

The Great Grid Upgrade

North Humber to High Marnham

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 3: Appendix 8.1 Designated Sites

February 2025



nationalgrid

Contents

1.	Introduction	4
1.1	Overview	4
2.	References	53

	Table 1.1 - International, national and local statutory sites designated for nature conservation	5
	Table 1.2 - Local non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation	20

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 The North Humber to High Marnham Project (the 'Project') is a proposal by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) referred to as National Grid in this report, to reinforce the transmission network between a new Birkhill Wood Substation, close to the existing Creyke Beck Substation in Yorkshire, and a new substation adjacent to the existing High Marham Substation in Nottinghamshire. This would be achieved by reinforcing the transmission network with a new 400 kilovolt (kV) electricity transmission line over approximately 90 kilometres (km).
- 1.1.2 This report has been produced as an appendix to **Chapter 8 Ecology** in Volume 1 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), for North Humber to High Marnham Proposed Overhead Line as described in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project** in Volume 1.
- 1.1.3 The environmental effects of the two substations including their associated overhead line reconfigurations, hereafter referred to as the Proposed Substation Works, have accordingly been considered within **Chapter 20 Substations and Associated Works**. For the purpose of this appendix the Proposed Overhead Line between the proposed Birkhill Wood Substation and the proposed High Marnham Substation is hereafter referred to as the Proposed Overhead Line.
- 1.1.4 This Appendix, provides details on the designated sites located within the relevant ecology study areas of the Proposed Overhead Line, as described below and in section 8.4 of **Chapter 8 Ecology**.
- 1.1.5 Table 1.1 presents the international designated sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites) located within 10 km of the draft Order Limits associated with the Proposed Overhead Line, and their respective reasons for designation. The locations of these sites are shown in **Figure 8.1 International Sites Designated for Nature Conservation within 10 km and National and Local Statutory Designated Sites within 5 km**.
- 1.1.6 Table 1.1 also presents the national and local statutory designated sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)) located within 5 km of the draft Order Limits associated with the Proposed Overhead Line, and their respective reasons for designation. The locations of these sites are shown in **Figure 8.1 International Sites Designated for Nature Conservation within 10 km and National and Local Statutory Designated Sites within 5 km**.
- 1.1.7 Table 1.2 presents the non-statutory designated sites of nature conservation value (Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) reserves) located within 2 km of the draft Order Limits associated with the Proposed Overhead Line and their respective reasons for designation. The locations of the non-statutory designated sites are shown in **Figure 8.2 Nature Conservation Non-Statutory Designated Sites and Priority Habitat within 2 km**.

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

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Humber Estuary SAC	<p>Annex I habitats (Ref 1.1) that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries; and • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons (*priority feature); • Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>); • Embryonic shifting dune; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (“white dunes”); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (“grey dunes”) (*Priority feature); and • Dunes with <i>Hippopha rhamnoides</i>. <p>Annex II species (Ref 1.1) present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>); • River lamprey (<i>Lamprey fluviatilis</i>); and • Grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>). 	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 4

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Humber Estuary SPA	<p>The site comprises extensive wetland and coastal habitats.</p> <p>The site qualifies under Article 4.1 (Ref 1.2) by regularly supporting the following Annex 1 species in any season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>) (wintering and breeding); • Bittern (<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>) (wintering and breeding); • Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) (wintering); • Golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) (wintering); • Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) (wintering); • Ruff (<i>Calidris pugnax</i>) (passage); • Marsh harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>) (breeding); and • Little tern (<i>Sternula albifrons</i>) (breeding). <p>The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) (Ref 1.2) as it is used regularly by the following regularly occurring migratory species other than those listed in Annex I) in any season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) (wintering); • Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) (wintering and passage); • Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) (wintering and passage); • Black-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) (wintering and passage); and • Redshank (<i>Tringa tetanus</i>) (wintering and passage). <p>Assemblage qualification: The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) (Ref 1.2) as it is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds (waterbirds as defined by the Ramsar Convention) in any season:</p>	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 4

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Humber Estuary Ramsar	<p>Dark-bellied brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>), shelduck, wigeon (<i>Anas Penelope</i>), teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>), mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>), pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>), scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>), goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>), bittern, oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>), avocet, ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>), golden plover, grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>), lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>), knot, sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>), dunlin, ruff, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>), curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>), redshank, greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) and turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>).</p> <p>The site is designated for: 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.</p> <p>Ramsar Criterion 3: The Humber Estuary Ramsar site supports a breeding colony of grey seals at Donna Nook. 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 (<i>Bufo calamita</i>).</p> <p>Ramsar Criterion 5: Assemblages of international importance – non-breeding season:</p>	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 4

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	<p>153,934 waterfowl, non-breeding season (5-year peak mean 1996/97-2000/2001)</p> <p>Ramsar Criterion 6: Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golden plover (passage and wintering); • Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) (passage and wintering); • Dunlin (passage and wintering); • Black-tailed godwit (passage and wintering); • Redshank (passage and wintering); • Shelduck (wintering); and • Bar-tailed godwit (wintering). <p>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.</p>		
Thorne Moor SAC	The Annex I habitat that is a primary reason for selection of this site is degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration.	2.70 km	Route Section 6
Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA	Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA is of European importance because the site is used regularly by 1.9% of the Great Britain population of Annex 1 species Nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>).	2.70 km	Route Section 6
Hatfield Moor SAC	The Annex I habitat that is a primary reason for selection of this site is degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration.	5.24 km	Route Section 7

