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Land at Sandy Lane, Redruth. TR15 2DR. GR: SW 70763 42575



Proposal: To create an access into the field through the hedgerow alongside Sandy Lane.

The area within the Red Boundary was thoroughly surveyed 26/05/2023 and an ecological report provided: PEA_Sandy Lane_Savills_May 2022. The surveyor was Paul Diamond RHS Cert (Hort), BSc (Hons), MSc; MCIEEM; MArborA; Associate Member of the Landscape Institute and report author: Anna Martlew BSc (Hons).

Whilst the full report can be interrogated, the abbreviated assessment was as follows:

Important Ecological Features (IEF) - onsite

Area

- None

Linear

- Native hedgerow

Native hedgerow with trees

Avoidance & Retention

The developer should seek to avoid impact habitats & associated species through the project design.

- Native hedgerow (accept at access)
- Native hedgerow with trees

Phase Two Surveys

- Not required

Mitigation for the Protection of Retained Habitats

Woody Species (hedgerows)

- Protect hedgerows with a three metre wide Construction Exclusion Zone, apart from at access;
- Retain or create a two metre grassland buffer along the western and central hedgerow and development to provide a safe wildlife & foraging corridor;
- Protect hedgerow viability with Hedgerow Management of existing hedges to allow growth, fruiting, seeds, pollens, in future, apart from at roadsides where road safety is a consideration.
- Protect night-time foraging, predating & commuting corridors for wildlife by implementing Artificial Lighting restrictions and preventing light spill on these areas.

Hedgerow works / removal should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season, which is generally accepted to be March – August inclusive. If works must be undertaken during this period, an experienced ecologist must survey the hedgerow, no more than 48 hours ahead of works proceeding.

Active bird nests, irrespective of species, are protected throughout England and Wales by the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

It is illegal to kill, injure or take any wild bird, or damage or destroy the nest or eggs of breeding birds.

If an active nest is recorded, works cannot take place until nestlings have fledged and the nest is no longer in use. Typical passerine birds take around 10 days to hatch eggs and a further 14 days to fledge young.

Mitigation to Replace Habitat Losses include:

Woody Species

Where woody species is felled:

- Protect the presence of any wildlife species associated with woody habitats by constraining felling, clearance, works during active nesting and fledging seasons for birds.
- 3 metres of hedgerow re-planted to replace each 1 metre taken out, combined with augmentation/planting up of the western hedgerow, to promote connectivity;

Grassland

- Grassland onsite is not an important ecological feature.
- Safe clearance of Invasive Non-Native Flora – Spanish bluebell

Mitigation for the Protection of Protected Species Includes:

Flora

- Avoid disturbance to English bluebell where possible. Where this is unavoidable, replant along the central hedgerow.

The site was revisited on 27/11/2023 with a focus on the hedgerow and to assess whether the existing report can be considered as valid or whether a completely fresh assessment would be required.

The survey was undertaken by Paul Diamond. It is concluded that nothing of significance has occurred either to the hedgerow, or field that would necessitate a re-assessment, or re-consideration of the original reports conclusions.

A series of photographs are provided below -



Paul A Diamond RHS Cert (Hort), BSc (Hons), MSc; MCIEEM; MArborA;
Associate Member of the Landscape Institute

01/11/2023



Ecological



11/2023



May 2022



11/2023



May 2022

Birds and the Law

All wild birds, their nests and young are protected throughout England and Wales by the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is illegal to kill, injure or take any wild bird, or damage or destroy the nest or eggs of breeding birds. The legislation applies to all bird species, common and rare. In addition to the protection afforded to all wild birds, rarer or particularly vulnerable species listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Act, such as the barn owl, receive enhanced protection when breeding. Schedule 1 species, including their dependent young, are protected from intentional or reckless disturbance whilst at or near the nest, in addition to the protection afforded the more common species.

If nests, whether completed or in the process of being built, are found on site, any works with the potential to damage or destroy the nest, eggs or young birds, must stop until the birds have completed breeding. This includes any activity that could potentially cause an adult bird to desert the nest resulting in death or egg failure. Nesting sites should be inspected only by experienced ecologists.