

Brynn Mill
St. Wenn

Ecological Assessment
For

Liz Chasey & Mark d'Agostino

April 2021



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Survey carried out, report written and assured by

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Written on 02.05.2021

Reference *BrynnMillPEA.doc*

Ecological Assessment

Field at Brynn Mill

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- To inform master-planning to allow any significant ecological effects either to be avoided or to be minimised, wherever possible;
- To identify the need for and allow for appropriate mitigation or compensation measures to be incorporated.

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Ecological Assessment

Field at Brynn Mill

1 Summary

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a Preliminary Ecological Assessment of a proposal by Ms. Liz Chasey and Mr. Mark d'Agostino, to site a holiday shepherd's hut close to the top of one of their fields. The proposal would result in the loss of around 250² m of permanent pasture, close to the top of a field that is overshadowed by tall hedges on two sides. There would be no hedge losses, but the hedges and a ditch require additional management. The primary aim of the ecological survey, on which the assessment is based, was to provide the Local Planning Authority with a **protected and or endangered species mitigation plan**, should one be needed. The second aim of the survey was to inform a range of mitigation measures, which are designed to more than compensate for the loss of a very limited area of damp pasture. The survey was carried out on the 30th April 2021 and numerous images were taken to demonstrate habitat conditions within the site and its surroundings. Twenty digital images are used to illustrate this report.

1.2 The site is a field of ± 0.87 ha of damp permanent pasture, which is cut for hay, but is not grazed. The existing hedges on two sides have become very overgrown and they are being brought back into a regime of management. Goat willow and sallow bushes need to be coppiced back to prevent any more from collapsing into the field..

1.3 This report is written in the form of a Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA), which includes a range of mitigation measures that are considered to be both appropriate and proportionate. The Cornwall Biodiversity Records Centre has not been asked to provide a full data search to a radius of 1 km from the centre of the site, due to the very limited area involved and an extremely low or no impact on habitats in the area that have a greater value than the proposed development site. Assumptions have been made that a limited number of bats may forage along the margins of the field at the highest and most exposed part of the farm. The hedges at the top of the farm provide poor habitat conditions for dormice. Connectivity via hedges to woodlands that might provide suitable habitat conditions for these rodents is also poor. No nesting activity was noted in the lengths of hedge that adjoin the proposed development site on the 30th April. Habitat conditions within the field and along the base of the two hedges make the site unsuitable for reptiles and amphibians, due to a combination of cutting close to the base of the two hedges and shading.

1.4 The author considers that the siting of a shepherd's hut would result in the loss of only a very a limited area of species-poor grassland. That would not result in any ecological losses of any significance.

1.5 This EA report is based on a format devised by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, for the presentation of findings of Ecological Assessments and similar surveys.

1.6 The greatest biodiversity gain to be made in the vicinity of the proposed shepherd's hut, would be the planting of ± 60 metres of new native species hedge, with a block of flowering herb-rich grassland, between the shepherd's hut and the hedge. The owners of the site are carrying out significant habitat improvements elsewhere within their holding and these will be described in **Section 7** of this report and illustrated with images in the **Appendix**.

2 Introduction

2.1 The author of this report is Dr. Peter Beale, of Sunflower Ecology, who has been a consultant ecologist since 1990, having worked in a range of habitat management or ecologically related posts in Devon and Cornwall since 1964. He has carried out numerous site surveys and ecological appraisals during the last thirty years. He holds a Diploma in Countryside Management (with Merit).

2.2 The clients are Elizabeth Casey and Mark d'Agostino.

2.3 The whole field is made up of ± 0.87 ha of permanent neutral to slightly acidic grassland, only a small part of which would be covered by a shepherd's hut. It is situated at 110 metres ASL. Currently, the field is cut for hay and it is not grazed. The hedges that grow around two sides of the site will be retained and managed.

2.4 Sunflower Ecology carried out an extended Phase 1 Habitat and Protected Species Survey on the 30th April 2021. To the best of the author's knowledge, no other ecological report has been written, in order to identify the sites ecological value of this particular part of the farm.

2.5 Purpose of the report :-

- To identify any key ecological constraints implicit in the proposed development;
- To inform master-planning to allow any significant ecological effects either to be avoided or to be minimised, wherever possible;
- To identify the need for and allow for appropriate mitigation or compensation measures to be incorporated.

3 Biodiversity and planning legislation

3.1 Local Planning Authorities are now charged with the responsibility for protection of endangered species, under the European Union Habitats Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Council Directive 92/43/EEC). This Directive was implemented, initially, in the UK by the Conservation (Natural Habitats & Conservation) Regulations 1994 (Statutory Instrument No 2716) amended in 2007. These Regulations were updated and consolidated, within the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. These directives have subsequently been amended within the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (Statutory Instrument 2012 No.1927). The presence of a protected species is a **material consideration**, when a local authority is considering a planning application that could affect any protected species. It is assumed that the various Directives and Regulations still apply, post-Brexit.

3.2 Obligations placed on owners of land to comply with UK wildlife legislation, and applicable European Habitats Regulations and Directives while they are using the land in any way, have been taken into account. They are referred to, where directly relevant, within this report.

3.3 Local Authorities have a duty to maintain and enhance biodiversity within developments they permit. Local Planning Authorities will seek to produce a net gain in biodiversity by requiring developers to design wildlife into their plans and to ensure that any unavoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated for. The importance of habitat enhancement was identified within Section 40 (1) of the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* and in paragraphs 109 & 118 in the *National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)* The revised National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) states in Section 174(b), that "planning policies and decisions should identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains in biodiversity". It also states that applications that aim to conserve or enhance biodiversity, should be supported.

3.4 The author scoped the site to identify the presence or dependent use of the site by protected or notable species, but none were recorded during the survey visit on the 30th April and therefore known to be at risk of being affected by the proposed development.

All species of bats are protected under Schedules 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended) and they are also protected under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Bats are listed under Appendix III of the Bern Convention and Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive. Bats and their habitats are also listed under Appendix II of The Bonn Convention. Together this legislation makes it an offence to kill or injure bats or damage or destroy a place of shelter or protection (e.g. a roost site). Bat foraging along the hedges that partially surround the site is likely to be restricted by a combination of altitude, exposure and a lack of suitable vegetation. The field is cut of hay, so there is no dung that would be attractive to the kinds of insects favoured by bats.

It would be unlawful to disturb any wild birds, their eggs or chicks while they are nesting. Some birds may nest in the hedges that partially surround the two enclosures. So, it would be prudent, if and when the need arises, to remove or manage any lengths of hedge outside the bird-nesting season (1st March – 31st August). Any hedge removal or management that has to be carried out during any part of the nesting season would need to be overseen by a suitably qualified ecologist, to ensure that no nesting birds would be disturbed.

It would be unlawful to disturb a badger sett, particularly by blocking entrances whilst the badgers are using a sett or are likely to return to it at any time during the year. There is, however, no evidence of badger activity within the site or in the area surrounding it.

Hedgerows of more than 20 metres in length which grow on or adjoining the following areas are protected by the Hedgerows Regulations (1997) :-

- Common land and village greens
- SSSIs, SACs, SPAs, NNRs and LNRs.
- Land used for agriculture, breeding and keeping of horses, ponies and donkeys, and forestry.

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan now classifies any native hedge of more than 20m in length, where it is of a certain age and species composition, as a priority habitat feature. Such hedges will be retained

4 Biodiversity and ecological survey methodology

4.1 Given the very limited size of the site and the relative paucity of species recorded in the small part of the field that would be affected by the proposal, a full biodiversity data search was not commissioned from the Cornwall Biodiversity Records Centre. Records in *The Mammals of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly* show records of dormice in the St Wenn area. If dormice are present in this area, a dispersed population is most likely to be restricted to valley woodlands where suitable cover and food plants favoured by dormice are more abundant.

4.2 Sunflower Ecology carried out an extended Phase 1 Habitat and Protected Species survey of the field and the hedges that partially surround it on the 30th April 2021. To the best of the author's knowledge, no other ecological reports have been written about this particular part of the farm, in order to identify its ecological value.

