

**EXTENDED PHASE ONE HABITAT SURVEY  
OF LAND AT KENARDS HOUSE, LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL.**

**January 2023**



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**EXTENDED PHASE ONE HABITAT SURVEY  
OF LAND AT KENNARDS HOUSE, LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL**

**OS Grid Ref:** SX 2919 8280

**Survey date:** 12<sup>th</sup> January 2023

**Surveyor:** Katherine Hampton BSc (Hons) QCIEEM

**Time spent on site:** 1 hour.

**Taxonomic groups:** Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey

**Report Author:** Katherine Hampton BSc (Hons) QCIEEM

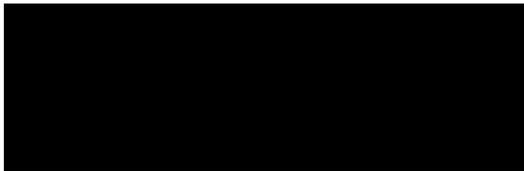
**Report completed:** 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2023

**Filename & issue number:** SA\_ExtPhs1\_Kennards House\_F1X

**Report No:** 22-35\_ExtPhs1\_Kennards House

**Report for:** Mr Matthew Crocker

**Document approved by:** Adrian Spalding PhD Director

**Signature:** 

**Date:** 24<sup>th</sup> January 2023

## 1. SUMMARY

Spalding Associates (Environmental) Ltd was instructed by Mark Dyson Surveyors Ltd on behalf of the client Mr Matthew Crocker to carry out an Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey on land located at Kennards House, Launceston, Cornwall. The proposed development includes extending an existing commercial yard and as such the removal of two sections of native species poor hedgebank.

**Designated sites** - The surveyed area does not lie within any statutory or non-statutory designated sites. There are no statutory or non-statutory designated sites within 1000m of the survey area.

**Nesting birds** - It is likely that bird species nest on site within the two hedgebanks and potentially within the brash pile. Any activities that are likely to disturb these potential bird nesting habitats should be completed in the period between September to early March, outside the accepted bird nesting season. If this is not practicable, activities should be preceded by a thorough inspection for nesting birds by a suitably qualified person. If nesting birds are discovered activities should be halted until nested chicks have fledged.

**Bats** - No further survey work is recommended. It is thought that bat species will utilise the wider field and landscape and therefore no further bat surveys are required.

**Reptiles** - No further reptile survey work is recommended. Reasonable Avoidance Measures following a method statement under a watching brief by a suitably trained ecologist is recommended for the removal of the two eastern boundary hedgebanks.

### **Maintaining and enhancing the biodiversity value of the site**

There is scope to enhance the ecology of this site. It is recommended that the two hedgebanks which are to be removed are replaced elsewhere within the wider site in an area of client ownership, ideally within close proximity or connected to the current survey area. These should be planted up with native species to provide a diverse habitat, connectivity and foraging opportunities for species. It is important that these habitat features are not lit by any artificial lighting. If possible, this includes the wider hedgebank boundaries within the larger area of field.

New nesting opportunities for birds could be incorporated into the new buildings within the new yard. This could be achieved by including prefabricated nest boxes onto the new buildings and erecting nest boxes onto mature trees for cavity nesting birds. The utilisation of deep over hanging eaves and/or prefabricated nesting ledges for Swallows and House Martins into the new buildings would also be beneficial.

Any lighting on the outside of the buildings should be directed down and into the site and away from the boundaries and linked to timers to ensure light spill onto the boundaries and adjoining habitats is kept to a minimum.

New roosting opportunities for bats could be incorporated into the site in the form of prefabricated roosting provisions built onto the new buildings.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1. Background**

Spalding Associates (Environmental) Ltd was instructed by Mark Dyson Surveyors Ltd on behalf of the client Mr Matthew Crocker to carry out an Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey on land located at Kennards House, Launceston, Cornwall. The proposed development includes extending an existing commercial yard and as such the removal of two sections of native species poor hedgebank.

The survey focused on the area within the proposed development boundary.

### **2.2. Survey aims:**

The purpose of this report is to:

- describe the habitats of the site using standard habitat classification methods,
- identify the nature conservation value of the habitats,
- locate, or identify signs of, protected or priority species,
- identify any issues that require further survey at suitable times of the year,
- make further recommendations.

### **2.3. Methods**

#### **2.3.1. Field methods**

A thorough walk-over survey was undertaken on 12<sup>th</sup> January 2023. The habitats were classified and mapped using the standard Phase 1 Habitat survey methodology (JNCC, 2003). The site was examined for species and habitats of nature conservation importance. A list of vascular plants found during the survey is included in Appendix 1. Vascular plant species were identified according to Stace, 1997.

### **2.4. Assessment**

Habitats and species located during the field survey have been assessed for their nature conservation and biodiversity significance according to present standard criteria (listed in Appendix 2); the criteria consist of international, national, and local designations and include statutory legislation and non-statutory designations.

### **2.5. Limitations**

At the time of the survey some species may not have been evident or identifiable and could have been overlooked.

### **2.6. The report and map**

The results of the field survey are provided in this report. The “study area” consists of the proposed development site outlined in pink (see Map 1). Reference is also made to the landscape immediately surrounding the development site where issues of nature conservation importance are deemed relevant.

The habitats of the study area are described in detail and a map is provided showing the location of the habitats and key site features. The biodiversity of the site and the features of nature conservation importance are then assessed against standard criteria, the potential for impacts from the proposed plans (as provided) are identified and outline recommendations for mitigation and enhancement are included.

Title: Map 1. Extended phase 1 habitat survey, January 2023



Project: Kennards House, Launceston, PL15 7EZ

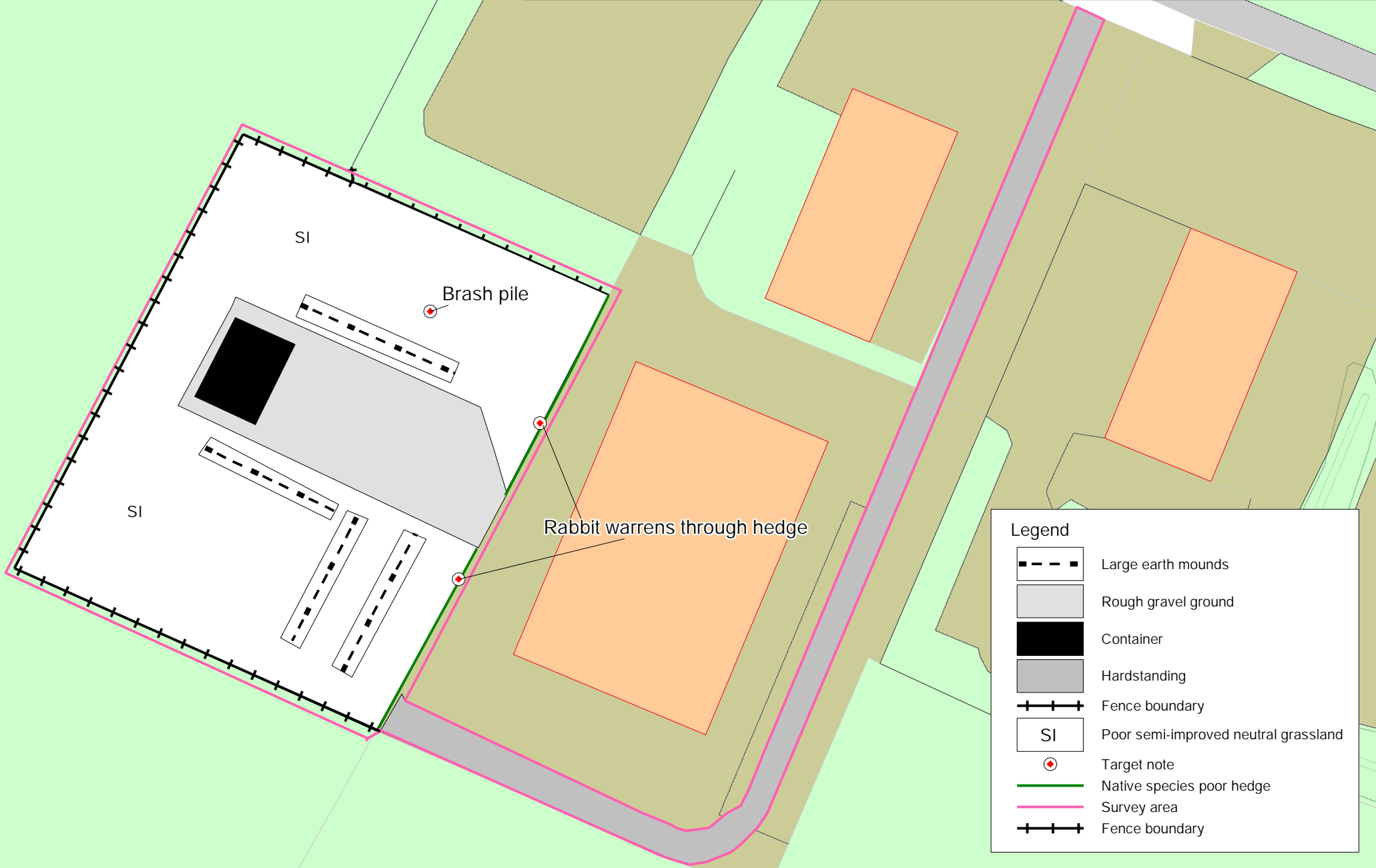
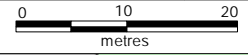
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10/01/2023

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### 3. SURVEY RESULTS

#### 3.1. Description of habitats

##### 3.1.1. Overview

The survey area is a small sectioned-off piece of a wider agricultural field. This section lies within the south-eastern corner and is separated by way of wooden post and barbed wire fencing. To the east of the site is a business yard with large industrial units. A small storage unit lies within the survey area adjacent to large earth mounds. A native species poor hedgebank lines the eastern boundary between sites and the majority of the survey area consists of poor semi improved neutral grassland with strong evidence of Rabbit presence. The site is approximately 3 miles south-west of Launceston and lies inland.

##### 3.1.2. Poor Semi-improved Grassland

This habitat comprises the majority of the site and is within a larger field but is sectioned off. The dominant species are Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* and Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris* with some Red Fescue present *Festuca rubra*. Other species include Daisy *Bellis perennis*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Nettle *Urtica dioica* and Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg.



**Figure 1: The semi-improved grassland from the south-western corner looking north (left). The gravel area extends from the hedgebanks to a storage container towards the centre of the site (right). Earth mounds line this area.**

##### 3.1.3. Gravel

An area of gravel has been laid from the entrance between the hedgebanks and spreads west towards a boundary fence.

### 3.1.4. Native Species Poor Hedgebank

A native species poor hedgebank which has been historically separated into two halves lines the eastern boundary. A large entrance way has been created through the original bank resulting in two northern and southern hedgebanks here. It is undermined by Rabbit burrows throughout and has recently had the top vegetation cut relatively tight to the bank, especially on the northern half. The vegetation consists of Bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg.*, Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Hedge Bedstraw, Daisy, Common Bent, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, and Wall Pennywort *Umbilicus rupestris*. There are several saplings remaining on the hedgebank to the south which include Oak *Quercus sp.*



**Figure 2: The species poor hedgebanks to the north (left) and south (right) of the eastern boundary.**

### 3.1.5. Earth bank

There are four large earth banks present within the site. Two lie parallel to the southern hedgebank, and two are towards the centre of the site parallel with the northern and southern boundaries. These are likely waste piles from previous earth works and consist of vegetative encroachment which is similar in composition to the grassland with short perennial growth associated with successional growth. This includes Common Bent, Daisy, Dandelion, Broad-leaved Dock and Ribwort Plantain (Figure 1).

### 3.1.6. Fence lines

The western, northern and southern boundaries of the field are lined by wooden post and barbed wire fencing.

### 3.1.7. Building

A storage container is located to the west of the site on the gravel area (Figure 1).



### **3.1.8. Brash pile**

There is a large brash pile mainly consisting of wood present towards the north of the site.



**Figure 3: The brash pile from the northern side.**

## **3.2. Protected, rare, scarce, and other notable species of plant and animal at the site.**

### **3.2.1. Plants**

No protected, rare, or scarce plant species were recorded during the survey although at the time of survey some species may not have been evident and could have been overlooked.

### **3.2.2. Fauna**

#### **Rabbit**

The two species poor hedgebanks are being used by burrowing Rabbits and evidence suggests they are using the wider field also.



**Figure 4: An example of one of the many Rabbit burrows recorded throughout both hedgebanks.**

#### **Bats**

There is some limited potential for foraging bats across the site, however, as the site is part of a wider field, the potential is limited only.

### **Common Dormouse**

The habitats on site do not hold the potential to support Common Dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius*. Dormice do not need to be considered further.

### **Badger**

There was no evidence of Badgers *Meles meles* using the site for foraging or transit routes. There were no setts on the site. Badgers do not need to be considered further.

### **Nesting birds**

There is potential for birds to use the site for nesting. The two native species-poor hedgebanks provide potential habitat for nesting birds, especially the southern side which is slightly scrubbier. The brash pile may also be used by nesting birds. Birds using the site for nesting will do so be during the breeding season (March to August).

### **Reptiles**

The two hedgebanks along the eastern boundary provide potential habitat for reptiles.

### **3.3. Invasive Non-native species**

No species listed on Schedule 9 plants or animals on the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were present on the site.

### **3.4. Results of the desktop survey**

#### **Bats**

There are no records for bat species within 1000m of the site.

#### **Reptiles and Amphibians**

There are 3 records for amphibians within 1000m of the site. 2 records for Common Frog *Rana temporaria* from 1998–2004, and 1 record for Common Toad *Bufo bufo* from 2004.

There is 1 record for Common Lizard *Zootoca vivipara* from 2003 within 1000m of the site.

#### **Badger**

There are 2 record for Badger *Meles meles* within 1000m of the site from 2004-2007.

#### **Hedgehog**

There are 7 records for Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* within 1000m of the site from 2005-2021.

#### **Flowering Plants**

Within 1000m of the site there is 1 record for Corn Spurrey *Spergula arvensis* from 2012, 3 records for Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* 1990-2012 and 2 records for Field Woundwort *Stachys arvensis* 2004-2012.

## **4. ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION VALUE OF THE SITE**

### **4.1. Rationale**

This section assesses the value of the site based on the information obtained during the field survey. The assessment is in terms of presence of or potential to support protected, rare or scarce habitats and species, general biodiversity value and ecological function in the wider landscape.

The criteria that are used in assessing species and habitat importance consist of international, national and local designations; they include statutory legislation and non-statutory designations (as listed in Appendix 2).

### **4.2. Designated sites**

The surveyed area does not lie within any statutory or non-statutory designated sites. There are no statutory or non-statutory designated sites within 1000m of the survey area.

### **4.3. Important habitat features of the study area**

None of the hedgebanks or habitats within the site would qualify as UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitat (UK BAP, 2007), Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat (Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative, 2009) or as a Habitat of Principal Importance (JNCC and DEFRA, 2012).

