breeding season (5-year peak mean 1996/97 to 2000/2001) **Ramsar Criterion 6:** Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Golden plover (passage and wintering); • Red knot (passage and wintering); • Dunlin (passage and wintering); • Black-tailed godwit (passage and wintering); • Redshank (passage and wintering); • Shelduck (wintering); and • Bar-tailed godwit (wintering). **Ramsar Criterion 8:** The Humber Estuary acts as an important migration route for both river lamprey and sea lamprey between coastal waters and their spawning areas.		

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
Thorne Moor SAC UK0012915	E	Thorne Moor is England's largest area of raised bog, lying a few kilometres from the smaller Hatfield Moors, both within the former floodplain of the rivers feeding the Humber Estuary (Humberhead Levels), and includes the sub-components Goole Moors and Crowle Moors. The Habitats Directive Annex I habitat (The Council of the European Communities, 1992) that is a primary reason for selection of this site is degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2026).	2.69 km	C
Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA UK9005171	E, O	The site qualifies under article 4.1 of the Birds Directive (The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, 2009) as it is used regularly by 1 per cent or more of the Great Britain population of a species listed in Annex I of the Directive in any season. Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA is of European importance because the site is used regularly by 1.9 per cent of the Great Britain population of nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) (Natural England, 2014).	2.69 km	B
Lower Derwent Valley SPA UK9006092	O	The site qualifies as under Article 4.1 by regularly supporting nationally important Winter numbers of the following Annex I species: Bewick's swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), golden plover and ruff The site also qualifies under Article 4.1 for holding a mean peak number of 1007 ruff during Spring migration. The site qualifies under Article 4.2) by regularly supporting a breeding population of 502 pairs of shoveler.	Not applicable	A

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		The site also qualifies under Article 4.2 as an area of international importance to waterfowl by regularly supporting over 20,000 waterfowl in Winter, including: teal and wigeon. The site also supports nationally important numbers of the flowing migratory species: shoveler, pochard, whimbrel and ruff.		
Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar site UK11037	E, O	The Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar site qualifies under: Ramsar criterion 1: The site represents one of the most important examples of traditionally managed species-rich alluvial flood meadow habitat remaining in the UK. The river and flood meadows play a substantial role in the hydrological and ecological functioning of the Humber Basin. Ramsar criterion 2: The site has a rich assemblage of wetland invertebrates including 16 species of dragonfly and damselfly, 15 British Red Data Book wetland invertebrates as well as a leafhopper, *Cicadula ornata* for which Lower Derwent Valley is the only known site in Great Britain. Ramsar criterion 4 The site qualifies as a staging post for passage birds in Spring. Of particular note are the nationally important numbers of Ruff and Whimbrel. Ramsar criterion 5 Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in Winter: 31942 waterfowl (five-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)	Not applicable	A

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation): Species with peak counts in Winter: Eurasian wigeon and Eurasian teal		
Hatfield Moor SAC UK0030166	E	Hatfield Moors SAC is a remnant of an extensive lowland raised bog which once occupied the Humberhead Levels. Hatfield Moors is unique in having developed directly upon nutrient deficient gravels without an initial reed-swamp phase. Much of the bog has been cut for peat yet a restricted representative flora and fauna persist within a mosaic of mire and dry heath habitats beneath birch scrub. The mire communities are dominated by cottongrasses (*Eriophorum vaginatum* and *Eriophorum angustifolium*), cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*), and bog mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.), but include locally rare species such as cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*), bog myrtle (*Myrica gale*), and bog rosemary (*Andromeda polifolia*). The Habitats Directive Annex I habitat that is a primary reason for selection of this site is degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2026).	5.73 km	C
Nationally designated				
Brantingham Dale SSSI	E	Brantingham Dale SSSI is primarily designated for calcareous grassland. The site supports a mosaic of species-rich chalk grassland amid extensive areas of scrub invasion and young woodland (Natural England, 1986).	Partly within the Order Limits	A
Humber Estuary SSSI	E, O	The Humber Estuary SSSI is designated for a series of nationally important habitats. These are the estuary itself (with	Partly within the Order Limits	B

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		its component habitats of intertidal mudflats and sandflats, and coastal saltmarsh) and the associated saline lagoons, sand dunes, and standing waters. The site is also of national importance for the geological interest at South Ferriby Cliff (Late Pleistocene sediments) and for the coastal geomorphology of Spurn. The estuary supports nationally important numbers of 22 wintering waterfowl and nine passage waders, and a nationally important assemblage of breeding birds of lowland open waters and their margins. It is also nationally important for a breeding colony of grey seals, river lamprey and sea lamprey, a vascular plant assemblage and an invertebrate assemblage (Natural England, 2004). The Humber Estuary regularly supports 22 species of wintering waterfowl in nationally important numbers. These are: bittern, dark-bellied brent goose, shelduck, wigeon, teal, pochard, scaup, goldeneye, oystercatcher, avocet, ringed plover, golden plover, grey plover, lapwing, knot, sanderling, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, curlew, redshank and turnstone. In addition, nine species of passage waders regularly occur in nationally important numbers on the Humber Estuary. These are: ringed plover, grey plover, sanderling, dunlin, ruff, black-tailed godwit, whimbrel, redshank and greenshank (Natural England, 2004). The Humber Estuary supports a breeding bird assemblage of lowland open waters and their margins, including nationally important numbers of bittern, marsh harrier, avocet and bearded tit (*Panurus biarmicus*) (Natural England, 2004).		
Chesterfield Canal SSSI	E	This site, a 20 km stretch of canal between Retford and Misterton in north Nottinghamshire, supports a nationally	Partly within the Order Limits	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		uncommon aquatic plant community characteristic of the brackish, eutrophic (nutrient-rich) water (Natural England, 1988). The presence of this brackish water community, over 50 km inland, is of particular interest. The canal's water plant community comprises species such as water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), fennel pondweed (*Stuckenia pectinata*), perfoliate pondweed (*Potamogeton perfoliatus),* brackish water crowfoot (*Ranunculus baudotii*), short-leaved water starwort (*Callitriche truncata*), and algae of the genus Cladophora. There is a local abundance of the rare hybrid Linton's pondweed (*Potamogeton x lintonii*), and the pointed stonewort (*Nitella mucronata*). The invasive non-native species Canadian water weed (*Elodea canadensis*), and Nuttall's waterweed (*Elodea nuttallii*) are also recorded. The rich marginal vegetation is locally dominated by reed sweet grass (*Glyceria maxima*), branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*), and greater pond sedge (*Carex riparia*). Great water dock (*Rumex hydrolapathum*), yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*) and greater tussock-sedge (*Carex paniculata*) also occur (Natural England, 1988). The citation (Natural England, 1988) states that the floral assemblage includes 'several nationally scarce species', but does not define these.		
Treswell Wood SSSI	E, O	Treswell Wood SSSI comprises one of the best examples of an ash-oak-maple wood in Nottinghamshire and is representative of ancient semi-natural woodland on heavy clay soils in Eastern and Central England (it is designated as ancient woodland).	Partly within the Order Limits	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		A number of plants indicative of ancient semi-natural woodland, including sweet woodruff (*Asperula odorata*), wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), herb paris (*Paris quadrifolia*), early purple orchid (*Orchis mascula*), and other woodland orchids are present. Additional interest is provided by the presence of woodland rides, watercourses and ponds, and by the varied breeding bird community (Natural England, 1981).		
Crowle Borrow Pits SSSI	E	Crowle Borrow Pits lie either side of the embankment of a disused railway line and include a variety of habitats. The main habitats are acid grassland, broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland, and fen, marsh, and swamp. The nationally rare marsh fern *Thelypteris thelypteroides* is present, and the citation notes that several locally uncommon plant species occur at the site, but does not define these further (Natural England, 1986).	Adjacent to the Order Limits	C
Hatfield Chase Ditches SSSI	E	Hatfield Chase is a large area of former marsh and wetland at the head of the Humber Estuary between Doncaster and Scunthorpe. The land has been extensively drained for agriculture and is now split by a complex network of ditches. The site comprises three main ditch sections, the North Idle Drain, North Level Engine Drain, and South Engine Drain, and some of their feeder ditches. These ditches hold water throughout the year and have a range of water depths. They contain a rich assemblage of aquatic and emergent plants, typical of nutrient rich systems. The nationally scarce reed beetles *Donacia clavipes* and *Donacia simplex* have been recorded at the site. The ditches	0.28 km	C

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		also support a population of water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) (Natural England, 1999).		
Hewson's Field SSSI	E	Hewson's Field SSSI represents one of the few remaining fragments of neutral unimproved grassland in the intensively farmed landscape of South Humberside. It is managed as a single agricultural unit, being separated from adjacent arable land by tall hedges and from adjacent fields by a ditch and hedge. The field has been managed traditionally for hay and pasturage (Natural England, 1991).	0.39 km	D
Clarborough Tunnel SSSI	E, O	The site comprises one of the best examples of calcareous grassland in Nottinghamshire and is representative of grassland swards developed on calcareous clay soils in Central and Eastern England. It is developed on the cutting slopes, tunnel top and associated spoil heaps along a short stretch of operational railway line. The mix of grassland and scrub habitat provides suitable conditions for a diverse breeding bird and insect fauna (Natural England, 1981).	0.62 km	C
Mother Drain, Misterton SSSI	E	A drainage channel running parallel to the River Idle on the edge of the North Nottinghamshire Carr[5] Lands. Due to its good water quality and the botanical and structural diversity of its open water, emergent and bankside communities, the site supports an exceptionally rich invertebrate fauna. The site supports a large assemblage of dragonflies and damselflies. Fourteen species have been recorded as breeding, with a fifteenth regularly noted at the site. Three of these (variable damselfly (*Coenagrion pulchellum*), hairy	0.65 km	E

[5] Carr (or carr woodland) is a type of waterlogged, nutrient-rich wet woodland. It represents a natural transitional stage where wetland gives way to a dense, shrubby forest.

