

**EXTENDED PHASE ONE HABITAT SURVEY
LAND AT LINTON RISE
CARVYNICK HOLIDAY PARK
SUMMERCOURT, CORNWALL**

January 2024



**Spalding Associates (Environmental) Ltd
10 Walsingham Place
Truro
Cornwall
TR1 2RP**

Tel: 01872 272711

Email: office@spaldingassociates.co.uk



**EXTENDED PHASE ONE HABITAT SURVEY OF LAND AT
LINTON RISE, CARVYNICK HOLIDAY PARK,
SUMMERCOURT, CORNWALL**

OS Grid Ref: SW 880 565

Survey date: 3rd January 2024

Surveyor: Aidan Hulatt Bsc (Hons) Msc ACIEEM

Time spent on site: 1 hour

Taxonomic groups: Habitat survey

Report Author: Aidan Hulatt Bsc (Hons) Msc ACIEEM

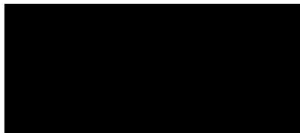
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Report for: Kingsley Developments (SW) Ltd

Document approved by: Adrian Spalding PhD Director

Signature: 

Date: 5th January 2024

IMPORTANT NOTE RE SURVEY REPORT VALIDITY

Please note that the Local Planning Authority usually consider reports to have a validity of 12 months after which point an update survey or confirmation letter may be requested.

1. SUMMARY

Spalding Associates (Environmental) Ltd were instructed by Kingsley Developments (SW) Ltd to carry out an updated Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey on land known as Linton Rise at Carvynick Holiday Park, Summercourt, Newquay, Cornwall. This report provides a baseline ecological survey for the proposed planning application of 40 new holiday lodges with associated services, access roads and landscaping.

The site covers approximately 1.45 hectares with the primary habitat a low diversity semi-improved neutral grassland currently used as a camping field. There is a strip of dense Bramble scrub in the north-west corner and a mixture of vegetated boundaries along the north, south and west boundaries. It is located approximately 600 metres northwest of the village of Summercourt and the A30. The A3058 runs adjacent to the northern boundary. In the wider landscape the site is surrounded by farmland. Carvynick Holiday Park lies adjacent to the southern boundary.

Designated sites - The application site does not lie within a statutory or non-statutory site of nature conservation. Within 1000 metres there are two non-statutory County Wildlife Sites (CWS): Tredinnick CWS and Ladock, St Enoder & Treadal Woods CWS.

Important habitat features of the study area - The vegetated boundaries H2, H3 and H4 would qualify as UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats and Local Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats. There are no other habitats of principal importance as listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Bats - Previous bat activity surveys on the wider holiday park site have found that the vegetated boundaries are used by low numbers of commuting bats moving through the landscape. The proposed development of 40 new holiday lodges combined with the previously approved adjacent development for 40 lodges (PA21/12061) is likely to increase local light spill unless mitigation is in place.

The current proposal for the site is designed to protect all of existing vegetated boundaries which may be used as flight lines for bats moving through the landscape. These boundaries will be enhanced for bats and other wildlife through gap fill planting and implementing a relaxed cutting regime. A new hedgebank will be planted along the currently open eastern boundary that will provide some additional connectivity to the north and south boundaries.

Further bat activity surveys are not currently recommended as updated surveys are not considered likely to provide any new information of the use of the application site by bats. In addition to the proposed mitigation measures to protect existing flight lines, a site wide lighting plan must be developed alongside the proposal in liaison with an ecologist to ensure that any new artificial lighting at the site does not encroach on these flight lines i.e. light levels on the boundaries should not exceed 0.5 LUX. This would be achieved by keeping

lighting to the minimum required and including additional measures such as lighting being directed away from the boundaries and triggered on short timers to retain the value of the habitats to the local population of bats which may be using the area.

Badger- There are no Badger setts on the application site and a detailed Badger survey of the holiday park in 2020 also found no setts. Records of Badger within the wider landscape indicate that they are present in the local area, but they are unlikely to be adversely affected by the current proposals.

Common Dormouse- It is not known whether Common Dormouse are present at the application site, however, the vegetated boundaries currently provide poor quality habitat for this species as well as being relatively isolated from areas of higher quality habitat. The nearest connected woodland is 880 metres south-west of the application site. Under the current proposals all of the vegetated boundaries will be retained and enhanced for Common Dormouse by implementing a relaxed cutting regime that will allow woody vegetation to thicken and provide improved connectivity and foraging resources.

Providing the vegetated boundaries are protected and that they are not lit by artificial lighting further survey work is not recommended at this time. However, if any significant sections of hedgebank are to be removed or impacted then further survey work will be required prior to any work commencing.

Nesting birds- It is likely that birds nest on site within the vegetated boundaries and areas of dense Bramble scrub. Any activities that are likely to disturb these habitats should be completed in the period between September to February, outside the accepted bird nesting season. If this is not practicable, activities should be preceded by a thorough inspection for nesting birds by a suitably qualified person. If nesting birds are discovered activities should be halted until nested chicks have fledged.

Reptiles- The majority of the application site provides poor quality habitat for reptiles as it is under regular management and heavily disturbed through use as a camping field. The less frequently managed hedgebanks provide some potential habitat for reptiles and under the current proposals these will be protected and enhanced. Further surveys for reptiles are therefore not recommended at this time. Any planned work that may disturb the structure of a hedgebank should be carried out using Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) to avoid killing or injuring any reptiles that are may be present. These RAMs should be carried out under a watching brief in the active season (April to September) in accordance with a method statement prepared by a suitably experienced ecologist.

Invasive Non-Native species- No invasive non-native Schedule 9 species were observed during the survey. Buddleia is present within this site although it is not listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is recommended that Buddleia is removed from the site and safely disposed of.

Maintaining and enhancing the biodiversity value of the site - There is scope to enhance the biodiversity value of this site through a combination of retaining the existing higher quality habitats and new habitat creation. The vegetated boundaries will be enhanced through gap fill planting and implementing a relaxed management regime. The adverse effect of artificial lighting will be mitigated by directing new lighting away from the boundaries. New landscaping proposals should include the creation of moderate quality grassland, native tree planting and new planted borders high in native species. The development will be required to conform to Policy 2 of the Cornwall Climate Emergency Document which requires all major developments to demonstrate a net gain in biodiversity as calculated by the latest DEFRA metric.

New nesting opportunities for birds could be incorporated into the scheme. This could be achieved by incorporating prefabricated nest boxes into the new dwellings and erecting nest boxes onto trees in the hedgebanks for cavity nesting birds. Incorporating deep over hanging eaves and/or prefabricated nesting ledges for Swallows and House Martins into any new dwellings would also be beneficial.

New roosting opportunities for bats should be incorporated into the scheme in the form of prefabricated roosting provisions built into/onto the new lodges and erected onto trees in the hedgebanks.

Additional recommendations for biodiversity net gain enhancement can be made when the detailed plans are known.

Further Survey work – No further surveys are required.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Background

Spalding Associates (Environmental) Ltd were instructed by Mr John Marshall of Kingsley Developments (SW) Ltd to carry out an updated Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey on land known as Linton Rise at Carvynick Holiday Park, Summercourt, Newquay, Cornwall. This report provides a baseline ecological survey for the proposed planning application of 40 new holiday lodges with new associated services, access roads and landscaping.

2.2. Survey aims

The purpose of this report is to:

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

2.3. Methods

2.3.1. Field methods

Spalding Associates have previously carried out ecological surveys at Carvynick Holiday Park in 2020 and 2022 as part of part of previous planning applications on the wider ownership boundary. A thorough walk-over survey was carried out on the 3rd January 2024 of the parcel of land that is subject to the current application, see Figure 1. The habitats were classified and mapped using the standard Phase 1 Habitat survey methodology (JNCC, 2016). The site was examined for species and habitats of nature conservation importance. A list of vascular plants found during the survey is included in Appendix 1. Vascular plant species were identified according to Stace (1997).

2.3.2. Desktop methods

A biological records search of statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites and species of conservation concern was conducted for an area extending 1000 metres from the site by the Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly in January 2022. The results of this records search are considered relevant for the current application.