### **4.4. The presence of protected and priority species.**

#### **4.4.1. Bats**

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 protects bats and their roosts in England, Scotland and Wales. Some parts have been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) which applies only in England and Wales. The Conservation of Habitats and Species regulations (2010) and amendment (2012) implements the Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. All bats are listed as European protected species of animals. It is illegal to intentionally kill, injure or capture bats or to deliberately disturb them. It is also illegal to damage, destroy, or obstruct access to bat roosts.

There is limited potential habitat for foraging and commuting bats on site. The site is part of a larger field, and it is unlikely that bats will be concentrated within this corner only.

No trees with potential to be used by roosting bats were noted on site.

#### **4.4.2. Nesting birds**

Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 prohibits the intentional killing, injuring, or taking of any wild bird and the taking, damaging or destroying of the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs. Nests may be lawfully destroyed when not in use, i.e., outside the nesting season (September to February). The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (The

CRoW Act) Schedule 12 adds the words “or recklessly” after the word “intentional” for a range of wildlife species including nesting birds listed in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, thus providing fuller protection than previously granted. In addition, Schedule 1 birds and their young must not be disturbed whilst at, on or near an active nest.

No birds listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 were noted within this site.

The site holds the potential to be used by nesting birds within the two hedgebanks and potentially the brush pile during the breeding season (March to August).

#### **4.4.3. Reptiles**

In the UK all six native species of reptile receive legal protection. The four widespread species are listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) in respect of Section 9(5) and part of Section 9(1). Under this Act individual animals are protected from intentional killing or injury and from sale or attempted sale. All native reptiles are Priority Biodiversity Action Plan species (UK BAP 2007) and are Species of Principal Importance so their presence on the site would be a material consideration for planning purposes.

There is limited potential for reptile species on the site. The two hedgebanks could provide potential habitat for reptile species.

#### **4.3.4. Rabbits**

In the UK, all wild mammals are protected by law in the UK under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996. Under the act it is an offence to knowingly, intentionally or deliberately cause harm, unnecessary suffering or death to any wild mammal by means of kicking, beating, nailing, or otherwise impaling, stabbing, burning, stoning, crushing, drowning, dragging or asphyxiation, unless permitted by the act.

The two hedgebanks house Rabbit burrows and Rabbits are also using the site to forage.

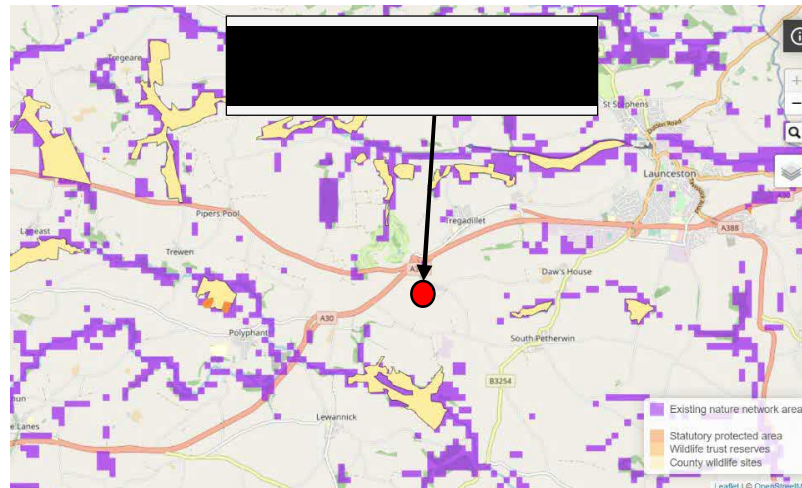
### **4.5. Non-native invasive species**

#### **4.5.1. Schedule 9 plant species**

No plants listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (as amended) were found on the site.

### **4.6. Landscape Context**

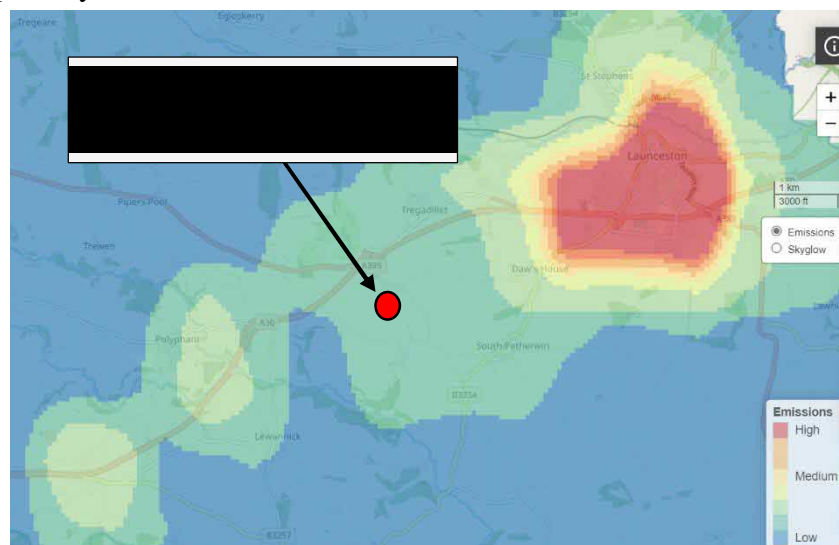
The survey area is located south of the A30, 3 miles from Launceston. It is immediately surrounded by agricultural fields to the south, east and west which are open and lined with Cornish hedgebanks, providing connectivity across the landscape. There is a tributary to the River Inney which flows south located along the east of the site, leading to a wooded area. This provides further connectivity across the landscape and eventually towards the River Tamar and down to the south coast. The main A30 to the north may restrict movement of species here, however, beyond this is more open countryside up to the north coast.



**Figure 5: Existing landscape networks around land at Kennards House, Launceston, Cornwall. Credit: Lagas Light Maps, January 2023**  
<https://lagas.co.uk/app/product/nature-network>.

#### 4.7. Darkscape Context

The survey area receives low to medium light emissions due to its rural location and distance from Launceston (Figure 6). It will therefore provide suitable habitat for light intolerant species such as some species of bat and many other nocturnal species to commute across the landscape, especially to the south.



**Figure 6: Low/medium light emissions surrounding land at Kennards House, Launceston, Cornwall. Credit: Lagas Light Maps, January 2023**  
<https://lagas.co.uk/app/product/light-maps>

## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1. Compliance with legislation**

#### **5.1.1. Bats**

There is some potential habitat for foraging and commuting bats, however, the survey area is part of a larger field and therefore it is likely that bat species will use the site as a whole and not the survey area only. This is especially true of a hedgebank located along the southern boundary of the wider field which is well connected to the surrounding area to the south and into the wider landscape. The low level of light emissions would benefit light intolerant species such as Brown Long-Eared bats and Lesser Horseshoes along here. No buildings or trees with the potential to host roosting bats were discovered on site.

The introduction of the proposed area may influence bat commuting within the wider field, and it is recommended that any external lighting is kept to a minimum and on timers wherever possible and that no boundary features are lit.

#### **5.1.2. Nesting birds**

It is likely that bird species nest on site within the two hedgebanks and potentially within the brush pile. Any activities that are likely to disturb these potential bird nesting habitats should be completed in the period between September to early March, outside the accepted bird nesting season. If this is not practicable, activities should be preceded by a thorough inspection for nesting birds by a suitably qualified person. If nesting birds are discovered activities should be halted until nested chicks have fledged.