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Burton Bushes SSSI	This oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp) woodland is known to exceed 200 years in age, and evidence suggests that it is of natural origins. 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.	3.33 km	Route Section 1
Brantingham Dale SSSI	The 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.	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 2
Drewton Lane Pits SSSI	This site is notified for its international geological interest, the nationally important populations of great crested newts (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>) and outstanding assemblage of breeding amphibians.	2.66 km	Route Section 2
Wyedale SSSI	Wyedale comprises a small chalk dale incised in the western edge of the Yorkshire Wolds and supports lowland calcareous grassland. Both the north and south-facing slopes remain uncultivated and support a rich flora, being invaded by hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) scrub due to lack of grazing. The dale slopes support large populations of Pyramidal (<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>) common spotted (<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>) and twayblade (<i>Listera ovata</i>) orchids. Such orchid-rich grassland is very unusual on the northern chalk.	4.38 km	Route Section 2
Everthorpe Quarry SSSI	Designated for geological interest.	2.16 km	Route Section 3
Melton Bottom Chalk Pit SSSI	Designated for geological interest.	2.86 km	Route Section 3
South Cliffe Common SSSI	The SSSI consists of a mixture of heathland and acidic grassland associated with the transition between the glacial	3.12 km	Route Section 3

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	<p>sands of the Vale of York and the former carr lands of the Humber Head levels.</p> <p>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 <i>Capsus wagneri</i>, a fen bug known only from Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire, and <i>Colobaea distincta</i>, a small killing fly. 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 (<i>Dryobates minor</i>).</p>		
Hotham Meadow SSSI	<p>The meadow includes a number of 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. 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 (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) scrub add diversity to the site.</p>	4.89 km	Route Section 3
Humber Estuary SSSI	<p>The SSSI is designated for a series of nationally important habitats. These are the estuary itself (with 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</p>	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 4

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	<p>nationally important for a breeding colony of grey seals, river lamprey and sea lamprey, a vascular plant assemblage and an invertebrate assemblage.</p> <p>The 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.</p> <p>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 (<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>).</p>		
Crowle Borrow Pits SSSI	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. Several locally uncommon plant species occur at the site.	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 6
Hatfield Chase Ditches SSSI	Hatfield Chase is a large area of former marsh and wetland at the head of the Humber Estuary. The land has been extensively drained for agriculture and is now split by a complex network of ditches. The ditches contain a rich assemblage of aquatic and emergent plants, typical of nutrient rich systems.	0.07 km	Route Section 6

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	<i>Donacia clavipes</i> and <i>D. simplex</i> are nationally scarce reed beetles that have been recored at the site and the ditches also support a population of water vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>).		
Eastoft Meadow SSSI	<p>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 (<i>Anacamptis morio</i>), burnt-tip orchid (<i>O. ustulate</i>) and adder's-tongue fern (<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>), species which have declined markedly in eastern England with the ploughing out of old grasslands.</p> <p>The botanical interest of the site is dependent on the maintenance of traditional management by hay cropping without the addition of artificial fertilisers.</p>	0.97 km	Route Section 6
Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors SSSI	<p>These moors form the largest extent of lowland raised mire in England, even though much 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 (<i>Metrioptera brachiptera</i>), the scarce vapourer moth (<i>Orgyia recens</i>), the bug (<i>Globiceps Woodreftei</i>), and the beetle (<i>Bembidion humerale</i>). There is also a strong population of large heath butterfly (<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>). The breeding population of nightjars on the Moors is of national importance as its numbers regularly exceed 1% of the total British breeding population.</p>	2.69 km	Route Section 6
Humberhead Peatlands NNR	<p>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 in size. The site is internationally important,</p>	2.70 km	Route Section 6

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	<p>both as an example of a lowland raised mire and for its breeding nightjars.</p> <p>A wide range 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 (<i>Vipera berus</i>), water vole and red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>) on the reserve. More than 200 bird species have been recorded and approximately 75 have bred. Winter visitors include whooper swans (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>), pink-footed geese (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>), hen harrier, and short-eared owls (<i>Asio Flammeus</i>). From March-July summer visitors include woodlark (<i>Lullula arborea</i>), oystercatcher, lapwing, ringed plover and great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps Cristatus</i>). Marsh harrier can usually be seen drifting low over reedbeds and marsh on Thorne Moor.</p>		
Hewson's Field SSSI	Hewson's Field represents one of the few remaining fragments of neutral unimproved grassland in the intensively farmed landscape of South Humberside. The field has been managed traditionally for hay and pasturage.	0.39 km	Route Section 7
Rush Furlong SSSI	The SSSI contains lowland neutral grassland in the form of a strip of hay meadow on base-rich Keuper Marl soils.	1.06 km	Route Section 7
Belshaw SSSI	Belshaw comprises a short length of land along a disused railway line which is important because it supports a colony of greater yellow-rattle (<i>Rhinanthus angustifolius</i>). This nationally rare plant receives special protection under Schedule 8 of the WCA 1981. Once widely distributed, this species is now known to occur at only six localities in Great Britain.	2.29 km	Route Section 7
Laughton Common SSSI	Laughton Common supports an extensive and diverse range of vegetation communities characteristic of the north	3.65 km	Route Section 7

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	Lincolnshire Coversands, 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.		
Epworth Turbary SSSI	An area of relict peat vegetation in the low-lying carr land west of the Isle of Axholme, one of only three such areas known to remain in South Humberside. The plant communities represented are birch (<i>Betula spp.</i>) woodland, heathland and fen.	2.73 km	Route Section 7
Tuetoos Hills SSSI	Tuetoos Hills support an important mosaic of dry acid grassland vegetation including an inland example of acid dune grassland dominated by sand sedge (<i>Carex arenaria</i>). 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.	3.74 km	Route Section 7
Haxey Turbary SSSI	The site is a relict bog which was formerly extensively dug for peat. It is now largely colonised by birch woodland, with areas of open wet heathland. The site is particularly valued for the occurrence of saw-sedge (<i>Cladium mariscus</i>) and royal fern (<i>Osmunda regalis</i>).	3.76 km	Route Section 7
Scotton and Laughton Forest Ponds SSSI	Scotton and Laughton Forest Ponds comprise a number of 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.	4.83 km	Route Section 7