4.3 Recognised extended Preliminary Ecological Appraisal methods were used to carry out the site survey on the 30th April 2021. The site's suitability for use by protected species was scoped, but it was not possible to carry out detailed bat, dormouse, full breeding bird, reptile and amphibian surveys during the visit. Any need for additional and specific surveys will be addressed in **Sections 5.5** and **Section 6** of this report. The Phase 1 habitat survey was carried out, using techniques set out within JNCC's Manual *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey a technique for environmental audit* (2010). Vegetation types and topographic features have been mapped, using habitat definitions and colour codes (Berol Verithin) as set out within the Manual. The proposed development site is very limited in size and its grassland habitat is uniform in character.

4.4 This EA report is based on a format devised by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, for the presentation of findings of Ecological Appraisals and similar surveys.

4.5 Other than the fact that full bat, dormouse, breeding bird, reptile and amphibian surveys could not be carried out during the site survey visits on the on the 30th April 2021, there were no limitations on survey efficacy for the site's botany or for scoping its potential as a habitat for protected animal species.

5 Ecological conditions, habitats and species

5.1 The overall site consists a small field area of ± 0.87 ha, of which only a very small part would be covered by the proposed shepherd's hut. The boundary between the shepherd's hut site and the remainder of the field would be defined by a new native-species hedge. A block of flower-rich grassland would be created between the shepherd's hut and the hedge. The old farm hedges that run along two sides of the site will be retained.

5.2 The proposal is to site a small shepherd's hut within the top south-western corner of the field. A footpath would run up the southern side of the field to provide access to the shepherd's hut, from a parking area at the bottom of the field.

5.3 The grasses and broadleaved herbs that grow within a very small part of a total of ± 0.87 ha of pasture would be lost, but only beneath the area covered by the small chalet. No lengths of hedge that would either be removed or affected, except by appropriate management. Further reference is made to hedges and grassland in **Sections 5.5.6** and **5.5.7** to follow.

5.5 Plants, animals and impacts on them

5.5.1 Breeding birds There was no physical evidence of any birds nesting within any parts of the length of hedges that would partially surround the small part of the field that would be covered by the footprint of the proposed shepherd's hut. It would be prudent to carry out the management of hedges within the farm outside the bird-nesting season (1st March – 31st August). If any hedge management were to be required out during any part of the nesting season, it would need to be overseen by a suitably qualified ecologist. That would be necessary, to ensure that no nesting birds would be disturbed.

5.5.2 Bats The top of the field is located at 110 metres ASL. The site is totally exposed to easterly winds and partially exposed to prevailing winds from the south-west. Foraging along the two hedgerows is likely to be of limited value, due to a combination of altitude, exposure and a lack of suitable vegetation. The pasture in the field is generally unattractive to the kinds of insects favoured by bats. The field is not grazed, but is cut for hay. So, there is no dung that would be attractive to insects favoured by bats. Foraging is therefore likely to be largely restricted to woodland and fields in the base of the valley. A dedicated bat house was constructed by the previous owner of the site and this is used, as indicated by the number and depth of droppings on the concrete floor, as a significant summer roost by long-eared bats.

5.5.3 Dormice The hedges at the top of the farm provide poor habitat conditions for dormice. Connectivity via hedges to woodlands that might provide suitable habitat conditions for these rodents is also poor. Records in *The Mammals of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly* show records of dormice in the St Wenn area. If dormice are present in this area, a dispersed population is most likely to be restricted to valley woodlands where habitat conditions and food plants favoured by dormice are more abundant.

5.5.4 Badgers No evidence of badger activity was recorded within or close to the site. If there is badger activity in the area, it would not be affected in any way by the proposals to site a shepherd's hut in the extreme south western corner of the field.

5.5.5 Reptiles and amphibians The pasture within the field is cut for hay, so it does not form the kind of tussocky grassland that is favoured by reptiles. Even the bases of the hedges are affected by a combination of cutting and shading, making them unsuitable for reptiles. There are no ponds in the immediate vicinity to the site that could attract a breeding population of frogs, toads or newts.

5.5.6 Herbaceous site vegetation The field is a permanent pasture, but the sward is dominated by bents (*Agrostis spp.*) with sweet vernal grass, crested dogstail, meadow foxtail and cocksfoot. The sward also contains fescues, meadow grass and soft rush. Yorkshire fog is also likely to be a component. Broadleaved herbs are frequent and are typical of damp neutral to slightly acidic soil. Creeping buttercup, dandelion, ribwort plantain, common sorrel were noted as frequent, with together with cuckooflower, common knapweed and wild angelica. Occasional broadleaved docks were noted but thistles are generally scarce. The closest NVC classification for this pasture would be MG5, crested dogstail/common knapweed.

