Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA)

Site:

Borough Farm, Tresco, Isles of Scilly, TR24 0PX

Grid Reference: SV 89800 14920

25th July 2025 version 2

Plan for Ecology Ltd
Tremough Innovation Centre
Tremough Campus, Penryn, Cornwall, TR10 9TA
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Document Control:

Site Name:	Borough Farm, Tresco, Isles of Scilly, TR24 0PX
OS Grid Reference:	SV 89800 14920
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Client:	Tresco Island Ltd
Report Reference Number:	P4E3714
Version:	02
Date:	25th July 2025

Declaration:

"The information, evidence and advice, which we have prepared and provided is true, and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions."

Kim Jelbert	[redacted]
Nicola Dyer	

Report Lifespan:

Ecological features can change over time, particularly if site management/ use changes. At the time of writing, Local Planning Authorities typically consider EcIA reports to be valid for 12 months from the date of the site survey unless stated otherwise. The site survey was undertaken on 18th and 19th March 2025, and updated on 14th May 2025. This report is considered valid until 14th May 2026.

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1.0 Non-Technical Summary

Plan for Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Tresco Island Ltd to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of land at Borough Farm, Tresco (OS Grid Ref: SV 89800 14920) in late February 2025. The applicant seeks planning consent to demolish and replace existing residential and holiday units, convert an existing residential property into a sauna and gym, erect two energy stores and construct two staff accommodation blocks.

The Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) comprised a desk study and a Phase 1 survey, including a UK Habitat Classification Survey and an assessment of the potential of the site to support protected species, Preliminary Roost Assessments and further Phase 2 surveys for bats (Plan for Ecology Ltd, 2025[1]). A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment has also been undertaken (Plan for Ecology Ltd, 2025[2]). This EcIA report describes and evaluates the results of the desk study and surveys and assesses the impacts of the proposed development in accordance with the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2024).

The site, measuring *c.* 0.95 ha, is located *c.* 1km southeast of New Grimsby Harbour and *c.* 0.4km north of Pentle Bay on the island of Tresco, Isles of Scilly. No part of the site lies within a designated wildlife site; however, the site is located within an area designated as a 'National Landscape' and several statutory designated sites are located within a 1km radius of the site. The site is located within the 12.5km Zone of Influence of three European Sites. No impacts resulting from the proposed development on the designated sites are predicted.

The following habitat features of local ecological value are present within the site: other coniferous woodland, mixed scrub, gorse scrub and other neutral grassland. The site supports or has potential to support the following faunal species of conservation importance: bats, birds, lesser white toothed shrew (*Crocidura suaveolens*), amphibians, invertebrate species, red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), vascular and non-vascular plants and fungi. Three invasive species listed under Sch. 9 WCA 1981 were recorded on-site: three cornered leek (*Allium triquetrum*), montbretia (*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora)* and rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*), and the desk study confirmed records for two invasive flatworm species (*Australoplana sanguinea* and *Kontikia andersoni*) listed on Sch. 9 Pt. 1 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; these records are not from the site.

Ecological constraints and opportunities are detailed on the accompanying 'Ecological Constraints and Opportunities Plan' (ECOP) shown on Map 1 below.

The EcIA has applied the mitigation hierarchy to each impact to identify measures to avoid impacts where possible and to mitigate and compensate for the impacts that remain. After the mitigation hierarchy was applied, all impacts were assessed as not significant. No residual impacts are predicted to remain after implementation of mitigation. A summary of the mitigation and enhancement measures to be incorporated into the proposed development scheme is outlined in Table 1 below.

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Table 1: Proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Development Phase	Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
Designated Sites	
Construction Phase:	Mitigation is not required; however, a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented, to include actions taken to avoid/ minimise the impacts of construction noise, vibration, dust, lighting and surface runoff on habitats and species.
Operational Phase:	Mitigation is not required.
Habitats	
Construction Phase:	A CEMP will be prepared and implemented. The recommendations detailed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Advanced Arboriculture, 2025) will be adhered to. Tree protection fencing will be installed to prevent vehicles straying into root protection zones. Native shrub and tree planting will form an important component of the landscape plan, and in accordance with National Policy, will contribute to achieving mandatory a 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) in habitat units' post-development. Nectar and berry producing species will be planted to maximise their value for faunal species. Enhancement of existing 'other neutral grassland' habitat to achieve a higher condition score will feature within the landscape plan to contribute to achieving no net loss and a mandatory 10% BNG in habitat units' post-development.
Operational Phase:	The value of new scrub habitats will be maximised through long-term management by cutting on a 15-year rotation and creating scalloped edges to maximise edge, transitional habitats. Enhancement of other neutral grassland will be achieved by implementing low intensity cattle grazing between autumn and March; cattle will be excluded between mid-March - August and where necessary, the sward will be augmented with a species rich seed mix in spring/ autumn following scarification or poaching by cattle.
Species	
Construction Phase:	A CEMP will be prepared and implemented. A bat mitigation licence will be required prior to demolition of buildings supporting bat roosts. This can only be applied for once planning consent is approved. The licence will be informed by detailed surveys from the current or most recent survey season (currently underway). An indicative mitigation plan is provided in the bat survey report (Plan for Ecology Ltd, 2025[2]) and is summarised below: 1. Like for like replacement of roosts lost. 2. Sensitive working practices under the direct supervision of an ecologist to avoid injuring bats.

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Development Phase	Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
	3. Bat boxes will be installed on a structure or tree within the site to receive any bats uncovered during works. 4. Post-development monitoring of replacement bat roosts may be required. Where night working is essential, light spill will be screened / deflected with the use of baffles / cowls and directed away from retained vegetation. Follow recommendations for habitat mitigation and enhancement. Precautionary measures will be implemented to prevent disturbance to nesting birds. Sensitive works will be timed to avoid the bird nesting season (March – August) or, alternatively, the works will be preceded by a detailed search for nesting birds, to be undertaken by an ecologist. If an active bird nest is found, then works must be delayed until nesting activity has ceased / the dependent young have fledged. A method statement will be provided to translocate Nationally Scarce balm-leaved figwort plants (or soils likely containing its seedbank) to undisturbed or newly landscaped areas of the site. An Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) must be prepared and implemented to prevent an offence being committed. A method statement will be required to ensure that works do not impact red squirrel (EPS). Development of the site will include measures to control species listed under the Weeds Act 1959.
Operational Phase:	Where external lighting is proposed, a lighting plan will be designed in consultation with a bat ecologist to demonstrate how impacts of artificial lighting on roosting, foraging and commuting bats will be avoided. At least one bird box and one bat box will be installed per new or replacement unit to create new opportunity for bird and bat species post-development. NB: this will be additional to any mitigation features required for bats. In line with best practice guidance, bee bricks or posts will be installed within the new/ replacement properties or within landscaped parts of the site post-development, together with deadwood habitats.

The residual impact of the proposed development is predicted to have a **neutral impact, at a local scale on the ecology of the site**, subject to the successful implementation of the mitigation outlined in this report and the detailed bat survey report (Plan for Ecology Ltd, 2025[1]).

In compliance with the Environment Act (2021), **the proposed development will achieve an on-site BNG in habitat and hedgerow units exceeding 10%** (Plan for Ecology Ltd, 2025[2]).

Further Surveys and Assessments:

No further surveys or assessments are required to inform the planning application.

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The following surveys and assessments will be required post-planning and pre-construction:

- An Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) must be prepared and implemented to prevent an offence being committed. A post-planning pre-construction survey for invasive species will be required to inform this document.
- A bat mitigation licence will be required prior to demolition of buildings supporting bat roosts. This can only be applied for once planning consent is approved.
- A method statement will be required to ensure that works do not impact red squirrel (EPS).
- Where external lighting is proposed, a lighting plan will be required, designed in consultation with an ecologist.
- A CEMP must be prepared ahead of commencement of site works.

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2.0 Ecological Constraints and Opportunities Plan (ECOP)

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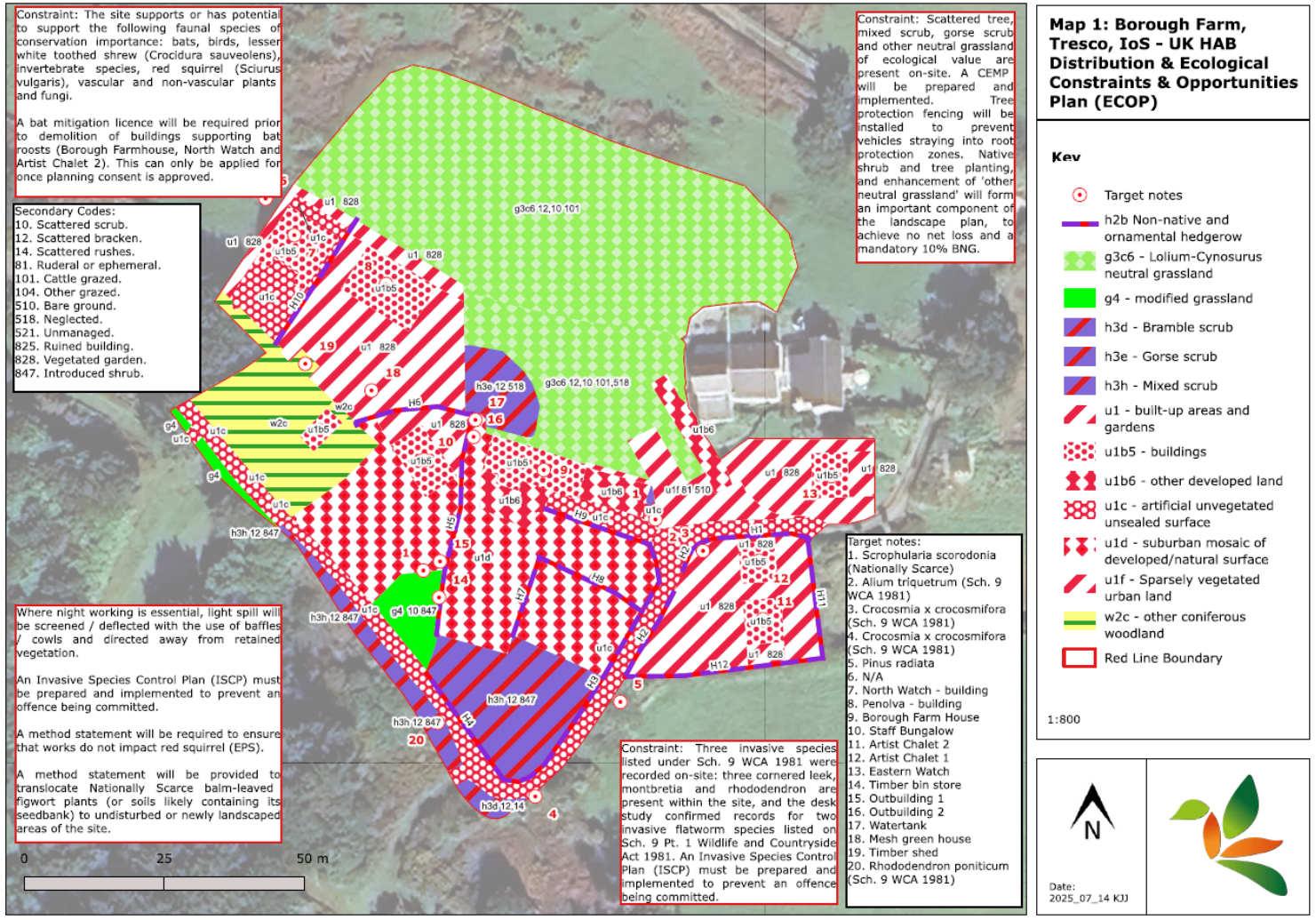

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3.0 Introduction

3.1 Background & Purpose of Survey

Plan for Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Tresco Island Ltd to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of land at Borough Farm, Tresco (OS Grid Ref: SV 89800 14920) in late February 2025. The location of the site and red line planning boundary is shown in Figure 1 below. The applicant seeks planning consent to demolish and replace existing residential and holiday units, convert an existing residential property into a sauna and gym, erect two energy stores and construct two staff accommodation blocks. The existing site access track will be modified, and the wider site will be landscaped. An indicative site layout is shown in Figure 2 below. The Ecological Constraints and Opportunities Plan (ECOP) for the site is shown on Map 1 above.

Figure 1. Borough Farm, Tresco – red line planning boundary.

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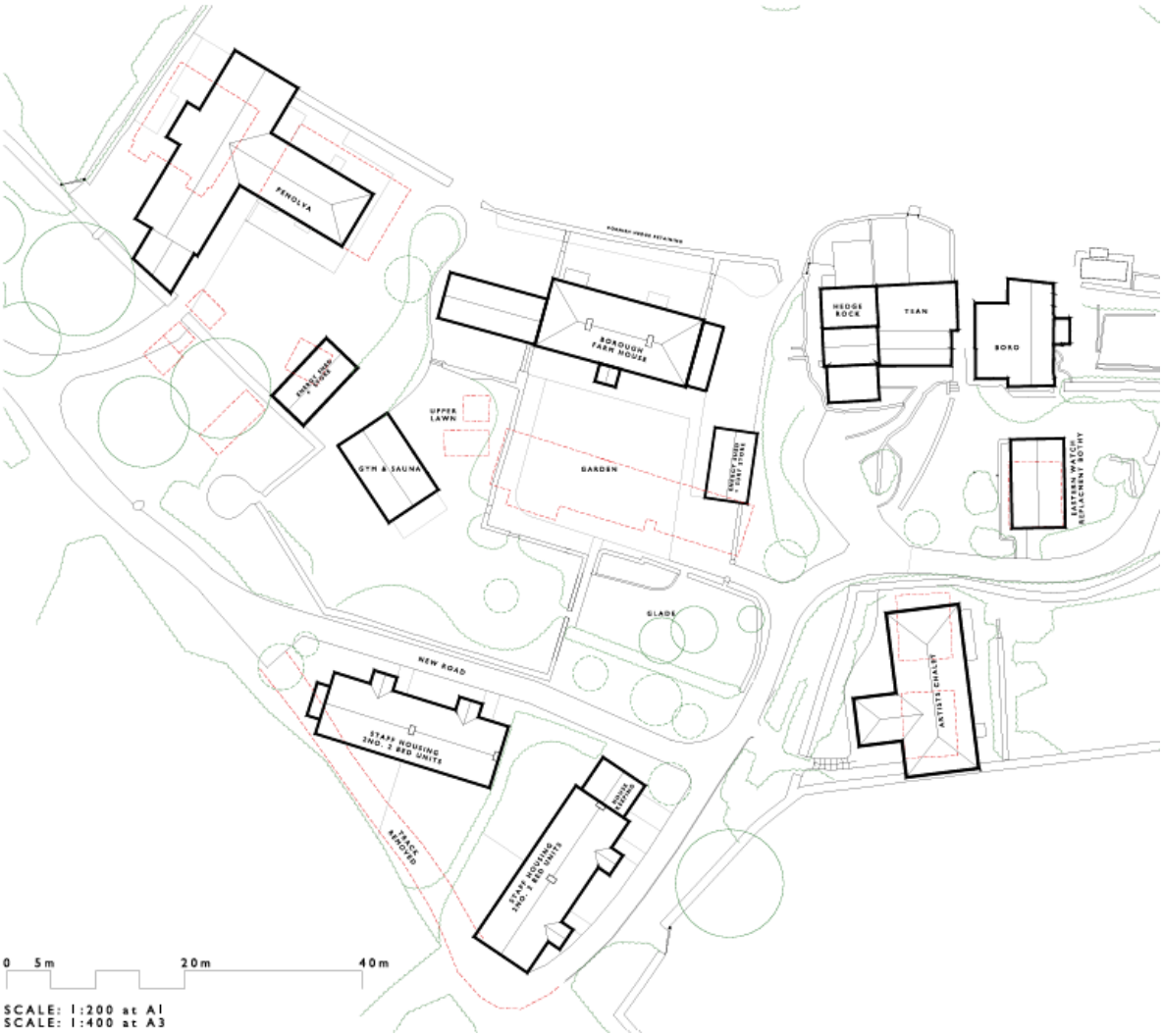

Figure 2. Indicative layout (excerpt from Llewellyn, Harker, Lowe, 2025; drawing no. 4171_01_010 L).

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3.2 Site Location & Description

The site, measuring *c.* 0.95 ha, comprises land within the red line boundary shown on Map 1 and Figure 1 above. The site is located *c.* 1km southeast of New Grimsby Harbour and *c.* 0.4km north of Pentle Bay on the island of Tresco, Isles of Scilly. Tresco is the second largest island in the Isles of Scilly archipelago, which is a group of *c.* 200 islands and rocky outcrops located *c.* 45km southwest of Lands' End, Cornwall, United Kingdom.

The site is located within an area designated as a 'National Landscape', formally referred to as 'An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty' (AONB) and comprises part of a cattle grazed field enclosure, other coniferous woodland and several buildings in residential and holiday use with associated outbuildings, vegetated gardens and ornamental hedging (Map 1 and Fig. 1). A track comprising artificial, unvegetated and unsealed surface provides access to the site. Beyond the immediate red line planning boundary, pasture grazed by cattle dominates to the north, east and immediate south, with coniferous woodland and introduced shrub planting immediately to the west. The coast lies *c.* 246m to the east at its nearest point. A plan showing the location of the site and of designated sites of nature conservation importance is provided at Appendix 1.

3.3 Project Administration

Site Name:	Borough Farm, Tresco, Isles of Scilly, TR24 0PX
OS Grid Reference:	SV 89800 14920
Client:	Tresco Island Ltd
Planning Authority:	Council of the Isles of Scilly
Report Reference Number:	P4E3714
Site proposals:	The applicant seeks planning consent to demolish and replace existing residential and holiday units, convert an existing residential property into a sauna and gym, erect two energy stores and staff accommodation blocks, and associated improvement of the site infrastructure and landscaping.
Survey Dates:	18th and 19th March 2025 (Phase 1 and Preliminary Roost Assessment and Nesting Bird Assessment); update survey 14th May 2025.
Surveyor & Licence Numbers:	Dr Kim Jelbert BSc (Hons), MSc, PhD, MCIEEM; bat licence no: 2015-10444-CLS-CLS; Registered Consultant: RC224; BER0205 WML-CL47 (Annex A & B); Barn owl licence no. CL29/00037; Dormouse licence no: 2016-22394-CLS-CLS.