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		dragonfly(*Brachytron pratense*), and black darter (*Sympetrum danae*)) are of nationally notable status, and a further three (banded agrion (*Calopteryx splendens*), brown hawker (*Aeschna grandis),* and four-spotted chaser (Libellula quadrimaculata)) are at the northern edge of their normal UK range. The site includes seven nationally scarce species of water beetle, *Rhantus grapii, Dytiscus circumcinctus, Cercyon convexiusculus, Cercyon ustulatus, Chaetarthria seminulum, Hydraena testacea* and *Limnebius nitidus.* The site also supports the rare marsh carpet moth (*Gagitodes sagittata)*. Open water communities of common aquatic plants occupy the central bed of the channel. These are flanked by stands of robust emergent species. Sand leek (*Allium scorodoprasum*) occurs here in its only Nottinghamshire locality (Natural England, 1993).		
Ashton's Meadow SSSI	E	The best example of a species-rich neutral grassland in East Nottinghamshire. A traditional herb-rich hay meadow on ridge and furrow which has not been ploughed since the enclosure. The sward is of even quality throughout and is dominated by cowslip (*Primula veris*), amongst other typical grassland herbs such as ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) and knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). The field is noted for its quantity of green winged orchids (*Anacamptis morio*) (Natural England, 1985).	0.80 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
Eastoft Meadow SSSI	E	Eastoft Meadow is a small herb-rich hay meadow (lowland neutral grassland) on shallow alluvial soil over-lying Keuper Marl. Of particular note is the occurrence of green-winged orchid, burnt-tip orchid (*Neotinea ustulate*), and adder's-tongue fern (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*), species which have declined markedly in eastern England with the ploughing out of old grasslands. The botanical interest of the site is dependent on the maintenance of traditional management by hay cropping without the addition of artificial fertilisers (Natural England, 1985).	0.98 km	B
Rush Furlong SSSI	E	The SSSI contains lowland neutral grassland in the form of a strip of hay meadow on base-rich Keuper Marl soils. Herb species include adder's-tongue fern, green-winged orchid, cowslip, and yellow rattle. The site is cut for hay on an annual basis (Natural England, 1985).	1.08 km	D
Haxey Grange Fen SSSI	E	Haxey Grange Fen is a fen site with complementary areas of unimproved neutral grassland, willow scrub and woodland. It is the best example of primary fen habitat known in South Humberside and is particularly important for its invertebrate communities. The site lies on the flat carr land of the River Idle valley and is divided by a system of internal ditches. The mosaic of vegetation types is determined by local variations in the water level. (Natural England, 1988).	1.37 km	D
Everthorpe Quarry SSSI	Not applicable	Designated for geological interest, providing the best exposure of the Cave Oolite in the UK (Natural England, 1986). It is included within this appendix for completeness, but is not considered in either **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8**	2.16 km but not applicable to the ecology assessment	A

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		Ecology or **Application Document 6.9 Chapter 9 Ornithology**.		
Belshaw SSSI	E	Belshaw comprises a short length of land along a disused railway line which supports a colony of the nationally rare greater yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus angustifolius*). Greater yellow rattle receives special protection under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (HM Government, 1981). Once widely distributed, this species is now known to occur at only six localities in Great Britain (Natural England, 1988).	2.29 km	D
Castle Hill Wood SSSI	E	The SSSI comprises one of the best remaining examples of an ash-wych elm wood in Nottinghamshire and is representative of semi-natural woodland developed on stiff clay soils in the north midlands of England. The SSSI supports lowland broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland. This includes the National Vegetation Classification (NVC) communities W10 - *Quercus robur* - *Pteridium aquilinum* - *Rubus fruticosus* woodland, and W8 - *Fraxinus excelsior* - *Acer campestre* - *Mercurialis perennis* woodland (Natural England, 1983).	2.41 km	E
River Idle Washlands SSSI	E, O	The site combines the best remaining washland grasslands (lowland neutral grassland) along the River Idle floodplain. The washlands are important as feeding and roosting sites for populations of wintering and passage waterfowl including Bewick's swans (*Cygnus columbianus*), whooper swans (*Cygnus cygnus*), mute swans (*Cygnus olor*), wigeon (*Anas penelope*), teal (*Anas crecca*), pochard (*Aythya ferina*), snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), and a variety of other wildfowl and wading birds. Additional interest is provided by the breeding bird	2.49 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		community which includes snipe and redshank (Natural England, 1983).		
Drewton Lane Pits SSSI	E	This site is notified for its international geological interest (fossil rich sedimentary formations), nationally important populations of great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus),* and outstanding assemblage of breeding amphibians including breeding toads (*Bufo bufo*), smooth newts (*Triturus vulgaris*) and common frogs (*Rana temporaria*). The amphibians breed in the ponds, and the surrounding grassland and scrub habitats provides essential feeding and hibernating areas (Natural England, 1993).	2.55 km	A
Thorne, Crowle, and Goole Moors SSSI	E, O	These moors form the largest extent of lowland raised mire in England, even though much of the site has been modified by peat cutting. The main habitats comprise lowland bogs, lowland woodland and lowland neutral grassland. Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors are highly regarded for their invertebrate fauna including several nationally rare as well as local insects such as the bog bush cricket (*Metrioptera brachiptera*), the scarce vapourer moth (*Orgyia recens*), the bug (*Globiceps woodreftei*), and the beetle (*Bembidion humerale*). There is also a strong population of large heath butterfly (*Coenonympha tullia*). The breeding population of nightjars on the Moors is of national importance as its numbers regularly exceed 1 per cent of the total British breeding population – see also Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA. (Natural England, 2023).	2.69 km	C
Humberhead Peatlands NNR	E, O	The Humberhead Peatlands comprise Thorne, Goole, and Crowle Moors, as well as Hatfield Moors and represent the largest area of raised bog wilderness in lowland Britain at 2,887 hectares. The site is internationally important, both as an	2.70 km	B

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		example of a lowland raised mire and for its breeding nightjars (Natural England, 2026). A wide mosaic of habitats supports the 5,000 species of flora and fauna that have been recorded on the reserve, of which more than 4,000 are insects. There are also sizable populations of adder (*Vipera berus*), water vole, and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*). More than 200 bird species have been recorded and approximately 75 have bred. Winter visitors include whooper swans, pink-footed geese (*Anser brachyrhynchus*), hen harrier, and short-eared owls (*Asio flammeus*). From March to July Summer visitors include woodlark (*Lullula arborea*), oystercatcher, lapwing, ringed plover, and great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). Marsh harrier can usually be seen drifting low over reedbeds and marsh on Thorne Moor (Natural England, 2008).		
Misson Line Bank SSSI	E, O	The site contains some of the best remaining examples of eutrophic open water, marsh, and base-poor fen communities in Nottinghamshire. The plant communities developed in association with a series of old borrow pits display unusual diversity and species richness, and are representative of fenland systems in Eastern England. A strip of neutral grassland to the west of the site is a favoured butterfly feeding area, and the site as a whole has a rich fenland insect fauna. Additional interest is provided by the variety of the breeding bird population using the site. (Natural England, 1983).	2.80 km	E
Misson Training Area SSSI	E, O	Misson Training Area is a redundant military bombing range, forming one of the largest remaining tracts of fenland formerly typical of the Misson/Idle Levels of north Nottinghamshire and	2.89 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		Lincolnshire. It supports a diverse range of semi-natural habitats, including standing open water, tall-herb fen, unimproved neutral and acidic grassland, dry oak woodland and nationally restricted wet woodland types. The breeding bird community associated with birch and willow scrub is notable, whilst the site is recognised as supporting a rich invertebrate fauna, in particular its assemblage of moths. The breeding bird community associated with birch and willow carr is notable and includes grasshopper warbler (*Locustella naevia)*, long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), and tree pipit (*Anthus trivialis)*, while animals such as grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*) and great crested newt, with a restricted distribution in Nottinghamshire, occur on the site (Natural England, 1997).		
Melton Bottom Chalk Pit SSSI	Not applicable	This former quarry is designated for geological interest (Natural England, 1984). It is included within this appendix for completeness, but is not considered in either **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology** or **Application Document 6.9 Chapter 9 Ornithology**.	3.02 km, but not applicable to ecology assessment	A
Lea Marsh SSSI	E, O	The SSSI is an important area of unimproved floodplain meadow and wet pasture adjacent to the River Trent in northwest Lincolnshire. The site lies on seasonally inundated alluvial soils, and the traditionally managed area of hay meadow supports a floodplain meadow community which has been greatly reduced in extent across much of England and is consequently nationally rare. The SSSI is the only known locality in Lincolnshire supporting populations of narrow-leaved water-dropwort (*Oenanthe silaifolia*), a nationally scarce plant of very restricted distribution	3.13 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		in the East Midlands, and the nationally scarce mousetail (*Myosurus minimus*). Breeding waders provide additional interest, snipe and curlew occasionally breed on the site at one of their few localities in the county. Water vole has been recorded from the perimeter ditches (Natural England, 1998).		
Burton Bushes SSSI	E	The SSSI consists of an oak (*Quercus* spp.) woodland and is known to exceed 200 years in age. Evidence suggests that it is of natural origin. The site has been grazed, but there are remnants of its rich herb flora with wood anemone, enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), bluebell (*Hyacinthoides nonscripta*), and wood sorrel present. It is considered a good example of the woodland characteristic of Holderness Till soils. The undisturbed nature of the soil profile is an important feature of the site (Natural England, 1982).	3.25 km	A
South Cliffe Common SSSI	E, O	The SSSI consists of a mixture of heathland and acidic grassland associated with the transition between the glacial sands of the Vale of York and the former carr lands of the Humberhead Levels. It is important as a remnant of once much more widespread habitats, now substantially reduced by agricultural improvement and conifer planting, and forms one of only six extensive heathlands developed on sand remaining in Humberside. The site is rich in insects and other invertebrates. Many nationally uncommon species occur, particularly those associated with dry, sandy or wet, acid conditions. Two particularly rare species have been recorded, a fen bug (*Capsus* wagneri) known only from Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire, and a	3.25 km	A