#### **5.1.3. Reptiles**

The two hedgebanks provide potential habitat for reptile species. Due to the proposal to remove both hedgebanks as part of the development, RAMs under a watching brief are recommended using a suitably qualified ecologist following a method statement. It is recommended that a toothed bucket is used on a digger to carefully remove the hedgebanks to reduce the potential of harm on reptile species. Any reptiles discovered will be removed from the hedgebank and placed within a safe position away from the works with access into the wider landscape.

#### **5.1.4. Rabbits**

Evidence that Rabbits are using the two hedgebanks to breed and live are present. The RAMs recommended for hedgerow removal in section 5.1.3. above will cover Rabbits and will ensure that no animals are harmed, injured or killed during the proposed hedge removals.

#### **5.1.5. Schedule 9 plant species**

There were no Schedule 9 species plant found on the site.

## **5.2. Further Survey work**

### **Bats**

No further survey work is recommended. It is thought that bat species will utilise the wider field and landscape and therefore no further bat surveys are required.

### **Reptiles**

No further reptile survey work is recommended. Reasonable Avoidance Measures following a method statement under a watching brief by a suitably trained ecologist is recommended for the removal of the two eastern boundary hedgebanks.

## **5.3. Maintaining and enhancing the biodiversity value of the site**

There is scope to enhance the ecology of this site. It is recommended that the two hedgebanks which are to be removed are replaced elsewhere within the wider site in an area of client ownership, ideally within close proximity or connected to the current survey area. These should be planted up with native species to provide a diverse habitat, connectivity and foraging opportunities for species. It is important that these habitat features are not lit by any artificial lighting. If possible, this includes the wider hedgebank boundaries within the larger area of field.

New nesting opportunities for birds could be incorporated into the new buildings within the new yard. This could be achieved by including prefabricated nest boxes onto the new buildings and erecting nest boxes onto mature trees for cavity nesting birds. The utilisation of deep over hanging eaves and/or prefabricated nesting ledges for Swallows and House Martins into the new buildings would also be beneficial.

Any lighting on the outside of the buildings should be directed down and into the site and away from the boundaries and linked to timers to ensure light spill onto the boundaries and adjoining habitats is kept to a minimum.

New roosting opportunities for bats could be incorporated into the site in the form of prefabricated roosting provisions built onto the new buildings.

## References

- Bat Conservation Trust, 2012. *Bat Survey Good Practice Guidelines, Second Edition*.
- Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative, 2004. *Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 3: Action plans 2004*. Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative, Cornwall Wildlife Trust, Truro.
- Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative. 2011. Cornwall's Biodiversity Action Plan. Volume 4: Priority Projects. Cornwall Wildlife Trust. Truro.
- Edgar, P., Foster, J. and Baker, J. (2010). Reptile Habitat Management Handbook. Amphibian and Reptile Conservation, Bournemouth.
- JNCC, 2003. *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit*. Revised reprint 2003. Nature Conservancy Council, Peterborough.
- Stace, C., 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- UK BAP, 2007. UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Species and Habitat Review, 2007 List of Priority Species and Habitats [www.ukbap.org.uk](http://www.ukbap.org.uk)



**APPENDIX 1**

**Vascular plants recorded on land at Kennards House, Launceston, Cornwall.  
January 2023**

**A** = Abundant **C** = Common **F** = Frequent **O** = Occasional **R** = Rare (**L\***) = Indicates Local Abundance

**POOR SEMI-IMPROVED GRASSLAND**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>English Name</b>	<b>Abundance</b>
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	F
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	O
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	O
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	R
<i>Festuca rubra agg</i>	Red Fescue	C
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	A
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion	O
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	O

**NATIVE SPECIES POOR HEDGE BANK**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>English Name</b>	<b>Abundance</b>
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	F
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	O
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	R
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	O
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	O
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Ragwort	R
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	R
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	F
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	O
<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Oak	R
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	C
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort	O
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	O

**EARTH BANK**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>English Name</b>	<b>Abundance</b>
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	F
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	O
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	O
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	R
<i>Festuca rubra agg</i>	Red Fescue	C

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January 2023

<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	A
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion	O
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	O

## **APPENDIX 2**

### Sources for criteria for assessment of nature conservation importance

Habitats and species located during the field and desk surveys have been assessed for their significance according to the following sources:

#### **International**

European Habitats and Species Directive (CEC, 1992)  
European Red Data lists (IUCN, 2000)  
European Birds Directive (CEC, 1979)  
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

#### **National**

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and amendment (2012)  
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and amendments  
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000  
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006  
Protection of Badgers Act 1992  
The Hedgerow Regulations 1997  
UK Biodiversity Steering Group reports (UKBSG, 1995 and updates)  
UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Species and Habitat Review, 2007  
British Red Data Books and Lists (various authorities)  
Birds of Conservation Concern 4; the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man (fourth, 2009, review) (Eaton et al, 2015)  
Guidelines for Selection of Biological SSSIs (NCC, 1989 and updates)  
Water Framework (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 (the Water Framework Regulations)

#### **County and local significance**

Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative Reports 1 - 4 (CBI, 2009, 2011)  
Red Data Book for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (CISFBR, 2009)  
Flora of Cornwall (French, Murphy and Atkinson, 1999)

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[Online: [britishbirds.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/BoCC4.pdf](http://britishbirds.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/BoCC4.pdf)]

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JNCC [Joint Nature Conservation Committee] (2007) UK List of Priority Habitats and  
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**APPENDIX 3**

Terms of desktop search and map showing area and location of designated conservation sites  
in the vicinity.

Results based on a data search with a radius of 1km for all species from the site acquired  
from the Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS).

# ERCCIS Data Search SUMMARY REPORT



Report on data hosted at ERCCIS on species ,  
habitats , statutory and non-statutory designations

Reference: Kennard's House Phase 1

Location: 50.61986 / -4.416014

Buffer: 1 KILOMETRES

Date of Publication: 20/01/2023

Expires: 20/01/2024

Organisation: Spalding Associates

## ERCCIS Data Search Disclaimer:

Please note that Biological Records within this report have been provided by third parties including other users of the ERCCIS site and whilst ERCCIS aims to verify these Biological Records where possible, certain information and materials will not have been verified or approved by ERCCIS and should therefore not be relied on. ERCCIS cannot guarantee that the Biological Records are complete and/or accurate, that the species detailed in the Biological Records continue to be present in the area recorded or that the lack of a species being present in a Biological Record correlates with there being a low biodiversity value or absence of the species in the EDS geographical area. For further details please see our Terms of Use and Order Terms which apply to the provision of this information.

## ERCCIS Data Search Terms and Conditions:

To receive your EDS search you have already agreed to ERCCIS's terms and conditions, but please remember;

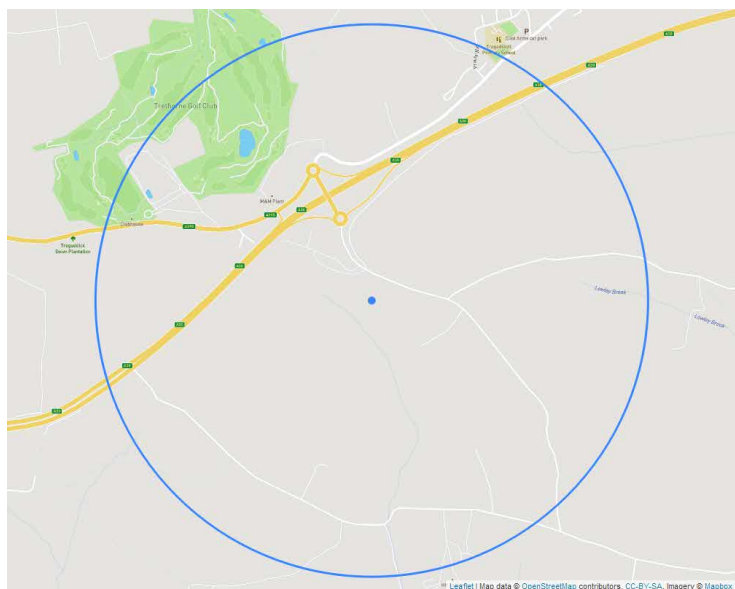
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## Report Details



**Report for: Katherine Hampton**

**Organisation: Spalding Associates**

**Date: 20/01/2023**

The following report summarises data currently held at the Environmental Record Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS) and found within the search radius. This report summarises a search of statutory sites, non-statutory sites, other sites, habitats and species within the specified area of study.

