

**EXTENDED PHASE ONE HABITAT SURVEY
OF LAND AT 40 VICARAGE MEADOW,
FOWEY, CORNWALL**

August & October 2023



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**EXTENDED PHASE ONE HABITAT SURVEY OF LAND AT
40 VICARAGE MEADOW, FOWEY, CORNWALL**

OS Grid Ref: SX 12387 51926

Survey date: 24th August 2023

Surveyors: Katherine Hampton BSc (Hons) QCIEEM, Bat class
licence no: 2023-11008-CL18-BAT (Level 2)
Anna Tomlin BSc (Hons)

Time spent on site: 1 hour

Taxonomic groups: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Report Authors: Anna Tomlin

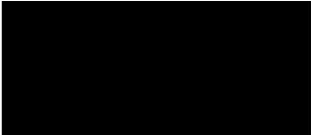
Report completed: 12th October 2023

Filename & issue number: SA ExtPhs1_Vicarage_Meadow_Fowey

Report No: 22-172/TL/Vicarage Meadow, Fowey_Ph1

Report for: Tricia Langdon

Document approved by: Amy Horn-Norris BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM CSJK
Director

Signature: 

Date: 16th October 2023

1. SUMMARY

Spalding Associates (Environmental) Ltd were instructed by Tricia Langdon of ALA Architects on behalf of the client, Lisa Sinclair, to carry out an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the land at 40 Vicarage Meadow, Fowey, Cornwall. This survey was carried out on the 24th August 2023.

The proposal site covers approximately 365m² and is located approximately 0.3 kilometres north-west of the Fowey coastline. The entrance to the site is up a sloped hardstanding driveway along the south-east boundary which is bordered by a pedestrian path and road. The north-west boundary of the site backs onto another residential garden. To the north-east and south-west of the site are residential properties and gardens.

Designated sites – The site boundary lies within a statutory protected AONB site. The site does not lie within any further statutory protected and non-statutory protected sites. There is statutory protected Marine Conservation Zone site that lies within one kilometre of the site in addition to nine non-statutory protected sites also within one kilometre of the site.

Important habitat features of the study area – No UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats (UK BAP, 2007) or European Annex 1 Priority habitats as defined within the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) are present within the boundary of the proposal site.

Bats – Bats may use the main house as a roost site and to determine signs of occupation or potential for bats to be using the house a Preliminary Bat and Bird Assessment is required if the dwelling is to be demolished or amended. There are no trees within the site with potential for roosting bats and as the site is next to residences it is likely subject to light spill. Bats may be roosting in the surrounding built environment and so bats may occasionally forage and commute through the proposed development site. Possible impacts on foraging and commuting bats should be minimised, for example through limiting light emissions during and post-construction.

Nesting birds – Birds may nest within the Intact species-poor hedgerow on site. Any activity that may disturb this habitat should be carried out between September and February (outside of the nesting season). Where this is not practicable, a thorough inspection for nesting birds prior to commencing activity is recommended. If nesting birds are discovered activities should be halted until nested chicks have fledged.

West European Hedgehog – There have been previous records of West European Hedgehog on site and there is potential foraging habitat in the Ephemeral/Short perennial habitat. The waste materials scattered across the back garden of the site may provide cover and suitable hibernacula sites for Hedgehog. If any accumulations of waste or plant materials are removed during development they should be taken apart by hand as these may be utilised as hibernation or resting spaces for Hedgehog.

Reptiles – The site offers moderate potential for common reptile species such as Slow Worm. The site is small in size and relatively isolated from good quality reptile habitat and does not contain good quality foraging habitat. Further reptile surveys are not recommended however when vegetation is cleared on site, Reasonable Avoidance Measures are recommended such as following a staged cut procedure, strimming vegetation to an approximate height of 15 centimetres prior to clearing the area to avoid harm to reptiles that may be using the site.

Invasive Non-Native species – Parrot’s Feather and Cotoneaster are invasive non-native species present in the site and listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Parrot’s Feather is present in a localised area in the pond and Cotoneaster is present in Ephemeral/Short perennial habitat in the southern extent of the site and the Intact species-poor hedge. Bear’s Breeches and Pampas Grass are also present on site and although these species are not listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) these invasive species can out-compete native flora. Bamboo was also recorded in a localised area on site contained within a plant pot.

It would be beneficial to eliminate these species from the site in favour of native alternatives. Invasive species can be controlled either by the application of herbicide, or by carefully digging them out by hand in the non-flowering period, removing them from the site and disposing of them appropriately by burying or burning them.

Further survey work – If the dwelling is to be demolished or amended, a Preliminary Bat and Bird Assessment or Bat and Barn Owl Survey would be needed prior to the creation of the replacement dwelling to determine signs of occupation or potential for bats to be using the main house at 40 Vicarage Meadow. No other further surveys are recommended at this time.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Background

Spalding Associates (Environmental) Ltd were instructed by Tricia Langdon of ALA Architects on behalf of the client, Lisa Sinclair, to carry out an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the land at 40 Vicarage Meadow, Fowey, Cornwall. The proposal is for the construction of a single replacement dwelling on the existing urban garden plot, with the existing garage retained.

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 24th August 2023. The weather was mild and overcast with 100% cloud and a light breeze. 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.

2.3.2. Desktop methods

A biological records search of statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites and species of conservation concern was conducted for an area extending 1000 metres from the site for all species by the Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. The results of the search were assessed for their relevance to the nature conservation interest of the proposed development site and the key conclusions have been incorporated into this report.

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 “survey area” consists of the proposed development site outlined in pink (see Map 1). Reference is also made to the landscape immediately surrounding the proposal 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.

3. SURVEY RESULTS

3.1. Description of habitats

3.1.1. Overview

The site is situated at 40 Vicarage Meadow, approximately 0.3 kilometres north-west of the Fowey River. The survey site is located approximately 5.1 miles south-east of Lostwithiel and approximately 3.9 miles south-east of St Blazey. The survey area covers approximately 365m² and the site is dominated by three main habitats (Introduced shrub, Ephemeral/Short perennial and Hardstanding) with boundaries comprised of a wooden Fence and an Intact species-poor hedge. A house is located at the centre of the plot of land and there is also a garage located in the south-east corner of the site. A shed is located in the garden which is adjacent to the south-west and north-west fence boundaries. A greenhouse is also located adjacent to the north-east boundary of the survey site. A pedestrian path and road, Vicarage Meadow, borders the south-east boundary of the site and the north-west boundary of the site backs onto another residential garden. To the north-east and south-west of the site are residential properties and gardens. The entrance to the site is up a sloped hardstanding driveway along the south-east boundary.

3.1.2. Introduced shrub

A smaller patch of Introduced shrub habitat is located at the southern extent of the site, adjacent to the garage building. This patch is dominated by two species of non-native shrub; *Camellia* *Camellia* sp. and Japanese Spindle Tree *Euonymus japonicus*.

There is a larger patch of Introduced shrub habitat in the garden where Traveller's-joy *Clematis vitalba*, Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster* sp. and Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium* are locally abundant. There is a Magnolia *Magnolia grandiflora* tree situated in the north-east corner of the site in addition to Hydrangea *Hydrangea macrophylla*, *Camellia* and Windmill Palm *Trachycarpus* sp. scattered across this habitat. Within this habitat there is a Pampas Grass *Cortaderia selleana* tussock as in the target note in Map 1. Disused materials such as large plastic water-butts can be found scattered across this habitat.



3.1.3. Ephemeral/Short perennial

This habitat type is located in four separate areas within the survey site. The area adjacent to the south-east boundary of the site is composed of a gabion raised plant bed composed of species including Seaside Daisy *Erigeron glaucus*, Love-in-the-mist *Nigella sp.*, Ivy-leaved Toadflax *Cymbalaria muralis* and Cotoneaster and Rose plant *Rosa sp.* also within this area.



A further area of this habitat type is located on a gently sloping patch supported by a stone wall in the front garden. Heather *Calluna vulgaris* is locally abundant here and Purple Toadflax *Linaria purpurea* and Wild Strawberry *Fragaria vesca* are common throughout with occasional Quaking Grass *Briza media*.



Another patch of this habitat is located adjacent to the south-east face of the main house where Willowherb *Epilobium sp.*, Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale agg.* and Purple Toadflax are common. As target noted, Cotoneaster is located here and this plant was starting to encroach up the south face of the house to a height of approximately 0.5 metres.



Ephemeral/Short Perennial vegetation is also located in the back garden where Leek *Allium sp.*, Lesser Hawkbit *Leontodon saxatilis*, Bloody Crane's-bill *Geranium sanguineum*, Common Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus* and Poppy *Papaver sp.* are sparsely scattered throughout the gently sloping area. Located centrally within this area is a set of steps with a short artificial grass-based surface; the surrounding vegetation has encroached onto these steps to cover the area.

3.1.4. Hardstanding

Hardstanding paths are located surrounding the house at ground level, with a set of steps at the front south-west side of the house leading down to the front garden. To the north-east of the house the hardstanding is in the form of paving slabs which have allowed some vegetation to colonise gaps including grasses, namely Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris* and Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, with occasional Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*

ssp. arvensis. As in the target note displayed in Map 1, Bamboo *Phyllostachys sp.* was recorded contained in a plant pot on the Hardstanding to the south-west of the main house.



3.1.5. Pond

The Pond on site was enveloped by adjacent Introduced shrub and no standing water could be seen which was also due to abundant Parrot's Feather *Myriophyllum aquaticum* in this habitat in addition to Lily *Calla sp.* and New Zealand Flax *Phormium tenax* also recorded here. The Pond appeared to be circular in shape and supported by a stone wall of a maximum height of one metre.