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Chesterfield Canal SSSI	This site, a 20 km stretch of canal between Retford and Misterton in north Nottinghamshire, supports a nationally uncommon aquatic plant community characteristic of the brackish, eutrophic (nutrient-rich) water. The flora includes a number of nationally scarce species. The presence of this brackish water community, over 50 km inland, is of particular interest.	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 8/9 (canal defines Route Section boundary)
Mother Drain, Misterton SSSI	A drainage channel running parallel to the River Idle on the edge of the North Nottinghamshire Carr Lands. The site supports an exceptionally rich invertebrate fauna, which includes notable assemblages of dragonflies and water beetles (<i>Coleoptera</i>), and a rare moth. 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 (<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i>) occurs here in its only Nottinghamshire locality.	0.65 km	Route Section 8
Haxey Grange Fen SSSI	Haxey Grange Fen is principally 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.	1.37 km	Route Section 8
River Idle Washlands SSSI	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 (<i>Cygnus coliumbianus</i>), whooper swans and mute swans (<i>Cygnus olor</i>), wigeon, teal, pochard, snipe (<i>Gallinago Gallinago</i>) and a variety of other wildfowl and wading birds. Additional interest is provided by	2.50 km	Route Section 8

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	the breeding bird community which includes snipe and redshank.		
Misson Line Bank SSSI	The site contains some of the best remaining examples of eutrophic open water, marsh and base-poor fen communities in Nottinghamshire.	2.82 km	Route Section 8
Misson Training Area SSSI	Mission Training Area is a redundant military bombing range, forming one of the largest remaining tracts of fenland formerly typical of the Mission/Idle Levels of north Nottinghamshire and 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 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 (<i>Locustella naevia</i>), long-eared owl (<i>Asio otus</i>) and tree pipit (<i>Anthus trivialis</i>), while animals such as grass snake (<i>Natrix helvetica</i>) and great crested newt, with a restricted distribution in Nottinghamshire, occur on the site.	2.89 km	Route Section 8
Lea Marsh SSSI	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 includes an unusually large area of a nationally rare grassland type. Of particular note is the presence of a large population of narrow-leaved water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe silaifolia</i>), a nationally scarce plant of very restricted distribution in the East Midlands, and the nationally scarce mousetail (<i>Myosurus minimus</i>). Breeding waders provide additional interest, snipe and curlew occasionally breed on the site at one of their few localities	3.11 km	Route Section 9

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	in the county and water vole has been recorded from the perimeter ditches.		
Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits SSSI	The site contains extensive areas of open water and margins which support an exceptionally rich assemblage of breeding wetland birds and a nationally important population of wintering gadwall (<i>Mareca strepera</i>). The site supports an exceptional diversity of breeding, wintering and passage birds.	4.71 km	Route Section 9
Treswell Wood SSSI	The site 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. Additional interest is provided by the presence of woodland rides, watercourses and ponds and by the varied breeding bird community.	0.29 km	Route Section 10
Clarborough Tunnel SSSI	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.	0.62 km	Route Section 10
Ashton's Meadow SSSI	The SSSI contains the best example of a species-rich neutral grassland in East Nottinghamshire. The field is noted for its quantity of green-winged orchids.	0.8 km	Route Section 10
Castle Hill Wood SSSI	The SSSI supports lowland broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland. This includes: W10 - <i>Quercus robur</i> - <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> - <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland and W8 - <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> - <i>Acer campestre</i> - <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland.	2.41 km	Route Section 10
Gamston and Eaton Woods and Roadside Verges SSSI	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. It is complemented by species-rich	3.46 km	Route Section 10

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	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 utilises the site.		
Spalford Warren SSSI	The site comprises the best remaining example of grass heath dominated by wavy hair-grass (<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>) and sand sedge in Nottinghamshire and is one of the few sites of this type to be found in the Midlands.	3.68 km	Route Section 11
Beverley Parks LNR	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.	0.67 km	Route Section 1
Phoenix LNR	Acid grassland, open mosaic habitats and important insects of brownfield land.	3.57 km	Route Section 6
Phoenix Parkway LNR	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.	4.15 km	Route Section 6
Conesby Quarry LNR	The site supports a variety of flora and fauna, including orchids, acid loving flowers and plants, butterflies, dragonflies, amphibians and a variety of birds and mammals.	4.26 km	Route Section 6
Atkinson's Warren LNR	Acid grassland with heathland, scrub and mixed woodland habitats. Supports breeding bird species including green woodpecker (<i>Picus viridis</i>), blackcap (<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>) and linnet (<i>Linaria cannabina</i>). Also provides habitat for invertebrates, birds and mammals.	4.57 km	Route Section 6

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Owston Ferry Castle LNR	Meadow habitat which supports assemblages of both birds and invertebrates.	0.69 km	Route Section 7
Axholme Line LNR	Supports neutral calcareous grassland.	1.79 km	Route Section 7
Owlet LNR	Birch, oak and pine (<i>Pinus spp.</i>) 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 (<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>), small copper (<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>) and purple hairstreak (<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>).	4.46 km	Route Section 7
Theaker Avenue LNR	Designated for grassland	4.97 km	Route Section 9

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

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Jillywood Lane LWS	Good quality hedgerow, medieval boundary and ancient woodland boundary.	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 1
Fishpond Wood, Risby Estate LWS	Mosaic of semi-natural habitats including woodland and wetland that also supports field evidence of features of ancient or long-standing acid woodland.	10 m	Route Section 1
Birkhill Wood LWS	Ancient semi-natural woodland with evidence of features to support this.	31 m	Route Section 1
Woodhill Path, Cottingham LWS	Good quality hedgerow with 6 woody species per 30 m sample.	0.39 km	Route Section 1
Bentley Moor Wood LWS	Ancient semi-natural woodland.	0.80 km	Route Section 1
Drove Road Candidate LWS	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	0.97 km	Route Section 1
Moor Lane LWS	Good quality hedgerow with 6 woody species per 30 m sample.	1.40 km	Route Section 1
Mill Beck and Fields LWS	Old, established semi-natural neutral grassland.	1.74 km	Route Section 1
Brantingham Dale Historic LWS	No information available	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 2
Cliffs Plantation Candidate LWS	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	4 m	Route Section 2
Woodale Historic LWS	No information available	50 m	Route Section 2
Risby Park LWS	Mosaic of semi-natural habitats including woodland and grassland.	0.18 km	Route Section 2
Little Weighton Cutting Historic LWS	No information available	0.52 km	Route Section 2
Eppleworth Wood LWS	Ancient semi-natural woodland.	0.59 km	Route Section 2