The species data held by ERCCIS are collated from the biological recording community in Cornwall and Scilly, from statutory bodies, non-government organisations and local groups, ecological consultant report outputs as well as ad hoc records from a wider audience. However, there are areas of Cornwall where the records held are limited: either spatially, temporally, or taxonomically. It must be assumed that this report contains the definitive species and habitat information for the site concerned. ERCCIS continually strives to further improve and update all data wherever possible. However, this report should be treated as indicative of the best available data, rather than definitive.

The report is for the client's use to inform understanding of the site of interest. This report must not be distributed or published for an external or public audience, with the only exception being part of wider reports for the Cornwall Council on-line planning system. Data from within this report may be referenced as long as the Environmental Records for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly is acknowledged.

A data search from ERCCIS will give the user a clear indication of what biological recording has taken place. The information provided with decision making of future management or purposing of the site, but should be used in conjunction with site visits and appropriate surveys before further judgements on the presence or absence of key species or habitats can be made.

The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly must be acknowledged whenever data is cited from this report.







## Statutory Sites within the search area

Statutory sites are those given level protection aimed at preventing activities that may damage features of interest. Further details can be found in the ERCCIS report summary .pdf or from Natural England and The National Association for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

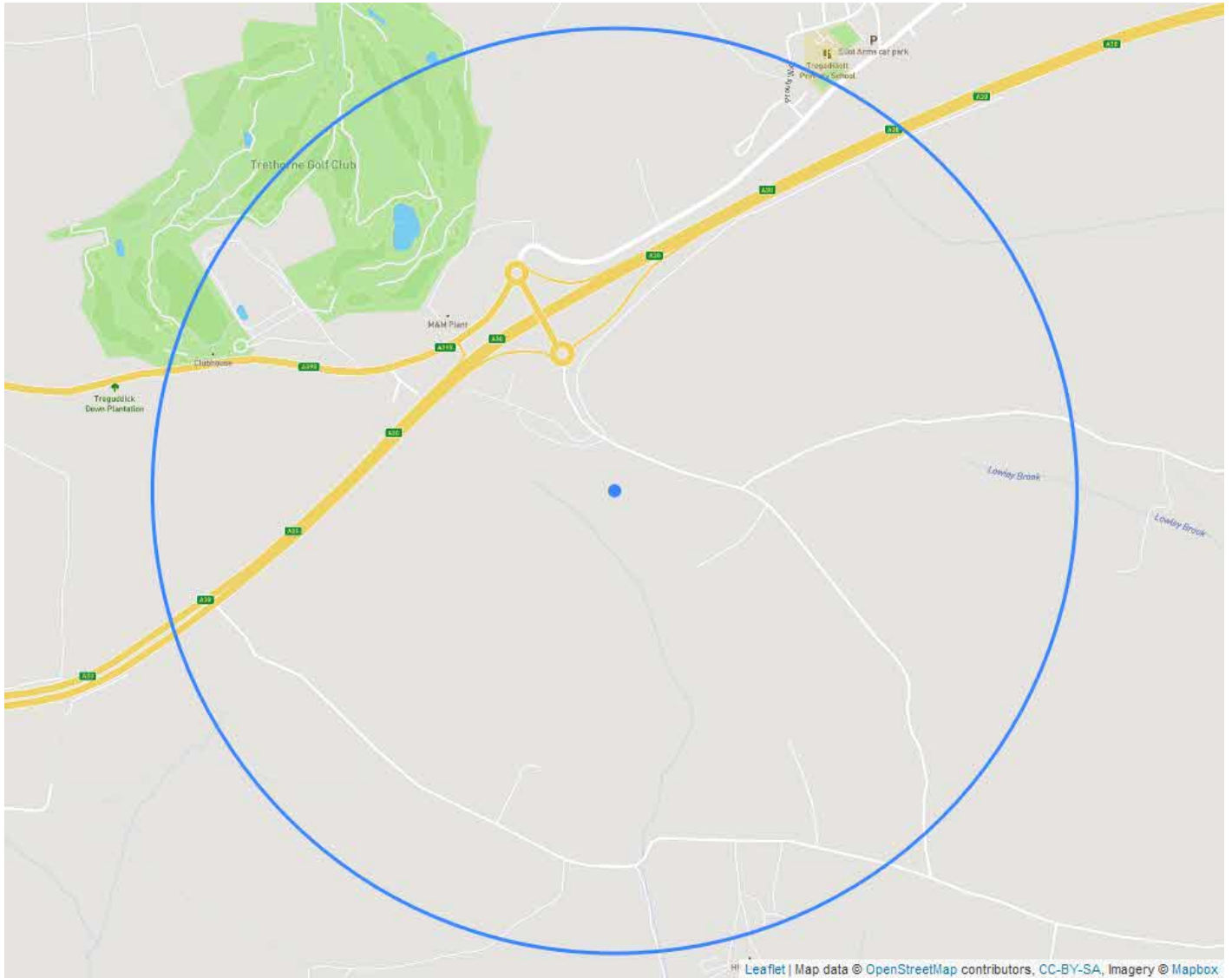
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Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	More Information
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# Statutory Sites Map



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Location	Site Code	Site Type	Site Name	Colour
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## Non-Statutory Sites & Reserves

Non-statutory sites are sites that have wildlife or habitat interest, but lack a legal protection. These sites form part of the natural environments wider ecological network

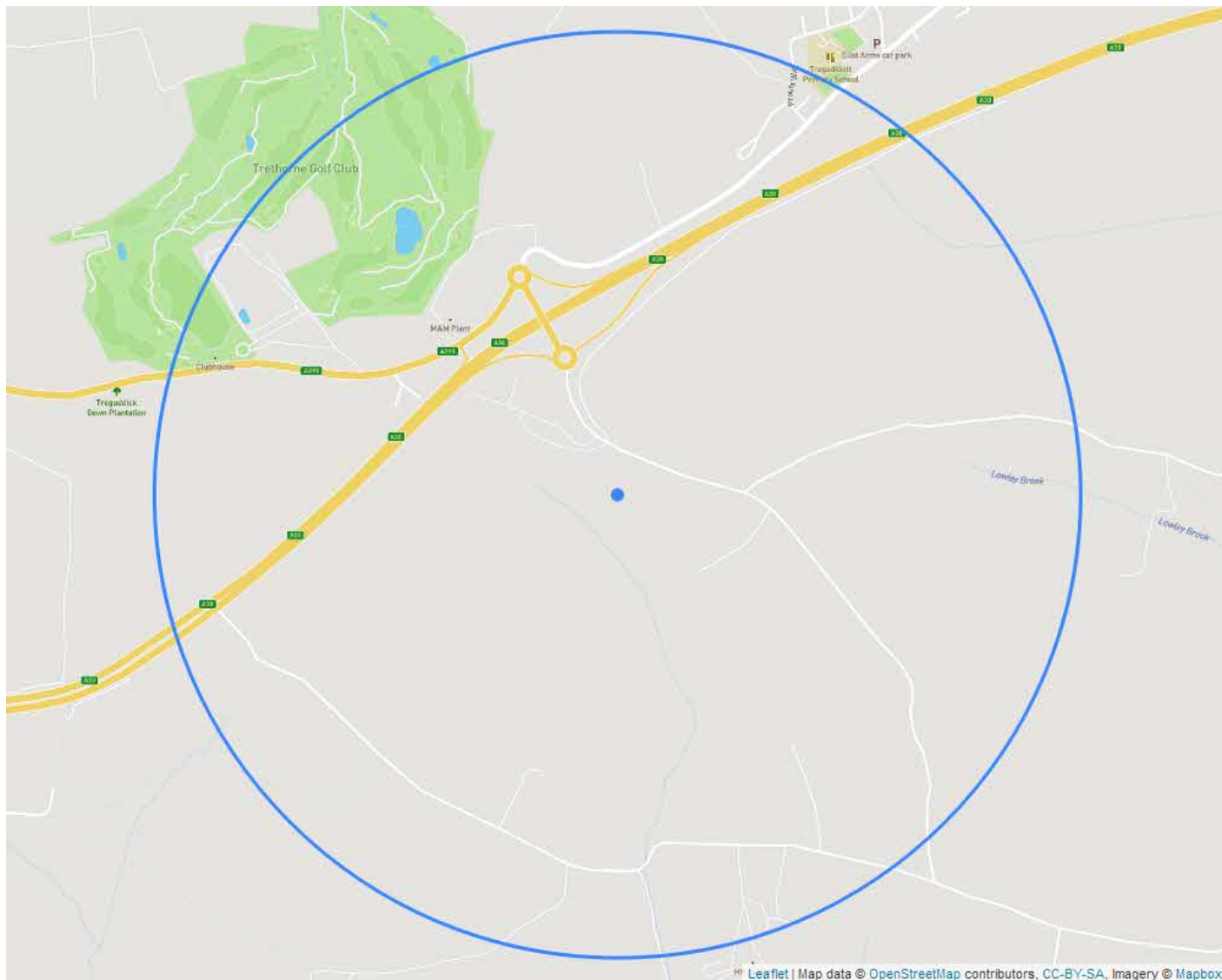
The report summarises all County Wildlife & Geology Sites which are sites recognised for wildlife or geological value and the Local Sites partnership in Cornwall is coordinated by Cornwall Wildlife Trust. It also includes summaries of the Road Side Verge Inventory; Voluntary Marine Conservation Area; Ancient Woodland; The Reserves of Cornwall Wildlife Trust; National Trust; Woodland Trust and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

Further details can be found in the ERCCIS report summary .pdf, but for specific information on a site listed below you might need to contact the relevant organisation.

Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	More Information
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## Non-Statutory Sites & Reserves Map



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Location	Site Code	Site Type	Site Name	Colour
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## Habitats

The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly provide three summaries of the habitat in your search area.

First is the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat map. BAP Habitats are now called priority habitats and are those identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action in Cornwall. However it should be noted that absence of information doesn't mean that the Priority habitat isn't present.

The report also summarises the ERCCIS land cover interpretation and Phase One interpretation which represents the most up - to - date habitat data held by ERCCIS. Further details can be found in the ERCCIS report summary.pdf.

Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
--------------	--------------	--------------	----------------

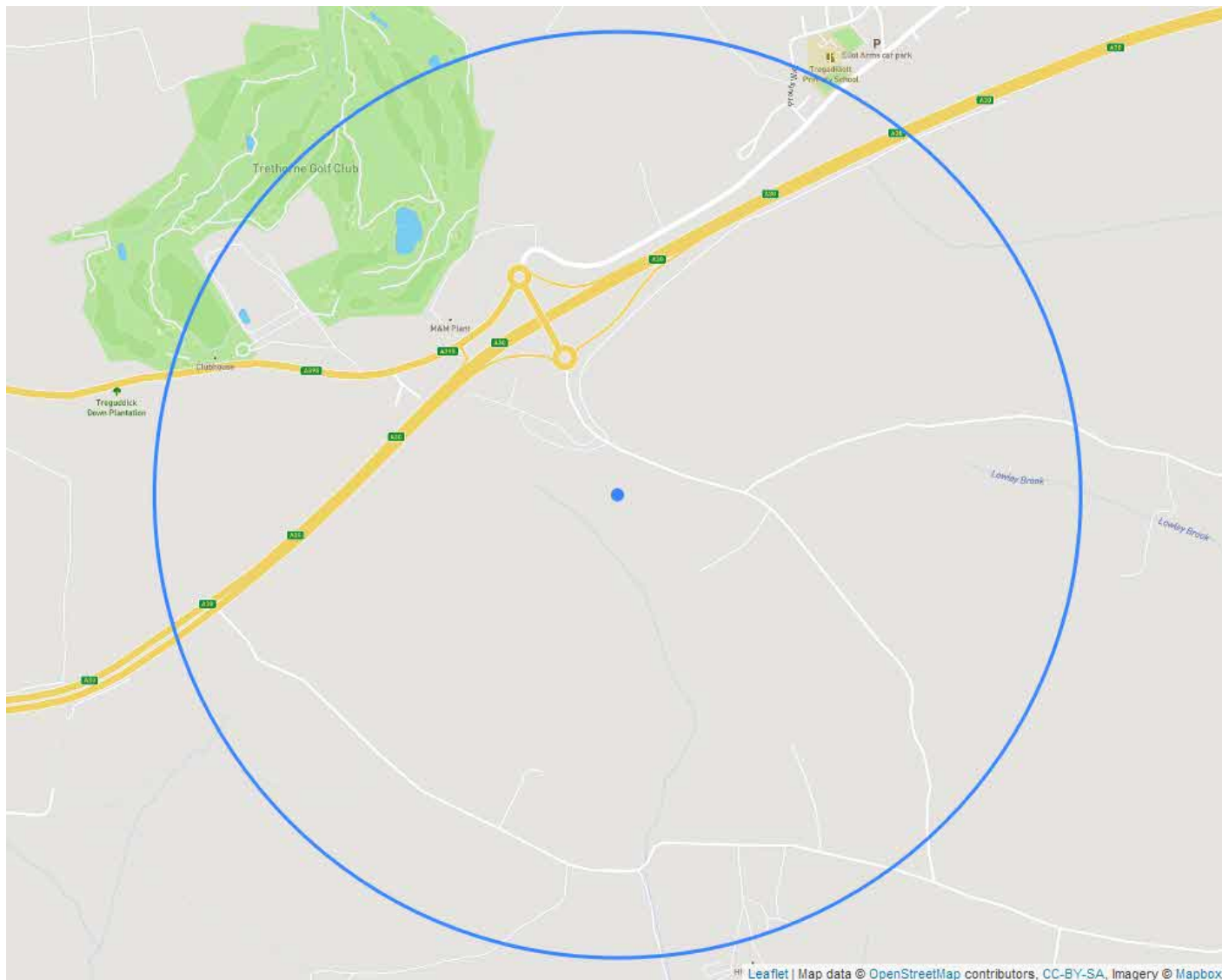
Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
Land Cover	n/a	Acid Grassland	0.00
Land Cover	n/a	Arable and Horticultural	14.94
Land Cover	n/a	Boundary and Linear Features	25.69
Land Cover	n/a	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	25.26
Land Cover	n/a	Built-up Areas and Gardens	23.70
Land Cover	n/a	Improved Grassland	2,724.84
Land Cover	n/a	Inland Rock	0.01
Land Cover	n/a	Neutral Grassland	1.73
Land Cover	n/a	Standing Open Water and Canals	0.67

Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
Phase One	Arable	J1	14.94
Phase One	Broadleaved woodland	A1.1	17.82
Phase One	Broadleaved woodland / Conifer	A1.3	7.25
Phase One	Built environment	J2	25.17
Phase One	Built environment	J3	23.71
Phase One	Disturbed ground	I	0.01
Phase One	Improved grassland	B4	4,740.06

Phase One	Marsh/marshy grassland	B5	0.25
Phase One	Scrub	A2	0.77
Phase One	Standing water	G1	0.67
Phase One	Unimproved grassland / Bracken (possibly)	B1	0.00
Phase One	Unimproved grassland / Bracken (possibly)	B2	1.49



## Priority Habitat Map



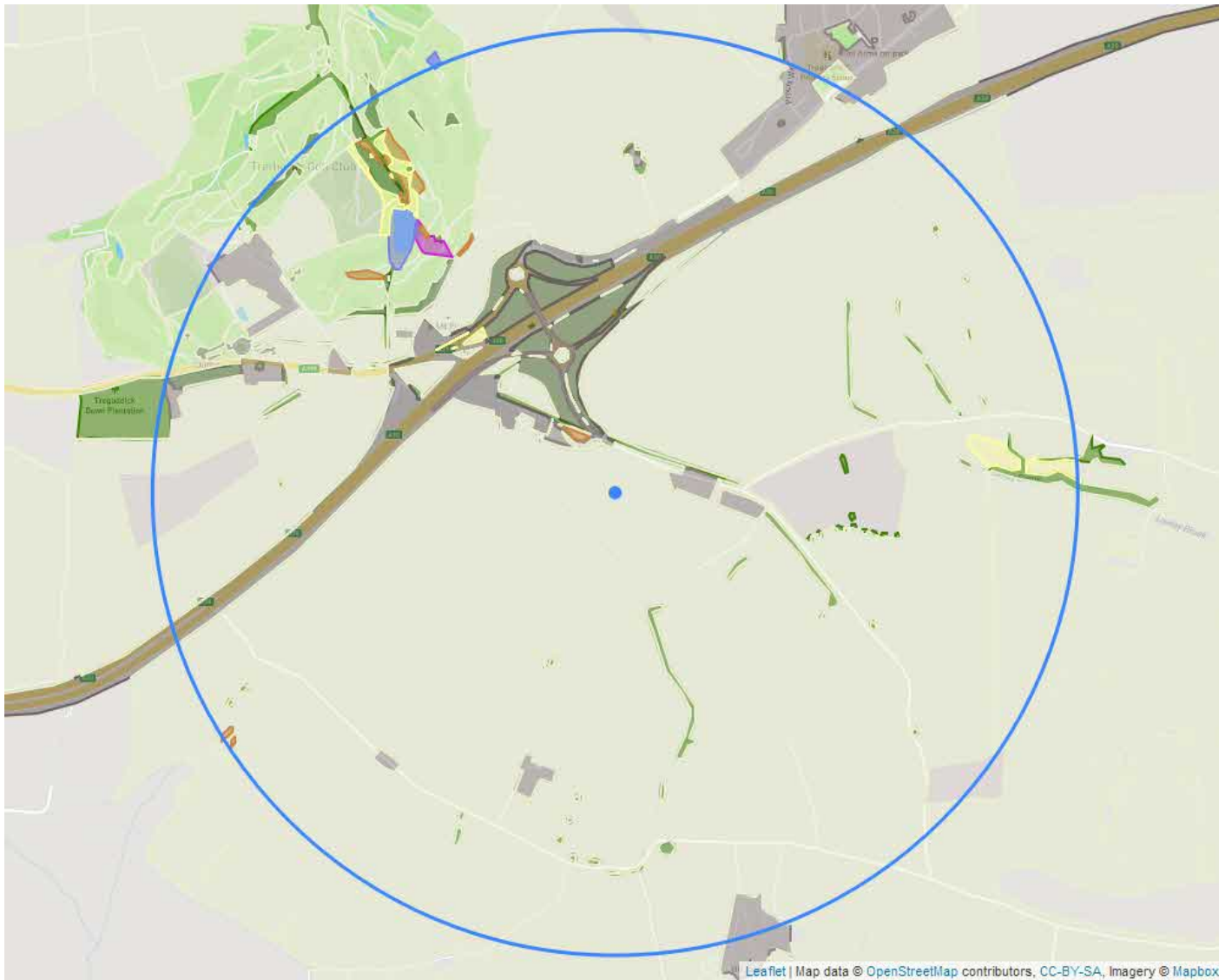
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Habitat Name	Colour
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




# Phase One Interpretation Map







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Habitat Code	Colour
J1	
A1.1	
A1.3	
J2	
J3	
I	
B4	
B5	