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		small killing fly (*Colobaea distincta)*. The diversity of habitats also supports a wide range of bird species, both breeding and wintering, including locally scarce breeding species such as nightjar and lesser-spotted woodpecker (*Dryobates minor*) (Natural England, 1988).		
Spalford Warren SSSI	E	The site comprises the best remaining example of grass heath dominated by wavy hair-grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*) and sand sedge (*Carex arenaria*) in Nottinghamshire, and is one of the few sites of this type to be found in the Midlands (Natural England, 1985).	3.36 km	F
Gamston & Eaton Woods and Roadside Verges SSSI	E, O	The site comprises one of the best examples of an ash-oak-maple wood in Nottinghamshire and is representative of semi-natural woodland developed on clay soils in Central and Eastern England. The ground vegetation is characterised by the abundance of dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis)*, wood meadow-grass (*Poa nemoralis)*, wood avens (*Geum urbanum)*, sweet woodruff (*Galium odoratum*), sanicle (*Sanicula Europaea*) and primrose, together with a variety of other plant species indicative of ancient woodland. The woodland is complemented by species-rich roadside verges. These verges constitute a valuable breeding and feeding area for a variety of butterflies and other insects. Additional interest is provided by the variety of the breeding bird community, which uses the site (Natural England, 1988).	3.37 km	E
Epworth Turbary SSSI	E, O	An area of relict peat vegetation in the low-lying carr land west of the Isle of Axholme which is one of only three such areas known to remain in South Humberside. The plant communities	3.41 km	D

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		represented are birch (*Betula* spp.) woodland, heathland and fen. The peatland has suffered widespread invasion by birch, but wetter areas (managed as a nature reserve) are maintained as open areas of heathland and fen, and small areas of bog-moss Sphagnum spp., still occur. Bog rosemary, an uncommon plant of northern wet heathlands, occurs here at the southeastern limit of its British range. Breeding birds include teal, snipe, woodcock, long-eared owl, tree pipit, green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*), great-spotted woodpeckers (*Dendrocopos major*), and several of the more common woodland species (Natural England, 1984).		
Laughton Common SSSI	E	Laughton Common supports an extensive and diverse range of vegetation communities characteristic of the North Lincolnshire Coversands[6], including nationally notable areas of lowland acid grassland, inland dune grassland and lowland heath, which are scarce in the county and restricted in their distribution across England. The site consists of a wide variety of vegetation types, ranging from bare open sand and shallow pools to open areas of unimproved grassland and heat, fen, swamp, wet carr, and dry oak/birch woodland. A notable component of the acid grassland and heath communities is Cornicularia aculeata, a lichen of limited occurrence in the county. A number of plants associated with wetland communities such as marsh pennywort (*Hydrocoytle vulgaris*), white sedge (*Carex curta*), marsh	3.65 km	D

[6] The North Lincolnshire Coversands are a geological feature characterised by post-glacial wind-blown sands that have given rise to a mosaic of heathland, acid grassland, and oak/birch woodland.

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*), common cotton-grass, and several species of bog-moss *Sphagna*, are scarce in the county. A number of invertebrate species notably scarce in Lincolnshire have been recorded, including *Phytobius comari*, a nationally uncommon weevil and *Pristonychus terricola*, a ground beetle associated with mammal burrows. The moth fauna is known to be rich and includes the nationally notable angle-striped sallow (*Enargia paleacea*) (Natural England, 1999).		
Tuetoes Hills SSSI	E	Tuetoes Hills support an important mosaic of dry acid grassland vegetation, including an inland example of acid dune grassland dominated by sand sedge. This type of vegetation, formerly characteristic of active inland dunes of the north Lincolnshire Coversands, is now rare in Lincolnshire and very restricted in its distribution nationally. Peripheral areas of open broad-leaved woodland are dominated by pedunculate oak and silver birch with a very typical woodland ground flora (Natural England, 1999).	3.79 km	D
Haxey Turbary SSSI	E, O	The site is a relict bog which was formerly extensively dug for peat. It is largely colonised by birch woodland, with areas of open wet heathland that are maintained through management. The site is particularly valued for the occurrence of saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*). Breeding bird species include grasshopper warbler and nightingale (*Luscinia megarhynchos*) (Natural England, 1985).	3.81 km	D
Wyedale SSSI	E	Wyedale SSSI comprises a small chalk dale incised in the western edge of the Yorkshire Wolds which supports lowland calcareous grassland with floristically rich turf. Both the north and south-facing slopes remain uncultivated and support a rich	4.38 km	A

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		flora, being invaded by hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) scrub due to lack of grazing. The dale slopes support large populations of orchids including pyramidal (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*), common spotted (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*) and twayblade (*Listera ovata*). Such orchid-rich grassland is very unusual on the northern chalk (Natural England, 1986).		
Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits SSSI	E, O	The former gravel pits contain extensive areas of open water and margins which support an exceptional diversity of breeding, wintering and passage birds, including a nationally important population of wintering gadwall (*Mareca strepera*). A variety of aquatic plants of interest occur within the lagoons including broad-leaved pondweed, fennel pondweed, and lesser bearded stonewort (*Chara curta*), a charophyte with a restricted distribution across England. (Natural England, 2002).	4.51 km	E
Scotton and Laughton Forest Ponds SSSI	E	The site comprises several peaty heathland pools associated with open acid grassland, birch woodland and a distinctive marginal wetland vegetation. This latter habitat, the most important on the site, is a type of base-poor fen/mire with a characteristic suite of plant species, which has formed on permanently wet acid soils. It represents the county's largest resource of this nationally scarce plant community, one which is uncommon in lowland England through drainage and agricultural improvement (Natural England, 1987).	4.94 km	D
Hotham Meadow SSSI	E	The meadow includes several different plant communities which reflect variation in the underlying soils, but is particularly important for its herb-rich neutral grassland. The neutral grassland has developed on windblown glacial sands and herbs include meadow saxifrage (*Saxifraga granulata*) an uncommon	4.96 km	A

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		plant which is known to occur in only two grassland sites in Humberside. Where clays and silts are present, the neutral grassland grades through wet meadow into fen. Mature boundary hedges, a small chalk stream and an area of hawthorn and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) scrub add diversity to the site (Natural England, 1989).		
Locally designated				
Beverley Parks LNR	E	The LNR includes an orchard, a small wood and two fields which are being restored to a traditional parkland landscape. The orchard is one of the largest non-commercial orchards of northern varieties of apples in England (Natural England, 2006).	0.64 km	A
Owston Ferry Castle LNR	E, O	Meadow habitat which supports assemblages of both birds and invertebrates (butterflies) (Natural England, 2005).	0.69 km	D
Axholme Line LNR	E	A stretch of the disused Axholme Joint Railway that supports neutral calcareous grassland (Natural England, 2005).	1.80 km	D
Phoenix LNR	E	Acid grassland, open mosaic habitats and important insects of brownfield land (Natural England, 2016).	3.48 km	B
Phoenix Parkway LNR	E, O	A woodland on acid grassland, with typical acid grassland ground flora species. An important habitat linking Atkinson's Warren to Flixborough. Known to provide habitat to deer, bats, and numerous species of birds and invertebrates (Natural England, 2006) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2026).	4.01 km	B
Conesby Quarry LNR	E, O	The site supports a variety of flora and fauna, including orchids, acid loving flowers and plants, butterflies, dragonflies,	4.22 km	B

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits[2]	Closest Route Section
		amphibians and a variety of birds and mammals (Natural England, 2012) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2026).		
Atkinson's Warren LNR	E, O	Acid grassland with heathland, scrub and mixed woodland habitats. Supports breeding bird species including green woodpecker, blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) and linnet (*Linaria cannabina*). Also provides habitat for invertebrates, birds, and mammals. A Coversands Heathland Site with typical heathland flora including harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), and gorse (*Ulex* sp.) (Natural England, 2004).	4.41 km	B
Owlet LNR	E	Birch, oak and pine (*Pinus* spp.) woodland areas are interspersed among more open heath, scattered throughout the area are mature oak trees. Remnant heath vegetation occurs on more open areas, which supports butterflies such as brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*), small copper (*Lycaena phlaeas*) and purple hairstreak (*Neozephyrus quercus*) (Natural England, 2005).	4.46 km	D
Theaker Avenue LNR	E	Designated for grassland (Natural England, 2005), no further information provided in citation.	4.97 km	E

Table 1.2 – Local non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
East Riding of Yorkshire				
Brantingham Dale Historic LWS[7]	E, O	No information provided in LRC data, as this is an historic site.	Partly inside the Order Limits	A
Jillywood Lane LWS	E	An ancient, pre-1800 hedgerow, forming the parish boundary between Cottingham and Rowley. The hedge lines both sides of an approximately 1.5 m wide footpath that runs eastwards from the main A164 road to the south of Birkhill Wood. There are old coppice stools of various broadleaved species including and hawthorn among the predominately blackthorn hedge and a veteran holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). There is a more recent hawthorn hedge adjacent to the field boundary on both sides.	Partly inside the Order Limits Within 200m of the ARN	A
Blacktoft Sands RSPB Reserve	E, O	The largest tidal reedbed in England and home to marsh harriers, bitterns and bearded tits. Wildfowl and waders feed and nest in the six shallow lagoons and on the grazing marshland, while hidden mudflats provide safe roosting for golden plover and lapwings. The scrubland supports warblers and a thriving colony of tree sparrows (*Passer montanus*). Inside the reedbeds are several lagoons. These are managed to maintain the ideal conditions for breeding and wintering waterfowl, including up to 40 pairs of avocets. Migrating birds also visit the site in Spring and Autumn. (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, n.d.)	Partly inside the Order Limits	B

[7] Historic LWSs are former candidate LWS that lacked sufficient evidence to either confirm their status as candidate LWS or to delete them. It is a holding category until the status of the site can be determined through appropriate evidence.