The results of the search were assessed for their relevance to the nature conservation interest of the proposed development site and the key conclusions have been incorporated into this report.

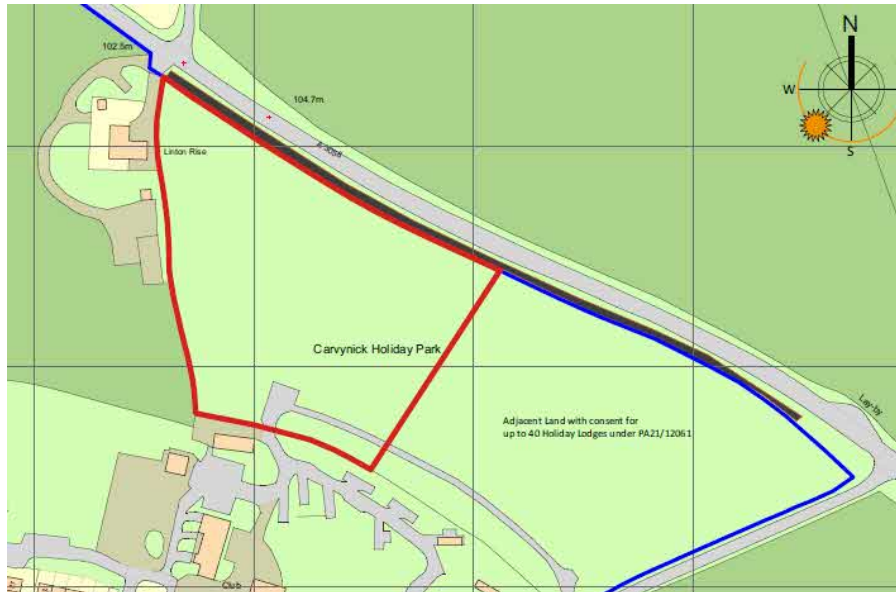


Figure 1. Development boundary (red line) of the current planning application extracted from CAD Architects 3253.1.01 June 2023

2.4. Assessment

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

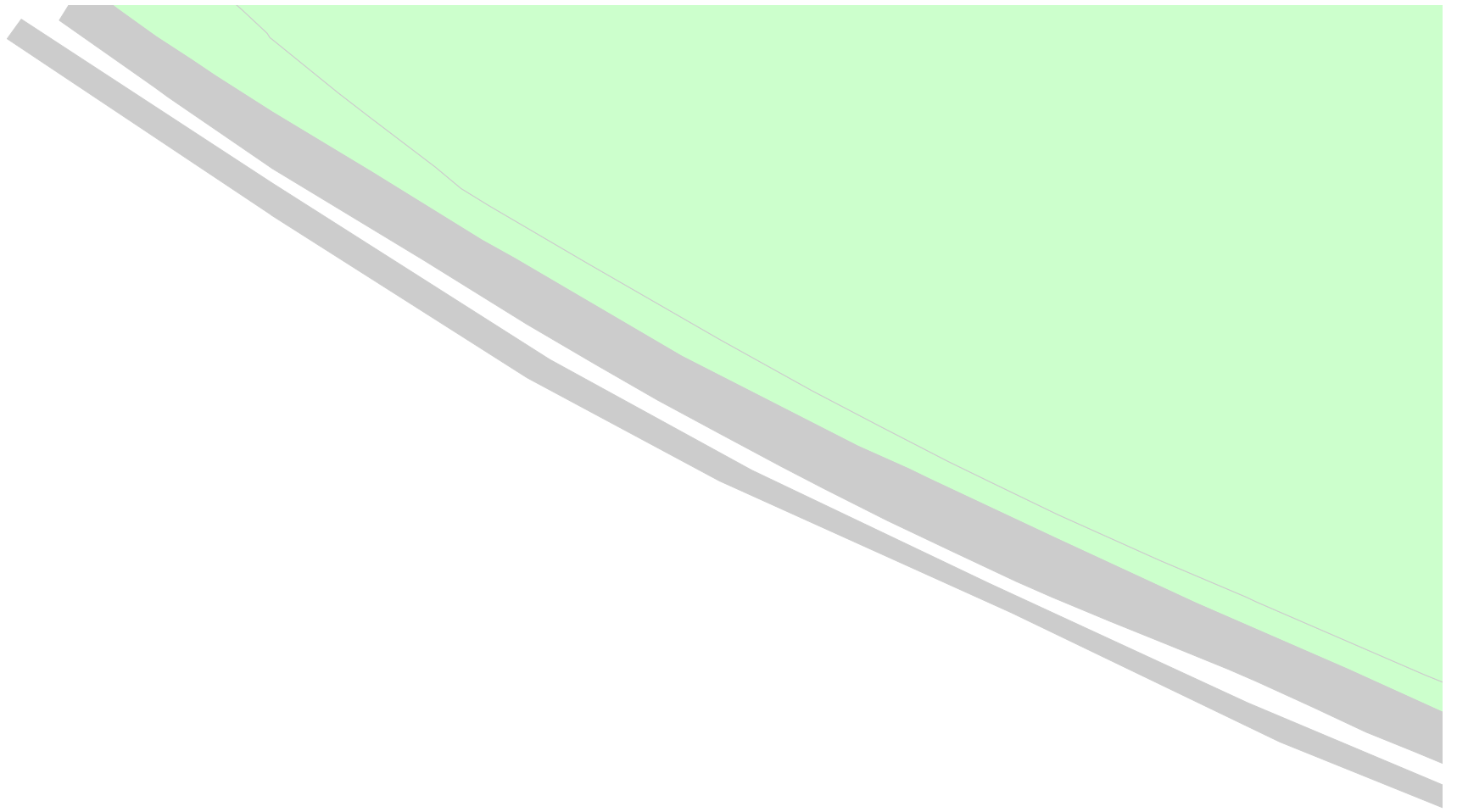
2.5. Limitations

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

2.6. The report and map

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

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



3. SURVEY RESULTS

3.1. Description of habitats

3.1.1. Overview

The site covers approximately 1.45 hectares with the primary habitat a low diversity semi-improved neutral grassland. The entrance to the site is through a break along the southern boundary which is a Cornish hedgebank. There is an area of hardstanding at the entrance and an unsurfaced track around the internal perimeter of the field. The western and northern boundaries are a mixture of hedgebanks, native hedgerows and fencing. The eastern boundary is not marked by a physical boundary.

3.1.2. Poor semi-improved neutral grassland

The grassland is under active management and regularly cut forming part of a camping field during the summer. It is on relatively level ground with a slight north-west aspect. The sward is dominated by grasses including Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* and Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*. There are relatively few forbs present with Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius* occasional.

3.1.3. Dense Bramble scrub

There is a strip of dense scrub that covers an earth bank approximately 1 metre high running across the north-west corner of the site. There is a gap in the bank and scrub to allow access into a smaller area of grassland.



Dense Bramble scrub

3.1.4. Boundaries

H1 – The western end of the northern boundary is a stone-faced hedgebank approximately 44m long and 2m high. It is species-poor being dominated by Bramble growing on top with occasional European Gorse *Ulex europaeus*. This vegetation appears to be irregularly cut with the Bramble encroaching into the site. Also present is occasional Hart's-tongue Fern *Phyllitis scolopendrium* and Hedge Bedstraw *Gallium mullugo*.



H1 from roadside

H2 – To the east of the area of dense scrub is an intact species-poor native hedgerow dominated Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* approximately 110m long and 3m high. The hedgerow appears to be under active management. There is a single Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatynus* tree towards the eastern end of the boundary. The understorey is sparsely vegetated with occasional Ivy *Hedera helix* and Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*.

H3 – The southern boundary is a defunct species poor hedgebank approximately 80 metres long and 4m high. It is topped with Hazel and Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* with an understorey dominated by Ivy with Common Nettle, Cleavers *Galium aparine* and Cow Parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* present. Towards the western end there is a 5-metre break in the boundary to provide access into the site.



H2 – Facing north-east



H3 – Break in hedgebank for site access

H4 – The western boundary is a defunct species-rich hedgebank approximately 116m long and 4m high. Hazel *Corylus avellana* and Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* are common with Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Holly *Ilex aquifolia*, Oak *Quercus spp.* and Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* present. The understorey of the bank is vegetated with grasses including Cock’s-foot and Yorkshire Fog and locally abundant Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*.



H4 facing south-east



H3 & H4 showing hardstanding track

3.1.5. Hardstanding

There is an area of unsealed hardstanding surface at the entrance of the site and a 3m wide access track that is located along the south, and part of the west and north headlands of the site. This track is sparsely vegetated by short ephemeral and perennial species including Ribwort Plantain, Annual Meadow-grass *Poa annua* and Daisy *Bellis perennis*.

3.1.6. Fence

A wooden post and rail fence is situated inside the line of H2.

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

Plants

No protected, rare or scarce plant species were recorded during the survey.

Fauna

Bats

The vegetated boundaries of the site provide potential flight lines for commuting bats as they are connected to other linear habitats in the wider landscape. There are no trees suitable for roosting bats. Bat activity surveys by Spalding Associates in 2020 of the wider holiday park area found low numbers of bats using the vegetated boundaries for commuting and foraging.

Common Dormouse

There is very limited potential for Common Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* to be present within the vegetated boundaries. Habitat quality for this species is relatively poor with the hedgerows being regularly cut and tending towards an open structure. Habitat connectivity for this species in the wider landscape is also limited as the site is surrounded by agricultural land with the busy A3058 directly adjacent the northern boundary. The southern boundary is connected to an area of woodland 880m to the west of the site.

Nesting birds

The vegetated boundaries and area of dense scrub provide potential habitat for nesting birds. It is likely that birds will use these habitats for nesting during the breeding season (March to August).

Reptiles

There is very limited potential for reptiles to be present within the grassland habitat as it is regularly cut and heavily disturbed by humans during the summer when these species are active. Where the less frequently managed hedgebank vegetation interfaces with the grassland there may be better quality habitat for reptiles such as Slow Worm *Anguis fragilis* particularly along the western boundary which receives the morning sun for reptiles basking,

Badger

There were no Badger *Meles meles* setts found on the site or other signs of Badger activity was recorded.

Other mammals

There were many Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* burrows along the southern boundary hedgebank and signs of their droppings in the grassland.

3.3. Invasive Non-native species

No invasive non-native Schedule 9 species were observed during the survey.

The non-native naturalised species of Buddleia is present in H3; however, it is not listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

3.4. Results of desktop survey

Bats

Within 1000 metres of the site there are 10 records for three species of bat and six additional non-specific bat records between 1997 and 2018. The most frequently recorded species are Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* with five records between 2004 and 2016 and Brown Long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus* with four records between 2004 and 2011. Other species recorded within 1000 metres include a single record of Whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus* in 2001.

The records indicate that a roost of Common Pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared bats were observed in an unspecified building potentially within the holiday park in the summer of 2003/4. There is also a record for a roost of 50 Pipistrelle bats 700 metres south-east of the site in Chapel Town.

Common Dormouse

There are no records of Common Dormouse within 1000 metres of the site.

Badger

There are 13 records of Badger within 1000 metres of the site.

West European Hedgehog

There are five recorded sightings of West European Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* within 1000 metres of the site, the closest of which was recorded approximately 150 metres south-east of the site boundary.

Reptiles

There are no records of reptiles within 1000 metres of the site.

4. ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION VALUE OF THE SITE

4.1. Rationale

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

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

4.2. Site designations

The application site does not lie within a statutory or non-statutory site of nature conservation.

Within 1000 metres there are two non-statutory County Wildlife Sites (CWS): Tredinnick CWS and Ladock, St Enoder & Treddeal Woods CWS.

4.2.1. Tredinnick County Wildlife Site

Tredinnick lies approximately 830 metres west of the proposed site. It is a small County Wildlife Site approximately 12.9 ha in size, situated in a valley with gently sloping sides. It is dominated by wet willow woodland with a fringe of oak. This grades into a discrete area of Purple Moor Grass and rush pasture in the north of the site and a wet meadow in the south, along with a poplar plantation. There are also small wet flushes and bands of gorse scrub. This CWS is of county importance for BAP Priority habitats, specifically: Wet Woodland, Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures. There has been only one BAP Priority Species recorded here: the Marsh Fritillary *Euphydryas aurinia*, recorded in 1960, but there are no recent records.

4.2.2. Ladock, St Enoder & Treddeal Woods County Wildlife Site

The northern-most tip of Ladock, St Enoder & Treddeal Woods CWS lies 770 metres south-south-east of the application site, across the A30 in Chapel Town. It is an extensive woodland site approximately 215 ha in size. This CWS is of county importance for BAP Priority habitats, specifically: Wet Woodland and Lowland Fens. The BAP Priority Lepidoptera species recorded here include: Wall butterfly *Lasiommata megera*, Autumnal Rustic *Eugnorisma glareosa*, Small Phoenix *Ecliptopera silaceata* and Small Square-spot *Diarsia rubi*. Other BAP Priority Species include Common Toad *Bufo bufo* and birds such as

Dunnock *Prunella modularis*, Marsh Tit *Parus palustris* and Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*. Several Badger setts have been recorded.

4.3. Important habitat features of the study area

The vegetated boundaries H2, H3 and H4 would qualify as UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats (UK BAP, 2007) or Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats (Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative, 2009).

There are no other habitats of principal importance as listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, as amended.

4.4. The presence of protected and priority species

4.4.1. Bats

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

The vegetated boundaries provide suitable habitat for bats to move through the landscape which was conformed during activity surveys in 2020. There are no trees suitable for roosting bats on the site, however, the records search indicated that there was a bat roost in one of the nearby buildings within the ownership boundary.

4.4.2. Badger

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

There are records of Badger within the vicinity but there were no signs of Badger activity during the survey, and the site provides sub-optimal habitat for this species.

4.4.3. Common Dormouse

The Common Dormouse is protected from intentional or reckless killing, injury or capture, deliberate disturbance (whether in a nest or not) and damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place used by a Dormouse under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The Dormouse is also a species of Principal Importance and a Priority Biodiversity Action Plan Species (UK BAP, 2007) so the presence of this species on site would be a material consideration for planning purposes.

There were no records of Common Dormouse within 1000 metres of the site. Although the presence of Common Dormouse cannot be ruled out there is limited potential for this species due to the low quality of the existing habitats and their isolation from areas of higher quality habitat.

4.4.4. Nesting birds

Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) prohibits the intentional killing, injuring or taking of any wild bird and the taking, damaging or destroying of the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs. Nests may be lawfully destroyed when not in use, i.e. outside the nesting season (September to February). The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (The CRoW Act) Schedule 12 adds the words “or recklessly” after the word “intentional” for a range of wildlife species including nesting birds listed in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), thus providing fuller protection than previously granted. In addition Schedule 1 birds and their young must not be disturbed whilst at, on or near an active nest.

The site provides potential for nesting birds within the vegetated boundaries and dense scrub. It is likely that birds will use these habitats for nesting during the breeding season (March to August).

4.4.5. Reptiles

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

There are no records of reptiles within 1km of the site and the primary grassland habitat is unlikely to support reptiles. The boundary hedgebanks provide some potential habitat for reptiles, particularly the western boundary that receives the morning sun for basking reptiles.

4.4.6. Non-native invasive species

No invasive non-native plants listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were observed during this survey.

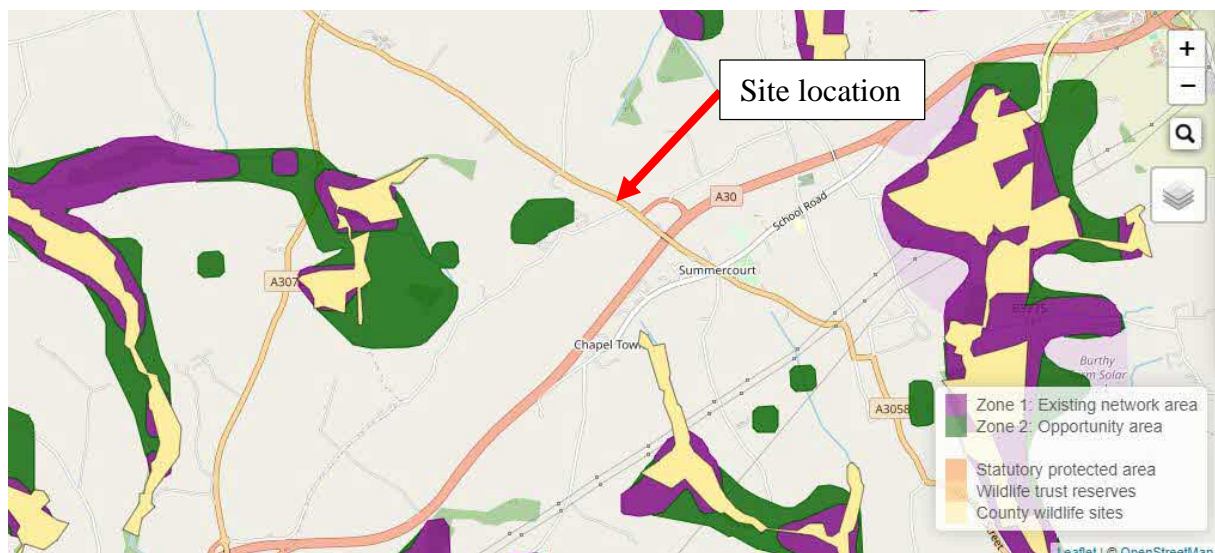
The non-native naturalised species of Buddleia is present in H3; however it is not listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

4.5. Landscape context (Figure 2)

This site is in a rural and exposed location which is surrounded by farmland. There are both pasture and arable fields in the wider landscape that are bounded by traditional Cornish hedgebanks. The main A30 dual carriageway runs approximately 600 metres to the southeast of the site where the village of Summercourt is situated. The A3058 road is directly adjacent to the northern boundary. The site is outside of an existing or opportunity nature network area (Figure 2) but there is some connectivity to an opportunity area and Tredinnick CWS via existing hedgebanks south-west of the site.

Figure 2. Site location and exiting and opportunity nature network areas

https://lagas.co.uk/app/product/netgain_vectorzones



4.6. Nightscape (Figure 3)

Despite its rural location this site is in an area of medium light spill due to its proximity to the A30 and Summercourt. There is also likely to be some localised light spill from the holiday park and Linton Rise Cottage.

Figure 3. Light emissions <https://lagas.co.uk/app/product/light-maps>



5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Compliance with legislation

5.1.1. Bats

Previous bat activity surveys on the wider holiday park site have found that the vegetated boundaries are used by low numbers of commuting bats moving through the landscape. The proposed development of 40 new holiday lodges combined with the previously approved adjacent development for 40 lodges (PA21/12061) is likely to increase local light spill.

The current proposal for the site is designed to retain all of existing vegetated boundaries which may be used as flight lines for bats moving through the landscape. These will be enhanced for bats and other wildlife through gap fill planting and implementing a relaxed cutting regime. In addition a new hedgebank will be planted along the currently open eastern boundary that will provide some additional connectivity to the north and south boundaries.

Further bat activity surveys are not currently recommended as updated surveys are not considered likely to provide any new information of the use of the application site by bats. In addition to the proposed mitigation measures to protect flight lines for bats a site wide lighting plan must be developed alongside the proposal in liaison with an ecologist to ensure that any new artificial lighting at the site does not encroach on potential flight lines i.e. light levels on the boundaries should not exceed 0.5 LUX. This would be achieved by keeping lighting to the minimum required and including additional measures such as lighting being directed away from the boundaries and triggered on short timers to retain the value of the habitats to the local population of bats which may be using the area.

5.1.2. Badger

There are no Badger setts on the application site and a detailed Badger survey of the holiday park in 2020 found no setts. Records of Badger within the wider landscape indicate that they are present in the local area, but they are unlikely to be adversely effected by the current proposals.

5.1.3. Common Dormouse

It is not known whether Common Dormouse are present at the application site, however, the vegetated boundaries currently provide poor quality habitat for this species as well as being relatively isolated from areas of higher quality habitat. The nearest connected woodland is 880 metres south-west of the application site. Under the current proposals all of the vegetated boundaries will be protected and enhanced for Common Dormouse by implementing a relaxed cutting regime that will allow woody vegetation to thicken and provide improved connectivity and foraging resources.

Providing the vegetated boundaries remain protected and that they are not lit by artificial lighting further survey work is not recommended at this time. However, if any significant sections of hedgebank are to be removed or impacted then further survey work will be required prior to any work commencing.

5.1.4. Nesting birds

It is likely that bird species nest on site within the vegetated boundaries and Bramble scrub. Any activities that are likely to disturb these habitats should be completed in the period between September to February, outside the accepted bird nesting season. If this is not practicable, activities should be preceded by a thorough inspection for nesting birds by a suitably qualified ecologist. If nesting birds are discovered activities should be halted until nested chicks have fledged.

5.1.5. Reptiles

The majority of the application site provides poor quality habitat for reptiles as it is under regular management and heavily disturbed through use as a camping field. The less frequently managed hedgebanks provide some potential habitat for reptiles and under the current proposals these will be protected and enhanced. Further surveys for reptiles are therefore not recommended at this time. Any planned work that may disturb the structure of a hedgebank should be carried out using Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) to avoid killing or injuring any reptiles that are may be present. These RAMs should be carried out under a watching brief in the active season (April to September) in accordance with a method statement prepared a suitably experienced ecologist.

5.1.6. Invasive Non-Native species

No invasive non-native Schedule 9 species were observed during the survey.

Buddleia is present within this site although it is not listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is recommended that Buddleia is removed from the site and safely disposed of.

5.2. Maintaining and enhancing the biodiversity value of the site

There is scope to enhance the biodiversity value of this site through a combination of retaining the existing higher quality habitats and new habitat creation. The vegetated boundaries will be enhanced through gap fill planting implementing a relaxed management. The adverse effect of artificial lighting will be mitigated by directing new lighting away from the boundaries. New landscaping proposals should include the creation of moderate quality grassland, native tree planting and new planted borders high in native species. The

development will be required to conform to Policy 2 of the Cornwall Climate Emergency Document which requires all major developments to demonstrate a net gain in biodiversity as calculated by the latest DEFRA metric.

New nesting opportunities for birds could be incorporated into any proposed dwellings. This could be achieved by incorporating prefabricated nest boxes into the new dwellings and erecting nest boxes onto trees in the hedgebanks for cavity nesting birds. Incorporating deep over hanging eaves and/or prefabricated nesting ledges for Swallows and House Martins into any new dwellings would also be beneficial.

New roosting opportunities for bats should be incorporated into the design of the proposals in the form of prefabricated roosting provisions built into/onto the new dwellings and erected onto trees in the hedgebanks.

Additional recommendations for biodiversity enhancement can be made when the detailed plans are known.

5.3. Further Survey work

No further surveys are required at this time.

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APPENDIX 1

**Vascular plants recorded at Linton Rise, Summercourt, Cornwall
 January 2022 and January 2024**

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

DENSE BRAMBLE SCRUB

Scientific name	English name	Abundance
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Buddleia	R
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	O
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	R
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	R
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	A
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Salix cinerea</i> ssp. <i>oleifolia</i>	Grey Willow	R
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	O
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow Grass	O

POOR SEMI-IMPROVED GRASSLAND

Scientific name	English name	Abundance
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	R
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	R
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	C
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	O
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	F
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	C
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion	R
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow Grass	O

BOUNDARIES H1 – H4

Scientific name	English name	Abundance
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	R
<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	A Bent	R
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	R
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	O
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	O
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	O
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Common Ash	O
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	F
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	R
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	O

<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	C
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	R
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	O
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	R
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern	O
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow Grass	O
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	C
<i>Quercus sp.</i>	A native oak	R
<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	Dog Rose	R
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	F
<i>Salix cinerea ssp.oleifolia</i>	Grey Willow	R
<i>Salix sp.</i>	A Willow	R
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	R
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	O
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	European Gorse	R
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	O

APPENDIX 2

Sources for criteria for assessment of nature conservation importance

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

International

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

National

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and amendment (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 United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man (fourth, 2009, review) (Eaton et al, 2015)
Guidelines for Selection of Biological SSSIs (NCC, 1989 and updates)
Water Framework (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 (the Water Framework Regulations)

County and local significance

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

References and bibliography for criteria

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NCC (Nature Conservancy Council), 1989. Guidelines for selection of Biological SSSIs (including revisions and additions of 1992, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998). NCC, Peterborough.

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UKBSG (UK Biodiversity Steering Group), 1995. Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report, 1995. Volume 2: Action Plans. HMSO.

UKBG (UK Biodiversity Steering Group) 1995. Biodiversity: The UK Group Tranche 2 Action Plans, volumes 1 – 6. English Nature, Peterborough.

UK Biodiversity Action Plan; Priority Habitat Descriptions. BRIG (ed. Ant Maddock) 2008. (Updated Dec. 2011)

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

APPENDIX 3

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

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

ERCCIS Data Search SuMMARy REpORT



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

Reference: Linton Rise EXPH1

Location: 50.37041 / -4.981987

Buffer: 1 KILOMETRES

Date of Publication: 01/07/2020

Expires: 01/07/2021

Organisation: Spalding
Associates
(Environmental)
Ltd

Hosted by:



**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



Recording | Mapping | Informing

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:

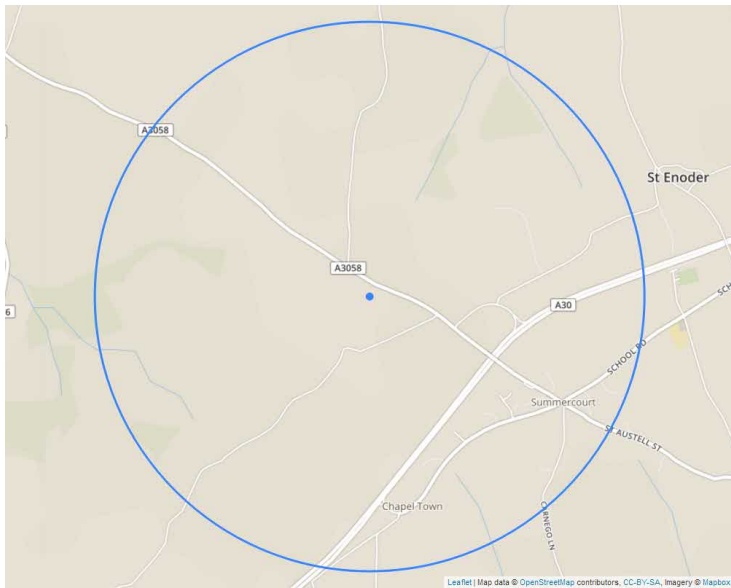
To receive your EDS search you have already agreed to ERCCIS's terms and conditions, but please remember;

1. The following report and associated data provided by ERCCIS are only to be used for the specific purpose agreed between parties.
2. The data and any copyright remains the property of ERCCIS, its licensors and/or the data providers (as applicable), and the data products and services remain the copyright of ERCCIS.
3. Permission to use the data and reports provided by ERCCIS expires 1 (one) year following supply.

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Report Details



Report for: Matthew Thurlow

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

Date: 01/07/2020

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

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

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

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

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





Statutory Sites within the search area

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

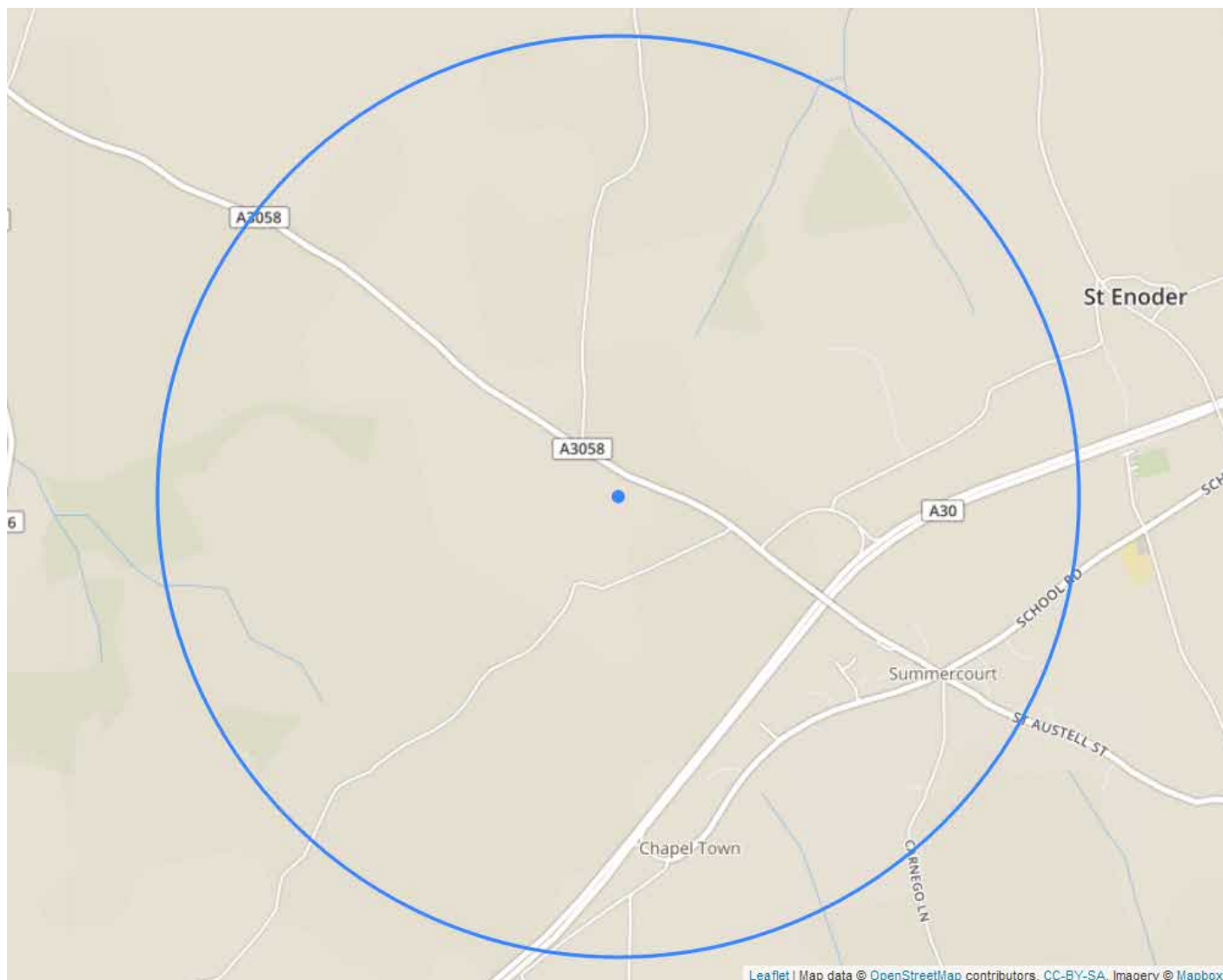
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Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	Hyperlink	Site Area (ha)
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Statutory Sites Map



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Location	Site Code	Colour
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Non-Statutory Sites & Reserves