4.0 Methodology

This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the 'Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal' produced by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2017); BS42020-2013 Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning & Development, as adopted by

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local planning authorities (British Standard, 2013); and the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2024).

4.1 Desk Study

The desk study is a search of all ecological records and site designations held by the Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS, to 2025) within a 1km radius of the site. The distance between the site boundary and nearby European sites was measured using MAGIC http://www.magic.gov.uk (DEFRA *et al*, 2025) to determine if the site falls within a European site Zone of Influence. In line with Cornwall Council's European Sites Mitigation Supplementary Planning Document (Cornwall Council, 2021), a European Site Zone of Influence is considered to be a 12.5 km radius around the European Site. A comparable document for the Isles of Scilly could not be located.

The strategic significance of each habitat feature is determined using the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Nature Recovery Strategy interactive mapping CIOS LNRS (accessed 14th May 2025).

4.2 Phase 1 Survey

An extended Phase 1 Survey of land within the planning application boundary, referred to as the 'site', was undertaken on 18th and 19th March 2025. An update survey was undertaken on 14th May 2025. The survey aimed to identify the habitats present according to the UK Habitat Classification system (UKHab Ltd, 2023) and their associated plant species, and assess the potential of the site to support protected species and species of conservation concern.

The surveyor noted down the presence of invasive plant species listed on Sch. 9 WCA 1981 and Sch. 2 Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019, and species listed as injurious (harmful) under the Weeds Act 1959 within the site and within *c.*7m of the site boundary (where access was available), but a detailed survey for invasive and weed plant species was not undertaken. Survey data was digitised in the field using Mergin Maps and prepared for publication in QGIS.

4.3 Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) & Nesting Bird Assessment

The ecologist (Kim Jelbert) assessed the suitability of the buildings on-site and the surrounding habitat to support bats and birds on 18th and 19th March 2025.

A high-power torch was used to illuminate all accessible areas of the buildings with potential to support roosting bats and roosting/ nesting birds. The ecologist searched for signs of bats including droppings, fur oil staining, urine staining, feeding remains, audible squeaking, bat-fly (Nycteribiid) pupal cases and odour; and for field signs of current use by nesting birds and barn owls, including liming, pellets, moulted feathers and signs of barn owl nesting (e.g. presence of adult or juvenile barn owls, eggs or egg fragments, nest debris and moulted feathers and down) and other bird species nests. Weather during the survey was in line with seasonal norms i.e., dry, moderate breeze, part cloud and a temperature of 9°C. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the 'Bat Survey for Professional Ecologists - Good Practice Guidelines' produced by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins, 2023).

Potential bat roosts identified during the visual inspection of the building were categorised as to their suitability in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust's (BCT) Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, 2023) as detailed in Table 2 below:

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Table 2: Categorisation of bat roost suitability in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust's (BCT) Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, 2023).

Suitability Category	Description
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats at any time of year.
Negligible	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.
Low	A structure with one or more features with potential to support individual bats opportunistically at any time of year. 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.
Moderate	A structure 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.
High	A structure 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 their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts such as maternity or 'classic' hibernation roosts.

Defining and recording use by barn owl during the visual inspection of the buildings is categorised in accordance with Shawyer (2012) as detailed in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Categorisation of barn owl use.

Category	Description
Potential Nest Site (PNS)	Features with a hole of at least 80mm diameter or vertical slot of this width backed by a sufficiently large and dark chamber with a floor area normally greater than 250mm x 250mm.
Active Roost Site (ARS)	A place where breeding does not occur, but where the bird is seen or heard regularly, or its current or recent presence can be recognised by signs such as liming, pellets or moulted feathers. Regularity and timing of use is indicated by amount of evidence and its age.
Temporary Rest Site (TRS)	Small amounts of liming, pellets or moulted feathers beneath a perch indicative of occasional use.
Occupied Breeding Site (OBS)	A place where breeding is taking place or has done so in the recent past as indicated by the presence of a breeding pair with nest debris, eggs, eggshells, chicks or down present.

4.4 Ecological Evaluation

The methods and standards for site evaluation within the British Isles are defined in 'A Nature Conservation Review' (Ratcliffe, 2009). They are broadly used across the United Kingdom to rank sites, so priorities for nature conservation can be attained. The criteria are size, diversity,

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naturalness, rarity and fragility, with secondary criteria of typicalness, potential value, intrinsic appeal, recorded history and the position within the ecological / geographical units.

The assessment judges features within the site in relation to other sites because a number of habitats may be of nature conservation importance when combined.

The legislative and planning policy context are important and have been given full consideration in this assessment.

There are also a number of other important considerations as follows:

- Designated Sites and Features e.g. Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI; ecologically important hedgerows etc.);
- Biodiversity Value (use of Biodiversity Action Plans and local development plans);
- Potential Value;
- Secondary or Supporting Value;
- Social or Economic Value; and
- Legal Designation.

Based on the criteria above and professional judgement, the likely value of ecological features is determined within a geographical context in accordance with the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2024). Value is assigned in decreasing order of importance as follows: International (Europe), National (UK), Regional (Southwest), County, District and Local. In this instance, we define 'District' as the island of Tresco and 'Local' as land within the southern half of the island of Tresco.

This evaluation method identifies 'important ecological features' (considered to be of Local value and above) which could potentially be affected by the proposed development. Ecological features considered to be of less than 'Local Value' are briefly considered and assigned a value of 'Within the Zone of Influence' or 'Negligible'. Features of value 'Within the Zone of Influence' or of 'Negligible Value' are not considered in the impact assessment.

NB: Where detailed bat surveys have been undertaken to inform the ecological evaluation and impact assessment, it is important to note that the Bat Mitigation Guidelines (2023) has adapted the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2024) as follows: the term 'district' is used to reflect LPA jurisdictions in England and sub-county areas elsewhere; and 'local' has been interpreted to mean the 'Site' and relatively close surroundings (such as a Parish) (Reason and Wray, 2023).

4.5 Impact Assessment

Where the impact of the proposed scheme on an ecological receptor(s) can be determined without further survey or design information, an ecological impact assessment is undertaken within the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) report. Where the impact of the scheme on an ecological receptor(s) cannot be determined, then this is clearly stated.

When describing ecological impacts and effects, reference is made to the following characteristics as required:

- positive or negative
- extent

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- magnitude
- duration (short-term or long-term)
- frequency and timing
- reversibility.

Positive and negative impacts and effects are determined according to whether the change is in accordance with nature conservation objectives and policy:

- Positive – a change that improves the quality of the environment e.g. by increasing species diversity, extending habitat or improving water quality; and/or by halting or slowing an existing decline in the quality of the environment.

- Negative – a change which reduces the quality of the environment e.g. destruction of habitat, removal of foraging habitat, habitat fragmentation, pollution.

Where an impact (positive or negative) on the integrity of a defined feature (habitat, species or ecosystem) was identified, the impact significance has been described in the following terms: major, moderate, minor and negligible.

The likelihood of the impact occurring was described as: certain / near certain (probability estimated at 95% chance or higher), probable (probability estimated above 50% but below 95%), unlikely (probability estimated above 5% but below 50%) and extremely unlikely (probability estimated below 5%).

The impact significance of the proposed development on the integrity of the site as a whole has been determined using the framework described above. A significant effect is an effect that either supports or undermines biodiversity conservation objectives for 'important ecological features' or for biodiversity in general. Significant effects encompass impacts on the structure and function of defined sites, habitats or ecosystems and the conservation status of habitats and species (including extent, abundance and distribution). Significant effects are qualified with reference to an appropriate geographic scale (CIEEM, 2024). Available guidance and information, such as the distribution and status of the species or features, and professional judgment have been used to determine impact significance.

The accumulative impact, across all features, is used to determine the overall impact significance of the proposed project on the integrity of the site.

Where an identified adverse impact cannot be fully mitigated, the residual impact remains. This residual impact in combination with similar impacts locally could constitute a cumulative impact. Due to the small-scale development, only cumulative impact arising from potential development of adjoining land is considered within this assessment.

4.6 Mitigation Recommendations

Recommendations are provided using the Mitigation Hierarchy (British Standard, 2013; CIEEM, 2024). The Mitigation Hierarchy seeks to avoid impacts, then to mitigate unavoidable impacts, and, as a last resort, to compensate for residual impacts that remain after implementation of avoidance and mitigation measures.

4.7 Biodiversity Net Gain

This report identifies potential biodiversity enhancements that can/ will be included in the scheme which would contribute to a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG).

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4.8 Limitations

Phase 1 Survey

It is possible to undertake UKHab surveys at any time of year, but March is a sub-optimal time of year to undertake vegetation surveys because some species may not be visible following vegetative dieback and species identification will be more difficult in the absence of flowers and seed capsules (important identification features). It is acknowledged that some species may not have been visible or readily identifiable at this time of year. However, the site consists primarily of vegetated garden, a habitat can be readily identified at any time of year. Furthermore, an update survey was undertaken on 14th May 2025 to address this limitation. Timing of the survey was, therefore, not considered to be a significant limitation.

Weather conditions during the survey were in line with seasonal norms. There are no limitations to the survey associated with weather conditions.

Dense vegetation associated with scrub habitats and garden hedgerows has some potential to obscure features of ecological importance.

A search for Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) or Conservation Area status does not form part of this assessment.

Ecological features can change over time, particularly if site management/ use changes. Typically, habitat surveys are valid for 12 Months (until 14th May 2026).

Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) and Nesting Bird Assessment

All visible potential roost features (PRFs) could be visually inspected for evidence of roosting bats during the PRA. The roof and upper parts of the buildings were viewed from ground level; it is possible that some PRFs and evidence of nesting birds are present at height and are not visible from the ground. This limitation was addressed by undertaking bat emergence surveys of buildings (Plan for Ecology Ltd, 2025[1]).

4.9 Technical Competence

All habitat assessment, reporting and mitigation recommendations have been undertaken by Kim Jelbert BSc (Hons) MSc PhD MCIEEM who holds the following protected species licences: Bat licence no: 2015-10444-CLS-CLS; Registered Consultant: RC224; BER0205 WML-CL47 (Annex A & B); Barn owl licence no. CL29/00037; Dormouse licence no: 2016-22394-CLS-CLS. Kim has 19 years of experience as an ecological consultant, is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) has an Honours Degree in Animal Science, a Master's Degree in Biodiversity and Conservation, and a PhD in Biological Sciences.

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5.0 Assessment Results

5.1 Designated Sites and Local Conservation Initiatives

No part of the site at Borough Farm site lies within a designated wildlife site, however, the site is located within an area designated as a 'National Landscape', formally referred to as 'An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty' (AONB).

Several statutory designated sites are present within a 1km radius of the site. These are listed and described in Table 4 below and their location is shown on the maps at Appendix 1.

The application site lies within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zone associated with the SSSI's listed in Table 4, and within the Zone of Influence (12.5 km radius) of three European sites (also listed in Table 4 and indicated with a *). None of the European sites within a 12.5 km radius of the site are reported to be particularly vulnerable to recreational impacts.

No non-statutory designated sites were recorded within a 1km radius of the site.

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Table 4: Designated sites recorded within a 1km radius centered on the site

Site type	Site code	Site name	Site description	Distance from development site
Statutory designated sites within a 1km radius				
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)	UKMCZ0008 11	South of the Isles of Scilly	Located in the Western Channel and Celtic Sea region, the site measures *c.* 132 km² and was designated to protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened marine habitats and species.	952m northeast
RAMSAR*	UK11033	Isles of Scilly	Ramsar Sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Convention on Wetlands. This site consists of many small uninhabited islands but also several inhabited islands, with habitats including coastal cliffs, boulder beaches, heathland and some dune grassland.	206m northeast
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)*	UK0013694	Isles of Scilly Complex	Designated due to the presence of Annex I habitats (1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; 1170 Reefs) and Annex II species (1441 shore dock *Rumex rupestris*; and 1364 Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*).	206m northeast
Potential Special Protection Area (pSPA)*	UK9020288	Isles of Scilly	Designated due to the presence of Annex II listed species (storm petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*; lesser black-backed gull *Larus fuscus*; great black-backed gull *Larus marinus*; and shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	206m northeast
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1000980	Pentle Bay, Merrick and Round Islands	The site includes dunes and lichen rich heathland, incorporates several uninhabited islands, which are important for breeding seabirds; and supports notable species including shore dock (Annex II).	206m east
SSSI	1001100	Great Pool	Great Pool is the largest area of freshwater on Scilly, stretches for a kilometre across the central part of	365m southwest

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Site type	Site code	Site name	Site description	Distance from development site
			the island of Tresco. The lake supports brackish water-crowfoot *Ranunculus baudotii,* alternate water milfoil *Myriophyllum alterniflorum,* and fennel pondweed *Potomogeton pectinatus* together with other notable species and habitats including wintering and migrant birds, and wet woodland habitat.	
SSSI	1001244	St. Helen's (With Northwethel & Men-A-Vaur)	The St Helen's group of small uninhabited islands are located on the northern edge of the Isles of Scilly archipelago. These islands are of particular importance for eight species of seabird but also support notable habitats (heathland and maritime grassland) and species (rove beetle *Omalium allardi* and shore dock).	929m

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5.2 Strategic Significance

The strategic significance of each habitat feature is determined using the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Nature Recovery Strategy interactive mapping CIOS LNRS (accessed 14th May 2025).

This identifies habitats that fall into Zones 1 and 2 of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Nature Recovery Network. Those habitat features that fall within Zone 1: Existing Nature Network and Zone 2: Opportunity Area, are categorised as Category 1 (within area formally identified in the local strategy) in accordance with Table 5 below (DEFRA, 2024[1]). Those features that do not fall within Zones 1 and 2 are categorised as Category 3 'area/ compensation not ecologically desirable/ in local strategy'. In some instances, single habitat features sit partially within or outside of Zones 1 and 2. Where habitats straddle Net Gain Zones, the habitat parcel has been split to fit the appropriate Net Gain Zone, where possible.

Strategic significance is determined as outlined by DEFRA and summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Strategic significance where a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) has been published.

Strategic Significance Category	Score Applied	Description
Category 1 - High 'within area formally identified in the local strategy'	1.15	This category can be applied when: • the location of the habitat parcel has been mapped in the Local Habitat Map as an area where a potential measure has been proposed to help deliver the priorities of that LNRS; and • the intervention is consistent with the potential measure proposed for that location. If your project delivers the mapped potential measure set out in the LNRS you should: • record strategic significance as low in the baseline • record strategic significance as high in post-intervention sheets • record that you have applied the published LNRS in your gain plan
Category 2 - Medium 'location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy'	1.10	This category cannot be applied.
Category 3 - Low 'area/ compensation not ecologically desirable/ in local strategy'	1	Where the definitions for high strategic significance are not met. Even if your project is in an area mapped with a potential measure, if it does not deliver the specific actions outlined for your location you should record strategic significance as low.

Some habitat features in the application site lie within Zone 2 of the CIOS LNRS network and are categorised as 'within the local strategy'. The LNRS identifies that part of the site offers opportunities for the creation and enhancement of 'Trees, woodland and scrub' (Figure 3). However, in line with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide, the baseline strategic significance values for habitat parcels in that area should always be scored as 'low' (DEFRA 2025). Post-development, only those interventions that comply with the LNRS strategy are given a high strategic value.

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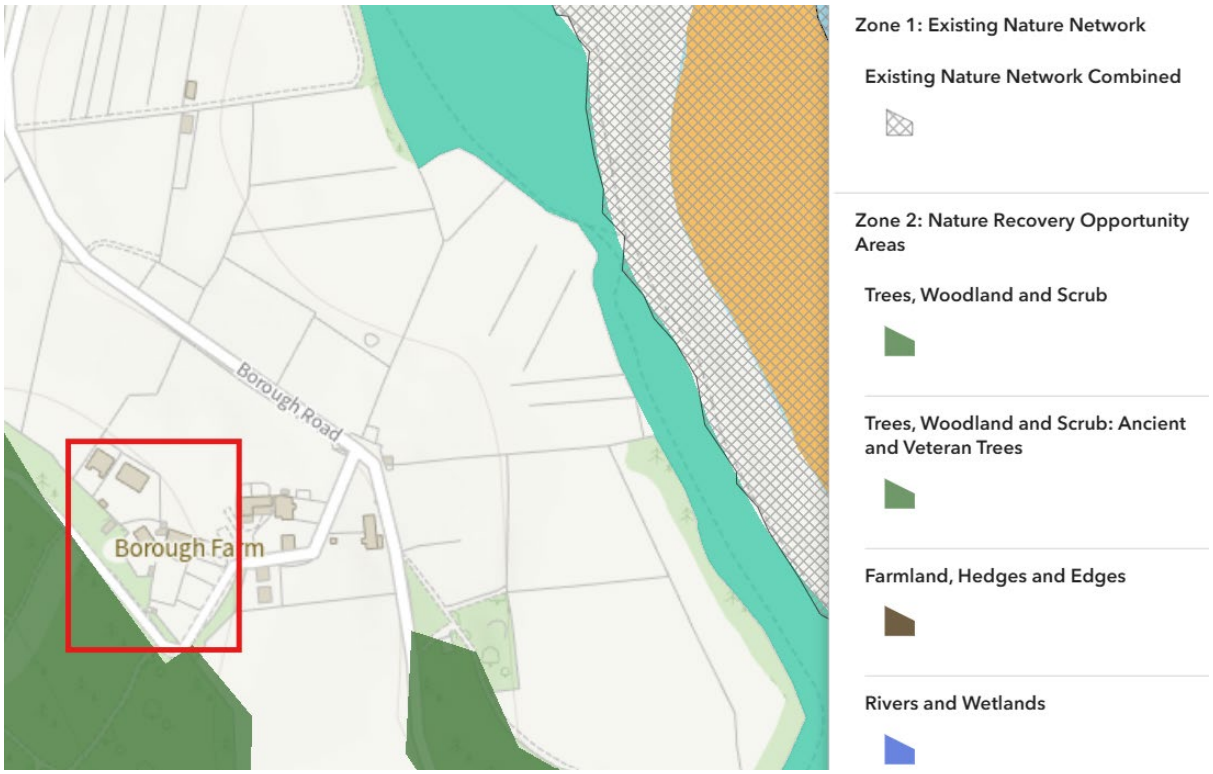

Figure 3: Biodiversity Net Gain Zones falling within the site (Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LNRS, May 2025). Approximate site location shown within red line.