5.5.7 Shrubs, trees and hedges The length of hedges that partially surround the proposed shepherd's hut site are made up of common oak, hawthorn, blackthorn, willow, goat willow, holly, gorse and some sycamore. These hedges will be retained and they will continue to be managed in an appropriate manner, as will the ditch that runs along the northern side of the southern hedge. The bank that runs along the southern boundary also supports a range of ferns that include buckler, male and hard ferns. Both common violets and foxgloves were recorded in the hedge banks.

5.5.8 Streams, ponds and wetlands There are no streams, ponds or wetlands within this part of Brynn Mill.

6 Recommendations for additional survey work

6.1 The site has been scoped carefully to identify features of ecological interest within it. It is considered that sufficient is known about the habitat value of the very small part of the field that would be affected by the proposal to site a shepherd's hut within it. The author recommends, on the basis of a combination of extensive experience and professional judgment, that no additional survey work will be required prior to the proposed development as indicated above, being granted planning consent.

7 Assessment of effects, biodiversity conclusions, including ecological constraints, mitigation and enhancement

7.1 The author considers that there are no significant ecological constraints that should prevent Elizabeth Chasey and Mark d'Agostino from siting a shepherd's hut within the top south-western corner of the field. A new native species hedge would be planted lower down the slope, with an area of flower-rich grassland between the hedge and the shepherd's hut. The new hedge would be some 60 metres long. Shrubs endemic in this part of Cornwall would be planted, with the exception of blackthorn.

7.2 The survey has indicated that foraging opportunities for bats within the top south-western corner of the field, and along the hedges that partially surround it, are likely to be of very limited value. That is due to a combination of altitude, exposure and a lack of suitable vegetation.

7.3 The ecological impact of a single shepherd's hut would be extremely limited and the amount of mitigation that is actually needed to compensate for any habitat loss is restricted by the nature of the grassland and the fact that the hedges will be unaffected. However :-

Local Authorities have a duty to maintain and enhance biodiversity within developments they permit. Local Planning Authorities will seek to produce a net gain in biodiversity by requiring developers to design wildlife into their plans, in accordance with obligations set out within the NPPF. They also have a duty to ensure that any unavoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated for

7.4 Elizabeth Chasey and Mark d'Agostino have already planted a native species hedge alongside the track that leads down to their accommodation and they plan to plant a native species hedge below the proposed shepherd's hut. The new hedge would be located below an area of flower-rich grassland. The plan for cultivation of the remainder of the field, will be to continue to cut it for hay.

7.5 The previous owner of the site constructed a bat-house and that is shown in images 0454 and 0455. There was a significant accumulation of droppings along the centre of the concrete floor and examination of some of the dropping indicated that the building is used primarily as a summer roost by long-eared bats. There were no bats in the building, when it was looked at on the 30th April. The bat-house is located at the edge of a one kilometer length of damp broadleaved woodland and streamside meadows. The roost would not be affected by the proposal to site a shepherd's hut in a field at the top of the holding.

7.6 Elizabeth Chasey and Mark d'Agostino own other hay meadows and these will continue to be farmed in a traditional manner. Significant areas of blackthorn scrub and brambles have already been cleared and restored to grassland in an area shown in image 0482. The grassland will soon recover greater floristic diversity. A number of young oak trees in one field have been cleared of brambles and these can be seen in image 0482.

7.7 The owners plan to restore an orchard in the same enclosure in which the bat-house is located.

7.9 Images 0486 and 0487 show an area of willow carr in the valley floor, close to the Bryn stream that forms a minor feeder into the River Camel. The owners are considering the removal of an area of carr woodland, to enable them to create a habitat pond. That would be enhance the biodiversity of the area, which adjoins an SSSI to the south, which is an area of damp grassland with a large pond.

7.10 Ecological monitoring would not be necessary during the construction period. Placement of the shepherd's hut would result in minimal habitat disturbance.

