

# Wildlife Report.

For

Glynn Le Marquand, Higher Tregonnet, Golberdon, Cornwall. PL17 7NG



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Revised by Derek Gow (MCIEEM)



Upcott Grange, Broadwoodwider, Lifton, Devon, PL16 0JS

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Overview

The Derek Gow Consultancy Ltd (DGC) was commissioned by Mr Glynn Le Marquand to conduct a general wildlife survey of the foot print for the creation of a lake on his property at Higher Tregonnet, Golberdon, Cornwall, PL17 7NG. The surveys subject was to examine the potential ecological impact of this development.

### 1.2 Objectives

The purpose of the survey is to document the ecological conditions of the location , including the identification for any protected and notable species to inform the planning application. Recommendations for further ecological surveys or works will be advised as a result of this report.

### 1.3 Description of development.

The location is situated in an agricultural landscape to the west of the town of Callington in west Devon. The survey area consisted of the footprint of the location of the lake. The landscape immediate surrounding the building was additionally walked over to examine its character and to establish if any aspects of the proposed development might impact upon a broad range of notable or otherwise protected species in its vicinity. The land surveyed is heavy clay planted with agriculturally improved rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

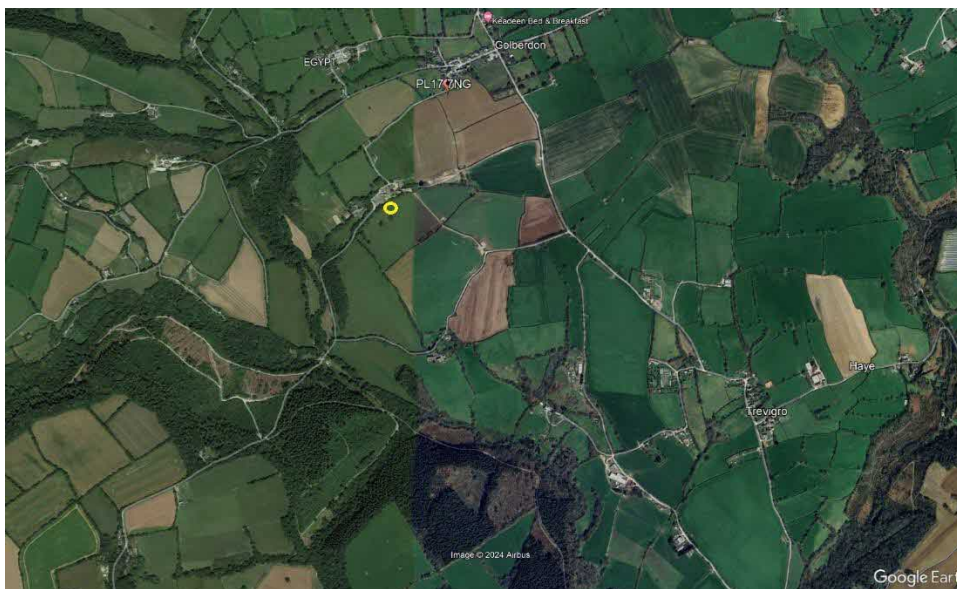


Figure 1. Location of lake in landscape.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Overview

This report has been produced in accordance with current guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017). Derek Gow (MCIEEM) undertook the survey on Sunday the 25<sup>th</sup> of February 2024.





Figure 2. The approximate location of the lake.

## 2.2 Desk Study

No desk studies were undertaken for this project as the development footprint is of a limited nature. The surrounding land is farmland and a farm steading.

## 2.3 Field Survey

The footprint of the proposed lake location was examined through a visual walk round.



## 2.4 Protected species

Due to the character of the surrounding land which is currently used for grazing beef cattle, sheep and normal agricultural practice there is no clear potential for ground nesting birds and none were observed. Although further potential for nesting birds exists in the trees/hedgebanks elsewhere in the wider landscape there are no features in the immediate

surroundings of the lake location whatsoever which would provide nesting opportunities for birds.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Surrounding habitat

The landscape surrounding the location of the proposed lake location is farmland with a modern farm yard.

#### 3.2 Species

The nature of the proposed location provides as it no living space whatsoever for any notable wildlife species.

### 4. Legislation

#### 4.1. Birds

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 the law is broken if a person:

- Intentionally kills, injures or takes wild birds
- Intentionally takes, damages or destroy a wild bird's nest while it's being used or built
- Intentionally takes or destroys a wild bird's egg
- Possesses, controls or transports live or dead wild birds, or parts of them, or their eggs
- Sells wild birds or puts them on display for sale
- Uses prohibited methods to kill or take wild birds
- Intentionally or recklessly disturbs any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturbs the dependent young of such a bird.

The consequences for the above, even in the event of harm to a single bird, nest or egg, is an unlimited fine, or imprisonment of up to six months in jail or both. Natural England considers the 'Bird Nesting Season' to be officially from February until August.

### 5. Recommendations

There are no field signs of the current lake locations use by any species of notable wildlife. If the lake is created in a manner that is;

- Sympathetic to a broad guild of wildlife species
- Not stocked with fish
- Protected by livestock exclusion fencing
- Well, planted with semi emergent wild flower species
- Not surrounded by trees

Then it will prove to be a biodiversity asset in a landscape where few other options of its character exist.

As is there is no existing ecological impediment with regard to this proposed development.

## 6. References

CIEEM, 2013. Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.

Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended.