Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Including Several School Buildings at Truro School, Cornwall.

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Title: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Including Several School Buildings at Truro School, Cornwall.

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Client: Truro School

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1. SUMMARY

Spalding Associates (Environmental) Ltd has been instructed to carry out an ecological assessment of an area of Truro School, Truro, Cornwall. This was to inform the proposal to demolish one building used as a storage facility, and the demolition of a single storey extension on a building adjacent. An assembly hall which is attached to the single storey extension is highlighted for a new roof. The survey here included a bat and barn owl survey of these areas of buildings and the assembly hall additionally to assess for any impacts on bat and bird species.

The survey area is an area amounting to approximately 1.3 acres of Truro School located to the south-east of Truro city. The site is northward sloping with flat areas created in steps down the hill for the positioning of the buildings. The survey area consists of a large assembly hall and attached storage facility towards the top end of the school to the south, adjacent to a large tennis court.

Statutory designated sites – The Fal and Helford Special Area of Conservation lies within 280 metres south-west from the proposal site. The Malpas Estuary SSSI overlaps with the Fal and Helford SAC. Potential effects have been identified and mitigation recommendations have been provided.

Non-statutory sites – There are no non-statutory sites nearby.

Plants and ferns – No legally protected plant species were recorded during the survey. There are a number of records for vascular and non-vascular plants of conservation concern within vicinity of the site. No potential significant effects have been identified.

Bats – No potential for disturbance within the survey area has been highlighted. The buildings hold limited potential for bats. There are stands of mature trees approximately 56m to the south-west of the survey area which leads towards the river. These may provide habitat for roosting, commuting and foraging bats.

Badger – No potential effect on Badger was highlighted. No mitigation is required.

Hedgehog – Potential effect: Potential disturbance effect during the implementation of the proposed works by vehicles. Increased vehicle traffic on Trennick Lane. This is a temporary situation and is unlikely to adversely affect Hedgehog.

Mitigation: Policy to ensure workers drive slowly when on site. Staff to be trained in dealing with a potential event such as a panicked or injured animal.

Nesting Birds – Potential effects have been identified and mitigation recommendations have been provided.

Potential effects: potential for mechanical activity including noise. These factors have the potential to reduce the extent of the useable habitat area for nesting bird species likely to be using the site including some Passerine species.

Mitigation: The buildings can be checked before demolition works proceed for nesting birds, including Gull species as required.

Conclusions

With the proposed mitigations and monitoring in place there have been no significant ecological effects identified as likely to be generated by the operational undertaking of the proposed works.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Background

Spalding Associates (Environmental) Ltd has been instructed to carry out an ecological assessment of an area of Truro School, Truro, Cornwall. This was to inform the proposal to demolish one building used as a storage facility, and the demolition of a single storey extension on a building adjacent. An assembly hall which is attached to the single storey extension is highlighted for a new roof. The survey here included a bat and barn owl survey of these areas of buildings and the assembly hall additionally to assess for any impacts on bat and bird species.

2.2. Purpose and scope of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)

The PEA report has been undertaken to inform assessment of the site. The report is based on the assessment of the ecological features that have been identified in the field or are potentially present within the site and the surrounding area.

The purpose of this report is to:

describe the main habitats of the site using standard habitat classification methods
identify the nature conservation value of the habitats
identify potential for presence of protected or priority species
identify any issues that require further survey at suitable times of the year
identify relevant nature conservation constraints
make outline recommendations for biodiversity mitigation and opportunities.

2.3. Purpose of the Bat and Barn Owl survey

The survey includes an assessment of the buildings to determine the suitability for bats or birds. This includes a structured evaluation for bats based on the characteristics of the roost which allows a broad categorisation of its potential. In terms of birds and in particular Barn Owls features such as direct access and external materials also enable indicative values to be placed on the likelihood of presence.

2.4. Overview of the proposal

The proposal is for the creation of new buildings and the repurposing of an existing building for a music school, following building demolition of a two-storey building.

2.5. Legislation, planning policies and strategies

This section lists the nature conservation legislation, policies and strategies that are relevant to the ecological issues associated with the proposal.

Further details of each of the items listed below, as they apply to the proposal, are included in Appendix 2.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Section 9)
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2017
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019
The OSPAR Convention 1998
The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018
Planning Policy Framework - Cornwall Local Plan 2010 – 2030
Local Tree Preservation Orders
Cornwall Planning for Biodiversity Guide (undated)
Cornwall County Wildlife Site designations

3. METHODS

3.1. Scope of the appraisal

The scope of this PEA, including the bat and barn owl survey, has been determined in accordance with the instruction from Truro School to provide an ecological assessment with the aim of informing the school of the ecological and nature conservation constraints and opportunities for the site.

3.2. Professional standards

The survey and report have been undertaken by Katherine Hampton who is a qualifying member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management and a bird and bat specialist. She has over 10 years of experience with carrying out bird surveys, having previously worked for the RSPB, and 2 years carrying out bat surveys with a Level 2 bat licence.

Spalding Associates is a Registered Practice of The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.

The report has been produced using the guidelines provided by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management and according to the standards described in the British Standard BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development.

3.3. Definition of the study area

The focused assessment area consists of the proposed development site and the areas of search undertaken for the desk study, according to the likely zone of influence for each receptor.

3.4. Methods for baseline survey

3.4.1. Field methods (Figure 1)

A thorough walk-over survey of the site and a bat and barn owl survey was carried out on 13th February 2023 by the author of this report, Katherine Hampton BSc (Hons) QCIEEM. The weather was cool and still with 80% cloud cover. The temperature was 10°C.

An additional survey visit was conducted on 28th September 2023 to carry out a further bat and barn owl assessment on the assembly building located to the east of the previously surveyed buildings (Figure 2, blue square).

The surveyor has over 3 years of experience in habitat and protected species survey and is suitably qualified to provide an initial assessment of the site nature conservation value and characteristics.

The physical extent of the field survey was focussed within the proposed development area highlighted by Truro School which included approximately 1.3 acres (Figure 1). This is located to the south of the area of Truro School and is adjacent to a large sports court and further school buildings.

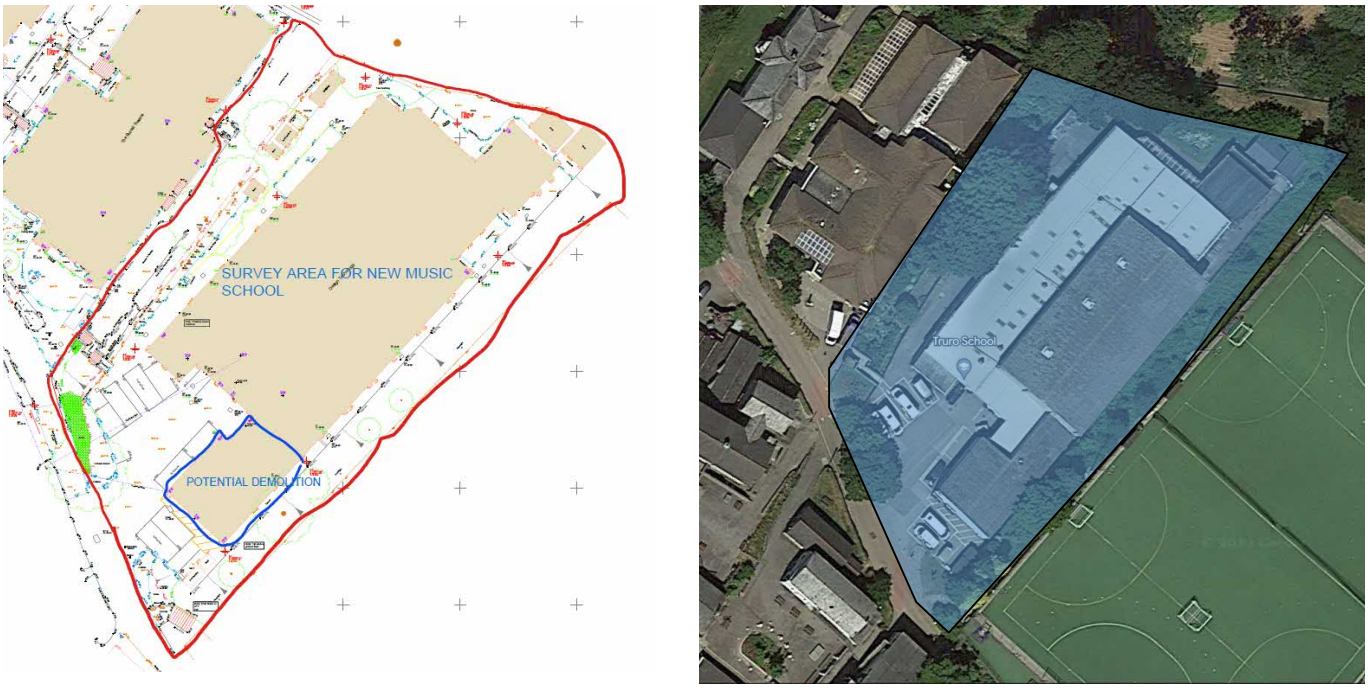


Figure 1: The survey area located towards the southern boundary of Truro School.

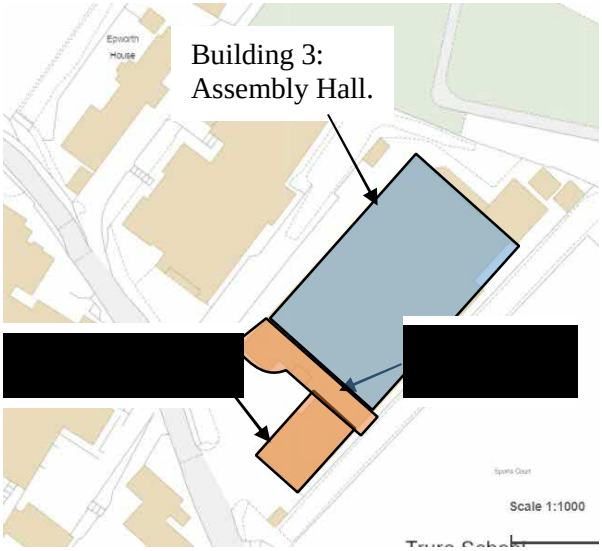


Figure 2: Location of three buildings included within the Bat and Barn Owl survey including a storage building and front extension (orange squares) and the remainder of the building to be repurposed for the proposed music school (blue square).

The habitats were classified and mapped using the standard Phase One Habitat survey methodology (JNCC, 2010).

A list of vascular plants observed during the habitat survey walkover is included in Appendix 2. Vascular plant species were identified according to Stace, 1997.

3.4.2. Bat and Barn Owl survey (Figure 2)

Bats

With the aid of a high-power torch the buildings were carefully searched internally and externally, where access allowed, for bats or any signs of bat presence, past or present. This included searching for droppings, feeding remains and individuals as well as searching for potential entry points, polishing, or scratching of woodwork (indicating use by bats) and for cavities capable of providing roosting space for bats.

All surfaces were examined where accessible, internally, and externally, as well as ledges, hanging tiles and other protruding features for bat droppings and feeding evidence. Any cavities present and open areas were searched with a torch, for roosting bats, as were any cavities present along the wall tops, between the roof timbers and walls and around any openings.

As bats can leave little evidence of their occupation, this survey included an assessment of the potential of the buildings and features of the buildings to support roosting bats.

Barn Owls

With the aid of a torch any access points which could admit Barn Owls into the buildings were searched for and any ledges present within the buildings which were thought to have the potential to be used by nesting or roosting Barn Owls were searched for owl pellets, feathers and nest debris, as were the floors and beneath crossing timbers.

Other bird species

Suitable ledges and spaces which could provide nesting space for Swallows and other birds were inspected for evidence of previous or current nest building attempts.

Roost assessment

The buildings were assessed following the guidance outlined in the table below based on Collins (2016) roost assessment for bats.

Category (Bat Potential)	Description
Negligible value	Building, structure or tree where surveyor has not identified any suitable potential roosting features, or where those that are present are of such poor quality or condition, such that bats are highly unlikely to use them.
Low value	Building, structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation).
Moderate value	Building, structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only – the assessments in this table are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).
High value	Building, structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.
Confirmed Roost	Bats or signs of bats, such as droppings and / or feeding remains, found, or information provided via desk study which indicates a roost.

Table 1: Classification of buildings and trees, according to their potential to support roosting bats (Based on Collins, 2016).

3.4.3. Desktop methods

A desktop survey was undertaken to underpin the field survey.

The area of search for desk top information held by ERCCIS is shown in Appendix 3 with the terms of the desktop search. The results of the search have been assessed for their relevance to the nature conservation interest of the study area and the proposal. The key conclusions have been incorporated into this report.

3.5. Methods for appraisal

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 5); the criteria consist of current international, national and local designations, assessment of rarity and national Biodiversity Action Plan status and include statutory legislation and non-statutory designations at the time of writing.

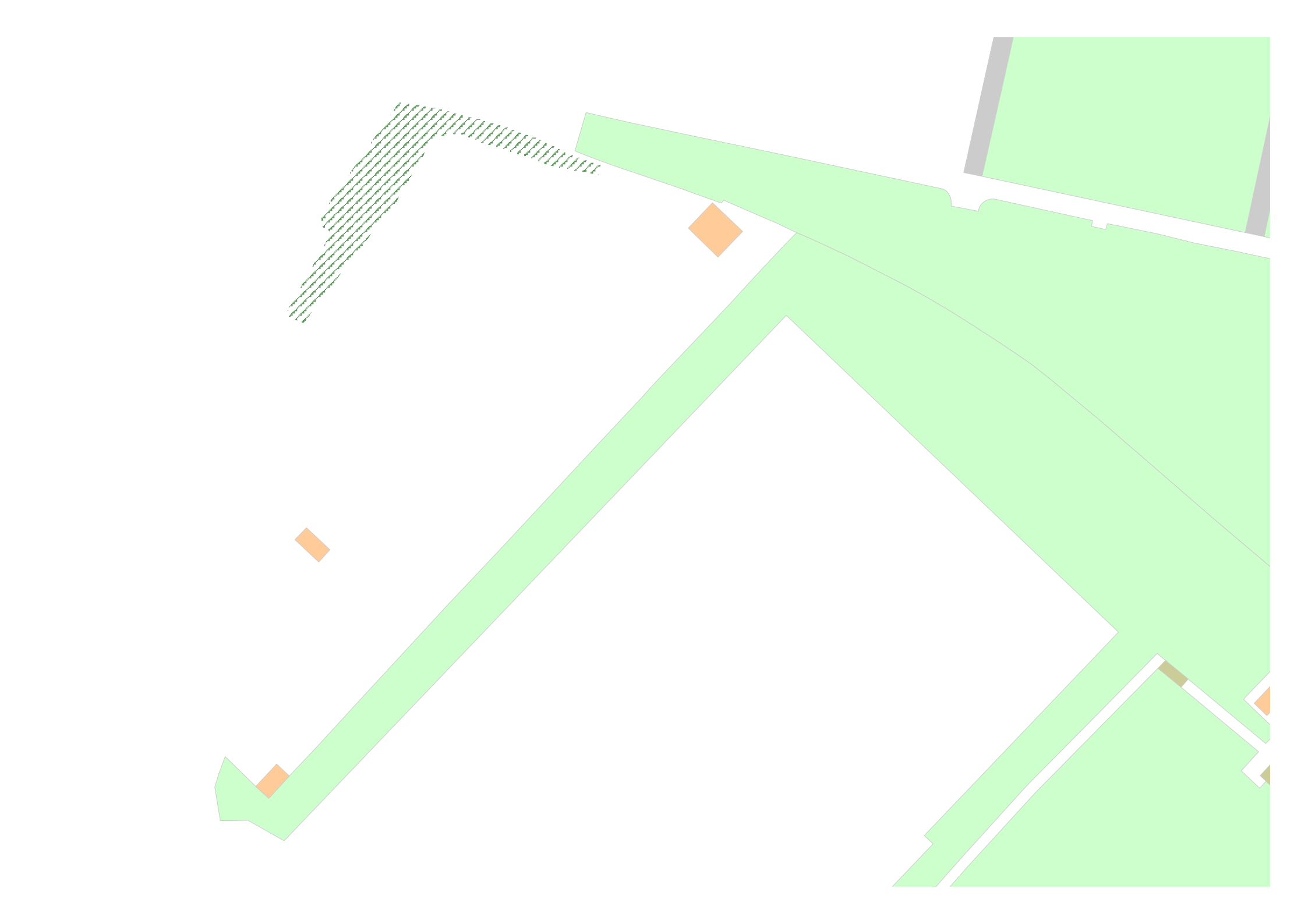
The results of the field and desk top surveys are provided in this report and combined to provide an assessment of the nature conservation value of the proposed development site as well as the potential constraints to the proposals that can be identified from the survey.

The habitats of the development site are described, 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 identified and related to standard criteria so that the potential for adverse effect on nature conservation priorities can be identified and outline recommendations for mitigation can be made.

Reference is also made to the landscape immediately surrounding the development site where issues of nature conservation importance are deemed relevant and to the likely 'darkscape' at the site.

3.6. Limitations of appraisal

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



4. DESCRIPTION OF BASELINE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

4.1. Overview of the site features

The survey area is an area amounting to approximately 1.3 acres of Truro School located to the south-east of Truro city. The site is northward sloping with flat areas created in steps down the hill for the positioning of the buildings. The survey area consists of a large assembly hall and attached buildings used for storage purposes towards the top end of the school to the south, adjacent to a large tennis court.

The survey area lies along Trennick Lane which leads from Truro through the school to Malpas and St Clements to the south.

4.2. Description and assessment of habitats

4.2.1. Amenity grassland

There are several areas of amenity grassland within the survey area including along the roadside to the north which links around to line the northern boundary of the survey area between the adjacent Burrell Theatre, and on top of the short section of Cornish hedgebank along the roadside. The main species present include Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, Daisy *Bellis perennis* and Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale agg.* These areas are managed frequently, and the grassland is therefore kept low to the ground.

Figure 3: Managed amenity grassland to the north of the central building with line of planted Daffodils (left) and grassland on top of some of the Cornish hedgebanks.

4.2.2. Cornish hedgebank

The area of Cornish hedgebank is a short section towards the north of the survey area and lines an area of amenity grassland along the roadside. This is approximately 8 metres long and extends to wrap around the base of the amenity grassland to the north. Along the roadside the species present include Ivy *Hedera helix*, Wall Pennywort *Umbilicus rupestris*, False Brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, Bramble *Rubus fruticose agg.*, Lords-and-ladies *Arum maculatum* and Creeping Bent *Agrostis stolonifera*.

Figure 4: Cornish hedgebank along roadside to the north of the survey area (top right) There are also several trees scattered on top.

4.2.3. Scattered trees

A section of trees is present towards the north of the survey area along the top of the Cornish hedgebank on the roadside and on top of the area of bare ground. The trees here include Oak *Quercus sp.*, Hazel, Sycamore, and a Dog Rose *Rosa canina*.

4.2.4. Bare ground

An area of bare ground is present along the western boundary of the survey area along the roadside, to the west of the assembly building. There are some trees present here but the majority of this area is bare soil.

Figure 5: The area of bare soil along the western boundary of the survey area.

4.2.5. Buildings / concrete

Within the survey area the buildings present include a two-storey building used for storage attached to a large assembly hall building. There are also two small wooden sheds in the southern corner of the site, two towards the north and one towards the west.

Areas around and between the buildings are laid with concrete used for parking and walking pathways.

4.2.6. Fencing

Several areas of fencing are present on the boundaries of the site. These include wooden post and rail fencing along the northern boundary between the Burrell Theatre, and metal wire fencing along the eastern boundary and atop of the vegetated earth bank on the southern boundary.

4.2.7. Vegetated earth banks

A long, vegetated earth bank runs along the southern edge of the survey area between the assembly building and a large tennis court which is outside of the survey line. This is sloping to the north steeply and contains several planted species including Rhododendron *Rhododendron agg.*, and Cypress trees *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*.

Figure 6: The vegetated earth banks to the south of the site.

4.3. Protected, priority and notable species

4.3.1. Plants

No legally protected plant species were recorded during the survey. Within 1km of the site there are UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority species and Species of Principal Importance with possibility to be present based on the character of the habitat and the desk study results.

4.3.2. Overview of vascular plants – records search results

The following species have been recorded within the 1000m desk study area; the following text discusses the potential for them to occur within the survey area.

Within 1000m of the site there are 23 records for vascular plants 1960 – 2021, Table 2.

Table 2. Vascular plants within 1000 metres of the site

Vernacular name	Latin name	Number of records	Date
Chamomile	*Chamamelum nobile*	1	2013
Good-King-Henry	*Chenopodium bonus-henricus*	1	1988
Wall Whitlowgrass	*Draba muralis*	2	1960-1980
Dwarf Spurge	*Euphorbia exigua*	2	1974
Rushed-leaved Fescue	*Festuca arenaria*	1	2008
Western Ramping-fumitory	*Fumaria occidentalis*	4	1981-2012
Corn Marigold	*Glebionis segetum*	1	2021
Weasel's-snout	*Misopates orontium*	3	1981-1989
Balm-leaved Figwort	*Scrophularia scorodonia*	2	2000-2009
Corn Spurrey	*Spergula arvensis*	3	1989-2009
Field Woundwort	*Stachys arvensis*	3	1989-2014

Of these records of species of conservation concern the potential for the following to occur on or in the close vicinity of the survey area or likely zone of influence of the survey area is as follows:

4.3.3. Arable habitat species

The following species may be present within the nearby agricultural fields to the south-east and south of the site, on less well-managed field margins.

Western Ramping Fumitory *Fumaria occidentalis*
This species is often found on arable or brown ground. This species is nationally scarce and is endemic to Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

Chamomile *Chamamelum nobile*
This species is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan species and a Species of Principal Importance.

Dwarf Spurge *Euphorbia exigua*
This is a species of arable cultivation and could possibly occur at the perimeters of the survey area; it has been assessed as Near Threatened in the UK and in England according to IUCN criteria.

Corn Marigold *Glebionis segetum*
This is species of arable cultivation and could possibly occur within the agricultural fields surrounding the survey area to the south. It has been assessed as Vulnerable in the UK and in England according to IUCN criteria.

4.3.4. Fern

There are 4 records for Maidenhair Fern within 1000m of the site from 2001-2009. This species is relatively uncommon in Cornwall and is unlikely to be found on site.

4.3.5. Animals

Species were searched within 1000m of the survey area.

4.3.5.1. Bats

Within 1000m of the site there are 56 records for 9 bat species 1981-2018. These include 17 records for Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* 1992-2016, 1 record for Nathusius's Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii* 2017, 2 records for Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* 2013-2018, 24 records for Brown Long-eared Bat *Plecotus auritus* 1988-2016, 3 records of Lesser Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* 1981-2006, 2 records for Greater Horseshoe bats *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* 1993-1994, 2 records for Natterer's Bat *Myotis nattereri*

2006-2009, 3 records for Daubenton's Bat *Myotis daubentonii* 1994-2017 and 2 records for Whiskered/Brandt's Bat *Myotis brandtii* 2015-2018.

The survey area is relatively enclosed and sheltered with some long established hedgebanks within close proximity and an area of woodland which runs towards Truro River. There is some value on the site for foraging and commuting bats however, the site sits on top of a steep hill above Truro city and receives high levels of light spill which may inhibit or discourage the movement of some light-intolerant species.

All species of bat are legally protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). By this legislation it is a criminal offence to

Deliberately take, injure or kill a wild bat

Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats

Damage or destroy a place used by bats for breeding or resting (roosts) (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time

Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.

Some bat species qualify as UK BAP Priority species and Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity. Greater Horseshoe is a Priority European Protected Species.

The trees within the hedgebank are relatively young and were assessed as holding negligible potential to be used by roosting bats. However, there is a larger area of mature trees standing approximately 56m to the south-west of the survey area which leads towards the river. These may provide habitat for roosting, commuting and foraging bats.

Bat roosts

There are roosting records for one species of bat within 1000 metres of the site. These were for 2 Common Pipistrelle roosts and are located approximately 690m south-west and 950m south of the survey area.

4.3.5.2. Common Dormouse

There are no records for Common Dormouse within 1000m of the site. Habitats on and adjacent to this site have negligible value to Dormouse. Dormouse do not need to be considered further.

4.3.5.3. Badger

Within 1000m of the site there are 11 records for Eurasian Badger *Meles meles* 150m – 1000m, 2003-2019.

There was no evidence of Badger activity, such as latrines and sett entrances, within the surveyed area. There is some limited potential for Badger to forage around the site; however, the constant use of the site by humans and the limited habitats for Badger within the survey area do not provide suitable habitat here for Badger to utilise.

Badger is a widespread and common species in the UK, England and Cornwall; the species in England is Least Concern according to IUCN assessment guidelines. Badgers are legally protected under The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 which makes it an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct Badger setts and protects individual Badgers from being killed, persecuted or trapped.

4.3.5.4. Amphibians

There are 47 records for amphibians within 1000m of the site 1970-2020. 11 records for Common Toad *Bufo bufo* 1989-2020, 25 records for Common Frog *Rana temporaria* 1970-2018 and 11 records for Palmate Newt *Lissotriton helveticus* 1970-2014.

Common Toad is widespread in the county and is a Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity and UK BAP Priority species. It is also protected by law from sale and trade. There is some potential for this species to be present within the Cornish hedgebanks within the survey area. There are two pond like areas approximately 250m north of the survey area which may be used by Toads.

The proposed works have low potential to impact these species.

4.3.5.5. Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*

Within 1000m of the site there are 39 records for West European Hedgehog 382m-950m, 1970–2021. No evidence of their presence was found during the survey.

There is some limited potential for Hedgehog to occur within the survey area but the close proximity to the road limits its suitability. The foraging resource for the species is limited and suboptimal within the survey area and the wider site is more likely to provide habitat for Hedgehog, especially towards the south-west.

Hedgehog is classed as Vulnerable in England and in Great Britain as a whole due to the decline in population. Hedgehog is a Species of Principal Importance (SPI) for the conservation of biodiversity and therefore a material consideration for planning decisions.

4.3.5.6. Harvest mouse *Micromys minutus*

There were no records or signs of Harvest Mouse.

Harvest Mouse is generally associated with taller grasses and herbs, including cereal crops, but may also live in Bramble and shorter tussocky grasses. Habitat within the survey area is likely too heavily managed to be of value to this species. The road and proximity to Truro city limit potential connectivity into the wider landscape for this species.

Harvest Mouse has declined in Great Britain but in England its population status is considered Least Concern. Harvest Mouse is a Species of Principal Importance (SPI) for the conservation of biodiversity and therefore a material consideration for planning decisions.

This species does not need to be considered further in regard to this proposal.

4.3.5.7. Eurasian Otter *Lutra lutra*

Within 1000m of the site there are 12 records for Eurasian Otter *Lutra lutra* 1994-2019.
No signs of Otter were observed during the field survey. The species is likely to be associated with the river and out into the estuary to the south of the survey area.

Otters are strictly protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and by the EC Habitats Directive, (transposed into domestic law through the Conservation (Natural Habitats & Species Conservation Regulations 1994 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations). Under the Habitats Regulations Otters are classed as a European Protected Species and are therefore given the highest level of protection.

There is potential for Otter to be moving along the Truro River. However, the river is located to the south of the site down a steep hill and is lined by busy roads. It is unlikely that Otter are accessing or using the survey area due to the location and habitats on site and this species does not need to be considered further in regards to this proposal.

4.3.5.8. Birds

The landscape around the site has good potential habitat to support a range of resident, breeding and visiting bird species. This includes habitats such as hedgebanks and hedges, wooded areas, along the river and estuary as well as potentially buildings; all of these habitats may be used by a range of bird species for nesting during the breeding season (March to August).

Detailed bird records were searched for in 2023 for an area of 1000 metres from the survey area by the Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS), these are summarised with their conservation status in table 3.

There were records for 122 species of birds within 1000m of the proposed site 1964 – 2022. Under the UK Conservation Status of Britain's Birds there were 37 Green listed species, 47 Amber listed species, 27 Red listed species and 11 unlisted species.

20 species are listed as Schedule 1 species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

34 of the species were listed as UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species.

25 species are listed as Local BAP species for Cornwall.

Excluded species

This assessment will focus on Schedule 1 and high conservation concern species only. The proposed works do not yet have a set date however, the positioning and size of the proposed works make it unlikely to support overwintering waders found within the estuary and it is also unlikely that rare passerines such as Hoopoe, Hawfinch, Cirl and Corn Bunting are to be found using this area.

Additional exclusions have been made due to lack of suitable habitat within the site or within close vicinity to the site. Species excluded include fresh water associated species such as Gadwall, Grasshopper Warbler, Bittern and Dipper. Woodland and shelter nesting species such as Thrushes, Flycatchers, Tree Pipit and Lesser Redpoll have been excluded. Other species associated with lower-lying ground have been excluded including Lapwing. There are several buildings within the survey area which could be suitable for House Sparrow and there are sufficient gaps in the stones of the Cornish hedgebanks suitable to be used by House Sparrows.

Other species can be excluded as they are not currently considered to be breeding in the area. These include: Cirl Bunting which is limited to Devon and the south coast of Cornwall, Turtle Dove and Red Kite.

Birds with potential to be affected by the proposals

Nesting passerine species

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

House Sparrows may use the buildings within the survey area to nest within. No evidence of nesting House Sparrow was seen within the building surveyed during the Bat and Barn Owl survey.

Robin *Erithacus rubecula*

This species may use the Rhododendron bushes along the southern boundary of the site.

Blackbird *Turdus merula*

Blackbird may nest within the survey area including within the trees along the vegetated earth bank.

Other Birds

Due to the habitats within the survey area, it is unlikely that other species listed as Schedule 1 would be using the site to nest within.

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 use) or eggs. 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.

4.3.5.9. Reptiles

There are 12 records for reptiles within 1000m of the site. These include 9 records for Slow Worm *Anguis fragilis* 1961-2020 and 3 records for Grass Snake *Natrix helvetica* 1960-2019.

There is limited potential for reptiles to be present within any of the habitats within the survey area.

Slow Worm may occupy hedgebanks and adjacent grassland by footpaths and road verges outside of the survey area. There is potential for these features to be used by reptiles for shelter and also for hibernation in the colder months.

The four widespread species of native reptile occur throughout Cornwall; all 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 also from sale or attempted sale. All native reptiles are Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity and Priority Biodiversity Action Plan Species (UK BAP, 2007) so the presence of this species on site would be a material consideration for planning purposes.

4.3.5.10. Invertebrates

Moths

Within 1000m there are 27 records for moths 1970-2017. 1 record for Knot Grass *Acronicta rumicis*, 2 records for Mouse Moth *Amphipyra tragopoginis*, 1 record for Dusky Brocade *Apamea remissa*, 1 record for Scarce Grass-veneer *Crambus pratella*, 1 record for Small Square-spot *Diarsia rubi*, 3 records for Small Phoenix *Ecliptopera silaceata*, 2 records for Ghost Moth *Hepialus humuli*, 2 records for Rustic *Hoplodrina blanda*, 1 record for Virgin Smoke *Luffia lapidella*, 2 records for Dot Moth *Melanchra persicariae*, 1 record for Pretty Chalk Carpet *Melanthia procellata*, 1 record for Mullien Wave *Scopula marginepunctata*, 2 records for Shaded Broad-bar *Scotopteryx chenopodiata*, 2 records for White Ermine

Spilosoma lubricipeda, 2 records for Buff Ermine *Spilosoma lutea*, 1 record for Four-spotted *Tyta luctuosa* and 2 records for Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet *Xanthorhoe ferrugata*.

Knot Grass, Mouse Moth, Ghost Moth, Small Square-spot, Rustic and Dusky Brocade are all listed as a BAP Priority species for Cornwall.

Butterflies

There are 3 records of butterflies within 1000m of the site. There is 1 record for Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus* 1994, 1 record of Monarch *Danaus plexippus* 1986 and 1 record for Silver-studded *Blue Plebejus* argus 1973.

Silver-studded Blue is a BAP Priority Species associated with heathland habitat, in Cornwall especially on high lying heath or inland near to mining areas; however, this species is unlikely to be associated with the habitats within the survey area. It is listed as least concern on the IUCN Red List, however, is nationally scarce in the UK, with Cornwall being a stronghold. It is also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981.

No invertebrate activity was observed during the survey, but this is due to the weather conditions and season of survey. There is no potential effect to these species and they therefore do not need to be considered further.

4.4. Invasive non-native species

Buddleia and Rhododendron were recorded during the walkover survey and are classed as non-native, with Rhododendron listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). These both also came up in the records search, along with records for Three-cornered Garlic *Allium triquetrum*, Pink Purslane *Claytonia sibirica*, Pampas-grass *Cortaderia selloana*, Wall Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, Montbretia *Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*, Canadian Waterweed *Elodea canadensis*, Mexican Fleabane *Erigeron karvinskianus*, Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*, Giant Rhubarb *Gunnera tinctoria*, Spanish Bluebell *Hyacinthoides hispanica*, Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, Curly Waterweed *Lagarosiphon major*, Variegated Yellow Archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum*, Himalayan Honeysuckle *Leycesteria formosa*, Japanese Honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica*, Winter Heliotrope *Petasites fragans*, Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, Evergreen Oak *Quercus ilex*, Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* and Japanese Rose *Rosa rugosa* within 1000m of the site.

Montbretia, Three-cornered Garlic, Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam, Wall Cotoneaster, Giant Rhubarb, Curly Waterweed, Rhododendron and Yellow Archangel are regulated by their inclusion in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), making it an offence to '*cause these species to grow in the wild*'. Buddleia and Winter Heliotrope are non-native species which, although not scheduled species, can outcompete native species and reduce local biodiversity value.

As Rhododendron was recorded within the survey area planted along the southern vegetated earth bank, it would be beneficial to remove this and replant with native species to increase the biodiversity value of the site.

4.5. Site designations

Within 1000 metres of the site there is one Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

4.5.1. Fal and Helford SAC

This SAC covers an area of 6,362 hectares and is designated due to the presence of Annex 1 listed habitats including sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; large shallow inlets and bays; Atlantic salt meadows *Glauco- puccinellietalia maritimae*; and estuaries and reefs. Shore Dock *Rumex rupestris* is a primary species on site and is also a reason for the site designation.

4.5.2. Malpas Estuary SSSI

This SSSI is part of the SAC covering 101.5 hectares and was designated due to its national importance for overwintering birds which prosper on the protected habitats of the SAC. The mudflats in particular within the SAC provide feeding grounds for groups of waders and wildfowl, especially for rare overwintering waders including Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* which is Red listed as a species of high conservation concern (BoCC, 2021). The site also supports populations of both Red and Amber listed species of conservation concern, some of which are also listed as Biodiversity Action Plan species including Dunlin *Calidris alpina*, Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, Teal *Anas crecca*, Redshank *Tringa totanus*, Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*, Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Whimbrel *Numenuis phaeopus* and Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*. The site is utilised by bird species across all habitat complexes and varies with the tidal state.

4.5.3. Non-statutory sites

There are no non-statutory sites listed within 1000m of the survey area.

4.6. Landscape ecology and darkscape

The survey area lies on the south-eastern edge of Truro on a steep hill approximately 700m from the city centre. The site sits within an area which has good connectivity away from Truro for species to utilise. For example, it is 265m from Truro River which lies to the south and provides some connectivity for species through the landscape southwards towards the River Fal and out onto open agricultural fields and associated vegetated areas.

The darkscape at this site has been assessed using the LAGAS Natural Capital Information and Management Hub mapping tool, accessed 16th February 2023.

The site is within an area which receives high light-spill from Truro city and nearby properties. Light emissions at the site are therefore in the high zone. These levels of light-spill could potentially exclude light sensitive species.

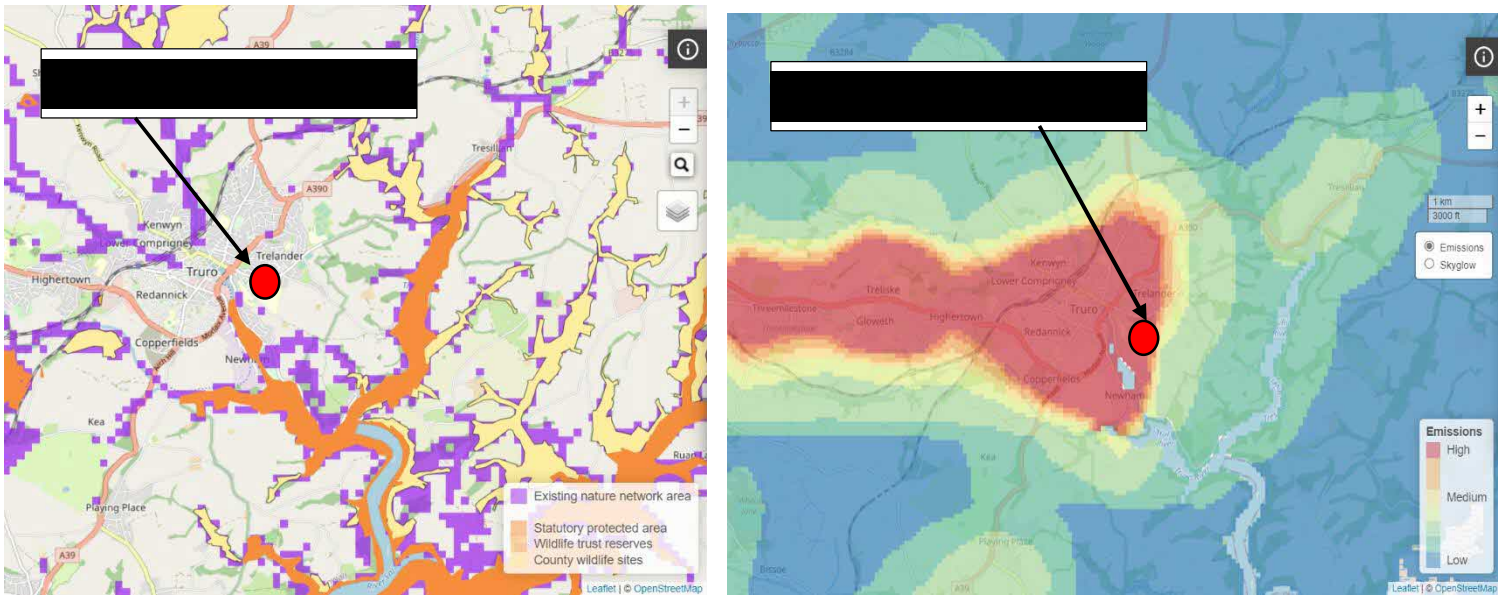


Figure 7: Existing nature networks and light maps around Truro School.
https://lagas.co.uk/app/product/nature-recovery-network
https://lagas.co.uk/app/product/light-maps
Accessed February 2023.

4.7. BAT AND BARN OWL SURVEY

4.7.1. Description of buildings (Figure 2)

The buildings surveyed are located within the top area of the proposal site and includes a two-storey building used for storage orientated north-south (building 1), a building to the north of this with a single-storey extension wrapped around the front (building 2) and the assembly hall which is located to the east and attached to the extension (building 3). This is located to the north of building 1 and is attached to the northern end of building 1, extending around to the west. Both buildings have suspended ceilings which have created small voids.

Figure 8: The externals of building 1 (left) from the south and building 2 (right) with small flat roof extension from the south.

Building 1 is a two-storey building located to the south of this area. This is used for storage purposes and contains upstairs offices. The storage rooms are divided into one large room with several rooms to the side and are open to the roof. There are two sets of offices on either end of the building which are on the first floor. The roof is asbestos mixed corrugated sheeting with wooden fascias along the eastern and western elevations, and metal wrap over sheeting on the northern and southern gable ends. There are two suspended ceilings in the offices which do not contain any insulation or felting and are open to the roofing sheets. The walls are breeze block. These contain many wires associated with the building. Externally the building is pebble dashed with wooden doors. There are several external lights/trigger lights on the outside of the building.

Building 2 is single-storey with a suspended ceiling internally. This is an extension to the front of another building behind building 1 (to the north) which was used as an assembly hall. The front contains a large glass door entrance facing south leading into the assembly hall, and a further one facing west which leads into building 1. There are several windows along the length. There is a suspended ceiling here also which is open to the roofing sheets and has breeze block walls. The roof is flat on the eastern side and duo pitched along the rest of the roof with very shallow pitches. The roof is also lined with corrugated asbestos mixed sheeting

and the fascias are metal screwed to the wall tops. There is a thick line of wooden slats lining the top of the building. A further small square flat roof extension is attached to the front of building 2 which is newer and is lined with a bitumen type roofing felt with plastic fascia boarding.

Figure 9: Example of the internals of the suspended ceilings in both buildings.

Building 3 is the assembly hall which is single storey with a high set roof. The roof is pitched and constructed of corrugated composite sheets. The walls are pebble dash rendered on the west, north and south sides, however the eastern end is smooth concrete. The main entrance to the building is in the western end which leads through from the single-storey extension. On the eastern and western gable ends there is a layer of metal fascia covering which is folded over the first section of the roof. Windows are present on the northern and southern ends which are stepped away from the walls and lined along the wall tops with wooden boarding. The northern side of the building could not be viewed effectively due to the sloping nature of the site and the extension on this side blocking the view.

Internally the building is one large open room which is open to the single skin roof. The wall tops are closed off to the roof. There are three vents in the roof on the northern slope which are stepped upwards to allow airflow. The room is very light with many ceiling lights.

Figure 10: The two gable ends (west top left, east top right) and internals (bottom left) of the assembly hall.

Assessment of potential for Bats and Barn Owls

The buildings were assessed for bats and birds based on the features of the buildings and potential roosting opportunities. The two buildings surveyed were assessed as having low potential for roosting bats with limited external features highlighted and no internal evidence discovered. In the context of Barn Owls, the buildings were deemed unsuitable for this species and no evidence of the use of the buildings by birds was discovered.

In summary the buildings were assessed as having low potential for bats and low value for birds.

4.7.2. RESULTS

Bats

The suspended ceiling void in building 1 was clean throughout and no evidence of bats was discovered. There were no gaps at the wall tops and the void was deemed unsuitable for bat species. Externally on building 1 there were some tight gaps underneath the wooden fascia boarding (figure 11) although during the survey these were well cobwebbed indicating they are

not used often if at all. There were many external lights on the building which may deter bats from using these areas.

Within building 2 there were some gaps at the wall top where light was entering the suspended ceiling void, however the void was clean, and no evidence of bats was seen. The roof is likely to be unsuitable for bat species. Externally there were gaps within the wooden boarding which lines to top of the walls, however a light was attached to the wall just below these gaps. There was a gap between the newer flat roofed extension and the single storey building between the felting.

Figure 10: Examples of the external features highlighted with the potential to be used by roosting bats on building 1 (top left and right) and building 2 (bottom left and right).

Building 3 contained low numbers of gaps, notably along the metal fascia boarding on the gable ends and between areas of warped wooden boarding on the southern aspect above the windows. Gaps above the windows many be subject to high light spill. Internally the roof was

tight to the wall tops and there were no roof voids or suspended voids. The roof is unlikely to be suitable for bat species. The gaps under the fascia boarding are likely to be used opportunistically by bats and hold low potential.

Figure 11: Low numbers of gaps were present on the gable end and southern side of the assembly hall.

Barn Owls

No evidence of the use or occupation of the buildings by Barn Owls was found.

Other bird species

No evidence of the use or occupation of the buildings by other birds was found. In the breeding season it is likely that the roofs, especially of the assembly building, would be used by nesting Herring Gull.

5. POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS AND OUTLINE MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposal to remove two areas of buildings and to repurpose a larger assembly hall building by replacing the roof within the survey area is assessed as having limited potential for causing impacts on nearby ecology.

However, there remains potential indirect disturbance effects from increased noise and pollution during the work commencement.

Noise: The increase in works machinery is likely to create higher noise levels whilst the works are being carried out, however, the site is located within Truro which is likely to receive high noise levels from cars and people during the day. The works are not likely to be carried out

outside of work hours e.g., after 7pm and therefore the increase in noise during the proposed works is not likely to have a large impact on site ecology.

Pollution: During the commencement of the works there is potential for pollution from works machinery. The site is located on a slope northwards towards Truro. It is important that care is taken to ensure no spillage from petrol/diesel/oil occurs during the works so as to not effect, the road as these are likely to be washed down the hill which could create an adverse effect.

5.1. Designated sites

5.1.1. Fal and Helford SAC

The Fal and Helford Special Area of Conservation lies within 280 metres south-west from the proposal site.

The site has been identified for the protection of saltwater habitats and the species Shore Dock.

Adverse ecological effects which are likely to already impact on the SAC include from:

Human activity:

- noise and vibration (potential receptors birds)
- visual presence (disturbance of birds)

Light pollution

Noise disturbance

Pollution from litter

Pollution from an environmental incident such as a fuel spillage from cars

The conservation objectives for the SAC[1] are as follows:

Conservation Objective 1: To maintain the LARGE SHALLOW INLET AND BAY in "favourable condition", taking account of natural change, with particular reference to:

Rocky shore communities

Subtidal rock and boulder communities

Subtidal sandbank communities

Kelp forest communities

Intertidal mudflats

Saltmarsh

Conservation Objective 2: To maintain the ESTUARIES in "favourable condition", taking account of natural change, with particular reference to:

Intertidal mud communities

Subtidal mud communities

Intertidal mixed muddy sediment communities

Subtidal mixed muddy sediment communities

Estuarine bedrock, boulder and cobble communities

[1] Fal and Helford Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme, Natural England.