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Mount Airy Verge Candidate LWS	Good quality semi-improved grassland.	0.70 km	Route Section 2
Sweatty Hill Plantation Historic LWS	No information available	0.75 km	Route Section 2
Raywell House LWS	Field evidence of features of ancient or long-standing neutral to calcareous woodland.	1.13 km	Route Section 2
Disused Railway and The Warrens, Weedley Dale Candidate LWS	Calcareous grassland.	1.39 km	Route Section 2
Little Wold Plantation LWS	Semi-natural woodland or scrub that is assigned to W8 NVC Community.	1.48 km	Route Section 2
Nut Wood and Wauldby Scroggs LWS	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.	1.55 km	Route Section 2
Weedley Dale Candidate LWS	Mixed woodland, semi-improved grassland	1.72 km	Route Section 2
Broomfleet Pits LWS	Good quality rich-fen and nutrient-rich standing water site.	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 3
Broomfleet Washlands LWS	Mosaic of semi-natural habitats including lowland fen, grassland and wetland.	0.72 km	Route Section 3
Oxmardyke Washlands LWS	Mosaic of semi-natural habitats including lowland fen, grassland and wetland.	0.75 km	Route Section 3
Watery Plump LWS	Mosaic of semi-natural habitats including woodland, marshy grassland, swamp and standing water with features of structural importance for invertebrates.	1.37 km	Route Section 3

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Elloughton Dale East LWS	Semi-natural woodland that scores within 20% of woodland thresholds and lies within 500 m of an existing statutory site or LWS.	1.47 km	Route Section 3
Blacktoft Sands RSPB Reserve	Largest tidal reedbed in England which supports 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.	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 4
Burton upon Stather Brick Pit LWS	The main habitats present are: scrub, standing water and reedbed 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.	1.79 km	Route Section 5
Paupers' Drain LWS	The main habitats present are 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 within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 6
Folly Drain North LWS	The main habitats present are 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	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 6

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Hatfield Waste Drain LWS	<p>the opposite end of the site. Much adjoining land is of value for its drain flora and fauna, including part of Hatfield Chase Ditches Site of Special Scientific Interest.</p> <p>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 are present, including many butterflies, damselflies and dragonflies.</p>	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 6
North Engine Drain, Belton LWS	<p>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 aquatic, emergent and marginal flora, as well as interesting grassland and scrub on both banks.</p>	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 6
River Torne LWS	<p>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</p>	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 6

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	<p>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.</p>		
South Engine Drain, Belton LWS	<p>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.</p>	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 6
Stainforth and Keadby Canal Corridor LWS	<p>The main habitats present are drain, canal, coarse grassland and reedbed. The canal supports a rich aquatic flora that throughout its length includes common, fat and greater duckweed (<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>), spiked water-milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>), fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>) and perfoliate pondweed (<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>) and the non-native curly (<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>) and Nuttall's waterweed (<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>). 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.</p>	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 6

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Three Rivers LWS	<p>The main habitats present are scattered and dense scrub, semi-improved neutral grassland and running water.</p> <p>This is a very important corridor of wildlife habitats, extending north-eastwards 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 (<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>), as well as many butterflies, damselflies, dragonflies and other birds.</p>	2 m	Route Section 6
Keadby Boundary Drain LWS	<p>The main habitats present are: drain and semi-improved neutral grassland.</p> <p>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 un-named tributary drain at the southern end. Aquatic vegetation is abundant throughout, including water-starwort (<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>), Nuttall's waterweed, and common and ivy-leaved duckweed, as well as the locally uncommon whorled water-milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>), water-violet (<i>Hottonia palustris</i>) and needle spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>).</p>	0.34 km	Route Section 6
Crowle Brick Pits LWS	<p>The main habitats present are: lake wetland and semi-natural woodland.</p> <p>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</p>	0.46 km	Route Section 6

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	<p>reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>). 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. The woodlands in the northwest, west and southwest of the site provide biodiversity interest through habitat diversity. They are used by nesting birds, and badgers possibly use the area. Anthills are present within grassy glades.</p>		
Keadby Warping Drain LWS	<p>The main habitats present are: drain and coarse or rank grassland.</p> <p>This is a botanically rich 15 m wide drain extending west-north-westwards for more than 2 km from the west bank of the River Trent.</p>	0.53 km	Route Section 6
Warping Drain, Derrythorpe LWS	<p>The main habitats present are: scattered and dense scrub, semi-improved neutral grassland, unimproved acid grassland, marsh/fen, running water and ruderal.</p> <p>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. The watercourse flora is diverse and interesting, amongst the many water plants present are shining pondweed (<i>Potamogeton lucens</i>) and fennel pondweed (<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>), water-starwort, water-cress (<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>), fan-leaved water-crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus circinatus</i>) and the locally scarce water-violet.</p>	1.01 km	Route Section 6

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
South Soak Drain, Keadby LWS	<p>The main habitats present are: semi-improved neutral grassland and running water.</p> <p>This is a 550 m stretch of drain that flows south eastwards 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 un-managed coarse vegetation that includes some scrub and much common reed.</p>	1.05 km	Route Section 6
Keadby Wetland LWS	<p>The main habitats present are scrub and fen. This is an un-managed 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 bulrush (<i>Typha latifolia</i>), great willowherb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>) and reed canary-grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>); 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.</p>	1.17 km	Route Section 6
Keadby Wet Grassland LWS	<p>The main habitats present are: neutral grassland, damp grassland/ marsh/fen and grazing marsh.</p> <p>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</p>	1.18 km	Route Section 6