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

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

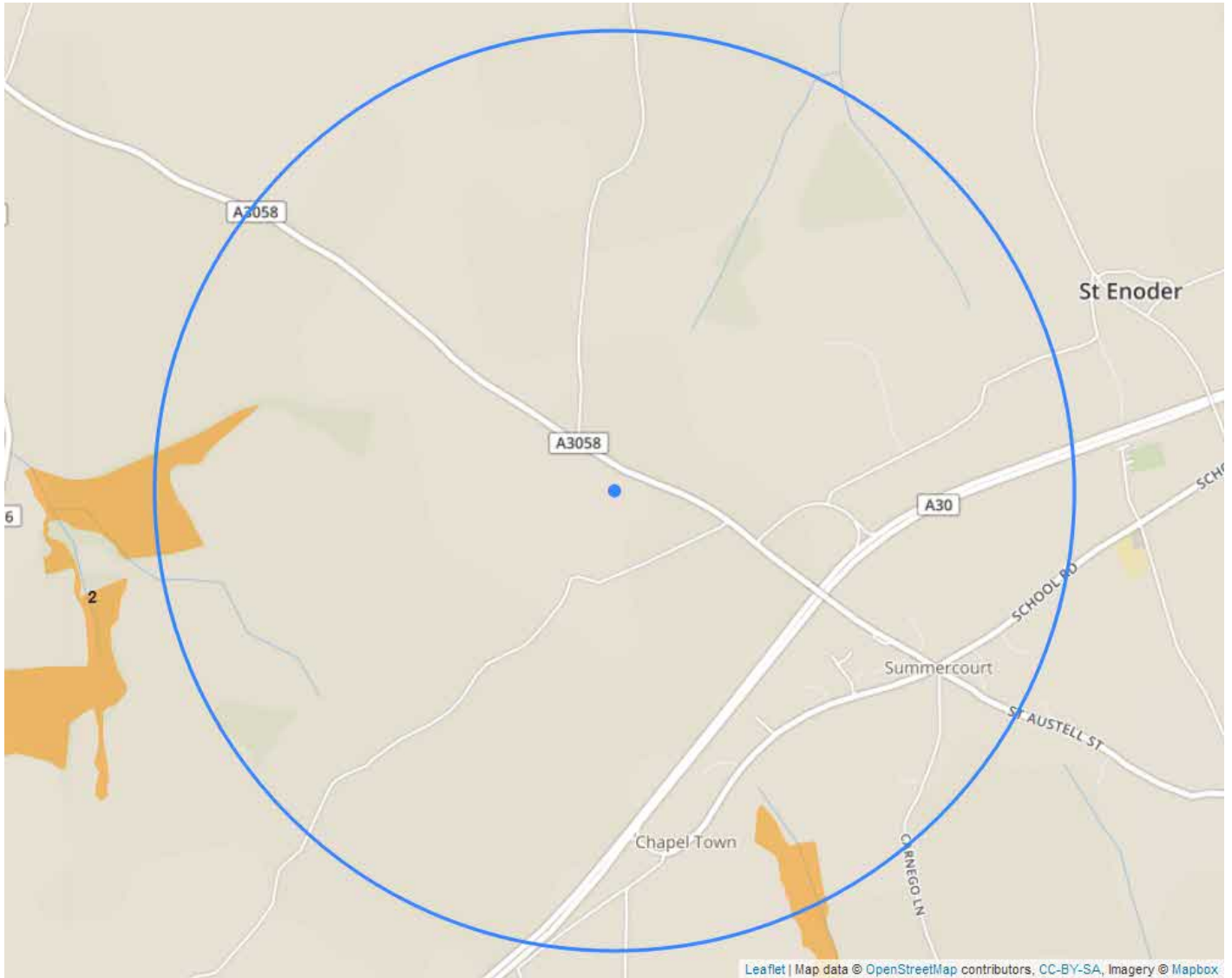
Further details can be found in the ECCRIS report summary .pdf, but for specific information on a site listed below you might need to contact the relevant organisation.

Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	Hyperlink	Site Area (ha)
CWS	CK/R27	Ladock, St Enoder & Trenderal Woods	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/CWS/CK-R27%20-%20Ladock%20St%20Enoder%20&%20Trenderal%20Woods.pdf	214.50
CWS	CK/R45	Tredinnick	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/CWS/CK-R45%20-%20Tredinnick.pdf	12.87







Non-Statutory Sites & Reserves Map



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Location	Site Code	Colour
1	CK/R27	
2	CK/R45	





Habitats

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

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

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

Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
Priority Habitat	EM4	Purple moor grass and rush pasture	0.89
Priority Habitat	WB34	Wet woodland	5.30

Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
Land Cover	n/a	Arable and Horticultural	229.19
Land Cover	n/a	Boundary and Linear Features	5.76
Land Cover	n/a	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	126.09
Land Cover	n/a	Built-up Areas and Gardens	24.07
Land Cover	n/a	Dwarf Shrub Heath	0.18
Land Cover	n/a	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	2.38
Land Cover	n/a	Improved Grassland	1,038.77
Land Cover	n/a	Inland Rock	0.57
Land Cover	n/a	Neutral Grassland	7.77

Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
Phase One	Arable	J1	229.20
Phase One	Broadleaved woodland	A1.1	123.66
Phase One	Broadleaved woodland / Conifer	A1.3	2.34
Phase One	Built environment	J2	5.80
Phase One	Built environment	J3	24.08
Phase One	Disturbed ground	I	0.57



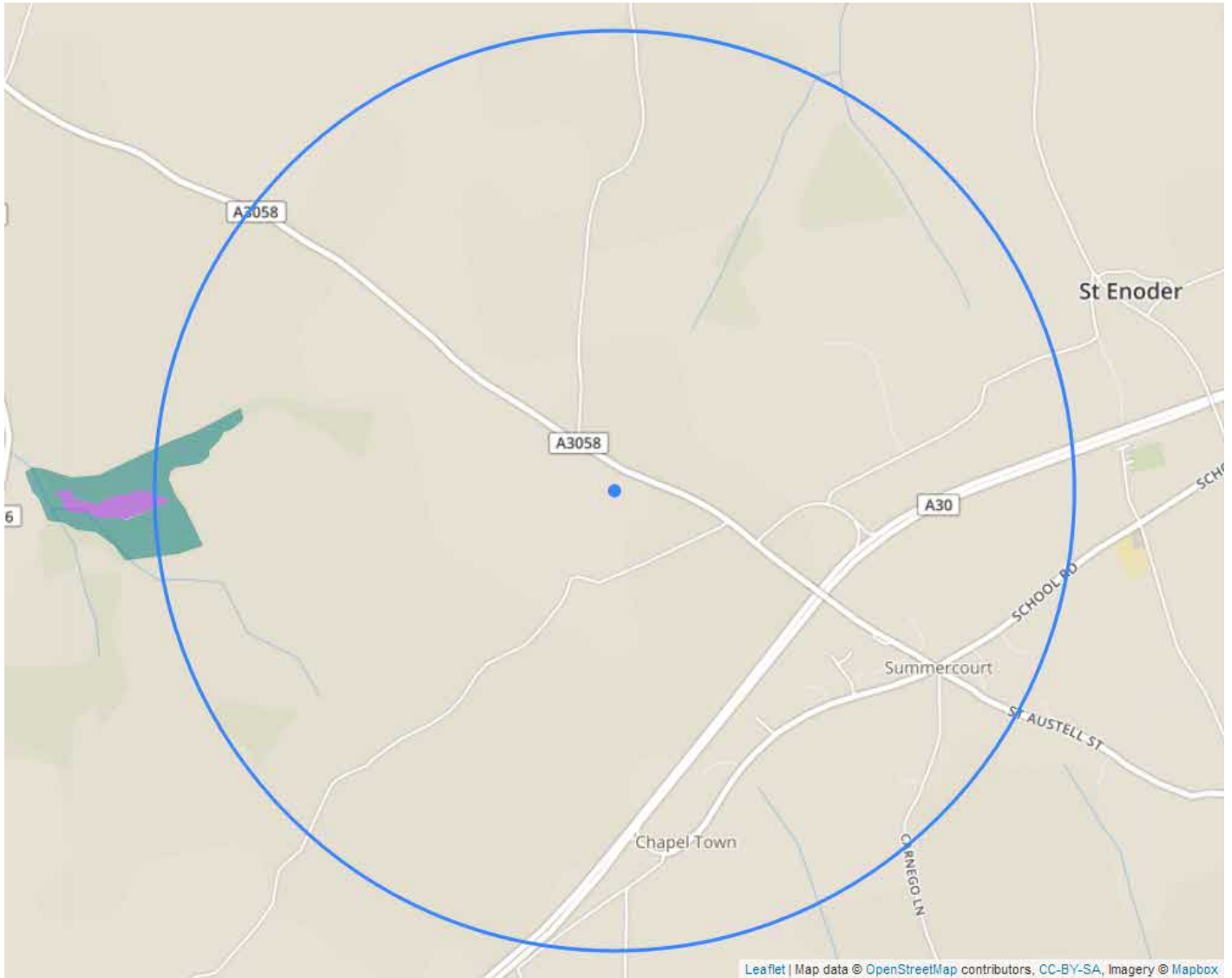


Phase One	Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid	D1.1	0.18
Phase One	Improved grassland	B4	1,038.83
Phase One	Marsh/ marshy grassland	B5	2.39
Phase One	Scrub	A2	0.39
Phase One	Unimproved grassland / Bracken (possibly)	B2	6.21
Phase One	Wet dwarf shrub heath	D2	1.37
Phase One	Wetland	E3	0.19







