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ENVIRONMENT
PARTNERSHIP



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Contents	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
Site Description	2
2.0 METHODS.....	4
Desktop Study	4
Habitat Survey	4
Protected and Notable Species Appraisal	4
3.0 RESULTS	6
Desktop Study	6
Habitat Survey	10
Protected and Notable Species Appraisal	14
4.0 CONCLUSIONS	17
Site Proposals	17
Planning Context	17
Designated Wildlife Sites	18
Habitats and Flora	19
Fauna	20
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	22
Planning Context	22
Lower Moors SSSI.....	22
Habitats and Flora	22
Fauna	23
Biodiversity Enhancement	24
6.0 REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING.....	25

Drawings

G8128.013 Ennor Farm Habitat Survey

Appendices

Appendix 1: Proposals Plan

Appendix 2: Desk Study Report

Appendix 3: Target Note Report

Appendix 4: Briefing Note - Lower Moors SSSI Ecological Impact Assessment

Executive Summary

- (i) TEP was commissioned by Campbell Reith in March 2020 to carry out an ecological assessment of a site called Ennor Farm in Old Town, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly. This assessment is required to inform proposals for the construction of 13 new dwellings, a community allotment and associated car parking.
- (ii) The site comprises an area of semi-improved modified neutral grassland with some areas of tall ruderal vegetation, bordered to the north, west and east by a dry stone wall interspersed with broad-leaved trees.
- (iii) There is potential for impacts during construction and operation to affect the Lower Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) as a consequence of changes to water quality, pathways or flows entering the SSSI. Construction activities may also result in vibration, noise or light disturbance of important bird populations supported by the SSSI. Sensitive sustainable drainage design and the implementation of best practice construction control measures will be sufficient to avoid significant adverse effects arising upon the SSSI.
- (iv) There is potential for indirect impacts relating to the Important Plant Area (IPA) around the land at Carn Thomas, St Mary's Airport and Porth Hellick during construction works. The drainage solution and the implementation of best practice pollution prevention measures as recommended to avoid adverse effects upon Lower Moors SSSI will be sufficient to minimise impacts to this site.
- (v) No significant adverse impacts on any statutory designated sites are therefore anticipated as a result of the proposals.
- (vi) The Arboricultural Impact Assessment (TEP Ref 8128.003) identifies the requirement to remove the hedge, including four hedgerow trees, from the east boundary to facilitate appropriate visibility splay for the development as illustrated by the proposed site layout (Appendix 1). The canopy of one further tree may also require reduction. Tree and hedge removal and pruning will follow recommendations as set out in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment. Trees will also be subject to ecological inspections prior to their removal or pruning and subject to these findings further recommendations may be made in regards the timing or method of these works.
- (vii) The stone wall along the east boundary will be dismantled and the materials stored on site for re-use in its reconstruction along its new line, parallel but set slightly further west to the original. Hedgerow and tree planting will be implemented along the east boundary and elsewhere within the site to avoid net loss and should utilise locally appropriate native species. A species rich mix should be replanted on the realigned hedgerow along the east boundary to deliver additional biodiversity value.
- (viii) All retained trees on and adjacent to the site will be protected from incidental damage and disturbance during construction in accordance with the recommendations set out in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment.
- (ix) A Reasonable Avoidance Measures Method Statement (RAMMS) for amphibians, reptiles and hedgehogs will be required to ensure any common amphibians, reptiles and hedgehogs that may be present within the site are suitably protected during construction.
- (x) A sensitive lighting design will be required to ensure there are no adverse impacts on nocturnal species using the site following completion of the development.
- (xi) A nesting bird check prior to construction works is required if clearance works are undertaken during the nesting bird season (March - August inclusive).
- (xii) Further recommendations for biodiversity enhancement in line with local planning policy are outlined in Chapter 5.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 TEP was commissioned in March 2020 by Campbell Reith to carry out an ecological assessment of a site called Ennor Farm, Old Town on St Mary's, Isles of Scilly (hereby referred to as "the site").
- 1.2 This ecological assessment has been requested to inform a planning application for the construction of 13 dwellings, a community allotment and associated car parking (KTA Architectural Drawing SC-KT-XX-XX-DR-A-2002-S0-SK100-P5 Proposed Site Layout Option 1, presented at Appendix 1).
- 1.3 This report has the following objectives:
- To describe the existing vegetation and give an overview of the habitats present on the site;
 - To identify whether there are any features of conservation value such as legally protected species or habitats of biodiversity importance;
 - To advise of further surveys or mitigation requirements that may be needed prior to development on the site; and
 - To identify opportunities to provide biodiversity enhancement within the proposed development.

Site Description

- 1.4 The site (central grid reference SV 91439 10456) is approximately 0.5ha in size and is located to the west of Old Town Lane in Old Town, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly.
- 1.5 The site is bounded to the east by Old Town Lane, to the south by the Old Town Inn and associated car park, and to the north and west by arable farmland. There is an area of woodland bordering the north-east of the site and hedgerows along the north and east boundaries. In the wider area, Old Town lies to the south of the site, with the Isles of Scilly Airport to the east and farmland to the north and west.
- 1.6 The extent of the area covered by the ecological assessment is represented by the red line boundary in the site location plan (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Site location



2.0 Methods

Desktop Study

- 2.1 Information regarding planning policies, historic species records and protected sites within a 2km buffer, as a minimum, of the site was collated from a variety of sources (Table 1).

Table 1: Ecological information and consultations

DATA SOURCE	DATA OBTAINED
MAGIC Map: Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside	Online mapping system identifying statutory protected sites, habitat designations etc.
Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS)	Designated nature conservation sites and protected/notable species
ERCCIS	Lists habitats and species considered to be locally important and the plans that are in place to help conserve them
The Isles of Scilly Local Plan - A 2020 Vision (Adopted November 2005)	Local planning policy
Ordnance Survey/Google Maps	OS and aerial imagery

Habitat Survey

- 2.2 A habitat survey of the site was undertaken by TEP ecologist Lee Greenhough on 25th August 2020. The survey was carried out following the Phase 1 habitat survey method, which standardises the way habitats and characteristic vegetation are recorded (JNCC, 2010). Habitat types were subsequently mapped and both dominant and invasive vegetation species were recorded in the form of target notes.
- 2.3 The habitat survey method was extended to also assess habitats for their suitability and potential to support both protected species, species of conservation concern and invasive species, following the Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017).

Limitations

- 2.4 The habitat survey was undertaken within the recommended Phase 1 habitat survey season of mid-April to mid-October. Therefore there are no limitations to the survey.

Protected and Notable Species Appraisal

Ground-based Assessment of Trees for Bats

- 2.5 A ground-level inspection of all trees within the site, including those along the site boundaries, was undertaken to assess their potential to support roosting bats. The inspection was completed by TEP Ecologist Lee Greenhough concurrently with the habitat survey.
- 2.6 In addition, the habitats within and surrounding the survey area were assessed for their potential to support foraging and commuting bats.

2.7 These assessments were undertaken in line with Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) guidance (Collins, 2016), as summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Evaluation criteria for the potential suitability of trees and habitats for bats (from Table 4.1 of Collins, 2016)

SUITABILITY	DESCRIPTION OF ROOSTING HABITAT	COMMUTING/FORAGING HABITATS
Negligible	No PRF present.	No features present that are likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats. A general lack of linear features and low habitat, structural or floristic diversity.
Low	A tree of sufficient size and age to contain PRFs but with none seen from the ground, or features seen with only very limited roosting potential (as per BS 8596:2015)	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats (e.g. a gappy hedgerow or an unvegetated stream) or foraging bats (e.g. a lone tree or small patch of scrub) but which is isolated from the surrounding countryside.
Moderate	A tree with one or more PRF that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions (i.e. temperature, light levels, humidity, height above ground or disturbance levels) and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only, irrespective of species conservation status)	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting (e.g. lines of trees or scrub or linked back gardens), or foraging bats (e.g. trees, scrub, water, grassland).
High	A tree with one or more PRF that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.	Continuous high quality habitat that is strongly connected with the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats (e.g. river valley, vegetated stream, woodland edge, hedgerow with trees) or foraging bats (e.g. broad-leaved woodland, grazed parkland, tree-lined watercourses or ponds).

Limitations

2.8 There are no strict seasonal constraints for ground-level tree inspections, however visibility could be restricted by the presence of foliage and vegetation as the inspection was carried out during the summer months.

3.0 Results

Desktop Study

- 3.1 A summary of the key findings from the desk study are outlined below. Full results of the desk study, including maps of designated sites and habitats of importance, are set out in Appendix 2.

Planning Context

- 3.2 The site and adjacent land is not currently allocated for biodiversity purposes under the Isles of Scilly Local Plan - A 2020 Vision (adopted November 2005).
- 3.3 The following policies relating to biodiversity are most relevant to this assessment:
- Core Policy 1 - Environmental Protection;
 - Policy OE2 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity;
 - Policy SS6 - Water and Waste Management;
 - Policy SS8 - Renewable Energy; and
- 3.4 The following planning guidance documents are also of relevance:
- The Isles of Scilly Local Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. Planning Good Practice Guidance for the Isles of Scilly December 2008 (hereafter referred to as the Biodiversity SPD); and
 - The Isles of Scilly Bat Group Bats and Buildings Guidance to Applicants for Planning Permission for Building and Restoration Works.

Designated Wildlife Sites

Statutory Designations

- 3.5 There are three internationally designated sites within 10km of the site.
- 3.6 The Isles of Scilly Ramsar comprises a composite site covering many areas of several of the uninhabited islands surrounding the site. The closest of these areas is located approximately 2.9 km south-west of the site and is designated for its habitats and populations of breeding birds.
- 3.7 The Isles of Scilly Special Protection Area (SPA) comprises a composite site covering many areas of several of the uninhabited islands surrounding the site. The closest of these areas is located approximately 2.9km south-west of the site and is designated for its breeding bird populations, including storm petrel and lesser black-backed gull. The Isles of Scilly Potential SPA extends around the entirety of the islands shorelines, the closest point of which is approximately 280m south of the site. The potential SPA is designated for its breeding population of European shag and great black-backed gull.
- 3.8 The Isles of Scilly Complex SAC is located, at its nearest point, approximately 350m south-east of the site. It is designated for its habitats including intertidal mudflats, and its populations of shore dock and grey seal.

- 3.9 There are 15 nationally designated site within 5km of the site. Five of these are located on the island of St Mary's:
- Lower Moors (St Mary's) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located approximately 6m to the north-west of the site and is designated for its habitats and wintering bird populations.
 - Peninnis Head (St Mary's) SSSI is located approximately 0.6km south-west of the site and is designated for its habitats and plant species
 - Higher Moors & Porth Hellick Pools (St. Mary's) SSSI is located approximately 0.7km north-east of the site and is designated for its open water habitats, breeding bird populations and plant species.
 - Porthloo SSSI is located approximately 1km north of the site and is designated for its geological features
 - Watermill Cove SSSI is located approximately 2km north-east of the site and is designated for its geological features.
- 3.10 The Isles of Scilly Peninnis to Dry Ledge Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) is located approximately 230m to the south-west of the site at its nearest point. It is designated for its habitats and marine species such as stalked jellyfish and spiny lobster.
- 3.11 The site falls within two Natural England Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for Lower Moors (St Mary's) SSSI (Band B and Band C) located approximately 6m to the north-west east of the site. The advice states that the local planning authority may need to consult Natural England for a variety of proposals in this zone, including:
- rural residential development of 10 units or more;
 - any development which could produce dust or air pollution during its construction or operation;
 - any discharge of water or liquid waste to ground or surface water (excluding discharge to mains sewers); and
 - any development needing its own water supply as being of potential risk to the integrity of the SSSI.
- 3.12 There are no statutory locally designated sites within 2km of the site.

Non-statutory Designations

- 3.13 Lower Moors SSSI, Higher Moors and Porth Hellick Pool SSSI and land around and including Peninnis Head SSSI are also identified as Important Bird Areas (IBA). They are designated for their large congregations of over-wintering birds and breeding seabirds.
- 3.14 Lane around the coastlines of St. Mary's, including Peninnis Head (closest point to Ennor Farm being approximately 455m south), Land at Carn Thomas, St. Mary's Airport and Porth Hellick Point to Puncheon Rock, form part of the Isles of Scilly Important Plant Area (IPA). It is designated for its rare plant species including dwarf pansy and orange bird's foot.
- 3.15 A total of 30 non-statutorily designated sites were identified within the 1km search radius, all of which are monuments and are therefore designated for their heritage or geological interest. The closest monument to the site is known as Ennor Castle,

located approximately 45m to the south of the site. These sites are excluded from further ecological assessment, except where they may support ecological features of value such as priority habitats.

- 3.16 Lower Moors (St Mary's) SSSI and the surrounding area is managed by the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust and is designated as a wildlife reserve for nature conservation. It is located approximately 6m to the north-west of the site.

Notable Habitats

- 3.17 No notable or priority habitats occur within the site. The closest area of priority habitat is found within Lower Moors approximately 6m to the north-west of the site.
- 3.18 The site is bounded by native hedgerows, which are usually classified as priority habitat.

Notable Species Records

- 3.19 There are several notable species detected within 2km of the site. A summary of relevant records is presented below. Species are listed if they have one or more of the following designations:
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), Schedule 2 (EPS);
 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Schedule 1 (WCA1);
 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Schedule 5 (WCA5);
 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Schedule 8 (WCA8);
 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Schedule 9 (WCA9);
 - Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, Section 41 (S41);
 - Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (as amended) (PBA);
 - Red listed (BRd) and Amber listed (BAm) Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC); and
 - Cornwall Red Data Book (RDB).

Flora

- 3.20 Several records of the protected (WCA8) plant species English bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Jersey cudweed *Gnaphalium luteoalbum*, ciliate strap-lichen *Heterodermia leucomelos* and golden hair-lichen *Teloschistes flavicans* were returned from within the search area. These records are located approximately 100m from the site. Numerous other notable flora and non-native including invasive (WCA9) flora were returned within the 2km data search radius, further details of which are provided in the Appendix 2.

Amphibians

- 3.21 The following amphibian records have been reported within the 2km search radius:
- Palmate newt *Lissotriton helveticus* (WCA5, S41); and
 - Common frog *Rana temporaria* (WCA5, S41).

- 3.22 A total of 151 birds of conservation concern (BoCC) have been reported within the 2km search radius. The majority of these are seabirds, waders and wildfowl but records also include species such as barn owl *Tyto alba* (WCA1), bullfinch *Pyrrhula* (S41, BAm), dunnock *Prunella modularis* (S41, BAm), greenfinch *Chloris chloris* (BRd), house sparrow *Passer domesticus* (S41, BRd, LBAP), linnet *Linaria cannabina* (S41, BRd), meadow pipit *Anthus pratensis* (BAm), mistle thrush *Turdus viscivorus* (BRd), short-eared owl *Asio flammeus* (BAm), skylark *Alauda arvensis* (S41, BRd), song thrush *Turdus philomelos* (S41, BRd), starling *Sturnus vulgaris* (S41, BRd), stock dove *Columba oenas* (BAm), swift *Apus apus* (BAm), tree pipit *Anthus trivialis* (S41, BRd, LBAP), turtle dove *Streptopelia turtur* (S41, BRd, LBAP), and yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella* (S41, BRd, LBAP). Full details are provided in the ERCCIS data report presented at Appendix 2.

Terrestrial Invertebrates

- 3.23 Numerous protected notable invertebrate species have been reported within the 2km search radius (Appendix 2). These include four species of butterfly, 57 moths, four annelids, two centipedes, six beetles, two dragonflies, one cockroach, four species of bee, two ants, one cricket, two coneheads, two stick-insects, one bug and five flies (including hoverflies). Several non-native species were also reported within the search area.

Terrestrial Mammal

- 3.24 The following bat records have been reported within the 2km search radius:
- Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (EPS, WCA5, LBAP);
 - Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (EPS, WCA5, LBAP);
 - Nathusius's pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii* (EPS, WCA5); and
 - Unidentified bat (EPS, WCA5).
- 3.25 In addition to bats, the following other notable mammals have been reported within the 2km search radius:
- West European hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* (S41, LBAP); and
 - Lesser white-toothed shrew (the Scilly shrew) *Crocidura suaveolens* (WCA6, Cornwall RDB).

Other protected/notable species

- 3.26 Several records of marine mammals, marine reptiles, marine invertebrates and fish were also returned within the 2km search, such as common porpoise, common dolphin, leatherback turtle and several species of coelenterate, crustacean, alga, echinoderm, flatworm and tunicates. However, as the site is over 400m from the sea, it is not anticipated that there will be any impacts on these species or their habitats as a result of the proposals.

Habitat Survey

Habitats and Flora

- 3.27 The habitats within the site are illustrated in Drawing G8128.013. Target notes for the site are presented in Appendix 3. The following habitats are present within or immediately adjoining the site:
- Semi-improved neutral grassland;
 - Tall ruderal;
 - Species-poor hedgerow/line of trees;
 - Scattered broad-leaved trees;
 - Dry stone wall; and
 - Bare ground.
- 3.28 The site is a small plot, gently sloping north towards Lower Moors, bounded on three sides by a dry stone wall. The central part of the site consists of semi-improved modified neutral grassland with some scattered bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* and broad-leaved trees running parallel with the boundary wall. Several areas of bracken and bramble *Rubus fruticosus* are located within the site. A bare ground (ballast) track running from north-east to south-west divides the site.

Semi-improved Neutral Grassland

- 3.29 The majority of the site consists of semi-improved neutral grassland. This habitat is abundant in grass species such as Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus* and red fescue *Festuca rubra*, with white clover *Trifolium repens*, red clover *Trifolium pratense* and cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata* (TN1) (Figure 2). There is evidence that the area is grazed by cattle (Figure 3).

Tall Ruderal

- 3.30 To the west of the site, running alongside the dry stone wall, there are several stands of bracken and bramble with areas of scattered bracken surrounding (Figures 4 and 5) (TN3). In the centre of the western field, beyond the bare ground track, there is a small stand of bramble with scattered bracken which has been recently cleared but is starting to return (Figure 6) (TN2).

Dry Stone Wall, Species-poor Hedgerow / Line of Broad-leaved Trees

- 3.31 The west, north and east of the site are bordered by a dry stone wall. Along the eastern, northern and north-western boundaries, the wall is paralleled with lines of small Cornish elm trees *Ulmus stricta* (Figures 7 and 8) (TN3), some locations with canopy gaps and some with continuous canopy. In places the wall is covered with stands of bracken and bramble 'hedgerow' (Figures 4, 5, 7 and 8) (TN3).

Figure 2: Modified neutral grassland on site looking south-west towards the road



Figure 3: Cattle crush in the centre of field



Figure 4: Stands of bracken along western dry stone wall with scattered bracken in front



Figure 5: Stands of bramble along dry stone wall



Figure 6: Patch of bramble in the centre of the field



Figure 7: Northern site boundary looking east with dry stone wall and associated broad-leaved trees



Figure 8: Northern corner of the site



Protected and Non-Native Invasive Flora

- 3.32 No protected plant species (WCA8) or invasive plant species (WCA9) were identified during the habitat survey.

Habitat Connectivity

- 3.33 The site has connectivity with habitats to the north-west and east due to areas of woodland and hedgerows immediately adjacent to the site. There is limited connectivity to habitats to the south of the site owing to the presence of a main road and residential development.

Protected and Notable Species Appraisal

Ground Based Assessment of Trees

- 3.34 Ten trees were inspected on site, all found along the northern and eastern boundaries associated with the dry stone wall. Tree 1, located in the north-western corner of the site, was identified as having a small hole on the western side and ivy cover on the southern side, however both of these features were considered minor and the tree was assessed as having negligible suitability for roosting bats (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Tree 1



Other Protected or Notable Fauna

Amphibians

- 3.35 Records of common frog and palmate newt have been returned within 2km of the site. The closest record of common frog is approximately 475m from the site.
- 3.36 There are no waterbodies on site, however there are a number of waterbodies within 500m of the site as identified on Ordnance Survey mapping, the closest lying approximately 142m to the north-west of the site within Lower Moors SSSI. These aquatic habitats could be suitable for supporting breeding amphibians.
- 3.37 The tall ruderal and semi-improved modified neutral grassland habitats on site provide suitable foraging and sheltering habitat for amphibians. There is connectivity to the wider area from the site through woodland and hedgerows, meaning the site could be used by amphibians commuting through the wider landscape.

Bats

- 3.38 Bats have been recorded within the 2km of the site. The closest record for bats is approximately 115m from the site. None of the trees on site were assessed to have suitability for supporting roosting bats. No features such as cracks or crevices that could support roosting bats were identified.
- 3.39 The tall ruderal habitat within the site provides suitable foraging habitat, and it is possible that the site is used by bats foraging and commuting through the wider landscape.

Birds

- 3.40 Several bird species have been recorded within 2km of the site. The closest record is for cuckoo, house sparrow, collared dove, blackbird, starling and song thrush, located approximately 104m from the site. Some of the more common bird species such as skylark and swift were observed on site during the Ecological Walkover survey.
- 3.41 The dense bramble scrub in the north and west of the site, and the semi-mature scattered broad-leaved trees across the site provide suitable nesting and foraging opportunities for several bird species. There are however no suitable nesting habitats on site for any Schedule 1 bird species.
- 3.42 The semi-improved modified neutral grassland habitat on site provides limited opportunities for ground-nesting species. Although the site is enclosed, evidence of disturbance from grazing cattle was observed during the survey, which would likely deter ground-nesting birds.

Reptiles

- 3.43 Several records of reptiles have been recorded within 2km of the site, but these all relate to marine species (leatherback turtle).
- 3.44 Terrestrial reptiles are generally absent from the Isles of Scilly with the exception of slow worm, which is rare on the islands although could possibly be under-recorded. The bare ground habitats on site (i.e. the bare ground track), could provide limited basking and sheltering habitat for slow worm, while the tall ruderal and grassland habitats provide some foraging opportunities. The site has connectivity to the north, east and west, meaning it could be used by these reptiles commuting through the wider landscape. However, considering the rarity of slow worms on the islands, the risk of reptiles utilising habitats within the site is considered low.

Invertebrates

- 3.45 Several records of invertebrate species have been recorded within 2 km of the site.
- 3.46 There are breeding, foraging and sheltering opportunities for invertebrates on site. The tall ruderal habitat in the north and west of the site provides a small number of nectar sources for invertebrates. This habitat, as well as the bare ground and semi-improved modified neutral grassland on site, also provides potential breeding and sheltering habitat for invertebrates.

Other Notable Species

- 3.47 Hedgehog and the Scilly shrew have been recorded within 2km of the site. The tall ruderal and grassland habitats on site would provide foraging, dispersal and refuge opportunities for these small mammals. There is also terrestrial connectivity between the site and other habitats in the wider area which hedgehogs may utilise, such as woodland and hedgerows.
- 3.48 With the exception of those listed in this chapter, no other protected/notable species are likely to be affected by the proposals.

4.0 Conclusions

Site Proposals

- 4.1 This section will conclude the potential impacts on the ecological receptors of the development proposed at this site. The proposals (Appendix 1) are for the construction of 13 new dwellings, a community allotment and associated car parking in addition to green infrastructure features including a community orchard and pond.
- 4.2 With the exception of the new access creation in the northeast corner, requiring an extended visibility splay along the east boundary, existing field boundaries would be retained. The hedgerow along the east boundary would be removed and the stone wall realigned to provide the required visibility splay. The hedgerow would then be replanted along this new alignment. Some canopy pruning and hedge reduction may be required in other locations, but boundaries would be retained intact.
- 4.3 Tree and hedgerow replacement planting will be implemented to avoid net loss, with replacement planting focussed along north and west boundaries in addition to the creation of the community orchard.

Planning Context

- 4.4 Biodiversity-related planning policies from the Isles of Scilly Local Plan - A 2020 Vision (adopted November 2005) are applicable to the site.
- 4.5 Under Core Policy 1 of the Isles of Scilly Local Plan, developments are expected to conserve or enhance nature, and safeguard the integrity of SACs, SPAs, Ramsar Sites and SSSIs in the area, including locally important biodiversity habitats, species and landscape features.
- 4.6 Policy OE2 expects developments to conserve, protect, restore and provide measurable net gains to biodiversity. Statutory and local sites of biodiversity importance should also be conserved and enhanced.
- 4.7 Policies SS6 and SS8 require developments to protect habitats and protect and enhance biodiversity respectively.
- 4.8 Policy LC6 expects that surface water impacts on any adjacent SSSIs should be avoided.
- 4.9 The Biodiversity SPD sets out a mitigation hierarchy whereby impacts on the surrounding environment should be avoided, mitigated for where avoidance is impossible, and as a last resort compensate for any effects that could not be sufficiently mitigated.
- 4.10 Provided the recommendations outlined within Chapter 5 of this document are implemented and biodiversity enhancements are incorporated into the scheme it is anticipated that the requirements of the biodiversity-related planning policies will be met.