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
New Godnow Drain West LWS	<p>common reed, reed canary-grass, reed sweet-grass (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>), bulrush, yellow iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>), hard rush (<i>Juncus inflexus</i>) and false fox-sedge (<i>Carex otrubae</i>). Associated species include meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), water figwort (<i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i>), amphibious bistort (<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>), common fleabane (<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>), angelica (<i>Angelica archangelica</i>), gypsywort (<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>), cuckooflower (<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>) and marsh foxtail (<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>). A few specimens of southern marsh-orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>) were discovered, and the comparatively small areas of open water support common species such as water-starwort and common duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>).</p> <p>A 1- 3 m wide drain extending north westwards 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 the reeds support a diverse flora, with aquatic species such as broad-leaved pondweed (<i>Potamogeton natans</i>) and fennel pondweed, water-starwort, common duckweed, Nuttall's waterweed and stonewort. Other wetland plants include water-cress, branched bur-reed (<i>Sparganium erectum</i>), gypsywort, yellow loosestrife (<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>), water-plantain (<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>), mare's-tail (<i>Equisetum arvense</i>), bulrush (<i>Scirpoides holoschoenus</i>), reed canary-</p>	1.70 km	Route Section 6

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	grass and greater pond-sedge (<i>Scirpoides holoschoenus</i>).		
Old Dun Drain LWS	A watercourse which support 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 (<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>), mare's-tail, unbranched bur-reed (<i>Sparganium emersum</i>), arrowhead (<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>), water-starwort and common duckweed. Amongst the many waterside species are water-cress, water-plantain, pink water-speedwell (<i>Veronica catenate</i>), water figwort, reed sweet-grass, branched bur-reed and reed canary-grass.	1.93 km	Route Section 6
South Moor Covert and Fishpond Plantation LWS	The main habitats present are semi-natural woodland and a pond. Supports woodland and pond habitat. The site also supports a diverse population of bird and invertebrate species.	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 7
Warping Drain Corridor LWS	The main habitats present are: scattered and dense scrub, semi-improved neutral grassland, unimproved acid grassland, marsh/fen, running water, 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. Habitat between and beside these watercourses adds considerably to overall diversity, particularly fen/marsh, acidic and neutral grassland,	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 7 and 8

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	<p>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 and several willow tits (<i>Poecile montanus</i>) were recorded along the mostly wooded strip between the two drains.</p>		
<p>Sedge Hole Close LWS and Wildlife Trust Site</p>	<p>The main habitats present are wet woodland/carr and neutral grassland (unimproved). This is a small Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust nature reserve 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; un-managed wet woodland and shallow water in the south; and un-managed scrub and other coarse vegetation in the southwest. The reserve also supports an abundant population of bird species.</p>	<p>Adjacent to the draft Order Limits</p>	<p>Route Section 7</p>
<p>Former Landfill, Belton LWS</p>	<p>The main habitat present is semi-improved neutral grassland. 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.</p>	<p>0.98 km</p>	<p>Route Section 7</p>

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Rush Furlong Wildlife Trust Reserve	<p>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.</p> <p>Over 60 species of flowering plants have been recorded, including yellow rattle (<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>), oxeye daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>), rough hawk's-beard (<i>Crepis biennis</i>), agrimony (<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>), meadow oat-grass (<i>Helictochloa pratensis</i>) and primrose (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>). 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.</p>	0.57 km	Route Section 7
Axholme Line, Belton LWS	<p>The main habitat present is scrub. 600 m stretch of disused railway line located between the A161 and the Old Belton Brickworks. Most of the site supports woody vegetation on either side of a loosely surfaced central strip. Fragments of un-managed calcareous and neutral grassland are most evident towards the southern end of the site.</p>	1.00 km	Route Section 7
Rush Furlong LWS	<p>The main habitat present is semi-improved neutral grassland.</p> <p>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</p>	1.04 km	Route Section 7

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	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.		
Belton Picnic Area LWS	The main habitat present is neutral grassland. Fairly diverse mixture of trees and shrubs, and neutral grassland, on land that was formerly a railway line.	1.13 km	Route Section 7
Belton brickworks LWS	The main habitats present are: scrub, damp grassland/marsh/fen and standing water. Diverse wetland site that supports scrub, damp grassland, marsh and fen and several ponds. Other habitats present include wet woodland, semi-improved neutral grassland. The area is prone to frequent/prolonged flooding and seasonally wet and damp areas.	1.25 km	Route Section 7
Epworth Meadows LWS	No information obtained for this site.	1.33 km	Route Section 7
Axholme Line, Haxey LWS	The main habitats present are semi-natural woodland and scrub. Stretch of former railway line that supports a mosaic of semi-natural woodland, scrub, semi-improved neutral grassland, semi-improved calcareous grassland, semi-improved acid grassland, and streams and springs.	1.79 km	Route Section 7
River Trent, West Stockwith LWS	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	1.99 km	Route Section 7

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	species is found in many places. Adjoining this are tall herb communities further up the bank and areas of managed and unmanaged grassland.		
Chesterfield Canal (Welham to Misterton) LWS	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 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 within the draft Order Limits	Route Sections 8 and 9
Mother Drain, Misterton LWS	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.	0.01 km	Route Section 8
Shaw Ponds LWS	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 with fallen trees being left in situ to continue growing, creating a dense cover of vegetation. In drier areas hawthorn scrub grows over a ground flora typical of developing secondary woodland with common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>), and ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>). The undisturbed nature of the site and density of the vegetation provide habitat for birds and mammals whilst the ponds present breeding opportunities for	0.20 km	Route Section 8