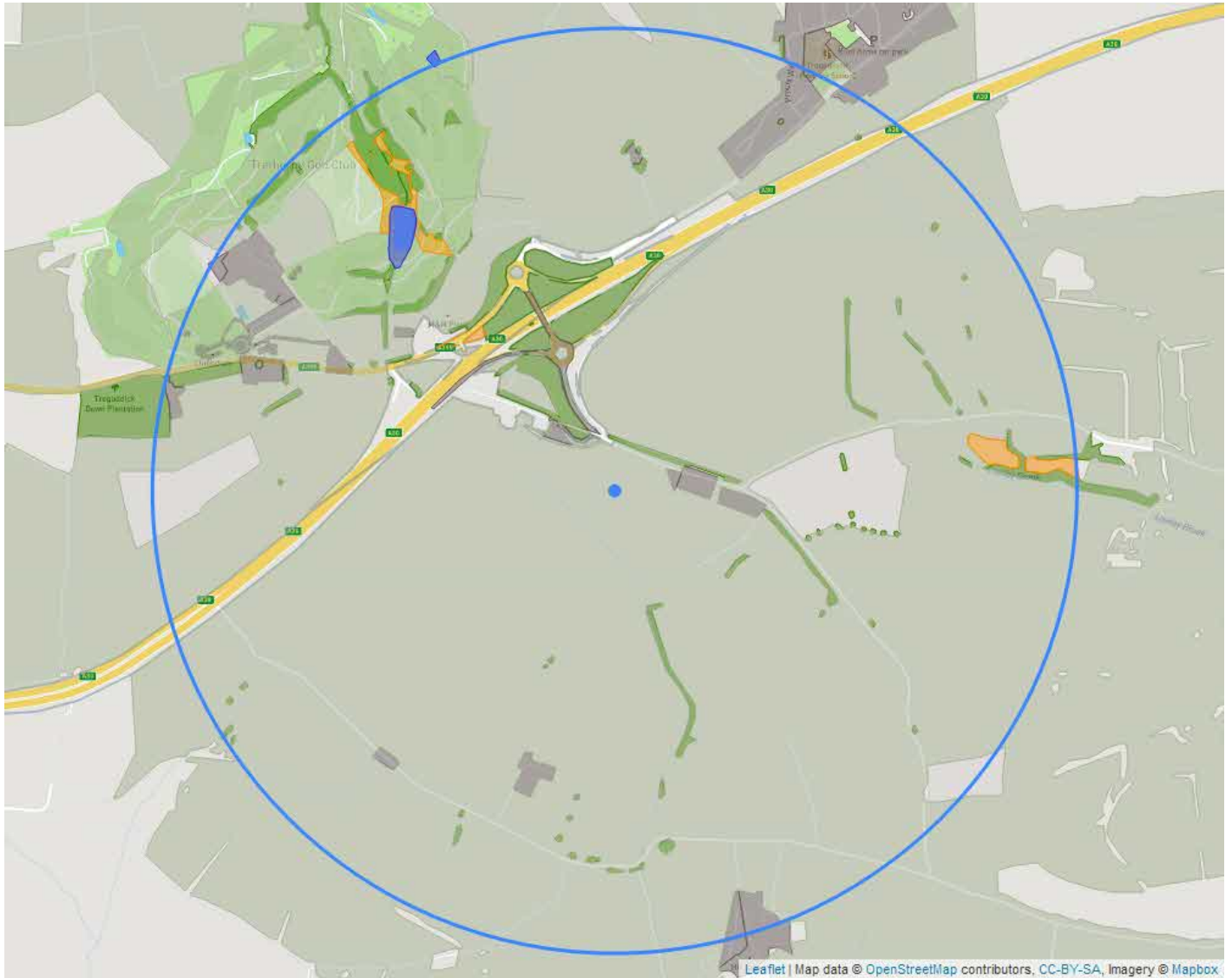




A2	
G1	
B1	
B2	



## ERCCIS Land Cover Habitat Interpretation Map



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Habitat Name	Colour
Acid Grassland	
Arable and Horticultural	
Boundary and Linear Features	
Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	
Built-up Areas and Gardens	
Improved Grassland	
Inland Rock	
Neutral Grassland	



Standing Open Water and Canals





## Summary Species Table

The Environmental Records for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly holds biological records on the following species within or overlapping the search area.

Please note that past records of presence of a species does not guarantee continued occurrence and absence of records does not imply absence of a species, merely that no records are held. Confidential data, zero abundance records, data at poorly defined geographic resolutions and data pending validation and/or verification are also excluded from this report.

Details on abundance can be seen in your excel dataset, but please note that where 'Present' appears in abundance column, no single numerical figure for abundance was provided with the record.

Eurasian beavers are now present within the wider Tamar catchment. They are highly mobile animals and may be exploring or inhabit any of the waterbodies within it, including small streams, ditches and areas of standing water. In August 2021, the government announced their intention to make Eurasian beavers a European Protected Species, and this is likely to come into force in 2022.

Abbreviation designation	As list on one or more of the following;
Protected	Bern Convention; Bonn Convention; EC Birds Directive; Convention on Migratory Species; CITES; Habitat Directive; OSPAR; Protection of Badgers Act; Wildlife and Countryside Act; NERC s41
Priority	National Red data list; BAP Species; Nationally Rare/Scarce
Local Priority	Cornwall Red Data Book
Non-Native	As listed on the ERCCIS interpreted INNS list

### Confidential records

Certain records are marked as confidential by the original recorder and ERCCIS respects the original recorders wishes.

### Sensitive Records

Certain records are marked as sensitive by the original recorder and ERCCIS respects the original recorders wishes.





## Protected and designated species records table

This table summarises records from 1960 onwards. The sighting numbers are total number of records in period, not the number of individuals

Details on abundance can be seen in your Excel dataset, but please note that where 'Present' appears in abundance column, no single numerical figure for abundance was provided with the record

Amphibian				
Bufo bufo	Common Toad	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Rana temporaria	Common Frog	2	1998 - 2004	Protected
Bird				
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Apus apus	Swift	2	2001 - 2014	Priority
Buteo buteo	Buzzard	6	1998 - 2015	Protected
Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	2	2001 - 2004	Protected
Chloris chloris	Greenfinch	2	1993 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Columba oenas	Stock Dove	1	2021 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon	2	2009 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Corvus frugilegus	Rook	3	1991 - 2001	Protected, Priority
Coturnix coturnix	Quail	1	1991 - 1991	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Curruca communis	Whitethroat	1	2009 - 2009	Priority
Cyanistes caeruleus	Blue Tit	2	2009 - 2009	Protected
Delichon urbicum	House Martin	3	2001 - 2002	Protected, Priority
Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker	2	1999 - 2001	Protected
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	3	1999 - 2010	Protected, Priority
Erithacus rubecula	Robin	2	2009 - 2009	Protected
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	1	1997 - 1997	Protected, Local Priority
Falco subbuteo	Hobby	4	1981 - 2002	Protected, Local Priority
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	2	1993 - 2002	Protected
Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Hirundo rustica	Swallow	2	2004 - 2021	Protected
Motacilla alba	Pied Wagtail	1	2009 - 2009	Protected



<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	2	1983 - 1999	Protected, Priority
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	2	2009 - 2009	Protected
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	4	2004 - 2012	Priority
<i>Pastor roseus</i>	Rose-coloured Starling	1	2001 - 2001	Protected
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal Tit	1	2009 - 2009	Protected
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie	1	2009 - 2009	Protected
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover	6	1999 - 2020	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Poecile montanus</i>	Willow Tit	3	1982 - 1982	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	1	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	1	2014 - 2014	Protected
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	1	2013 - 2013	Protected, Priority
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Siskin	3	2001 - 2002	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	3	2009 - 2019	Protected, Priority
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	2	2004 - 2009	Protected
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	2	1999 - 2004	Protected, Priority
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	2	1998 - 2010	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	2	2002 - 2009	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

### Flowering Plant

<i>Betula pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i>	n/a	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
<i>Crocsmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	3	1990 - 2008	Priority
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	1	1990 - 1990	Non-Native
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	3	1990 - 2012	Protected
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
<i>Jacobaea aquatica</i>	Marsh Ragwort	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	3	2004 - 2013	Priority

Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum	n/a	1	2012 - 2012	Protected, Non-Native
Mentha arvensis	Corn Mint	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
Oxalis acetosella	Wood-sorrel	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil	1	2011 - 2011	Priority
Rhododendron ponticum	n/a	2	1990 - 2004	Protected, Non-Native
Silene flos-cuculi	Ragged-Robin	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
Solidago virgaurea	Goldenrod	1	2012 - 2012	Priority
Spergula arvensis	Corn Spurrey	1	2012 - 2012	Priority, Local Priority
Stachys arvensis	Field Woundwort	2	2004 - 2012	Priority, Local Priority
Succisa pratensis	Devil's-bit Scabious	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
Valeriana officinalis	Common Valerian	5	1990 - 2012	Priority
Veronica scutellata	Marsh Speedwell	1	2004 - 2004	Priority

#### Insect - Butterfly

Lasiommata megera	Wall	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
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#### Reptile

Zootoca vivipara	Common Lizard	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority
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#### Terrestrial Mammal

Capreolus capreolus	Roe Deer	1	1995 - 1995	Protected
Cervus elaphus	Red Deer	1	1995 - 1995	Protected
Erinaceus europaeus	West European Hedgehog	7	2005 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Meles meles	Eurasian Badger	2	2004 - 2012	Protected, Local Priority
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European Rabbit	5	2004 - 2019	Priority, Non-Native
Sciurus carolinensis	Eastern Grey Squirrel	2	2006 - 2008	Protected, Priority, Non-Native



The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS)

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Website: [www.erccis.org.uk](http://www.erccis.org.uk)

### About the Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Environmental Records Centre

The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS) collates, manages and disseminates biological and geological information for use in sustainable development, conservation and research. Working with local and national biological recorders and organisations to gather data that is crucial to aid conservation management of sites, to help organisations prioritise action, and to understand the distribution of species and trends over time. For more information on ERCCIS, visit the website at <https://erccis.org.uk>



ERCCIS is accredited by the Association of Local Environmental Records Centres in 2016, by meeting the national standards of environmental data management and provision. For more information on accreditation, see the ALERC website at <http://www.alerc.org.uk/alerc-accreditation.html>

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