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
Broomfleet Pits LWS	E	Good quality rich-fen and nutrient-rich standing water site.	Adjacent to the Order Limits	A
Woodale Historic LWS	E, O	No information provided.	Adjacent to the Order Limits	A
Cliffs Plantation Candidate LWS	E	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	Adjacent to the Order Limits	A
Risby Park with Fishpond Wood LWS	E	Mosaic of semi-natural habitats including grassland, woodland and wetland that also supports field evidence of features of ancient or long-standing neutral grassland and neutral-calcareous woodland.	10 m	A
Birkhill Wood LWS	E	Ancient semi-natural woodland with evidence of features to support this.	0.11 km	A
Drove Road LWS	E	Ancient semi-natural woodland with evidence of features to support this that is also assigned to NVC Community W8 *Fraxinus excelsior - Acer campestre - Mercurialis perennis* woodland . The site supports a ground flora of characteristic forbs (including ransoms and dog's mercury) which cover at least 25 per cent of the woodland.	0.12 km Within 200 m of the ARN	A
Broomfleet Washlands LWS	E	Mosaic of semi-natural habitats including lowland fen, grassland and wetland.	0.30 km	A
Oxmardyke Washlands LWS	E	Mosaic of semi-natural habitats including lowland fen, grassland and wetland.	0.33 km	A
Woodhill Path, Cottingham LWS	E	Woodhill Path LWS is just over 1 km in length. The site designation is primarily for the east-west hedgerow that forms the northern boundary of Cottingham Parks Golf Course. The hedge is a very old hedgerow with a total of twelve woody species along its length, including numerous veteran pedunculate oaks (*Quercus robur*).	0.44 km Within 200 m of the ARN	A

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
Little Weighton Cutting Historic LWS	E	Located in the chalk upland landscape of the Yorkshire Wolds, this site is recognised for its valuable chalk grassland habitat supporting a rich diversity of chalk-loving plants and insects (Natural England, 2026). No information provided by Local Records Centre.	0.52 km	A
Mount Airy Verge Candidate LWS	E	Good quality semi-improved grassland.	0.56 km	A
Eppleworth Wood LWS	E	Ancient semi-natural woodland with evidence of features to support this.	0.59 km	A
Bentley Moor Wood LWS	E	Ancient semi-natural woodland with evidence of features to support this.	0.73 km	A
Sweatty Hill Plantation Historic LWS	E, O	No information available.	0.75 km	A
Mill Beck and Fields LWS	E	Old, established semi-natural neutral grassland.	0.77 km	A
Newport Pond LWS	E	Nutrient-rich standing water.	0.96 km	A
Raywell House LWS	E	Field evidence of features of ancient or long-standing neutral to calcareous woodland.	1.13 km	A
Newport Brick Ponds Historic LWS	E, O	No information available.	1.19 km	A

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
Watery Plump LWS	E	Mosaic of semi-natural habitats including woodland, marshy grassland, swamp and standing water with features of structural importance for invertebrates.	1.37 km	A
Disused Railway and The Warrens, Weedley Dale Candidate LWS	E	Calcareous grassland.	1.39 km	A
Little Wold Plantation LWS	E	Semi-natural woodland or scrub that is assigned to W8 NVC Community. Field evidence of features of ancient or long-standing neutral to calcareous woodland.	1.41 km	A
Moor Lane LWS	E	Good quality hedgerow with six woody species per 30 m sample.	1.5 km	A
Nut Wood and Wauldby Scroggs LWS	E	Semi-natural woodland or scrub that is assigned to W8 NVC Community and supports field evidence of features of ancient or long-standing neutral to calcareous woodland.	1.56 km	A
Elloughton Dale East LWS	E	Semi-natural woodland that scores within 20 per cent of woodland thresholds and lies within 500m of an existing statutory site or LWS	1.67 km	A
Weedley Dale Candidate LWS	E	Mixed woodland, semi-improved grassland.	1.72 km	A
Slipperbridge Pit Historic LWS	E, O	No information available.	1.95 km	A
Beverley Westwood Waxcaps LWS	E	Site supports an assemblage of eight or more species of waxcaps from multiple visits.	1.96 km	A

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
Elloughton Lings Plantation LWS	E	Field evidence of features of ancient or long-standing neutral to calcareous woodland.	1.97 km	A
Figham Pastures LWS	E	This site is accessible common land southeast of Beverley, forming the floodplain of the River Hull. The Beverley and Barmston Drain runs north to south through the centre of the site. The main habitats are; mosaics of semi-improved neutral cattle-grazed pasture interspersed with marshy grassland, extensive areas of rush pasture and the two drainage systems running north-south through the site. The most ecologically important of these habitats are the drainage systems. A good mixed habitat site containing higher floristic diversity in the drains and dykes that intersect the site.	More than 2 km from the Order Limits, but within 200 m of the ARN	Not applicable
Dunswell Adits Candidate LWS	E	No information available from LRC data.	More than 2 km from the Order Limits, but within 200 m of the ARN	Not applicable
Bridgehead Wildlife Trust Reserve	E	Area of woodland.	More than 2 km from the Order Limits, but within 200 m of the ARN	Not applicable
Lincolnshire				
Sedge Hole Close LWS and Wildlife Trust Reserve	E, O	The main habitats present are wet woodland/carr and neutral grassland (unimproved) which is managed as a traditional hay meadow and is enclosed for grazing purposes. This LWS and Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust nature reserve is located southeast of East Lound on the Isle of Axholme. It comprises three distinct habitats: a small, botanically rich, ridge-and-furrow hay meadow in the north (unimproved neutral grassland); unmanaged wet	Partly inside the Order Limits	D

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		woodland and shallow water in the south (former flax retting pits); and unmanaged scrub and other coarse vegetation in the southwest. Typical old meadow plants include cowslip, great burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*), lesser knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), and cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*). The reserve supports an abundant population of bird species and is rich in butterflies and moths (Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, n.d.).		
Folly Drain North LWS	E	The main habitats present are a drain, coarse grassland and reedbed. This is a major part of a long drain, extending 9.5 km upstream in a south-south-westerly direction from Pilfrey Bridge. The channel varies in width from 8 m wide near Pilfrey Bridge to around 3 m wide at the opposite end of the site. Much adjoining land is of value for its drain flora and fauna, including part of Hatfield Chase Ditches SSSI.	Partly inside the Order Limits	C
Hatfield Waste Drain LWS	E	The main habitats present are dense scrub, semi-improved neutral grassland, semi-improved calcareous grassland and running water. This is 10 km of botanically rich canalised drain and its banks, parts of which are very close to, or adjacent to, Hatfield Chase Ditches SSSI. The site supports a very rich aquatic, emergent and marginal flora. A wide range of fauna is present, including many butterflies, damselflies and dragonflies.	Partly inside the Order Limits	C
North Engine Drain, Belton LWS	E	The main habitats present are semi-improved neutral grassland, scattered and dense scrub and running water. This is a 5-10 m wide and 2 km long stretch of canalised watercourse, plus bank habitat, between Hatfield Waste Drain and the A18 to the north, and the River Torne to the south. The site supports a very rich	Partly inside the Order Limits	C

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		aquatic, emergent and marginal flora, as well as interesting grassland and scrub on both banks.		
Paupers' Drain LWS	E	The main habitats present are a drain and coarse grassland. This is a west-east orientated 7 km stretch of canalised watercourse, with steep banks almost throughout. All parts are rich in wetland plants.	Partly inside the Order Limits	B
River Torne LWS	E	The main habitats present are semi-improved neutral grassland, semi-improved calcareous grassland, coarse grassland, running water and standing water. This is over 15 km of botanically rich canalised watercourse and its banks, crossing a major part of the Isle of Axholme from the Doncaster Metropolitan Borough boundary to the Three Rivers complex. A substantial length is adjacent to Hatfield Chase Ditches SSSI, although most neighbouring land is arable or agriculturally improved grassland. The river and other water features support a rich aquatic, emergent and marginal flora. Much of the bank vegetation receives little management and is therefore dominated by coarse grassland and woody vegetation occurs in various places along the riverbanks, commonly in the form of scattered willow trees and scrub.	Partly inside the Order Limits	C
South Engine Drain, Belton LWS	E	The main habitats present are semi-improved neutral grassland, running water and reedbed. This is a botanically rich canalised watercourse and its banks, extending eastwards for more than 3 km, from the point where South Engine Drain ceases to be part of Hatfield Chase Ditches SSSI, to the Three Rivers complex. The site supports a rich aquatic, emergent and marginal flora.	Partly inside the Order Limits	C