3.1.6. Fence

A wooden panel fence delineates the north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west boundaries of the site. There is a gap on the north-east boundary where a fence panel is missing. The majority of the north-west fence boundary is fronted with wire and as target noted, there is a bird box installed on the north-west boundary which at the time of survey did not appear to be in use.



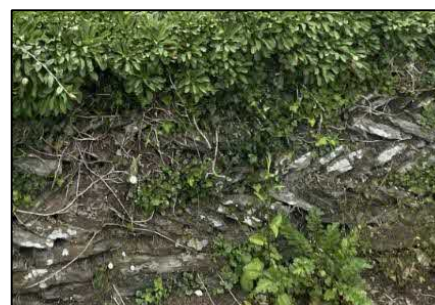
3.1.7. Intact species-poor hedge

There is an Intact species-poor hedge running along the south-west boundary of the site, composed primarily of Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Fuchsia *Fuchsia sp.*, Ivy *Hedera helix* and Cotoneaster as target noted. The southern extent of the hedgerow appears to have enveloped an old wooden fence.



3.1.8. Wall

The wall on site is located adjacent to the sloping driveway and is fronted with a stone face and backs straight onto the patch of gently sloping Ephemeral/Short perennial vegetation which has encroached to colonise the wall itself. The wall is approximately 1-2 metres in height and extends from the south-west hedge boundary along to a set of steps which lead up to the south face of the house.



Map 1. Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, August 2023



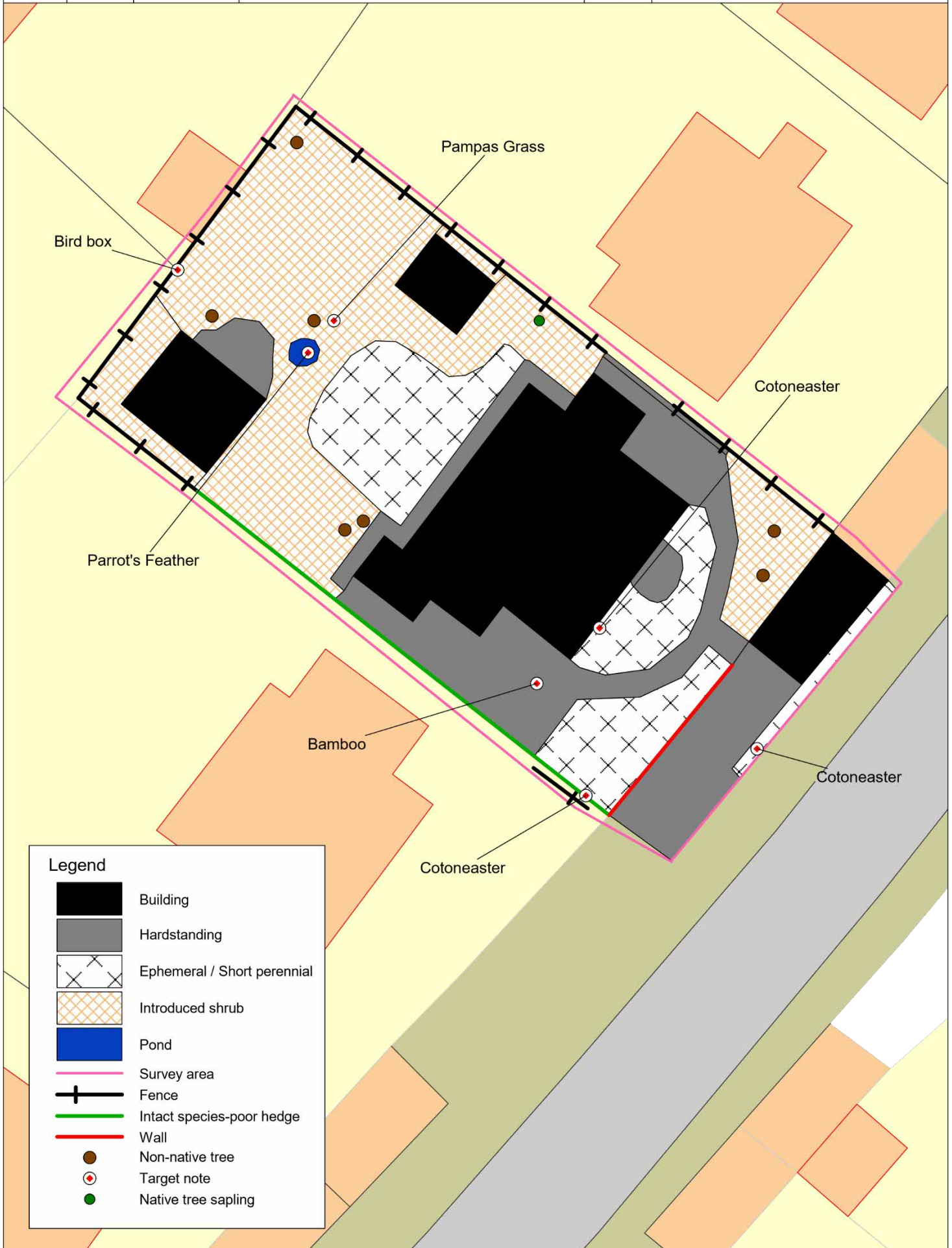
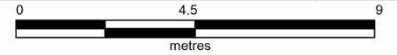
Project: 40 Vicarage Meadows, Fowey

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











Date:
10/10/2023

Drawing no:
SA/231/ExtPhs1

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Legend

-  Building
-  Hardstanding
-  Ephemeral / Short perennial
-  Introduced shrub
-  Pond
-  Survey area
-  Fence
-  Intact species-poor hedge
-  Wall
-  Non-native tree
-  Target note
-  Native tree sapling

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.

3.2.2. Fauna

Bats

The habitat on site offers low foraging potential for bats and as the site is next to occupied residences it is likely subject to light spill. There are no trees within the site with potential for roosting bats however the main house could offer potential roost sites for crevice-dwelling or void-dwelling bat species.

Badger

No evidence of Badger *Meles meles* activity was recorded on the site, either latrines marking territories or sett entrances. The site offers low potential for use by Badger.

Hazel Dormouse

Habitat on site is of poor quality for Hazel Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*. No signs were found on site. There is negligible potential for Hazel Dormice to be present in the proposed development area.

Nesting birds

The site provides moderate potential for nesting birds within the Intact species-poor hedgerow on site. The Introduced shrub has only limited suitability. It is likely that birds will use the hedgerow habitat for nesting during the breeding season (March to August).

Reptiles

There is low potential for the site to support common widespread reptile species such as Slow Worm *Anguis fragilis* in the interfaces between Introduced shrub and Ephemeral/Short perennial habitats in the back garden. Waste materials scattered sparsely across the garden may offer temporary hibernacula sites. Overall the site is of low value to reptiles.

West European Hedgehog

There is potential foraging habitat for West European Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* in the Introduced shrub and Ephemeral/Short perennial habitat on site and waste materials scattered sparsely across the garden may offer temporary resting sites.

3.3. Invasive Non-native species

Parrot's Feather is an invasive non-native species listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which is present on site in a localised area in the pond. There were at least two hybrids of Cotoneaster growing on site present in Ephemeral/Short perennial habitat in the southern extent of the site and the Intact species-poor hedge.

Bear's Breeches *Acanthus mollis* and Pampas Grass are also present on site and these non-native species can be invasive, out-competing native flora and taking over natural habitat. Bamboo was also recorded in a localised area on site, in a plant pot placed on hardstanding.

3.4. Results of desktop survey

3.4.1. Bats

There are 23 records for bats within one kilometre of the site. This includes seven records of roosts. Three Lesser Horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros* roosts are recorded from 2009, at a location approximately 500m north-east of the site at Vicarage Meadow; from 2010, at a location approximately 750m north-west of the site; and in a record from 2005 where a possible maternity roost was recorded approximately 450m north-east of the survey site.

Two Brown Long-eared *Plecotus auritus* roosts have been confirmed within one kilometre of the survey site: there is a record from 2010 of a roost approximately 500m north-east of the site and a more recent record from 2022 at a location approximately 950m south-west of the site.

Two Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* roosts have been recorded within one kilometre of the site, the first in 2010 at a location approximately 500m north-east of the site (the same location as the Lesser Horseshoe and Brown Long-eared roosts also recorded in 2010). A further record of a Common Pipistrelle roost is from 2022 at a location approximately 950m south-west of the site (the same location as the Brown Long-eared roost recorded in 2022).

The remaining 16 records are records of bats seen or detected within one kilometre of 40 Vicarage Meadow. These records comprise of six species: a Western Barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus* was recorded in 2022; two Brandt's bats *Myotis brandtii* were recorded in 2017; one record is for Noctule bat *Nyctalus noctula* in 2017; six records for Common Pipistrelle between 2017 and 2022; two records are for Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* in 2010 and 2014; four records are for Lesser Horseshoe between years 2016-2022.

3.4.2. Badger

There is one record for a Badger seen in 2015 within one kilometre of the site. There are no records for Badger setts within 1km of the site.

3.4.3. Reptiles

There are seven records for Slow Worm from 1961-2018, one record for Grass Snake from 1960 and one record for Common Lizard from 1995 within one kilometre of the site.

3.4.4. Eurasian Otter

There are four records for Otter within 1 kilometre of the site from 2018 and 2019. All four records are from the opposite side of the River Fowey to the location of Vicarage Meadow, approximately 650m south of Bodinnick. No holt sites or potential holt sites were noted within the site.

3.4.5. Hazel Dormouse

There are no records for Hazel Dormouse within one kilometre of the site at Vicarage Meadow.

3.4.6. West European Hedgehog

Seven records are for visual observations of West European Hedgehogs between years 2017-2022. One record is for two Hedgehog observed from within the garden of 40 Vicarage Meadow in 2022.

3.4.7. Flowering Plants

There are a total of seven records of flowering plants found within one kilometre of the site. Two records are for native Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* which is protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended; one record is for Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica* which is listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); one record is for Nationally Rare Four-leaved Allseed *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*; one record for Twiggy Mullein *Verbascum virgatum*; and two records are for Nationally Scarce Wild Cabbage *Brassica oleracea*.

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. Site designations

The site boundary lies within one kilometre of two statutory protected sites: the Cornwall Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB) is a statutory protected area that encompasses the site at Vicarage Meadow and the site is also located approximately one kilometre west of the Upper Fowey and Pont Pill Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ).

In terms of non-statutory sites, the Pont Pill and Hall Walk County Wildlife Site (CWS) is located approximately 570 metres east of the site on the east side of the Fowey Estuary and the Covithick Wood and Penpoll Creek CWS is located approximately 800 metres to the north-east of the site on the east side of the Fowey Estuary.

There are two non-statutory Cornwall Roadside Verge Inventory (CRVI) Bio sites located within one kilometre of the site at Vicarage Meadow: one is located approximately 440 metres to the north-east of the site which is designated for Balm-leaved Fig-wort *Scrophularia scorodonia*, a species listed in the Red Data Book. The other CRVI Bio site is located to the east of the Fowey Estuary, approximately 580 metres to the north-east of the site and designated as such for a possible new fern species for Britain.

Colvithick Wood Ancient Woodland site is located approximately 800 metres north of the site and Station Wood Ancient Woodland site is located approximately 400 metres to the north of the survey site.

Fowey National Trust Land is also located within one kilometre of the site, at its closest point it is approximately 400 metres to the north of the site where Station Wood is also designated as National Trust Land.

The Fowey Estuary voluntary Marine Conservation Area (vMCA) and Fowey Estuary County Geology Site (CGS) are marine-based non-statutory sites within one kilometre of the survey site at Vicarage Meadow.

4.2.1. Cornwall AONB

The Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is made up of 12 separate geographical areas and covers approximately 27% of the County – an area of 958 sq km (370 sq miles). The Cornwall AONB protects many important natural and historic sites and 80 per cent of the AONB is in agricultural use and, in favoured pockets, horticulture.

4.2.2. Pont Pill and Hall Walk County Wildlife Site

This site forms part of the Fowey River System, incorporating Pont Pill and its steep northern and southern banks, extending inland along the valley to Trethake Mill and north along the River Fowey, linking with Colvithick Wood and Penpoll Creek near Bodinnick. Part of the site overlaps with the extensive County Geology Site.

Hall Walk, along the northern bank, comprises predominantly mixed broadleaved woodland of oak, ash, elm and an area dominated by sycamore, with patches of structurally diverse gorse, bracken and bramble scrub throughout and some maritime grassland of red fescue and thrift along the low cliff edge at Penleath Point. Lamellyon Wood, towards Pont, is listed as an ancient semi-natural woodland of oak coppice, and The Grove, to the south west, is standard oak woodland.

The southern bank of the creek contains more fragmented woodlands, including some oak with hazel coppice, a fringe of oak along the coastal slope in places, and extensive areas of scrub. The extension inland also comprises steep valley sides supporting a range of broadleaved woodland types, along with large areas of coniferous plantation. Paths and glades within the woodlands are important for a range of plants and invertebrates.

The site also includes the river itself and adjacent intertidal mudflats and shingle; areas valuable for a range of birds.

BAP Priority Habitats recorded within this CWS are as follows: Upland Oakwood, Intertidal Mudflats

BAP Priority Species recorded within this CWS are as follows: Wall *Lasiommata megera* and Small Phoenix *Ecliptopera silaceata* are amongst the numerous lepidoptera recorded here; Adder *Vipera berus*; Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, Yellowhammer *Emberiza citronella* and Curlew *Numenius arquata*.

4.2.3. Covithick Wood and Penpoll Creek County Wildlife Site

This site forms part of the Fowey River System, linking Pont Pill and Hall Walk to the south and Hay Point to the north. It extends along both banks of the River Fowey, the tributary valleys of Bodmin Pill and Penpoll Creek, and includes the river and intertidal areas.

Colvithick Wood is situated on the western bank and is an ancient woodland site with fragments of neglected oak coppice, amongst a complex of standard oak woodland, mixed broadleaved/beechness plantation and scrub. The eastern bank is entirely dominated by extensive bracken and scrub, as are the northern slopes of Bodmin Pill.

Penpoll Creek is narrow and sheltered. Relatively undisturbed oak woodland and hazel coppice extends along the steep southern slopes, grading into ash woodland in the small stream valleys. This area is an important component of the wider network of woodlands along the River Fowey and is notable for its mature trees, rich epiphytic lichen communities, well developed bryophyte flora, and the associated invertebrate fauna and ground flora, which includes ancient woodland species such as wood anemone, wood sorrel and ramsons. Scrubby hedgerows, supporting a few mature oak and ash, provide additional habitats of great wildlife value.

There are extensive areas of intertidal mudflats along Penpoll Creek and at Mixtow Pill, along with a small but diverse area of saltmarsh at Bodmin Pill, which are valuable habitats for waders and wildfowl.

BAP Priority Habitats recorded within this CWS are as follows: Upland Oakwood, Upland Mixed Ashwoods, Intertidal Mudflats, Coastal Saltmarsh, Hedgerows.

BAP Priority Species recorded within this CWS are as follows: Bastard Balm *Melittis melissophyllum*; Allis Shad *Alosa alosa* and Eel *Anguilla anguilla* recorded in the river; birds include Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* and Curlew *Numenius arquata*; mammal records include Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* and Otter *Lutra lutra*, along with Brown Long-eared *Plecotus auritus*, Lesser Horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros* and Greater Horseshoe *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* bats (all legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981).

4.2.4. Colvithick Wood and Station Wood Ancient Woodland sites

Colvithick Wood Ancient Woodland site is located approximately 800 metres north of the site and Station Wood Ancient Woodland site is located approximately 400 metres to the north of the survey site. Approximately 2.5% of the UK land is ancient woodland and this habitat is unique in containing undisturbed soils and decaying wood that accumulates over centuries. Ancient woods also often retain important archaeological features such as those from past industry and management.

4.3. Important habitat features of the study area

There are no UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats (UK BAP, 2007) or European Annex 1 Priority habitats as defined within the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) present within the boundary of the proposal site.

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 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 are no trees within the site with potential for roosting bats and as the site is next to residences it is likely subject to light spill. Crevice-dwelling and void-dwelling bat species may use the main house at 40 Vicarage Meadow as a roost site. Bats may also be roosting in the surrounding built environment so bats may occasionally commute through or forage over the proposed development site.

4.4.2. Badger

Badgers are legally protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 which makes it a criminal offence to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett including damaging or destroying a sett, obstructing the entrances to a sett or disturbing a Badger within its sett. A Badger sett is defined as ‘any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a Badger’.

No evidence of Badger activity was recorded during the survey, either latrines marking territories or active setts. The site offers low potential for Badger. Badger do not need to be considered further.

4.4.3. Hazel Dormouse

The Hazel Dormouse is legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). It is illegal to capture, kill, injure or disturb a Common Dormouse.

No Hazel Dormouse signs were found on site. Habitats on site are not suitable for this species and there is negligible potential for Hazel Dormice. This species does not need to be considered further.

4.4.4. Nesting birds

Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) 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 1981 (as amended), 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.

The site provides potential for nesting birds within the hedgerow habitat. It is likely that birds will use this habitats for nesting during the breeding season (March to August).

4.4.5. West European Hedgehog

The West European Hedgehog is a BAP Priority Species and there have been records of this species from within the site boundary. The Introduced shrub and Ephemeral/Short perennial

vegetation offers foraging habitat and waste materials scattered throughout the back garden may offer potential hibernation sites.

4.4.6. Reptiles

In the UK, all six native species of reptile are legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this Act individual animals are protected from intentional killing or injury and also from sale or attempted sale. All native reptiles are species of Principal Importance and Priority Biodiversity Action Plan Species (UK BAP, 2007) so the presence of these species on site would be a material consideration for planning purposes.

There is limited potential for the site to support common widespread reptile species. The site is small in size and relatively isolated from good quality reptile habitat and does not contain good quality foraging habitat.

4.4.7. Non-native invasive species

Parrot's Feather is an invasive non-native species listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which is present on site in a localised area in the pond. There were at least two hybrids of *Cotoneaster* growing on site present in Ephemeral/Short perennial habitat in the southern extent of the site and the Intact species-poor hedge.

There are five species of *Cotoneaster* listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended): *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, Entire-leaved *Cotoneaster C. integrifolius*, Himalayan *Cotoneaster C. simonsii*, Hollyberry *Cotoneaster C. bullatus* and Small-leaved *Cotoneaster C. microphyllus*. Critical examination of the flowers and fruits was not possible at the time of survey; since there is a risk that the *Cotoneaster* plants are one of these species it is recommended that the precautionary principle is applied by treating the plants as if they are listed in Schedule 9.