Designated Wildlife Sites

- 4.11 The Isles of Scilly Ramsar site and Isles of Scilly SPA are located approximately 2.9 km to the south-west of the site. Given the distance from the site and the barrier of the sea, it is not anticipated that there will be any impacts on these areas as a result of the proposed works.
- 4.12 The Isles of Scilly complex SAC is located approximately 350m south of the site. Given the distance from the site and the barrier of residential development, it is not anticipated that there will be any impacts on this area from the proposed works.
- 4.13 Lower Moors (St Mary's) SSSI is located approximately 6m to the north-west of the site. The site slopes down to the northwest corner towards the SSSI. The site lies across two impact risk zones for this SSSI. The north-western third or so of the site is closest to the SSSI and this risk zone includes "any planning application with the exception of individual householders", while the remaining portion of the site is covered by risk thresholds that would also apply to the proposals – namely "rural residential development of 10 units or more" and risk criteria relating to discharges (except to mains sewers), water supply and air pollution (including dust that could be generated during construction).
- 4.14 The Draft Local Plan was amended following public consultation to require surface water impacts on the SSSI be avoided. Furthermore, the list of operations likely to damage the special interest of the SSSI includes drainage, modification of structure of watercourses and the changing of water levels and tables and water utilisation (including irrigation, storage and abstraction from existing waterbodies and through boreholes).
- 4.15 In addition to drainage concerns, consideration would also be needed during construction to avoiding disturbance of the nesting and wintering bird populations that the SSSI supports.
- 4.16 An ecological impact assessment of the proposed upon Lower Moors SSSI is presented Appendix 4. Given the combination of measures including sustainable drainage design (Appendix 4) and the implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan, no adverse impacts on this SSSI are anticipated during construction. Existing mature vegetation around northern and western boundaries are expected to avoid the potential for significant disturbance effects upon SSSI bird populations during occupation.
- 4.17 Peninnis Head (St Mary's) and Higher Moors & Porth Hellick Pools (St Mary's) SSSIs are located 0.6km and 0.7km from site respectively. Peninnis Head is located across a bay from site and High Moors & Porth Hellick Pools lie uphill from the site. Given the distances and barriers from site, there are not impacts anticipated on these sites as a result of the proposals.
- 4.18 Porthlon SSSI and Watermill Cove SSSI are both designated due to their geological features and therefore no impacts on these sites are anticipated as a result of the proposals.
- 4.19 The remaining ten statutory designations within 2km of the site are located on other islands and therefore will not be impacted as a result of the proposals.

- 4.20 There are no statutory locally designated sites within 2km of the proposals and therefore no impacts on any statutory locally designated sites are anticipated as a result of the proposals.
- 4.21 The IBA surrounding Lower Moors SSSI, Higher Moors & Porth Hellick Pool SSSI and Peninnis Head SSSI lies uphill of the site, therefore no direct impacts on this designation are anticipated. However, given that the area is designated for congregations of birds, there may be some indirect impacts from the proposals on the IBA with noise and light spill.
- 4.22 The IPA surrounding the coastline of St Mary's is located, at its nearest point, approximately 445m from the site. Given this distance, it is unlikely that the designation will be directly impacted as a result of the proposals. However, there may be some indirect impacts on the area such as dust pollution.
- 4.23 All other non-statutory designations returned in the 2km data search were monuments and it is not anticipated that these will be affected by the proposals.

Habitats and Flora

- 4.24 There are no areas of priority habitat located within or adjacent to the site, therefore no direct impacts are anticipated from the proposals given the distance between these habitats and the site.
- 4.25 There are no main rivers within or adjacent to the site, but there are waterbodies found within the Lower Moors SSSI, meaning there are implications from run-off etc. from the works on the surrounding area.
- 4.26 No protected plant species were identified on site. The site is considered unsuitable for supporting protected plant species and therefore no implications with regard to protected plant species are anticipated during site clearance works.
- 4.27 No invasive species were identified on site. Therefore no implications with regard to invasive plant species are anticipated during site clearance works.
- 4.28 The indicative development proposals indicate that the majority of the semi-improved modified neutral grassland present on site will be lost along with a few patches of tall ruderal habitat present in the centre of the site.
- 4.29 The hedgerow along the east boundary, containing four trees (G1 and trees T6 – T9 identified in the AIA, TEP Ref 8128.003 Version 4) requires removal to deliver the necessary visibility splay for the site access. The stone wall will be dismantled and reconstructed along a parallel line set slightly further west (Appendix 1). The hedgerow will be replanted on this new alignment. Remaining hedgerows around the edges of the site, with their associated trees and scrub, are to be retained.
- 4.30 Currently, the proposals illustrate post-development landscaping with the construction of a community allotment (including an orchard) and residential gardens which could mitigate for the loss of habitats on site. Taking into consideration the proposed realignment and replanting of the east boundary hedge, with associated hedgerow trees, and the additional tree planting identified in the illustrative layout, there would be an overall gain of biodiversity on the site.

- 4.31 Connectivity with habitats to the east, west and north of the site will be maintained following completion of the development with the retention of hedgerows and trees on site.

Fauna

Amphibians

- 4.32 There are no known suitable habitats available for breeding amphibians on or within 500m of the site. As such no impacts to breeding amphibians are anticipated as a result of the proposals.
- 4.33 The habitats on site are suitable for supporting foraging, sheltering and commuting amphibians. Although the risk of encountering amphibians on site is considered low due to the location of the site and the abundance of suitable amphibian habitat in the wider area, there is potential, albeit limited, of killing or injury to amphibians to occur during site clearance works, particularly the relocation of the stonefaced hedgebank along the east boundary.

Bats

- 4.34 Bats are designated as European Protected Species under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and are afforded protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
- 4.35 No impacts to roosting bats are currently anticipated from the proposals. There are no buildings on the site and none of the trees on or adjacent to the site to be affected by proposals are currently identified to be suitable for supporting roosting bats. Therefore no implications to roosting bats are anticipated.
- 4.36 The trees on site and tall ruderal habitats provide opportunities for foraging and commuting bats. Therefore there may be impacts on foraging and commuting bats as a result of the proposals as a result of vegetation clearance during construction and additional light spill from the completed buildings.

Birds

- 4.37 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) it is an offence to take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built.
- 4.38 The habitats on site provide nesting opportunities for a small number of bird species. Therefore there will be impacts with regard to nesting birds if site clearance works are undertaken within the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive).
- 4.39 The habitats on and adjacent to the site are unsuitable for supporting Schedule 1 bird species. Therefore no implications with regard to any Schedule 1 bird species are anticipated from the proposals.

Reptiles

- 4.40 Slow worm is the only terrestrial reptile species recorded on the Isles of Scilly and its recorded distribution is limited, but the species may be under-recorded. Slow worm

is afforded partial protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and development activities must avoid risk of killing or injury of this species.

- 4.41 The habitats on site provide limited sheltering, foraging and basking opportunities for reptiles and there is connectivity between the site and suitable reptile habitats to the east, west and north. Therefore there is a risk, albeit limited, of killing or injury to reptiles during site clearance works.

Invertebrates

- 4.42 The habitats on site, in particular the tall ruderal habitat in the north and west of the site, provide limited breeding, foraging and sheltering opportunities for invertebrates. Although most of this habitat will be permanently lost as part of the proposals, this is not likely to have a significant impact on the local invertebrate population given the small area being lost and the abundance of alternative breeding, foraging and sheltering areas in the wider area, such as residential gardens and meadows. New gardens and the creation of the community orchard will provide replacement foraging and shelter opportunities.

Other Protected and Notable Species

- 4.43 Hedgehog is a species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. The habitats on site provide foraging and sheltering habitat for hedgehogs and the site has connectivity with suitable hedgehog foraging habitats to the north, east and west. As such, hedgehogs may be present on site and site clearance works may pose the risk of killing or injury. Therefore there will be implications for this species as a result of the development.

5.0 Recommendations

Planning Context

- 5.1 The development should be undertaken with due consideration to Core Policy 1, Policies OE2, SS6, SS8 and LC6 of the Isles of Scilly Local Plan - A 2020 Vision (adopted November 2020) and the Biodiversity SPD.

Lower Moors SSSI

- 5.2 The following mitigatory measures are recommended during construction of the proposed development to protect the current integrity of the SSSI:
- A groundworks strategy including; a watching brief during works (in case of unforeseen ground conditions occurring), details of the use and management of materials, waste management, a plan for Verification Control Documents.
 - Risk assessments and method statements in light of revealed conditions (relating to Health and Safety and buried services) as well as to take account the recommendations of Foundation Works Risk Assessment (if required).
 - A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) incorporating industry standard, best-practice measures to control site run-off, manage soils and waste, manage fuel and other materials to prevent spillages and also emergency procedures in the event of a pollution incident.
 - The CEMP to also include standard best practice construction measures to avoid significant disturbance of adjacent features (human neighbours and, consequently, nesting and wintering bird populations within the SSSI) arising from vibration, artificial lighting and noise effects.

Habitats and Flora

- 5.3 Best practice pollution prevention measures as described for Lower Moors SSSI should be implemented to also ensure any indirect impacts on the IPA surrounding the land at Carn Thomas, St Mary's airport and Porth Hellick will be avoided.
- 5.4 All trees to be retained on and adjacent to the site will be protected from incidental damage and disturbance during construction in accordance with current standards (BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations).
- 5.5 The stone wall along the east boundary of the site should be carefully dismantled and materials stored onsite for re-use in its reconstruction along a parallel line set slightly further to the west. Reuse of stone should, as far as practical, ensure any moss, lichen or bryophyte growth is set back with its original orientation to retain biodiversity interest of the hedgebank feature. Replanting of the east boundary hedgerow along this new alignment should utilise native species appropriate to the local area. Planting a native species rich hedgerow mix would deliver additional biodiversity value.
- 5.6 Planting within the scheme design should take place in order to ensure there is no net loss of biodiversity, in line with the Biodiversity SPD. Any trees that will be lost to facilitate the development should be replaced in line with policy OE2 of the Isles of

Scilly Local Plan - A 2020 Vision. This would also contribute to the requirements of policy SS6 and SS8. Trees should be replaced on a minimum one-for-one basis (accounting for appropriate risk of failure during the planting and aftercare period) to ensure there is no net loss of trees and native species should ideally be used in replacement planting.

- 5.7 New tree planting and landscape management should endeavour to strengthen the north and west boundaries in particular.
- 5.8 The areas of tall ruderal habitat on site that will be lost should be replaced as these areas provide valuable habitat for several species, including breeding birds. This could be done by scrub planting, using native species, within areas of open space within the completed development, for example in the community allotment to the west of the proposed buildings. These measures would also help to enhance biodiversity assets in line with policies OE2, SS6 and SS8 of the Isles of Scilly Local Plan - A 2020 Vision.

Fauna

Amphibians, Reptiles and Small Mammals

- 5.9 A Reasonable Avoidance Measures Method Statement (RAMMS) should be implemented to avoid killing or injury of small fauna species, including amphibians, reptiles, hedgehogs or the Scilly shrew which may be potentially utilise habitats within the site (including the hedgerow and stone wall to be realigned along the east boundary). The RAMMS should include methods such as staged strimming, hand searching and removal to a safe location of any small animals found.
- 5.10 Additionally, during construction or upon completion, it is recommended that approximately 13cm diameter holes are cut into the bottom of fences, where applicable, to allow hedgehogs and other small animals to pass freely through the completed development. Hedgehogs in particular need easy and safe access over a large area, but fences, walls and other barriers reduce the habitat available to them and force them into dangerous situations such as crossing roads. Linking open spaces with access gaps provides valuable habitat links for hedgehogs.

Bats

- 5.11 If more than 12 months pass from the time of the ground-based inspection, trees should be reinspected for their suitability for roosting bats prior to their removal. Reinspection should be undertaken by an appropriately experienced ecologist. If potential roost features are subsequently identified by this reinspection, further survey may be required prior to tree removal.
- 5.12 A sensitive lighting strategy should be devised to avoid impacts of lighting on nocturnal species, primarily foraging and commuting bats. New artificial lighting introduced by the proposals should be designed in line with the Institution of Lighting Professionals Guidance Note 08/18 Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK.

Birds

- 5.13 Removal of the hedge and tree canopy along the east boundary should preferably avoid the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive). Any site clearance which cannot be undertaken at a time which avoids the nesting bird season must be subject to a nesting bird check prior to works commencing. The nesting feature will be checked by a suitability qualified ecologist no more than 24 hours prior to any clearance works. If nests are identified, works must cease in that area and an appropriate buffer zone established around the nest until the young have fledged. This will require monitoring by an ecologist who will advise when works within the buffer zone can proceed.
- 5.14 Any loss of nesting bird habitat, in particular trees, hedgerow and tall ruderal habitats, should be mitigated through replacement of appropriate habitat in order to maintain or increase the amount of breeding and nesting habitat available to birds. This could include tree planting, scrub planting and planting fruiting tree and shrub species to provide additional foraging resources and/or installing nest boxes on retained trees or the new buildings.

Biodiversity Enhancement

- 5.15 Under the National Planning Policy Framework (2019), developments should aim to minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gain in biodiversity.
- 5.16 Landscape planting should aim to utilise native species appropriate to the local area and should maximise berry-bearing and nectar and pollen rich species. These can provide a valuable foraging resource for a range of pollinators and other invertebrates, which in turn benefits wildlife such as bats, small mammals and many bird species. Native wildflower seed mixes, suitable to the soil type at the application site, are available commercially and could be planted on site. This would also be beneficial to invertebrates such as bees and butterflies.
- 5.17 An educational flier should be provided for occupants of the new dwellings to inform new residents of the risks of introducing certain non-native invasive species into gardens, particularly the potential threat such species may have upon the botanical interest and integrity of the nearby SSSI.
- 5.18 A 'bug hotel' should be mounted near to new or existing scrub planting. Any deadwood and brash that may arise from tree pruning and scrub clearance should be retained to create habitat piles within the wider site.
- 5.19 Bat and bird boxes should be incorporated onto the new buildings to provide roosting opportunities for bat species and nesting opportunities for birds. Nest boxes should be appropriate to species that occur locally. Bat and bird boxes should be located at an appropriate height and aspect, with suitable lighting levels and close to vegetation.

6.0 References and Further Reading

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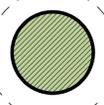
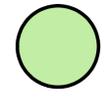
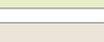
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Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (c.69). London: HMSO.

APPENDIX 1 Proposals Plan

Contractors to check all dimensions on drawings.
 Any discrepancies must be reported to KTA or the contract administrator before proceeding.
 Do not scale from planning drawings, work to figured dimensions.
 This drawing must be read in conjunction with all relevant consultants drawings.
 This drawing is © KTA.

Revision Schedule			
Revision Number	Revision Date	Revision Description	Issued/ Authorised by
P5	JAN 2021	PLANNING ISSUE	MC/AC
P4	JAN 2021	DRAFT PLANNING ISSUE - HOME ZONE	MC/AC
P3	JAN 2021	DRAFT PLANNING ISSUE	MC/AC
P2	NOV 2020	DRAFT ISSUE - Foul pumping station added	MC/AC
P1	JULY 2020	DRAFT ISSUE	MC/AC

-  Existing tree/ grouping Refer to Arboricultural Impact Assessment for further detail
-  Tree/ grouping removed Refer to Arboricultural Impact Assessment for further detail
-  Proposed tree
-  Proposed landscaped stone hedge bank
-  Proposed communal space/ landscaping
-  Proposed front garden
-  Proposed back garden
-  Proposed home zone/ parking
-  Proposed landscaped path

PLOT	ILLUSTRATIVE HOUSETYPE	NUMBER OF BEDS	*SEMI/ DETACHED
01	TYPE A/B	2B4P	DETACHED
02	TYPE A/B	2B4P	DETACHED
03	TYPE E	2B4P	DETACHED
04	TYPE A/B	2B4P	DETACHED
05	TYPE E	2B4P	DETACHED
06	TYPE E	2B4P	DETACHED
07	TYPE A/B	2B4P	DETACHED
08	TYPE E	2B4P	DETACHED
09	TYPE A/B	2B4P	DETACHED
10	TYPE C	2B4P/ 4B6P	SEMI DETACHED
11	TYPE C	2B4P/ 4B6P	SEMI DETACHED
12	TYPE D	2B4P	SEMI DETACHED
13	TYPE D	2B4P	SEMI DETACHED

*SEMI/ DETACHED - Plots are to be detached or semi detached in accordance with the site plan and plot table above.

Scale, materiality and form are to be informed the the Design Code.



PLANNING ISSUE

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Project
Ennor Farm

Title
SITE PLAN AS PROPOSED
 as proposed Author AC/MC Checked by AC

Date 08/01/2021 08:41:57 Scale As indicated © A1

Project 2002 Status Pre Construction

Drawing number
 SC-KT-XX-XX-DR-A-2002-S0-SK100 -P5

OMF 73 - Issue 3 - 08/08/19

SITE PLAN AS PROPOSED
 1 : 200

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APPENDIX 2 Desktop Study Report



THE
ENVIRONMENT
PARTNERSHIP



Ennor Farm
St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly
Ecological Desk-based Information

DRAFT

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Contents

1.0	Methods	i
2.0	Relevant Local Planning Policy	ii
	The Isles of Scilly Local Plan – A 2020 Vision	ii
3.0	Designated Sites	iv
	International Wildlife Sites	iv
	National Wildlife Sites	vi
	Non-Statutory Sites	ix
4.0	Priority Habitats	xi
	Ancient Woodland	xi
	Habitats of Principal Importance	xi
5.0	Protected and Priority Species	xiii

Figures and Drawings

Figure 1:	Site Location	i
Drawing G8128.001:	International Nature Conservation Sites within 10km.....	v
Drawing G8128.002:	National Nature Conservation Sites within 5km	vii
Drawing G8128.003:	SSSI Impact Risk Zones	viii
Drawing G8128.004:	Natural England Priority Habitat Inventory Data Within 1km.....	xii

1.0 Methods

- 1.1 Information regarding historic flora species records, protected habitats and protected sites was collated as part of a desk-based assessment (DBA). A 1km search area from the site boundary was applied to obtain pre-existing ecological information regarding ancient semi-natural woodlands (ASNW) and habitats of principal importance (HPI), protected species and species of principal importance (SPI) and non-statutory wildlife sites, while a 5km search area was applied for regionally and nationally important sites and a 10km search area for internationally important sites.
- 1.2 The site location and landscape context are illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Site Location



Source © Open Streetmap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

2.0 Relevant Local Planning Policy

The Isles of Scilly Local Plan – A 2020 Vision

- 2.1 The Isles of Scilly Local Plan – A 2020 Vision was adopted in November 2005. The Local Plan is currently under review, with the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan 2015-2030 having been subject to public consultation from 22nd February to 5th April 2019. All of the Policies of the Local Plan adopted 2005 have been saved by the Secretary of State until such time as the Local Planning Authority has adopted the new Local Plan.
- 2.2 Core Policy 1 covers Environmental Protection, including the following of particular relevance to biodiversity:
- Conserving or enhancing wildlife;
 - Safeguarding the integrity and nature conservation objectives of Special Protection Areas (SPA), Ramsar sites, and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC);
 - Protecting statutorily protected plant or animal species and the wildlife interest features of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and locally important biodiversity habitats, species and landscape features.
- 2.3 In the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan 2015-2030:
- Policy OE2 Biodiversity and Geodiversity will require development to conserve, protect, restore and provide measurable net gains to biodiversity. Similar to the current Core Policy 1, Draft Policy OE2 will require the protection and preservation of international, European and national nature conservation designations or proposed designations and habitats and species of importance to biodiversity or geodiversity. The policy will also require development to adopt the mitigation hierarchy and secure long-term management measures (where mitigation or compensation is required).
 - Policy SS6 (water and waste management) and SS8 (renewable energy) were subject to reflect protection of habitats and protection and enhancement of biodiversity, respectively.
 - Policy LC6 (Housing Allocation) identifies the Ennor Farm site as H3 and an amendment to this policy at criteria (iv) states that surface water impacts on the adjacent SSSI should be avoided.
- 2.4 Also of relevance are the following planning guidance documents:
- The Isles of Scilly Local Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. Planning Good Practice

Guidance for the Isles of Scilly December 2008 (hereafter referred to as the Biodiversity SPD)

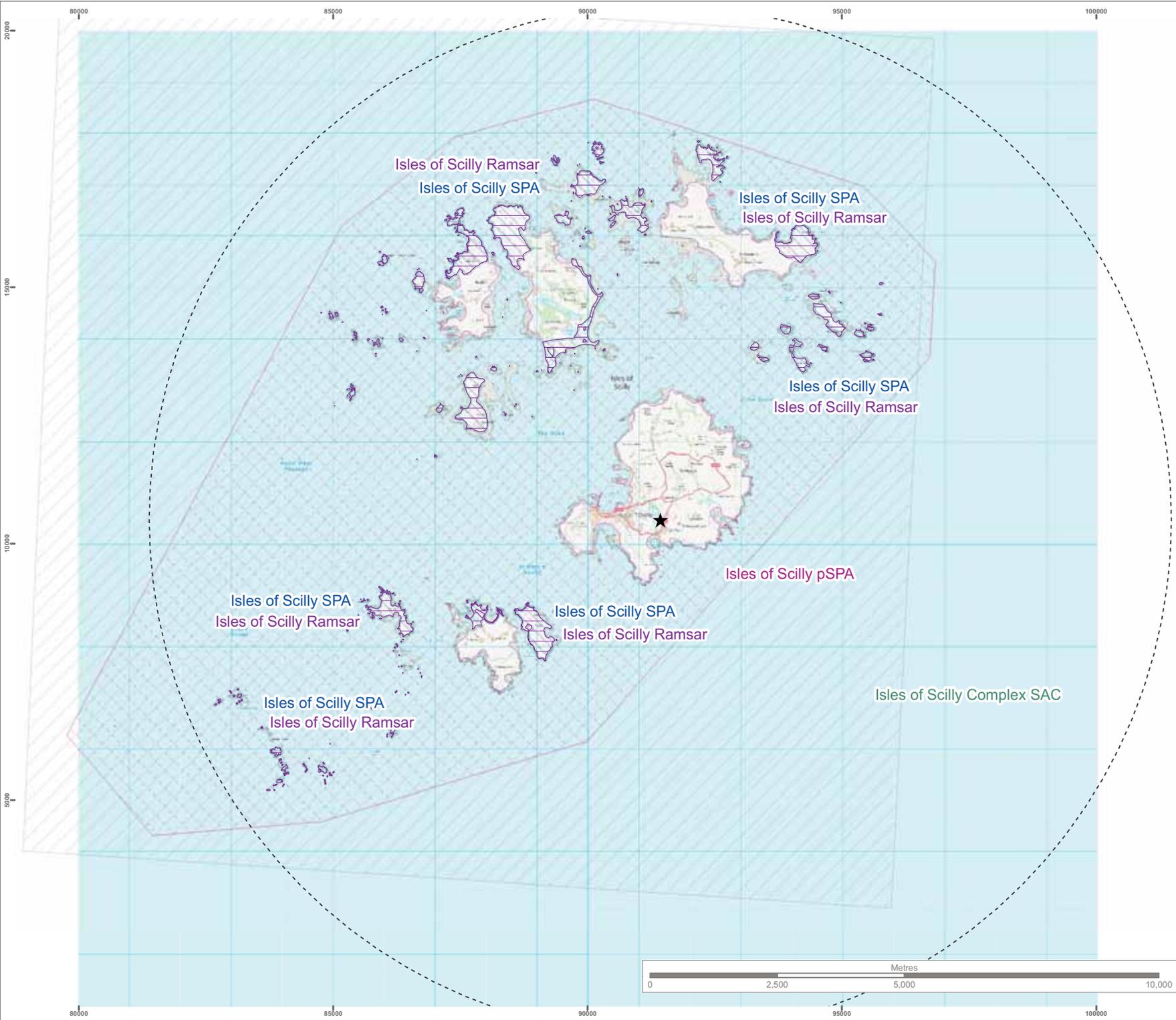
- The Isles of Scilly Bat Group Bats and Buildings Guidance to Applicants for Planning Permission for Building and Restoration Works

2.5 The Biodiversity SPD sets out guiding principles for developers regarding requirements for site surveys and information gathering, design, construction and monitoring, management and enforcement. The mitigation hierarchy is an underlying principle of the Biodiversity SPD, that being the requirement to avoid impact first and foremost, to mitigate where avoidance is not possible or does not fully reduce the impact to tolerable levels and then, as a last resort only, compensate for any residual effect that cannot be sufficiently mitigated.

3.0 Designated Sites

International Wildlife Sites

- 3.1 The Isles of Scilly Ramsar (Drawing G8128.001) comprises a composite site covering many of the small uninhabited islands and parts of several inhabited islands. Habitats covered include coastal cliffs, boulder beaches, heathland and dune grassland. Qualifying features are populations of European shag, lesser black-backed gull and European storm-petrel which are regularly supported during the breeding season
- 3.2 The Isles of Scilly SPA (Drawing G8128.001) comprises a composite of sites around the islands. However, the Isles of Scilly potential SPA (pSPA) (Drawing G8128.001) extends around the entirety of the islands' shorelines. The Ennor Farm site is located approximately 280m north, at its nearest point, from the Isles of Scilly pSPA and approximately 2.9km northeast of the nearest component Isles of Scilly SPA.
- 3.3 The SPA qualifies for its breeding populations of storm petrel and lesser black-backed gull, in addition to its breeding bird assemblage including storm petrel, lesser black-backed gull, European shag and great black-backed gull. The SPA citation also identifies breeding common tern and roseate tern as non-qualifying species of interest. The pSPA conservation objectives do not amend the existing SPA qualifying features but includes breeding great black-backed gull and breeding European shag as additional (individual) qualifying features and substantially extends the coverage of the designated area. Annex A presents further information relating to the SPA and pSPA.
- 3.4 The Isles of Scilly Complex SAC (Drawing G8128.001) covers extensive areas of intertidal and subtidal habitats, notably intertidal mudflats, intertidal and subtidal sandflats and reefs, in addition to important populations of shore dock and grey seal. The SAC extends completely around the island of St Mary's and the Ennor Farm site is located approximately 350m to the northwest from the SAC at its closest point.



- Key**
- ★ Site location
 - 10km radius from Ennor Farm
 - ▭ Ramsar
 - ▨ Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
 - ▧ Special Protection Areas (SPA)
 - ▧ Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)

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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

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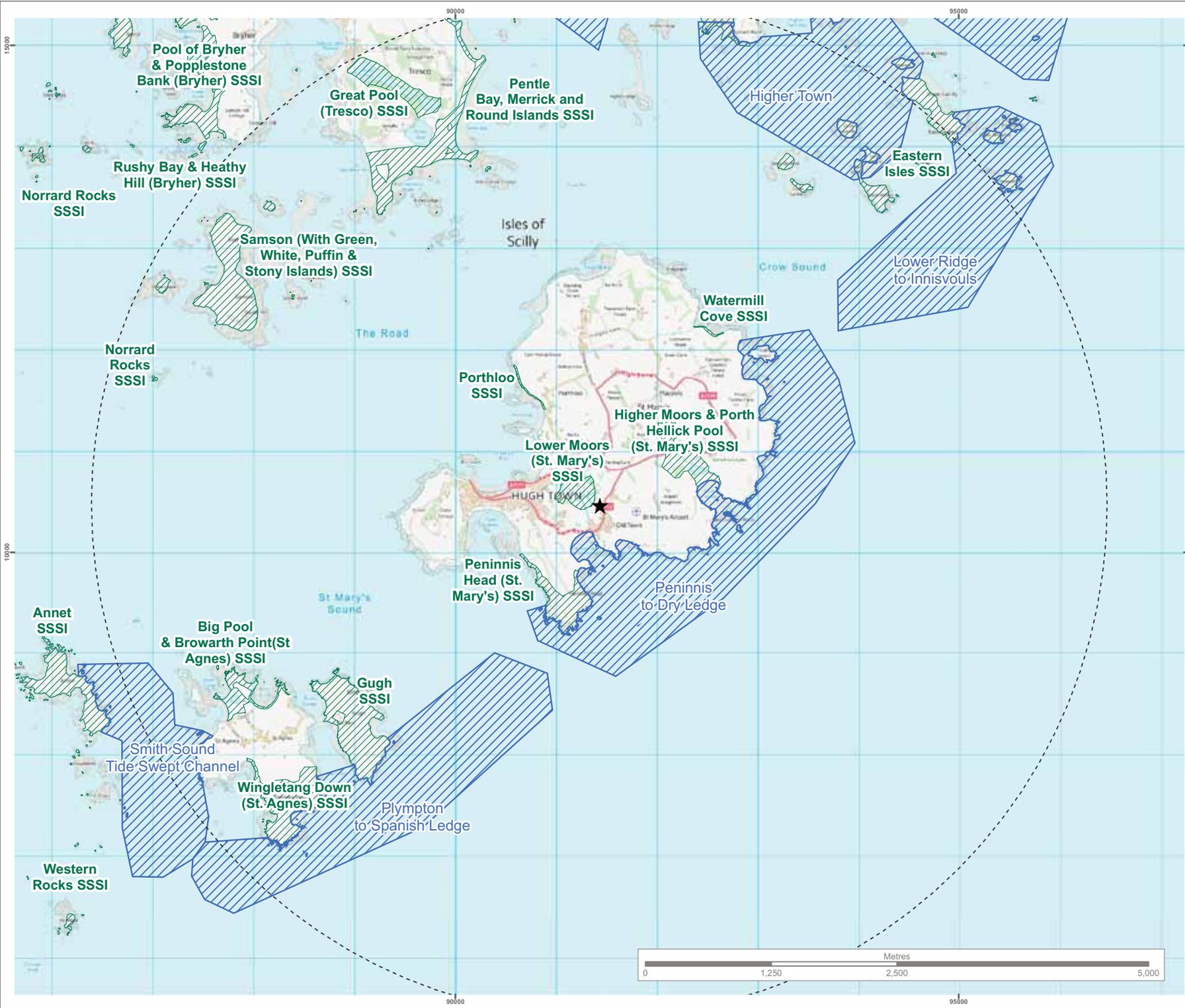
Project
Ennor Farm
St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly
 Title
International Nature Conservation Sites
Within 10km
 Drawing Number
G8128.001



Scale	Date	
1:70,000 @ A3	03/03/2020	
Drawn GAR	Checked AH	Approved RAR

National Wildlife Sites

- 3.5 Lower Moors (St. Mary's) SSSI is the closest SSSI to the site, being located approximately 6m from the northwest corner of the Ennor Farm site (Drawing G8128.002). Lower Moors SSSI comprises topogenous mire, comprising a range of wetland habitats which provides feeding for passage and wintering snipe and water rail. The SSSI also supports corncrake and spotted crake on passage. The Ennor Farm site is located across two Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) for Lower Moors SSSI (Band B and Band C, identified on Drawing G8128.003). The closest IRZ to the SSSI (Band B) extends approximately 47m across the northwest portion of the Ennor Farm site – all planning applications except householder applications, are identified as potential risks to the integrity of the SSSI within this IRZ. The remainder of the site falls into Band C; of likely relevance to the development proposals for Ennor Farm within this IRZ are the following:
- (a) rural residential development of 10 units or more;
 - (b) any development which could produce dust or air pollution during its construction or operation;
 - (c) any discharge of water or liquid waste to ground or surface water (excluding discharge to mains sewers); and
 - (d) any development needing its own water supply as being of potential risk to the integrity of the SSSI.
- 3.6 The condition of the SSSI is assessed as being “unfavourable recovering” in its entirety; the condition description states “negative indicator species indicate drying of site as does the lack of positive indicator species” suggesting hydrological change is a key consideration for this SSSI. It is also understood from the condition description that the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust has also been undertaking hydrological monitoring at the SSSI.
- 3.7 In relation to the remaining SSSIs located on St. Mary's (Drawing G8128.002), the Ennor Farm site is located approximately:
- 636m northeast of Peninnis Head (St. Mary's) SSSI at its nearest point,
 - 677m southwest of Higher Moors & Porth Hellick Pools (St. Mary's) SSSI;
 - 1.05km south of Porthloo SSSI; and
 - 1.97km southwest of Watermill Cove SSSI.



Key

- ★ Site location
- 5km radius from Ennor Farm
- ▨ Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- ▨ Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ)

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Project
Ennor Farm
St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly

Title
National Nature Conservation Sites Within 5km

Drawing Number
G8128.002

Scale 1:35,000 @ A3	Date 03/03/2020
Drawn GAR	Checked AH
Approved RAR	



SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)		
1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?	2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:	
	"Band B"	"Band C"
All Planning Applications	ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS - EXCEPT HOUSEHOLDER APPLICATIONS.	
Infrastructure		Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy		
Minerals, Oil & Gas		Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential		Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.
Residential		Residential development of 50 units or more.
Rural Residential		Any residential development of 10 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution		Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons/manure stores).
Combustion		All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/combustion.
Waste		Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting		Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges		Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB this does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location).
Water Supply		Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply.



Key

-  Site boundary
-  Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
-  SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZ)

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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

TEP | THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP

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Project
Ennor Farm
St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly
 Title
SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Drawing Number
G8128.003

Scale
1:1,500 @ A3

Date
03/03/2020

Drawn	Checked	Approved
GAR	AH	RAR

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

- 3.8 Porthloo and Watermill Cove are designated only on their geological interest and are therefore outside of the scope of this ecological assessment.
- 3.9 Peninnis Head supports maritime heathland, grassland and scrub habitats supporting a number of rare plants and lichen species. Higher Moors and Porth Hellick Pool SSSI is the largest area of open water on the island, associated with topogenous mire and separate from the open sea by a vegetated sand and shingle bar. The SSSI is of importance for rare and notable plant species and breeding and migrant birds. Higher Moors and Porth Hellick Pool SSSI is identified to be in favourable condition in its entirety, while Peninnis Head is identified as unfavourable recovering. The SSSI condition description notes gorse and bracken control followed by limited grazing as having been of benefit to the integrity of the SSSI, notably increasing the areas of lowland heath. Bramble is noted as still being too abundant. The distances to the Ennor Farm site, in combination with the SSSI characteristics and condition assessments and the relatively small scale of the proposed development at Ennor Farm mean that redevelopment of the Site is unlikely to result in significant risk to the integrity of either of these SSSIs during or post-construction.
- 3.10 The Isles of Scilly Peninnis to Dry Ledge Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) is located along the southern shores of St. Mary's (Drawing G8128.002), approximately 230m to the southwest of the Ennor Farm site at its closest point (by Old Town Bay). Protected features include intertidal sediments, sands, underboulder and rock communities in addition to stalked jellyfish species, for which conservation objectives are to maintain in favourable condition, and spiny lobster for which the conservation objective is to recover to favourable condition.
- 3.11 Further information relating to the statutory sites discussed above is presented at Annex A.
- 3.12 No National or Local Nature Reserves were identified within the DBA search area.

Non-Statutory Sites

- 3.13 Lower Moors SSSI, Higher Moors and Porth Hellick Pool SSSI and land around and including Peninnis Head SSSI are also identified as Important Bird Areas (IBA). The IBA Programme of BirdLife International is a worldwide initiative aimed at identifying and protecting a network of sites, critical for the conservation of the world's birds. IBAs are particularly important for species that congregate in large numbers, such as wintering and passage waterbirds and breeding seabirds.
- 3.14 Lane around the coastlines of St. Mary's, including Peninnis Head (closest point to Ennor Farm being approximately 455m south), Land at Carn Thomas, St. Mary's Airport and Porth Hellick Point to Puncheon Rock, form part of the Isles of Scilly

Important Plant Area (IPA). Plantlife notes for the IPA¹ “*particular attractions in the Scilly Isles are the dwarf pansy and the orange bird’s foot, which are found nowhere else in the United Kingdom... Of considerable interest are the western ramping-fumitory and the Scilly buttercup as well as a wide variety of lichens, such as the rare gilt edged, golden hair and ciliate strap lichens*”. Relevant to St. Mary’s: “*around Old Town, cretan mallow may be found, particularly on field margins. In the south, around the freshwater lake, plants such as common reed, bulrush, soft rush, yellow iris, lesser spearwort, gypsy wort, water mint, hemlock water dropwort and ragged robin occur. The greater tussock sedge and southern marsh orchid have also been reported whilst the more acidic bog conditions support small populations of bog pimpernel, star sedge, marsh St John’s wort and marsh willowherb*”.

- 3.15 The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS) records search revealed 30 non-statutorily designated sites within 1km of Ennor Farm (Annex B); the closest being Site Code 15469 (the Scheduled Ancient Monument known as Ennor Castle, located at Old Town), approximately 45m to the south. All the non-statutory sites identified by ERCCIS were identified as ‘monuments’ and are therefore presumed to be designated locally for their heritage or geological interest.
- 3.16 Over 50% of the islands are managed by the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust (ISWT), under lease from the Duchy of Cornwall for the purposes of nature conservation (and general public access as long as it does not negatively affect the nature conservation activities and value of the land). The nearest ISWT reserve land is located across Lower Moors (broadly covering, but also extending beyond the land designated as Lower Moors (St. Mary’s) SSSI), approximately 6m to the northwest of Ennor Farm at its closest point. Additional ISWT reserve lands are located around the coastlines to the west, south and north of the site, as well as further east overlapping with Higher Moors and Port Hellick Pool (St. Mary’s) SSSI.

¹ <https://www.plantlife.org.uk/uk/nature-reserves-important-plant-areas/important-plant-areas/isles-scilly>

4.0 Priority Habitats

Ancient Woodland

- 4.1 There is no ancient woodland within the Ennor Farm site, or within a search radius up to 1km from the site.

Habitats of Principal Importance

- 4.2 No HPI are known to occur within the Ennor Farm site.
- 4.3 Lower Moors, approximately 6m to the northwest of Ennor Farm, is identified by Natural England's Priority Habitat Inventory (Drawing G8128.004) to predominantly comprise lowland fen, with some deciduous woodland in the north and patches of mosaic habitat (where no individual HPI is dominant) around the outskirts.
- 4.4 Other HPIs within the surrounding landscape (Drawing G8128.004) are generally associated with statutory national and international nature conservation designations and/or ISWT reserves.
- 4.5 The majority of the coastline around St. Mary's is identified to comprise lowland heathland, with occasional 'good quality' semi-improved grassland and maritime cliff and slope habitats. Higher Moor & Porth Hellick Pond SSSIs comprise lowland fens, deciduous woodland, reedbeds and grasslands. Coastal vegetated shingle is identified across Old Town Bay, to the south.
- 4.6 Aerial photographs (e.g. Drawing G8128.003) indicate the Ennor Farm is bordered by hedgerows. Native hedgerows would normally qualify as HPI. Given proximity of the Ennor Farm site to Lower Moors (St. Mary's) SSSI, it is also possible that the grassland field comprising the site may qualify as HPI or support flora of interest.

5.0 Protected and Priority Species

5.1 ERCCIS returned over thirty thousand records from their records search, of which there were 7,280 records for protected, priority or local priority species, excluding those of non-native origin.

5.2 Table 1 summarises the species list for records of protected, priority and/or local priority status species according to their proximity to the site and tallies the number of records for each species within this proximity zone. Further information relating to species records is presented at the ERCCIS Data Search Report at Annex B.

5.3 Protected, priority or local priority species are grouped by ERCCIS according to the following:

Status	Listed on one or more of the following
Protected:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats) • Bonn Convention (Convention on Migratory Species) • EC Birds Directive • Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species • EC Habitats Directive • Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) • Protection of Badgers Act 1991 • Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (including Schedules 1 (birds), 5 (animals), 8 (plants) and 9 (invasive non-natives)) • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (Section 41)
Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Red Data lists • Biodiversity Action Plan species
Local Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwall Red Data Book

5.4 Non-native species are those listed on the ERCCIS interpreted list for Invasive Non-native Species (INNS). For example, in Table 1 “Protected, Non-native” are predominantly those listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside 1981, which controls the spread or introduction of listed species into the wild. Further information regarding the summary of species records is presented in Annex B.

5.5 No protected or priority species were recorded from within the Ennor Farm site. However, accuracy of species records returned was variable, ranging from 1m to 2km (i.e. tetrads). The nearest record returned for the site was approximately 45m to the northeast of the site (with an accuracy of 10m). Of the 50 records returned in total that were calculated to be within 100m of the site, 49 were accurate to within 100m (therefore could potentially originate from within or bordering the site). These included 11 protected, priority and/or local priority species and three Schedule 9 INNS.

Table 1: Species list, status and number of records returned by ERCCIS data search

Latin name	Common Name	Taxon	Nr. records within distance to site					Grand Total
			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
Protected, Priority, Local Priority			1	11	46	761	481	1300
<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll	Bird				15	6	21
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	Bird				2		2
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Bird				15	16	31
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	Bird				1	12	13
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail	Bird				6		6
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Shoveller	Bird				1	1	2
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal	Bird				31		31
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Wigeon	Bird				5	2	7
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	Bird				22	1	23
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	Bird				10	1	11
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	Bony Fish		4		2		6
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	Bird				9	2	11
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Turnstone	Bird			1	4	29	34
<i>Bacidia incompta</i>		Lichen			4			4
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke Whale	Marine Mammal				4	1	5
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	Bird					8	8
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	Bird				4	7	11
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Knot	Bird			2			2
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper	Bird				2	6	8
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Nightjar	Bird				1		1
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	Cartilagenous Fish		2		2	3	7
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	Flowering Plant			2	10	4	16
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover	Bird				4	2	6
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	Bird				8	25	33
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	Bird				4	2	6
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail	Bird			3	11	5	19
<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>	Lesser White-toothed Shrew	Terrestrial Mammal		2		7		9
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common Dolphin	Marine Mammal			10	32	3	45
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leathery Turtle	Reptile				2	3	5
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	Terrestrial Mammal	1		4	8		13
<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	Pink Sea-fan	Coelenterate				4		4
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher	Bird				52	15	67
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Puffin	Bird				2	5	7
<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	Purple Ramping-fumitory	Flowering Plant			7	4	5	16
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Snipe	Bird				116	2	118
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver	Bird					3	3
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver	Bird					8	8
<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned Pilot Whale	Marine Mammal			1			1
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's Dolphin	Marine Mammal				5	1	6
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oystercatcher	Bird				2	1	3
<i>Haliclystus auricula</i>		Coelenterate					1	1

Latin name	Common Name	Taxon	Nr. records within distance to site					Grand Total
			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Heterodermia leucomelos</i>	Ciliate Strap-Lichen	Lichen				2	1	3
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Storm Petrel	Bird					5	5
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	Bird				5	56	61
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Bird				1	5	6
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	Bird			1	13	6	20
<i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i>		Coelenterate				2	1	3
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	Bird				1	1	2
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter	Bird					8	8
<i>Nothogeophilus turki</i>	Turk's Earth-centipede	Centipede				1		1
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew	Bird					5	5
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	Bird			1	27	28	56
<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>	Large Tortoiseshell	Insect - Butterfly				3		3
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Water-dropwort	Flowering Plant		2		4	1	7
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer Whale	Marine Mammal				2		2
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Common Oyster	Mollusc					1	1
<i>Palinurus elephas</i>	European Spiny Lobster	Crustacean					1	1
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Common Porpoise	Marine Mammal			3	26	3	32
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	Bird				13	1	14
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	Terrestrial Mammal- Bat				1		1
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	Terrestrial Mammal- Bat		1				1
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Spoonbill	Bird				3	3	6
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	Bird					1	1
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe	Bird					1	1
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic Shearwater	Bird				2	10	12
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx Shearwater	Bird				3	13	16
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Kittiwake	Bird				2	14	16
<i>Salsola kali subsp. kali</i>	Prickly Saltwort	Flowering Plant				1		1
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	Bird				27	24	51
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's-needle	Flowering Plant					1	1
<i>Sphaerocarpos texanus</i>	Texas Balloonwort	Liverwort				1	10	11
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	Bird				4	6	10
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	Bird				5	61	66
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford Warbler	Bird					1	1
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck	Bird				2	4	6
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair-Lichen	Lichen				2		2
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	Bird			1	6		7
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Greenshank	Bird			1	87	6	94
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	Bird				81		81
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank	Bird				5		5
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottle-nosed Dolphin	Marine Mammal				3		3
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Guillemot	Bird				1	14	15
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	Bird			3	13	4	20
<i>Wadeana dendrographa</i>		Lichen			2			2

Latin name	Common Name	Taxon	Nr. records within distance to site					Grand Total
			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Zostera (Zostera) marina</i>	Eelgrass	Flowering Plant				5	5	10
Protected, Priority			1	5	84	1375	751	2216
<i>Acanthis flammea subsp. flammea</i>	Mealy Redpoll	Bird					2	2
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	Bird				17	5	22
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	Bird				1		1
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh Warbler	Bird				7		7
<i>Acrionicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger	Insect - Moth				6		6
<i>Acrionicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	Insect - Moth				15		15
<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	Beaded Chestnut	Insect - Moth				3		3
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	Bird			3	27	26	56
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	Bird				37	16	53
<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	Ear Moth	Insect - Moth				1		1
<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth	Insect - Moth				30		30
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Domestic Duck	Bird				8		8
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	White-fronted Goose	Bird				1		1
<i>Anser albifrons subsp. flavirostris</i>	Greenland White-fronted Goose	Bird				1		1
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	Bird			1			1
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	Bird			3	28	14	45
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	Bird				15	17	32
<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade	Insect - Moth				10		10
<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger	Insect - Moth				6	1	7
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	Bird		1		25	11	37
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	Bird			1	12	2	15
<i>Atethmia centrago</i>	Centre-barred Sallow	Insect - Moth				1		1
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Scaup	Bird				1		1
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern	Bird				1		1
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose	Bird			2		2	4
<i>Branta bernicla subsp. bernicla</i>	Dark-bellied Brent Goose	Bird					1	1
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Goldeneye	Bird					1	1
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Bunting	Bird			3	26	17	46
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird			1	1	3	5
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	Bird			2	15	1	18
<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled Rustic	Insect - Moth				14		14
<i>Ceramica pisi</i>	Broom Moth	Insect - Moth				8	1	9
<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Dotterel	Bird			1	16		17
<i>Chiroptera</i>	Bat	Terrestrial Mammal- Bat				3		3
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	Bird			1	1	4	6
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch	Bird			1	6	11	18
<i>Chrysis fulgida</i>	Shimmering Ruby-tail	Insect - Hymenopteran				1		1
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Marsh Harrier	Bird				17	6	23
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	Bird					1	1
<i>Cirrhia gilvago</i>	Dusky-lemon Sallow	Insect - Moth				3		3
<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	Sallow	Insect - Moth				7	1	8

Latin name	Common Name	Taxon	Nr. records within distance to site					Grand Total
			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	Bird					1	1
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch	Bird				12	4	16
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	Bird				2		2
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	Bird			1	1	6	8
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	Bird				4		4
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	Bird			1	23	48	72
<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Small Blue	Insect - Butterfly				1		1
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	Bird				2	2	4
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	Bird			2	28	16	46
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	Insect - Moth				36	1	37
<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	Insect - Moth				1		1
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	Bird			1		3	4
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	Bird			1	26	5	32
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Shore Lark	Bird			1	3		4
<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	Spinach	Insect - Moth				1		1
<i>Euxoa tritici</i>	White-line Dart	Insect - Moth				28		28
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	Bird				19	16	35
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	Bird				21	8	29
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot	Bird				3		3
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen	Bird				14		14
<i>Helotropha leucostigma</i>	Crescent	Insect - Moth				7		7
<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	Small Emerald	Insect - Moth				3		3
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	Insect - Moth				9		9
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley	Flowering Plant					1	1
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic	Insect - Moth				41		41
<i>Idaea ochrata subsp. cantiata</i>		Insect - Moth				1		1
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Wryneck	Bird			4	29	55	88
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	Bird			1	15	6	22
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	Bird			2	11	9	22
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull	Bird				4	21	25
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Bird				3	29	32
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull	Bird				1	3	4
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	Bird				1	2	3
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	Bird				4	5	9
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	Insect - Butterfly				1		1
<i>Leucania comma</i>	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Insect - Moth				6		6
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	Bird				21	23	44
<i>Litologia literosa</i>	Rosy Minor	Insect - Moth				19		19
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler	Bird		1	2	23	4	30
<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Sea Stock	Flowering Plant				1		1
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	Insect - Moth				8		8
<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	Black Oil-beetle	Insect - Beetle			1	4		5
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	Bird					3	3

Latin name	Common Name	Taxon	Nr. records within distance to site					Grand Total
			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	Dark Brocade	Insect - Moth					1	1
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Gannet	Bird				7	14	21
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Bird				30	6	36
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Bird				7	7	14
<i>Motacilla flava subsp. flavissima</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Bird				11	2	13
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Bird			2	36	11	49
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Petrel	Bird					1	1
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Golden Oriole	Bird				20	5	25
<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker	Insect - Moth				2		2
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Bird				1		1
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Bird		1	2	17	15	35
<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	Dark Spinach	Insect - Moth				1		1
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Honey-buzzard	Bird				3		3
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Shag	Bird				1	4	5
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant	Bird				3	6	9
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbour Seal	Marine Mammal					1	1
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	Bird			2	38	92	132
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart	Bird				14	14	28
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	Bird				15	10	25
<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Plaice	Bony Fish			2			2
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake	Bird				4		4
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	Bird		1		7	1	9
<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	Large Wainscot	Insect - Moth			2	25	5	32
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	Bird				19	6	25
<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	Mullein Wave	Insect - Moth				15	1	16
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	Serin	Bird				7	3	10
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	Flowering Plant	1		20	34	34	89
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Eider	Bird					1	1
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	Insect - Moth				13	1	14
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	Insect - Moth			1	14		15
<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Great Skua	Bird			1	16	30	47
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	Bird			3	6	9	18
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	Bird			2	1	1	4
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared Dove	Bird			2	17	12	31
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	Bird			3	31	10	44
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Bird		1	1	9	12	23
<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-vein	Insect - Moth				10		10
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	Bird				10		10
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	Bird			1	19	7	27
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Bird			1	12	3	16
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	Bird			1	18	4	23
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	Bird			1	22	7	30
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Bird			1	11	1	13
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	Insect - Moth				7		7

Latin name	Common Name	Taxon	Nr. records within distance to site					Grand Total
			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	Insect - Moth				34		34
Protected, Local Priority				1	20	236	153	410
<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Black Duck	Bird				12		12
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	Bird			1	15	5	21
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	Bird					1	1
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	Bird				19		19
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Bird				19	35	54
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	Bird				15	19	34
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	Bird				22	15	37
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver	Bird					2	2
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Common Crossbill	Bird				13	1	14
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander	Bird				1	2	3
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	Terrestrial Mammal- Bat		1	17	4	15	37
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover	Bird				39	33	72
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	Bird				42	4	46
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	Bird				25	12	37
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Siskin	Bird				8	4	12
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	Bird			2	1	3	6
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	Bird				1	2	3
Protected				9	74	746	424	1253
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	Bird				1	6	7
<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk	Bird				2	6	8
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit	Bird			10	10	5	25
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit	Bird			2	4		6
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit	Bird				2		2
<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Rock Pipit	Bird				1	2	3
<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Richard's Pipit	Bird			12	17	3	32
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	Buff-bellied Pipit	Bird				1		1
<i>Apus melba</i>	Alpine Swift	Bird				1		1
<i>Apus pallidus</i>	Pallid Swift	Bird				1		1
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great White Egret	Bird					1	1
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	Bird				2		2
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck	Bird				1		1
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Waxwing	Bird				6	8	14
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	Bird				1		1
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	Bird				18	8	26
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Short-toed Lark	Bird				2	6	8
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper	Bird					1	1
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	Bird			1			1
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird				13		13
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	Bird			2			2
<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Bird			6	41		47
<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Scopoli's Shearwater	Bird				1	15	16
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	Bird		1	7	24	7	39

Latin name	Common Name	Taxon	Nr. records within distance to site					Grand Total
			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	Bird			1	5	1	7
<i>Cetacea</i>	Whales & Dolphins	Marine Mammal				2		2
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	Bird				1		1
<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood Pigeon	Bird				6	2	8
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Roller	Bird				1		1
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	Bird				3		3
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	Bird				6	3	9
<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	Cream-coloured Courser	Bird				2		2
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	Bird		1		10		11
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	Insect - Butterfly		1		17	23	41
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Bird				4	1	5
<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	Bird					2	2
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting	Bird			2	6	5	13
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting	Bird			1	1	1	3
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	Bird		1		14	3	18
<i>Erythrina erythrina</i>	Common Rosefinch	Bird				5	13	18
<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Jersey Tiger	Insect - Moth				2		2
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyr Falcon	Bird					1	1
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	Bird		3	1	11	9	24
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	Bird				10	3	13
<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	Flowering Plant				1		1
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Grey Seal	Marine Mammal			5	9	4	18
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	Bird				2		2
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	Bird			1	64	36	101
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	Flowering Plant				8	6	14
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	Bird			1	1	9	11
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	Bird				2		2
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike	Bird					1	1
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat Shrike	Bird			1	14	1	16
<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>	Large White-moss	Moss					3	3
<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	Palmate Newt	Amphibian				1		1
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	Bird			4	9		13
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	Bird				89	1	90
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Surf Scoter	Bird					1	1
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Calandra Lark	Bird			1			1
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Bee-eater	Bird				1		1
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Bird				1		1
<i>Motacilla alba subsp. alba</i>	White Wagtail	Bird				28	32	60
<i>Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii</i>	Pied Wagtail	Bird				20	39	59
<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail	Bird				1		1

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			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Nucella lapillus</i>	Dog Whelk	Mollusc				13	6	19
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Night-heron	Bird				6		6
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Wheatear	Bird			4	56	73	133
<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Pied Wheatear	Bird				2	1	3
<i>Otus scops</i>	Scops Owl	Bird				1		1
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	Bird		1		8	1	10
<i>Pastor roseus</i>	Rose-coloured Starling	Bird				3		3
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal Tit	Bird			2	1		3
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	American Cliff Swallow	Bird					2	2
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Grey Phalarope	Bird			1	2	3	6
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden Plover	Bird				5		5
<i>Pomatoschistus microps</i>	Common Goby	Bony Fish				1		1
<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>	Sand Goby	Bony Fish				1	1	2
<i>Porphyra purpurea</i>		Alga					5	5
<i>Porphyra umbilicalis</i>	Purple Laver	Alga					1	1
<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	Little Shearwater	Bird					1	1
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	Amphibian				4		4
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	Bird				59	29	88
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	Bird				6	1	7
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom	Flowering Plant					4	4
<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	European Stonechat	Bird				3	4	7
<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	Barred Warbler	Bird			6	15	2	23
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	Bird				7	1	8
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	Bird				1		1
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	Bird				9	3	12
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	Bird		1	1	17	4	23
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe	Bird			2	16	13	31
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover	Bird				1		1
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull	Bird				2	1	3
Priority, Local Priority			12	36	161	409	258	876
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	Fern				1	1	2
<i>Aiptasia couchii</i>	Trumpet anemone	Coelenterate				2		2
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek	Flowering Plant			3	9	7	19
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	Corn Chamomile	Flowering Plant					1	1
<i>Arum italicum subsp. neglectum</i>		Flowering Plant		2	5	20	25	52
<i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i>	Lesser Water-plantain	Flowering Plant				1	2	3
<i>Caloplaca britannica</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	Flowering Plant				3		3
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	Flowering Plant					3	3
<i>Ectobius panzeri</i>	Lesser Cockroach	Insect - Cockroach (Dictyoptera)				2		2
<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	Bird			1	1		2

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			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Eumerus sabulonum</i>		Insect - True Fly (Diptera)			1			1
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed	Flowering Plant			2	21	3	26
<i>Forficula lesnei</i>	Lesne's Earwig	Insect - Earwig (Dermaptera)				1		1
<i>Fumaria occidentalis</i>	Western Ramping-fumitory	Flowering Plant	5	10	29	41	17	102
<i>Gigartina pistillata</i>		Alga					1	1
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	Flowering Plant		2	18	44	24	88
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>	Heath Cudweed	Flowering Plant				1		1
<i>Gyalecta jenensis var. macrospora</i>		Lichen				2		2
<i>Hydaticus transversalis</i>		Insect - Beetle					1	1
<i>Idaea degeneraria</i>	Portland Ribbon Wave	Insect - Moth				1		1
<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Dwarf Rush	Flowering Plant					1	1
<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Smaller Tree-mallow	Flowering Plant	7	9	33	44	21	114
<i>Leptophascum leptophyllum</i>	Vectis-moss	Moss				3	1	4
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot-trefoil	Flowering Plant		1	4	19	5	29
<i>Lygephila cracca</i>	Scarce Blackneck	Insect - Moth					1	1
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	Flowering Plant			11	21	16	48
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel's-snout	Flowering Plant			4	1	1	6
<i>Nothris congressariella</i>	Cornish Groundling	Insect - Moth				19		19
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy	Flowering Plant				1		1
<i>Parapiesma quadratum subsp. spergulariae</i>		Insect - True Bug (Hemiptera)					2	2
<i>Pertusaria pluripuncta</i>		Lichen				5		5
<i>Poa infirma</i>	Early Meadow-grass	Flowering Plant			3	4	2	9
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	Flowering Plant		4	18	34	30	86
<i>Ponentina subvirescens</i>	Green Snail	Mollusc				2		2
<i>Porina curnowii</i>		Lichen				2		2
<i>Radiola linoides</i>	Allseed	Flowering Plant		1		1	5	7
<i>Rhymbocarpus cruciatus</i>		Lichen				2		2
<i>Riccia crystallina</i>	Blue Crystalwort	Liverwort				5	22	27
<i>Roccella fuciformis</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Roccella phycopsis</i>		Lichen				2		2
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	Flowering Plant		2	1	9	13	25
<i>Sibthorpia europaea</i>	Cornish Moneywort	Flowering Plant				5		5
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	Flowering Plant		1	10	30	16	57
<i>Sphecodes crassus</i>	Swollen-thighed Blood Bee	Insect - Hymenopteran				1		1
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Autumn Lady's-tresses	Flowering Plant				5	1	6
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort	Flowering Plant			11	19	8	38
<i>Syncesia myrticola</i>		Lichen				2		2
<i>Telaranea murphyae</i>	Murphy's Threadwort	Liverwort		3		3	1	7
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Clustered Clover	Flowering Plant			1		1	2
<i>Trifolium occidentale</i>	Western Clover	Flowering Plant			6	12	15	33
<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>	Suffocated Clover	Flowering Plant				2	5	7

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			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Vicia bithynica</i>	Bithynian Vetch	Flowering Plant				4		4
<i>Viola canina</i> subsp. <i>canina</i>		Flowering Plant					6	6
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Wild Pansy	Flowering Plant		1				1
Priority				13	47	357	222	639
<i>Ancylosis oblitella</i>	Saltmarsh Knot-horn	Insect - Moth				3		3
<i>Apium inundatum</i>	Lesser Marshwort	Flowering Plant		1				1
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	Bird				46	33	79
<i>Aspicilia epiglypta</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Asplenium obovatum</i>	Lanceolate Spleenwort	Fern				1		1
<i>Auriculinella bidentata</i>	Two-toothed White Snail	Mollusc				3		3
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass	Flowering Plant		1	16	30	11	58
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	Flowering Plant			1			1
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	Flowering Plant				10	9	19
<i>Caloplaca maritima</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> subsp. <i>roseata</i>		Flowering Plant		2	9	11	2	24
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed	Flowering Plant			1	15	12	28
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carline Thistle	Flowering Plant					1	1
<i>Chaetarthria simillima</i>		Insect - Beetle		1		1		2
<i>Chrysothrix chrysophthalma</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Cladonia firma</i>		Lichen				1	2	3
<i>Dasytes virens</i>		Insect - Beetle				1		1
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>gummifer</i>	Sea Carrot	Flowering Plant			5	2	1	8
<i>Dichomeris alacella</i>	Lichen Sober	Insect - Moth				1		1
<i>Dicranomyia chorea</i>		Insect - True Fly (Diptera)		1				1
<i>Diploschistes caesioplumbeus</i>		Lichen				2		2
<i>Dolicharthria punctalis</i>	Long-legged China-mark	Insect - Moth				7	2	9
<i>Echinus esculentus</i>	Edible Sea Urchin	Echinoderm				12	3	15
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	Flowering Plant				10	11	21
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cottongrass	Flowering Plant				1		1
<i>Erodium lebelii</i>	Sticky Stork's-bill	Flowering Plant		1		2	2	5
<i>Ethmia bipunctella</i>	Bordered Ermel	Insect - Moth				5		5
<i>Eudonia delunella</i>	Pied Grey	Insect - Moth				3		3
<i>Eudonia lineola</i>	White-line Grey	Insect - Moth				3		3
<i>Evergestis extimalis</i>	Marbled Yellow Pearl	Insect - Moth				5		5
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Fulmar	Bird				2	3	5
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned-poppy	Flowering Plant			1	2	8	11
<i>Homoeosoma nebulella</i>	Large Clouded Knot-horn	Insect - Moth				6		6
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	Flowering Plant		2	1	4	8	15
<i>Hydroschendyla submarina</i>		Centipede					2	2

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			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit	Flowering Plant			6	25	25	56
<i>Larus michahellis</i> <i>subsp. michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull	Bird					2	2
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	Sea Pea	Flowering Plant			3			3
<i>Lecanora praepostera</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Lecanora zosteriae</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Loxostege sticticalis</i>	Diamond-spot Sable	Insect - Moth				4		4
<i>Mecyna asinalis</i>	Coastal Pearl	Insect - Moth			1	12	2	15
<i>Meligramma euchromum</i>		Insect - True Fly					2	2
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	Round-leaved Mint	Flowering Plant			1	1		2
<i>Moelleropsis nebulosa</i>		Lichen				2		2
<i>Nephopterix angustella</i>	Spindle Knot-horn	Insect - Moth				9		9
<i>Ochthebius viridis</i> <i>subsp. fallaciosus</i>		Insect - Beetle		1				1
<i>Oegoconia caradjai</i>	Straw Obscure	Insect - Moth				13	1	14
<i>Pediasia contaminella</i>	Waste Grass-veneer	Insect - Moth				5	1	6
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	Flowering Plant				2	2	4
<i>Pertusaria excludens</i>		Lichen				4		4
<i>Pertusaria monogona</i>		Lichen				4		4
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Bird		2	1	28	9	40
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	Flowering Plant					2	2
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass	Flowering Plant				1		1
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	Flowering Plant				12	14	26
<i>Protapion dissimile</i>		Insect - Beetle				1		1
<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty Shearwater	Bird				1	12	13
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	Bird				2		2
<i>Raja brachyura</i>	Blonde Ray	Cartilagenous Fish				1		1
<i>Ramalina portuensis</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	Flowering Plant				3	1	4
<i>Rinodina beccariana</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	Beaked Tasselweed	Flowering Plant					2	2
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	Flowering Plant					1	1
<i>Scrobipalpa ocellatella</i>	Beet Moth	Insect - Moth				1		1
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-Robin	Flowering Plant			1	3	8	12
<i>Silene viscaria</i>	Sticky Catchfly	Flowering Plant				3		3
<i>Sitochroa palealis</i>	Sulphur Pearl	Insect - Moth				7		7
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod	Flowering Plant				4	4	8
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Skua	Bird				8	18	26
<i>Stigmidium marinum</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>		Lichen				1		1
<i>Trachea atriplicis</i>	Orache Moth	Insect - Moth				1		1
<i>Turbicellepora magnicostata</i>	Orange-peel Bryozoan	Bryozoan				1	1	2
<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	Marsh Valerian	Flowering Plant		1				1
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian	Flowering Plant				1		1
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	Flowering Plant					4	4
<i>Viola tricolor subsp. tricolor</i>		Flowering Plant					1	1

Latin name	Common Name	Taxon	Nr. records within distance to site					Grand Total
			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
Local Priority			4	13	54	251	194	516
<i>Acanthoxyla prasina subsp. geisovii</i>	Prickly Stick-insect	Insect - Stick Insect			1	29	3	33
<i>Acheta domesticus</i>	House Cricket	Insect - Orthopteran				10		10
<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Migrant Hawker	Insect - Dragonfly		8		1		9
<i>Alcyonium glomeratum</i>	Red dead men's fingers	Coelenterate				4		4
<i>Andrena thoracica</i>	Cliff Mining Bee	Insect - Hymenopteran			2	20	13	35
<i>Anthopleura ballii</i>	Red Speckled Anemone	Coelenterate				2	5	7
<i>Aplidium elegans</i>		Tunicate				2	1	3
<i>Aplysia depilans</i>		Mollusc				2		2
<i>Asplenium obovatum subsp. lanceolatum</i>		Fern	1	2	2	15	27	47
<i>Asterina phylactica</i>		Echinoderm	1					1
<i>Axinella dissimilis</i>		Sponge				3		3
<i>Balanidae</i>		Crustacean					1	1
<i>Balistes capriscus</i>	Grey Trigger-fish	Bony Fish			5	2		7
<i>Bifurcaria bifurcata</i>		Chromist	1		1	1	6	9
<i>Bryum donianum</i>	Don's Thread-moss	Moss					6	6
<i>Bryum dunense</i>	Dune Thread-moss	Moss					6	6
<i>Bryum tenuisetum</i>	Yellow-tuber Thread-moss	Moss					2	2
<i>Bryum torquescens</i>	Twisting Thread-moss	Moss					2	2
<i>Callithamnion tetricum</i>		Alga					2	2
<i>Campylopus pyriformis</i>	Dwarf Swan-neck Moss	Moss					3	3
<i>Capros aper</i>	Oar-fish	Bony Fish			1			1
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>		Crustacean				1		1
<i>Champia parvula</i>		Alga					1	1
<i>Chauvetia brunnea</i>		Mollusc				1		1
<i>Chilionema ocellatum</i>		Chromist					2	2
<i>Chondracanthus acicularis</i>		Alga					1	1
<i>Chondracanthus teedei</i>		Alga					2	2
<i>Chromaspirina parapontica</i>		Roundworm					1	1
<i>Clitarchus hookeri</i>	Smooth Stick-insect	Insect - Stick Insect			1	2		3
<i>Codium vermilara</i>		Alga					4	4
<i>Conocephalus dorsalis</i>	Short-winged Cone-head	Insect - Orthopteran			1	2		3
<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Long-winged Cone-head	Insect - Orthopteran	1	2	11	11		25
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea-kale	Flowering Plant			18	6	19	43
<i>Cylisticus convexus</i>		Crustacean				1		1
<i>Dasya hutchinsiae</i>		Alga					2	2
<i>Diazona violacea</i>	Football Ascidian	Tunicate				1		1
<i>Enoploides brunettii</i>		Roundworm				1		1
<i>Enoplolaimus litoralis</i>		Roundworm				1		1

Latin name	Common Name	Taxon	Nr. records within distance to site					Grand Total
			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Enoplus paralittoralis</i>		Roundworm				1		1
<i>Ephemerum sessile</i>	Sessile Earth-moss	Moss				3		3
<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Portland Spurge	Flowering Plant			1	8	3	12
<i>Eurysyllis tuberculata</i>		Annelid					1	1
<i>Feldmannia simplex</i>		Chromist				1	2	3
<i>Fissidens crispus</i>	Herzog's Pocket-moss	Moss					8	8
<i>Fossombronina maritima</i>	Sea Frillwort	Liverwort					6	6
<i>Gymnogongrus crenulatus</i>		Alga					1	1
<i>Hypena obsitalis</i>	Bloxworth Snout	Insect - Moth				6		6
<i>Janthina pallida</i>		Mollusc				1		1
<i>Laminaria ochroleuca</i>		Chromist				2		2
<i>Lasius mixtus</i>		Insect - Hymenopteran		1				1
<i>Lasius psammophilus</i>		Insect - Hymenopteran					2	2
<i>Lathyrus japonicus subsp. maritimus</i>	Sea Pea	Flowering Plant			3	3		6
<i>Leptomysis mediterranea</i>		Crustacean				1	2	3
<i>Lophocolea semiteres</i>	Southern Crestwort	Liverwort					7	7
<i>Luidia sarsii</i>		Echinoderm				1		1
<i>Lumbrineris coccinea</i>		Annelid					1	1
<i>Maurolicus muelleri</i>	Sheppy Argentine	Bony Fish			4	2	4	10
<i>Megatrema anglicum</i>		Crustacean				3		3
<i>Melarhaphe neritoides</i>	Small Periwinkle	Mollusc				3	5	8
<i>Melitta leporina</i>	Clover Blunthorn Bee	Insect - Hymenopteran					1	1
<i>Miktoniscus patiencei</i>		Crustacean				1		1
<i>Mola mola</i>	Sun-fish	Bony Fish				9	3	12
<i>Oinophila v-flava</i>	Yellow V Moth	Insect - Moth				46	2	48
<i>Pareurystomina scilloniensis</i>		Roundworm				1		1
<i>Pelagia noctiluca</i>	Mauve Stinger	Coelenterate				1		1
<i>Physalia physalis</i>	Portuguese Man'O War	Coelenterate			1	4	4	9
<i>Pogonatum aloides</i>	Aloe Haircap	Moss					2	2
<i>Porcellio spinicornis</i>		Crustacean					1	1
<i>Prostheceraeus vittatus</i>	Candy stripe flatworm	Flatworm				2		2
<i>Pterosiphonia complanata</i>		Alga					2	2
<i>Puccinia porri</i>		Fungus				1		1
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>	Ross Worm	Annelid					1	1
<i>Schizyenia dubyi</i>		Alga					3	3
<i>Sphaerococcus coronopifolius</i>		Alga					1	1
<i>Spirinia schneideri</i>		Roundworm					1	1
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	Bird			2	21	4	27
<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	Red-veined Darter	Insect - Dragonfly				1	2	3
<i>Tortula atrovirens</i>	Rib-leaf Moss	Moss					1	1

Latin name	Common Name	Taxon	Nr. records within distance to site					Grand Total
			<100m	100-250m	250-500m	0.5-1km	>1km	
<i>Tortula viridifolia</i>	Bristly Pottia	Moss					8	8
<i>Velella velella</i>	By-the-wind-sailor	Coelenterate				3		3
<i>Volucella zonaria</i>	Hornet Hoverfly	Insect - True Fly				1		1
<i>Xanthandrus comtus</i>		Insect - True Fly				6	7	13
<i>Yponomeuta rorrella</i>	Willow Ermine	Insect - Moth				1		1
Protected, Non-Native			3	13	35	111	79	241
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck	Bird				1	1	2
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Garlic	Flowering Plant		6	18	36	18	78
<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>	Harpoon Weed	Alga	1		2	10	6	19
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Water Fern	Fern		3		6	1	10
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot-fig	Flowering Plant			8	25	13	46
<i>Codium fragile</i>		Alga				1		1
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster	Flowering Plant					2	2
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster	Flowering Plant					1	1
<i>Crococsmia pottsii x aurea = C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	Flowering Plant	1	2	2	16	18	39
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Purple Dewplant	Flowering Plant		1	1	2	4	8
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	Flowering Plant		1	2	6	14	23
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	Flowering Plant				1		1
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant	Bird				1	1	2
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>		Flowering Plant				1		1
<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	Wireweed	Chromist	1		2	5		8
Priority, Non-Native						3	1	4
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit	Terrestrial Mammal				3	1	4
Local Priority, Non-Native			1		9	30	30	70
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	Flowering Plant				1		1
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	Flowering Plant	1		8	27	27	63
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Hoary Stock	Flowering Plant				2	3	5
<i>Spergularia bocconeii</i>	Greek Sea-spurrey	Flowering Plant			1			1
Totals			22	101	530	4279	2593	7525

Annex A: Site Designation Information

NATURA 2000 – STANDARD DATA FORM

Special Protection Areas under the EC Birds Directive.

Each Natura 2000 site in the United Kingdom has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The data form for this site has been generated from the Natura 2000 Database submitted to the European Commission on the following date:

22/12/2015

The information provided here, follows the officially agreed site information format for Natura 2000 sites, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

The Standard Data Forms are generated automatically for all of the UK's Natura 2000 sites using the European Environment Agency's Natura 2000 software. The structure and format of these forms is exactly as produced by the EEA's Natura 2000 software (except for the addition of this coversheet and the end notes). The content matches exactly the data submitted to the European Commission.

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

Further technical documentation may be found here
http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Natura_2000/reference_portal

As part of the December 2015 submission, several sections of the UK's previously published Standard Data Forms have been updated. For details of the approach taken by the UK in this submission please refer to the following document:
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

More general information on Special Protection Areas (SPAs) in the United Kingdom is available from the [SPA home page on the JNCC website](#). This webpage also provides links to Standard Data Forms for all SPAs in the UK.

Date form generated by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee
25 January 2016.



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK9020288
SITENAME Isles of Scilly

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code UK9020288	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Isles of Scilly

1.4 First Compilation date 2001-08	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	2001-08
National legal reference of SPA designation	Regulations 12A and 13-15 of the Conservation Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made) as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/625/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

[Back to top](#)

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-6.345

Latitude

49.96277778

2.2 Area [ha]:

394.01

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
------	------------------------------

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

[Back to top](#)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site assessment				
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D		A B C	
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A014	Hydrobates pelagicus			r	5406	5406	p		M	B		C	
B	A183	Larus fuscus			r	3608	3608	p		G	B		C	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
B	SBA	Seabird assemblage			26478	26478	i							X

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** **IV, V:** Annex Species (Habitats Directive), **A:** National Red List data; **B:** Endemics; **C:** International Conventions; **D:** other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

[Back to top](#)

4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N07	1.0
N08	20.0
N05	69.0
N04	10.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: acidic,igneous,granite 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: island,coastal 4 Marine: Geomorphology: cliffs

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: *Hydrobates pelagicus* (World) at least 6.4% of the GB breeding population Count as at 1999 ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: *Larus fuscus* (Western Europe/Mediterranean/Western Africa) 2.9% of the breeding population Count as at 1999 ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC): AN INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT ASSEMBLAGE OF BIRDS During the breeding season the area regularly supports: 26478 seabirds(5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96) Including: *Hydrobates pelagicus* , *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* , *Larus fuscus* , *Larus marinus* ,

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
	Threats and	Pollution	inside/outside

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management	Pollution (optional)	inside/outside

Rank	pressures [code]	(optional) [code]	[i o b]
H	G01		I
H	I01		B

	[code]	[code]	[i o b]
H	A04		I
H	A02		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

[Back to top](#)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

[Back to top](#)

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE NATURA 2000 STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below are also explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#). The relevant page is shown in the table below.

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Designated Special Protection Area	53
B	SAC (includes candidates Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance and designated SAC)	53
C	SAC area the same as SPA. Note in the UK Natura 2000 submission this is only used for Gibraltar	53

3.1 Habitat representativity

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent	57
B	Good	57
C	Significant	57
D	Non-significant presence	57

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophila rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robori-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	15%-100%	58
B	2%-15%	58
C	< 2%	58

3.1 Conservation status habitat

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global grade habitat

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	15%-100%	62
B	2%-15%	62
C	< 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Conservation status species (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' Or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Assemblages types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non breeding waterfowl assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code
BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code

4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK02	Marine Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (UK)	67

European Site Conservation Objectives for Isles of Scilly Special Protection Area and potential Special Protection Area Site Code: UK9020288



With regard to the SPA and potential SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been or may be classified (the 'Qualifying Features' and the 'Additional Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- **The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features**
- **The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features**
- **The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely**
- **The population of each of the qualifying features, and,**
- **The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.**

This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying *Supplementary Advice* document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.

Qualifying Features:

A014 *Hydrobates pelagicus*; European storm-petrel (Breeding)

A183 *Larus fuscus*; Lesser black-backed gull (Breeding)

Seabird assemblage

Additional Qualifying Features*:

A187 *Larus marinus*; Great black-backed gull (Breeding)

A684 *Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis*; European shag (Breeding)

*Government has initiated a public consultation on the scientific case for the classification of these features as part of this Special Protection Area (SPA).

Explanatory Notes: European Site Conservation Objectives

These Conservation Objectives are those referred to in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) ('the Habitats Regulations'). They must be considered when a competent authority is required to make a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' including an Appropriate Assessment, under the relevant parts of this legislation.

These Conservation Objectives, and the accompanying Supplementary Advice (where this is available), will also provide a framework to inform the management of the European Site and the prevention of deterioration of habitats and significant disturbance of its qualifying features

These Conservation Objectives are set for each bird feature for a [Special Protection Area \(SPA\)](#).

Where these objectives are being met, the site will be considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be contributing to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive.

This is a potential Special Protection Area (pSPA)

This is also a site on which Government has initiated a [public consultation](#) on the scientific case for the classification of the additional qualifying features as part of this Special Protection Area (SPA).

As a matter of Government policy, potential SPAs and their features are treated as if they are formally classified. The provisions of the Habitats Regulations therefore apply to them.

Publication date: 21 February 2019 (version 3). This document updates and replaces an earlier version dated 30 June 2014 to reflect the consolidation of the Habitats Regulations in 2017 and to include the additional qualifying features ('pSPA features') listed above.

NATURA 2000 – STANDARD DATA FORM

Special Areas of Conservation under the EC Habitats Directive (includes candidate SACs, Sites of Community Importance and designated SACs).

Each Natura 2000 site in the United Kingdom has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The data form for this site has been generated from the Natura 2000 Database submitted to the European Commission on the following date:

22/12/2015

The information provided here, follows the officially agreed site information format for Natura 2000 sites, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

The Standard Data Forms are generated automatically for all of the UK's Natura 2000 sites using the European Environment Agency's Natura 2000 software. The structure and format of these forms is exactly as produced by the EEA's Natura 2000 software (except for the addition of this coversheet and the end notes). The content matches exactly the data submitted to the European Commission.

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

Further technical documentation may be found here
http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Natura_2000/reference_portal

As part of the December 2015 submission, several sections of the UK's previously published Standard Data Forms have been updated. For details of the approach taken by the UK in this submission please refer to the following document:
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

More general information on Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) in the United Kingdom is available from the [SAC home page on the JNCC website](#). This webpage also provides links to Standard Data Forms for all SACs in the UK.

Date form generated by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee
25 January 2016.



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0013694
SITENAME Isles of Scilly Complex

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0013694	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Isles of Scilly Complex

1.4 First Compilation date 1996-01	1.5 Update date 2015-12
---------------------------------------	----------------------------

1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee	
Address:	Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:	

Date site proposed as SCI:	1996-01
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2004-12
Date site designated as SAC:	2005-04
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

[Back to top](#)

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude
-6.343055556

Latitude
49.91833333

2.2 Area [ha]:
26848.62

2.3 Marine area [%]
99.4

2.4 Sitelength [km]:
0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code Region Name

UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
------	------------------------------

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

[Back to top](#)

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110			10739.45		M	A	C	A	A
1140			2684.86		P	A	C	A	B
1170			8054.59		P	A	C	A	A

- PF: for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- NP: in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- Cover: decimal values can be entered
- Caves: for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

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Species			Population in the site							Site assessment				
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D		A B C	
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	272	272	i		G	C	A	B	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p				P	DD	D			
P	1441	Rumex rupestris			p	101	250	i		M	A	B	B	B
M	1349	Tursiops truncatus			p				P	DD	D			

- Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- Abundance categories (Cat.): C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

[Back to top](#)

Habitat class	% Cover
N02	20.0
N05	5.0
N01	75.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: sand,granite,igneous,shingle 3 Marine: Geology: sand,gravel,boulder 4 Marine: Geomorphology: intertidal rock,intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat),islands,subtidal sediments (including sandbank/mudbank),open coast (including bay),subtidal rock (including rocky reefs),enclosed coast (including embayment)

4.2 Quality and importance

Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Reefs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Rumex rupestris for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Halichoerus grypus for which the area is considered to support a significant presence

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	H02		B
H	F02		I
H	J03		B
H	I01		B
H	G01		I

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	A04		I
H	A02		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

[Back to top](#)

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	0.7	UK00	99.3		

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

[Back to top](#)

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE NATURA 2000 STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below are also explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#). The relevant page is shown in the table below.

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Designated Special Protection Area	53
B	SAC (includes candidates Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance and designated SAC)	53
C	SAC area the same as SPA. Note in the UK Natura 2000 submission this is only used for Gibraltar	53

3.1 Habitat representativity

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent	57
B	Good	57
C	Significant	57
D	Non-significant presence	57

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with <i>Hippophila rhamnoides</i>	57
2170	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with <i>Juniperus</i> spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open <i>Corynephorus</i> and <i>Agrostis</i> grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robori-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	15%-100%	58
B	2%-15%	58
C	< 2%	58

3.1 Conservation status habitat

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global grade habitat

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	15%-100%	62
B	2%-15%	62
C	< 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Conservation status species (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' Or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Assemblages types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non breeding waterfowl assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code
BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code

4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK02	Marine Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (UK)	67

European Site Conservation Objectives for Isles of Scilly Complex Special Area of Conservation Site Code: UK0013694



With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- **The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species**
- **The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats**
- **The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species**
- **The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely**
- **The populations of qualifying species, and,**
- **The distribution of qualifying species within the site.**

This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying *Supplementary Advice* document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.

Qualifying Features:

H1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks

H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats

H1170. Reefs

S1364. *Halichoerus grypus*; Grey seal

S1441. *Rumex rupestris*; Shore dock

This is a European Marine Site

This site is a part of the Isles of Scilly Complex European Marine Site. These Conservation Objectives should be used in conjunction with the Conservation Advice document for the EMS. Natural England's formal Conservation Advice for European Marine Sites can be found via [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Explanatory Notes: European Site Conservation Objectives

These Conservation Objectives are those referred to in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as amended from time to time (the "Habitats Regulations"). They must be considered when a competent authority is required to make a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment', including an Appropriate Assessment, under the relevant parts of this legislation.

These Conservation Objectives and the accompanying Supplementary Advice (where available) will also provide a framework to inform the measures needed to conserve or restore the European Site and the prevention of deterioration or significant disturbance of its qualifying features.

These Conservation Objectives are set for each habitat or species of a [Special Area of Conservation \(SAC\)](#). Where the objectives are met, the site will be considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be contributing to achieving Favourable Conservation Status for that species or habitat type at a UK level. The term 'favourable conservation status' is defined in regulation 3 of the Habitats Regulations.

Publication date: 27 November 2018 (version 3). This document updates and replaces an earlier version dated 30 June 2014 to reflect the consolidation of the Habitats Regulations in 2017.

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Monkstone House

City Road

Peterborough

Cambridgeshire PE1 1JY

UK

Telephone/Fax: +44 (0)1733 – 562 626 / +44 (0)1733 – 555 948

Email: RIS@JNCC.gov.uk

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD MM YY

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

Designated: 10 August 2001

3. Country:

UK (England)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Isles of Scilly

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for: Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area:

** Important note: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): *yes* ✓ -or- *no* ☐;
- ii) **an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) *Yes*
- iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** *yes* ✓ -or- *no* ☐;

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The site boundary is the same as, or falls within, an existing protected area.

For precise boundary details, please refer to paper map provided at designation

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

49 57 46 N 06 20 42 W

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: Penzance (nearest mainland town).

The Isles of Scilly are situated in the South-West Approaches, 45 km south-west of Land's End.

Administrative region: Cornwall; Isles of Scilly

10. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): **11. Area (hectares):** 401.64

Min.	3
Max.	38
Mean	16

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The site is within the Isles of Scilly archipelago and mainly consists of many small uninhabited islands but is also partly within several inhabited islands, with habitats including coastal cliffs, boulder beaches, heathland and some dune grassland. The economy of the Isles of Scilly community depends heavily on the tourist business, which benefits from there being high numbers of breeding seabirds in an attractive environment.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

6

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international

importance.

Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):

Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

European storm-petrel , *Hydrobates pelagicus*, 71 apparently occupied sites, representing an average of 0.2% of the GB population (Seabird World 2000 Census)

Lesser black-backed gull , *Larus fuscus graellsii*, 3603 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 2.4% of the breeding population (Seabird 2000 Census)

Species/populations identified subsequent to designation for possible future consideration under criterion 6.

Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

European shag , *Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis*, Coastal N Europe 1091 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 1.3% of the breeding population (Seabird 2000 Census)

Contemporary data and information on waterbird trends at this site and their regional (sub-national) and national contexts can be found in the Wetland Bird Survey report, which is updated annually. See www.bto.org/survey/webs/webs-alerts-index.htm.

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Soil & geology	acidic, granite
Geomorphology and landscape	coastal, islands, cliffs
Nutrient status	oligotrophic
pH	acidic
Salinity	saline / euhaline
Soil	mainly mineral
Water permanence	usually permanent
Summary of main climatic features	Annual averages (St Mawgan, 1971–2000) (www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/st.mawgan.html) Max. daily temperature: 13.3° C Min. daily temperature: 7.9° C Days of air frost: 14.3 Rainfall: 1042.6 mm Hrs. of sunshine: 1703.7

General description of the Physical Features:

The Scilly archipelago encompasses extensive areas of undisturbed intertidal sandflats and sublittoral sandy sediments. Although sheltered, the shallow sandy sediments include little

mud or silt because the surrounding seas have a low suspended sediment concentration, resulting from the islands' isolation and the presence of fully marine oceanic water. The shallow sublittoral sediments are colonised by the most extensive and best-developed eelgrass *Zostera marina* beds in southern England (Hocking & Tompsett 2001).

The Isles of Scilly are surrounded by reefs and rocky islets, some only extending into the shallow sublittoral, others extending well beyond 50 m depth.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

The Isles of Scilly form an archipelago of over 200 low-lying granite islands and rocks situated in the South-West Approaches 45 km south-west of Land's End at the extreme south-west of England. The Scilly archipelago encompasses extensive areas of undisturbed intertidal sandflats and sublittoral sandy sediments. Although sheltered, the shallow sandy sediments include little mud or silt because the surrounding seas have a low suspended sediment concentration, resulting from the islands' isolation and the presence of fully marine oceanic water. The shallow sublittoral sediments are colonised by the most extensive and best-developed eelgrass *Zostera marina* beds in southern England (Hocking & Tompsett 2001).

The Isles of Scilly are surrounded by reefs and rocky islets, some only extending into the shallow sublittoral, others extending well beyond 50 m depth.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

19. Wetland types:

Marine/coastal wetland

Code	Name	% Area
D	Rocky shores	69
Other	Other	20
E	Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems)	10
Tp	Freshwater marshes / pools: permanent	1

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

Sea cliffs, rocky islets and boulder beaches are relatively devoid of plant communities except for the sparse crevice vegetation with *Crithmum maritimum* and *Armeria maritima*. In some places the *Armeria* cover is dominant, which is a feature peculiar to Scilly. The characteristic 'waved' heathland of the most exposed headlands is dominated by *Calluna vulgaris* with sheltered areas supporting scrub of *Ulex europaeus*, *Pteridium aquilinum* and *Rubus* spp. Some areas of low-lying land have overlying embryonic dunes developing, dominated by *Ammophila arenaria* and *Carex arenaria*. One site has a small pool fringed by beds of *Scirpus maritimus*.

Ecosystem services

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Species occurring at levels of international importance

Higher Plants

Rumex rupestris

Species occurring at levels of national importance

Habitat type

Heathland H4

Higher Plants

Ornithopus pinnatus

Viola kitaibeliana

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds

Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:

Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

Great black-backed gull , <i>Larus marinus</i> , NE Atlantic	778 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 4.5% of the GB population (Seabird 2000 Census)
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Species Information

None reported

23. Social and cultural values:

Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

Aesthetic

Archaeological/historical site

Non-consumptive recreation

Scientific research

Tourism

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? No

If Yes, describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:

- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Private	+	

25. Current land (including water) use:

Activity	On-site	Off-site
Nature conservation	+	+
Tourism	+	+
Fishing: commercial		+
Fishing: recreational/sport	+	+
Arable agriculture (unspecified)		+
Grazing (unspecified)		+
Permanent pastoral agriculture		+
Sewage treatment/disposal		+
Harbour/port		+
Domestic water supply		+
Non-urbanised settlements		+
Other		+

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

Explanation of reporting category:

1. Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.
2. Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

Adverse Factor Category	Reporting Category	Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only)	On-Site	Off-Site	Major Impact?
No factors reported	NA				

For category 2 factors only.

What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?

Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? NO

27. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

Conservation measure	On-site	Off-site
Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI)	+	+
Special Protection Area (SPA)	+	
Site management statement/plan implemented	+	
Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB)	+	+
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	+	

b) Describe any other current management practices:

The management of Ramsar sites in the UK is determined by either a formal management plan or through other management planning processes, and is overseen by the relevant statutory conservation agency. Details of the precise management practises are given in these documents.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

No information available

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

- 3 year Species Recovery Programme to assist with breeding success of terns, particularly Roseate Tern, including the employment of a Seasonal Tern Warden.

- Recent (1999) census of breeding seabirds on all islands, giving a baseline for future surveys.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

Currently small-scale wildlife tours which operate throughout the main season for the tourists, and some schools from Cornwall have regular summer camps when they receive basic environmental information as part of their general educational activities. The AONB Unit has recently produced an educational pack for schools which includes general information on the environment, conservation designations and protection and raises awareness of the ecology of seabirds at a basic level. The Seasonal Tern Warden will give talks about seabirds to schools and has provided material for media coverage on his seabird work.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

There are many boat trips and some wildlife walks provided on a daily basis throughout the main tourist season. These provide only basic information on the wildlife that is present, including the breeding seabirds. There are some interpretive panels on the main islands and more are planned. Landing of people from the tripper boats on to particularly sensitive sites is controlled by voluntary agreement between the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust and the boat operators.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Head, Natura 2000 and Ramsar Team, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, European Wildlife Division, Zone 1/07, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Site Designations Manager, English Nature, Sites and Surveillance Team, Northminster House,
Northminster Road, Peterborough, PE1 1UA, UK

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Site-relevant references

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Please return to: **Ramsar Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**
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SITE NOTIFIED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON 22 DECEMBER 1986

COUNTY: ISLES OF SCILLY SITE NAME: LOWER MOORS (ST MARY'S)

DISTRICT:

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, (as amended).

Local Planning Authority: COUNCIL OF THE ISLES OF SCILLY

National Grid Reference: SV 912106 Area: 10.2 (ha.) 25.2 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 203 1:10,000: SV 91 SW

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1971 Date of Last Revision: 1976

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1986 Date of Last Revision: –

Other Information:

The site lies within the Isles of Scilly Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
Site boundary amended by deletion.

Description and Reasons for Notification:

Lower Moors is located immediately to the east of Hugh Town on the island of St Mary's in the Isles of Scilly. The site comprises a topogenous mire, exhibiting a range of wetland habitats, developed on alluvium and peat overlying the Hercynian granite bedrock. Streams and drainage ditches flow southwards towards Old Town Bay.

Common Reed *Phragmites australis* dominates much of the site with a fringe of Grey Willow *Salix cinerea*. The acidic waterlogged soils have abundant Hemlock Water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*, Common Marsh-bedstraw *Galium palustre*, and Marsh Pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* with small populations of Royal Fern *Osmunda regalis* and Southern Marsh Orchid *Dactylorhiza praetermissa*, a species rare in Scilly.

The adjacent wet meadows have abundant Soft Rush *Juncus effusus* and Yellow Iris *Iris pseudacorus* together with Ragged-Robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi* and Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*. The slightly higher and drier areas are dominated by Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* and Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*.

The shallow open water area in the centre of the site is particularly important feeding for passage and wintering Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* and Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*. The wet meadows and reed beds are regularly used by some of the less common rails, especially Corncrake *Crex crex* and Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana*, on passage.

COUNTY: ISLES OF SCILLY

SITE NAME: HIGHER MOORS AND PORTH
HELLICK POOL (ST MARY'S)

DISTRICT:

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended.

Local Planning Authority: Council of the Isles of Scilly

National Grid Reference: SV 924108

Area: 16.2 (ha.) 40.0 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 203

1:10,000: SV 91 SW

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1971

Date of Last Revision: 1976

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1987

Date of Last Revision: –

Other Information:

The site lies within the Isles of Scilly Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Isles of Scilly Heritage Coast. Site boundary amended by extension and deletion. Renotification covers land above Mean High Water Mark.

Description:

Higher Moors and Porth Hellick Pool are located on the south eastern side of the island of St Mary's on the southern margins of the Isles of Scilly archipelago. This is the largest area of open water on the island, associated with topogenous mire habitats developed on peat and alluvium overlying the Hercynian granite bedrock and separated from the open sea at Porth Hellick by a vegetated sand and shingle bar. The site exhibits a wide diversity of habitats with several rare and notable plant species. The pond and fringing habitats are also of particular importance for breeding and migrant birds.

The shingle and sand bar at the back of Porth Hellick has a strandline vegetation dominated by sea sandwort *Honkenya peploides* with a small population of sea kale *Crambe maritima*. There are also records of the rare boccone's sand-spurrey *Spergularia bocconii* occurring here. The narrow band of maritime grassland behind has abundant red fescue *Festuca rubra* and thrift *Armeria maritima* merging into the wetland habitats around the lake.

Although the shallow mesotrophic lake is freshwater some salt-enduring species including sea club-rush *Scirpus maritimus*, saltmarsh rush *Juncus gerardii*, brackish water-crowfoot *Ranunculus baudotii* and sea-milkwort *Glaux maritima* occur at the seaward end of the pool. Common reed *Phragmites australis* fringes most of the pool backed by a border of grey willow *Salix cinerea*; bulrush *Typha latifolia* is also present. In the adjacent waterlogged soils to the north and west of the pond soft rush *Juncus effusus*, yellow iris *Iris pseudacorus*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flamula*, gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, hemlock water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata* and ragged robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi* are abundant together with populations of royal fern *Osmunda regalis*, greater tussock-sedge *Carex paniculata* and southern marsh orchid *Dactylorhiza praetermissa*, a species rare in Scilly.

More acidic bog conditions are indicated by the presence of small populations of bog pimpernel *Anagallis tenella*, star sedge *Carex echinata*, marsh St John's-wort *Hypericum elodes*, marsh willowherb *Epilobium palustre*, bog stitchwort *Stellaria alsine* and bog pondweed *Potamogeton polygonifolius*.

The stream flowing from Holy Vale into the pool is the only running water habitat of any size on Scilly. There is a dense growth of hemlock water-dropwort in the lower

reaches whilst further upstream there is a narrow band of fringing woodland with English Elm *Ulmus procera* and grey willow.

The wetter marsh to the west has marsh willowherb, yellow Iris, creeping forget-me-not *Myosotis secunda*, purple loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria* and wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*. The slightly higher and drier adjacent areas are dominated by bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, and bramble *Rubus fruticosus* with several populations of the nationally rare balm-leaved figwort *Scrophularia scorodonia*.

The pool and the surrounding reed beds are important for breeding birds, including mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, gadwall *A. strepera*, teal (*A. crecca*), coot *Fulica atra*, moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* and sedge warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*. The site also provides valuable food and shelter for wintering birds, especially mallard, gadwall, teal, wigeon *Anas penelope*, pochard *Aythya farina*, snipe *Gallinago gallinago*, water rail *Rallus aquaticus* and coot. This freshwater habitat on the Isles of Scilly is nationally famous for rare vagrant birds, and also regularly attracts less common passage migrants such as spotted crane *Porzana porzana* and jack snipe *Lymnocyptes minimus*.

County: Isles of Scilly **Site Name:** Peninnis Head (St. Mary's)

District:

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended.

Local Planning Authority: Council of the Isles of Scilly

National Grid Reference: SV 911094 **Area:** 16.1 (ha) 39.7 (ac)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 203 **1:10,000:** SV 90 NW

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1971

Date of Last Revision: 1976

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1989

Date of Last Revision: –

Other Information:

The site is a Geological Conservation Review site. Peninnis Head (St. Mary's) lies within the Isles of Scilly Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Isles of Scilly Heritage Coast. Site boundary amended to include small extensions. Renotification to include only land above Mean High Water Mark.

Description and Reasons for Notification:

Peninnis Head forms a prominent cliffed headland on the south side of St. Mary's on the south eastern margins of the Isles of Scilly archipelago. The site is particularly noteworthy for the prominent granite cliffs and tors but it also supports maritime heathland, maritime grassland and scrub habitats together with populations of a number of rare plant and lichen species.

Peninnis Head is significant for Quaternary geomorphology. It demonstrates spectacular granite cliff topography with excellent examples of tors, weathering forms and associated head deposits. It is also significant in lying to the south of the glacial limit in the Isles of Scilly and provides comparison with glaciated bedrock areas in the north of the islands.

The thin skeletal and podzolic soils that overlie the granite together with the extreme exposure have lead to the development of wind pruned "waved" maritime heath dominated by heather *Calluna vulgaris*, bell heather *Erica cinerea* and western gorse *Ulex gallii*. In places the open heathland is being invaded by gorse *Ulex europaeus*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* and honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*.

Areas of more species-rich maritime grassland occur along the coastal margin where thrift *Armeria maritima*, Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*, sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, buck's-horn plantain *Plantago coronopus*, sea beet *Beta maritima*, common scurvygrass *Cochlearia officinalis* and red fescue *Festuca rubra* are common. This short turf sward is also of importance for the occurrence of the nationally rare early meadowgrass *Poa infirma* and the nationally scarce western clover *Trifolium occidentale*.

The extreme oceanic conditions experienced at Peninnis Head have also encouraged the development of a rich lichen flora on cliff, tor and heathland habitats. *Ramalina siliquosa* occurs extensively and *Roccella fucoides* and *Teloschistes flavicans* are two particularly rare species that occur here.

Notified to the Secretary of State on 31 March 1989

County: Isles of Scilly Site Name: Porthloo

District:

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended.

Local Planning Authority: Council of the Isles of Scilly

National Grid Reference: SV 907117 Area: 0.66 (ha)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 1:10,000: SV 91 SW

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1996 Date of Last Revision: -

Other Information:

A new site. A Geological Conservation Review site. Within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Description and Reasons for Notification:

Exposures of Quaternary sediments in the cliffs at Porthloo comprise, from the base upwards, a succession of raised beach deposits, organic silts and sands, head deposits and a capping layer of loess. This sequence shows changes in the climates and environments of the Quaternary Period ranging from storm beaches deposited during the Ipswichian Interglacial through to the Late Devensian loess sheets. In particular, the site is noted for the extensive and well-developed brecciated head deposits which have made it the recognised type locality for the Porthloo Breccia. Analysis of organic deposits located in pockets within the Porthloo Breccia have yielded Late Devensian radiocarbon dates (around 30,000 years before present). Analysis of pollen remains within the organic layer is indicative of arctic tundra conditions providing insight into the palaeoclimate at this time. The aeolian loess deposit which caps the sequence has been dated to around 18,000 years before present. These dates provide an important time constraint on the rate of environmental change in the south west of England during this period. Porthloo is also important for the lithostratigraphic evidence which the sediments represent, and the sequence from this site is used widely in comparison with others on the Isles of Scilly.

County: Isles of Scilly Site Name: Watermill Cove

District:

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended.

Local Planning Authority: Council of the Isles of Scilly

National Grid Reference: SV 925122 Area: 0.48 (ha)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 1:10,000: SV 91 SW

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1996 Date of Last Revision: -

Other Information:

A new site. A Geological Conservation Review site. Within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Description and Reasons for Notification:

Exposures of Quaternary sediments in the cliffs at Watermill Cove comprise, from the base upwards, a succession of raised beach deposits, head deposits, organic silts and sands, and a second layer of head deposits. This sequence shows changes in the climates and environments of the Quaternary ranging from storm beaches deposited during the Ipswichian Interglacial through to the tundra climates of the Late Devensian. In particular, the site is noted for the extensive and well-developed organic deposits found within the head deposits. Analysis of the microscopic remains of plants and pollen within these organic deposits has yielded Late Devensian radiocarbon dates of around 30,000 years before present. The pollen within the organic layer is indicative of arctic tundra conditions providing insight into the palaeoclimate at this time. These dates provide an important time constraint on the rate of environmental change in the south west of England during this period. Watermill Cove is particularly important for the lithostratigraphic and chronostratigraphic evidence which the sediments represent, and the sequence from this site is used widely in comparison with others on the Isles of Scilly.

Isles of Scilly Marine Conservation Zones

This document sets out why this site is important, the features protected and general management information.

31 May 2019



Intertidal rock at Peninnis to Dry Ledge © Natural England

Overview

This site became a Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) in October 2013. This means that specific features within these areas are protected and, where necessary, regulators will manage marine activities. Five additional features were added to four sites in May 2019.

Where are these site?

The Isles of Scilly MCZs are a collection of inshore sites located around the Isles of Scilly, a group of islands located approximately 45 km south-west off the Cornish coast. The MCZs consist of 11 separate sites covering a total area of over 30 km². The 11 sites are:

- Bishop to Crim
- Bristows to the Stones
- Gilstone to Gorregan
- Hanjague to Deep Ledge
- Higher Town
- Lower Ridge to Innisvouls

- Men a Vaur to White Island
- Peninnis to Dry Ledge
- Plympton to Spanish Ledge
- Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel
- Tean

Why are these sites important?

MCZs, together with other types of marine protected areas, will form the UK contribution to an international network of protected sites in the north east Atlantic. The network will help to deliver the government's vision of clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas. MCZs protect typical, rare or declining habitats and species found in our seas.

Individual sites within the Isles of Scilly MCZs have each been designated to protect a specific set of features. The tables in the Annex list the features protected within the Isle of Scilly MCZs. You can find detailed information about each feature at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4527>.

The Isles of Scilly MCZs span a broad range of physical conditions which support an exceptionally high diversity of habitats and species. The depth of the seabed varies considerably across the 11 areas extending from the mean high water mark to depths of up to 70 m in places. The shallow inshore waters are rich in seaweeds and the deeper water habitats are dominated by animal communities. Intertidal rocky habitats support diverse seaweeds, encrusting animals such as barnacles and sea squirts, as well as crabs and fish that use the space between rocks and boulders for shelter. Intertidal sediment habitats support specialised animal communities such as burrowing marine worms and shrimp-like sand hoppers. In deeper waters subtidal rocky habitats can support large colonies of sponges, sea-fans and anemones that collect their food from the passing currents.

The importance of the marine environment found here has been previously recognised through the designation of the Isles of Scilly Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and 10 of the 11 sites lie within this designated area. The Isles of Scilly MCZs complement this existing SAC designation by offering protection to species and habitats that are not protected by the SAC.

Some of the sites also offer protection to the spiny lobster or crawfish, a large, brightly coloured crustacean that can grow up to 60 cm in length. The spiny lobster has small front claws, but is heavily armoured with strong spines to give protection from predators. They are typically found around the south and west coasts of the British Isles, as well as the warmer waters of the Canary Islands and Mediterranean. Once important commercially, the species now requires protection due to a declining population particularly in areas of south-west England.

These MCZs contain a range of rare and fragile animals including two species of stalked jellyfish, which spend their life attached to a host, usually seaweed or seagrass. These stalked jellyfish tend to be very small, rarely growing beyond a couple of centimetres in height. They use their stinging tentacles on the tips of eight webbed arms to feed and defend themselves.

Management of the sites

Now that these sites has been designated, some activities may need additional management. Activities and the management measures used to regulate them may need to change if new evidence becomes available.

Most marine activity is already regulated by the relevant regulatory bodies. There is an existing legal framework that regulators use to manage fishing, coastal development, recreation and pollution. This also applies in MCZs.

Regulators will manage each site according to the features and activities in, or near, a specific area. Management measures will be implemented at sites most at risk of damage first, regulating only those activities which have a detrimental impact on the designated features. Any management measures that are required for MCZs will be applied on a case-by-case basis.

Management in MCZs can take several different forms, including introducing voluntary measures, use of the existing planning and licensing framework, specific byelaws and orders. There has to be public consultation on permanent byelaws and orders. For activities that already need a marine licence, regulators consider the MCZ in their decision as soon as the site is consulted on. Find out more about marine licensing in MCZs at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-conservation-zones-mczs-and-marine-licensing>.

Regulators

This table lists the authorities responsible for MCZs and the activities they manage.

Lead regulator	What it manages
Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCAs) http://www.association-ifca.org.uk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries in the inshore area (0-6 nautical miles (nm)) including commercial fisheries and recreational sea angling.

<p>Marine Management Organisation (MMO) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/marine-management-organisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries within British limits around the coast of England. • Licensable activities such as construction, alteration or improvement of works, dredging and disposal, other removals or deposits, incineration or the scuttling of vessels within England's marine area. • Section 36 (of the Electricity Act 1989) Consents and Safety Zones for offshore renewable energy installations producing up to 100MW. • Activities requiring a marine wildlife licence.
<p>Environment Agency (EA) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries for migratory and freshwater fish. • Coastal protection and flood management. • Water quality, including environmental permits for discharges from terrestrial sources.
<p>Oil and Gas Authority https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensing for exploration and exploitation of oil and gas reserves.
<p>Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy</p> <p>Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED) – Part of BEIS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil and gas related activities • Renewable energy related activities • Environmental approvals and consents for offshore oil and gas related activities, Carbon Capture and Storage and Gas Unloading and Storage, and decommissioning activities.
<p>Harbour Authorities and Local Planning Authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harbour authorities have management responsibilities for ports and coastal waters within their limits. • Local planning authorities manage activities at the coast. These include coastal recreation, public rights of way (including the English Coastal Path), tourism, economic regeneration, flood protection, and planning and development on coasts and estuaries, including aquaculture in the intertidal zone.
<p>Department for Transport (DfT) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on environmental impacts associated with ports and shipping, including pollution from ships. • Policy on maritime safety including navigation safety.
<p>Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) - An Executive Agency of the Department for Transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel safety consents, including certification of seafarers and equipment.

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/maritime-and-coastguard-agency	
Natural England (NE) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and management of the English Coastal path. • Activities requiring consents and ascents within or adjacent to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). • Activities requiring wildlife licences for terrestrial and intertidal species.
The Planning Inspectorate https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/planning-inspectorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities requiring Development Consent Orders under the Planning Act 2008, regarded as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects

Further information

Read about government policy on MCZs at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/marine-conservation-zone-designations-in-england>

Read the advice provided by Natural England on MCZs at:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5703660445368320>



Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats © K Hiscock

Annex: Features

Additional features added to sites in May 2019 are denoted by asterisks

Bishop to Crim

Protected features	General management approach
Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)	Recover to favourable condition

Bristows to the Stones

Protected features	General management approach
Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	Recover to favourable condition
High energy circalittoral rock	
Moderate energy circalittoral rock*	
Pink sea-fan (<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>)	
Subtidal coarse sediment*	
Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)	

Gilstone to Gorregan

Protected features	General management approach
High energy intertidal rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Moderate energy intertidal rock	
Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)	Recover to favourable condition

Hanjague to Deep Ledge

Protected features	General management approach
High energy intertidal rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Intertidal coarse sediment	
Moderate energy intertidal rock	
Intertidal underboulder communities	
Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)	Recover to favourable condition

Higher Town

Protected features	General management approach
Intertidal coarse sediment	Maintain in favourable condition
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	
Intertidal underboulder communities	
Low energy intertidal rock	
Moderate energy intertidal rock	
Stalked jellyfish (<i>Calvadosia cruxmelitensis</i>)*	
Stalked jellyfish (<i>Haliclystus</i> species)	

Lower Ridge to Innisvouls

Protected features	General management approach
Moderate energy intertidal rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)	Recover to favourable condition

Men a Vaur to White Island

Protected features	General management approach
Giant goby (<i>Gobius cobitis</i>)*	Maintain in favourable condition
High energy intertidal rock	
Intertidal coarse sediment	
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	
Intertidal underboulder communities	
Moderate energy intertidal rock	
Stalked jellyfish (<i>Calvadosia campanulata</i>)	Recover to favourable condition
Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)	

Peninnis to Dry Ledge

Protected features	General management approach
Intertidal coarse sediment	Maintain in favourable condition
Intertidal mixed sediments	
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	
Intertidal underboulder communities	
Low energy intertidal rock	
Moderate energy intertidal rock	
Stalked jellyfish (<i>Calvadosia cruxmelitensis</i>)*	
Stalked jellyfish (<i>Haliclystus</i> species)	
Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)	Recover to favourable condition

Plympton to Spanish Ledge

Protected features	General management approach
High energy intertidal rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	
Intertidal underboulder communities	
Moderate energy intertidal rock	
Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)	Recover to favourable condition

Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel

Protected features	General management approach
High energy intertidal rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Moderate energy intertidal rock	
Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)	Recover to favourable condition

Teian

Protected features	General management approach
Intertidal coarse sediment	Maintain in favourable condition
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	
Intertidal underboulder communities	
Moderate energy intertidal rock	



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Annex B:
ERCCIS Data Search Report

ERCCIS Data Search SUMMARY REPORT



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

Reference: **TEP-SSF-Ennor**

Date of Publication: **25/02/2020**

Location: **49.91454 / -6.299806**

Expires: **25/02/2021**

Buffer: **1 KILOMETRES**

Organisation: **TEP**

Hosted by



**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 289129

Recording | Mapping | Informing



ERCCIS Data Search Disclaimer:

Please note that Biological Records within this report have been provided by third parties including other users of the ERCCIS site and whilst ERCCIS aims to verify these Biological Records where possible, certain information and materials will not have been verified or approved by ERCCIS and should therefore not be relied on. ERCCIS cannot guarantee that the Biological Records are complete and/or accurate, that the species detailed in the Biological Records continue to be present in the area recorded or that the lack of a species being present in a Biological Record correlates with there being a low biodiversity value or absence of the species in the EDS geographical area. For further details please see our Terms of Use and Order Terms which apply to the provision of this information.

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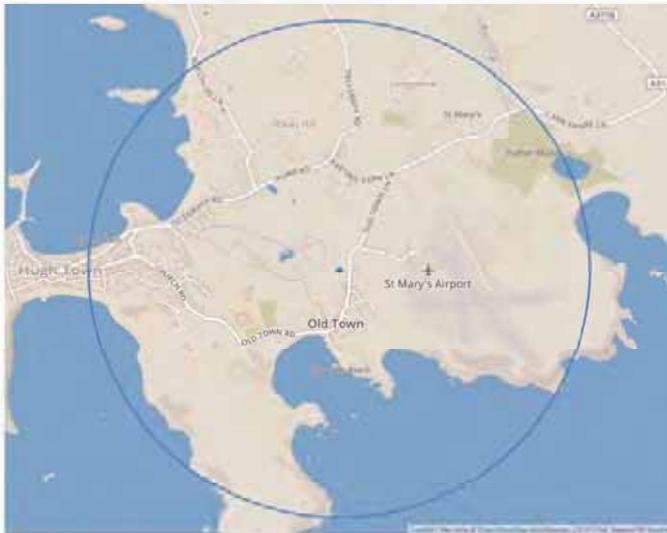
**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number 224124

ERCCIS Data Search Report



Report Details



Report for: Graham Roberts

Organisation: TEP

Date: 25/02/2020

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

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

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

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

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





Statutory Sites within the search area

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

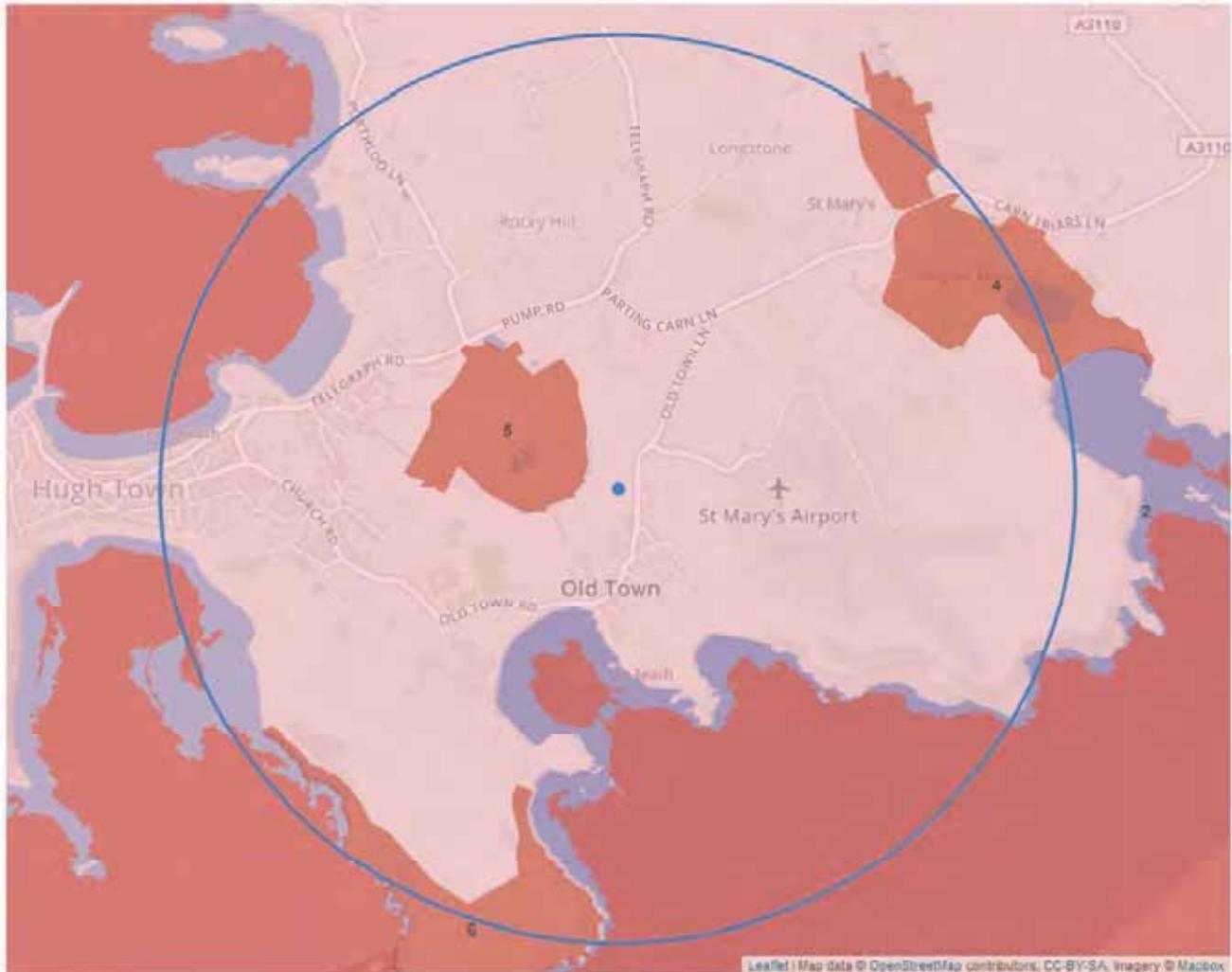
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0. & contains OS data Crown copyright and database rights 2019.

Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	Hyperlink	Site Area (ha)
AONB	AONB3	Isles of Scilly	http://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/	16,803.15
MCZ	UKMCZ0008-01f	Isles of Scilly Sites - Peninnis to Dry Ledge	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/MCZs/Isles%20of%20Scilly%20MCZs.pdf	326.67
SAC_MARINE	UK0013694	Isles of Scilly Complex	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/SACs/Isles%20of%20Scilly%20Complex%20SAC.pdf	26,804.37
SSSI	1001230	Higher Moors & Porth Hellick Pool (St. Mary's)	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/SSSIs/Higher%20Moors%20&%20Porth%20Hellick%20Pool%20(St.%20Mary's)%20SSSI.pdf	12.07
SSSI	1001231	Lower Moors (St. Mary's)	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/SSSIs/Lower%20Moors%20(St.%20Mary's)%20SSSI.pdf	10.13
SSSI	1001236	Peninnis Head (St. Mary's)	https://www.orks.org.uk/sites/default/files/EDS_Links/SSSIs/Peninnis%20Head%20(St.%20Mary's)%20SSSI.pdf	16.25





Statutory Sites Map



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Location	Site Code	Colour
1	AONB3	
2	UKMCZ0008-01f	
3	UK0013694	
4	100'230	
5	100'231	
6	100'236	



Non-Statutory Sites & Reserves

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

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

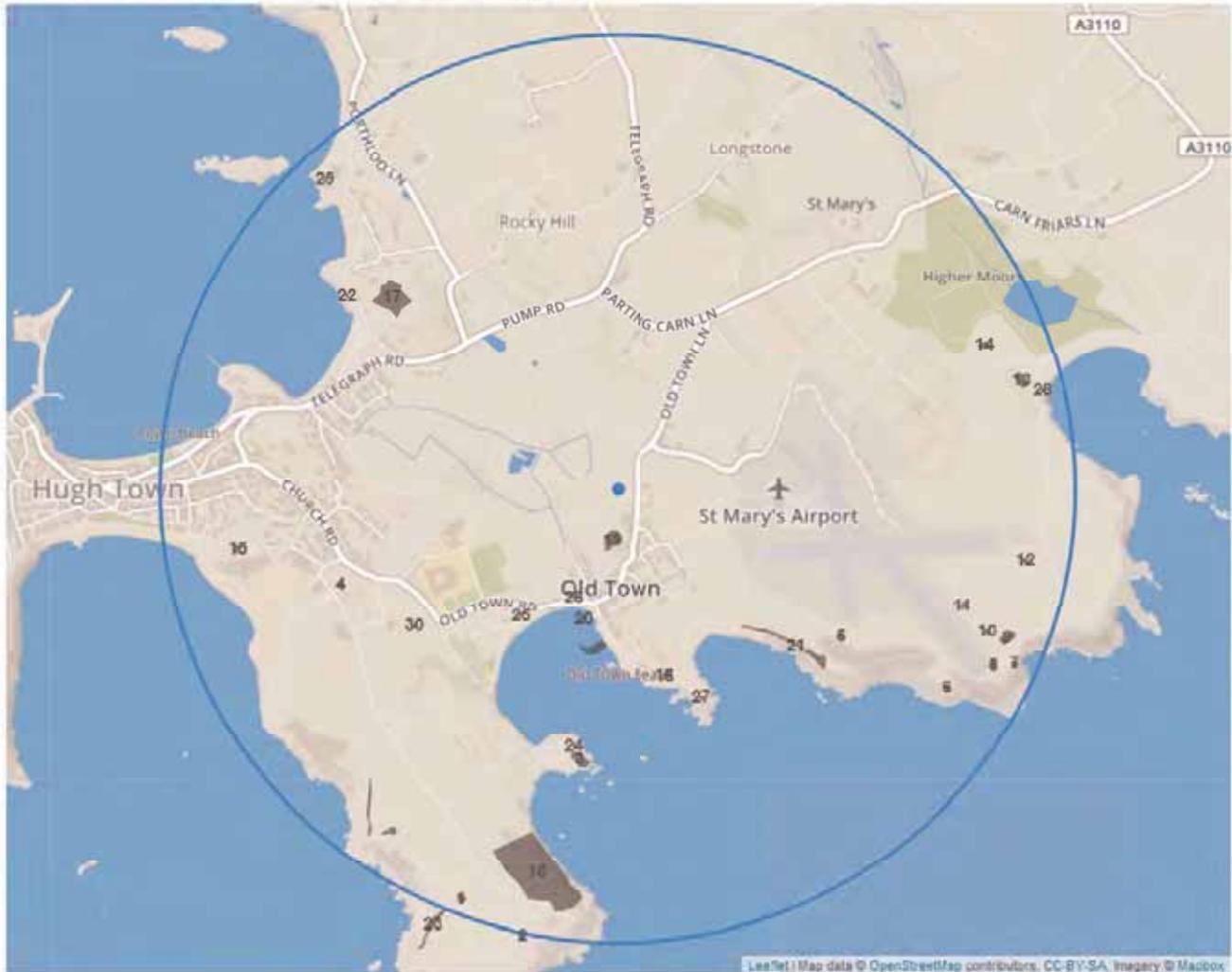
Further details can be found in the ECCRIS report summary .pdf, but for specific information on a site listed below you might need to contact the relevant organisation.

Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	Hyperlink	Site Area (ha)
Monument	15305	15305	n/a	0.03
Monument	15307	15307	n/a	0.03
Monument	15311	15311	n/a	0.09
Monument	15345	15345	n/a	0.03
Monument	15346	15346	n/a	0.02
Monument	15347	15347	n/a	0.02
Monument	15348	15348	n/a	0.02
Monument	15349	15349	n/a	0.02
Monument	15350	15350	n/a	0.07
Monument	15351	15351	n/a	0.02
Monument	15352	15352	n/a	0.02
Monument	15353	15353	n/a	0.02
Monument	15356	15356	n/a	0.07
Monument	15357	15357	n/a	0.03
Monument	15384	15384	n/a	0.02
Monument	15385	15385	n/a	0.02

Monument	15403	15403	n/a	0.35
Monument	15468	15468	n/a	1.71
Monument	15469	15469	n/a	0.12
Monument	15470	15470	n/a	0.11
Monument	15471	15471	n/a	0.18
Monument	15483	15483	n/a	0.01
Monument	15484	15484	n/a	0.20
Monument	15485	15485	n/a	0.01
Monument	15530	15530	n/a	0.01
Monument	15531	15531	n/a	0.01
Monument	15532	15532	n/a	0.01
Monument	15533	15533	n/a	0.01
Monument	15534	15534	n/a	0.01
Monument	15560	15560	n/a	0.02



Non-Statutory Sites & Reserves Map



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Location	Site Code	Colour
1	15305	
2	15307	
3	15311	
4	15345	
5	15346	
6	15347	
7	15348	
8	15349	





ERCCIS

9	15350	██████
10	15351	██████
11	15352	██████
12	15353	██████
13	15356	██████
14	15357	██████
15	15384	██████
16	15385	██████
17	15403	██████
18	15468	██████
19	15469	██████
20	15470	██████
21	15471	██████
22	15483	██████
23	15484	██████
24	15485	██████
25	15530	██████
26	15531	██████
27	15532	██████
28	15533	██████
29	15534	██████
30	15560	██████

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ERCCIS Data Search Report



Habitats

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

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

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

Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
--------------	--------------	--------------	----------------

Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
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Habitat Type	Habitat Code	Habitat Name	Site Area (ha)
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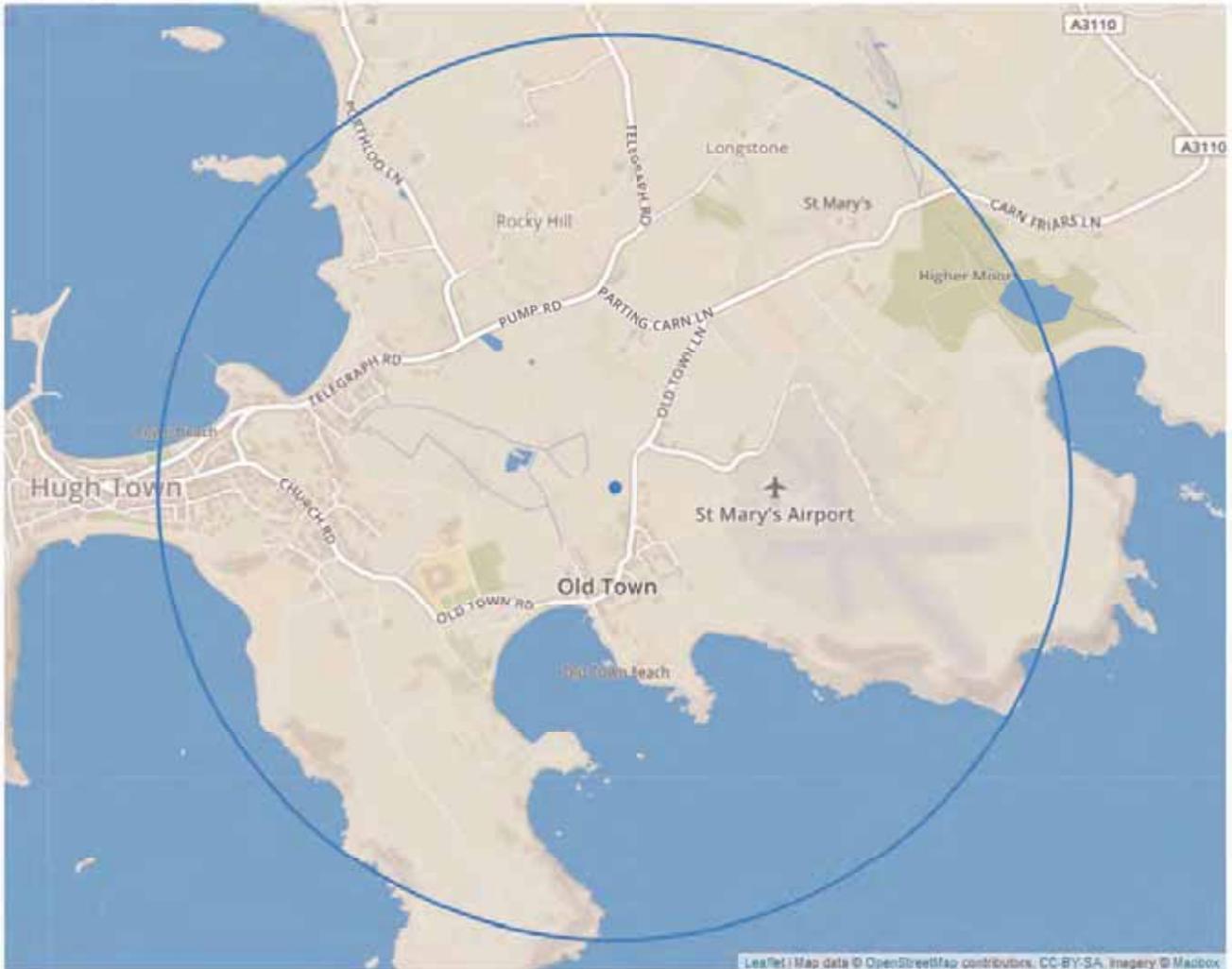
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ERCCIS Data Search Report



Priority Habitat Map



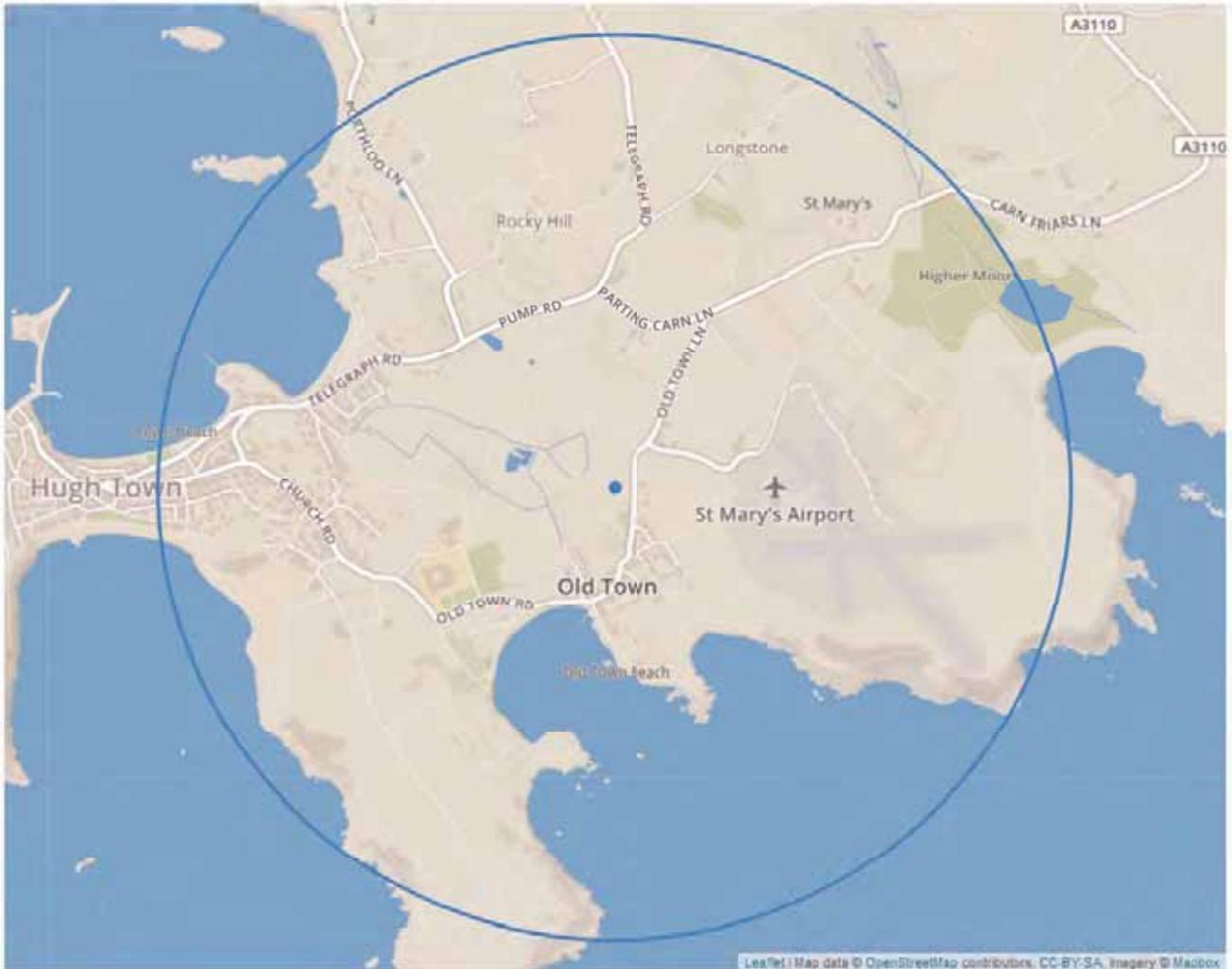
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Habitat Name	Colour
--------------	--------





Phase One Interpretation Map



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Habitat Code	Colour
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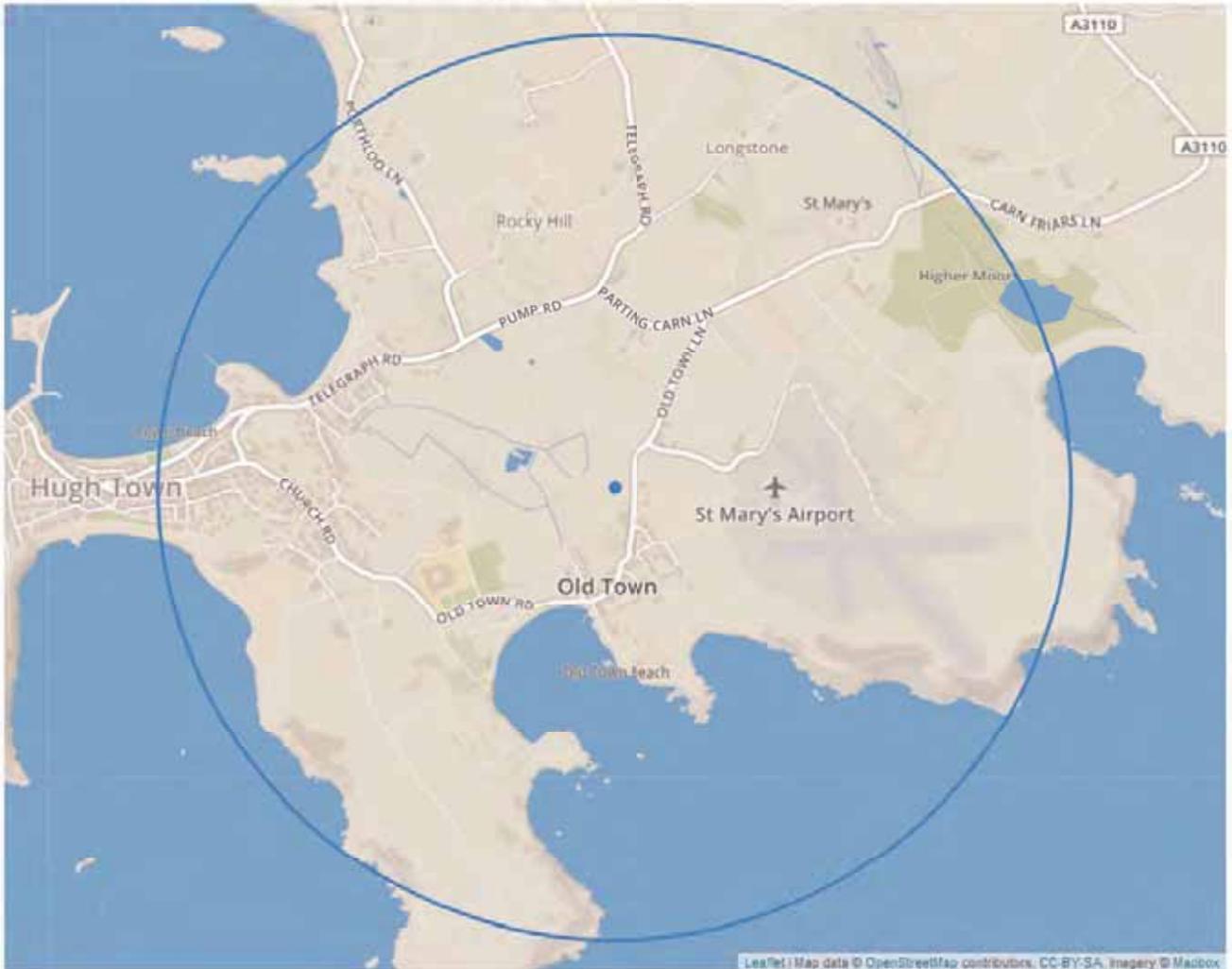
Cornwall Wildlife Trust

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ERCCIS Land Cover Habitat Interpretation Map



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Habitat Name	Colour
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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.

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

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

Abbreviation designation	As list on one or more of the following;
Protected	Bern Convention; Bonn Convention; EC Birds Directive; Convention on Migratory Species; CITES; Habitat Directive; OSPAR; Protection of Badgers Act; Wildlife and Countryside Act; NERC s41
Priority	National Red data list; BAP Species
Local Priority	Cornwall Red Data Book
Non-Native	As listed on the ERCCIS interpreted INNS list

Confidential records

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

Sensitive Records

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



Protected and designated species records table

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

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

Alga

<i>Antithamnionella spirographidis</i>	n/a	2	1967 - 1967	Non-Native
<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>	Harpoon Weed	19	1967 - 2015	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Bonnemaisonia hamifera</i>	Bonnemaisonia's Hook Weed	4	1967 - 1985	Non-Native
<i>Callithamnion tetricum</i>	n/a	2	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
<i>Champia parvula</i>	n/a	1	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
<i>Chondracanthus acicularis</i>	n/a	1	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Chondracanthus teedei</i>	n/a	2	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
<i>Codium fragile</i>	n/a	1	2009 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Codium vermilara</i>	n/a	4	1967 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Dasya hutchinsiae</i>	n/a	2	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
<i>Gigartina pistillata</i>	n/a	1	1967 - 1967	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Gymnogongrus crenulatus</i>	n/a	1	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
<i>Porphyra purpurea</i>	n/a	5	1983 - 1983	Protected
<i>Porphyra umbilicalis</i>	Purple Laver	1	1967 - 1967	Protected
<i>Pterosiphonia complanata</i>	n/a	2	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
<i>Schizymenia dubyi</i>	n/a	3	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
<i>Sphaerococcus coronopifolius</i>	n/a	1	1967 - 1967	Local Priority

Amphibian

<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	Palmate Newt	1	2011 - 2011	Protected
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	4	2010 - 2011	Protected

Annelid





<i>Eurysyllis tuberculata</i>	n/a	1	1966 - 1966	Local Priority
<i>Lumbrineris coccinea</i>	n/a	1	1966 - 1966	Local Priority
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>	Ross Worm	1	1966 - 1966	Local Priority
Bird				
<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll	21	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Acanthis flammea</i> subsp. <i>flammea</i>	Mealy Redpoll	2	2005 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	2	1993 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	22	1988 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	1	1986 - 1986	Protected, Priority
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh Warbler	7	1972 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	31	1992 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	7	2005 - 2005	Protected
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck	2	2007 - 2010	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	56	1986 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	13	2003 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	53	1992 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk	8	1991 - 2006	Protected
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail	6	1993 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Shoveller	2	1993 - 2003	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal	31	1993 - 2012	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Wigeon	7	1992 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Domestic Duck	8	1994 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	23	1993 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Black Duck	12	2003 - 2003	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	11	1994 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	White-fronted Goose	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority

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Anser albifrons subsp. flavirostris	Greenland White-fronted Goose	1	1992 - 1992	Protected, Priority
Anser anser	Greylag Goose	1	1993 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Anthus campestris	Tawny Pipit	25	1983 - 2004	Protected
Anthus cervinus	Red-throated Pipit	6	1981 - 2003	Protected
Anthus hodgsoni	Olive-backed Pipit	2	1992 - 2003	Protected
Anthus petrosus	Rock Pipit	3	2003 - 2006	Protected
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	45	1985 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Anthus richardi	Richard's Pipit	32	1967 - 2005	Protected
Anthus rubescens	Buff-bellied Pipit	1	1988 - 1988	Protected
Anthus spinoletta	Water Pipit	11	1988 - 2004	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit	32	1986 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Apus apus	Swift	79	1980 - 2018	Priority
Apus melba	Alpine Swift	1	1991 - 1991	Protected
Apus pallidus	Pallid Swift	1	2004 - 2004	Protected
Ardea alba	Great White Egret	1	2008 - 2008	Protected
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	37	1995 - 2017	Protected, Priority
Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron	1	2007 - 2007	Non-Native
Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron	2	1991 - 2003	Protected
Arenaria interpres	Turnstone	34	1994 - 2014	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	15	1983 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Asio otus	Long-eared Owl	21	1986 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Aythya collaris	Ring-necked Duck	1	2005 - 2005	Protected
Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Local Priority
Aythya marila	Scaup	1	2006 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Bombycilla garrulus	Waxwing	14	1978 - 2005	Protected
Botaurus stellaris	Bittern	1	1979 - 1979	Protected, Priority
Branta bernicla	Brent Goose	4	1976 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Branta bernicla subsp. bernicla	Dark-bellied Brent Goose	1	2005 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	1	2007 - 2007	Protected

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Bucephala clangula	Goldeneye	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority
Buteo buteo	Buzzard	26	2003 - 2006	Protected
Calandrella brachydactyla	Short-toed Lark	8	2003 - 2005	Protected
Calcarius lapponicus	Lapland Bunting	46	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Calidris alba	Sanderling	8	1993 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Calidris alpina	Dunlin	11	2003 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Calidris bairdii	Baird's Sandpiper	1	1977 - 1977	Protected
Calidris canutus	Knot	2	1992 - 1992	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	5	1991 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Calidris fuscicollis	White-rumped Sandpiper	1	1993 - 1993	Protected
Calidris maritima	Purple Sandpiper	8	1992 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	13	2003 - 2005	Protected
Calidris minuta	Little Stint	2	1991 - 1991	Protected
Calidris pugnax	Ruff	18	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Calidris subruficollis	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	47	1962 - 2003	Protected
Calonectris diomedea	Scopoli's Shearwater	16	1993 - 2006	Protected
Caprimulgus europaeus	Nightjar	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	39	1991 - 2006	Protected
Cecropis daurica	Red-rumped Swallow	7	1985 - 2004	Protected
Cettia cetti	Cetti's Warbler	19	2003 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	1	2006 - 2006	Protected
Charadrius hiaticula	Ringed Plover	6	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Charadrius morinellus	Dotterel	17	1975 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	6	1993 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Chloris chloris	Greenfinch	18	1991 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	33	1992 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Circus aeruginosus	Marsh Harrier	23	1988 - 2006	Protected, Priority

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Circus cyaneus	Hen Harrier	6	2003 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Clangula hyemalis	Long-tailed Duck	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	Hawfinch	16	1991 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Columba oenas	Stock Dove	2	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority
Columba palumbus	Common Wood Pigeon	8	1989 - 2005	Protected
Coracias garrulus	Roller	1	2006 - 2006	Protected
Corvus corone	Carriion Crow	3	2005 - 2005	Protected
Corvus frugilegus	Rook	8	1992 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Corvus monedula	Jackdaw	9	1992 - 2006	Protected
Coturnix coturnix	Quail	19	1986 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Crex crex	Corncrake	4	1967 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	72	1984 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Cursorius cursor	Cream-coloured Courser	2	2004 - 2004	Protected
Cyanistes caeruleus	Blue Tit	11	1991 - 2009	Protected
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	4	2003 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Delichon urbicum	House Martin	46	1961 - 2018	Protected, Priority
Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker	5	2006 - 2006	Protected
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	54	2003 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Emberiza aureola	Yellow-breasted Bunting	2	1993 - 2009	Protected
Emberiza calandra	Corn Bunting	2	1984 - 1992	Priority, Local Priority
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	4	1993 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Emberiza hortulana	Ortolan Bunting	13	1991 - 2005	Protected
Emberiza pusilla	Little Bunting	3	1991 - 2005	Protected
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	32	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Eremophila alpestris	Shore Lark	4	1984 - 2003	Protected, Priority
Erithacus rubecula	Robin	18	1991 - 2009	Protected
Erythrura erythrura	Common Rosefinch	18	1991 - 2006	Protected
Falco columbarius	Merlin	35	1992 - 2006	Protected, Priority

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Registered charity number: 214929



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Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	34	1993 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Falco rusticolus	Gyr Falcon	1	2008 - 2008	Protected
Falco subbuteo	Hobby	37	1987 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	29	1985 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Ficedula hypoleuca	Pied Flycatcher	67	1986 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Ficedula parva	Red-breasted Flycatcher	24	1988 - 2006	Protected
Fratercula arctica	Puffin	7	1992 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	13	1991 - 2004	Protected
Fulica atra	Coot	3	1994 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Fulmarus glacialis	Fulmar	5	1991 - 2006	Priority
Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	118	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen	14	1985 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Gavia arctica	Black-throated Diver	3	1993 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Gavia immer	Great Northern Diver	8	1975 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Gavia stellata	Red-throated Diver	2	2004 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
Haematopus ostralegus	Oystercatcher	3	1994 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	2	2005 - 2005	Protected
Hirundo rustica	Swallow	101	1978 - 2014	Protected
Hydrobates pelagicus	Storm Petrel	5	1993 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull	11	1992 - 2005	Protected
Ixobrychus minutus	Little Bittern	2	1992 - 2009	Protected
Jynx torquilla	Wryneck	88	1987 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Lanius collurio	Red-backed Shrike	22	1985 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Lanius excubitor	Great Grey Shrike	1	2003 - 2003	Protected
Lanius senator	Woodchat Shrike	16	1983 - 2005	Protected
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	22	1991 - 2014	Protected, Priority
Larus canus	Common Gull	25	1992 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	32	1992 - 2012	Protected, Priority

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Registered charity number: 214929



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<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull	4	1990 - 2007	Protected, Priority
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	3	1992 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	9	1994 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	61	2003 - 2007	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Larus michahellis</i> subsp. <i>michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull	2	1993 - 1993	Priority
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	6	2004 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	20	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	44	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler	30	1984 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Common Crossbill	14	1991 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	2	1984 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	13	1986 - 2003	Protected
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	90	1991 - 2006	Protected
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter	8	1975 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Surf Scoter	1	2004 - 2004	Protected
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Calandra Lark	1	1985 - 1985	Protected
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander	3	2003 - 2003	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	3	1993 - 2003	Protected, Priority
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Bee-eater	1	2005 - 2005	Protected
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	1	2003 - 2003	Protected
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Gannet	21	1979 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Motacilla alba</i> subsp. <i>alba</i>	White Wagtail	60	1992 - 2006	Protected
<i>Motacilla alba</i> subsp. <i>yarrellii</i>	Pied Wagtail	59	1985 - 2006	Protected
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	36	1983 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail	1	1992 - 1992	Protected
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	14	1992 - 2004	Protected, Priority
<i>Motacilla flava</i> subsp. <i>flavissima</i>	Yellow Wagtail	13	2005 - 2006	Protected, Priority

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Registered charity number: 214929