Priority Habitat Map

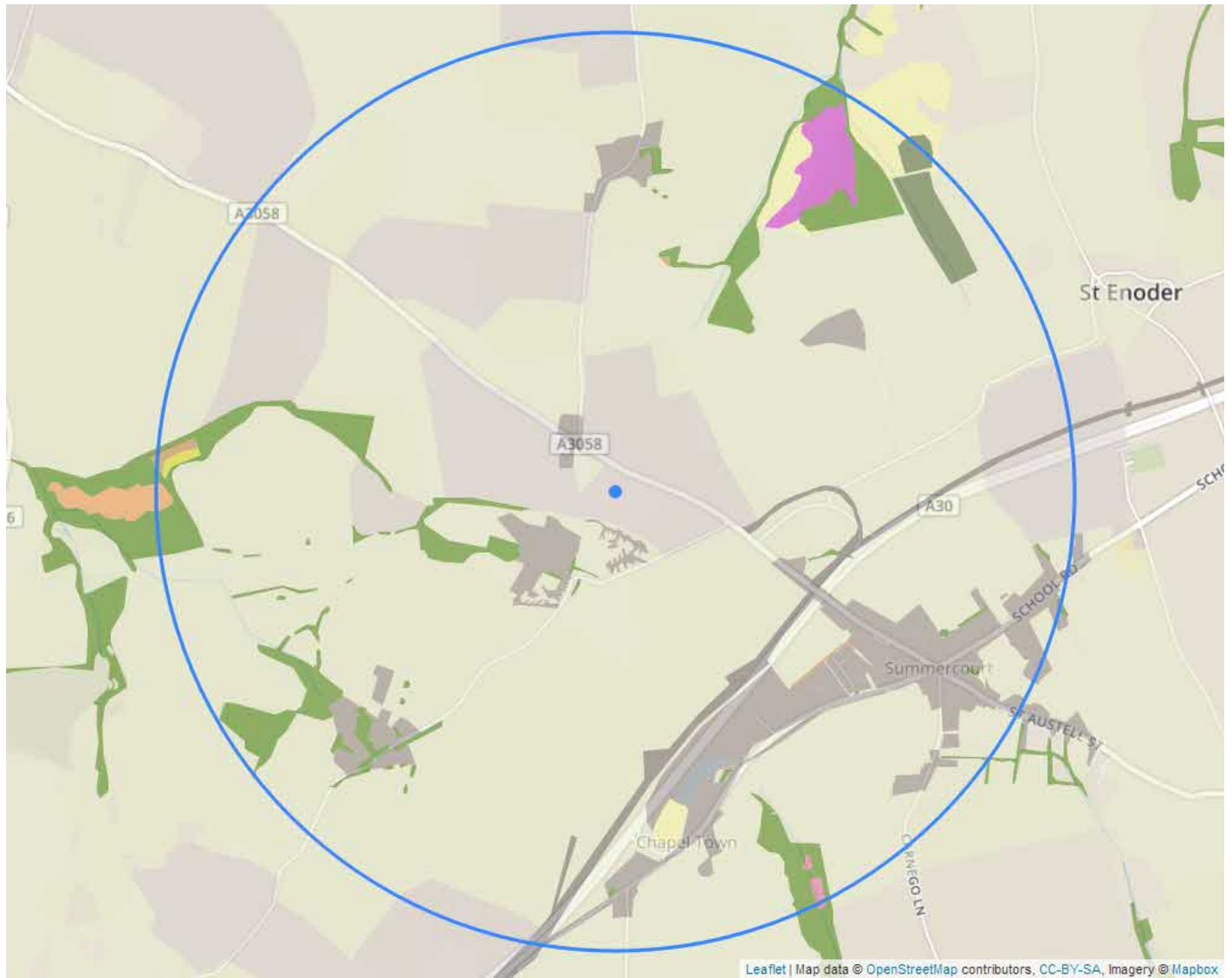


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Habitat Name	Colour
Purple moor grass and rush pasture	
Wet woodland	



Phase One Interpretation Map








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Habitat Code	Colour
J1	
A1.1	
A1.3	
J2	
J3	
I	
D1.1	
B4	

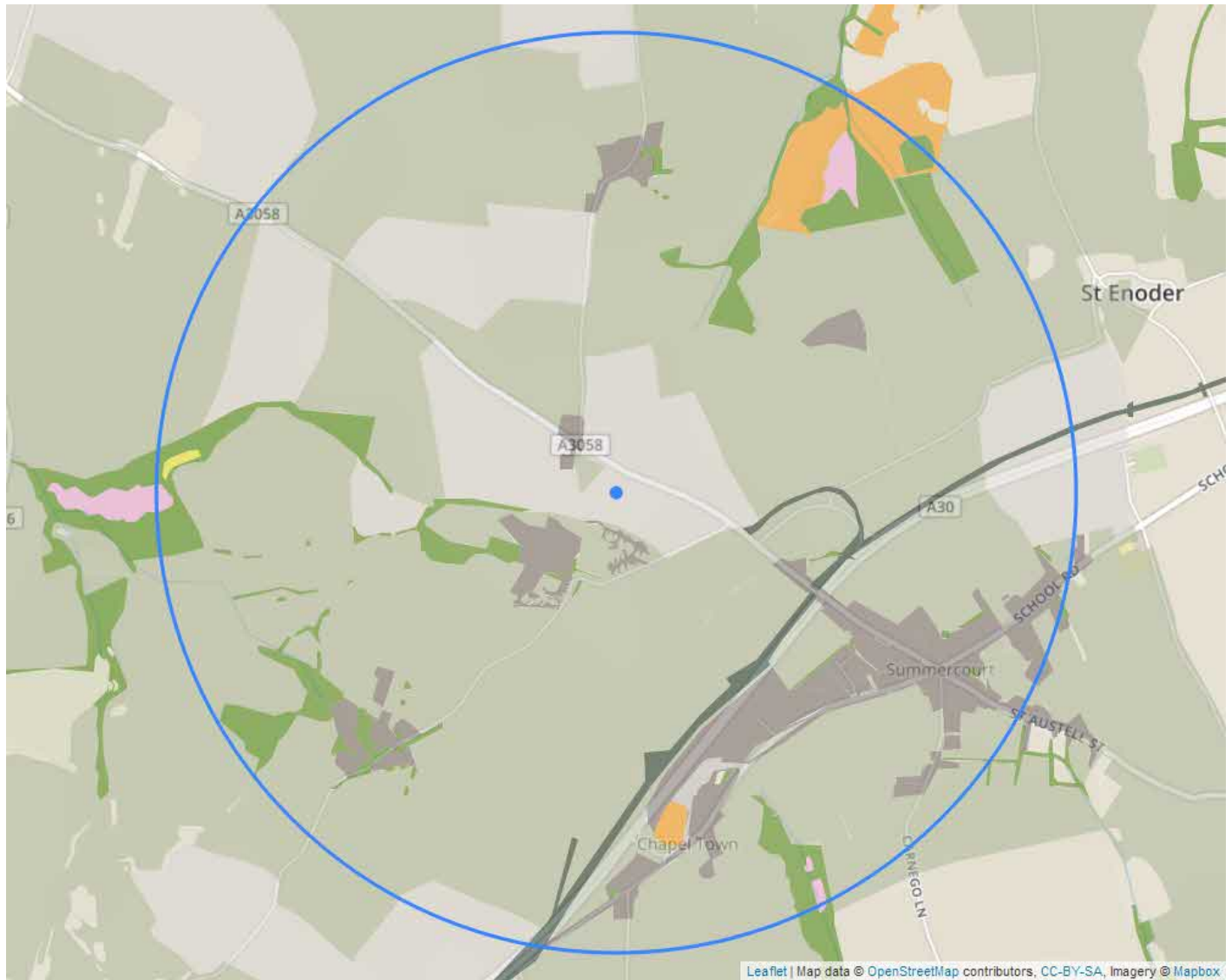




	B5	
	A2	
	B2	
	D2	
	E3	



ERCCIS Land Cover Habitat Interpretation Map



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Habitat Name	Colour
Arable and Horticultural	
Boundary and Linear Features	
Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	
Built-up Areas and Gardens	
Dwarf Shrub Heath	
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	
Improved Grassland	
Inland Rock	





Neutral Grassland





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.