5.3 UK Habitat Classification

A total of thirteen UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) habitat types (inclusive of notable secondary codes) were recorded within the site during the site visit. These habitats are listed, described and assigned an ecological value in line with CIEEM (2024) in Table 6 below, and their distribution is shown on Map 1 above. The assemblage of plant species associated with each habitat including Latin names is provided in the table at Appendix 2.

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Table 6: Habitats descriptions and ecological evaluation in line with CIEEM (2024).

UKHab code	Habitat Name	Habitat Description	Area (m^2) / length (m) / number	Photograph	Ecological Value
w2c	Other coniferous woodland	A small area of other coniferous woodland comprising of mature and semi-mature Monterey pine and Monterey cypress trees is located within the west of the site, backing directly onto the properties North Watch and Penolva. Other coniferous woodland provides potential habitat for nesting birds and invertebrate species but does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act. A search for Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) does not form part of this assessment.	521m^2		Local
u1e 538 u1e 114 u1e 612	Built linear feature	Several stone walls (with and without soil, and some with mortar) and timber fences form boundaries between properties. Vegetation typically comprises introduced ornamental species with occasional natives. Species present include locally abundant aeonium; occasional ivy, false brome, giant herb-robert, common myrtle, hebe, fleabane species, tamarisk, honey spurge and African lily; and locally frequent echium and navelwort. Balm leaved figwort (Nationally Scarce) occurs rarely within this habitat category. Built linear features do not qualify as a priority habitat	214m		Negligible

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UKHab code	Habitat Name	Habitat Description	Area (m^2) / length (m) / number	Photograph	Ecological Value
		under s41 NERC Act and are not protected through environmental legislation.			
h2b	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	Ornamental hedgerows are present within vegetated garden habitat. Vegetation is typified by introduced, non-native plant species. Species present include abundant *Olearia* species, red escallonia, *Elaeagnus* species and cape myrtle; occasional kapuka (griselinia); and locally frequent leylandii. Non-native and ornamental hedgerows do not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and are not protected through environmental legislation.	328m		Negligible
u1c	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	Several areas of artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface are present on site; these include permeable paving around individual properties, a hardcore vehicle access track and graveled areas within vegetated garden habitat. Vegetation is typically absent. Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	786m^2		Negligible

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UKHab code	Habitat Name	Habitat Description	Area (m^2) / length (m) / number	Photograph	Ecological Value
h3d 12 14 524	Bramble scrub	Patches of bramble scrub are present adjacent to Borough Farmhouse and along the vehicle access track within the site. Vegetation is dominated by bramble with occasional bracken, European gorse and soft rush. Bramble transitions to gorse scrub (h3e) and introduced shrub within vegetated garden habitat (u1 828). Scrub habitats have potential to support nesting birds and provide habitat for other faunal species. Bramble scrub does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	35m^2		Zone of Influence
u1b (u1b5 825 and u1b6)	Developed land, sealed surface (buildings and other developed land)	Developed land, sealed surface comprising buildings and impermeable sealed surface (tarmac and concrete) are present within the site. These features are typically devoid of vegetation. Some buildings have potential to support nesting birds and roosting bats. Developed land, sealed surface does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	840m^2		Negligible
h3e	Gorse scrub	Patches of gorse scrub are present on the site. Vegetation is dominated by European gorse with occasional bramble and bracken. Scrub habitats have potential to support nesting birds and provide habitat for other faunal species. Gorse scrub does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	161m^2		Local

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UKHab code	Habitat Name	Habitat Description	Area (m^2) / length (m) / number	Photograph	Ecological Value
h3h 847	Mixed scrub	Mixed scrub sits outside of the curtilage of individual properties and comprises a mixture of native woody species and escaped introduced ornamentals. Vegetation comprises dominant to abundant bramble; frequent European gorse and bracken; occasional honey spurge, rose, echium, buddleia, Australian palm, tamarisk, wild cherry and apple; and locally frequent ivy, pittosporum species, red escallonia, *Elaeagnus* species, cape myrtle, fuchsia and blackthorn. Scrub habitats have potential to support nesting birds and provide habitat for other faunal species. Mixed scrub does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	616m^2		Local
g4 521 10 847	Modified grassland	Modified grassland is located outside the curtilage of individual properties. The sward is typified by dominant perennial rye-grass; frequent Yorkshire fog and daisy; occasional ribwort plantain, creeping buttercup, common nettle, cock's foot, annual meadow-grass and red fescue. Red campion, woolly mullein and wood avens encroach from adjacent habitats and occur rarely within the sward. Modified grassland that occurs as lawn within the curtilage of properties is classified and mapped as 'vegetated garden' (u1 828) in this location. Modified grassland does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	140m^2		Zone of Influence

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UKHab code	Habitat Name	Habitat Description	Area (m^2) / length (m) / number	Photograph	Ecological Value
g3c6 10 12 101 104 518	Other neutral grassland – lolium-cynosaurus neutral grassland	Other neutral grassland occurs within the cattle grazed field enclosure located in the north of the site. The sward comprises dominant common bent; abundant Yorkshire fog; locally abundant cock's foot; and locally frequent crested dog's-tail. Perennial rye-grass occurs rarely within the sward. Herbaceous species present include frequent ribwort plantain, creeping buttercup and daisy; occasional prickly sowthistle, creeping thistle, dove's-foot crane's-bill, curled dock, broadleaved dock and hogweed; and locally frequent common mouse-ear, spotted medick, strawberry clover, white clover, European gorse, common nettle, alexanders and bracken. Beet, lesser celandine, common sorrel and subterranean clover occur rarely within the sward. Other neutral grassland provides habitat for a range of faunal species, notably invertebrates, but does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	3182m^2		Local
u1f 81 510	Sparsely vegetated urban land – ruderal / ephemeral	A sparsely vegetated area of land is present where vehicles turn and park, and where the substrate has been supplemented by hardcore and gravel. Vegetation is typified by species tolerant of disturbance including abundant annual meadow-grass; occasional buck's-horn plantain and lesser trefoil; and locally frequent creeping pearlwort. Due to regular disturbance, this habitat is of limited value for faunal species. Sparsely vegetated ephemeral habitat	189m^2		Negligible

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UKHab code	Habitat Name	Habitat Description	Area (m^2) / length (m) / number	Photograph	Ecological Value
		does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.			
u1 828 847	Built up areas and gardens – vegetated garden	Vegetated gardens are present within the curtilage of individual properties and typically comprise of g4 modified grassland lawn enclosed with h2b non-native ornamental hedgerow and 847 introduced shrub. See descriptions for g4 and h2b above. Species assigned to the 847 introduced shrub category include frequent African lily, echium species, cape daisy and fleabane species; occasional kapuka (griselinia), *Escallonia* species, *Elaeagnus* species and cape myrtle; and locally frequent rose species, *Olearia* species, evergreen spindle, aeonium species, three cornered leek (Sch. 9 WCA 1981), giant herb-robert, common myrtle and honey spurge. Though not a habitat traditionally associated with being of ecological value, the assemblage of plant species present provides an abundance of nectar and berries for faunal species. Vegetated garden does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	3016m^2		Zone of Influence

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5.4 Notable Species

Notable species and species groups with potential to use the site are described Table 7 below. Detailed desk study records are presented at Appendix 5, together with relevant wildlife legislation at Appendix 4.

Table 7: Species descriptions and ecological evaluation in line with CIEEM (2024).

Species / Species Group	Species / Species Group Description	Ecological Value
Amphibians	The desk study found one record for palmate newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*) from within a 1km radius of the application site. Palmate newt is not a priority species under s41 NERC Act 2006 and is only protected from sale under Section 9 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Other amphibian species such as the common frog (*Rana temporaria*), common toad (*Bufo bufo*), smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*) and great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) are considered to be absent from the site and wider island. Standing water is absent from the site and the nearest pond is located *c.* 365m south of the site. Palmate newt may use vegetated garden habitat and grassland for shelter during its terrestrial life phase but is unlikely to breed within the site.	Negligible
Bats (foraging and commuting)	The desk study returned three records for two bat species: brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) and common pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*). A single record was returned for *Pipistrelle* species. All bat species are European Protected Species (EPS) and protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and Schedule 5 of the WCA 1981 (as amended). Some species are also protected under the NERC Act 2006. Vegetated garden, grassland habitats, scrub and non-native ornamental hedgerows within the site provide suitable foraging habitat for common pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat, and habitats beyond the immediate site boundary including	Local

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Species / Species Group	Species / Species Group Description	Ecological Value
	coniferous woodland, scrub and pasture provide higher value foraging habitat for bat species. Great Pool SSSI is located *c.* 365m southwest of the site and is likely an important foraging area for the island's bat populations. However, the site itself is exposed, and is likely less important for foraging bats than land to the west, which is more sheltered.	
Bats (roosting)	In addition to the bat species records returned by the desk study assessment, the author is aware of several common pipistrelle bat roosts including two maternity roosts, multiple day roosts and one brown long-eared bat day roost on the island of Tresco. Several buildings and one mature tree are present within the site. A Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of the buildings was undertaken on 18th and 19th March 2025. The results of PRA are summarised below and are presented in more detail at Appendix 3. A single day roosting common pipistrelle bat was observed on-site within the most southerly roof void of Borough Farmhouse on 19th March 2025, during the PRA. Borough Farmhouse, North Watch 1 and 2, Penolva and the Staff Bungalow were assessed as being of 'moderate' suitability for roosting bats in accordance with Collins (2023). The Artist Studios (1 and 2) were assessed as being of 'low' suitability for roosting bats. Further bat emergence surveys of the above-mentioned buildings have been completed (Plan for Ecology Ltd, 2025[1]). These surveys confirmed the following bat roosts to be present: - Borough Farmhouse: One common pipistrelle bat day roost beneath the ridge tiles/ within the eastern roof void, supporting a single individual. - North Watch 1 and 2: One common pipistrelle bat day roost beneath the fascia board on the west gable end, supporting a single individual. - Artist Chalet 2: One common pipistrelle bat day roost beneath the soffit board on the south-west corner, supporting a single individual. No trees with potential to support roosting bats were identified within the site.	Local
Birds (wintering and breeding)	The ERCCIS desk study returned records for 273 bird species from within a 1km radius of the site (Appendix 5). Many of these records are for sea birds or waterfowl using Great Pool SSSI located *c.* 365m southwest of the site.	Local

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Species / Species Group	Species / Species Group Description	Ecological Value
	Of the species recorded, 33 species have potential to use the site for foraging on occasion, and 21 species have potential to nest within habitats on-site. Species of conservation significance with potential to breed on-site include starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) and house martin (*Delichon urbicum*) (BTO Red List); and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*) (BTO Red List; s41 NERC Act 2006), dunnock (*Prunella modularis*), song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*), wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*), kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), rook (*Corvus frugilegus*), bull finch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*) and woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*) (BTO Amber List). In Britain the nests (whilst in use or being built) and eggs of wild birds are protected against taking, damage and destruction under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (HM Government, 1981). Some species (i.e. barn owl) are also afforded additional protection under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (HM Government, 1981 as amended) and the NERC Act 2006. A detailed nesting bird assessment of the buildings on-site was undertaken on 18th and 19th March 2025. No evidence of nesting birds including barn owl (*Tyto alba*) was observed during the assessment, but Borough Farmhouse, the Staff Bungalow, Penolva and North Watch were considered suitable for nesting passerine species, such as house sparrow. The habitats on-site, notably mixed scrub, hedgerows, scattered tree, introduced shrub and buildings, are likely to be of value for nesting birds, but overall, the site lacks habitats typically associated with the most diverse avian assemblages, such as wetland, heathland, woodland and intertidal habitat.	
Hedgehog	The ERCCIS desk study returned no records for hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) from within a 1km radius of the site. Hedgehogs were introduced to the nearby island of St Mary's in the 1980s but are believed to be absent from the island of Tresco.	Negligible
Invertebrates	The ERCCIS desk study returned records for 92 invertebrate species from within a 1km radius of the site (Appendix 5). Seventy-nine of the species recorded have some potential to occur or pass through the site and range from centipedes, harvestmen, beetles and butterflies to cockroaches, dragonflies, moths, flies, mollusc species and	Local

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Species / Species Group	Species / Species Group Description	Ecological Value
	spiders. Of these, seventy-six are of conservation significance, being listed as Nationally Rare or Scarce, Notable A or B, as a priority under s41 NERC Act 2006 or listed in the Cornwall Red Data Book. The desk study revealed records for two introduced, invasive flatworm species (*Australoplana sanguinea* and *Kontikia andersoni*) listed on Sch. 9 Pt. 1 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. This legislation makes it an offence to cause these species to spread to the wild. The habitats on-site, notably mixed scrub, scattered tree, introduced shrub and grassland, are likely to be of value for invertebrate species, but overall, the site lacks habitats typically associated with the most diverse invertebrate assemblages, such as wetland, heathland, woodland, and intertidal habitat.	
Lesser white toothed shrew	The desk study revealed nine records for lesser white-toothed shrew (*Crocidura suaveolens*) from within a 1km radius of the site. Lesser white-toothed shrew is listed as Near Threatened in Red Data Books for Great Britain and England and is a local conservation priority. DNA analysis of droppings collected from the properties, North Watch, Penolva and Borough Farmhouse, confirmed lesser white shrew to be present within the roof voids of properties. Vegetated gardens, grassland and scrub habitats provide suitable foraging habitat for lesser white-toothed shrew. The author is aware of several other properties off-site, on the island of Tresco supporting lesser white-toothed shrew.	Local
Red Squirrel	The desk study revealed thirteen records for red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) within a 1km radius of the site. Red squirrel is a European Protected Species (EPS). In Britain, protection of EPS is achieved through their inclusion on Schedule 2 of the Conservation and Habitats Regulations 2019 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (HM Government, 2019)), Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Schedule 12 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (HM Government, 1981, 2000 & 2010) and the NERC Act 2006.	Local

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Species / Species Group	Species / Species Group Description	Ecological Value
	Red squirrels were introduced to the island of Tresco in 2013 and thrive in the wooded Abbey Gardens and wider woodland habitats. An area of coniferous woodland is present immediately west of the site, and provides suitable habitat for red squirrel, which is regularly seen in the wider area. On-site, woodland is absent, and red squirrels are unlikely to occupy the site but may pass through on occasion.	
Reptiles	The desk study returned no records for terrestrial reptiles from within a 1km radius of the site. Slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) is believed to occur on the island of Bryher in the Isles of Scilly, but not on other islands within the archipelago. Habitat on-site, notably grassland, vegetated garden and scrub habitats would provide suitable habitat for slow worm and common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), but these species (and other terrestrial reptile species) are believed to be absent from Tresco.	Negligible
Vascular plants	The desk study returned records for sixty-nine vascular plant species from within a 1km radius of the site (Appendix 5). Species recorded include fifty-nine species of conservation significance ranging from Nationally Rare species such as dwarf pansy (*Viola kitaibeliana*), Cornish heath (*Erica vagans*) and four-leaved allseed (*Polycarpon tetraphyllum*) to Nationally Scarce species including balm-leaved figwort (*Scrophularia scorodonia*), suffocated clover (*Trifolium suffocatum*) and blue pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis subsp. foemina*). Priority species such as shore dock (*Rumex rupestris*) (Hab Regs. Annex II; s41 NERC Act 2006; Sch. 8 WCA 1981), chamomile (*Chamaemelum nobile*), small flowering catchfly (*Silene gallica*) and cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), together with species protected under Sch. 8 WCA 1981 such as bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) and Jersey cudweed (*Gnaphalium luteoalbum*) have also been recorded. A list of vascular plant species recorded on-site is provided in Appendix 2. Only one species of conservation importance was recorded: balm-leaved figwort (Map 1). The desk study also returned records for eleven invasive species listed on either Sch. 9 WCA 1981 or Sch. 2 Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 (Appendix 5). This legislation makes it an offence to cause these species to spread to the wild. On-site, three invasive species listed under Sch. 9 WCA 1981 were recorded: three cornered leek (*Allium triquetrum*), montbretia (*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora)* and rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*).	Local

Species / Species Group	Species / Species Group Description	Ecological Value
	Three plant species listed under the Weeds Act 1959 are present within the site: broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius),* curled dock (*Rumex crispus*) and creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). The habitats on-site, notably mixed scrub and grassland, have potential to support notable plant species or conceal an invasive species, but overall, the site lacks habitats typically associated with the most diverse plant assemblages, such as wetland, heathland, woodland, and coastal habitat.	
Non-vascular plants & fungi	The desk study revealed records for forty-one non-vascular plant and fungi species from within a 1km radius of the site (Appendix 5). These include species belonging to the groups: lichen, clubmoss, fungus, liverwort and moss, and range from species considered to be local conservation priorities such as *Puccinia porri* (fungus), *Lophocolea semiteres* (liverwort) and *Bryum donianum* (moss), to species of national conservation importance such as *Teloschistes flavicans, Heterodermia leucomelos, Pseudocyphellaria aurata* (*lichen*), *Sphaerocarpos texanus* and *Sphaerocarpos europaeus* (liverworts). Species protected under Sch. 8 WCA 1981 include *Lobaria pulmonaria*, *Teloschistes flavicans* and *Heterodermia leucomelos.* A specialised survey for non-vascular plants e.g. bryophytes, lichens and fungi was outside the scope of this study. The habitats on-site, notably wall, ephemeral/ ruderal habitat and grassland, have some potential to support notable non-vascular plant and fungus species, but overall, the site lacks habitats typically associated with the most diverse lower plant assemblages, such as wetland, heathland, woodland, metalliferous mining waste and coastal habitat.	Local

*Due to the separation between the site and marine and freshwater habitats, freshwater and marine species are not considered in this assessment.

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6.0 Description of Development

The applicant seeks planning consent to demolish and replace existing residential and holiday units, convert an existing residential property into a sauna and gym, erect two energy stores and construct two staff accommodation blocks. The existing site access track will be modified, and the wider site will be landscaped. An indicative site layout is shown in Figure 2 above.

The proposals will require the loss or modification of buildings, including Borough Farmhouse, North Watch and Artist Chalet 2, all of which are confirmed bat roosts, and loss of vegetated garden, scrub habitats, and a small area of other neutral grassland and other coniferous woodland. The proposals have potential to impact notable species during the construction and operational phases of development.