Subtidal sandbank communities

Saltmarsh communities and reedbed communities

Conservation Objective 3: To maintain the SUBTIDAL SANDBANKS in "favourable condition", taking account of natural change, with particular reference to:

Eelgrass bed communities

Maerl bed communities

Gravel and sand communities

Mixed sediment communities

Conservation Objective 4: To maintain the INTERTIDAL SAND AND MUDFLATS in "favourable condition", taking account of natural change, with particular reference to:

Intertidal sand and gravel communities

Intertidal muddy sand communities

Intertidal mud communities

Intertidal mixed muddy sediment communities

Conservation Objective 5: To maintain the SALTMARSH (ATLANTIC SALT MEADOW) in "favourable condition", taking account of natural change, with particular reference to:

Low and low-mid marsh communities

Mid and mid-upper marsh communities

Conservation Objective 6: To maintain the REEFS in "favourable condition", taking account of natural change, with particular reference to:

Rocky shore communities

Kelp forest communities

Subtidal rock and boulder communities

Estuarine bedrock, boulder and cobble communities

Due to the distance from this SAC and the limited extent of the proposal disturbance to the habitats or overwintering waders via light, noise and vibrations is likely to be negligible. However, to reduce any potential impacts on the SAC lighting, particularly flood lighting, will be limited to operational hours only.

The distance from the site also means there is limited potential for increased degradation of the SAC from pollution by litter, pollution from an environmental incident such as a fuel spillage from cars and run-off from disturbed ground (construction/deconstruction phase).

The construction/deconstruction phase will be low impact and not dissimilar to the normal operations currently taking place near to the site and therefore run-off impacts are also negligible.

5.2. Malpas Estuary SSSI

The Malpas Estuary SSSI overlaps with the Fal and Helford SAC.

The impacts on the site are likely to be similar to those outlined above for the SAC.
It has been assessed that there will be no loss of habitat within the SSSI during the proposed works and there are no potential adverse effects to the species within the protected area.

5.3. Plants

Potential effects: No potential effects are identified to the plants in close vicinity to the site.

Mitigation: No mitigation necessary.

5.4. Bats

Potential effects: There is limited potential for bats to be using the areas of building highlighted to be demolished and additionally the assembly hall. Further emergence surveys are not recommended however, during demolition stage of building 1 and 2, and the removal of the roof of building 3 it is recommended that care be taken when removing the fascia boarding on building 1 and 3, and the wooden slats along the wall top of building 2 and 3. This is recommended as a precaution as although it is unlikely that bats are using these areas, it cannot be ruled out altogether.

Mitigation: If the client was interested in providing roosting opportunities for bats these could be incorporated either into the proposed buildings or onto nearby trees. This could include the installation of purpose-built bat boxes onto/into the walls of the building or by spacing off the fascia boards to create a cavity behind with access to the wall tops. If this is carried out, care should be taken that no light sources reach the roost entrances. This would help to increase the biodiversity value of the site. Type 1 bitumen felting should be used on new roofing as bats can become entangled within modern breathable roof membranes.

5.5. Badger

Potential effect: No evidence of Badger was discovered on site and no impacts on Badger are likely to occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation necessary.

5.6. Hedgehog

Potential effect: Potential disturbance effect during the implementation of the proposed works by vehicles. Increased vehicle traffic on Trennick Lane. This is a temporary situation and is unlikely to adversely affect Hedgehog.

Mitigation: Policy to ensure workers drive slowly when on site. Staff to be trained in dealing with a potential event such as a panicked or injured animal.

5.7. Nesting Birds

No evidence of nesting or roosting birds on the buildings was discovered during the bat and barn owl survey. There is some potential for birds to nest within the trees and bushes along the vegetated earth bank. The roofs of the buildings, notably building 3, hold potential to be used by nesting Herring Gull within the bird breeding season (May – August).

Potential effects: potential for mechanical activity including noise. These factors have the potential to reduce the extent of the useable habitat area for nesting bird species likely to be using the site including Passerine species. If Herring Gull are nesting on the roofs of the buildings during the time the works are due to commence, the works must wait until after the chicks have fledged or commence before the active nesting season to ensure no birds are harmed.

Mitigation: The buildings can be checked before demolition works proceed for nesting birds, including Gull species as required.

If the client was interested in creating opportunities for birds, these could include prefabricated nest boxes either erected onto buildings or trees, and the inclusion of deep overhanging eaves below which Swallows and House Martins could build natural nests.

5.8 Reptiles

Potential effect: no impacts on reptiles are likely to occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation necessary.

6. REQUIREMENTS FOR FURTHER SURVEYS AND MONITORING

If required, a nesting bird survey can be undertaken on site prior to the works being carried out to ensure no nesting birds are present. If active nests are discovered, these will be flagged and cordoned off and left undisturbed until the chicks have fledged.

8. CONCLUSIONS

With the proposed mitigations and monitoring in place there have been no significant ecological effects identified as likely to be generated by the operational undertaking of the proposed works.

APPENDIX 1

Vascular plants recorded within main habitats of survey area during field survey.
13th February 2023

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

AMENITY GRASSLAND

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance
Bellis perennis	Daisy	O
Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass	A
Narcissus agg.	Daffodil	O
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Dandelion	O

VEGETATED EARTH BANK

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	O
Asplenium scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue Fern	O
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False Brome	R
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia	R
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson Cypress	R
Hedera helix	Ivy	C
Quercus sp.	Oak	O
Rhododendron agg.	Rhododendron	F
Rubus fruticose agg.	Bramble	F
Urtica dioica	Nettle	F

CORNISH HEDGEBANK

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	O
Arum maculatum	Lord-and-ladies	O
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False Brome	R
Galium mollugo	Hedge Bedstraw	R
Hedera helix	Ivy	C
Rubus fruticose agg.	Bramble	F
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion	O
Umbilicus rupestris	Wall Pennywort	O

SCATTERED TREES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance
Acer Pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	C
Corylus avellana	Hazel	O
Rosa canina	Dog Rose	R
Quercus sp.	Oak	R

APPENDIX 2
Legislation and planning policies
Reference should be made to the original legislation in the matter of legalities

Conservation Regulations 2017

This is the current regulation which transposes the European Directives on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, commonly known as the Habitats Directive (European Conservation of Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992) and the Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive) into English law; it supersedes the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 by updating the legislation and consolidating the amendments to the 1994 Regulations with respect to European protected habitats and species including birds. The Conservation Regulations legislate with respect to the rare species and habitats that are listed in the Annexes of the Habitats Directive and legislates for the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).

Species that are listed as European Protected Species (EPS) under the Conservation Regulations are those which are considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level. There is potential for EPS to occur within the potential Zone of Influence of the proposal; under the Conservation Regulations it is an offence, with some exceptions, to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. The potential for effect is highlighted in this report.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

This legislation protects species (animals and plants) from various actions (including intentional injury, killing, disturbance, collection, and sale) according to the Schedule of the Act that they are listed in. The Act also legislates to control effects on Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The report identifies the potential for effects on an SSSI from the proposed route. Additionally, the legislation would apply if species protected under the Act would be affected by the proposal, such as bats or nesting birds.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 amends and reinforces the legislation of the Wildlife and Countryside Act with respect to the protection of certain species, including nesting birds and reptiles, by introducing the offence of reckless action in addition to intentional action.

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations derived from the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC, has amended The Water Resources Act 1991 which legislated to conserve, manage and control pollution of Controlled Waters (rivers, streams, estuaries, canals, lakes, ponds, ditches and groundwater) in England. Controlled Waters include all the natural waters in the UK. The Regulations have resulted in measures to protect aquatic systems and improve the sustainable use of the natural water asset; these measures have general elements for the protection of biodiversity and targets for achieving good water quality.

The WFD Regulations apply to the proposals because of the proximity of the construction site to aquatic environment.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) states that 'Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity'. Section 40(3) of the same Act also states that 'conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat'. Therefore, the relevant authority should consider securing mitigation measures to enhance the biodiversity of the site from the applicant, if it is minded granting permission for an application in the future. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 places a duty in law for every public authority "...to have regard" to the conservation of biodiversity in England when carrying out their normal functions; the habitats and species to which this applies are listed in Section 41 of the Act; their presence on the site or within the Zone of Influence will be a material considerations as Habitats or Species of Principal Importance for planning purposes.

Several species and habitats that are of Principal Importance have been recorded within the study area; the potential for these to be affected by the proposal is highlighted in this report where relevant.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018

The National Planning Policy Framework (2019) sets out the (revised) Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied in their decision-making.
The NPPF advises that the planning system has an environmental role in:

Section 2. *(Achieving sustainable development)*
Paragraph 8c. The environmental objective is "to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to

improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy."

Section 15. *Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*

Paragraph 170. Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan).
Paragraph 170d. Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.
Paragraph 171. Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

173. Within areas defined as Heritage Coast (and that do not already fall within one of the designated areas mentioned in paragraph 172), planning policies and decisions should be consistent with the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation. Major development within a Heritage Coast is unlikely to be appropriate, unless it is compatible with its special character.

Paragraph 174. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

a) *promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.*

Paragraph 175. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

a) *development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;*

b) *development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.*

Paragraph 177. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment because of its potential impact on a habitats site is being planned or determined.

Nature conservation policies for development planning are compiled locally under the National Planning Policy Framework; the framework emphasises that the planning system has an environmental role by:
" *contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural environment; and helping to improve biodiversity' and that 'Pursuing sustainable development involves seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment, …. moving from a net loss of bio-diversity to achieving net gains for nature*…'. (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2012).

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

The BAP is a UK strategy for conserving, protecting, and enhancing habitats and species, in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity signed by the UK in Rio in 1992. Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) have since been prepared at national and county level. The plans implemented a broad strategy for conserving and enhancing biodiversity and for those species and habitats identified by the plan as Priority.

The current list of UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species and Habitats (UK BAP 2010) has been used as the base for the English BAP list, which provides the basis for Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), adding weight to the importance of the Priority BAP species and habitats for planning consideration by listing them as of Principal Importance.

Planning Policy Framework - Cornwall Local Plan 2010 – 2030

The Cornwall Local Plan (Cornwall Council, 2016) provides general principles for planning decisions affecting the natural environment in Policy 23 (Natural Environment) as follows:
1. Development proposals will need to sustain local distinctiveness and character and protect and where possible enhance Cornwall's natural environment and assets according to their international, national, and local significance.
3. Biodiversity and Geodiversity
Development should conserve, protect and where possible enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests and soils commensurate with their status and giving appropriate weight to their importance.
All development must ensure that the importance of habitats and designated sites are considered.
3 (a). European Sites
The highest level of protection will be given to potential and existing Special Protection Areas, candidate and existing Special Areas of Conservation and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

With specific regard to the sites protected under the Conservation Regulations (i.e., the identified SAC the Local Plan states:
2.158 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA)...: Subject to the legal tests of the Habitats Regulations development will not be permitted unless it can show it will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the designated site, whether direct or indirect, having regard to avoidance or mitigation measures.

Cornwall Council Biodiversity Guide Supplementary Planning Document

The Biodiversity Guide provides the guide to the approach that Cornwall Council will take in assessing development with respect to the planning obligations and commitments. The guide was adopted as a Supplementary document of the Local Plan in 2018. The plan requires achievement of 10% net gain for biodiversity in terrestrial and aquatic spaces on development sites in accordance with the NPPF as well as giving 'prescriptive measures' for feature habitat enhancement and the standards expected from ecological reporting for planning applications.

This is a temporary event and therefore net gain should not be required.

County Wildlife Sites

The County Wildlife Site designation is a non-statutory designation for sites within Cornwall which is given weight within the planning system by its listing in Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework as a locally designated site of importance for biodiversity. These are of at least county importance for wildlife in Cornwall. The Supplementary Planning Document[2] which supports the Cornwall Local Plan proposes that developments which would have an adverse impact on County Wildlife Sites would not be supported by Cornwall Council unless there are no suitable alternative sites, impacts are unavoidable and there is full provision for habitat re-creation and management to provide compensatory mitigation.