8 Overall conclusions

8.1 The extended Phase 1 habitat survey has shown that the habitat value of the small area of grassland that would be affected by the proposed development is very limited. Given appropriate mitigation, which has been indicated in the previous section, there are considered to be no ecological reasons that should prevent the placement of a small shepherd's hut in the proposed location. This development is part of a longer-term plan, that includes enhancement of the biodiversity value of the whole farm

9 References

HMSO Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 – as amended

HMSO The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 - as amended

HMSO Habitats Directive (92/43/EC)

HMSO Protection of Badgers Act 1992

HMSO Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Gov. UK The National Planning and Policies Framework 2012 (revised February 2019)

HMSO Government Circular (ODPM 06/2005 & DEFRA 01/2005) *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and Their Impact within the Planning System*

JNCC's Manual Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey a technique for environmental audit (2010).

CIEEM *Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing* Technical Guidance Series (2016)

British Standards Institution (2013) *BS42020 Biodiversity – A code of practice for planning and development*

Mitchell Jones A J. (2004) *Bat Mitigation Guidelines* English Nature

David Groves (Ed) (2013) The Cornwall Mammal Group & ERCCIS *The Mammals of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly*

10 Appendices

1 Digital Images

2 Phase 1 Habitat map & legend

3 Wildlife Checklists

Brynn Mill 1

St Wenn

0461

30.04.2021



The shepherd's hut would be sited at the top of the field close to where the hedge to the left of the image meets the hedge that forms the boundary between the field and the lane to Demelza. A line of new trees have been planted in deer guards along the edge of the access track

0479

30.04.2021



View looking south-east along the track that leads to Bryn Mill. A line of new trees have been planted in deer guards along the edge of the access track

Brynn Mill 2

St Wenn

0463

30.04.2021



This image shows the hedge that forms the boundary between the top of the field in which the shepherd's hut would be located in the mown area in the foreground and the lane that leads from the A30, a short length of lane to Tregonetha and then the lane to Demelza

0464

30.04.2021



This image shows the hedge that forms the boundary between the top of the field and the southern boundary of the property that runs with Bryn Mill. The shepherd's hut would be located in the corner of the field shown in this image

Brynn Mill 3

St Wenn

0469

30.04.2021



This image shows the hedges that form the boundaries between the top of the southern and western boundaries of the field. The shepherd's hut would be located in the far right-hand corner of the field shown in this image

0464

30.04.2021



Blackthorns and brambles in the hedge that forms the southern boundary of the field had been allowed to grow out in to the field, before they were cut back by the present owner. Both the deep ditch that runs along the inside of the hedge and the hedge itself are being restored to enhance drainage and to form a stock-proof barrier

Brynn Mill 4

St Wenn

0466

30.04.2021



This image was taken from the top of the field is the area in which the shepherd's hut would be located. View looking north

0468

30.04.2021



This image was taken from the top of the field is the area in which the shepherd's hut would be located. View looking east toward a large block of arable land on the opposite hillside

Brynn Mill 5

St Wenn

0471

30.04.2021



This image shows an example of typical bent (*Agrostis spp.*) grassland with cocksfoot, Yorkshire fog, sweet vernal grass, meadow foxtail, fescues and meadow grasses. Dead stems of bent grass create the thatch that is typical of neutral to slightly acidic grassland in late winter and early spring

0473

30.04.2021



Common knapweed was recorded as frequent with the field, as a plant that is typical of established grassland and roadside verges

Brynn Mill 6

St Wenn

0474

30.04.2021



Cuckoo flower is common in damp grassland that is often associated with soft rush. The image also contains a plant of wild angelica in the background

0476

30.04.2021



Wild angelica, showing the purple colour that is typical of new foliage. This plant is not uncommon in damp acidic pasture, woodland edges and other shady places

Brynn Mill 7

St Wenn

0475

30.04.2021



Sweet vernal grass is an early-flowering grass that is widespread in pastures. Aromatic when dried, the coumarin ester gives it the smell of new-mown hay

0481

30.04.2021



Meadow foxtail is another common and early flowering perennial grass that is typical of damp, neutral soils

Brynn Mill 8

St Wenn

0454

30.04.2021



This image shows the bat house that was constructed by the previous owner of the holding