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	amphibians. Dead and decaying wood, of which there is plenty, provide habitat for invertebrates.		
Misterton Pasture LWS	This cattle-grazed pasture has semi-improved neutral grassland, marshy grassland and scattered hawthorn scrub.	0.22 km	Route Section 8
River Idle and Banks, West Stockwith LWS	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 (<i>Petasites hybridus</i>), the food plant of the Butterbur Moth (<i>Hydraecia petasitis</i>) which occurs on this site. Elsewhere the banks are wooded.	0.32 km	Route Section 8
Tindale Drain LWS	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	Route Section 8
Chesterfield Canal (Misterton to West Stockwith) LWS	A stretch of the Chesterfield Canal with a well developed marginal flora, unmanaged grassland, scrub and mature willow trees.	0.39 km	Route Section 8
River Idle LWS	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 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	0.47 km	Route Section 8

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	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.		
Walkeringham Wildlife Trust Reserve	Originally a claypit, this site was used as a landfill site until an area of it was licensed to the Wildlife Trust. The landfill site was capped with "river sand" and seeded with an agricultural sand mix, with plantations of Corsican pine in the grassland area and a small plantation of broadleaved trees in the north eastern corner. The combination of wetland, grassland, scrub, and trees is very valuable for wildlife in general. Species include; water vole, brown hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>) and birds including grey partridge (<i>Perdix perdix</i>) and long-eared owl.	0.73 km	Route Section 8
Walkeringham Claypits LWS	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 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 (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>) and patches of bramble. The sward of the grassland is species-rich in places containing species such as fairy flax (<i>Linum catharticum</i>), common bird's-foot-trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>) and common centaury (<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>). A pond near the car park is fenced off but appears to be dominated by bulrush and great willowherb.	0.73 km	Route Section 8

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Langholme Wood Wildlife Trust Reserve	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 (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) and hawthorn with bramble and stands of gorse (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) and broom. There is a ground cover of heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) and wavy hair-grass (<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>) in the open areas. A good variety of fungi can be found. The wood attracts many birds; 52 species have been recorded.	0.74 km	Route Section 8
Langholme Wood LWS	The main habitat present is semi-natural woodland. This Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust nature reserve 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	Route Section 8
Walkeringham Pasture LWS	This noteworthy damp grassland is situated between Walkeringham and Misterton. It has a sward comprising grasses such as red fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), meadow foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>), Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), common bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) and in wet areas floating sweet-grass (<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>) and tufted hair-grass (<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>). Glaucous sedge (<i>Carex flacca</i>), hard rush and field wood-rush (<i>Luzula campestris</i>), add further botanical interest while among the forbs cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>), cuckooflower, common knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>) and bulbous buttercup (<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>) can be found.	1.36 km	Route Section 8

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Misterton Soss Ponds LWS	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 (<i>Cladium mariscus</i>). The site is set in an arable landscape and is bordered by hawthorn and blackthorn hedgerows.	1.38 km	Route Section 8
Scott's Wood LWS	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 (<i>Vespa crabro</i>) nest was seen in the base of a tree during the site survey.	1.46 km	Route Section 8
Soss Lane Grassland, Misterton LWS	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.	1.50 km	Route Section 8
Mother Drain East, Gringley LWS	The drain supports notable aquatic flora, it also provides breeding opportunities for amphibians and odonata and is known to support grass snake.	1.51 km	Route Section 8
Carr Road Drains Complex LWS	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	1.78 km	Route Section 8

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Mill Road Verge LWS	<p data-bbox="667 248 1402 432">fenland landscape and provide breeding sites for amphibians and odonata. The shrubs along the drains provide foraging habitat for birds such as willow warbler (<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>) and whitethroat (<i>Sylvia communis</i>).</p> <p data-bbox="667 451 1402 1150">This site comprises species-rich grassland verges along the A631 and an adjacent track, which is elevated above the road at the top of a sloping bank. The verge supports a rich grassland community containing species such as meadow foxtail, yellow oat-grass (<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>), common knapweed, and meadow vetchling (<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>), with a damper area supporting spiked sedge (<i>Carex spicata</i>). The top of the dividing bank has a line of shrubs and trees, some of which are planted. Underneath them, plants associated with ancient woodland, such as dog's mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), hairy brome (<i>Bromus ramosus</i>), and spurge-laurel (<i>Daphne laureola</i>), can be found. The verges of the track contain unimproved grassland with field scabious (<i>Knautia arvensis</i>), ox-eye daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>), upright brome (<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>), glaucous sedge, and bird's-foot-trefoil.</p>	1.91 km	Route Section 8
Saundby Park Wood LWS	<p data-bbox="667 1169 1402 1461">A secondary woodland with locally dominant ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and locally frequent sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) and pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>). In the understory there is much elder and the occasional coppiced hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). A large proportion of the ground flora is dominated by bramble,, with locally abundant common nettle. Wetter patches are occupied by</p>	2 m	Route Section 9

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	stands of tufted hair-grass , creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>) and meadowsweet.		
Tongs and Dogholes Woods LWS	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.	0.08 km	Route Section 9
Wheatley Wood LWS	This broadleaved deciduous woodland is situated behind Wheatley Wood Farm. The canopy is dominated by sycamore and ash with an understorey of hawthorn, holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), elder and regenerating English (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) and wych elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>). The ground flora contains species indicative of ancient woodland such as yellow archangel (<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>), bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), wood anemone (<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>) and greater stitchwort (<i>Stellaria holostea</i>). The wood has no public access, although mown paths lead in from the gardens of Wheatley Wood Farm.	0.13 km	Route Section 9
Wooden Beck Hill Verges LWS	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.	0.16 km	Route Section 9
Beckingham Wood LWS	A broadleaved woodland with a canopy dominated by ash with pedunculate oak and wild service-tree (<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>) above an understorey of hawthorn, hazel, field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), and	0.30 km	Route Section 9