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7.0 Assessment of Effects and Mitigation, Compensation and Enhancement Measures

This section provides recommendations to address the potential impacts of the proposed development during the construction and operational phases. Recommendations were identified by applying the Mitigation Hierarchy in accordance with BS42020-2013 (British Standard, 2013) and CIEEM (2024). The Mitigation Hierarchy seeks to avoid impacts, then to mitigate unavoidable impacts, and, as a last resort, to compensate for residual impacts that remain after implementation of avoidance and mitigation measures (CIEEM, 2024).

The potential impacts of the development on ecological features considered to be of at least Local Value in Table 7 above are assessed in Table 8 below. Those features considered to be of less than Local Value are briefly described and assigned a value of 'Within the Zone of Influence' or 'Negligible Value' in Table 7 but are not considered in the impact assessment (Table 8). Ecological enhancement opportunities are presented in Table 9.

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Table 8: Impact Assessment: Assessment of Effects and Mitigation Measures.

Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Designated Sites				
MCZ - South of the Isles of Scilly	**Construction Phase:** The MCZ is located *c.* 952m northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will, therefore, not have any direct impact.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required, but a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented, to include actions taken to avoid/ minimise the impacts of construction noise, vibration, dust, lighting and surface runoff on habitats and species.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: There is unlikely to be an increase in human activity, vehicle movements, noise, vibration, dust and lighting during the operational phase and indirect impacts on the MCZ are considered unlikely due to distance separation.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
RAMSAR - Isles of Scilly	**Construction Phase:** The RAMSAR site is located *c.* 206m northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will,	Neutral	Mitigation is not required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	therefore, not have any direct impact.			
	Operational Phase: There is unlikely to be an increase in human activity, vehicle movements, noise, vibration, dust and lighting during the operational phase and indirect impacts on the RAMSAR site are considered unlikely due to distance separation.	Neutral	None required.	Neutral
SAC - Isles of Scilly Complex	**Construction Phase:** The SAC is located *c.* 206m northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will, therefore, not have any direct impact.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: There is unlikely to be an increase in human activity, vehicle movements, noise, vibration, dust and lighting during the operational phase and indirect impacts on the SAC are considered unlikely due to distance separation.	Neutral	None required.	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
pSPA - Isles of Scilly	**Construction Phase:** The pSPA is located *c.* 206m northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will, therefore, not have any direct impact.	Neutral	None required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: There is unlikely to be an increase in human activity, vehicle movements, noise, vibration, dust and lighting during the operational phase and indirect impacts on the pSPA are considered unlikely due to distance separation.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
SSSI - Pentle Bay, Merrick and Round Islands	**Construction Phase:** This SSSI is located *c.* 206m northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will, therefore, not have any direct impact.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: There is unlikely to be an increase in human activity, vehicle movements, noise,	Neutral	Mitigation is not required	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	vibration, dust and lighting during the operational phase and indirect impacts on the SSSI are considered unlikely due to distance separation.			
SSSI - Great Pool	**Construction Phase:** This SSSI is located *c.* 365m southwest of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will, therefore, not have any direct impact.	Neutral	None required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: There is unlikely to be an increase in human activity, vehicle movements, noise, vibration, dust and lighting during the operational phase and indirect impacts on the SSSI are considered unlikely due to distance separation.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
SSSI - St. Helen's (With Northwethel & Men-A-Vaur)	**Construction Phase:** This SSSI is located *c.* 929m northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will,	Neutral	None required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	therefore, not have any direct impact.			
	Operational Phase: There is unlikely to be an increase in human activity, vehicle movements, noise, vibration, dust and lighting during the operational phase and indirect impacts on the SSSI are considered unlikely due to distance separation.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
CIOS LNRS	**Construction Phase:** Part of the site lies within Zone 2 of the CIOS LNRS network and is categorised as 'within the local strategy'. Loss and degradation of the LNRS network associated with the construction phase of development is considered unlikely.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: Loss and degradation of the LNRS network associated with the operational phase of the development is considered unlikely.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
Habitats				

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Other coniferous woodland	**Construction Phase:** Tree roots could be damaged if excavations or storage areas are sited within the root protection zone. Direct loss of other coniferous woodland.	Long-term minor negative impact of near certain occurrence, and on a local scale.	Follow the recommendations within the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Advantaged Arboriculture, 2025). Tree protection fencing will be installed to prevent construction vehicles straying into root protection zones. Mitigate loss of other coniferous woodland by incorporating habitats of higher distinctiveness to achieve no net loss with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric trading rules satisfied.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: None.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
Gorse scrub	**Construction Phase:** All gorse scrub will be lost to development.	Long-term minor negative impact of near certain occurrence, and on a local scale.	A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented. Native shrub and tree planting will be an important component of the landscape plan to mitigate for that removed and achieve no net loss.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: Once operational, new scrub habitats could be vulnerable to degradation arising from low level noise, human activity (trampling, litter and dog fouling), inappropriate	Long-term minor negative impact of unlikely occurrence on a local scale.	The value of new scrub habitats will be maximised through long-term management to achieve moderate to good condition characterised by a range of age classes and achieved through cutting on a 15-year rotation and through the creation of scalloped edges to maximise edge, transitional habitats.	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	management and artificial lighting.		This will contribute to achieving no net loss and a BNG post-development. Where external lighting is required, a lighting plan will ensure that there will be no directional lighting onto scrub habitats.	
Mixed scrub	**Construction Phase:** Much of the mixed scrub habitat on-site will be lost to development.	Long-term minor negative impact of certain occurrence, and on a local scale.	A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented. Fencing will be installed to protect retained mixed scrub. Native shrub and tree planting will feature within the landscape plan to mitigate for that removed and achieve no net loss.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: Once operational, new and retained scrub habitats could be vulnerable to degradation arising from low level noise, human activity (trampling, litter and dog fouling) and artificial lighting.	Long-term negative impact of unlikely occurrence on a local scale.	The value of new and retained scrub habitats will be maximised through long-term management to achieve moderate to good condition characterised by a range of age classes and achieved through cutting on a 15-year rotation and the creation of scalloped edges to maximise edge, transitional habitats. Where external lighting is required, a lighting plan will ensure that there will be no directional lighting onto scrub habitats.	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Other neutral grassland	**Construction Phase:** The proposed development will result in the loss of an area of other neutral grassland.	Long-term minor negative impact of certain occurrence, and on a local scale.	A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented. Creation of new 'other neutral grassland' habitat will feature within the landscape plan to achieve no net loss.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: Once operational, existing and new grassland habitats could be vulnerable to degradation arising from low level noise, human activity (trampling, litter and dog fouling) and artificial lighting.	Long-term minor negative impact of unlikely occurrence on a local scale.	The value of new grassland habitats will be maximised through long-term management to achieve moderate to good condition as outlined below. This will contribute to achieving no net loss and a BNG post-development. Other neutral grassland in moderate to good condition will be achieved by implementing an extensive cut regime involving one or two cuts to 200mm above ground level in late summer / early autumn with arisings removed to prevent nutrient enrichment of soil. The sward will not be cut between March and August. Low intensity cattle grazing from August until March could be implemented in place of manual cutting, where feasible. Allow the sward to grow long and flower between April and July. Initial scarification of the sward and top dressing with wildflower of local provenance (where possible) could be implemented to accelerate the speed at	Neutral

Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
			which other neutral grassland status / improved condition is achieved. NB: top sowing is unlikely to be required in this location.	
Species				
Bats (foraging and commuting)	**Construction Phase:** Loss of scrub habitats, vegetated gardens and ornamental non-native hedgerows have potential to disrupt foraging and commuting activity, but due to the relatively small size of the site and low value habitats present, significant negative impacts on foraging and commuting bats are considered unlikely in the long-term. Artificial lighting used to extend working hours during the construction period has potential to disrupt bat activity.	Short-term minor negative impact of unlikely occurrence on a local scale.	A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented, to include actions taken to avoid/ minimise the impacts of construction noise, vibration, dust, lighting and surface runoff on habitats and species. Where night working is essential, light spill will be screened / deflected with the use of baffles / cowls and directed away from retained vegetation. Follow recommendations for habitat mitigation and enhancement.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: Exterior lighting and light spills from windows of replacement and new buildings have potential to disrupt bat activity, but due to the relatively small size of the site and low value habitats	Long-term minor negative impact of unlikely occurrence on a local scale.	Where external lighting is proposed, a lighting plan will be designed in consultation with a bat ecologist to demonstrate how impacts of artificial lighting on roosting, foraging and commuting bats will be avoided. The lighting plan will comply with the following Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at night (ILP / BCT,	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	present, significant negative impacts on foraging and commuting bats are considered unlikely.		2023). Light levels in likely foraging and commuting corridors should be <0.5lux. Follow recommendations to maximise the value of retained, new and enhanced habitats through appropriate long-term management.	
Bats (roosting)	**Construction Phase:** North Watch, Borough Farmhouse, and Artist Chalet 2 are confirmed bat roosts; each building supports a common pipistrelle bat day roost. All buildings excluding the Staff Bungalow are proposed for demolition. The demolition process has the potential to disturb, injure or kill small numbers of bats and result in the destruction of a bat roost(s).	Long-term minor negative impact of certain occurrence on a local scale.	A bat mitigation licence will be required prior to demolition of buildings supporting bat roosts (North Watch, Borough Farmhouse and Artist Chalet 2). This can only be applied for once planning consent is approved. An indicative mitigation plan is provided in the bat survey report (Plan for Ecology Ltd, 2025[2]) and is summarised below: 5. Like for like replacement of roosts lost. 6. Sensitive working practices under the direct supervision of an ecologist to avoid injuring bats. 7. Bat boxes will be installed on a structure or tree within the site to receive any bats uncovered during works. 8. Post-development monitoring of replacement bat roosts may be required.	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
			A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented.	
	Operational Phase: Exterior lighting and light spills from windows of replacement and new buildings have potential to disrupt roosting and commuting activity.	Long-term minor negative impact of unlikely occurrence on a local scale.	Where external lighting is proposed, a lighting plan will be designed in consultation with a bat ecologist to demonstrate how impacts of artificial lighting on roosting, foraging and commuting bats will be avoided. The lighting plan will comply with the following Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at night (ILP / BCT, 2023). Light levels in likely foraging and commuting corridors that support roosts should be <0.5lux.	Neutral
Birds	**Construction Phase:** Loss of scrub habitats, vegetated gardens and buildings will likely result in a loss of bird nesting habitat. If site clearance is undertaken during the breeding season, active nests may be damaged or destroyed, which is a legal offence.	Short-term minor negative impact of near certain occurrence on a local scale.	A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented. Precautionary measures will be implemented to prevent disturbance to nesting birds. Hedge clearance, tree and shrub works, and demolition of buildings will be avoided between March and August when birds will be nesting, or, alternatively, the works will be preceded by a detailed search for nesting birds, to be undertaken by an ecologist. If an active bird nest is found, then works must be delayed until nesting activity has ceased / the dependent young have fledged. Works are most likely to be	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
			delayed during the peak nesting period between April and June. Retained scattered tree and scrub habitats will be protected from degradation with fencing. Follow recommendations for habitat mitigation and enhancement.	
	Operational Phase: An increase in noise and human activity is considered unlikely post-development but could cause some disturbance to foraging and nesting birds. Some species such as house sparrow, dunnock and song thrush can thrive in more urban environments whereas other species may be deterred from nesting.	Long-term minor negative impact of unlikely occurrence on a local scale.	Follow recommendations to maximise the value of retained, new and enhanced habitats through appropriate long-term management.	Neutral
Invertebrates	**Construction Phase:** Loss of scrub habitats, vegetated gardens and buildings, and disturbance to other habitats has potential to kill, harm or injure individual animals but is unlikely to impact species populations. The desk study revealed records for two introduced, invasive flatworm species (*Australoplana sanguinea* and *Kontikia*	Short-term minor negative impact of unlikely occurrence on a local scale.	A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented. Follow recommendations for habitat mitigation and enhancement. An Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) must be prepared and implemented to prevent an offence being committed.	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	andersoni) listed on Sch. 9 Pt. 1 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Construction activities have potential to cause these species to spread, which would be an offence.			
	Operational Phase: An increase in noise and human activity will likely cause some disturbance to individual animals but is unlikely to impact species populations.	Neutral	Follow recommendations to maximise the value of retained, new and enhanced habitats through appropriate long-term management.	Neutral
Lesser white toothed shrew	**Construction Phase:** Loss of scrub habitats, vegetated gardens and buildings, and disturbance to other habitats has potential to kill, harm or injure individual animals but is unlikely to significantly impact the local population.	Short-term minor negative impact of near certain occurrence on a local scale.	A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented. Retained scattered tree and scrub habitats will be protected from degradation with fencing. Follow recommendations for habitat mitigation and enhancement.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: An increase in noise and human activity will likely cause some disturbance to individual animals but it is unlikely to impact on the local population.	Neutral	Follow recommendations to maximise the value of retained, new and enhanced habitats through appropriate long-term management.	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Red squirrel	**Construction Phase:** Woodland is absent from the site, and red squirrels are unlikely to occupy the site but may pass through on occasion. Loss of scrub habitats and vegetated gardens has some very limited potential to kill, harm or injure individual animals. A precautionary approach is required to be confident that a legal offence is not committed.	Short-term minor negative impact of unlikely occurrence on a local scale.	A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented. A method statement will be required to ensure that works do not impact red squirrel. The method statement will set out detailed avoidance and mitigation measures that will be implemented to prevent an offence being committed under the relevant legislation.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: An increase in noise and human activity will likely cause some disturbance to individual animals but it is unlikely to impact on the local population.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
Vascular plants	**Construction Phase:** Loss of scrub habitats, vegetated garden and grassland, together with habitat disturbance and increased dust and surface water runoff have potential to negatively impact plant populations. Balm-leaved figwort (Nationally Scarce) is present on-site. Construction activities may kill	Short-term minor negative impact of certain occurrence on a local scale.	A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented. A method statement will be provided to translocate the Nationally Scarce balm-leaved figwort plants (or soils likely containing its seedbank) to undisturbed or newly landscaped areas of the site. Retained habitats will be protected from degradation with fencing.	Neutral

Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	individual plants and negatively impact the local population. Three invasive species listed under Sch. 9 WCA 1981 were recorded on-site: three cornered leek (*Allium triquetrum*), montbretia (*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora)* and rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*). Construction activities may cause these species to spread to the wild. Three plant species listed under the Weeds Act 1959 are present within the site: broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius),* curled dock (*Rumex crispus*) and creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). Construction activities have potential to cause these species to spread which may be harmful to agriculture.		With time, the landscape scheme will mitigate for the loss of floristic diversity. Follow recommendations for habitat mitigation and enhancement. An Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) must be prepared and implemented to prevent an offence being committed. Development of the site will include measures to control species under the Weeds Act 1959. Control measures will comprise targeted weed control (i.e. seasonal mowing, pulling or herbicide application).	
	Operational Phase: Without mitigation, recreational activity has potential to cause localised erosion and soil compaction which will particularly affect grassland plants. Dog fouling may cause nutrient enrichment which	Long-term minor negative impact of unlikely occurrence on a local scale.	Follow recommendations to maximise the value of retained, new and enhanced habitats through appropriate long-term management. Continue to control invasive plants in the long-term to prevent them spreading off-site.	Neutral

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Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment Without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	affects plant species composition.			
Non-vascular plants and fungi	**Construction Phase:** Loss of scrub habitats, vegetated garden and grassland, together with habitat disturbance and increased dust and surface water runoff have potential to negatively impact individual non-vascular plants and fungi but are unlikely to significantly impact populations.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required. A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented. Retained habitats will be protected from degradation with fencing.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: Without mitigation, recreational activity has some limited potential to cause localised erosion and soil compaction. Dog fouling may cause nutrient enrichment which affects non-vascular and fungi. These potential impacts are considered unlikely to impact local populations.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required. Follow recommendations to maximise the value of retained, new and enhanced habitats through appropriate long-term management.	Neutral

*Development is not of a type indicated by DEFRA to be pose a risk to the above listed SSSIs.

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7.1 Cumulative Effects

Where an identified adverse impact cannot be fully mitigated, the residual impact remains. This residual impact in combination with similar impacts locally could constitute a cumulative impact. Due to the small-scale development, only cumulative impact arising from potential development of adjoining land is considered within this assessment. No development is proposed for land immediately adjoining the site; therefore, no cumulative effects are predicted to occur.

7.2 Biodiversity Enhancements

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach to development, and/or land management, that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand. BNG is described as a measurable target for development projects where impacts on biodiversity are outweighed by the mitigation hierarchy approach to first avoid, and then minimise, impact including through restoration and/ or compensation (Baker *et al.,* 2019).

In England, BNG is a mandatory requirement introduced by the Environment Act 2021 that requires developments (apart from certain exemptions) to achieve a minimum 10% BNG. Habitat losses and gains resulting from development are measured and compared to calculate % BNG using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The Statutory Metric measures BNG for habitats, hedges and watercourses separately and a 10% BNG is required in each category that is relevant to the site (DEFRA, 2024[1]).

In compliance with the Environment Act (2021), the proposed development will enhance other neutral grassland and include native tree and shrub planting, including nectar producing species to maximise their value for faunal species, and new hedges to achieve an on-site BNG exceeding 10% in hedgerow and habitat units with the trading rules satisfied (Plan for Ecology Ltd, 2025[2]).

The biodiversity value of the site will also be enhanced by implementing species specific enhancements, the value of which is not measured in the BNG metric. Such measures include bat and bird boxes, bee bricks and posts, and deadwood piles.

Opportunities to enhance the site for biodiversity are detailed in Table 9 below:

Table 9: Ecological Enhancement Opportunities.

Feature	**Enhancement Measure**
Designations	
CIOS LNRS	Habitats creation and enhancements will improve the CIOS LNRS network. The Network identifies that the site offers opportunities for the creation and enhancement of 'Trees, woodland and scrub'.
Habitats	
Mixed scrub	Additional native tree and shrub planting above that required to mitigate for the loss of scrub habitats has potential to provide biodiversity enhancements and contribute to BNG.