0455

30.04.2021



The bat house would appear to provide a significant summer roost for long-eared bats

Brynn Mill 9

St Wenn

0482

30.04.2021



The field beyond the drainage channel was infested with brambles that would eventually have grown over and 'swamped' the young oak trees. The herbaceous value of the grassland is being restored

0490

30.04.2021



The edge of the woodland was infested by blackthorn suckers, which extended out as far as the track. Clearance of the thorn has enabled a range of woodland edge plants to become re-established in the cleared area, including red campion and primrose

Brynn Mill 10

St Wenn

0486

30.04.2021



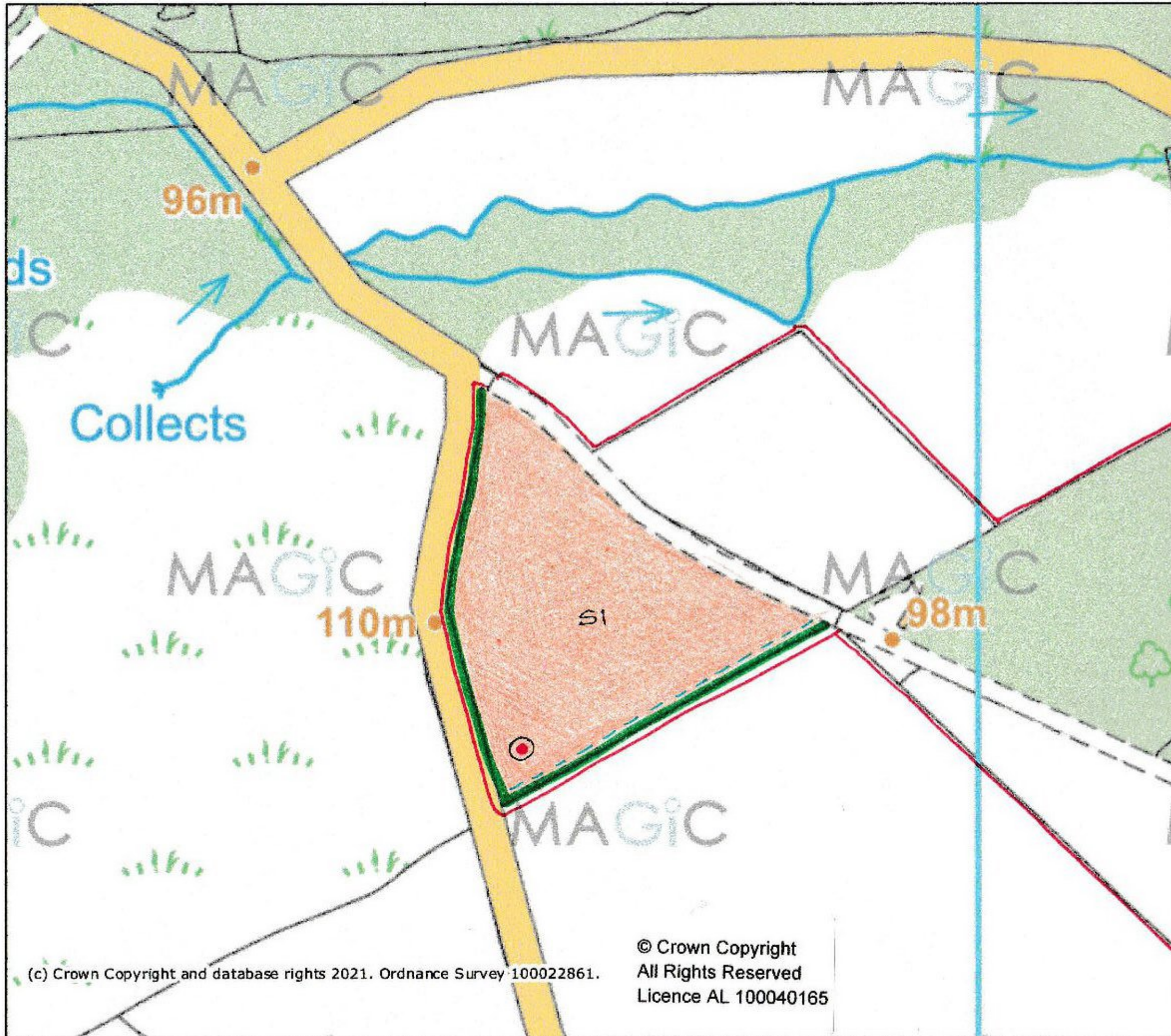
There is an extensive area of young sallow carr close to the stream and the owners of the site propose to remove a number of the young willows to enable a pond to be excavated