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

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

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
Local Priority	Cornwall Red Data Book
Non-Native	As listed on the ERCCIS interpreted INNS list

Confidential records

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

Sensitive Records

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



Protected and designated species records table

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

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

Amphibian				
Bufo bufo	Common Toad	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Bird				
Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Alauda arvensis	Skylark	2	1995 - 2008	Protected, Priority
Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit	3	1982 - 1988	Protected, Priority
Apus apus	Swift	1	1981 - 1981	Priority
Buteo buteo	Buzzard	3	2005 - 2018	Protected
Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	1	2009 - 2009	Protected
Chloris chloris	Greenfinch	4	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Cinclus cinclus	Dipper	1	1982 - 1982	Protected, Priority
Circus aeruginosus	Marsh Harrier	1	1997 - 1997	Protected, Priority
Circus cyaneus	Hen Harrier	1	1983 - 1983	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Columba palumbus	Common Wood Pigeon	3	2009 - 2014	Protected
Corvus frugilegus	Rook	1	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Corvus monedula	Jackdaw	2	2009 - 2009	Protected
Crex crex	Corncrake	1	1968 - 1968	Protected, Priority
Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	1	1968 - 1968	Protected, Priority
Cyanistes caeruleus	Blue Tit	4	2009 - 2009	Protected
Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker	1	2009 - 2009	Protected
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	1	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Erithacus rubecula	Robin	5	2001 - 2009	Protected
Falco columbarius	Merlin	2	1987 - 1999	Protected, Priority
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	2	2001 - 2001	Protected, Local Priority
Falco subbuteo	Hobby	1	1980 - 1980	Protected, Local Priority

Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	1	2002 - 2002	Protected, Priority
Motacilla alba	Pied/White Wagtail	1	2009 - 2009	Protected
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	1	1968 - 1968	Protected, Priority
Parus major	Great Tit	5	2001 - 2009	Protected
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	7	2001 - 2010	Protected, Priority
Periparus ater	Coal Tit	3	2009 - 2009	Protected
Phasianus colchicus	Pheasant	3	1995 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
Pica pica	Magpie	3	1995 - 2009	Protected
Pluvialis apricaria	Golden Plover	1	2002 - 2002	Protected, Local Priority
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	3	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Saxicola rubicola	European Stonechat	2	2001 - 2001	Protected
Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove	4	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	4	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren	1	2012 - 2012	Protected
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	4	2001 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Turdus merula	Blackbird	5	1980 - 2009	Protected
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	1	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	6	1966 - 2001	Protected, Local Priority
Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	3	2002 - 2009	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Flowering Plant

Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	8	1989 - 2013	Non-Native
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	1	2013 - 2013	Non-Native
Allium roseum	Rosy Garlic	2	2014 - 2014	Non-Native
Allium triquetrum	Three-cornered Garlic	10	1991 - 2013	Protected, Non-Native
Antirrhinum majus	Snapdragon	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	2	2003 - 2013	Non-Native
Avena fatua	Wild-oat	1	1996 - 1996	Non-Native
Avena sativa	Oat	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
Brassica rapa	Turnip	1	2013 - 2013	Non-Native
Bromus sterilis	Barren Brome	2	1995 - 2013	Non-Native
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	1	2012 - 2012	Non-Native



<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed	1	2014 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	Trailing Bellflower	1	2013 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	8	1995 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	2	2013 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Crococsmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	5	1989 - 2014	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	3	1997 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb	4	1997 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Californian Poppy	1	2001 - 2001	Non-Native
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	3	1997 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	3	1997 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black-bindweed	2	2003 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	2	1997 - 2002	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	2	1995 - 1997	Priority
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i>	n/a	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	10	1995 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	1	2013 - 2013	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Hordeum distichon</i>	Two-rowed Barley	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	11	1995 - 2014	Protected
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	1	2013 - 2013	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	1	2002 - 2002	Non-Native
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	n/a	10	1997 - 2013	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Lamium hybridum</i>	Cut-leaved Dead-nettle	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	2	2012 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	Lesser Swine-cress	1	2014 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Leucanthemum lacustre</i> x <i>maximum</i> = <i>L. x superbum</i>	Shasta Daisy	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet	1	2013 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Lilium pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean Lily	1	1971 - 1971	Non-Native
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native



<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian Rye-grass	2	1995 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple	1	1995 - 1995	Non-Native
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	13	1995 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Mentha spicata</i> x <i>suaveolens</i> = <i>M. x villosa</i>	Apple-mint	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	1	2014 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink-sorrel	1	2013 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow-sorrel	1	2014 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	6	2003 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Equal-leaved Knotgrass	5	1997 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Polypogon viridis</i>	Water Bent	1	2012 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Dwarf Cherry	7	1967 - 2014	Priority
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	n/a	1	2013 - 2013	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	2	2013 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	5	1995 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Soleirolia soleirolia</i>	Mind-your-own-business	3	1997 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	1	2013 - 2013	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort	2	2003 - 2013	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	6	2003 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Bread Wheat	1	2013 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	3	2001 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> subsp. <i>hederifolia</i>	n/a	2	2012 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> subsp. <i>lucorum</i>	n/a	1	2012 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell	8	1997 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>	Common Vetch	5	2003 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser Periwinkle	1	2012 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	1	1995 - 1995	Non-Native



Fungus

Hygrocybe calyptriformis	n/a	1	2010 - 2010	Local Priority
Marasmius hudsonii	Holly Parachute	1	2014 - 2014	Local Priority
Terana coerulea	Cobalt Crust	1	2014 - 2014	Local Priority

Insect - Moth

Nymphula diminutalis	Small Brown China-mark	3	2010 - 2013	Non-Native
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Moss

Campylopus introflexus	Heath Star Moss	2	1993 - 2005	Non-Native
Plagiothecium denticulatum var. denticulatum	n/a	2	1993 - 2005	Local Priority
Pohlia lescuriana	Pretty Nodding-moss	1	1993 - 2005	Local Priority

Terrestrial Mammal

Capreolus capreolus	Roe Deer	1	2012 - 2012	Protected
Erinaceus europaeus	West European Hedgehog	2	2015 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	4	1989 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Meles meles	Badger	13	1996 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Mustela erminea	Stoat	1	2005 - 2005	Protected
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European Rabbit	4	2005 - 2018	Priority, Non-Native
Rattus norvegicus	Brown Rat	2	1970 - 1970	Non-Native
Sorex araneus	Common Shrew	6	1970 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority

Terrestrial Mammal - Bat (Chiroptera)

Chiroptera	Bat	3	1997 - 2003	Protected, Priority
Myotis mystacinus	Whiskered Bat	1	2001 - 2001	Protected, Local Priority
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	3	2012 - 2018	Protected, Local Priority
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	5	2004 - 2016	Protected, Local Priority
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	4	2003 - 2011	Protected, Priority, Local Priority





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

Acres Allet

Truro

TR4 9DJ

Phone: 01872 302240

Email: WIS@cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk

Website: www.erccis.org.uk

About the Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Environmental Records Centre

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



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

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