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Feature	Enhancement Measure
Other neutral grassland	Enhancement of neutral grassland habitat has potential to provide biodiversity enhancements and contribute to BNG. The grassland will be managed to improve species diversity.
Built up areas and gardens – vegetated garden	Within the curtilage of individual properties, herbaceous, shrub and tree species will be selected for the wildlife value, with nectar and berry producers favoured. Species listed under Sch. 9 WCA 1981 and Sch. 2 Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 or introduced species known to behave invasively will be avoided in gardens, as these species may spread and degrade habitats within the wider area.
Hedgerows	New non-native ornamental hedges will be created as part of the development.
Species	
Bats (roosting)	In addition to any mitigation required to mitigate impact on existing bat roosts, install at least one bat box per new or replacement unit as an enhancement.
Birds	Install at least one bird box per new or replacement unit to create new nesting opportunity for bird species post-development. Nectar and berry producing species will be planted to maximise their value for faunal species.
Invertebrates	Install at least one bee brick per new or replacement unit and install bee posts and deadwood habitat within landscaped parts of the site post-development. Nectar and berry producing species will be planted to maximise their value for faunal species.
Lesser white-toothed shrew	Install deadwood piles. Nectar and berry producing species will be planted to maximise their value for faunal species.
Vascular plants	Follow enhancement recommendations for habitats above.
Non-vascular plants and fungi	Follow enhancement recommendations for habitats above.

7.3 Further Surveys and Assessment

No further surveys or assessments are required to inform the planning application.

Post-planning, the following further survey/ assessment will be required:

- Bat licence applications to Natural England for works to buildings where roosting bats are confirmed. Licences can only be applied for after planning permission is consented.
- An Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) must be prepared and implemented to prevent an offence being committed. A post-planning pre-construction survey for invasive species will be required to prepare this document.
- A method statement will be required to ensure that works do not impact red squirrel (EPS).
- Development of the site will include measures to control species under the Weeds Act 1959.

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- Where external lighting is proposed, a lighting plan will be required, designed in consultation with an ecologist.
- A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) must be prepared ahead of commencement of site works.

7.4 Monitoring

Ecological monitoring of the site post-development may be required to satisfy any planning conditions. Ecological monitoring of the site post-development is likely to be required to ensure that the adopted mitigation measures, including any new habitat creation are successfully implemented.

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8.0 Conclusion

No part of the site at Borough Farm lies within a designated wildlife site, however, the site is located within an area designated as a 'National Landscape', formally referred to as 'An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty' (AONB) and several statutory designated sites are located within a 1km radius of the site. No impacts resulting from the proposed development on the designated sites are predicted.

The following habitat features of ecological value are present within the site: other coniferous woodland, mixed scrub, gorse scrub and other neutral grassland. The site supports or has potential to support the following faunal species of conservation importance: bats, birds, lesser white toothed shrew, red squirrel, amphibians, invertebrates, vascular plants and lower plants and fungi. The likely value of ecological features within the site was determined within a geographical context in accordance with the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2024). Value was assigned in decreasing order of importance as follows: International (Europe), National (UK), Regional (Southwest), County, District and Local. No features (habitats or species) were assigned a value of greater than local importance.

This EcIA applied the mitigation hierarchy to each impact to identify measures to avoid impacts where possible and to mitigate and compensate for the impacts that remain. After the mitigation hierarchy was applied, all impacts were assessed as not being significant.

The residual impact of the proposed development is predicted to have a **neutral impact, at a local scale on the ecology of the site**, subject to the successful implementation of the mitigation outlined in this report.

In compliance with the Environment Act (2021), the proposed development will enhance other neutral grassland and include native tree and shrub planting, including nectar producing species to maximise their value for faunal species, and new hedges to achieve an on-site BNG exceeding 10% in hedgerow and habitat units with the trading rules satisfied (Plan for Ecology Ltd, 2025[2]).

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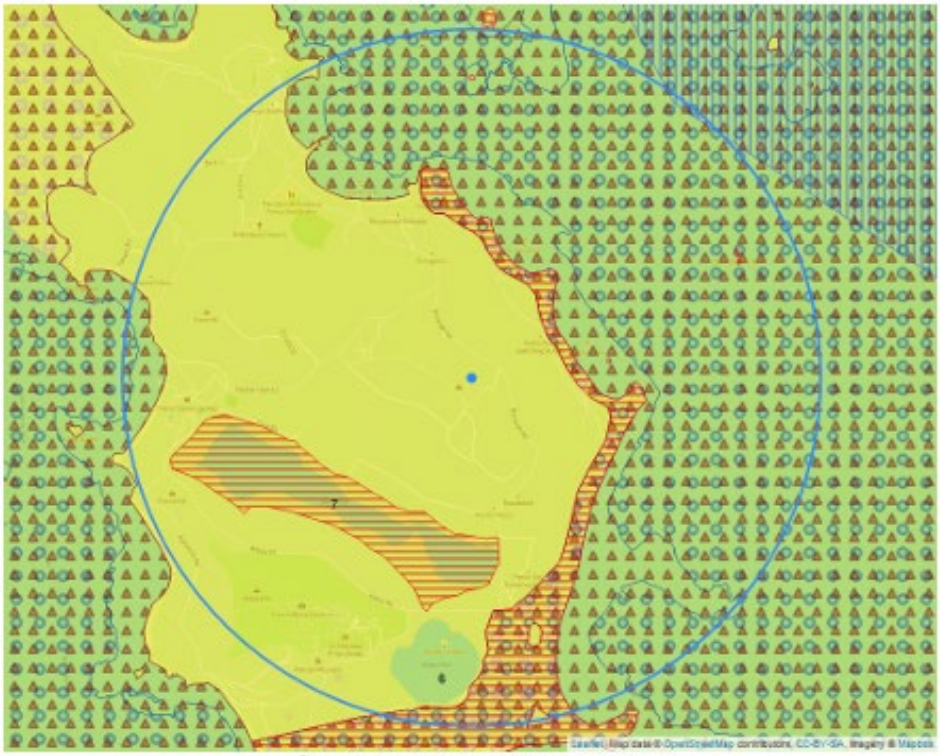
10.0 Appendix 1: Location of Site & Designated Sites

Statutory Sites Map



Location	Site Code	Site Type	Site Name	Colour
1	17	AONB	Isles Of Scilly	
2	UKMCZ0008-11	MCZ	Isles of Scilly Sites - Tean	
3	UK11033	RAMSAR	Isles of Scilly	
4	UK0013694	SAC	Isles of Scilly Complex	
5	UK9020288	SPA	Isles of Scilly	
6	1000980	SSSI	Pentle Bay, Merrick and Round Islands	
7	1001100	SSSI	Great Pool (Tresco)	

8	1001244	SSSI	St. Helen's (With Northwethel & Men-A-Vaur)	

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11.0 Appendix 2: UK Habitat Classification Species List

DAFOR Scale:

D – Dominant; A – Abundant; F – Frequent; O – Occasional; R – Rare.

LF – Locally frequent; LA – Locally abundant.

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Latin Name	Common Name	g3c6 Other neutral grassland	u1f Sparsely vegetated land	g4 Modified grassland	u1 828 Vegetated garden	h3e Gorse scrub	h3d Bramble scrub	u1e Built linear feature	h2b Non-native ornamental hedgerow	h3h 847 Mixed scrub with introduced shrub	w2c other coniferous woodland
Aeonium sp.	Aeonium				LF			LA			
Agapanthus praecox	African lily				F			O			
Agrostis capillaris	Common bent-grass	D		R	F						
Allium triquetrum	Three-cornered garlic				LF						
Bellis perennis	Daisy	F		F	F						
Beta vulgaris	Beet	R									
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False brome							O			
Brugmansia spp.					O						
Buddleja davidii	Buddleja				O					O	
Camellia sp.	Camellia				R						
Carex species	Sedge species	R									
Cerastium fontanum	Common mouse-ear	LF									
Chasmanthe spp.					O		O				
Cirsium arvense	Creeping thistle	O									

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Coprosma repens	Tree bedstraw				O						
Cordyline sp.	New Zealand cabbage palm				O					O	
Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora	Montbretia				O						
Cupressus leylandii	Leylandii								LF		
Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress										A
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested dog's-tail	LF									
Cytisus scoparius	Broom										
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	LA		O							
Dimorphotheca spp.	African daisy				F			LF		O	
Echium spp.	Echium species				F			LF		O	
Fuchsia species	Fuchsia species				O					LF	
Elaeagnus pungens	Eleagnus species				O				S	LF	
Erigeron spp.	Fleabane species				F			O			
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen spindle				LF						
Euphorbia mellifera	Honey spurge				LF			O		O	
Festuca rubra	Red fescue			O	O						
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel				R						
Galium aparine	Cleavers	O									
Geranium maderense	Giant herb robert				LF						

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Geranium molle	Dove's-foot crane's-bill	O									
Geum urbanum	Wood avens			R						F	
Glechoma hederacea	Ground ivy				O						
Griselinia littoralis	Griselinia				O				O		
Hebe sp.	Hebe				O			O			
Hedera helix	Ivy				O			O		LF	
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	LF								LF	
Hyacinthoides hispanica	Spanish bluebell	R									
Juncus effusus	Soft rush						LF				
Camellia japonica	Camellia				O						
Lolium perenne	Perennial rye-grass	R		D	F						
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle				O						
Malus domestica agg.	Cultivated apple									O	
Medicago arabica	Spotted medick	LF			O						
Myrsine africana	Cape myrtle				O				A	LF	
Myrtus communis	Common myrtle				LF			O	O		
Narcissus sp.	Daffodils	R			O						
Olearia traversiorum	New Zealand daisy-bush				LF				A	R	

Latin Name	Common Name	g3c6 Other neutral grassland	u1f Sparsely vegetated land	g4 Modified grassland	u1 828 Vegetated garden	h3e Gorse scrub	h3d Bramble scrub	u1e Built linear feature	h2b Non-native ornamental hedgerow	h3h 847 Mixed scrub with introduced shrub	w2c other coniferous woodland
Oxalis pes-caprae	Bermuda-buttercup				O						
Pericallis cruenta								R			
Asplenium scolopendrium	Hart's tongue							R			
Pinus radiata	Monterey pine										D
Pittosporum spp.	Pittosporum spp.				O					LF	
Plantago coronopus	Buck's-horn plantain		O								
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	F		O	F						
Poa annua	Annual meadow-grass		A	O	LF						
Polypodium vulgare	Common polypody				F						
Prunus serrula	Cherry									O	
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn									LF	
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	LF				O	O			F	
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser celandine	R									
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	A		F	O						
Rosa spp.	Rose species				LF					O	
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	LF				O	D		A-D		
Rumex acetosa	Common sorrel	R									
Rumex crispus	Curled dock	O									

Latin Name	Common Name	g3c6 Other neutral grassland	u1f Sparsely vegetated land	g4 Modified grassland	u1 828 Vegetated garden	h3e Gorse scrub	h3d Bramble scrub	u1e Built linear feature	h2b Non-native ornamental hedgerow	h3h 847 Mixed scrub with introduced shrub	w2c other coniferous woodland
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved dock	O									
Sagina subulata	Heath pearlwort	LF									
Scorzoneroides autumnalis	Autumnal hawkbit			R							
Scrophularia scorodonia	Balm-leaved figwort				R			R			
Silene dioica	Red campion			R	O					O	
Smyrnium olusatrum	Alexanders	LF			O					O	
Sonchus arvensis	Perennial sow-thistle	O									
Tamarix gallica	Tamarisk				R			O		O	
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Dandelion			R							
Trifolium dubium	Lesser yellow trefoil		O		O						
Trifolium fragiferum	Strawberry clover	LF									
Trifolium repens	White clover	LF		LF	LF						
Trifolium subterraneum	Subterraneum clover	R									
Ulex europaeus	European gorse	LF				D	O			F	
Ulmus spp.	Elm species							R			
Umbilicus rupestris	Navelwort				O						
Urtica dioica	Common nettle	LF		O	O		O				

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Verbascum thapsus	Great mullein			R							
Vicia lathyroides	Spring vetch				R						
Vinca major	Greater periwinkle				LF						
Viola sp.	Violet				R						

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12.0 Appendix 3: Preliminary Roost Assessment

Borough Farmhouse:

Borough Farmhouse is a two-storey stone farmhouse in use as a holiday rental (image 3.1 & 3.2). The building features a slate tile roof with concrete ridge tiles, one row of slate hanging tiles on the gable ends, three stone chimneys with clay pots, and timber fascia boards, windows and doors. A single storey mono-pitched protection is located on the west gable end, together with a tile roofed, single storey sunroom off the south elevation. Several gaps are present beneath the ridge tiles, notably towards the east gable end of the property. There are also gaps beneath the timber fascia boards and hanging tiles. These features have potential to provide suitable roost sites for bats or access to the roof void interior.

Internally, there are two accessible shallow, unlined roof voids above the first floor; each void measures *c.* 1.2m x 4m x 4m). Access was limited to the immediate vicinity of the loft hatches due to the shallow pitch of the roof. No bat droppings were found but a single common pipistrelle bat was observed roosting at the ridge within the most easterly roof void (image 3.3). This bat, observed on 19th March 2025, was very active and quickly moved away from the torch light. It is likely that this bat was day roosting as opposed to hibernating. This is because the roof void in which the bat was located slopes south and would likely warm up on sunny days, even in winter. Hibernating bats require cool and humid conditions, and the roof void within Borough Farmhouse does not provide these conditions.

Image 3.1: South elevation of Borough Farmhouse.

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Image 3.2: North elevation of Borough Farmhouse.

Image 3.3: East void interior of Borough Farmhouse and roosting common pipistrelle bat at ridge.

Borough Farmhouse is a confirmed bat roost and was assessed as being of '**moderate**' suitability for roosting bats, in line with Collins (2023). Two bat emergence of surveys, separated by at least three weeks and with a least one of the two surveys undertaken between May and August, with a second between May and September, are required to inform the development proposals.

Staff Bungalow:

The Staff Bungalow is in fulltime occupation as a residential property (image 3.3 & 3.4). The property is of block construction with a composite tile roof, concrete ridge tiles and a single rendered chimney. The window and door apertures, and fascia boards are timber, and the exterior of the property features a pebbledash render and uPVC rainwater goods. The gable ends of the property are clad with hanging composite tiles. A bay window with lead flashing is present on the southeast elevation.

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There are gaps beneath the hanging tiles, timber fascia boards and potentially beneath ridge tiles around the chimney. These features have potential to provide suitable roost sites for bats or access to the roof void interior.

Internally, the Staff Bungalow features a single large, uncluttered roof void above the ground floor. The void has a traditional timber structure without struts and purlins, and is lined with a bitumen membrane. Approximately 30 droppings, considered likely to have been deposited by lesser white-toothed shrew, were present. Rat droppings were also noted.

The Staff Bungalow was assessed as being of '**moderate**' suitability for roosting bats, in line with Collins (2023). Two bat emergence of surveys, separated by at least three weeks and with a least one of the two surveys undertaken between May and August, with a second between May and September, are required to inform the development proposals.

Image 3.4: South and east elevations of the Staff Bungalow.

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Image 3.5: Staff Bungalow roof void interior.

North Watch 1 & 2:

North Watch comprises two semi-detached residential single storey buildings in current use. The combined property features a slate roof with clay ridge tiles and two rendered chimneys. The fascia boards, soffits, window and door apertures are timber. The property is likely of block construction and is rendered externally. There are gaps beneath three missing roof tiles, beneath the timber fascia boards, occasional gaps where the soffit meets the wall top, and a possible gap at the ridge was noted. These features have potential to provide suitable roost sites for bats or access to the roof void interior.

Internally, there is a separate roof void above each property (North Watch 1 & 2). Both voids feature 'W' style crossing roof timbers and a synthetic roof lining and are boarded out for storage. Approximately 10 droppings were noted in void 1 (North Watch 1) and *c.* 30 droppings were noted in North Watch 2; these were considered likely to have been deposited by lesser white-toothed shrew.

North Watch 1 and 2 were assessed as being of '**moderate**' suitability for roosting bats in line with Collins (2023). Two bat emergence of surveys, separated by at least three weeks and with a least one of the two surveys undertaken between May and August, with a second between May and September, are required to inform the development proposals.

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Image 3.6: North Watch 1 (left) and 2 (right) – south and west elevations.

Image 3.7: Interior roof void of North Watch 1.

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Image 3.8: Interior roof void of North Watch 2.

Penolva:

Penolva comprises a single storey detached residential property. The property features composite roof tiles and concrete ridge tiles, timber fascia boards, soffits, window and door apertures, uPVC rainwater goods and a single rendered chimney. Penolva is likely of block construction and is rendered externally. Timber cladding is present on the gable ends of the property and the exterior of the property is stone-clad on the north elevation. Potential gaps were noted at the ridge, beneath the timber cladding on the gable ends, beneath the timber soffits and at the gable apex. These features have potential to provide suitable roost sites for bats or access to the roof void interior.

Internally, the property features a single, large bitumen lined roof void over the ground floor. Light was noted penetrating the void indicating potential access points for bats. The roof void is partially boarded out and in use for storage. Rolled insulation is present between the timber floor joists. Approximately 30 droppings considered likely to have been deposited by lesser white-toothed shrew were present.

Penolva was assessed as being of '**moderate**' suitability for roosting bats, in line with Collins (2023). Two bat emergence of surveys, separated by at least three weeks and with a least one of the two surveys undertaken between May and August, with a second between May and September, are required to inform the development proposals.

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Image 3.9: South elevation and east gable end of Penolva showing timber clad gable.

Image 3.10: East gable end and stone clad north elevation of Penolva.

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Image 3:11: Roof void interior of Penolva.

Artist Chalets 1 & 2:

The Artist Chalets comprise two detached chalets of timber construction with timber soffits and fascia boards, a bitumen roof covering and uPVC windows and rainwater goods (Images 3.12 & 3.13). The chalets have no accessible roof void internally but there is likely a shallow void above the interior ceilings. Externally, there are 1-2cm gaps beneath the soffit board on the gable ends of each chalet. These features have some limited potential to provide suitable roost sites for bats or access to the roof void interior.

Artist Chalets 1 and 2 were assessed as being of '**low**' suitability for roosting bats, in line with Collins (2023). One bat emergence of survey is required between May and August to inform the development proposals.

Image 3.12: Artist Chalet 1.

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Image 3.13: Artist Chalet 2 (right).

Eastern Watch:

Eastern Watch is of the same construction type as the Artist Chalets but lacks the 1-2cm gaps beneath the soffit board on the gable ends (Image 3.14). Eastern Watch was assessed as being of '**negligible**' suitability, in line with Collins (2023). No further surveys of Eastern Watch are required to inform the proposals.

Image 3.14: Eastern Watch.

Outbuilding 1:

Outbuilding 1 comprises a stone outbuilding with corrugated, likely asbestos fibre roof and glazed windows in timber frames. The building is accessed via timber door. There are large gaps in the broken glazing, around the timber door and at the wall tops but no evidence of bats was found, and the interior is light and draughty, reducing its likely suitability for bats. Outbuilding 1 was assessed

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as being of '**negligible**' suitability for roosting bats, in line with Collins (2023). No further surveys of Outbuilding 1 are required to inform the proposals.

Image 3.15: Outbuilding 1.

Outbuilding 2:

Outbuilding 2 is of stone construction with a corrugated likely asbestos fibre roof, a timber door and wall plate, and glazed windows. The north and west sections are block built. There are large gaps in the broken glazing, around the timber door and at the wall tops but no evidence of bats was found, and the interior is light and draughty, reducing its likely suitability for bats. Outbuilding 2 was assessed as being of '**negligible**' suitability for roosting bats, in line with Collins (2023). No further surveys of Outbuilding 2 are required to inform the proposals.

Image 3.16: Outbuilding 2.

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Outbuildings 3 - 5:

Outbuildings 3 - 5 comprises a three timber sheds/ Outbuilding 3 is a timber potting shed with a corrugated roof, lean-to timber store and both featuring glazing. The glazing is broken on the potting shed, but the interior is well lit, and no evidence of roosting bats was observed. Outbuilding 4 (shown in the distance behind outbuilding 3 in the image below) is an open fronted timber store. Outbuilding 5 is a timber garden shed (not pictured). Outbuildings 3 - 5 were assessed as being of '**negligible**' suitability for roosting bats in line with Collins (2023). No further surveys of these buildings are required to inform the proposals.

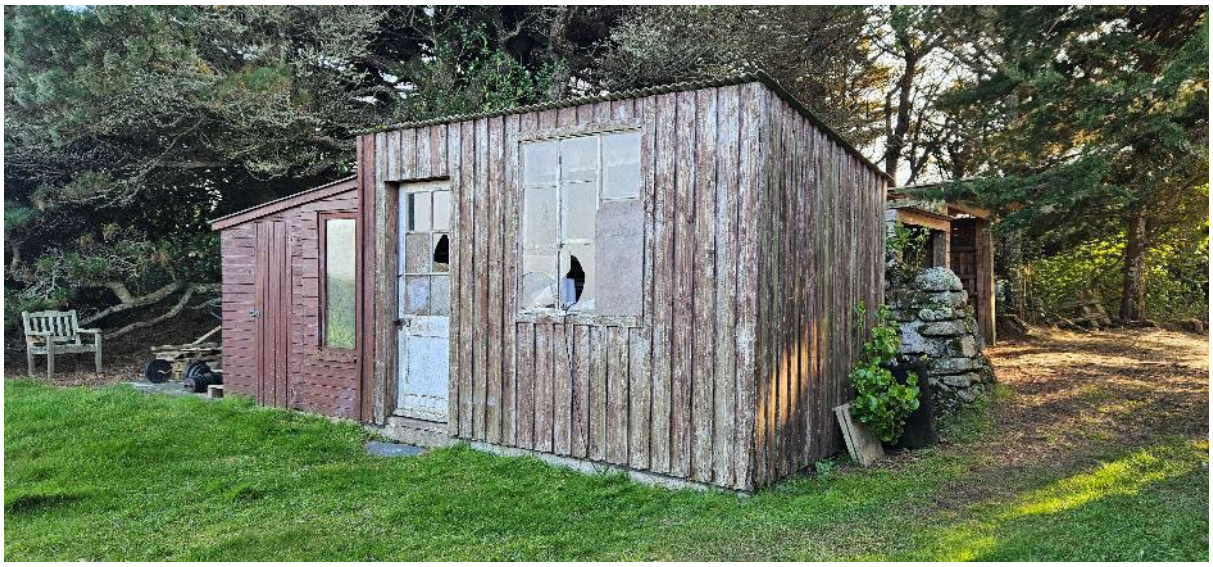

Image 3.17: Outbuildings 3 & 4.

In addition to the above listed buildings, there is also a detached water storage building with roof absent and a greenhouse without glazing. Both these structures were assessed as being of '**negligible**' suitability for roosting bats in line with Collins (2023). No further surveys of these structures is required to inform the proposals.

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13.0 Appendix 4: Legislation and Planning Policy

Protected Habitats, Species and Designated Sites

- **The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (HM Government, 2017) (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (HM Government, 2019))**, referred to here after as the '**Habitat Regulations**', encompasses Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and provides additional protection for Special Protected Areas (SPA's), RAMSAR Sites and European Protected Species (EPS). Protection is afforded from direct and indirect impacts, particularly where mobile wildlife populations for which the SAC is designated may be significantly affected. A Habitats Regulations Assessment/Appropriate Assessment must be completed by the competent authority, based on sufficient information provided by the applicant, to meet Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations. The Waddenzee judgement ruled that a plan or project may be authorised only if a competent authority has made certain that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the site. A decision can only be reached "where no reasonable scientific doubt remains as to the absence of such effects". Competent authorities must be "convinced" that there will not be an adverse effect. Where doubt remains as to the absence of adverse effects, the plan or project must not be authorised, subject to the procedure outlined in the Habitats Regulations regarding imperative reasons of overriding public interest.
- **The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (HM Government, 2000, as amended)** The CROW Act places a statutory duty on Statutory Nature Conservation Organisations (SNCO) to have regard to biodiversity conservation and to promote conservation action by others. Section 74 of the Act requires the preparation and maintenance of lists of priority species and habitats. It also places a statutory duty on public bodies to conserve SSSIs and enhance their value, and provides SNCOs with the power to impose Management Schemes on owners of SSSIs. The CROW Act strengthens the legal protection for threatened species with regard to killing, injuring, disturbing or destroying places used for shelter and protection.
- **The Hedgerows Regulations (1997)** The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 were made under Section 97 of the Environment Act 1995 (HM Government, 1995) and took effect on 1 June 1997. They introduced arrangement for local planning authorities (LPAs) to protect important countryside hedgerows through a system of notification. Such hedgerows are frequently valuable because of their historical, ecological and landscape characteristics.

  Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, an offence occurs when:

  - A person intentionally or recklessly removes, or causes or permits another person to remove, a hedgerow in contravention of regulation 5(1) or (9); and when
  - A person contravenes or fails to comply with regulation 6(2).
  - A hedgerow is a boundary line of shrubs or trees and is 'important', and protected, under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 if it meets a specific criterion. Cornish hedgerows do not necessarily meet the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 but are typically of great historic, landscape and biodiversity value. The Hedge (and wall) Importance Test (HIT), developed by the Guild of Cornish Hedgers, is an alternative measure of value and is required to inform planning decisions impacting hedgerows in Cornwall (Cornwall Council, 2018).
- **The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (HM Government, 2006)** bestows a legal duty on public authorities to conserve biodiversity. The Section 40

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duty requires Local Authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. This particularly relates to Section 41 Habitats and Species of Principal Importance (sometimes called 'priority habitats' or 'priority species'.

- **Environment Act 2021**

  The Environment Act 2021 of the Parliament of the United Kingdom aims to improve air and water quality, protect wildlife, increase recycling and reduce plastic waste. The Act creates a framework for protecting and enhancing the natural environment through long-term, legally binding targets. The Act has two main functions: to give a legal framework for environmental governance in the UK and to bring in measures for improvement of the environment in relation to waste, resource efficiency, air quality, water, nature and biodiversity, and conservation.

  The Environment Act also includes new rules in England for statutory biodiversity net gain (BNG) and require development to have a measurably positive impact on biodiversity compared with what was there before.

- **The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024**

  The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024 aim to protect and preserve irreplaceable habitats in England and Wales by setting out specific requirements for developments that may impact these habitats. The regulations place a strong emphasis on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development practices.

- **The Protection of Badgers Act (1992)** protects badgers as specified below.

- **The Wildlife and Countryside Act (HM Government 1981, as amended)** encompasses the protection of wildlife (fauna and flora), SSSIs, SPAs, National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and RAMSAR Sites.

Badgers: Badgers are legally protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. As a result of this statutory legislation it is an offence to:

- Purposely kill, injure or take a badger;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a badger sett;
- Disturb a badger when occupying a sett.

Birds: In Britain the nests (whilst in use or being built) and eggs of wild birds are protected against taking, damage and destruction under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (HM Government, 1981).

Some species (i.e. barn owl) are also listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (HM Government, 1981 as amended); it is an offence to:

- Intentionally capture, injure or kill a Schedule 1 listed species;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a Schedule 1 listed species whilst nesting;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a dependent young Schedule 1 listed species.

European Protected Species (EPS) (Bat, dormouse, otter, water vole, sand lizard, smooth snake & great crested newt): EPS are listed on Annex IV(a) of the European Communities Habitats Directive.

In Britain protection of EPS is achieved through their inclusion on Schedule 2 of the Conservation and Habitats Regulations 2019 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (HM Government, 2019)), Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 12 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (HM Government, 1981, 2000 & 2010).

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As a result of this statutory legislation, it is an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill an EPS;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb an EPS in its place of rest/ breeding Site;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a EPS place of rest/ breeding Site (even if the EPS is not occupying the resting / breeding place at the time);
- Possess or sell or exchange an EPS (dead or alive) or part of an EPS.

Reptiles (adder, common lizard, slow worm and grass snake): reptiles are protected under Schedule 5 (section 9(1) and 9(5)) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation makes it an offence to kill and/ or injure reptiles, and sell or transport for the purpose of sale. Sand lizard and smooth snake are also EPS (see above legal protection of EPS).

Invasive plants: The WCA 1981 states that if any person plants or otherwise causes to grow in the wild any plant which is included in Part II of Schedule 9, he shall be guilty of an offence. Anyone convicted of an offence under Section 14 of the WCA 1981 may face a fine of £5,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment, or 2 years and/or unlimited fine or indictment. The following legislation is relevant to invasive plants:

Control of Pesticides Regulations (CoPR) 1986: CoPR 1986 require any person who uses a pesticide to take all reasonable precautions to protect the health of human beings, creatures and plants, safeguard the environment and in particular avoid the pollution of water. For application of pesticides in or near water, approval from the Environment Agency should be sought before use.

Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA 1990): EPA 1990 contains a number of legal provisions concerning 'controlled waste', which is set out in Part II. Material containing the propagules of species listed on Schedule 9 is classified as controlled waste and must be safely disposed of at an appropriately licensed landfill site in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991. Section 33 (1a) and (1b) create offences to do with the deposit, treating, keeping or disposing of controlled waste without a license. Exemptions from licensing are available in some circumstances, and are set out in Schedule 3 to the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 as amended, which makes it an offence to keep, treat or dispose of controlled waste in a manner likely to cause pollution of the environment or harm to human health. Anyone convicted is subject to a maximum fine of £20,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment and if prosecuted under the Crown court, this escalates to an unlimited fine and/or a maximum of two years imprisonment. Section 34 places duties on any person who imports, produces, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste. Waste must be handled responsibly and in accordance with the law at all stages between its production and final recovery or disposal. Waste must be transferred to an authorized person i.e. either a registered carrier or exempted from registration by the Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicle Regulations 1991). A waste transfer note must be completed and signed giving a written description of the waste, which is sufficient to enable the receiver of the waste to handle it in accordance with his or her own duty of care. The provisions concerning waste transfer notes are set out in the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991(as amended). Failure to comply with these provisions is an offence, with a penalty of a fine not exceeding £5000 up to an unlimited fine in Crown court.

Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (HWR 2005): HWR 2005 contains provisions about the handling and movement of hazardous waste. Consignment notes must be completed when any hazardous waste is transferred, which include details about the hazardous properties and any special handling requirements. If a consignment note is completed, a waste transfer note is not necessary. Material containing knotweed that has been treated with herbicide may be classified as hazardous waste.

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Waste Management Licensing Regulations (WMLR 1994): WMLR state that failure to use a licensed operative could leave you liable to prosecution. The 'waste relevant objectives' are described in paragraph 4 of Schedule 4. These objectives require that waste is recovered or disposed of "without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals; or causing nuisance through noise or odours; or diversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest".

Statutory Designated Sites

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are of International nature conservation importance.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs) are of National importance. Development proposals with potential to affect a SAC, SSSI or NNR require permission from Natural England.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are protected from development; the Local authority is responsible for LNRs.

Non-Statutory Designations

Non-statutory Sites include **County Wildlife Sites (CWS)**, **Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), County Geology Sites (CGS)**, **Roadside Verge Audit Biological Sites** and **Ancient Woodlands**. CWSs, SNCI, SINC and CGSs are of at least county importance for wildlife/geology; all are given increased protection through the planning process.

Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs): BAPs distinguish National and County level priority habitats and species for conservation. The list of habitats and species of principal importance under Section 41 NERC Act (2006) in England includes 56 habitats and 943 species first identified as priority habitats and species. The Local Authority has a duty to conserve habitats and species of principal importance; these habitats and species were previously identified as UK BAP priority habitats and species under Section 74 of the CRoW Act (2000).

Red Data Books & Lists: detail the status of species in relation to threat.

Planning Context

The local planning authority has a statutory obligation to consider impacts upon protected species resulting from development. Paragraph 99 ODPM Circular 06/2005 states: '*It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision. The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning conditions in exceptional circumstances, with the result that the surveys are carried out after planning permission has been granted. However, bearing in mind the delay and cost that may be involved, developers should not be required to undertake surveys for protected species unless there is a reasonable likelihood of the species being present and affected by the development. Where this is the case, the survey should be completed and any necessary measures to protect the species should be in place, through conditions and/or planning obligations, before the permission is granted*'.

National Policy: The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was revised in February 2025 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This revised Framework replaces the previous National Planning Policy Framework published in March 2012, revised in July 2018, 2019, September 2023, December 2023, and December 2024.

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Chapter 15 of the NPPF (2024) 'conserving and enhancing the natural environment' sets out how the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

187. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

a) 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);

b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;

d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and

f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

188. 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.

189. Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and National Landscapes which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas and should be given great weight in National Parks, and the Broad. The scale and extent of development within all these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.

190. When considering applications for development within National Parks, the Broads and National Landscapes, permission should be refused for major development other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:

a) the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;

b) the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and

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c) any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.

191. Within areas defined as Heritage Coast (and that do not already fall within one of the designated areas mentioned in paragraph 189), 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.

192. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and

b) 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.

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

a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

b) 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;

c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and

d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

194. The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;

b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites71; and c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

195. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site.

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Local Policy

Isles of Scilly Planning Policy - https://www.scilly.gov.uk/sites/default/files/document/planning/Adopted%20Local%20Plan%202015-2030%20Website%20Version.pdf - policies relevant to the environment and biodiversity.

Council of The Isles of Scilly(2021) The Isles of Scilly Local Plan Isles of Scilly Local Plan Including Minerals and Waste 2015 to 2030

The latest Local Plan was adopted in March 2021. The key relevant policies from the Local Plan relating to ecology and nature conservation (OE1 and OE2) are described below:

Policy OE1 Protecting and enhancing the landscape and seascape

Development will only be permitted where it aligns with the statutory purpose of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and therefore conserves and enhances the islands' landscape, seascape and scenic beauty. Development must take into account and respect: a) the distinctive character, quality, scenic beauty and sensitivity of the landscape and seascape; b) the undeveloped and special character of the Heritage Coast; c) other qualities, such as important features and views, dark skies and tranquillity, and having regard to the AONB Management Plan; and d) the Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study and any successor or associated documents. 2) Development will not be supported on the uninhabited islands.

Policy OE2 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

1) Development proposals will be permitted where they conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, giving particular regard to ecological networks and areas with high potential for priority habitat restoration or creation, and should:
a) Protect the hierarchy of international, national and local designated sites in accordance with their status;
b) Retain, protect and enhance features of biodiversity and geological interest (including supporting habitat and commuting routes through the site and taking due account of any use by migratory species) and ensure appropriate and long-term management of those features;
c) Contribute to the restoration and enhancement of existing habitats and the creation of wildlife habitats and linkages between sites to create and enhance local ecological networks;
d) Seek to eradicate or control any invasive non-native species present on site; and
e) Be required to contribute to the protection, management and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity.

2) Development proposals must:
a) apply the mitigation hierarchy to all proposals;
b) demonstrate how they conserve or enhance biodiversity and ecosystem processes;
c) follow local guidance on biosecurity to control the spread of invasive non-native species; and
d) ensure proportionate and appropriate biodiversity net-gain is secured.

3) Development proposals will not be supported where significant and harmful direct or indirect effects on biodiversity and ecosystem processes are identified, unless:
a) the need for the development clearly outweighs the harm caused; and
b) an appropriate scheme is proposed that will secure compensation and net-increases in biodiversity.

4) Development proposals will not be permitted where a detrimental impact is identified to geodiversity sites unless the need for development outweighs the harm caused.

Avoidance, Mitigation and Compensation for Biodiversity and Geodiversity Impacts.

5) Development should avoid adverse impacts on existing biodiversity and geodiversity interests as a first principle, and enable measurable net gains by designing-in biodiversity features and enhancements and opportunities for geological conservation alongside new development, in accordance with Policies SS1 and SS2. Where adverse impacts are unavoidable, it must be demonstrated that the development cannot be reasonably located on an alternative site that would result in less or no harm to biodiversity or geodiversity interests; and impacts must be adequately and proportionately mitigated. If full mitigation cannot be provided, compensation will be required as a last resort. Clear arrangements for the long-term maintenance or management of the mitigation and compensation need to be provided.

Council of The Isles of Scilly(2008) The Isles of Scilly Supplementary Planning Document. Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. December 2008. Isles of Scilly Biodiversity & Geodiversity SPD.pdf

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14.0 Appendix 5: ERCCIS Species Records

The following information has been provided by the Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS) (ERCCIS 2025).