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
Stainforth and Keadby Canal Corridor LWS	E, O	The main habitats present are a drain, canal, coarse grassland and reedbed. Stainforth and Keadby Canal is the major feature of the site, but other important elements are South Soak Drain, part of North Soak Drain, and all connecting banks. Whilst there is wildlife interest in each of these elements, their combined value is even greater. The canal supports a rich aquatic flora that throughout its length includes common, fat and greater duckweed (*Spirodela polyrhiza*), water-milfoil, fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) and perfoliate pondweed (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*) and the non-native curly (*Lagarosiphon major*) and Nuttall's waterweed. The variety of dry, damp and wet habitats in this large site has encouraged development of a diverse fauna, including dragonflies, damselflies, butterflies and birds.	Partly inside the Order Limits	C
Warping Drain Corridor LWS	E, O	The main habitats present are scattered and dense scrub, semi-improved neutral grassland, unimproved acid grassland, marsh/fen, running water, and ruderal. This is an exceptionally important continuous strip of wildlife habitats, extending for almost 10 km from Idle Bank Road in the west to the River Trent in the east. Warping Drain flows through all except the western end of the site and increases in size as it progresses eastwards. All but the short upstream end of the much smaller Ferry Drain follows a parallel course to the north of Warping Drain, in the middle and eastern sections of the corridor. Habitat between and beside these watercourses adds considerably to overall diversity, particularly fen/marsh, acidic and neutral grassland, and scattered and dense scrub with trees. Warping Drain has a very rich flora of aquatic and emergent species, and a range of neutral grassland plants are present on areas kept clear of scrub by management. The mixture of rich habitats within the corridor supports locally important populations of birds, butterflies, dragonflies and damselflies, with the likelihood that other faunal groups are also well represented. Many turtle doves	Partly inside the Order Limits	D

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		and several willow tits (*Poecile montanus*) were recorded along the mostly wooded strip between the two drains.		
South Moor Covert and Fishpond Plantation LWS	E, O	The main habitats present are semi-natural woodland and a pond. Located to the west of the road, northern and central parts of the semi-natural woodland are characterised by many artificial depressions that are water-filled except in times of drought. Further south, the woodland floor is much more level. The small, triangular site east of the road comprises an elongated pond surrounded by sparse woodland that is actively managed as a wooded garden. Although there has been planting of both wetland and woodland species. The native flora is of interest. Birds that have been noted using the site include chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*), blackcap, robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes)*, blackbird (*Turdus merula*), chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*), blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus)* and common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*). Invertebrates recorded include meadow brown (*Maniola jurtina*), ringlet (*Aphantopus hyperantus),* speckled wood (*Aphantopus hyperantus*), large skipper (*Ochlodes Sylvanus*), brown-lipped snail (*Cepaea nemoralis*), marmalade hoverfly (*Episyrphus balteatus*) and pellucid fly (*Volucella pellucens*).	Partly inside the Order Limits	D
Three Rivers LWS	E, O	The main habitats present are scattered and dense scrub, semi-improved neutral grassland and running water. This is a very important corridor of wildlife habitats, extending northeastwards for 3 km from Pilfrey Bridge to Keadby Pumping Station. It comprises three parallel canalised watercourses, plus surrounding and intervening banks. The watercourses support a rich aquatic, emergent and marginal flora. A wide range of fauna is supported, including grass snake and turtle doves (*Streptopelia*	Adjacent to the Order Limits	C

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		turtur), as well as many butterflies, damselflies, dragonflies and other birds.		
Keadby Boundary Drain LWS	E	The main habitats present are a drain and semi-improved neutral grassland. This site comprises two connected parts, the first being nearly 0.5 km of Keadby Boundary Drain between its junction with Warping Drain at the northern end and with an unnamed tributary drain at the southern end. Aquatic vegetation is abundant throughout, including water-starwort*)*, Nuttall's waterweed, and common and ivy-leaved duckweed, as well as the locally uncommon whorled water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum verticillatum*), water-violet (*Hottonia palustris*), and needle spike-rush (*Eleocharis acicularis*).	0.32 km	C
Crowle Brick Pits LWS	E, O	The main habitats present are a lake wetland, and semi-natural woodland. This site consists of lakes and woodland, with a small meadow area in the north. There are six lakes within the site. They have good marginal and aquatic vegetation, including stands of common reed. The lakes support populations of dragonflies and damselflies, and water birds. This is a small open meadow to the northwest of the northeastern lake, surrounded by scrub and trees. It has an open short to long sward supporting a range of neutral and calcareous grassland species, including bee orchid (*Ophyrs apifera*). The woodlands in the northwest, west and southwest of the site provide biodiversity interest through habitat diversity. They are used by nesting birds, and badger (*Meles meles*) possibly use the area. Anthills are present within grassy glades.	0.46 km	C
River Idle LWS	E	The main habitats present are semi-improved neutral grassland and running water. This is a west-east flowing 2.9 km stretch of the River Idle and some contiguous land on the north bank. Main habitats are	0.47 km	D

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		occasionally mown neutral grassland, marshy areas, many trees and shrubs, a partly shaded small boundary drain and a substantial woodland pond. The river is approximately 20 m wide here and is not far from its confluence with the River Trent at West Stockwith. There is a good wetland flora that is richest in the west, where River Idle Washlands SSSI is adjacent to the south, and the eastern end of Mission Line Bank SSSI adjacent to the north.		
Keadby Warping Drain LWS	E	The main habitats present are a drain and coarse or rank grassland. This is a botanically-rich 15 m wide drain extending west-northwestwards for more than 2 km from the west bank of the River Trent.	0.51 km	C
Rush Furlong Wildlife Trust Reserve	E	Rush Furlong is a fragment of the once extensive system of strip farming in the Isle of Axholme. This small meadow grassland strip has been managed only by hay-cutting and this regular, unchanging management and lack of disturbance, combined with a soil derived from the base-rich Keuper Marl, has resulted in a rich flora. Over 60 species of flowering plants have been recorded, including yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*), oxeye daisy, rough hawk's-beard (*Crepis biennis*), agrimony (*Agrimonia eupatoria*), meadow oat-grass (*Helictochloa pratensis*) and primrose (*Primula vulgaris)*. The speciality of the site is the uncommon green-winged orchid of which several thousand spikes are to be found in most years. Adder's-tongue also occurs. (Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, n.d.).	0.60 km	D
Langholme Wood Wildlife Trust Reserve	E, O	The woodland has developed on abandoned farmland and heath during the past 60-70 years. It shows succession from open heathland to birch scrub and birch/oak woodland. The understorey is mainly elder (*Sambucus nigra)* and hawthorn with bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.*)* and stands of gorse (*Ulex* sp.*)* and broom. There is a ground cover of heather (*Calluna vulgaris)* and wavy hair-grass	0.74 km	D

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		(*Deschampsia flexuosa*) in the open areas. A good variety of fungi can be found. The wood attracts many birds; 52 species have been recorded (Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, n.d.).		
Warping Drain, Derrythorpe LWS	E	The main habitats present are a drain and coarse grassland. This is a 1.5 km stretch of steeply banked and canalised drain extending westwards from the west bank of the River Trent at Derrythorpe. It is adjacent to arable land throughout and varies in width from 5 m in the east to 4 m in the west; more noticeably, the bank height declines from 4 m to 2 m over the same distance. The watercourse flora is diverse and interesting, whereas the banks are covered in un-managed, coarse and botanically poor grassland, with no scrub. Amongst the many water plants present are shining and fennel pondweed (*Potamogeton lucens* and *Stuckenia pectinata*), water-starwort (type of *Callitriche*), water-cress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*), fan-leaved water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus circinatus*) and the locally scarce water-violet.	0.77 km	C
Langholme Wood LWS	E, O	The main habitat present is semi-natural woodland. This Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust nature reserve (see above) comprises secondary pedunculate oak-silver birch woodland and open heathy areas with a rich flora. The site also supports a variety of bird species.	0.83 km	D
South Soak Drain, Keadby LWS	E	The main habitats present are semi-improved neutral grassland and running water. This is a 550 m stretch of drain that flows southeastwards into the Three Rivers complex; it is adjacent to Keadby Wet Grassland. Approximately 10 m wide, the drain supports a rich aquatic, emergent and marginal flora. The strip of land west of the drain and track is fairly damp and supports unmanaged coarse vegetation that includes some scrub and much common reed.	1.05 km	C

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
Rush Furlong LWS	E, O	The main habitat present is semi-improved neutral grassland. The great majority of this site is owned and managed by Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, as is the adjacent Rush Furlong SSSI. All parts are managed as hay meadow, with the aim of improving the neutral grassland flora that developed under past management according to the ancient strip-farming system. The SSSI has long been known for its good population of green-winged orchids, and in recent years numbers have been rapidly increasing throughout other parts of the reserve. The reserve also supports an abundant population of bird species.	1.06 km	D
Keadby Wetland LWS	E	The main habitats present are scrub and fen. This is an unmanaged strip of mostly waterlogged ground between South Soak Drain to the west and Stainforth to Keadby Canal to the north. Keadby wetland comprises a dense mixture of willow scrub, other scrub and trees, tall wetland vegetation with much common reed, as well as reedmace (*Typha latifolia)*, great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) and reed canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea)*, and ruderal species such as nettles and thistles. Of additional note is the presence of an endemic hybrid, the non-native parents being hairy and large bindweed; this plant has large pink flowers and is very scarce nationally.	1.17 km	C
Keadby Wet Grassland LWS	E	The main habitats present are neutral grassland, damp grassland/marsh/fen and grazing marsh. This site is adjacent to South Soak Drain, Keadby. It is an area of neutral grassland, marsh and swamp, with several internal drains that are shallow and unfenced. The wetter parts of the site support large populations of robust wetland plants such as common reed, reed canary-grass, reed sweet-grass (*Glyceria maxima*), reedmace, yellow iris, hard rush (*Juncus inflexus*) and false fox-sedge (*Carex otrubae)*.	1.18 km	C