[2] https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/38341273/biodiversity-guide.pdf. Downloaded 18/03/20

APPENDIX 3
DESK SURVEY DATA (ERCCIS)

APPENDIX 4
Nature conservation criteria applied in assessment

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
European Red Data lists
European Birds Directive
Water Framework Directive

National

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and amendment (2017)
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 UK 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 2017 (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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UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-5155

ERCCIS Data Search
SUMMARY REPORT

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

Reference:	Truro School	Date of Publication:	13/02/2023
Location:	50.26145 / -5.042336	Expires:	13/02/2024
Buffer:	1 KILOMETRES	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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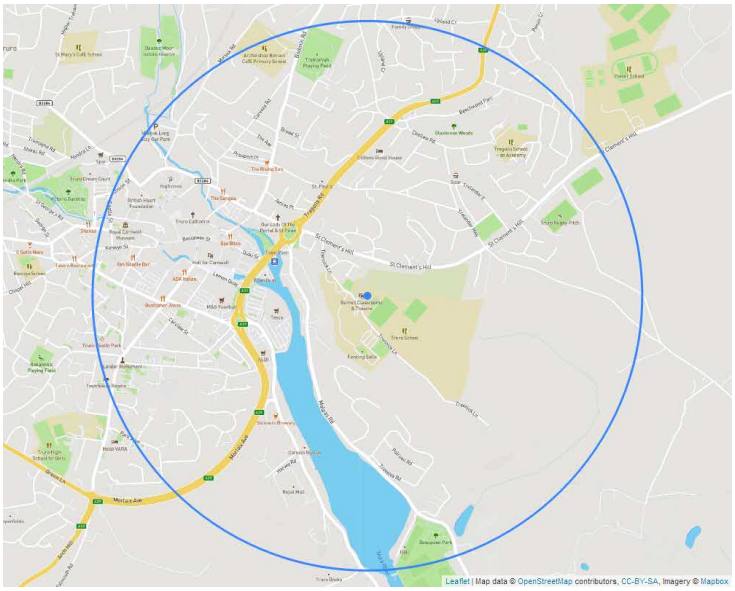
Report Details



Report for: Katherine Hampton

Organisation: Spalding Associates

Date: 13/02/2023

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.

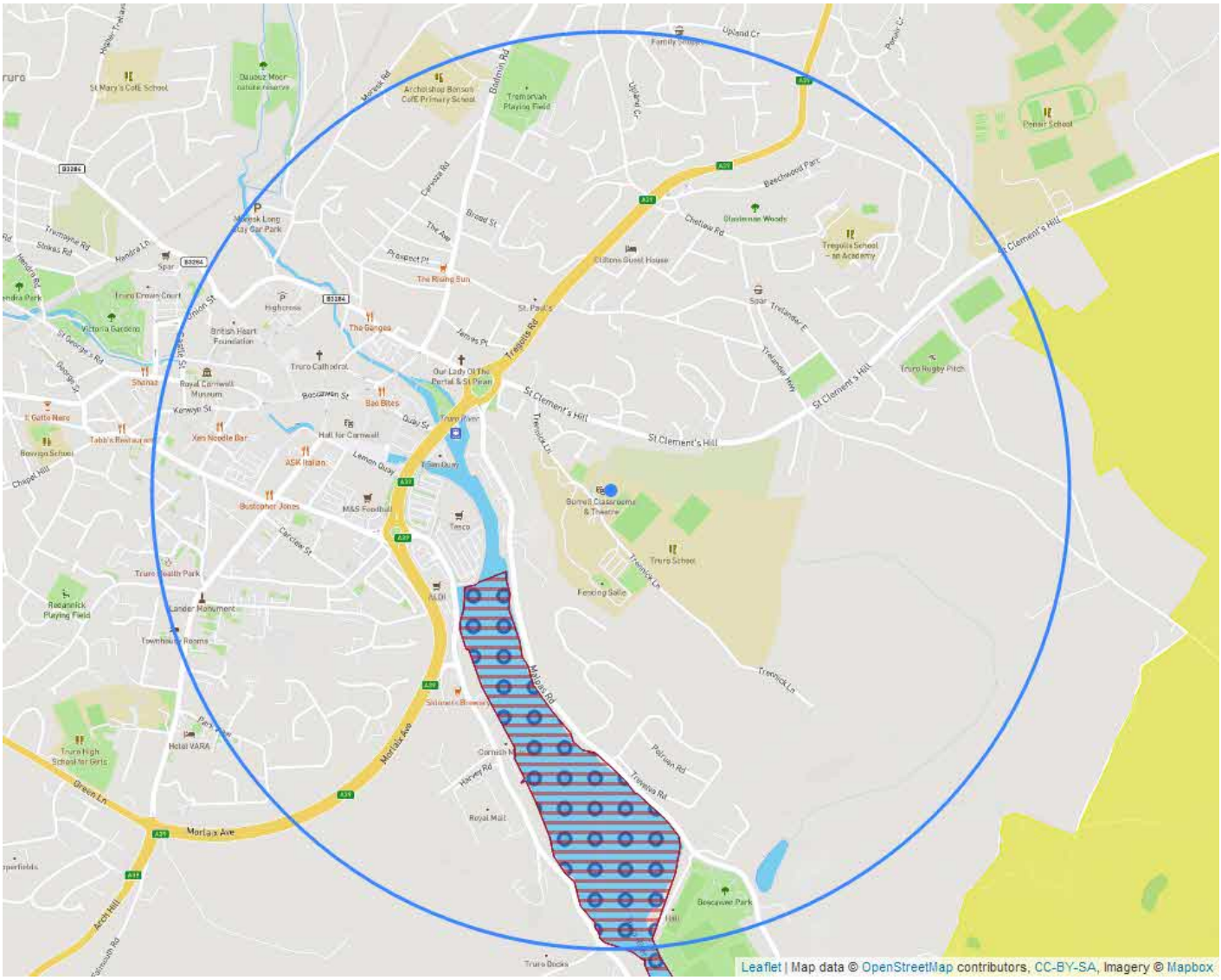
The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly must be acknowledged whenever data is cited from this report.

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.

Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	More Information
AONB	6	Cornwall	http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designatedareas/aonb/cornwall.aspx
SAC	UK0013112	Fal & Helford	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/SACs/Fal%20and%20Helford%20SAC.pdf
SAC (Marine)	UK0013112	Fal & Helford	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/SACs/Fal%20and%20Helford%20SAC.pdf
SSSI	1001290	Malpas Estuary	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/SSSIs/Malpas%20Estuary%20SSSI.pdf

Statutory Sites Map



Location	Site Code	Site Type	Site Name	Colour
1	6	AONB	Cornwall	
2	UK0013112	SAC	Fal & Helford	
3	UK0013112	SAC (Marine)	Fal & Helford	
4	1001290	SSSI	Malpas Estuary	

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).

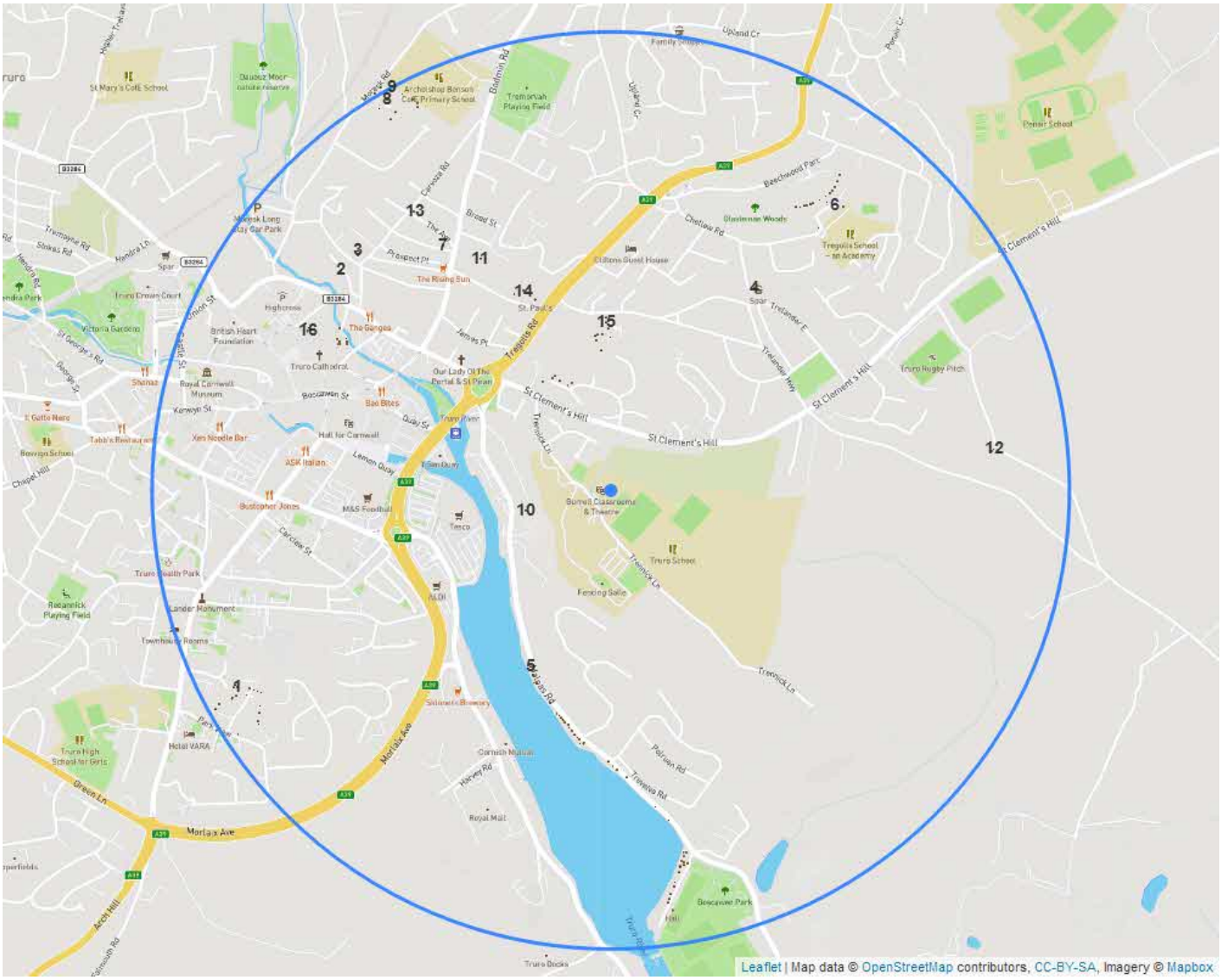
Further details can be found in the ERCCIS report summary .pdf, but for specific information on a site listed below you might need to contact the relevant organisation.

Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	More Information
TPO Site	8K7B3/117T10	Nurseryland Park View,Tru	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/124T1	8 Truro Vean Terrce,Truro	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/141T1	4 Pauls Terrace,Truro	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/149T1	Shp.site jnct.TrelanderE.	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/163T26	Malpas Road,Truro	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/164T2	Huthnance Cl.Truro	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs

TPO Site	8K7B3/192T1	Lnd.off The Ave. Truro	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/207T2	Lnd.Moresk Rd.Truro	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/207T5	Lnd. Moresk Rd.Truro	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/217T1	Poltisco,Malpas	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/230T1	Trefusis,Agar Rd,Truro	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/257T1	Wentworth,St.Clement	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/282T1	Elstow,The Ave.Truro	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/297T2	Ingrestre,Agar Rd	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs

TPO Site	8K7B3/322T1	Tregolls House, Truro	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs
TPO Site	8K7B3/97T7	Cathedral Grounds,Truro	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-advice-and-guidance/trees/#TPOs

Non-Statutory Sites & Reserves Map



Location	Site Code	Site Type	Site Name	Colour
1	8K7B3/117T10	TPO Site	Nurseryland Park View,Tru	
2	8K7B3/124T1	TPO Site	8 Truro Vean Terrce,Truro	
3	8K7B3/141T1	TPO Site	4 Pauls Terrace,Truro	
4	8K7B3/149T1	TPO Site	Shp.site jnct.TrelanderE.	
5	8K7B3/163T26	TPO Site	Malpas Road,Truro	
6	8K7B3/164T2	TPO Site	Huthnance Cl.Truro	
7	8K7B3/192T1	TPO Site	Lnd.off The Ave. Truro	

8	8K7B3/207T2	TPO Site	Lnd.Moresk Rd.Truro	
9	8K7B3/207T5	TPO Site	Lnd. Moresk Rd.Truro	
10	8K7B3/217T1	TPO Site	Poltisco,Malpas	
11	8K7B3/230T1	TPO Site	Trefusis,Agar Rd,Truro	
12	8K7B3/257T1	TPO Site	Wentworth,St.Clement	
13	8K7B3/282T1	TPO Site	Elstow,The Ave.Truro	
14	8K7B3/297T2	TPO Site	Ingrestre,Agar Rd	
15	8K7B3/322T1	TPO Site	Tregolls House, Truro	
16	8K7B3/97T7	TPO Site	Cathedral Grounds,Truro	

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 and be found in the ERCCIS report summary.pdf.

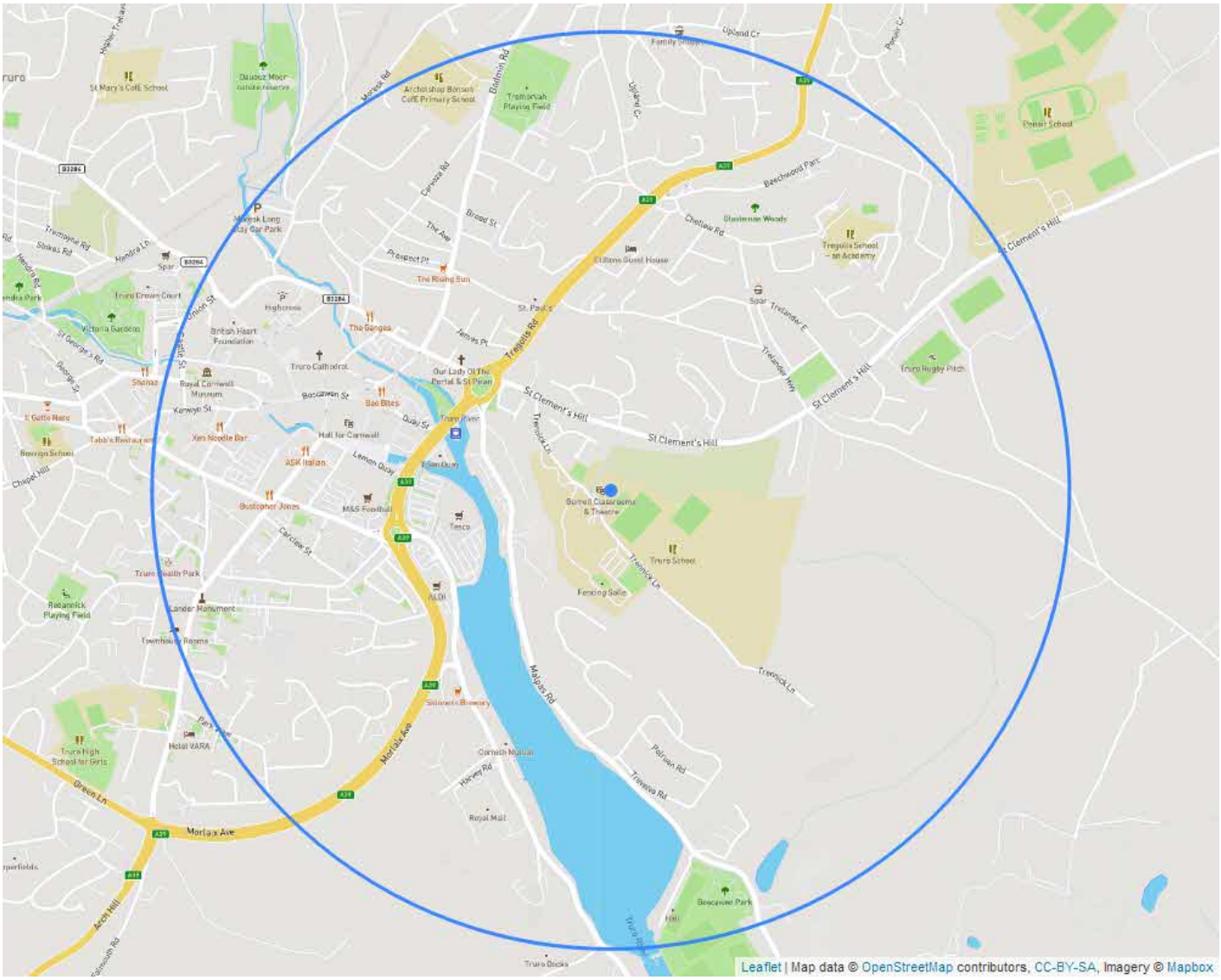
Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)

Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
Land Cover	n/a	Arable and Horticultural	25.03
Land Cover	n/a	Boundary and Linear Features	0.00
Land Cover	n/a	Bracken	0.04
Land Cover	n/a	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	25.92
Land Cover	n/a	Built-up Areas and Gardens	549.75
Land Cover	n/a	Coniferous Woodland	3.38
Land Cover	n/a	Improved Grassland	1,080.68
Land Cover	n/a	Littoral Sediment	56.64
Land Cover	n/a	Neutral Grassland	0.97
Land Cover	n/a	Rivers and Streams	0.30
Land Cover	n/a	Standing Open Water and Canals	0.31

Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
Phase One	Arable	J1	25.04
Phase One	Bracken	C1	0.04
Phase One	Broadleaved woodland	A1.1	19.79
Phase One	Broadleaved woodland / Conifer	A1.3	4.77
Phase One	Built environment	J2	0.00
Phase One	Built environment	J3	549.86

Phase One	Coniferous woodland	A1.2	3.38
Phase One	Improved grassland	B4	1,080.70
Phase One	Intertidal - mud/sand	H1.1	56.66
Phase One	Scrub	A2	1.38
Phase One	Standing water	G1	0.31
Phase One	Unimproved grassland / Bracken (possibly)	B2	0.97

Priority Habitat Map



Habitat Name	Colour

Phase One Interpretation Map

Habitat Code	Colour
J1	
C1	
A1.1	
A1.3	
J2	
J3	
A1.2	
B4	

H1.1	
A2	
G1	
B2	

ERCCIS Land Cover Habitat Interpretation Map

Habitat Name	Colour
Arable and Horticultural	
Boundary and Linear Features	
Bracken	
Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	
Built-up Areas and Gardens	
Coniferous Woodland	
Improved Grassland	
Littoral Sediment	

Neutral Grassland	
Rivers and Streams	
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 interpretated 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 indiviuals

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	11	1989 - 2020	Protected, Priority
Lissotriton helveticus	Palmate Newt	11	1970 - 2014	Protected
Rana temporaria	Common Frog	25	1970 - 2018	Protected
Annelid				
Paranais litoralis	n/a	1	2011 - 2011	Local Priority
Prionospio fallax	n/a	1	2011 - 2011	Local Priority
Bird				
Acanthis cabaret	Lesser Redpoll	2	1990 - 2016	Priority, Local Priority
Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk	4	1993 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	2	1990 - 1992	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	8	1991 - 2017	Protected
Anas crecca	Teal	4	1990 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	126	1990 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	5	1993 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Apus apus	Swift	49	1977 - 2021	Priority
Ardea alba	Great White Egret	1	2015 - 2015	Protected, Priority
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	13	1992 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	1	2021 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Aythya marila	Scaup	3	1991 - 1992	Protected, Priority
Bombycilla garrulus	Waxwing	6	2005 - 2019	Protected
Botaurus stellaris	Bittern	1	2013 - 2013	Protected, Priority
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	2	2007 - 2017	Protected, Non-Native
Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	2	2018 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Buteo buteo	Buzzard	19	1992 - 2021	Protected

Calidris alpina	Dunlin	6	1990 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Calidris canutus	Knot	1	1990 - 1990	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	3	1990 - 1991	Protected, Priority
Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	34	1993 - 2022	Protected
Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper	1	1992 - 1992	Protected
Cettia cetti	Cetti's Warbler	1	1994 - 1994	Protected, Local Priority
Chloris chloris	Greenfinch	37	1992 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	97	1990 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Cinclus cinclus	Dipper	23	1964 - 2020	Protected, Priority
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	Hawfinch	5	2016 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Coloeus monedula	Jackdaw	64	2005 - 2022	Protected
Columba livia	Rock Dove	42	1992 - 2022	Protected
Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon	86	1993 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Corvus corone	Carrion Crow	17	2009 - 2022	Protected
Corvus frugilegus	Rook	13	1989 - 2020	Protected, Priority
Cyanistes caeruleus	Blue Tit	92	1991 - 2022	Protected
Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	1	1993 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	75	1990 - 2022	Protected
Delichon urbicum	House Martin	3	1969 - 2012	Protected, Priority
Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker	1	2021 - 2021	Protected
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	34	1990 - 2022	Protected, Local Priority
Emberiza calandra	Corn Bunting	1	2009 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
Emberiza cirlus	Cirl Bunting	2	1968 - 1971	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	2	1992 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Erithacus rubecula	Robin	92	1991 - 2022	Protected
Falco columbarius	Merlin	1	1964 - 1964	Protected, Priority
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	35	1988 - 2019	Protected, Local Priority
Falco subbuteo	Hobby	1	2012 - 2012	Protected, Local Priority

Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	1	1993 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Fratercula arctica	Puffin	1	2022 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	7	1961 - 2022	Protected
Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	2	2018 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen	1	2020 - 2020	Protected, Priority
Garrulus glandarius	Jay	2	2010 - 2012	Protected
Gavia arctica	Black-throated Diver	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Gulosus aristotelis	European Shag	7	1992 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Haematopus ostralegus	Oystercatcher	6	1991 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Hirundo rustica	Swallow	8	1991 - 2019	Protected
Ichthyaetus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	2	2009 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	142	1991 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Larus canus	Common Gull	4	2008 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	6	1992 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Larus glaucoides	Iceland Gull	2	2010 - 2015	Protected, Priority
Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull	5	1993 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	44	1990 - 2020	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Linaria cannabina	Linnet	1	1993 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Loxia curvirostra	Crossbill	1	1990 - 1990	Protected, Local Priority
Lullula arborea	Woodlark	2	2004 - 2015	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Mareca strepera	Gadwall	2	1992 - 2015	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Merops apiaster	Bee-eater	1	2008 - 2008	Protected
Milvus migrans	Black Kite	1	2016 - 2016	Protected
Milvus milvus	Red Kite	7	2003 - 2014	Protected, Local Priority
Monticola saxatilis	Rock Thrush	1	2005 - 2005	Protected
Motacilla alba	Pied Wagtail	9	2009 - 2019	Protected
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	72	1976 - 2022	Protected, Priority

Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	1	1971 - 1971	Protected, Priority
Numenius arquata	Curlew	11	1990 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	1	2021 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	11	2005 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Parus major	Great Tit	36	1992 - 2022	Protected
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	102	1992 - 2022	Priority
Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	3	1993 - 1994	Priority
Periparus ater	Coal Tit	23	1993 - 2020	Protected
Pernis apivorus	Honey-buzzard	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Phalacrocorax carbo	Cormorant	7	1994 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Phasianus colchicus	Pheasant	1	2009 - 2009	Protected
Phoenicurus ochruros	Black Redstart	37	1971 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Redstart	3	2008 - 2010	Protected, Priority
Phylloscopus inornatus	Yellow-browed Warbler	9	2007 - 2021	Priority
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	1	1971 - 1971	Priority
Pica pica	Magpie	38	1992 - 2022	Protected
Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker	4	2014 - 2021	Protected
Platalea leucorodia	Spoonbill	6	2016 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Podiceps auritus	Slavonian Grebe	1	2015 - 2015	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Podiceps nigricollis	Black-necked Grebe	1	2010 - 2010	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Poecile palustris	Marsh Tit	1	1994 - 1994	Protected, Priority
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	32	1991 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	19	1990 - 2022	Priority
Recurvirostra avosetta	Avocet	3	1977 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Regulus ignicapilla	Firecrest	17	1990 - 2018	Protected
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	17	1993 - 2019	Protected
Serinus serinus	Serin	1	2016 - 2016	Protected, Priority
Sitta europaea	Nuthatch	5	1992 - 2019	Protected

Spinus spinus	Siskin	13	1990 - 2022	Protected, Local Priority
Stercorarius skua	Great Skua	1	1992 - 1992	Protected, Priority
Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove	51	1992 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority
Strix aluco	Tawny Owl	7	1993 - 2020	Protected, Priority
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	14	1993 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe	14	1981 - 2019	Protected, Local Priority
Tachymarptis melba	Alpine Swift	1	2006 - 2006	Protected
Tadorna tadorna	Shelduck	23	1965 - 1998	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank	17	1966 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Tringa flavipes	Lesser Yellowlegs	4	1974 - 2011	Protected
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	1	1992 - 1992	Protected, Priority
Tringa nebularia	Greenshank	14	1972 - 2003	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	1	1977 - 1977	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Tringa totanus	Redshank	67	1982 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren	31	1992 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	18	1963 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Turdus merula	Blackbird	110	1985 - 2022	Protected
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	29	1963 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	1	2010 - 2010	Protected, Priority
Upupa epops	Hoopoe	2	2007 - 2012	Protected
Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Bony Fish (Actinopterygii)				
Anguilla anguilla	European Eel	1	1994 - 1994	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Salmo trutta	Brown/Sea Trout	13	1992 - 1994	Priority, Local Priority
Clubmoss				
Selaginella kraussiana	Krauss's Clubmoss	1	2013 - 2013	Non-Native
Crustacean				

Arcitalitrus dorrieni	Landhopper	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
Austrominius modestus	n/a	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
Ceriodaphnia dubia	n/a	1	1984 - 1984	Local Priority
Fern				
Adiantum capillus-veneris	Maidenhair Fern	4	2001 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
Flatworm (Turbellaria)				
Australoplana sanguinea	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Protected, Non-Native
Flowering Plant				
Allium triquetrum	Three-cornered Garlic	7	2000 - 2014	Protected, Non-Native
Briza minor	Lesser Quaking-grass	3	2005 - 2009	Priority
Bromus secalinus	Rye Brome	1	2009 - 2009	Priority
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	49	1989 - 2014	Non-Native
Carex vulpina	True Fox-sedge	1	2013 - 2013	Priority
Chamaemelum nobile	Chamomile	1	2013 - 2013	Priority, Local Priority
Chenopodium bonus-henricus	Good-King-Henry	1	1988 - 1988	Priority, Local Priority
Cichorium intybus	Chicory	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
Claytonia sibirica	Pink Purslane	1	2013 - 2013	Non-Native
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas-grass	2	1998 - 2007	Non-Native
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Wall Cotoneaster	4	1980 - 2007	Protected, Non-Native
Crocosmia pottsii x aurea = C. x crocosmiiflora	Montbretia	8	1989 - 2014	Protected, Non-Native
Cyclamen hederifolium	Sowbread	2	1999 - 2009	Protected
Draba muralis	Wall Whitlowgrass	2	1960 - 1980	Priority, Local Priority
Elodea canadensis	Canadian Waterweed	1	1960 - 1960	Protected, Non-Native
Erigeron karvinskianus	Mexican Fleabane	15	1981 - 2009	Non-Native
Euphorbia exigua	Dwarf Spurge	2	1974 - 1974	Priority, Local Priority
Fallopia japonica	Japanese Knotweed	22	1988 - 2018	Protected, Non-Native
Festuca arenaria	Rush-leaved Fescue	1	2008 - 2008	Priority, Local Priority
Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry	5	2006 - 2012	Priority
Fumaria occidentalis	Western Ramping-fumitory	4	1981 - 2012	Priority, Local Priority
Glebionis segetum	Corn Marigold	1	2021 - 2021	Priority, Local Priority

Gunnera tinctoria	Giant-rhubarb	2	1978 - 1989	Protected, Non-Native
Hyacinthoides hispanica	Spanish Bluebell	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	8	1986 - 2019	Protected
Impatiens glandulifera	Himalayan Balsam	1	1989 - 1989	Protected, Non-Native
Jacobaea aquatica	Marsh Ragwort	4	1983 - 2004	Priority
Jasione montana	Sheep's-bit	1	2009 - 2009	Priority
Lagarosiphon major	Curly Waterweed	1	2011 - 2011	Protected, Non-Native
Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum	n/a	2	1998 - 2014	Protected, Non-Native
Leycesteria formosa	Himalayan Honeysuckle	10	1960 - 2014	Non-Native
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	1	2001 - 2001	Non-Native
Misopates orontium	Weasel's-snout	3	1981 - 1989	Priority, Local Priority
Montia fontana subsp. amporitana	n/a	5	2006 - 2008	Priority
Montia fontana subsp. variabilis	n/a	2	2007 - 2013	Priority
Oxalis acetosella	Wood-sorrel	1	2007 - 2007	Priority
Petasites fragrans	Winter Heliotrope	9	1986 - 2012	Non-Native
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	2	2009 - 2013	Non-Native
Quercus ilex	Evergreen Oak	6	1986 - 2009	Non-Native
Rhododendron ponticum	n/a	4	2009 - 2014	Protected, Non-Native
Rosa rugosa	Japanese Rose	1	2013 - 2013	Protected, Non-Native
Scrophularia scorodonia	Balm-leaved Figwort	2	2000 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
Solidago virgaurea	Goldenrod	2	2010 - 2013	Priority
Spergula arvensis	Corn Spurrey	3	1989 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
Stachys arvensis	Field Woundwort	3	1989 - 2014	Priority, Local Priority
Valeriana officinalis	Common Valerian	4	1976 - 2013	Priority
Verbascum lychnitis	White Mullein	1	1986 - 1986	Priority
Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis	Common Vetch	1	2013 - 2013	Priority
Fungus				
Exobasidium camelliae	Camellia Gall	1	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
Hygrocybe calyptriformis	n/a	2	2000 - 2000	Local Priority

Puccinia porri	Allium Rust	1	2012 - 2012	Local Priority
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)				
Harmonia axyridis	Harlequin Ladybird	1	2019 - 2019	Non-Native
Insect - Butterfly				
Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	1	1994 - 1994	Priority
Danaus plexippus	Monarch	1	1986 - 1986	Protected
Plebejus argus	Silver-studded Blue	1	1973 - 1973	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Insect - Moth				
Acronicta rumicis	Knot Grass	1	1973 - 1973	Priority
Amphipyra tragopoginis	Mouse Moth	2	1970 - 1970	Priority
Apamea remissa	Dusky Brocade	1	1972 - 1972	Priority
Cameraria ohridella	Horse-Chestnut Leaf-miner	1	2009 - 2009	Non-Native
Crambus pratella	Scarce Grass-veneer	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
Diarsia rubi	Small Square-spot	1	1972 - 1972	Priority
Ecliptopera silaceata	Small Phoenix	3	1971 - 2017	Priority
Hepialus humuli	Ghost Moth	2	1970 - 1989	Priority
Hoplodrina blanda	Rustic	2	1972 - 1975	Priority
Luffia lapidella	Virgin Smoke	1	2012 - 2012	Local Priority
Melanchra persicariae	Dot Moth	2	1973 - 1994	Priority
Melanthia procellata	Pretty Chalk Carpet	1	1970 - 1970	Priority
Scopula marginepunctata	Mullein Wave	1	1976 - 1976	Priority
Scotopteryx chenopodiata	Shaded Broad-bar	2	1970 - 1970	Priority
Spilosoma lubricipeda	White Ermine	2	1970 - 1970	Priority
Spilosoma lutea	Buff Ermine	2	1972 - 2017	Priority
Tyta luctuosa	Four-spotted	1	2017 - 2017	Priority
Xanthorhoe ferrugata	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	2	1970 - 1973	Priority
Insect - Orthopteran				
Acheta domesticus	House Cricket	1	2003 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
Insect - Stick Insect (Phasmida)				

Acanthoxyla prasina subsp. geisovii	Prickly Stick-insect	1	2015 - 2015	Priority, Local Priority
Acanthoxyla prasina subsp. inermis	Unarmed Stick-insect	23	1979 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Insect - True Bug (Hemiptera)				
Leptoglossus occidentalis	Western Conifer Seed Bug	1	2018 - 2018	Priority, Non-Native
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)				
Tabanus sudeticus	Dark Giant Horsefly	1	1997 - 1997	Priority
Mollusc				
Ambigolimax valentianus	Iberian Threeband Slug	1	2010 - 2010	Priority
Boettgerilla pallens	Worm Slug	1	1977 - 1977	Priority
Potamopyrgus antipodarum	Jenkins' Spire Snail	5	2003 - 2016	Priority
Reptile				
Anguis fragilis	Slow-worm	9	1961 - 2020	Protected, Priority
Natrix helvetica	Grass Snake	3	1960 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Terrestrial Mammal				
Erinaceus europaeus	West European Hedgehog	39	1970 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Lutra lutra	Eurasian Otter	12	1994 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Meles meles	Eurasian Badger	11	2003 - 2019	Protected, Local Priority
Mustela erminea	Stoat	2	1981 - 2009	Protected
Mustela nivalis	Weasel	2	2013 - 2018	Protected
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European Rabbit	2	2006 - 2006	Priority, Non-Native
Rattus norvegicus	Brown Rat	11	2001 - 2022	Priority, Non-Native
Sciurus carolinensis	Eastern Grey Squirrel	55	1989 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Non-Native
Sorex araneus	Eurasian Common Shrew	3	2006 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Sorex minutus	Eurasian Pygmy Shrew	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Local Priority
Terrestrial Mammal - Bat				
Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's Bat	3	1994 - 2017	Protected, Local Priority
Myotis mystacinus	Whiskered Bat	1	2015 - 2015	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Myotis mystacinus/brandtii	Whiskered/Brandt's Bat	1	2018 - 2018	Local Priority
Myotis nattereri	Natterer's Bat	2	2006 - 2009	Protected, Local Priority
Pipistrellus nathusii	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	1	2017 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	16	1992 - 2012	Protected
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	1	2016 - 2016	Protected, Local Priority
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	2	2013 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	24	1998 - 2016	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	Greater Horseshoe Bat	2	1993 - 1994	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Rhinolophus hipposideros	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	3	1981 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

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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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