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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. As beaver populations expand, they will naturally colonise new watercourses in adjacent catchments. If your site is near a watercourse within a catchment adjacent or connected to the Tamar, it is important to consider how future activities can be compliant with legislation on beaver protection. Further details can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/beavers-protection-and-management/protection-and-management-of-beavers-in-england. For further information on beaver ecology and management please contact the Cornwall Wildlife Trust's Conservation Manager, Tom Shelley: Tom.Shelley@cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk

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

Alga				
Asparagopsis armata	Harpoon Weed	13	1982 - 2010	Protected, Non-Native
Gymnogongrus crenulatus	n/a	3	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
Scinaia interrupta	n/a	1	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
Amphibian				
Lissotriton helveticus	Palmate Newt	1	2011 - 2011	Protected
Annelid				
Aonides paucibranchiata	n/a	2	1997 - 1997	Local Priority
Caulleriella alata	n/a	2	1997 - 1997	Local Priority
Microspio mecznikowianus	n/a	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
Bird				
Acanthis cabaret	Lesser Redpoll	19	1970 - 2005	Priority, Local Priority
Accipiter gentilis	Goshawk	2	1969 - 1975	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk	22	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Acrocephalus paludicola	Aquatic Warbler	2	1967 - 1968	Protected, Priority
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Sedge Warbler	35	1965 - 2006	Priority
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	77	1991 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Actitis macularius	Spotted Sandpiper	2	2004 - 2004	Protected
Alauda arvensis	Skylark	10	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	29	1964 - 2005	Protected
Alectoris rufa	Red-legged Partridge	3	2006 - 2014	Protected
Alle alle	Little Auk	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority

Anas acuta	Pintail	90	1965 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Anas crecca	Teal	51	1970 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	25	1970 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Anas rubripes	Black Duck	69	1969 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
Anser albifrons albifrons	European White-fronted Goose	9	1966 - 1993	Priority
Anser albifrons flavirostris	Greenland White-fronted Goose	30	1963 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Anser anser	Greylag Goose	4	1969 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Anser brachyrhynchus	Pink-footed Goose	4	1974 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Anser caerulescens	Snow Goose	1	1994 - 1994	Protected, Non-Native
Anser fabalis	Taiga Bean Goose	2	1981 - 1983	Protected, Priority
Anthus campestris	Tawny Pipit	21	1965 - 1992	Protected
Anthus cervinus	Red-throated Pipit	5	1976 - 2005	Protected
Anthus hodgsoni	Olive-backed Pipit	3	1983 - 1990	Protected
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	14	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Anthus richardi	Richard's Pipit	20	1967 - 2003	Protected
Anthus rubescens	Buff-bellied Pipit	1	2007 - 2007	Protected
Anthus spinoletta	Water Pipit	7	1984 - 2003	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit	20	1985 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Apus apus	Swift	37	1973 - 2006	Priority
Ardea alba	Great White Egret	4	1993 - 2008	Protected, Priority
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	57	1974 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron	5	1966 - 2005	Protected
Ardeola ralloides	Squacco Heron	1	1970 - 1970	Protected
Arenaria interpres	Turnstone	13	1974 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	35	1963 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Asio otus	Long-eared Owl	7	1965 - 1993	Protected, Local Priority
Aythya collaris	Ring-necked Duck	53	1979 - 2005	Protected
Aythya ferina	Pochard	167	1965 - 2009	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	137	1968 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Aythya marila	Scaup	33	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Bartramia longicauda	Upland Sandpiper	2	1968 - 1993	Protected
Bombycilla garrulus	Waxwing	5	1965 - 1989	Protected
Botaurus stellaris	Bittern	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Branta bernicla	Brent Goose	5	1970 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Branta bernicla bernicla	Dark-bellied Brent Goose	5	1993 - 2004	Priority
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	31	1979 - 2006	Protected, Non-Native
Branta leucopsis	Barnacle Goose	4	1973 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Non-Native
Bubo scandiacus	Snowy Owl	1	1972 - 1972	Protected
Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Bucephala clangula	Goldeneye	21	1965 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Burhinus oedicnemus	Stone-curlew	2	1977 - 1979	Protected, Priority
Buteo buteo	Buzzard	16	1970 - 2007	Protected
Calcarius lapponicus	Lapland Bunting	14	1970 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Calidris alba	Sanderling	40	1974 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Calidris alpina	Dunlin	65	1969 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Calidris bairdii	Baird's Sandpiper	13	1966 - 2005	Protected
Calidris canutus	Knot	46	1976 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	58	1972 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Calidris fuscicollis	White-rumped Sandpiper	5	1965 - 2005	Protected
Calidris maritima	Purple Sandpiper	3	1981 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Calidris mauri	Western Sandpiper	1	1969 - 1969	Protected
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	62	1970 - 2021	Protected
Calidris minuta	Little Stint	66	1970 - 2006	Protected
Calidris minutilla	Least Sandpiper	1	1965 - 1965	Protected
Calidris pugnax	Ruff	51	1970 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Calidris pusilla	Semipalmated Sandpiper	4	1969 - 1993	Protected
Calidris subruficollis	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	12	1970 - 2005	Protected

Calidris temminckii	Temminck's Stint	1	1991 - 1991	Protected, Priority
Calonectris diomedea	Scopoli's Shearwater	3	1981 - 1982	Protected
Caprimulgus europaeus	Nightjar	3	1965 - 1987	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	12	1974 - 2006	Protected
Carpodacus erythrinus	Common Rosefinch	12	1969 - 2004	Protected
Cecropis daurica	Red-rumped Swallow	8	1979 - 2004	Protected
Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper	11	1983 - 2004	Protected
Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	14	1983 - 2004	Protected
Charadrius hiaticula	Ringed Plover	27	1974 - 2007	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Charadrius morinellus	Dotterel	3	1976 - 1991	Protected, Priority
Charadrius semipalmatus	Semipalmated Plover	1	1970 - 1970	Protected
Charadrius vociferus	Killdeer	1	1982 - 1982	Protected
Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	19	1969 - 1991	Protected, Priority
Chloris chloris	Greenfinch	9	1973 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Chordeiles minor	Common Nighthawk	1	1989 - 1989	Protected
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	56	1970 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Chrysolophus amherstiae	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	1	2022 - 2022	Protected
Chrysolophus pictus	Golden Pheasant	7	1985 - 2022	Protected, Non-Native
Ciconia ciconia	White Stork	2	1971 - 1976	Protected
Circus aeruginosus	Marsh Harrier	35	1963 - 2008	Protected, Priority
Circus cyaneus	Hen Harrier	10	1967 - 2004	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier	8	1965 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Clangula hyemalis	Long-tailed Duck	13	1966 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	Hawfinch	5	1971 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Coloeus monedula	Jackdaw	27	1970 - 2009	Protected
Columba livia	Rock Dove	1	2014 - 2014	Protected
Columba oenas	Stock Dove	43	1965 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon	29	1965 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Corvus frugilegus	Rook	4	1970 - 1993	Protected, Priority

Coturnix coturnix	Quail	1	1970 - 1970	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Crex crex	Corncrake	5	1969 - 1980	Protected, Priority
Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	18	1971 - 2006	Priority
Curruca communis	Whitethroat	8	1991 - 2006	Priority
Curruca curruca	Lesser Whitethroat	32	1965 - 2005	Local Priority
Curruca nisoria	Barred Warbler	13	1971 - 1991	Protected
Cyanistes caeruleus	Blue Tit	10	1963 - 2009	Protected
Cygnus atratus	Black Swan	6	2005 - 2006	Protected, Non-Native
Cygnus columbianus bewickii	Bewick's Swan	3	1991 - 1992	Priority
Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	17	1978 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	67	1973 - 2022	Protected
Delichon urbicum	House Martin	86	1966 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker	15	1964 - 2006	Protected
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	95	1993 - 2010	Protected, Local Priority
Emberiza calandra	Corn Bunting	2	1971 - 1992	Priority, Local Priority
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	8	1976 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Emberiza hortulana	Ortolan Bunting	13	1975 - 2003	Protected
Emberiza pusilla	Little Bunting	7	1974 - 2005	Protected
Emberiza rustica	Rustic Bunting	9	1968 - 1993	Protected
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	30	1971 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Erithacus rubecula	Robin	9	1965 - 2009	Protected
Falco columbarius	Merlin	31	1965 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	20	1960 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Falco rusticolus	Gyr Falcon	2	1985 - 2008	Protected
Falco subbuteo	Hobby	34	1964 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	17	1965 - 1994	Protected, Priority
Falco vespertinus	Red-footed Falcon	1	1970 - 1970	Protected
Ficedula hypoleuca	Pied Flycatcher	60	1974 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Ficedula parva	Red-breasted Flycatcher	40	1965 - 2006	Protected

Fratercula arctica	Puffin	5	1976 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	47	1970 - 2006	Protected
Fulica atra	Coot	65	1969 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	23	1978 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen	35	1970 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Garrulus glandarius	Jay	5	1979 - 1993	Protected
Gavia arctica	Black-throated Diver	11	1976 - 2007	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Gavia immer	Great Northern Diver	6	1966 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Gavia stellata	Red-throated Diver	14	1970 - 2007	Protected, Local Priority
Gelochelidon nilotica	Gull-billed Tern	2	1965 - 1967	Protected
Gulosus aristotelis	European Shag	9	1974 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Haematopus ostralegus	Oystercatcher	23	1976 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Hirundo rustica	Swallow	76	1965 - 2022	Protected
Hydrobates pelagicus	Storm Petrel	1	1990 - 1990	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull	16	1971 - 2005	Protected
Ichthyaetus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	22	1969 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Ixobrychus minutus	Little Bittern	2	1970 - 2003	Protected, Priority
Jynx torquilla	Wryneck	34	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Lanius collurio	Red-backed Shrike	33	1965 - 2003	Protected, Priority
Lanius excubitor	Great Grey Shrike	1	1966 - 1966	Protected
Lanius senator	Woodchat Shrike	14	1960 - 1993	Protected
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	17	1983 - 2021	Protected, Priority
Larus canus	Common Gull	23	1978 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	28	1978 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Larus glaucoides	Iceland Gull	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Larus hyperboreus	Glaucous Gull	11	1978 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull	16	1976 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Larus michahellis	Yellow-legged Gull	5	2003 - 2005	Priority

Limnodromus scolopaceus	Long-billed Dowitcher	3	1967 - 2009	Protected
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	39	1976 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	107	1973 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Linaria cannabina	Linnet	10	1991 - 1992	Protected, Priority
Locustella naevia	Grasshopper Warbler	7	1978 - 1993	Priority
Loxia curvirostra	Crossbill	24	1962 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
Lullula arborea	Woodlark	7	1988 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Luscinia megarhynchos	Nightingale	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority
Luscinia svecica	Bluethroat	10	1965 - 2003	Protected
Lymnocryptes minimus	Jack Snipe	29	1969 - 2006	Protected
Mareca americana	American Wigeon	5	2003 - 2003	Protected
Mareca penelope	Wigeon	80	1967 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Mareca strepera	Gadwall	101	1965 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Melanitta fusca	Velvet Scoter	4	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Melanitta nigra	Common Scoter	15	1973 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Mergellus albellus	Smew	1	1980 - 1980	Protected, Priority
Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser	19	1965 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Milvus migrans	Black Kite	2	1966 - 1970	Protected
Milvus milvus	Red Kite	5	1968 - 2015	Protected, Local Priority
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	43	1971 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Motacilla citreola	Citrine Wagtail	4	1981 - 2005	Protected
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	41	1971 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Motacilla flava flavissima	Yellow Wagtail	6	2005 - 2006	Priority
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	53	1974 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard	1	1985 - 1985	Protected, Non-Native
Numenius arquata	Curlew	18	1976 - 2010	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	26	1978 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Nycticorax nycticorax	Night-heron	1	1965 - 1965	Protected, Non-Native
Oenanthe oenanthe	Wheatear	30	1961 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Oriolus oriolus	Golden Oriole	36	1970 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Otus scops	Scops Owl	1	1989 - 1989	Protected
Oxyura jamaicensis	Ruddy Duck	3	1979 - 1991	Protected, Non-Native
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	9	1963 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Panurus biarmicus	Bearded Tit	5	1965 - 1993	Protected
Parus major	Great Tit	4	1965 - 2022	Protected
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	16	1961 - 2022	Priority
Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	10	1969 - 1991	Priority
Pastor roseus	Rose-coloured Starling	1	2003 - 2003	Protected
Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	1	1979 - 1979	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Periparus ater	Coal Tit	33	1969 - 1993	Protected
Pernis apivorus	Honey-buzzard	6	1970 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Phalacrocorax carbo	Cormorant	6	1974 - 2010	Protected, Priority
Phalaropus fulicarius	Grey Phalarope	14	1976 - 2005	Protected
Phasianus colchicus	Pheasant	21	1965 - 2021	Protected
Phoenicurus ochruros	Black Redstart	46	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Redstart	30	1965 - 2003	Protected, Priority
Phylloscopus inornatus	Yellow-browed Warbler	68	1964 - 2006	Priority
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Wood Warbler	51	1967 - 2006	Priority, Local Priority
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	44	1977 - 2009	Priority
Pica pica	Magpie	1	1970 - 1970	Protected
Platalea leucorodia	Spoonbill	54	1983 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Plectrophenax nivalis	Snow Bunting	23	1972 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	3	1996 - 2022	Protected
Pluvialis apricaria	Golden Plover	9	1976 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Pluvialis dominica	American Golden Plover	2	1971 - 1992	Protected
Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover	25	1975 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Podiceps auritus	Slavonian Grebe	1	2000 - 2000	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe	3	1981 - 1992	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Podiceps nigricollis	Black-necked Grebe	1	1991 - 1991	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Podilymbus podiceps	Pied-billed Grebe	2	1994 - 1998	Local Priority
Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake	40	1971 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	6	1965 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Puffinus mauretanicus	Balearic Shearwater	2	1965 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Puffinus puffinus	Manx Shearwater	6	1965 - 1992	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	14	1975 - 1993	Priority
Rallus aquaticus	Water Rail	26	1987 - 2021	Protected, Local Priority
Recurvirostra avosetta	Avocet	4	1992 - 2004	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Regulus ignicapilla	Firecrest	36	1991 - 2006	Protected
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	14	1970 - 2006	Protected
Riparia riparia	Sand Martin	79	1965 - 2022	Protected, Local Priority
Rissa tridactyla	Kittiwake	3	1990 - 2010	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Saxicola rubetra	Whinchat	10	1991 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Saxicola rubicola	Stonechat	5	1984 - 2022	Protected
Scolopax rusticola	Woodcock	3	1991 - 1992	Protected, Priority
Serinus serinus	Serin	2	1993 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Somateria mollissima	Eider	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Spatula clypeata	Shoveler	99	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Spatula discors	Blue-winged Teal	1	1977 - 1977	Protected
Spatula querquedula	Garganey	23	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Spinus spinus	Siskin	42	1970 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
Stercorarius longicaudus	Long-tailed Skua	2	1976 - 1981	Protected
Stercorarius parasiticus	Arctic Skua	4	1964 - 2004	Priority

Stercorarius skua	Great Skua	3	1991 - 1992	Protected, Priority
Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	8	1973 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	35	1974 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	7	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	2	1978 - 1991	Protected, Priority
Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove	10	1970 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	13	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	4	1983 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe	81	1964 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Tachymarptis melba	Alpine Swift	1	1970 - 1970	Protected
Tadorna tadorna	Shelduck	69	1965 - 2007	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Thalasseus sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	46	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank	44	1961 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Tringa flavipes	Lesser Yellowlegs	3	1973 - 1992	Protected
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	83	1964 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Tringa nebularia	Greenshank	181	1963 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	109	1964 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Tringa solitaria	Solitary Sandpiper	5	1974 - 2003	Protected
Tringa totanus	Redshank	125	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren	9	1963 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	36	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Turdus merula	Blackbird	20	1960 - 2022	Protected
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	11	1965 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	29	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Turdus torquatus	Ring Ouzel	30	1961 - 2022	Protected, Priority
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	43	1964 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	2	1977 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority

Upupa epops	Hoopoe	32	1965 - 2006	Protected
Uria aalge	Common Guillemot	2	1965 - 1986	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	40	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Xema sabini	Sabine's Gull	1	1976 - 1976	Protected
Bony Fish (Actinopterygii)				
Pleuronectes platessa	Plaice	2	1983 - 1983	Priority
Pomatoschistus microps	Common Goby	3	1984 - 1985	Protected
Pomatoschistus minutus	Sand Goby	4	1983 - 1985	Protected
Centipede				
Geophilus gracilis	n/a	1	1986 - 1986	Priority
Henia brevis	n/a	4	1984 - 1985	Priority
Hydroschendyla submarina	n/a	3	1984 - 1985	Priority
Nothogeophilus turki	Turk's Earth-centipede	1	1985 - 1985	Priority, Local Priority
Chromist				
Ascophyllum nodosum	Wig Wrack or Sea-loch Egg Wrack	2	2009 - 2010	Priority
Asperococcus ensiformis	n/a	5	1983 - 1983	Priority, Local Priority
Bifurcaria bifurcata	n/a	2	2009 - 2010	Local Priority
Sargassum muticum	Wireweed	2	2009 - 2010	Protected, Non-Native
Clubmoss				
Selaginella kraussiana	Krauss's Clubmoss	4	1983 - 2009	Non-Native
Coelenterate (=Cnidarian)				
Anthopleura ballii	Red Speckled Anemone	10	1982 - 2009	Local Priority
Calvadosia campanulata	n/a	3	1982 - 1985	Priority, Local Priority
Cataphellia brodricii	Latticed corklet	1	1968 - 1968	Priority, Local Priority
Haliclystus auricula	Kaleidoscope Jellyfish	3	1969 - 1983	Priority, Local Priority
Physalia physalis	Portuguese Man'O War	3	2007 - 2023	Local Priority
Sagartiogeton laceratus	Fountain Anenome	1	1968 - 1968	Local Priority
Crustacean				
Abludomelita gladiosa	n/a	1	1997 - 1997	Local Priority