By law the species on the Schedule 9 list must not be planted in or be caused to grow in the wild. Possible ways of causing them to grow in the wild include moving contaminated soil or plant cuttings into the wild. Therefore, measures should be taken to ensure that all parts of the plants, including seed and underground growth, are managed in accordance with the law and the guidance contained in the UK Government Guidance Treatment and disposal of invasive non-native plants: Regulatory Position Statement 178 Updated 9 April 2019 (www.gov.uk/government/publications/treatment-and-disposal-of-invasive-non-native-plants-rps-178). Elimination options are either spraying plants with chemicals, burying plants, burning plants, or disposing of plants off site. The method should either be selected as part of a management plan that is in accordance with the government guidance or, if that is not feasible, in accordance with The Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the amendments in The Waste Enforcement (England and Wales) Regulations 2018. An ecologist could provide more detailed advice on site if required.

4.5. Landscape context

The survey site is immediately surrounded by further residential developments and is located approximately 300 metres north-west of the Fowey coastline. The nearest greenspace is an area of open fields located approximately 150 metres to the east of the site and a recreational sports field approximately 250 metres north-west of the site. Approximately 140 metres to the

south-west of the site at Vicarage Meadow is a dense tree-lined road offering a dark commuting route for nocturnal species. The site is relatively isolated from large expanses of good quality habitat such as Station Wood, an Ancient Woodland site located approximately 400 metres to the north of the survey site.

4.6. Nightscape

The surrounding residential developments on all four sides of the property and road networks will be a source of light emissions. The tree-lined road approximately 140 metres to the south-west of the site offers good commuting and foraging habitat for nocturnal species however the site is isolated from large areas of dark space. Residential developments and road networks separate the site at Vicarage Meadow from good quality dark habitat at Station Wood. To the east of the site is the River Fowey and the Fowey coastline which is also well-developed creating light spill into surrounding habitat. Conversely, the east bank of the River Fowey, at approximately 560 metres east of the survey site, is densely vegetated and offers good, dark, foraging and commuting habitat for a variety of species.

Maintaining low light emissions around the site during and post-construction is important for nocturnal species that are intolerant to light.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Compliance with legislation

5.1.1. Bats

There are no trees within the site with potential for roosting bats and as the site is next to residences it is likely subject to light spill.

Crevice-dwelling and void-dwelling bat species may use the main house at 40 Vicarage Meadow as a roost site and to determine signs of occupation or potential for bats to be using the house a Preliminary Bat and Bird Assessment would be required.

Bats may be roosting in the surrounding built environment and so bats may occasionally forage and commute through the proposed development site. Although habitat value is very limited, possible impacts on foraging and commuting bats should be minimised through directing lighting into the site and keeping lighting on short timers where possible.

5.1.2. Nesting birds

Birds may nest within the Intact species-poor hedgerow on site. Any activity that may disturb this habitat should be carried out between September and February (outside of the nesting season). Where this is not practicable, a thorough inspection for nesting birds prior to commencing activity is recommended. If nesting birds are discovered activities should be halted until nested chicks have fledged.

5.1.3. West European Hedgehog

There have been previous records of West European Hedgehog on site and there is some potential foraging habitat in the Ephemeral/Short perennial habitat. The waste materials scattered across the back garden of the site may provide cover and suitable hibernacula sites for Hedgehog. If any accumulations of waste or plant materials are removed during

development they should be taken apart by hand as these may be utilised as hibernation or resting spaces for Hedgehog.

5.1.4. Reptiles

The site offers moderate potential for common reptile species such as Slow Worm. The site is small in size and relatively isolated from good quality reptile habitat and does not contain good quality foraging habitat. Further reptile surveys are not recommended however when vegetation is cleared on site, Reasonable Avoidance Measures should be practiced such as following a staged cut procedure, strimming vegetation to an approximate height of 15 centimetres prior to clearing the area to avoid harm to reptiles.

5.1.5. Invasive Non-Native species

Parrot's Feather and Cotoneaster are invasive non-native species present in the site and listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Parrot's Feather is present in a localised area in the pond and Cotoneaster is present in Ephemeral/Short perennial habitat in the southern extent of the site and in the Intact species-poor hedge.

Bear's Breeches and Pampas Grass are also present on site and although these species are not listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) they are non-native species and can be invasive, out-competing native flora and taking over natural habitat. Bamboo was also recorded in a localised area on site, in a plant pot placed on hardstanding.

Invasive species can be controlled either by the application of herbicide, or by carefully digging them out by hand in the non-flowering period, removing them from the site and disposing of them appropriately by burying or burning them. The method should either be part of a management plan that is in accordance with the government guidance or, if that is not feasible, in accordance with The Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the amendments in The Waste Enforcement (England and Wales) Regulations 2018.

By law the species on the Schedule 9 list must not be planted in or be caused to grow in the wild. Possible ways of causing them to grow in the wild include moving contaminated soil or plant cuttings into the wild. Therefore, measures should be taken to ensure that all parts of the plants, including seed and underground growth, are managed in accordance with the law and the guidance contained in the UK Government Guidance Treatment and disposal of invasive non-native plants: Regulatory Position Statement 178 Updated 9 April 2019 (www.gov.uk/government/publications/treatment-and-disposal-of-invasive-non-native-plants-rps-178). Elimination options are either spraying plants with chemicals, burying plants, burning plants, or disposing of plants off site. The method should either be selected as part of a management plan that is in accordance with the government guidance or, if that is not feasible, in accordance with The Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the amendments in The Waste Enforcement (England and Wales) Regulations 2018. An ecologist could provide more detailed advice on site if required.

5.2. Maintaining and enhancing the biodiversity value of the site

There is scope to enhance the ecology of the site if desired. Creating natural-style wildlife areas of diverse, less well-managed grassland adjacent to the north-west boundary of the site and to the rear of the building in the north-west corner of the site would support species such as Hedgehog by providing foraging habitat and suitable habitat to commute across.

‘Hedgehog Highways’ could be integrated into the wooden panel fencing that demarcates the north-west, north-east and south-west boundaries to improve connectivity. A Hedgehog box could be positioned under cover in a quiet, sheltered and dry location adjacent to one of the boundaries of the site to provide nesting space.

The elimination of non-native plant species from the site would benefit native flora. Planting within the site could be enhanced for pollinators through the creation of areas of grassland with species-rich mixtures of grasses and wildflowers. The south-facing, gently sloping rear garden would be an ideal area to sow a native wildflower seed mix, creating a visually appealing habitat also beneficial for pollinators.

Restoration of the existing pond on site and the removal of invasive Parrot’s Feather which is currently smothering the pond at the time of survey could be considered. Incorporation of a wildlife pond and sloping Hedgehog ramp would also benefit local biodiversity.

Incorporation of a brash pile exposed to the sun or compost heap would be beneficial for amphibians and reptiles using the site.

New nesting opportunities for birds could be incorporated into the proposal site through prefabricated nest boxes installed onto fencing, into the hedgerow or onto existing and proposed buildings on site. Where overhanging eaves or gables are present, prefabricated nesting ledges for Swallows and House Martins would also be beneficial.

Any lighting on the outside of building 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 in an effort to reduce disturbance to nocturnal species. New roosting opportunities for bats could be incorporated in the form of prefabricated roosting provisions onto the new replacement dwelling.

5.3. Further Survey work

If the dwelling is to be demolished or amended, a Preliminary Bat and Bird Assessment or Bat and Barn Owl Survey would be needed prior to the creation of the replacement dwelling to determine signs of occupation or potential for bats to be using the main house at 40 Vicarage Meadow. No other further surveys are recommended at this time.

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APPENDIX 1

Vascular plants recorded on land at 40 Vicarage Meadow, Fowey, Cornwall
August & October 2023

A = Abundant **C** = Common **F** = Frequent **O** = Occasional **R** = Rare
LA = Locally Abundant **LF** = Locally Frequent

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance
Introduced shrub		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	R
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	C (LF)
<i>Anagallis arvensis ssp. arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	O
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	R
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	R
<i>Brassica napus</i>	Rape	R
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater Quaking-grass	R
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	O
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	C (LA)
<i>Camellia sp.</i>	a camellia	R
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy	O (LA)
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	R
<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster	O (LA)
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	F
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	R
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	R
<i>Epilobium sp.</i>	a willowherb	C
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	O
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill	R
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	O
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla cv</i>	Hydrangea (garden cultivar)	R
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	O
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	R
<i>Lamium sp.</i>	a deadnettle	R
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit	R
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple toadflax	C
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Magnolia	R
<i>Malus cv.</i>	an apple cultivar	R
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern	R
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs	R
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	C
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	C (LF)
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	R
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	R
<i>Quercus sp.</i>	a native oak	R

<i>Rosa cv.</i>	Rose [garden plant]	R
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	R
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	R
<i>Trachycarpus sp.</i>	Windmill Palm	R
Ephemeral / Short perennial		
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's Breeches	R
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	R
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	C (LF)
<i>Allium sp.</i>	Leek	R
<i>Anagallis arvensis ssp. arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	O
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	R
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	R
<i>Brassica napus</i>	Rape	R
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater Quaking-grass	R
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	O
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	O (LA)
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Common Chicory	R
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy	O (LA)
<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster	O (LA)
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	F
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	R
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss	R
<i>Epilobium sp.</i>	a willowherb	O
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	Seaside Daisy	O (LA)
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge	R
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	C
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	O
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill	R
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	O
<i>Lamium sp.</i>	a deadnettle	R
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit	R
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple toadflax	R
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	R
<i>Mentha sp.</i>	a mint	R
<i>Nigella cv</i>	Love-in-the-mist [garden plant]	R
<i>Oxalis tetraphylla</i>	Four-leaf Pink-sorrell	R
<i>Papaver sp.</i>	a poppy	R
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern	R
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs	R
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	C
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	C (LF)
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	R
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	R
<i>Rosa cv.</i>	Rose [garden plant]	R
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	R

Taraxacum officinale agg. Dandelion O

Hardstanding

Agrostis capillaris Common Bent C

Phyllostachys sp. Bamboo R

Dryopteris filix-mas Male Fern R

Plantago lanceolata Ribwort Plantain C

Poa annua Annual Meadow-grass C

Taraxacum officinale agg. Dandelion O

Pond

Calla sp. Lily R

Phormium tenax New Zealand flax R

Myriophyllum aquaticum Parrot's Feather A

Intact species-poor hedge

Camellia sp. a Camellia O

Cotoneaster sp. Cotoneaster C

Euonymus japonicus Japanese Spindle Tree O

Fuchsia sp. a fuschia C

Hedera helix Ivy C

Hydrangea macrophylla cv Hydrangea (garden cultivar) R

Hypericum androsaemum Tutsan O

Ilex aquifolium Holly C

Lonicera periclymenum Common Honeysuckle O

Rubus fruticosus agg. Bramble R

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)

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UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-5155>

APPENDIX 3

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

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: 231_Vicarage Meadow, Fowey_ExtPh1

Date of Publication: 10/10/2023

Location: 50.33731 / -4.637791

Expires: 10/10/2024

Buffer: 1 KILOMETRES

Organisation: Spalding
Associates
(Environmental)
Ltd.

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.

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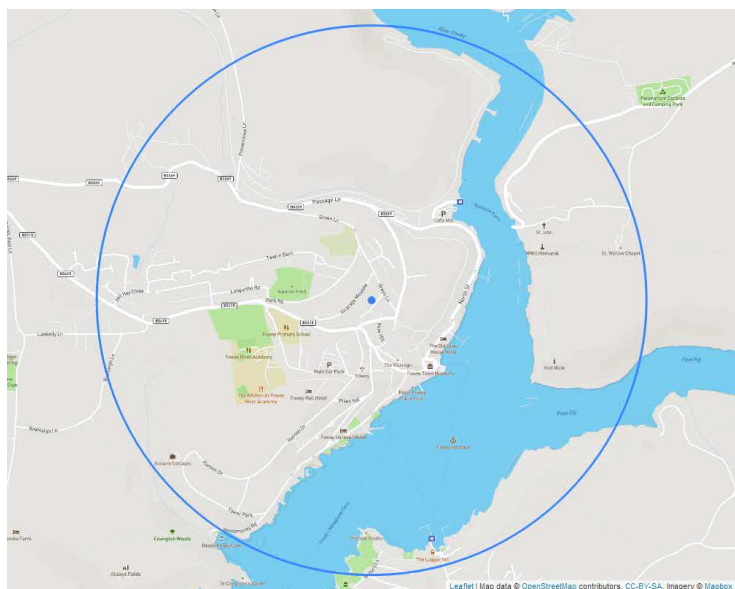
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Report Details



Report for: Anna Tomlin

**Organisation: Spalding Associates
(Environmental) Ltd.**

Date: 10/10/2023

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

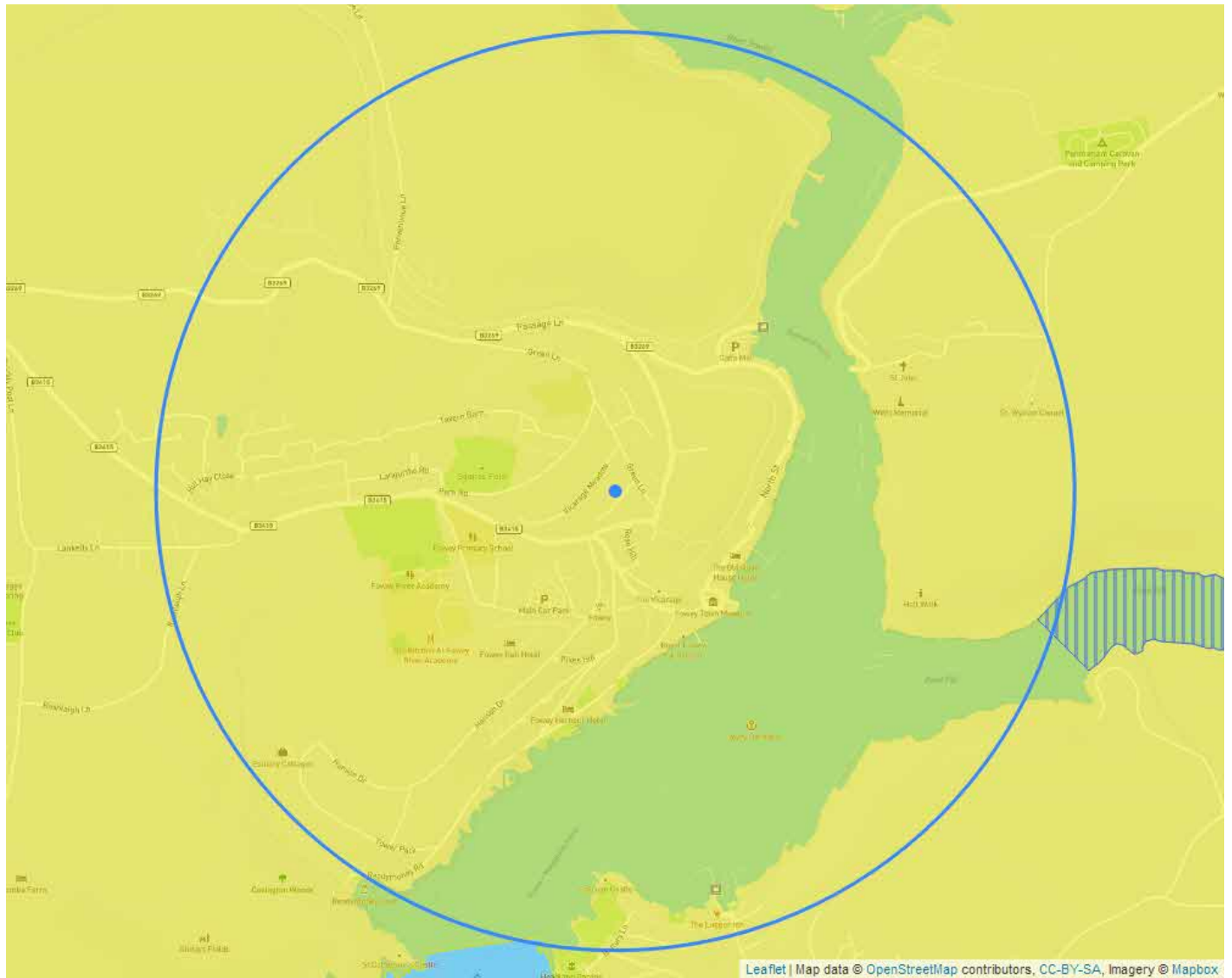
Statutory sites are those given level protection aimed at preventing activities that may damage features of interest. Further details can be found in the ERCCIS report summary .pdf or from Natural England and The National Association for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

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Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	More Information
AONB	6	Cornwall	http://www.landscapesforlife.org.uk/about-aonbs/visit-aonbs/cornwall-aonb
MCZ	UKMCZ0020	Upper Fowey and Pont Pill	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/marine-conservation-zone-designations-in-england



Statutory Sites Map



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Location	Site Code	Site Type	Site Name	Colour
1	6	AONB	Cornwall	
2	UKMCZ0020	MCZ	Upper Fowey and Pont Pill	





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).

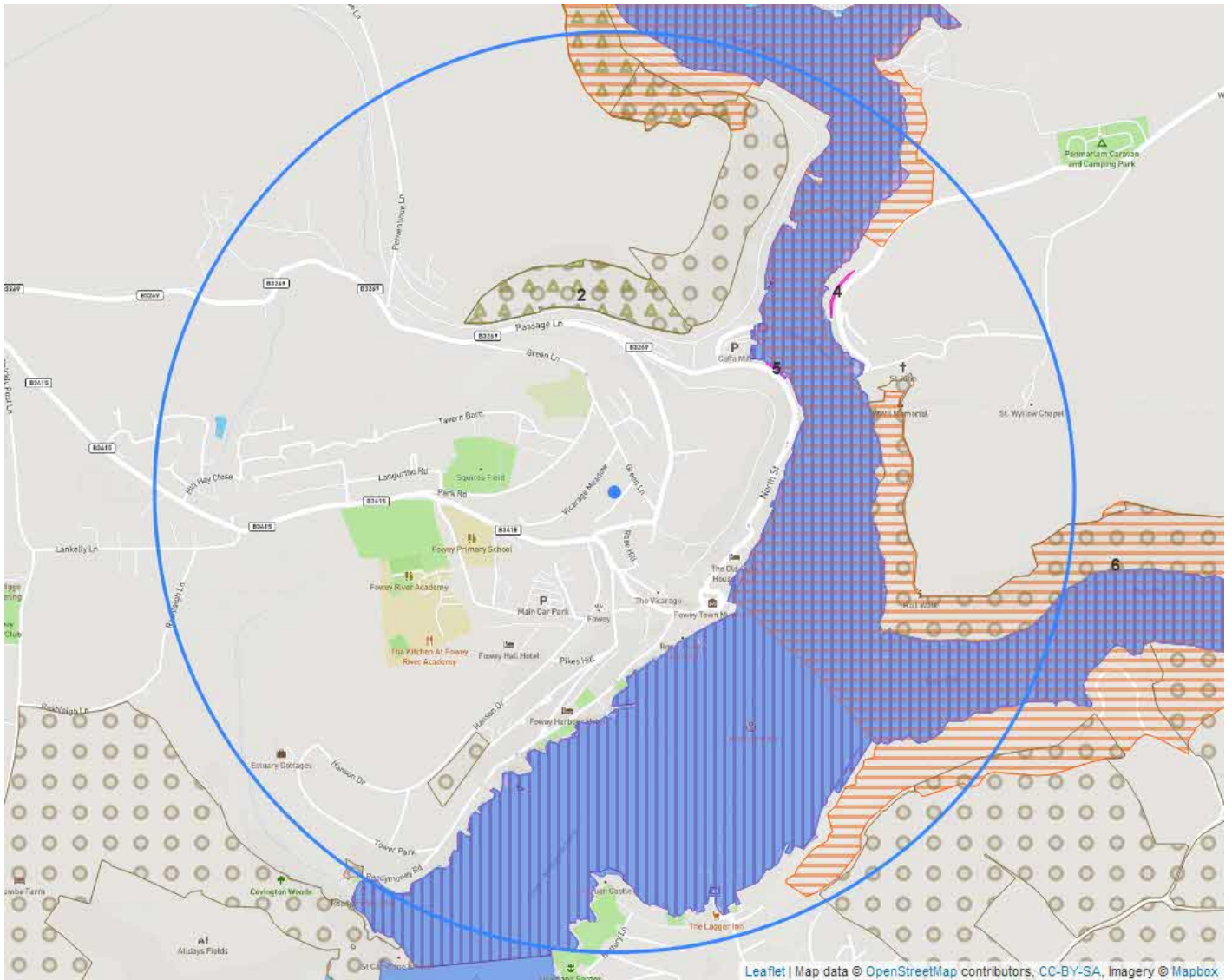
Further details can be found in the ERCCIS report summary .pdf, but for specific information on a site listed below you might need to contact the relevant organisation.

Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	More Information
Ancient Woodland	AW260	COLVITHICK WOOD	ASNW
Ancient Woodland	AW635	STATION WOOD	PAWS
CGS	R/13	Fowey Estuary	n/a
CRVI Bio	BS 34	n/a	The site for possibly a new fern species for Britain, growing in three large groups.
CRVI Bio	BS 93	n/a	Balm-leaved fig-wort, an RDB plant.
CWS	R/CN4.1	Pont Pill & Hall Walk	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/CWS/R-CN4.1%20-%20Pont%20Pill%20&%20Hall%20Walk.pdf
CWS	R/CN4.2	Colvithick Wood & Penpoll Creek	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/CWS/R-CN4.2%20-%20Colvithick%20Wood%20&%20Penpoll%20Creek.pdf
NT Land	10393	Fowey	https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/contact-us
VMCA		Fowey VMCA	http://www.friendsofthefowey.org.uk/





Non-Statutory Sites & Reserves Map





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Location	Site Code	Site Type	Site Name	Colour
1	AW260	Ancient Woodland	COLVITHICK WOOD	
2	AW635	Ancient Woodland	STATION WOOD	
3	R/13	CGS	Fowey Estuary	
4	BS 34	CRVI Bio	n/a	
5	BS 93	CRVI Bio	n/a	
6	R/CN4.1	CWS	Pont Pill & Hall Walk	
7	R/CN4.2	CWS	Colvithick Wood & Penpoll Creek	





8	10393	NT Land	Fowey	
9	n/a	VMCA	Fowey VMCA	





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)
Priority Habitat	WB32	Upland mixed ashwoods	7.49
Priority Habitat	WB31	Upland oakwood	25.22

Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
Land Cover	n/a	Acid Grassland	4.62
Land Cover	n/a	Arable and Horticultural	147.47
Land Cover	n/a	Boundary and Linear Features	10.33
Land Cover	n/a	Bracken	0.15
Land Cover	n/a	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	84.65
Land Cover	n/a	Built-up Areas and Gardens	108.83
Land Cover	n/a	Coniferous Woodland	2.94
Land Cover	n/a	Improved Grassland	589.86
Land Cover	n/a	Littoral Rock	3.02
Land Cover	n/a	Littoral Sediment	28.34
Land Cover	n/a	Neutral Grassland	6.16
Land Cover	n/a	Standing Open Water and Canals	0.03
Land Cover	n/a	Supralittoral Rock	6.68
Land Cover	n/a	Supralittoral Sediment	0.64

Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
Phase One	Arable	J1	147.47
Phase One	Bracken	C1	0.15



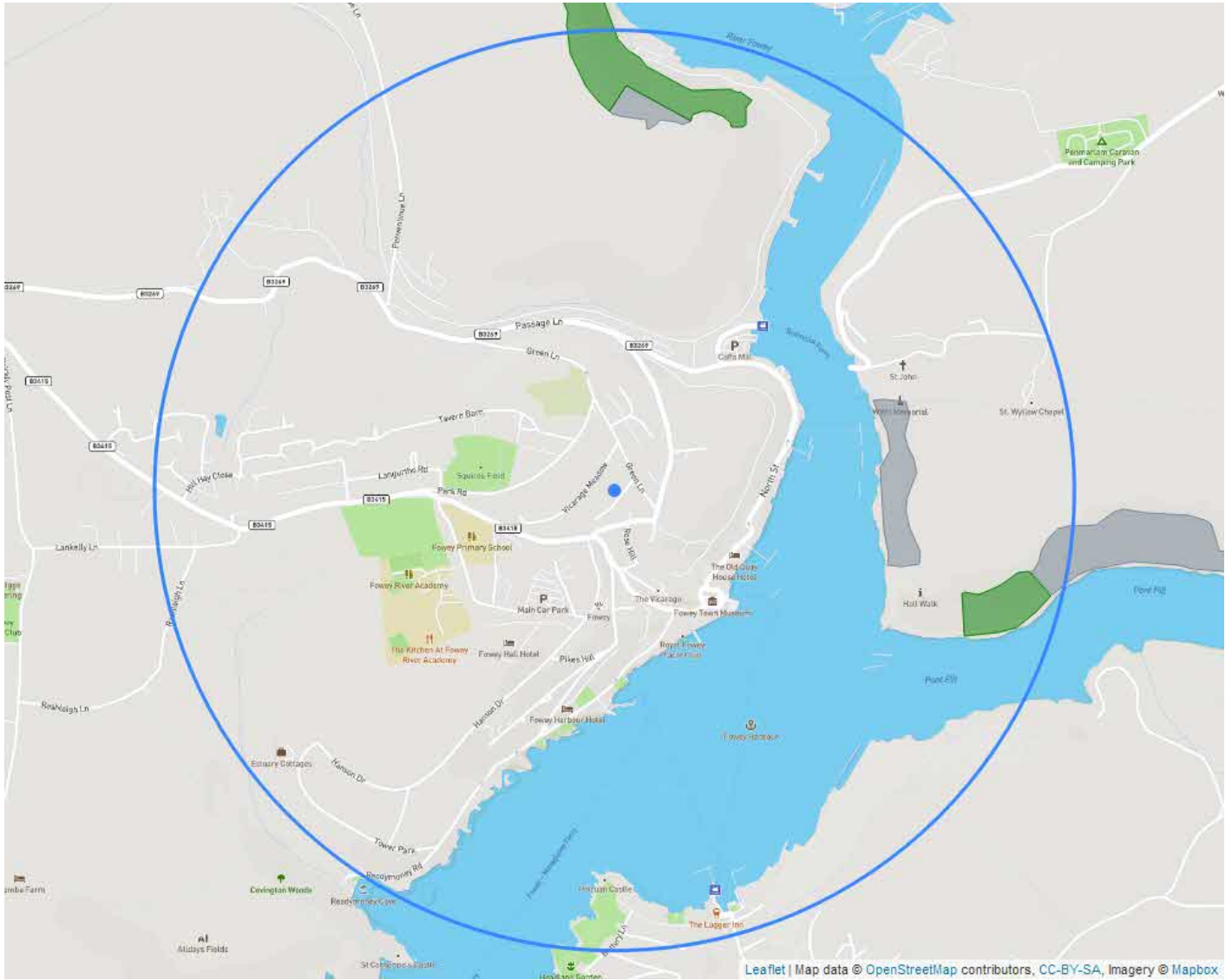


Phase One	Broadleaved woodland	A1.1	76.39
Phase One	Broadleaved woodland / Conifer	A1.3	3.26
Phase One	Built environment	J2	10.34
Phase One	Built environment	J3	107.66
Phase One	Coastal Cliff	H8	6.68
Phase One	Coniferous woodland	A1.2	2.94
Phase One	Improved grassland	B4	589.86
Phase One	Intertidal - boulders/rocks	H1.3	3.02
Phase One	Intertidal - mud/sand	H1.1	28.36
Phase One	Scrub	A2	5.11
Phase One	Shingle above high tide mark	H3	0.65
Phase One	Standing water	G1	0.03
Phase One	Unimproved grassland / Bracken (possibly)	B1	4.61
Phase One	Unimproved grassland / Bracken (possibly)	B2	6.16





Priority Habitat Map



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Habitat Name	Colour
Upland mixed ashwoods	
Upland oakwood	



Phase One Interpretation Map











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Habitat Code	Colour
J1	
C1	
A1.1	
A1.3	
J2	
J3	
H8	
A1.2	





B4	
H1.3	
H1.1	
A2	
H3	
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	
Bracken	
Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	
Built-up Areas and Gardens	
Coniferous Woodland	
Improved Grassland	



Littoral Rock	
Littoral Sediment	
Neutral Grassland	
Standing Open Water and Canals	
Supralittoral Rock	
Supralittoral Sediment	





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

Alga				
Drachiella heterocarpa	n/a	1	1986 - 1986	Local Priority
Rhodymenia delicatula	n/a	1	1986 - 1986	Local Priority
Stenogramma interruptum	n/a	1	1986 - 1986	Local Priority
Amphibian				
Bufo bufo	Common Toad	2	2005 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Ichthyosaura alpestris	Alpine Newt	1	2018 - 2018	Protected, Non-Native
Lissotriton helveticus	Palmate Newt	1	2018 - 2018	Protected
Pelophylax esculentus	Edible Frog	2	1976 - 1976	Protected, Non-Native
Rana temporaria	Common Frog	4	1977 - 2018	Protected
Annelid				
Aonides paucibranchiata	n/a	2	1991 - 1991	Local Priority
Caulleriella killariensis	n/a	1	1991 - 1991	Local Priority
Galathowenia oculata	n/a	3	1979 - 1991	Local Priority
Glycera tridactyla	n/a	2	1986 - 1986	Local Priority
Lysidice unicornis	n/a	1	1986 - 1986	Local Priority
Microspio mecznikowianus	n/a	3	1991 - 1991	Local Priority
Ophryotrocha hartmanni	n/a	3	1991 - 1991	Local Priority
Prionospio fallax	n/a	2	1986 - 1986	Local Priority
Pseudopolydora pulchra	n/a	2	1986 - 1986	Local Priority
Syllides longocirratu	n/a	1	1986 - 1986	Local Priority
Bird				
Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk	8	1994 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	10	1990 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority



Alauda arvensis	Skylark	6	1998 - 2015	Protected, Priority
Alca torda	Razorbill	2	2004 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	14	1999 - 2019	Protected
Alectoris rufa	Red-legged Partridge	2	1988 - 2004	Protected
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	22	1979 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Anthus petrosus	Rock Pipit	4	1998 - 2019	Protected
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	1	2008 - 2008	Protected, Priority
Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit	1	2014 - 2014	Protected, Priority
Apus apus	Swift	12	2001 - 2018	Priority
Ardea alba	Great White Egret	1	2016 - 2016	Protected, Priority
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	25	1979 - 2023	Protected, Priority
Arenaria interpres	Turnstone	4	2012 - 2020	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	2	1984 - 1984	Protected, Priority
Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	1	1970 - 1970	Protected, Local Priority
Bombycilla garrulus	Waxwing	1	1970 - 1970	Protected
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	3	1991 - 2020	Protected, Non-Native
Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	2	2010 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Buteo buteo	Buzzard	29	1979 - 2020	Protected
Calidris alpina	Dunlin	2	1990 - 1990	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	20	1979 - 2022	Protected
Charadrius hiaticula	Ringed Plover	1	2012 - 2012	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Chloris chloris	Greenfinch	11	1975 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	25	1990 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Cinclus cinclus	Dipper	3	1979 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Circus aeruginosus	Marsh Harrier	1	2005 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Coloeus monedula	Jackdaw	36	1998 - 2022	Protected
Columba oenas	Stock Dove	1	2008 - 2008	Protected, Priority
Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon	40	1979 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Corvus corone	Carrion Crow	24	2004 - 2020	Protected



Corvus frugilegus	Rook	12	1992 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Curruca communis	Whitethroat	5	1979 - 2004	Priority
Curruca curruca	Lesser Whitethroat	1	1990 - 1990	Local Priority
Cyanistes caeruleus	Blue Tit	29	1979 - 2020	Protected
Cygnus atratus	Black Swan	1	2013 - 2013	Protected, Non-Native
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	20	1977 - 2022	Protected
Delichon urbicum	House Martin	8	2007 - 2020	Protected, Priority
Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker	2	1967 - 1999	Protected
Dryobates minor	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	1	1967 - 1967	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	35	1989 - 2019	Protected, Local Priority
Emberiza calandra	Corn Bunting	1	1970 - 1970	Priority, Local Priority
Emberiza cirius	Cirl Bunting	6	1965 - 1969	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	5	1990 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	1	1990 - 1990	Protected, Priority
Erithacus rubecula	Robin	43	1979 - 2022	Protected
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	12	1970 - 2020	Protected, Local Priority
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	6	1990 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Fratercula arctica	Puffin	1	2018 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	2	1967 - 2009	Protected
Fulica atra	Coot	2	1997 - 2008	Protected, Priority
Fulmarus glacialis	Fulmar	3	1992 - 2023	Priority
Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen	2	2008 - 2012	Protected, Priority
Garrulus glandarius	Jay	14	1979 - 2020	Protected
Gavia	Indet. Diver	1	2012 - 2012	Protected
Gavia immer	Great Northern Diver	8	2001 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Gulosus aristotelis	European Shag	22	1993 - 2020	Protected, Priority
Haematopus ostralegus	Oystercatcher	11	2008 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Hirundo rustica	Swallow	24	2001 - 2020	Protected

Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull	1	1998 - 1998	Protected
Ichthyaetus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	1	2018 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Jynx torquilla	Wryneck	2	2011 - 2014	Protected, Priority
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	48	1990 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Larus canus	Common Gull	2	2006 - 2014	Protected, Priority
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	5	1969 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Larus hyperboreus	Glaucous Gull	1	2021 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull	24	2007 - 2020	Protected, Priority
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	2	1990 - 1990	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Linaria cannabina	Linnet	5	1990 - 2008	Protected, Priority
Lullula arborea	Woodlark	1	1963 - 1963	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Merops apiaster	Bee-eater	1	2011 - 2011	Protected
Milvus milvus	Red Kite	1	2001 - 2001	Protected, Local Priority
Morus bassanus	Gannet	5	2008 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Motacilla alba	Pied Wagtail	3	2009 - 2009	Protected
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	5	2009 - 2023	Protected, Priority
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	3	1970 - 1990	Protected, Priority
Numenius arquata	Curlew	3	1979 - 2012	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	9	2014 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Parus major	Great Tit	19	1979 - 2020	Protected
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	17	2008 - 2023	Priority
Pastor roseus	Rose-coloured Starling	4	2004 - 2021	Protected
Periparus ater	Coal Tit	11	1979 - 2019	Protected
Phalacrocorax carbo	Cormorant	31	2007 - 2023	Protected, Priority
Phalaropus fulicarius	Grey Phalarope	1	1960 - 1960	Protected
Phasianus colchicus	Pheasant	9	1990 - 2013	Protected
Phoenicurus ochruros	Black Redstart	10	1960 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Wood Warbler	1	1968 - 1968	Priority, Local Priority
Pica pica	Magpie	11	1979 - 2018	Protected

Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker	12	1979 - 2009	Protected
Podiceps auritus	Slavonian Grebe	2	1969 - 1969	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe	2	1964 - 1997	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	17	1990 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Psittacula krameri	Ring-necked Parakeet	1	2011 - 2011	Protected, Non-Native
Puffinus puffinus	Manx Shearwater	1	2018 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	4	1979 - 2004	Priority
Regulus ignicapilla	Firecrest	2	2005 - 2014	Protected
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	6	1990 - 2018	Protected
Saxicola rubetra	Whinchat	1	2008 - 2008	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Saxicola rubicola	Stonechat	4	1990 - 2020	Protected
Sitta europaea	Nuthatch	2	2012 - 2019	Protected
Spinus spinus	Siskin	2	1960 - 2017	Protected, Local Priority
Stercorarius skua	Great Skua	1	1992 - 1992	Protected, Priority
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	1	2012 - 2012	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	1	1967 - 1967	Protected, Priority
Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove	12	1966 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	1	2023 - 2023	Protected, Priority
Strix aluco	Tawny Owl	9	1995 - 2020	Protected, Priority
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	7	2009 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe	8	2003 - 2018	Protected, Local Priority
Tadorna tadorna	Shelduck	1	1990 - 1990	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Thalasseus sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	1	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Tringa nebularia	Greenshank	3	1990 - 1990	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Tringa totanus	Redshank	1	2013 - 2013	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren	33	1979 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	6	1991 - 2020	Protected, Priority



Turdus merula	Blackbird	45	1990 - 2022	Protected
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	8	1998 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	4	1967 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	4	1997 - 1999	Protected, Priority
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	4	2004 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
Upupa epops	Hoopoe	1	1960 - 1960	Protected
Uria aalge	Common Guillemot	1	2018 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1	2018 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Bony Fish (Actinopterygii)

Anguilla anguilla	European Eel	1	1988 - 1988	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Balistes capriscus	Grey Trigger-fish	1	1987 - 1987	Local Priority
Gadus morhua	Atlantic Cod	1	1988 - 1988	Protected, Priority
Merlangius merlangus	Whiting	1	1988 - 1988	Priority
Mola mola	Sun-fish	3	2002 - 2012	Local Priority
Molva molva	Ling	1	2013 - 2013	Priority
Pleuronectes platessa	Plaice	5	1986 - 2004	Priority
Pomatoschistus microps	Common Goby	1	1986 - 1986	Protected
Pomatoschistus minutus	Sand Goby	3	1986 - 1986	Protected
Solea solea	Sole	1	1986 - 1986	Priority

Cartilagenous Fish (Chondrichthyes)

Cetorhinus maximus	Basking Shark	8	1998 - 2007	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
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Centipede

Lithobius (Lithobius) pilicornis	n/a	1	1982 - 1982	Priority
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Chromist

Ascophyllum nodosum	Wig Wrack or Sea-loch Egg Wrack	5	1971 - 2018	Priority
Sargassum muticum	Wireweed	4	1986 - 1986	Protected, Non-Native

Coelenterate (=Cnidarian)

Physalia physalis	Portuguese Man'O War	3	2017 - 2017	Local Priority
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<i>Velevella velevella</i>	By-the-wind-sailor	3	2000 - 2003	Local Priority
Conifer				
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	6	1979 - 2003	Priority
Crustacean				
<i>Armadillidium depressum</i>	n/a	1	1993 - 1993	Local Priority
<i>Austrominius modestus</i>	n/a	10	1960 - 2014	Non-Native
Balanidae	n/a	2	1960 - 1986	Local Priority
<i>Pereionotus testudo</i>	n/a	2	1991 - 1991	Priority, Local Priority
Echinoderm				
<i>Amphiura chiajei</i>	n/a	1	1986 - 1986	Local Priority
Flatworm (Turbellaria)				
<i>Prostheceraeus vittatus</i>	Candy stripe flatworm	4	1986 - 2014	Local Priority
Flowering Plant				
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Garlic	8	1992 - 2011	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Betula pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i>	n/a	1	1979 - 1979	Priority
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Wild Cabbage	2	2007 - 2010	Priority
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>oleracea</i>	Wild Cabbage	12	1966 - 2008	Local Priority
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	12	1993 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	1	1979 - 1979	Priority
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Angular Sea-fig	1	1964 - 1964	Non-Native
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Pink Purslane	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas-grass	1	1970 - 1970	Non-Native
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster	3	2000 - 2008	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Crococsmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	10	1988 - 2012	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane	15	1963 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Russian-vine	2	2003 - 2007	Non-Native
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	18	1979 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	4	1990 - 2011	Priority
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	2	1991 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	1	1982 - 1982	Non-Native

<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	24	1979 - 2013	Protected
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	1	1991 - 1991	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit	1	1979 - 1979	Priority
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	n/a	4	1988 - 2003	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan Honeysuckle	3	2001 - 2002	Non-Native
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	1	1970 - 1970	Non-Native
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Hoary Stock	1	2012 - 2012	Local Priority
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	1	1979 - 1979	Priority
<i>Mespilus germanica</i>	Medlar	1	1992 - 1992	Priority
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel's-snout	1	2003 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>	Ivy Broomrape	9	1970 - 2008	Local Priority
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel	1	2009 - 2009	Priority
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	14	1988 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	1	1984 - 1984	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	1	1979 - 1979	Priority
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	5	1992 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	n/a	4	2003 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	13	1977 - 2012	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	1	1992 - 1992	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort	2	1992 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious	1	1992 - 1992	Priority
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Large-leaved Lime	1	2013 - 2013	Priority
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein	2	1992 - 1992	Local Priority
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>	Common Vetch	8	2001 - 2010	Priority
<i>Zostera (Zostera) marina</i>	Eelgrass	13	1963 - 1998	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Fungus

<i>Terana coerulea</i>	Cobalt Crust	1	2008 - 2008	Local Priority
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Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)

<i>Meloe violaceus</i>	Violet Oil-beetle	2	2021 - 2022	Priority
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<i>Orchesia micans</i>	n/a	2	2009 - 2010	Priority
Insect - Butterfly				
<i>Boloria selene</i>	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	1	1989 - 1989	Priority
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	3	1973 - 1995	Protected
<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	Marsh Fritillary	1	1975 - 1975	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	17	1975 - 2022	Priority
Insect - Dragonfly (Odonata)				
<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Migrant Hawker	1	2019 - 2019	Local Priority
Insect - Hymenopteran				
<i>Andrena fulvago</i>	Hawksbeard Mining Bee	1	2000 - 2000	Priority, Local Priority
Insect - Moth				
<i>Acosmetia caliginosa</i>	Reddish Buff	1	1961 - 1961	Protected, Priority
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	5	2003 - 2018	Priority
<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
<i>Apamea anceps</i>	Large Nutmeg	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger	4	1975 - 2011	Priority
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	3	1976 - 2004	Priority
<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	Dusky Thorn	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
<i>Litoligia literosa</i>	Rosy Minor	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	Lackey	2	1976 - 2004	Priority
<i>Mecyna asinalis</i>	Coastal Pearl	2	1989 - 2010	Priority
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	Dark Brocade	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	Dark Spinach	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	Mullein Wave	3	1976 - 2004	Priority
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	1	1976 - 1976	Priority





Insect - Stick Insect (Phasmida)

<i>Acanthoxyla prasina</i> subsp. <i>inermis</i>	Unarmed Stick-insect	11	2005 - 2021	Priority, Local Priority
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Insect - True Bug (Hemiptera)

<i>Leptoglossus occidentalis</i>	Western Conifer Seed Bug	3	2010 - 2019	Priority, Non-Native
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Insect - True Fly (Diptera)

<i>Pipizella viduata</i>	n/a	1	2000 - 2000	Local Priority
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<i>Pseudolyciella pallidiventris</i>	n/a	1	2001 - 2001	Priority
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<i>Tabanus sudeticus</i>	Dark Giant Horsefly	1	2000 - 2000	Priority
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Lichen

<i>Collemopsidium halodytes</i>	n/a	1	2000 - 2000	Priority
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Marine Mammal

<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke Whale	1	2002 - 2002	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
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Cetacea	Whales & Dolphins	15	1989 - 2005	Protected
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<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common Dolphin	14	1991 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
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<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned Pilot Whale	1	2000 - 2000	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
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<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's Dolphin	2	2007 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
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<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Grey Seal	12	1999 - 2018	Protected
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<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Common Porpoise	4	2002 - 2011	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
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<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale	1	2006 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
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<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped Dolphin	1	2001 - 2001	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
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<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottle-Nosed Dolphin	32	1991 - 2015	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
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Millipede

<i>Leptoiulus belgicus</i>	n/a	2	1982 - 1982	Local Priority
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Mollusc

<i>Boettgerilla pallens</i>	Worm Slug	1	1993 - 1993	Priority
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<i>Callista chione</i>	Brown Venus	1	1997 - 1997	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Crepidula fornicata</i>	American Slipper Limpet	3	1997 - 2013	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Hygromia (Hygromia) cinctella</i>	Girdled Snail	1	1994 - 1994	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	Pacific Oyster	5	2005 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Melarhaphe neritoides</i>	Small Periwinkle	3	1986 - 2018	Local Priority
<i>Nucella lapillus</i>	Dog Whelk	3	1986 - 2018	Protected
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Common Oyster	3	1971 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Testacella (Testacella) maugei</i>	Atlantic Shelled Slug	1	1966 - 1966	Local Priority
<i>Truncatella subcylindrica</i>	Looping Snail	1	1965 - 1965	Priority, Local Priority
Moss				
<i>Didymodon nicholsonii</i>	Nicholson's Beard-moss	3	2001 - 2005	Local Priority
Reptile				
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm	13	1960 - 2018	Protected, Priority
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leathery Turtle	3	1998 - 2002	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	Grass Snake	1	1960 - 1960	Protected, Priority
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder	4	1985 - 2003	Protected, Priority
<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common Lizard	2	1988 - 1995	Protected, Priority
Spider (Araneae)				
<i>Araneus angulatus</i>	n/a	1	2003 - 2003	Priority
<i>Episinus maculipes</i>	n/a	1	2019 - 2019	Priority
Terrestrial Mammal				
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Roe Deer	1	2003 - 2003	Protected
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	7	2017 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare	2	1989 - 1989	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Eurasian Otter	4	2018 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Meles meles</i>	Eurasian Badger	4	1984 - 2015	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	1	2005 - 2005	Non-Native
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Stoat	1	1991 - 1991	Protected





<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Weasel	1	2004 - 2004	Protected
<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	Eurasian Water Shrew	1	2002 - 2002	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit	1	2003 - 2003	Priority, Non-Native
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Brown Rat	3	1961 - 2006	Priority, Non-Native
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel	4	1973 - 2003	Protected, Priority, Non-Native
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Eurasian Common Shrew	4	2002 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Eurasian Pygmy Shrew	5	2007 - 2015	Protected, Local Priority

Terrestrial Mammal - Bat

<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Western Barbastelle	1	2022 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Myotis brandtii</i>	Brandt's Bat	2	2017 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	1	2017 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	6	2017 - 2022	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	2	2009 - 2010	Protected
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	2	2010 - 2014	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	2	2010 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	7	2005 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Terrestrial Mammal - Dormouse

<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Hazel Dormouse	3	2005 - 2012	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
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Tunicate (Urochordata)

<i>Aplidium glabrum</i>	n/a	3	2013 - 2014	Local Priority
<i>Botrylloides violaceus</i>	n/a	1	2014 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Corella eumyota</i>	n/a	1	2014 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Perophora japonica</i>	Colonial Sea Squirt	1	2014 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Styela clava</i>	Leathery Sea Squirt	3	2013 - 2014	Non-Native





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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>



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