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	<p>elder. The species-rich ground flora is indicative of ancient woodland and includes wood anemone, bluebell, bugle (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>), and greater stitchwort. A pond at the southwestern 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.</p>		
Lancaster Lane Hedge, Gringley LWS	<p>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.</p>	0.98 km	Route Section 9
Clayworth Woodhouse Pond LWS	<p>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 (<i>Mentha aquatica</i>), tufted forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis laxa</i>), golden dock (<i>Rumex maritimus</i>), and common spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>) growing in a marshy area at the southern end. The site supports breeding common frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>) and provides habitat for odonata.</p>	1.01 km	Route Section 9
Lover's Lane, Clayworth LWS	<p>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.</p>	1.11 km	Route Section 9

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Bole Ings Drains LWS	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 avifauna with willow tit, barn owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>) and a number of warbler species being recorded in the past. It is also known to be of importance for mammals such as water shrew (<i>Neomys fodiens</i>) and invertebrates such as water beetles.	1.33 km	Route Section 9
Saundby Marsh Drains Candidate LWS	No information available.	1.34 km	Route Section 9
Beckingham Marshes LWS and RSPB Reserve	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 (<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>), water dock (<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>), water star-wort (<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>) 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 (<i>Juncus effusus</i>) with areas of mud at the margins supporting marsh foxtail, common bent, floating sweet-grass, celery-leaved buttercup (<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>), marsh cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>) and the county-rare water purslane (<i>Lythrum portula</i>).	1.36 km	Route Section 9
Marsh Road Pond Walkeringham Candidate LWS	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	1.86 km	Route Section 9

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	<p>vegetated by bramble, common nettle, hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>), and patches of creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>). The margins of the pond are dominated by yellow iris with bulrush and grey club-rush (<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>) growing alongside water mint and creeping-jenny (<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>). The pond is dominated in part by a large patch of white water-lily (<i>Nymphaea alba</i>) while spiked water-milfoil prevails in the submerged flora. This site provides a source of water for wildlife and breeding opportunities for birds, mammals, amphibians, and odonata.</p>		
Mill Lane, Clayworth LWS	<p>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.</p>	1.90 km	Route Section 9
Caddow Wood (Southern Assarts) LWS	<p>This deciduous woodland has a canopy dominated by ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsius</i>) whilst the understorey contains species such as midland hawthorn (<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>), holly, field maple and hazel. The ground flora is indicative of ancient woodland with species including wood-sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>), bluebell, woodruff (<i>Galium odoratum</i>) and the grass wood melick (<i>Melica uniflora</i>). 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.</p>	Adjacent to the draft Order Limits	Route Section 10

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Retford Gate Green Lane LWS	This long stretch of green lane is situated in close proximity to Local Wildlife Sites 2/629 Hutchinson's Holt and 2/630 Caddow Wood. It is bordered by ditches and species rich hedgerows with plants indicative of ancient woodland, such as primrose and greater stitchwort (<i>Stellaria holostea</i>) growing in the hedge bottoms. The hedgerows contain many woody species including hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), hazel, field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>) and wych elm .	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 10
High House Road Verge, Sturton le Steeple LWS	The verges of this track/bridleway are backed by shallow ditches and well-maintained hedgerows with pedunculate oak and ash trees.	0.02 km	Route Section 10
West Burton Meadow LWS and Wildlife Trust Site	An unimproved ridge and furrow grassland owned and managed by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust. The flora of the neutral clay soils includes a variety of grasses such as yellow oat-grass, quaking-grass (<i>Briza media</i>), sweet vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), and meadow foxtail. Abundant amongst the forbs are cowslip, common bird's-foot-trefoil, common knapweed, and yellow-rattle, with other species including lady's bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>), green-winged orchid, and rough hawkbit (<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>).	0.12 km	Route Section 10
Caddow Wood (Northern Assart) LWS	This small broadleaved woodland has a canopy dominated by ash with wych elm whilst the understorey contains Midland hawthorn, holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), field maple and hazel. The ground flora is species rich with ancient woodland indicators such as woodruff, greater stitchwort, bluebell and giant fescue (<i>Schedonorus giganteus</i>). The	0.23 km	Route Section 10

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	woodland is undisturbed with no public access providing good habitat for woodland birds and mammals.		
Treswell Wood LWS and Wildlife Trust Reserve	This broadleaved woodland is a designated SSSI and a Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve which is traditionally managed as a rotational coppice with standard trees. It is considered to be one of the best examples of ancient semi-natural woodland on poorly drained clay soils in the county.	0.29 km	Route Section 10
Bushstocks Lane Meadow LWS	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	Route Section 10
Headon Verges LWS	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.	0.41 km	Route Section 10
Cowsland Stripe LWS	Supports a linear strip of broadleaved woodland. A number of ancient woodland indicator species are found in the ground flora including bluebell, woodruff, greater stitchwort and yellow archangel.	0.58 km	Route Section 10
Clarborough Tunnel LWS and Wildlife Trust Reserve	This site is situated alongside and over an active railway line and comprises unimproved calcareous grasslands, developing woodlands, an old orchard and railway embankments. A designated SSSI,	0.62 km	Route Section 10

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	Clarborough Tunnel is managed by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust. The site supports many ivy-clad trees and dead decaying wood which provides habitats for invertebrates and nest sites for woodland birds.		
Beast Wood Grassland LWS	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.	0.65 km	Route Section 10
Maumhill Wood LWS	The 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	Route Section 10
Ashton's Meadow LWS and Wildlife Trust Reserve	This meadow is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) owned and managed by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust. The sward is unimproved and species-rich with a range of characteristic grasses and forbs. The site is bordered by hedgerows with trees and is set in an arable landscape providing an important source of nectar-rich habitat for insects.	0.80 km	Route Section 10
Hutchinson's Holt LWS	Deciduous woodland which supports breeding birds including summer migrants such as chiffchaff (<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>) and willow warbler and dead wood left lying on the ground provides habitat for invertebrates. 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.	0.84 km	Route Section 10