Ampithoe ramondi	n/a	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
Arcitalitrus dorrieni	Landhopper	3	1982 - 2001	Non-Native
Armadillidium album	n/a	3	1987 - 1987	Local Priority
Ceriodaphnia dubia	n/a	2	1987 - 1987	Local Priority
Daphnia (Ctenodaphnia) magna	n/a	2	1987 - 1987	Local Priority
Halophiloscia couchii	n/a	1	1986 - 1986	Local Priority
Haplophthalmus danicus	n/a	2	1987 - 1987	Local Priority
Liocarcinus navigator	Arch-fronted Swimming Crab	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
Maera grossimana	n/a	1	1997 - 1997	Local Priority
Porcellio dilatatus	n/a	5	1982 - 1987	Local Priority
Echinoderm				
Luidia sarsii	n/a	3	1982 - 1984	Local Priority
Fern				
Adiantum capillus-veneris	Maidenhair Fern	1	1984 - 1984	Priority, Local Priority
Asplenium obovatum subsp. lanceolatum	n/a	6	1984 - 2011	Local Priority
Ophioglossum azoricum	Small Adder's-tongue	3	1971 - 1980	Priority, Local Priority
Flatworm (Turbellaria)				
Australoplana sanguinea	n/a	1	1980 - 1980	Protected, Non-Native
Kontikia andersoni	n/a	2	1984 - 1984	Protected, Non-Native
Flowering Plant				
Allium ampeloprasum	Wild Leek	15	1975 - 2019	Priority, Local Priority
Allium triquetrum	Three-cornered Garlic	7	1987 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
Anagallis arvensis subsp. foemina	Blue Pimpernel	1	1963 - 1963	Priority
Apium inundatum	Lesser Marshwort	10	1982 - 1998	Priority
Arum italicum subsp. neglectum	n/a	16	1963 - 2013	Priority, Local Priority
Briza minor	Lesser Quaking-grass	4	1984 - 2009	Priority
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	1	2014 - 2014	Non-Native
Buxus sempervirens	Box	1	1997 - 1997	Priority
Calluna vulgaris	Heather	14	1967 - 2014	Priority

Calystegia soldanella	Sea Bindweed	8	1987 - 2019	Priority
Carpobrotus edulis	Hottentot-fig	3	1998 - 2007	Protected, Non-Native
Carpobrotus glaucescens	Angular Sea-fig	25	1963 - 2014	Non-Native
Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower	1	1967 - 1967	Priority, Local Priority
Centunculus minimus	Chaffweed	3	1971 - 1978	Priority, Local Priority
Chamaemelum nobile	Chamomile	5	1995 - 2014	Priority, Local Priority
Chenopodium bonus-henricus	Good-King-Henry	1	1960 - 1960	Priority, Local Priority
Chenopodium murale	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	4	1984 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas-grass	9	1990 - 2014	Non-Native
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Wall Cotoneaster	1	2005 - 2005	Protected, Non-Native
Cotoneaster simonsii	Himalayan Cotoneaster	1	1995 - 1995	Protected, Non-Native
Crambe maritima	Sea-kale	5	1967 - 2009	Local Priority
Crocosmia pottsii x aurea = C. x crocosmiiflora	Montbretia	7	1975 - 2014	Protected, Non-Native
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda-grass	1	1971 - 1971	Priority, Local Priority
Daucus carota subsp. gummifer	Sea Carrot	1	2008 - 2008	Priority
Disphyma crassifolium	Purple Dewplant	6	1969 - 1996	Protected, Non-Native
Echium plantagineum	Purple Viper's-bugloss	3	1980 - 1998	Local Priority
Elatine hexandra	Six-stamened Waterwort	2	1978 - 1980	Local Priority
Erica cinerea	Bell Heather	12	1987 - 2014	Priority
Erica vagans	Cornish Heath	1	1966 - 1966	Priority, Local Priority
Erigeron karvinskianus	Mexican Fleabane	4	2009 - 2014	Non-Native
Erodium moschatum	Musk Stork's-bill	2	1992 - 2009	Local Priority
Eryngium maritimum	Sea-holly	1	1980 - 1980	Priority
Euphorbia portlandica	Portland Spurge	9	1967 - 2005	Local Priority
Fallopia japonica	Japanese Knotweed	3	1968 - 2019	Protected, Non-Native
Filago vulgaris	Common Cudweed	1	2009 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
Gaultheria shallon	Shallon	1	1996 - 1996	Non-Native
Glaucium flavum	Yellow Horned-poppy	4	1981 - 2019	Priority
Glebionis segetum	Corn Marigold	1	1992 - 1992	Priority, Local Priority
Gnaphalium luteoalbum	Jersey Cudweed	1	2009 - 2009	Protected

Gunnera tinctoria	Giant-rhubarb	11	1972 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
Hyacinthoides hispanica	Spanish Bluebell	1	1972 - 1972	Non-Native
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	3	1990 - 1997	Protected
Hydrocotyle vulgaris	Marsh Pennywort	13	1984 - 2009	Priority
Jasione montana	Sheep's-bit	1	2008 - 2008	Priority
Lagarosiphon major	Curly Waterweed	1	2009 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
Lavatera cretica	Smaller Tree-mallow	18	1984 - 2011	Priority, Local Priority
Lotus subbiflorus	Hairy Bird's-foot-trefoil	13	1962 - 2018	Priority, Local Priority
Medicago polymorpha	Toothed Medick	3	1975 - 1997	Priority, Local Priority
Montia fontana subsp. amporitana	n/a	2	1992 - 1993	Priority
Myriophyllum aquaticum	Parrot's-feather	1	1994 - 1994	Protected, Non-Native
Ornithopus pinnatus	Orange Bird's-foot	16	1960 - 2014	Priority, Local Priority
Orobanche hederae	Ivy Broomrape	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
Pedicularis sylvatica	Lousewort	3	1975 - 2018	Priority
Petasites fragrans	Winter Heliotrope	2	2009 - 2014	Non-Native
Poa infirma	Early Meadow-grass	4	1971 - 1990	Priority, Local Priority
Polycarpon tetraphyllum	Four-leaved Allseed	13	1973 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
Polygala serpyllifolia	Heath Milkwort	1	1991 - 1991	Priority
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil	8	1987 - 2019	Priority
Quercus ilex	Evergreen Oak	9	1974 - 2014	Non-Native
Radiola linoides	Allseed	2	1992 - 2006	Priority, Local Priority
Rhododendron ponticum	n/a	13	1987 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
Rumex rupestris	Shore Dock	3	1992 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Ruppia cirrhosa	Spiral Tasselweed	3	1960 - 1990	Priority
Salsola kali subsp. kali	Prickly Saltwort	3	1992 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
Scrophularia scorodonia	Balm-leaved Figwort	49	1960 - 2021	Priority, Local Priority
Silene gallica	Small-flowered Catchfly	2	1986 - 1989	Priority
Spergula arvensis	Corn Spurrey	3	1978 - 1997	Priority, Local Priority
Stachys arvensis	Field Woundwort	6	1975 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
Trifolium glomeratum	Clustered Clover	3	1975 - 1992	Priority, Local Priority

Trifolium occidentale	Western Clover	10	1966 - 2011	Priority, Local Priority
Trifolium suffocatum	Suffocated Clover	4	1986 - 1990	Priority, Local Priority
Utricularia minor	Lesser Bladderwort	1	1983 - 1983	Priority
Valerianella dentata	Narrow-fruited Cornsalad	1	1966 - 1966	Priority, Local Priority
Verbascum virgatum	Twiggy Mullein	2	1970 - 1972	Local Priority
Veronica officinalis	Heath Speedwell	3	1987 - 2009	Priority
Viola kitaibeliana	Dwarf Pansy	3	1977 - 1980	Priority, Local Priority
Zostera (Zostera) marina	Eelgrass	16	1968 - 2010	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Fungus				
Clathrus ruber	Red Cage	1	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
Coprinellus silvaticus	Woodland Inkcap	1	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
Puccinia porri	Allium Rust	2	1965 - 1965	Local Priority
Truncospora atlantica	n/a	1	2021 - 2021	Local Priority
Harvestman (Opiliones)				
Nelima gothica	n/a	3	1984 - 1985	Local Priority
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)				
Anthracus consputus	n/a	1	1967 - 1967	Priority
Atomaria scutellaris	n/a	1	1965 - 1965	Local Priority
Cercyon littoralis	n/a	3	2006 - 2007	Priority
Chaetarthria simillima	n/a	2	2015 - 2015	Priority
Cryptopleurum crenatum	n/a	1	1965 - 1965	Priority
Enochrus halophilus	n/a	1	2015 - 2015	Priority
Laemostenus complanatus	n/a	1	1981 - 1981	Priority
Longitarsus rutilus	n/a	1	1968 - 1968	Priority, Local Priority
Meloe proscarabaeus	Black Oil-beetle	4	2021 - 2023	Priority
Ochthebius viridis ssp. fallaciosus	n/a	3	2015 - 2015	Priority
Paederus fuscipes	n/a	1	2006 - 2006	Priority
Pedius longicollis	n/a	1	1981 - 1981	Priority
Stenopelmus rufinasus	Azolla Weevil	1	2015 - 2015	Non-Native
Tetartopeus rufonitidus	n/a	4	1967 - 1968	Local Priority

Insect - Butterfly				
Danaus plexippus	Monarch	24	1981 - 2014	Protected
Insect - Cockroach (Dictyoptera)				
Blatta orientalis	Oriental Cockroach	1	2001 - 2001	Priority
Ectobius panzeri	Lesser Cockroach	2	1962 - 1999	Priority, Local Priority
Insect - Dragonfly (Odonata)				
Aeshna mixta	Migrant Hawker	23	1971 - 2023	Local Priority
Sympetrum fonscolombii	Red-veined Darter	5	1962 - 2019	Local Priority
Insect - Earwig (Dermaptera)				
Forficula lesnei	Lesne's Earwig	1	1994 - 1994	Priority, Local Priority
Insect - Hymenopteran				
Andrena argentata	Small Sandpit Mining Bee	1	2003 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
Andrena hattorfiana	Large Scabious Mining Bee	1	2012 - 2012	Local Priority
Andrena thoracica	Cliff Mining Bee	13	1966 - 2023	Local Priority
Bombus jonellus	Heath Bumblebee	1	1961 - 1961	Local Priority
Bombus muscorum	Moss Carder Bee	1	1961 - 1961	Priority, Local Priority
Bombus rupestris	Hill Cuckoo Bee	1	1961 - 1961	Priority, Local Priority
Ceropales maculata	n/a	2	1970 - 1997	Local Priority
Lasius umbratus	n/a	1	1970 - 1970	Local Priority
Sphecodes crassus	Swollen-thighed Blood Bee	1	2001 - 2001	Priority, Local Priority
Stenamma debile	n/a	4	1970 - 2006	Local Priority
Insect - Moth				
Acronicta rumicis	Knot Grass	1	1974 - 1974	Priority
Agrochola lychnidis	Beaded Chestnut	2	1974 - 1974	Priority
Anchoscelis helvola	Flounced Chestnut	1	1974 - 1974	Priority
Anchoscelis litura	Brown-spot Pinion	1	1974 - 1974	Priority
Arctia caja	Garden Tiger	1	2013 - 2013	Priority
Ceramica pisi	Broom Moth	3	1989 - 1989	Priority
Diarsia rubi	Small Square-spot	4	1974 - 2001	Priority
Dichomeris alacella	Lichen Sober	3	1984 - 1986	Priority

Dolicharthria punctalis	Long-legged China-mark	1	1960 - 1960	Priority
Euxoa tritici	White-line Dart	3	1974 - 1974	Priority
Homoeosoma nebulella	Large Clouded Knot-horn	1	1974 - 1974	Priority
Hydraecia micacea	Rosy Rustic	1	1974 - 1974	Priority
Mecyna asinalis	Coastal Pearl	11	1960 - 2023	Priority
Nothris congressariella	Cornish Groundling	12	1974 - 1993	Local Priority
Oegoconia caradjai	Straw Obscure	3	1974 - 1974	Priority
Pediasia contaminella	Waste Grass-veneer	2	1960 - 1960	Priority
Rhizedra lutosa	Large Wainscot	3	2001 - 2001	Priority
Scopula marginepunctata	Mullein Wave	3	1974 - 1974	Priority
Scrobipalpa ocellatella	Beet Moth	2	1974 - 1974	Priority
Spilosoma lubricipeda	White Ermine	1	2010 - 2010	Priority
Spilosoma lutea	Buff Ermine	1	1974 - 1974	Priority
Tyria jacobaeae	Cinnabar	3	1974 - 1984	Priority
Xanthorhoe ferrugata	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	3	1974 - 1974	Priority
Insect - Orthopteran				
Conocephalus fuscus	Long-winged Cone-head	6	1997 - 2021	Local Priority
Platycleis albopunctata	Grey Bush-cricket	1	2020 - 2020	Priority, Local Priority
Insect - Stick Insect (Phasmida)				
Acanthoxyla geisovii	Prickly Stick-insect	1	1987 - 1987	Priority, Local Priority
Acanthoxyla prasina subsp. geisovii	Prickly Stick-insect	40	1960 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Bacillus rossius	Corsican Stick-insect	14	2002 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Clitarchus hookeri	Smooth Stick-insect	12	1960 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Insect - True Bug (Hemiptera)				
Dicranocephalus agilis	n/a	1	2000 - 2000	Local Priority
Salda littoralis	n/a	1	1963 - 1963	Priority
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)				
Philonicus albiceps	Dune Robberfly	2	1961 - 1961	Priority
Sepsis nigripes	n/a	1	1961 - 1961	Priority
Villa modesta	Dune Villa	2	1997 - 2005	Priority

Volucella zonaria	Hornet Hoverfly	2	2022 - 2023	Local Priority
Xanthandrus comtus	n/a	3	1992 - 1993	Local Priority
Lichen				
Acrocordia macrospora	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority
Bacidia friesiana	n/a	1	1968 - 1968	Priority
Dirina massiliensis f. massiliensis	n/a	1	2001 - 2001	Priority, Local Priority
Gyalecta flotowii	n/a	1	1968 - 1968	Priority, Local Priority
Gyalecta jenensis var. macrospora	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority, Local Priority
Heterodermia leucomelos	Ciliate Strap-Lichen	2	1990 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Lecanora argentata	n/a	1	1963 - 1963	Priority
Lecidea sarcogynoides	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority, Local Priority
Lobaria pulmonaria	Lungwort Lichen	1	1990 - 1990	Protected
Pertusaria monogona	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority
Pseudocyphellaria aurata	n/a	1	1990 - 1990	Priority, Local Priority
Ramalina portuensis	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority
Roccella phycopsis	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority, Local Priority
Sarcogyne hypophaea	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority
Teloschistes flavicans	Golden Hair-Lichen	1	2005 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Liverwort				
Fossombronia maritima	Sea Frillwort	5	1962 - 1977	Local Priority
Lophocolea semiteres	Southern Crestwort	15	1961 - 2005	Local Priority
Riccia crystallina	Blue Crystalwort	15	1962 - 2005	Priority, Local Priority
Sphaerocarpos europaeus	Texas Balloonwort	4	1962 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
Sphaerocarpos texanus	Texas Balloonwort	9	1962 - 2005	Priority, Local Priority
Telaranea murphyae	Murphy's Threadwort	14	1961 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
Tricholepidozia tetradactyla	Murphy's Threadwort	5	1977 - 1995	Priority, Local Priority
Marine Mammal				
Delphinus delphis	Common Dolphin	7	1968 - 2023	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Halichoerus grypus	Grey Seal	2	2009 - 2019	Protected
Phoca vitulina	Harbour Seal	1	2011 - 2011	Protected, Priority
Mollusc				
Ambigolimax valentianus	Iberian Threeband Slug	1	2003 - 2003	Priority
Boettgerilla pallens	Worm Slug	1	2003 - 2003	Priority
Jujubinus striatus	Grooved Top Shell	1	1985 - 1985	Priority, Local Priority
Nucella lapillus	Dog Whelk	5	1985 - 2010	Protected
Ostrea edulis	Common Oyster	1	1962 - 1962	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Physella acuta	n/a	1	2003 - 2003	Priority
Ponentina subvirescens	Green Snail	2	1961 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
Potamopyrgus antipodarum	Jenkins' Spire Snail	1	1963 - 1963	Priority
Moss				
Bryum bicolor	n/a	1	1995 - 1995	Local Priority
Bryum dichotomum	n/a	9	1962 - 2005	Local Priority
Bryum donianum	Don's Thread-moss	1	2003 - 2003	Local Priority
Bryum dunense	Dune Thread-moss	2	1996 - 2003	Local Priority
Calyptrochaeta apiculata	Southern Hookeria	11	1967 - 2003	Priority
Campylopus pilifer	Stiff Swan-neck Moss	3	1962 - 1997	Local Priority
Campylopus pyriformis	Dwarf Swan-neck Moss	3	1967 - 2005	Local Priority
Campylopus pyriformis var. pyriformis	n/a	1	1995 - 1995	Local Priority
Leucobryum glaucum	Large White-moss	2	1962 - 1968	Protected
Microbryum starckeanum	Starke's Pottia	2	1993 - 2005	Local Priority
Pogonatum aloides	Aloe Haircap	1	1962 - 1962	Local Priority
Sematophyllum substrumulosum	Bark Signal-moss	6	1995 - 2012	Priority, Local Priority
Tortula solmsii	Solms' Screw-moss	1	1987 - 1987	Priority, Local Priority
Tortula viridifolia	Bristly Pottia	4	1960 - 2005	Local Priority
Reptile				
Dermochelys coriacea	Leathery Turtle	1	2005 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Roundworm (Nematoda)				

Dracognomus simplex	n/a	1	1971 - 1971	Local Priority
Enoplolaimus denticulatus	n/a	1	1971 - 1971	Local Priority
Epacanthion gorgonocephalum	n/a	2	1971 - 1971	Local Priority
Spider (Araneae)				
Atypus affinis	Purse Web Spider	1	1960 - 1960	Priority
Cryptachaea veruculata	n/a	4	1960 - 2016	Priority
Episinus truncatus	n/a	1	1960 - 1960	Priority
Pardosa tenuipes	n/a	1	1960 - 1960	Priority
Porrhoclubiona genevensis	n/a	1	2013 - 2013	Priority
Terrestrial Mammal				
Crocidura suaveolens	Lesser White-toothed Shrew	9	1962 - 2009	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European Rabbit	15	1962 - 2014	Priority, Non-Native
Rattus norvegicus	Brown Rat	3	2006 - 2017	Priority, Non-Native
Sciurus carolinensis	Eastern Grey Squirrel	1	1967 - 1967	Protected, Priority, Non-Native
Sciurus vulgaris	Eurasian Red Squirrel	13	2012 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Terrestrial Mammal - Bat				
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	1	2008 - 2008	Local Priority
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	36	2002 - 2021	Protected, Local Priority
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	18	1977 - 2010	Protected
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	2	1981 - 1981	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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