0487

30.04.2021



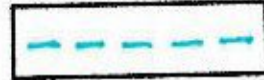

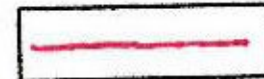


There is an extensive area of young sallow carr close to the stream and the owners of the site propose to remove a number of the young willows to enable a pond to be excavated. This area is frequently inundated following heavy rainfall. Creation of the pond would not reduce the efficacy of the flood zone



Brynn Mill St. Wenn

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

-  **SI** Semi-Improved Pasture
-  Hedge & Bank
-  Dry ditch
-  Site of proposed Shepherd's hut
-  Red Line

Peter Beale

03.05.2021



Wildlife Checklist (for front of Wildlife Report.)

A.1 Protected and priority species (relates to question 13a in the planning application form).

A tick or cross must be placed in all boxes in column two and then, where there is a tick, all other boxes in that row. The final column only needs to be filled in where this clarifies the location of a species on a large site e.g. location of a great crested newt pond or bat roost. Where species are present this information will be sent to Cornwall Biodiversity Records Centre.

Location: Brynn Mill, St Wenn PL26 8NL

Grid reference for centre of site (6 digit): SW 978 634

Planning Application reference:

Name of surveyor: Peter Beale

Year that surveys carried out: April 2021

Species - terrestrial, intertidal, marine	Walkover shows that suitable habitat present? <u>Tick or cross</u>	Detailed Survey needed?	Detailed survey carried out and included ?	Species Present or Assumed to be present on site <u>Indicate with P or A and name the species</u>	Impact on species?	Detailed Conservation Action Statement included? Sets out actions needed in relation to avoidance / mitigation / compensation / enhancement	NE licence required?	Grid reference for specific location of species (if required for large sites)
Bats (roost)	Yes, but not within the site		See images in PEA	Long-eared bats	None	Conservation action already in place	No	SW 983 633
Bats (flight line / foraging habitat)	Poor in the location of proposed chalet				None			
Dormice	No							
Otters	No			Possible in the stream,	None			
Great crested newts (<i>*check consultation zone</i>)	No							
Cirl buntings (<i>*check consultation zone</i>)	No							
Barn owls	No							
Other Schedule 1 birds	No							
Breeding birds	No		None recorded					
Reptiles	No							
Native crayfish	No							
Water voles	No							
Badgers	No							
Other protected species e.g. tentacled lagoon worm, native oyster, seahorse, fan mussels	No							
Species of principal importance	No							
Invasive species	No							

- for information on Devon consultation zones for cirl buntings and great crested newts go to http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/natural_environment/wildlife/linksfurtherinformation.htm

A.2 Designations / important habitats / sites of geological importance (relates to questions 13 b & c in the planning application form)
A tick or cross must be placed in all boxes in column two and then, where there is a tick, all other boxes in that row.

Designation	Within site or potential impact. <i>Tick or cross</i>	Name of site / habitat	Detailed Conservation Action Statement included in report ?	Relevant organisation consulted & response included in the application?
Terrestrial, intertidal, marine				
<i>Statutory designations</i>				
European designations - Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and RAMSAR site or within Greater Horseshoe consultation zone	No			Natural England
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	Adjoins an SSSI	Bryn Valley	The proposed site would have no impact on the SSSI	Natural England
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) (<i>not before 2012</i>)	No			
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	No			Relevant Local Authority -
<i>Non statutory wildlife designations</i>				
County Wildlife Site (CWS)	No			
Ancient woodland	No			
Special Verge	No			Devon County Council -
Habitat of Principal Importance / BAP habitat	No			
Local Biodiversity Network (mapped by Cornwall Wildlife Trust / through Green Infrastructure work)				
<i>Non statutory geological designation</i>				
County Geological Site (CGS or RIGS)	No			Devon RIGS group -