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		Associated species include meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), water figwort (*Scrophularia umbrosa)*, amphibious bistort *(Persicaria amphibia)*, common fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica),* angelica *(Angelica archangelica)*, gypsywort *(Lycopus europaeus)*, cuckooflower and marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*). A few specimens of southern marsh-orchid (*Dactylorhiza praetermissa)* were discovered, and the comparatively small areas of open water support common species such as water-starwort and common duckweed (*Lemna minor*).		
Belton Former Landfill LWS	E	The main habitat present is open mosaic habitats on previously developed land. This capped landfill site is dominated by coarse grassland, the western part also supporting some established and recently planted trees and shrubs. In contrast, towards the northeast is a substantial area of shorter, sparser and richer sward, as well as a pond.	1.48 km	D
Burton upon Stather Brick Pit LWS	E	The main habitats present are scrub, standing water and reedbed. A large water-filled former brick pit immediately east of the embankment that follows the eastern shore of the River Trent. Virtually all of the pit margins support dense reed, with some gaps where anglers maintain access. Vegetation outside the pit comprises trees and mature scrub, scattered scrub, planted garden shrubs, ruderal habitat, and neutral grassland that is mostly maintained as lawn, parking areas and paths.	1.54 km	B
New Godnow Drain West LWS	E	The main habitats present are a drain, reedbed and coarse grassland. A drain, 1 to 3 m wide, extending northwest for almost 1 km from near Godnow Bridge. It is adjacent to a minor road throughout. Common reed is abundant, forming dense beds in many places, obscuring the water's surface entirely. However, the more open patches between	1.70 km	C

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		the reeds support a diverse flora, with aquatic species such as broad-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton natans)* and fennel pondweed, water-starwort, common duckweed, Nuttall's waterweed and stonewort. Other wetland plants include water-cress, branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*), gypsywort,yellow loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris)*, water-plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), mare's-tail (*Equisetum arvense)*, bulrush (*Scirpoides holoschoenus*), reed canary-grass and greater pond-sedge.		
Belton Picnic Area LWS	E	The main habitat present is neutral grassland, with broadleaved woodland and scrub. Fairly diverse mixture of trees and shrubs, and neutral grassland, on land that was formerly a railway line.	1.80 km	D
Old Dun Drain LWS	E	The main habitats present are a drain, reedbed and coarse grassland. A watercourse supports species, including dominant common reed and the locally uncommon floating club-rush. A rich wetland flora is present in sections. In the southern half of the watercourse, a good range of aquatic plants are present, such as broad-leaved, fennel and lesser pondweed (*Potamogeton pusillus*), mare's-tail, unbranched bur-reed (*Sparganium emersum*), arrowhead (*Syngonium podophyllum*), water-starwort and common duckweed. Amongst the many waterside species are water-cress, water-plantain, pink water-speedwell (*Veronica catenata*), water figwort, reed sweet-grass, branched bur-reed and reed canary-grass.	1.93 km	C
Nottinghamshire				
Dolegate Road, East Drayton Candidate LWS	E	Species-rich roadside verges.	Partly inside the Order Limits	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
Chesterfield Canal (Welham to Misterton) LWS	E	This section of the Chesterfield Canal runs from Misterton in the north down to Welham in the south. Its banks support a rich diversity of marginal plant species. The abundance of aquatic plant species is limited as the canal is used recreationally by narrow boats. The canal runs through a mostly arable landscape providing a corridor for wildlife both in the canal and along the hedgerows and trees which line its banks.	Partly inside the Order Limits	E
Caddow Wood (Southern Assarts) LWS	E, O	This deciduous woodland has a canopy dominated by ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) whilst the understorey contains species such as Midland hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*), holly, field maple (*Acer campestre*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). The ground flora is indicative of ancient woodland with species including wood-sorrel, bluebell, woodruff, and the grass wood melick (*Melica uniflora*). The site is good for invertebrates with plenty of dead wood left lying on the woodland floor and provides relatively undisturbed habitat for woodland birds and mammals.	Adjacent to the Order Limits	E
Retford Gate Green Lane LWS	E	This long stretch of green lane is situated close to Local Wildlife Sites Hutchinson's Holt and Caddow Wood. It is bordered by ditches and species-rich hedgerows with plants indicative of ancient woodland, such as primrose and greater stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*) growing in the hedge bottoms. The hedgerows contain many woody species, including hawthorn, hazel, field maple, dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and wych elm (*Ulmus glabra)*.	Partly inside the Order Limits	E
Treswell Wood LWS and Wildlife Trust Reserve	E, O	This broadleaved woodland is one of the best examples of an ash/oak/maple wood in Nottinghamshire. It is designated as ancient woodland, a SSSI, a LWS, and is a Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust Reserve, which is traditionally managed as a rotational coppice with standard trees. Ancient woodland indicator species such as wood anenome, bluebell and primrose are present. The speckled bush	The LWS is adjacent to the Order Limits. The Wildlife Trust Site is partly within the Order Limits	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		cricket (*Leptophyes punctatissima*) can be found in the wood, being on the northern edge of its range and another indicator of the wood's age. Two ponds in the woodland are are support breeding great crested and smooth newts as well as more than 12 species of water beetle. The woodland has a well-documented breeding bird population and supports hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), which were first reintroduced to the site by the Wildlife Trust in the 1995 with further introduction in 2013, and continue to be present (Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, n.d.).		
Saundby Park Wood LWS	E	A secondary woodland with locally dominant ash and locally frequent sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*). In the understory, there is much elder and the occasional coppiced hazel. A large proportion of the ground flora is dominated by bramble, with locally abundant common nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Wetter patches are occupied by stands of tufted hair-grass, creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and meadowsweet.	2 m	E
Marnham Railway Yard Candidate LWS	E	This site comprises a strip of land along the southern side of an old disused railway line. It includes parts of what was Fledborough Station with areas of hardstanding having been colonised by plants and lichens. Species here include common cudweed (*Filago vulgaris*), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), thyme-leaved sandwort (*Arenaria serpyllifolia*), common bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus)* and mouse-ear-hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*). To the south of this dry, open area, the vegetation comprises tall ruderal, coarse grassland and scrub communities. These habitat types increase to the east with large areas under a dense scrub of hawthorn, bramble and dog rose (*Rosa canina*). Areas of grassland support zigzag clover (*Trifolium medium*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra)*, lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum)* and meadow	6 m	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		vetchling growing in a sward dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*).		
Fledborough to Harby Dismantled Railway LWS	E	This long length of disused railway line has a rich floristic diversity with areas of open grassland and scrub. The composition of the vegetation ranges from well-developed scrub to low-growing pioneer plants colonising rabbit-disturbed soils and the bare ground of old stations and sidings. The site supports a number of notable plant species including hoary cinquefoil (*Potentilla argentea*), wild liquorice (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*), small-flowered buttercup (*Ranunculus parviflorus*) and fine-leaved vetch (*Vicia tenuifolia*).	8 m	F
Tongs and Dogholes Woods LWS	E, O	These two small deciduous broadleaved woodlands are situated in an arable landscape surrounded by fields. They are dissected by a ditch with Tongs Wood to the north and Dogholes Wood to the south. The site is relatively undisturbed with no public access and provides habitat for woodland birds and mammals in a predominantly arable landscape.	14 m	E
Mother Drain, Misterton LWS	E	This section of the Mother Drain runs from Haxey Gate Bridge in a southeasterly direction to West Stockwith on the River Trent. The site is of importance for invertebrates, notably moths and water beetles.	14 m	E
High House Road Verge, Sturton le Steeple LWS	E	The verges of this track/bridleway are backed by shallow ditches and well-maintained hedgerows with pedunculate oak and ash trees.	21 m	E
Beckingham Wood LWS	E, O	A broadleaved woodland with a canopy dominated by ash with pedunculate oak and wild service-tree (*Sorbus torminalis*) above an understorey of hawthorn, hazel, field maple, and elder. The species-rich ground flora is indicative of ancient woodland and includes wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa)*, bluebell, bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), and	68 m	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		greater stitchwort. A pond at the southwest edge of the site, with a developing marginal flora, increases wildlife habitats, whilst dead wood left on the woodland floor supports invertebrate fauna. The woodland as a whole provides a good habitat for birds and mammals in a predominantly arable landscape. The wood is dissected by an access road to a nearby farm but is otherwise undisturbed.		
West Burton Meadow LWS and Wildlife Trust Reserve	E	An unimproved ridge and furrow grassland owned and managed by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, n.d.). The flora of the neutral clay soils includes a variety of grasses such as yellow oat-grass, quaking-grass (*Briza media*), sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), and meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*). Abundant amongst the forbs are cowslip (*Primula veris)*, common bird's-foot-trefoil, common knapweed, and yellow-rattle, with other species including lady's bedstraw, green-winged orchid, and rough hawkbit (*Leontodon hispidus*).	0.12 km	E
Wheatley Wood LWS	E, O	This broadleaved deciduous woodland is situated behind Wheatley Wood Farm. The canopy is dominated by sycamore and ash with an understorey of hawthorn, holly, elder and regenerating English elm (*Ulmus procera)* and wych elm. The ground flora contains species indicative of ancient woodland such as yellow archangel (*Lamiastrum galeobdolon)*, bluebell, wood anemone and greater stitchwort. The wood has no public access, although mown paths lead in from the gardens of Wheatley Wood Farm.	0.13 km	E
Shaw Ponds LWS	E, O	This site was once part of a brick works and comprises a series of old extraction pits, long abandoned and now flooded. The water level in the ponds varies seasonally, often drying out in Summer. Wet marshy areas at the margins and in-between ponds support a rich marginal and emergent vegetation. The ponds are fringed by mature willow (*Salix* spp.) with fallen trees being left in situ to continue growing,	0.20 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		creating a dense cover of vegetation. In drier areas hawthorn scrub grows over a ground flora typical of developing secondary woodland with common nettle, bramble), and ivy (*Hedera helix*). The undisturbed nature of the site and density of the vegetation provide habitat for birds and mammals whilst the ponds present breeding opportunities for amphibians. Dead and decaying wood, of which there is plenty, provides habitat for invertebrates.		
Wooden Beck Hill Verges LWS	E	These botanically interesting roadside verges support both unimproved species-rich grassland and remnants of ancient woodland. At the top of the hill the wider verge supports a species-rich grassland backed by mature hedgerows.	0.22 km	E
Misterton Pasture LWS	E	This cattle-grazed pasture has semi-improved neutral grassland, marshy grassland and scattered hawthorn scrub.	0.22 km	E
Caddow Wood (Northern Assart) LWS	E, O	This small broadleaved woodland has a canopy dominated by ash with wych elm whilst the understorey contains Midland hawthorn, holly, field maple and hazel. The ground flora is species rich with ancient woodland indicators such as woodruff, greater stitchwort, bluebell and giant fescue (*Schedonorus giganteus*). The woodland is undisturbed with no public access providing good habitat for woodland birds and mammals.	0.23 km	E
River Idle and Banks, West Stockwith LWS	E	This stretch of the River Idle runs from Haxey Gate Bridge to West Stockwith where it joins the River Trent. The often-steep banks support abundant tall ruderal vegetation with large areas dominated by Butterbur (*Petasites hybridus*), the food plant of the Butterbur Moth (*Hydraecia petasitis*) which occurs on this site. Elsewhere, the banks are wooded.	0.32 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
Tindale Drain LWS	E	This long length of drain is set in an intensively managed arable landscape, which was once fenland. Much of the western part of the site is dry. Sites such as this provide a refuge for fenland plants which would have once been common in the landscape and now survive as relict populations.	0.34 km	D
Bushstocks Lane Meadow LWS	E, O	This old hay meadow has a sward containing many plant species indicative of unimproved neutral grassland. This species-rich grassland attracts many butterflies, bees and other insects. The mature hedgerows, which bound the site on three sides, provide habitat for birds and small mammals.	0.35 km	E
North Wheatley Beck LWS	E	A stream of interest for water beetles.	0.36 km	E
Chesterfield Canal (Misterton to West Stockwith) LWS	E	A stretch of the Chesterfield Canal with a well-developed marginal flora, unmanaged grassland, scrub and mature willow trees.	0.38 km	E
Headon Verges LWS	E, O	These trackside verges, situated on base-rich clays, are rich in herbs and grasses associated with unimproved grassland. The site is bounded by species-rich hedgerows. Verges like this sheltered by old hedgerows are important for invertebrates and for nesting and feeding birds.	0.38 km	E
Beast Wood Grassland LWS	E, O	This small, unmanaged grassland has a valuable herb content. The site provides good habitat for invertebrates and both feeding and breeding opportunities for farmland birds in an area of mainly arable production.	0.56 km	E
Cowsland Stripe LWS	E	This linear strip of broadleaved woodland is situated alongside Retford Road from which it is separated by a hawthorn hedge. A	0.59 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		number of ancient woodland indicator species are found in the ground flora including bluebell, woodruff, greater stitchwort and yellow archangel.		
Clarborough Tunnel LWS and Wildlife Trust Reserve	E, O	This site is situated alongside and over an active railway line and comprises unimproved calcareous grasslands, developing woodlands, an old orchard, and railway embankments. Clarborough Tunnel LWS and Wildlife Trust Reserve is managed by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust and is also a SSSI. The site supports many ivy-clad trees and dead decaying wood which provides habitats for invertebrates and nest sites for woodland birds. A small pond supports great crested and smooth newts. (Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, n.d.).	0.62 km	E
Maumhill Wood LWS	E	This deciduous woodland provides valuable habitat for birds and mammals in a predominantly arable landscape. There is also an abundance of dead decaying wood which provides habitat for invertebrates.	0.66 km	E
Old Trent, Marnham LWS	E	This site comprises the old course of the River Trent with associated wetland habitats and an interesting selection of marginal and aquatic plant species. The channel varies from being steep sided with well vegetated banks, to wider stretches with lower banks supporting a variety of willow. The site provides valuable habitat for amphibians and dragonflies and damselflies in an intensively farmed landscape.	0.69 km	F
Clayworth Woodhouse Pond LWS	E	This old farm pond with a small central vegetated island has an interesting marginal and emergent flora. Its edges support large stands of yellow iris with locally abundant water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), tufted forget-me-not *(Myosotis laxa*), golden dock (*Rumex maritimus*), and common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) growing in a marshy area at the southern end. The site supports breeding	0.73 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		common frog (*Rana temporaria*) and provides habitat for dragonflies and damselflies including the broad-bodied chaser (*Libellula depressa)*.		
Skegby Road Triangle LWS	E	This site comprises a roadside verge of unimproved neutral grassland. The sward contains abundant false oat-grass with other grass species including Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*), meadow barley (*Hordeum secalinum*), and common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*). Forbs include common knapweed, greater burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*), pepper-saxifrage (*Silaum silaus*), and lady's bedstraw, indicating the diversity of the verge.	0.73 km	F
Walkeringham Claypits LWS and Wildlife Trust Reserve	E	This site was originally clay pits which were used for landfill before being capped off with 'river sand', seeded with an agricultural grass mix and in places planted up with Corsican pine (*Pinus nigra*) and broadleaved trees. It became a Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve in 1990. The site now comprises a mosaic of habitats with areas of short rabbit-grazed grassland interspersed with dense beds of common nettle, rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*) and patches of bramble. The sward of the grassland is species-rich in places containing species such as fairy flax (*Linum catharticum*), common bird's-foot-trefoil and common centaury (*Centaurium erythraea*). A pond near the car park is fenced off but appears to be dominated by bulrush and great willowherb.	0.79 km	E
Ashton's Meadow LWS and Wildlife Trust Reserve	E	This meadow is a LWS, a SSSI, and a Wildlife Trust Reserve. It is owned and managed by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust. This ancient meadow has not been chemically treated or ploughed in recent times and is managed by traditional methods using both cutting and grazing. The sward is unimproved and species-rich with a range of characteristic grasses and forbs, including cowslip; green-winged orchid yellow rattle and oxeye daisy. The site is bordered by	0.80 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		species rich hedgerows with trees, and is set in an arable landscape providing an important source of nectar-rich habitat for insects including numerous moth and butterfly species. (Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, n.d.).		
Lancaster Lane Hedge, Gringley LWS	E	This short stretch of species-rich hedgerow is situated in an intensively farmed arable landscape. Evidence of having been laid in the past can be seen in the hedge bottom which also contains dog's mercury, a species indicative of ancient woodland.	0.84 km	E
Hutchinson's Holt LWS	E, O	This deciduous woodland is located adjacent to Caddow Wood (Southern Assarts) LWS. The species-rich ground flora of the woodland contains many plants associated with ancient woodland including abundant greater stitchwort and dog's mercury, with bluebell, yellow archangel, and wood anemone. The woodland supports breeding birds including Summer migrants such as chiffchaff (and willow warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus)*) and dead wood left lying on the ground provides habitat for invertebrates.	0.84 km	E
Lover's Lane, Clayworth LWS	E	This site is situated in an intensively farmed arable landscape. It comprises a linear deciduous woodland and small area of relict unimproved neutral grassland bordered by hedgerows.	0.89 km	E
Muspitt Lane LWS	E	This lane is a bridleway and footpath and forms part of the Trent Valley Way. The narrow verges are species-rich in places with a sward supporting grass species such as yellow oat-grass and meadow foxtail. Notable forbs include cowslip, field scabious, lady's bedstraw and crosswort (*Cruciata laevipes*). Hedgerows border some of the track and are species-rich in places with species including field maple, buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) and Midland hawthorn.	0.89 km	E