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
North Wheatley Beck LWS	A stream of interest for water beetles.	0.89 km	Route Section 10
Kingshaugh Farm Earthwork LWS	This historically important site is a Scheduled 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 (<i>Malus pumila</i>) trees, some hawthorn, and yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>), and a mature hazel underneath which the county-rare green hellebore (<i>Helleborus viridis</i>) grows. A stream which flows around the boundary of the earthwork has mature crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>) growing along its banks, while the northeast corner of the site supports a tall ruderal community of creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>), and common nettle.	0.90 km	Route Section 10
Fledborough Holme LWS	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 (<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>) and celery-leaved buttercup (<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>) 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 (<i>Salix</i> 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 filled with Reed Sweet-grass or Reed Canary-grass. The grassland is semi-improved, grazed by cattle and probably relict flood meadow	1.11 km	Route Section 10

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	with Great Burnet (<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>), Cuckoo-flower, Lady's Bedstraw and Meadow Foxtail among other species.		
Retford Road Wood, Rampton LWS	Supports an area of broadleaved woodland located in a largely arable landscape.	1.16 km	Route Section 10
West Burton Power Station LWS	An area of mature habitats within the power station of interest for moths, water beetles/bugs, amphibians and reptiles.	1.17 km	Route Section 10
Blue Stocking Lane, Clarborough LWS	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 indicative of ancient woodland.	1.21 km	Route Section 10
Grovefield Stripe LWS	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 (<i>Orchis mascula</i>), greater stitchwort, pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>) and moschatel (<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>) with grasses hairy-brome (<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>) and giant fescue.	1.31 km	Route Section 10

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Muspitt Lane LWS	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 (<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>). Hedgerows border some of the track and are species-rich in places with species including Field Maple, Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>) and Midland Hawthorn.	1.33 km	Route Section 10
Bole Ings LWS	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 avifauna with willow tit, barn owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>) and a number of warbler species being recorded in the past. It is also known to be of importance for mammals such as water shrew and invertebrates such as water beetles.	1.51 km	Route Section 10
West Burton Reedbed LWS	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 (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) 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 (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>) with wild angelica (<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>),	1.52 km	Route Section 10

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	meadowsweet and yellow loosestrife. Lower growing plants include marsh bedstraw and creeping Jenny (<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>). An area of open water within the reed bed is dominated by water fern (<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>); 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.		
Burton Round Ditch LWS	Shallow ditch with <i>Glyceria</i> sp (Reed-grass), grasses and algal mats. Sixteen water beetle species have been recorded in the ditch including the near threatened water beetle <i>Agabus uliginosus</i> and <i>Ilybius chalconatus</i> .	1.54 km	Route Section 10
Grove Road Woodland LWS	Supports a small deciduous woodland. The ground flora contains a number of plant species which are indicative of ancient woodland. These include dog's mercury, wood millet (<i>Milium effusum</i>), greater stitchwort, woodruff, pignut, and Goldilocks buttercup (<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>). Set in an arable landscape, this small, relatively undisturbed remnant of ancient woodland provides a refuge for birds and mammals.	1.77 km	Route Section 10
Dunham Oxbow LWS	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	Route Section 10
Whinleys Road Woodland LWS	This small secondary woodland is situated in between Whinleys Road to the south and a public footpath to the north. A deeply incised stream runs	1.90 km	Route Section 10

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Dunham Dubs LWS	<p>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 (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>), 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 (<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>).</p> <p>This site, situated next to the Trent, comprises two lakes, the riverbank and a small area of marsh on the opposite bank. The lakes, 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 river bank is dominated by tall ruderal vegetation.</p>	1.90 km	Route Section 10
Fledborough to Harby Dismantled Railway LWS	<p>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 (<i>Potentilla argentea</i>), wild liquorice (<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>), small flowered buttercup (<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>) and fine-leaved vetch (<i>Vicia tenuifolia</i>).</p>	Partly within the draft Order Limits	Route Section 11

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
Marnham Railway Yard Candidate LWS	<p>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 (<i>Filago vulgaris</i>), field madder (<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>), thyme-leaved sandwort (<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>), common bird's-foot-trefoil and mouse-ear-hawkweed (<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>).</p> <p>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 (<i>Rosa canina</i>). Areas of grassland support zigzag clover (<i>Trifolium medium</i>), common knapweed, lady's bedstraw and meadow vetchling growing in a sward dominated by false oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>).</p>	Adjacent to the draft Order Limits	Route Section 11
Skegby Road Triangle LWS	<p>This site comprises a roadside verge of unimproved neutral grassland. The sward contains abundant false oat-grass with other grass species including Yorkshire-fog, meadow barley (<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>), and common bent. Forbs include common knapweed, greater burnet (<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>), pepper-saxifrage (<i>Silaum silaus</i>), and lady's bedstraw, indicating the diversity of the verge.</p>	0.73 km	Route Section 11
Old Trent, Marnham LWS	<p>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</p>	1.04 km	Route Section 11

Designated site	Reason for designation	Approximate distance from the draft Order Limits	Closest Route Section
	banks supporting a variety of willow. The site provides valuable habitat for amphibians and odonata in an intensively farmed landscape.		
North Clifton Church LWS	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 (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), and lesser stitchwort (<i>Stellaria graminea</i>). The churchyard is bordered by mature evergreen and deciduous trees and surrounded by pasture.	1.58 km	Route Section 11
South Clifton Grassland LWS	This neutral pasture is situated next to the River Trent on the floodplain. The sward contains bulbous buttercup, field wood-rush common bird's-foot-trefoil, pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>), and grasses such as Yorkshire-fog, sweet vernal grass meadow foxtail, and smooth meadow-grass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>).	1.64 km	Route Section 11
Old Trent Oxbow Spalford LWS	This site comprises the remnants of an ox-bow lake, associated drains and a pond.	1.83 km	Route Section 11

2. References

- Ref 1.1 European Union. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992). [Online]. Available at: <https://www.eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A01992L0043-20130701> [Accessed: December 2024].
- Ref 1.2 The European Parliament and Council (2009). Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version). [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/2009/147> [Accessed: December 2024].

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