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Kingshaugh Farm Earthwork LWS	E	This historically important site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument containing ring earthworks and the site of Darlton Castle. Much of it comprises semi-improved grassland with few forbs, on an undulating topography grazed by sheep. Interest is added by the remains of an old orchard with scattered old apple (*Malus pumila*) trees, some hawthorn, and yew (*Taxus baccata*), and a mature hazel underneath which the county-rare green hellebore (*Helleborus viridis*) grows. A stream which flows around the boundary of the earthwork has mature crack willow (*Salix fragilis*) growing along its banks, while the northeast corner of the site supports a tall ruderal community of creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*) and common nettle.	0.90 km	E
Grovefield Stripe LWS	E	This strip of broadleaved woodland has a canopy dominated by old ash stools, a relic of coppicing many years ago. Field maple, wych elm, holly, and hawthorn grow in the understorey over a ground flora containing many plants which are indicative of ancient woodland. These include bluebell, early-purple orchid (*Orchis mascula*), greater stitchwort, pignut (*Conopodium majus)* and moschatel (*Adoxa moschatellina*) with grasses hairy-brome (*Bromopsis ramose*) and giant fescue.	1.08 km	E
Fledborough Holme LWS	E	This site comprises pastureland encircled by a ditch with an oxbow pond and the River Trent to the east. The banks of the river are steep with an emergent flora at the base supporting species such as creeping yellow-cress (*Rorippa sylvestris*) and celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) whilst the upper bank is lined with trees and shrubs and has a tall herb vegetation. The oxbow pond is dominated by reed sweet-grass the edges being fringed by hawthorn and willow (*Salix* sp.). To the south of the pond the ditch is mostly dry and filled with common nettle; while to the north the ditch is variously	1.11 km	F

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		filled with reed sweet-grass or reed canary-grass. The grassland is semi-improved, grazed by cattle and probably relict flood meadow with great burnet, cuckooflower, lady's bedstraw and meadow foxtail among other species.		
West Burton Power Station LWS	E	An area of mature habitats within the power station. The LWS is designated for its insect interest, including moths and water beetles.	1.17 km	E
Retford Road Wood, Rampton LWS	E	Supports an area of broadleaved woodland located in a largely arable landscape.	1.21 km	E
Blue Stocking Lane, Clarborough LWS	E	Blue Stocking Lane is a bridleway with verges and rich hedgerows running in roughly a north-south direction to the east of Clarborough. The verges are species-rich in places, especially on wider sections. The central section, where the path runs alongside a deep ditch, of the site is wooded, and the ground flora here includes plants indictive of ancient woodland.	1.21 km	E
South Clifton Grassland LWS	E	This neutral pasture is situated next to the River Trent on the floodplain. The sward contains bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus)*, field wood-rush (*Luzula campestris*), common bird's-foot-trefoil, pignut (*Conopodium majus*), and grasses such as Yorkshire-fog, sweet vernal grass, meadow foxtail, and smooth meadow-grass (*Poa pratensis*).	1.29 km	F
Bole Ings Drains LWS	E	These drains have a notable aquatic flora including water horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*). The county-rare opposite-leaved pondweed (*Groenlandia densa*) and pink water-speedwell (*Veronica catenata*) grow at the margins. Other species present include silverweed	1.33 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		(*Potentilla anserina*), floating sweet-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*), celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*), and meadowsweet.		
North Clifton Church LWS	E	This site comprises the churchyard of North Clifton Church which is situated close to the River Trent in between the villages of North Clifton and South Clifton. The underlying blown-sand soils produce a notable sward with species recorded including lady's bedstraw, sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), and lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*). The churchyard is bordered by mature evergreen and deciduous trees, and is surrounded by pasture.	1.33 km	F
Saundby Marsh Drains Candidate LWS	E, O	No information available.	1.34 km	E
Walkeringham Pasture LWS	E	This noteworthy damp grassland is situated between Walkeringham and Misterton. It has a sward comprising grasses such as red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), meadow foxtail, Yorkshire-fog, common bent and in wet areas floating sweet-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*) and tufted hair-grass (*Deschampsia caespitosa)*. Glaucous sedge (*Carex flacca*), hard rush and field wood-rush, add further botanical interest while among the forbs cowslip, cuckooflower, common knapweed, and bulbous buttercup can be found.	1.35 km	E
Beckingham Marshes LWS and RSPB Reserve	E, O	This site comprises a series of cattle-grazed fields divided by drains which are owned and managed by the RSPB. Although the grasslands are generally improved, the drains with their varying water depths hold a great deal of botanical interest with species including fine-leaved water-dropwort (*Oenanthe aquatica*), water dock, water starwort, and common reed. In addition, a number of scrapes have been created in the fields to encourage wading birds such as curlew and lapwing. All are fringed by soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) with areas	1.36 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		of mud at the margins supporting marsh foxtail, common bent, floating sweet-grass, celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus)*, marsh cudweed (*Gnaphalium uliginosum*), and the county-rare water purslane (*Lythrum portula*). The site is managed to provide ideal conditions for breeding wading birds, such as lapwing and redshank, also skylark, dragonflies and damselflies, amphibians (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, n.d.).		
Misterton Soss Ponds LWS	E	A fishing lake created on the site of old borrow pits. The lake has extensive beds of common reed at the margins and a small island dominated by the county-rare great fen-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*). The site is set in an arable landscape and is bordered by hawthorn and blackthorn hedgerows.	1.38 km	E
Scott's Wood LWS	E	This small broadleaved woodland is situated on a north facing slope above the Chesterfield Canal and is surrounded by arable farmland. The woodland provides undisturbed habitat for breeding birds and mammals and many fallen trees, left in situ to decay naturally, create a habitat for invertebrates. The site supports numerous species of fungi and a hornet's (*Vespa crabro*) nest was recorded within the citation at the base of a tree.	1.46 km	E
Soss Lane Grassland, Misterton LWS	E	This horse-grazed pasture is bordered by mature outgrown hedgerows and comprises semi and unimproved neutral grassland. A steep bank along the inside of the southern and eastern boundary is particularly species-rich.	1.48 km	E
Old Trent Oxbow Spalford LWS	E	This site comprises the remnants of an ox-bow lake, associated drains and a pond.	1.49 km	F

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Grove Road Woodland LWS	E, O	A deciduous woodland located next to a road. The ground flora contains a number of plant species which are indicative of ancient woodland. These include dog's mercury, wood millet (*Milium effusum*), hairy brome (*Bromopsis ramosa*), early dog-violet (*Viola reichenbachiana*), wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), and wood sedge (*Carex sylvatica*).	1.49 km	E
Mother Drain East, Gringley LWS	E	This section of the Mother Drain runs in a northeasterly direction from Gringley Pumping Station. The drain supports notable aquatic flora, it also provides breeding opportunities for amphibians, dragonflies and damselflies, and is known to support grass snake.	1.51 km	E
West Burton Reedbed LWS	E, O	This site is situated between West Burton Power Station and the River Trent and comprises a central wet area dominated by an extensive reed bed bounded by a developing woodland of willow and hawthorn. Willow carr characterises the western end of the site with numerous shaded pools amongst the trees whilst the more open eastern end of the site supports a range of marshland plants. These include locally abundant purple-loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) with wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), meadowsweet and yellow loosestrife. Lower growing plants include marsh bedstraw and creeping Jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*). An area of open water within the reed bed is dominated by water fern (*Azolla filiculoides*); however, earth bunds running across the site seem to have contained this invasive plant and stopped it from colonising further. This site provides a relatively undisturbed habitat for wildlife supporting amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.	1.52 km	E
Burton Round Ditch LWS	E	A shallow ditch with reed grass (*Glyceria* spp.), grasses and algal mats. Sixteen water beetle species have been recorded in the ditch	1.54 km	E

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		including the near threatened water beetle species *Agabus uliginosus* and *Ilybius chalconatus*.		
Bole Ings LWS	E, O	An old Trent oxbow with a mosaic of semi-natural habitats including willow scrub, woodland, marshy grassland and associated drains. The site is important for its birds with willow tit, barn owl (*Tyto alba*) and a range of warbler species being recorded in the past. It is also known to be of importance for mammals such as water shrew (*Neomys fodiens*) and invertebrates such as water beetles.	1.55 km	E
Mill Lane, Clayworth LWS	E, O	A track bordered by mature, partially outgrown species rich hedgerows with verges of unimproved grassland. The site provides good habitat for birds and mammals with potential nesting sites and many berry-bearing shrub species, which form an important corridor for wildlife in an arable landscape.	1.65 km	E
Carr Road Drains Complex LWS	E, O	This site comprises a series of deep, straight, steep sided drains in Gringley Carr including Carr Road West Drain and numerous shorter drains situated to the east. The surrounding landscape is flat, drained fenland now growing organic vegetables and arable crops. The channels of the drains support a good selection of aquatic plants. The drains represent a refuge for the plant species associated with the old fenland landscape and provide breeding sites for amphibians and Odonata. The shrubs along the drains provide foraging habitat for birds such as willow warbler, and whitethroat (*Sylvia communis*).	1.66 km	E
Mill Road Verge LWS	E	This site runs along a section of the A631. It comprises both its northern verge and an adjacent track, which is elevated above the road at the top of a sloping bank. The verge is tightly mown favouring more prostrate plants such as bird's foot trefoil and red clover (*Trifolium pratense*). The track is much richer in its floral community with the westerly grassy section being left to develop with plants like	1.67 km	E

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		common knapweed and meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*) being present. Species of note include spurge laurel (*Daphnea laurola*), bee orchid, and spiked sedge (*Carex spicata*).		
Dunham Oxbow LWS	E	This site comprises an oxbow lake near the River Trent with associated marsh and wet woodland which support an interesting variety of characteristic plant species.	1.79 km	F
Marsh Road Pond Walkeringham Candidate LWS	E, O	This large pond, situated in an arable field, is surrounded by scrub and tall ruderal vegetation with an earth bank along its western and southern sides vegetated by bramble, common nettle, hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and patches of creeping thistle. The margins of the pond are dominated by yellow iris with bulrush and grey club-rush (*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*) growing alongside water mint and creeping-jenny. The pond is dominated in part by a large patch of white water-lily (*Nymphaea alba*) while spiked water-milfoil prevails in the submerged flora. This site provides a source of water for wildlife and breeding opportunities for birds, mammals, dragonflies and damselflies, and amphibians.	1.86 km	E
Whinley's Road Woodland LWS	E	This secondary woodland is situated in between Whinleys Road to the south and a public footpath to the north. A deeply incised stream runs through the western part of the site. The canopy is dominated by ash with some wych elm, whilst the understorey has abundant hawthorn with field maple, wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), hazel and blackthorn among others. The ground flora supports a number of species which are indicative of ancient woodland with dog's mercury growing abundantly, and bluebell, yellow archangel and common figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*) present.	1.90 km	E
Dunham Dubs LWS	E	This site, situated next to the River Trent, comprises two lakes, the riverbank and a small area of marsh on the opposite bank. The lakes,	1.90 km	F

Designated site	Relevant chapter Ecology (E) Ornithology (O)	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the Order Limits	Route Section
		which are used for angling, are surrounded by sheep-grazed improved grassland, with groups of planted broad-leaved trees. A flood bank runs along the western boundary, and another divides the two lakes. The smaller, more easterly lake has a well-developed marginal flora and a marshy area at its northern end. The riverbank is dominated by tall ruderal vegetation.		
Fox Covert Drain, Misterton LWS	E	This deep drain junction has large stands of common reed dominating in places. Other species recorded include reed sweet-grass, false fox-sedge and on the banks valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*), common nettle, wild angelica, and meadowsweet.	1.93 km	E
Askham Grassland LWS	E	This semi-improved, cattle-grazed grassland has some ridge and furrow evident. An acidic influence on the soil is indicated by the dominance of common bent, locally frequent devil's-bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*), and occasional tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*). Other species present including great burnet, lady's bedstraw, and field wood-rush provide additional diversity.	1.94 km	E
River Trent, West Stockwith LWS	E	This representative stretch of the River Trent is tidal and includes both bankside and associated rough vegetation. A mosaic of common reed, with reed canary-grass and coppiced willow trees of various species is found in many places. Adjoining this are tall herb communities further up the bank and areas of managed and unmanaged grassland.	2.00 km	D

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