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Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	49	1985 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Numenius arquata	Curlew	5	2005 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	56	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Nycticorax nycticorax	Night-heron	6	2004 - 2005	Protected
Oceanodroma leucorhoa	Leach's Petrel	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Oenanthe oenanthe	Wheatear	133	1980 - 2014	Protected
Oenanthe pleschanka	Pied Wheatear	3	2001 - 2003	Protected
Oriolus oriolus	Golden Oriole	25	1991 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Otus scops	Scops Owl	1	1976 - 1976	Protected
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	1	1993 - 1993	Protected, Priority
Parus major	Great Tit	10	1994 - 2009	Protected
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	35	1991 - 2014	Protected, Priority
Pastor roseus	Rose-coloured Starling	3	1978 - 1991	Protected
Periparus ater	Coal Tit	3	1979 - 1992	Protected
Pernis apivorus	Honey-buzzard	3	2005 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	American Cliff Swallow	2	1983 - 2000	Protected
Phalacrocorax aristotelis	Shag	5	1994 - 2014	Protected, Priority
Phalacrocorax carbo	Cormorant	9	2003 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Phalaropus fulicarius	Grey Phalarope	6	1991 - 2004	Protected
Phasianus colchicus	Pheasant	2	1993 - 2004	Protected, Non-Native
Phoenicurus ochruros	Black Redstart	132	1980 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Redstart	28	1980 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Wood Warbler	14	1989 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	40	1985 - 2006	Priority
Platalea leucorodia	Spoonbill	6	2003 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Plectrophenax nivalis	Snow Bunting	25	1991 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Pluvialis apricaria	Golden Plover	72	1991 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
Pluvialis dominica	American Golden Plover	5	1975 - 2003	Protected
Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

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Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



Podiceps auritus	Slavonian Grebe	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake	4	1993 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Prunella modularis	Duncock	9	1983 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Puffinus assimilis	Little Shearwater	1	2004 - 2004	Protected
Puffinus griseus	Sooty Shearwater	13	1975 - 2006	Priority
Puffinus mauretanicus	Balearic Shearwater	12	2004 - 2007	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Puffinus puffinus	Manx Shearwater	16	2003 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	2	2003 - 2006	Priority
Rallus aquaticus	Water Rail	46	1991 - 2011	Protected, Local Priority
Regulus ignicapilla	Firecrest	88	1991 - 2006	Protected
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	7	2004 - 2006	Protected
Riparia riparia	Sand Martin	37	1976 - 2018	Protected, Local Priority
Rissa tridactyla	Kittiwake	16	1992 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Saxicola rubetra	Whinchat	51	1992 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Saxicola rubicola	European Stonechat	7	1994 - 2005	Protected
Scolopax rusticola	Woodcock	25	1992 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Serinus serinus	Serin	10	1993 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Setophaga striata	Blackpoll Warbler	9	2005 - 2005	Non-Native
Somateria mollissima	Eider	1	2005 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Spinus spinus	Siskin	12	1991 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
Stercorarius parasiticus	Arctic Skua	26	1979 - 2006	Priority
Stercorarius skua	Great Skua	47	1969 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	10	1992 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	18	1979 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Sterna sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	66	1991 - 2008	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	4	1965 - 1992	Protected, Priority
Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove	31	1975 - 2009	Protected, Priority
Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	44	1980 - 2006	Protected, Priority

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	23	1984 - 2012	Protected, Priority
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	27	1973 - 2006	Local Priority
<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	Barred Warbler	23	1974 - 2005	Protected
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford Warbler	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	6	1967 - 1994	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck	6	2005 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	7	1966 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	8	1992 - 2004	Protected
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	10	1974 - 2004	Protected, Priority
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Greenshank	94	1980 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	81	1974 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	1	2003 - 2003	Protected
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank	5	2003 - 2004	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	12	1988 - 2016	Protected
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	27	1985 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	23	1980 - 2014	Protected
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	16	1983 - 2011	Protected, Priority
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	23	1980 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	30	1980 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	13	1982 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	3	2003 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe	31	1978 - 2006	Protected
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Guillemot	15	1985 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover	1	2008 - 2008	Protected
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	20	1979 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull	3	1991 - 2003	Protected

Bony Fish (Actinopterygii)

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Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	6	2005 - 2011	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Balistes caprisus</i>	Grey Trigger-fish	7	2001 - 2010	Local Priority
<i>Capros aper</i>	Oar-fish	1	2018 - 2018	Local Priority
<i>Maurollicus muelleri</i>	Sheppy Argentine	10	2008 - 2009	Local Priority
<i>Mola mola</i>	Sun-fish	12	1997 - 2016	Local Priority
<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Plaice	2	2010 - 2010	Protected, Priority
<i>Pomatoschistus microps</i>	Common Goby	1	1985 - 1985	Protected
<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>	Sand Goby	2	1985 - 1985	Protected
Bryozoan				
<i>Turbicellepora magnicostata</i>	Orange-peel Bryozoan	2	1983 - 2009	Priority
Cartilaginous Fish (Chondrichthyes)				
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	7	1999 - 2010	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Raja brachyura</i>	Blonde Ray	1	2009 - 2009	Priority
Centipede				
<i>Hydroschendyla submarina</i>	n/a	2	1984 - 1984	Priority
<i>Nothogeophilus turki</i>	Turk's Earth-centipede	1	1985 - 1985	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Chromist				
<i>Bifurcaria bifurcata</i>	n/a	9	1967 - 2009	Local Priority
<i>Chilionema ocellatum</i>	n/a	2	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
<i>Colpomenia peregrina</i>	OysterThief	7	1967 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Feldmannia simplex</i>	n/a	3	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
<i>Laminaria ochroleuca</i>	n/a	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	Wireweed	8	2008 - 2015	Protected, Non-Native
Coelenterate (=Cnidarian)				
<i>Aiptasia couchii</i>	Trumpet anemone	2	2010 - 2010	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Alcyonium glomeratum</i>	Red dead men's fingers	4	1983 - 2010	Local Priority
<i>Anthopleura ballii</i>	Red Speckled Anemone	7	1983 - 1985	Local Priority
<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	Pink Sea-fan	4	1980 - 2010	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



<i>Haliclystus auricula</i>	n/a	1	1969 - 1969	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i>	n/a	3	1985 - 2009	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Pelagia noctiluca</i>	Mauve Stinger	1	2010 - 2010	Local Priority
<i>Physalia physalis</i>	Portuguese Man'O War	9	1999 - 2012	Local Priority
<i>Veella veella</i>	By-the-wind-sailor	3	2002 - 2003	Local Priority
Conifer				
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress	8	1995 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Lodgepole Pine	3	1988 - 2008	Non-Native
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine	1	2004 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	10	1987 - 2013	Non-Native
Crustacean				
Balanidae	n/a	1	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	n/a	1	1987 - 1987	Local Priority
<i>Cylisticus convexus</i>	n/a	1	1985 - 1985	Local Priority
<i>Leptomysis mediterranea</i>	n/a	3	1967 - 1978	Local Priority
<i>Megatrema anglicum</i>	n/a	3	2010 - 2010	Local Priority
<i>Miktoniscus patiencl</i>	n/a	1	1987 - 1987	Local Priority
<i>Palinurus elephas</i>	European Spiny Lobster	1	1964 - 1964	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Porcellio spinicornis</i>	n/a	1	1984 - 1984	Local Priority
Echinoderm				
<i>Asterina phylactica</i>	n/a	1	2008 - 2008	Local Priority
<i>Echinus esculentus</i>	Edible Sea Urchin	15	1980 - 2010	Priority
<i>Luidia sarsii</i>	n/a	1	2010 - 2010	Local Priority
Fern				
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	2	1971 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Asplenium obovatum</i>	Lanceolate Spleenwort	1	2014 - 2014	Priority
<i>Asplenium obovatum</i> subsp. lanceolatum	n/a	47	1963 - 2013	Local Priority
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Water Fern	10	1988 - 2014	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Blechnum cordatum</i>	Chilean Hard-fern	19	1963 - 2009	Non-Native





<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	House Holly-fern	41	1967 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Australian Tree-fern	1	2008 - 2008	Non-Native
<i>Phymatosorus diversifolius</i>	Kangaroo Fern	6	1994 - 2009	Non-Native
Flatworm (Turbellaria)				
<i>Prostheceraeus vittatus</i>	Candy stripe flatworm	2	2010 - 2010	Local Priority
Flowering Plant				
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's-breech	28	1978 - 2011	Non-Native
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	17	1987 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Aconitum napellus</i> x <i>variegatum</i> = <i>A. x</i> <i>cammarum</i>	Hybrid Monk's-hood	1	2008 - 2008	Non-Native
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder	4	1970 - 1995	Non-Native
<i>Aeonium cuneatum</i>	n/a	10	1992 - 2008	Non-Native
<i>Agave americana</i>	Centuryplant	4	2006 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Corncockle	2	1988 - 1988	Non-Native
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Black Bent	5	1975 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek	19	1982 - 2019	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic	21	1976 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Garlic	78	1975 - 2016	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Jersey Lily	12	1974 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Ammi majus</i>	Bullwort	1	1987 - 1987	Non-Native
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	Bugloss	8	1988 - 2019	Non-Native
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Garden Anchusa	2	1966 - 1966	Non-Native
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	Corn Chamomile	1	1984 - 1984	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Apium inundatum</i>	Lesser Marshwort	1	2014 - 2014	Priority
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Heart-leaf Iceplant	6	1967 - 2007	Non-Native
<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>	Blue Corn-lily	1	2004 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Wormwood	2	1988 - 1988	Non-Native
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	23	1983 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i>	n/a	7	2003 - 2008	Non-Native
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>neglectum</i>	n/a	52	1978 - 2014	Priority, Local Priority

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



Aster laevis x novi-belgii = A. x versicolor	Late Michaelmas-daisy	1	1995 - 1995	Non-Native
Atriplex halimus	Shrubby Orache	5	1994 - 2009	Non-Native
Avena fatua	Wild-oat	2	1992 - 2004	Non-Native
Baldellia ranunculoides	Lesser Water-plantain	3	1984 - 1988	Priority, Local Priority
Beta vulgaris subsp. vulgaris	Root Beet	1	1992 - 1992	Non-Native
Borago officinalis	Borage	28	1978 - 2015	Non-Native
Brachyglottis compacta x laxifolia = B. 'Sunshine'	Shrub Ragwort	4	2010 - 2010	Non-Native
Brachyglottis repanda	Hedge Ragwort	3	1984 - 1992	Non-Native
Brassica napus	Rape	1	1984 - 1984	Non-Native
Brassica rapa	Turnip	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
Brassica rapa subsp. oleifera	Turnip-rape	1	2009 - 2009	Non-Native
Briza maxima	Greater Quaking grass	26	1984 - 2014	Non-Native
Briza minor	Lesser Quaking-grass	58	1978 - 2012	Priority
Bromus diandrus	Great Brome	22	1983 - 2009	Non-Native
Bromus madritensis	Compact Brome	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
Bromus rigidus	Ripgut Brome	1	1974 - 1974	Non-Native
Bromus sterilis	Barren Brome	19	1988 - 2008	Non-Native
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	5	1987 - 2012	Non-Native
Buxus sempervirens	Box	1	1995 - 1995	Priority
Calendula arvensis	Field Marigold	7	1972 - 2014	Non-Native
Calendula officinalis	Pot Marigold	8	1988 - 2004	Non-Native
Calluna vulgaris	Heather	19	1987 - 2011	Priority
Calystegia sepium subsp. roseata	n/a	24	1966 - 2017	Priority
Calystegia silvatica	Large Bindweed	19	1984 - 2014	Non-Native
Calystegia soldanella	Sea Bindweed	28	1984 - 2019	Priority
Campanula poscharskyana	Trailing Bellflower	1	2012 - 2012	Non-Native
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's-purse	36	1986 - 2012	Non-Native
Carlina vulgaris	Carline Thistle	1	1988 - 1988	Priority





<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Sally-my-handsome	3	1997 - 2002	Non-Native
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot-fig	46	1978 - 2012	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	45	1984 - 2016	Non-Native
<i>Ceratochloa carinata</i>	California Brome	2	2002 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Ceratochloa cathartica</i>	Rescue Brome	9	1983 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	16	1987 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Chasmanthe bicolor</i>	n/a	2	2003 - 2008	Non-Native
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	Maple-leaved Goosefoot	1	2005 - 2005	Non-Native
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	3	1995 - 1998	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	Many-seeded Goosefoot	1	1995 - 1995	Non-Native
<i>Chrysocoma coma-aurea</i>	Shrub Goldilocks	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Springbeauty	6	1983 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	2	1988 - 1988	Non-Native
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Tree Bedstraw	27	1963 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage-palm	15	1984 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas-grass	2	2012 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster	2	1991 - 2003	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster	1	1995 - 1995	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Buttonweed	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea-kale	43	1983 - 2019	Local Priority
<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	Beaked Hawk's-beard	5	2009 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Crococsmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	39	1978 - 2016	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Marrow	1	1992 - 1992	Non-Native
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	19	1987 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	3	1987 - 1987	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail	25	1963 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Pale Galingale	1	2009 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	n/a	1	1995 - 1995	Non-Native
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>gummifer</i>	Sea Carrot	8	2004 - 2009	Priority

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



<i>Delairea odorata</i>	German-ivy	39	1978 - 2016	Non-Native
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Hairy Finger-grass	2	1992 - 2002	Non-Native
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Annual Wall-rocket	15	1987 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Perennial Wall-rocket	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Purple Dewplant	8	1987 - 2016	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Dracunculus vulgaris</i>	Dragon Arum	4	2002 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>	Pale Dewplant	28	1978 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Cockspur	1	2009 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Echinochloa frumentacea</i>	White Millet	1	1995 - 1995	Non-Native
<i>Echium pininana</i>	Giant Viper's-bugloss	4	1995 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	1	1993 - 1993	Local Priority, Non-Native
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb	8	1975 - 2008	Non-Native
<i>Erepsia heteropetala</i>	Lesser Sea-fig	25	1967 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	21	1978 - 2012	Priority
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	Seaside Daisy	4	1996 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane	12	1984 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cottongrass	1	1998 - 1998	Priority
<i>Erodium lebelli</i>	Sticky Stork's-bill	5	1972 - 2012	Priority
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	63	1978 - 2017	Local Priority, Non-Native
<i>Escallonia macrantha</i>	n/a	4	1984 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Evergreen Spindle	5	1984 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	9	1984 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	35	1987 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Portland Spurge	12	1994 - 2018	Local Priority
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Russian-vine	1	1996 - 1996	Non-Native
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black-bindweed	9	1984 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	23	1987 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Fascicularia bicolor</i>	Rhodostachys	16	1967 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	3	1975 - 1994	Non-Native
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed	26	1984 - 2012	Priority, Local Priority

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	78	1975 - 2018	Non-Native
<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	n/a	8	1967 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Fumaria occidentalis</i>	Western Ramping-fumitory	102	1963 - 2019	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i>	n/a	3	1963 - 1988	Non-Native
<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	Purple Ramping-fumitory	16	1966 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Treasureflower	21	1992 - 2016	Non-Native
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	37	1983 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Geranium maderense</i>	Giant Herb-Robert	23	1992 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Geranium rubescens</i>	Greater Herb-Robert	3	1997 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Geranium versicolor</i>	Pencilled Crane's-bill	2	2005 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned-poppy	11	1984 - 2017	Priority
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	88	1983 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	1	2018 - 2018	Protected
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>	Heath Cudweed	1	1997 - 1997	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	New Zealand Broadleaf	2	2007 - 2008	Non-Native
<i>Hebe elliptica</i> x <i>speciosa</i> = <i>H. x franciscana</i>	Hedge Veronica	7	1995 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Hebe salicifolia</i> x <i>elliptica</i> = <i>H. x lewisii</i>	Lewis's Hebe	2	1992 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower	2	1988 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> x <i>pauciflorus</i> = <i>H. x laetiflorus</i>	Perennial Sunflower	1	1994 - 1994	Non-Native
<i>Helichrysum petiolare</i>	Silver-bush Everlastingflower	4	1993 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	1	1994 - 1994	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	16	1988 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	14	1988 - 2013	Protected
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> x <i>hispanica</i> = <i>H. x massartiana</i>	Bluebell	2	1995 - 1995	Non-Native

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



Hydrocotyle vulgaris	Marsh Pennywort	15	1984 - 2014	Priority
Hypericum calycinum	Rose-of-Sharon	1	1998 - 1998	Non-Native
Iberis umbellata	Garden Candytuft	1	2004 - 2004	Non-Native
Iris xiphium	Spanish Iris	1	1984 - 1984	Non-Native
Ixia campanulata	Red Corn-lily	2	1996 - 2014	Non-Native
Ixia paniculata	Tubular Corn-lily	1	2004 - 2004	Non-Native
Jasione montana	Sheep's-bit	56	1975 - 2018	Priority
Jasminum officinale	Summer Jasmine	1	1994 - 1994	Non-Native
Juncus capitatus	Dwarf Rush	1	1971 - 1971	Priority, Local Priority
Kickxia elatine	Sharp-leaved Fluellen	17	1986 - 2008	Non-Native
Lactuca sativa	Garden Lettuce	1	1992 - 1992	Non-Native
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce	1	2004 - 2004	Non-Native
Lagurus ovatus	Hare's-tail	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
Lamium hybridum	Cut-leaved Dead-nettle	6	1988 - 2003	Non-Native
Lamium purpureum	Red Dead-nettle	4	1988 - 2004	Non-Native
Lampranthus deltoides	Deltoid-leaved Dewplant	15	1967 - 2004	Non-Native
Lampranthus falciformis	Sickle-leaved Dewplant	5	1967 - 1994	Non-Native
Lampranthus roseus	Rosy Dewplant	3	1993 - 2002	Non-Native
Lathyrus japonicus	Sea Pea	3	2014 - 2016	Priority
Lathyrus japonicus subsp. maritimus	Sea Pea	6	2012 - 2019	Local Priority
Laurus nobilis	Bay	4	1984 - 2003	Non-Native
Lavatera cretica	Smaller Tree-mallow	114	1965 - 2019	Priority, Local Priority
Lemna minuta	Least Duckweed	13	1994 - 2009	Non-Native
Lepidium coronopus	Swine-cress	12	1987 - 2004	Non-Native
Lepidium didymum	Lesser Swine-cress	38	1976 - 2008	Non-Native
Leptospermum scoparium	Broom Tea-tree	1	2004 - 2004	Non-Native
Leucanthemum lacustre x maximum = L. x superbum	Shasta Daisy	1	1995 - 1995	Non-Native
Libertia formosa	Chilean-iris	11	1983 - 2014	Non-Native
Ligustrum ovalifolium	Garden Privet	4	1997 - 2012	Non-Native

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Garden Lobelia	4	1994 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison	42	1978 - 2016	Non-Native
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian Rye-grass	3	1987 - 1987	Non-Native
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot-trefoil	29	1988 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty	4	1984 - 2019	Non-Native
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	Tree Lupin	5	1984 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Tomato	6	1988 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow	15	1984 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	50	1983 - 2019	Non-Native
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	10	1982 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	34	1975 - 2017	Non-Native
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Hoary Stock	5	1987 - 1997	Local Priority, Non-Native
<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Sea Stock	1	1978 - 1978	Protected, Priority
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	48	1974 - 2019	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Mentha aquatica</i> x <i>spicata</i> = <i>M. x piperita</i>	Peppermint	1	1994 - 1994	Non-Native
<i>Mentha requienii</i>	Corsican Mint	3	1988 - 1988	Non-Native
<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Spear Mint	4	1984 - 1995	Non-Native
<i>Mentha spicata</i> x <i>suaveolens</i> = <i>M. x villosa</i>	Apple-mint	12	1970 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	Round-leaved Mint	2	1993 - 2009	Priority
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i> x <i>longifolia</i> = <i>M. x</i> <i>rotundifolia</i>	False Apple-mint	3	2000 - 2002	Non-Native
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	68	1984 - 2018	Non-Native
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Monkeyflower	1	1967 - 1967	Non-Native
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Marvel-of-Peru	2	1995 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel's snout	6	1988 - 1995	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	Wireplant	30	1962 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	4	1988 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Narcissus papyraceus</i>	Paper-white Daffodil	3	2008 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	Bunch-flowered Daffodil	3	2008 - 2009	Non-Native

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



<i>Narcissus tazetta</i> x <i>poeticus</i> = <i>N.</i> x <i>medioluteus</i>	Primrose-peerless	1	1993 - 1993	Non-Native
<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Apple-of-Peru	5	1968 - 1992	Non-Native
<i>Nicotiana forgetiana</i>	Red Tobacco	1	1994 - 1994	Non-Native
<i>Nothoscordum borbonicum</i>	Honeybells	2	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Water-dropwort	7	2002 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Common Evening-primrose	2	1994 - 1997	Non-Native
<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	Large-flowered Evening-primrose	6	1984 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i> x <i>biennis</i> = <i>O.</i> x <i>fallax</i>	Intermediate Evening-primrose	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Olearia avicenniifolia</i> x <i>moschata</i> = <i>O.</i> x <i>haastii</i>	Daisy-bush	2	2002 - 2002	Non-Native
<i>Olearia traversii</i>	Ake-ake	14	1993 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Osteospermum jucundum</i>	Osteospermum	4	2008 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink-sorrel	27	1983 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow-sorrel	12	1987 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Oxalis debilis</i>	Large-flowered Pink-sorrel	2	2004 - 2008	Non-Native
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Least Yellow-sorrel	1	1975 - 1975	Non-Native
<i>Oxalis megalorrhiza</i>	Fleshy Yellow-sorrel	26	1987 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda-buttercup	48	1974 - 2016	Non-Native
<i>Oxalis rosea</i>	Annual Pink-sorrel	1	1993 - 1993	Non-Native
<i>Oxalis tetraphylla</i>	Four-leaved Pink-sorrel	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy	1	1984 - 1984	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long Smooth-headed Poppy	18	1984 - 2017	Non-Native
<i>Papaver pseudoorientale</i>	Oriental Poppy	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	15	1984 - 2018	Non-Native
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy	9	1984 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	4	1997 - 2011	Priority
<i>Pericallis hybrida</i>	Cineraria	20	1988 - 2012	Non-Native





<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	24	1984 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Garden Parsley	3	1987 - 1997	Non-Native
<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	Canary-grass	1	1988 - 1988	Non-Native
<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser Canary-grass	4	1978 - 1996	Non-Native
<i>Phormium cookianum</i>	Lesser New Zealand Flax	6	1992 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	New Zealand Flax	7	1995 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Cape-gooseberry	2	2008 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	47	1984 - 2017	Non-Native
<i>Pitosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo	37	1988 - 2016	Non-Native
<i>Poa infirma</i>	Early Meadow-grass	9	1977 - 2002	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	86	1971 - 2018	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	2	1984 - 1988	Priority
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Equal-leaved Knotgrass	4	1995 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass	1	1982 - 1982	Priority
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane	2	1978 - 1978	Non-Native
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	26	1987 - 2014	Priority
<i>Pseudosasa japonica</i>	Arrow Bamboo	1	1970 - 1970	Non-Native
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	2	2014 - 2016	Non-Native
<i>Radiola linoides</i>	Allseed	7	1988 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	4	2011 - 2017	Priority
<i>Ranunculus marginatus</i>	St. Martin's Buttercup	1	1979 - 1979	Non-Native
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Rough-fruited Buttercup	19	1970 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp. <i>raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	37	1983 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Reseda alba</i>	White Mignonette	1	1992 - 1992	Non-Native
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	n/a	1	1997 - 1997	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	1	1992 - 1992	Non-Native
<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	Beaked Tasselweed	2	1988 - 1988	Priority
<i>Ruschia caroli</i>	Shrubby Dewplant	5	1967 - 1995	Non-Native
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom	4	1988 - 1988	Protected
<i>Salix euxina</i> x <i>alba</i> = <i>S. x fragilis</i>	Hybrid Crack-willow	14	1970 - 2004	Non-Native

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



Salix triandra	Almond Willow	2	1970 - 1984	Non-Native
Salix udensis	Sachalin Willow	3	2013 - 2013	Non-Native
Salix viminalis	Osier	5	1994 - 2009	Non-Native
Salix viminalis x caprea = S. x smithiana	Broad-leaved Osier	1	1998 - 1998	Non-Native
Salsola kali subsp. kali	Prickly Saltwort	1	1983 - 1983	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Salvia verbenaca	Wild Clary	1	1967 - 1967	Priority
Scandix pecten-veneris	Shepherd's-needle	1	1996 - 1996	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Scrophularia scorodonia	Balm-leaved Figwort	25	1982 - 2019	Priority, Local Priority
Sedum album	White Stonecrop	6	1984 - 2004	Non-Native
Senecio cineraria	Silver Ragwort	1	1996 - 1996	Non-Native
Senecio grandiflorus	Purple Ragwort	1	2009 - 2009	Non-Native
Senecio minimus	Toothed Fireweed	2	2011 - 2012	Non-Native
Senecio viscosus	Sticky Groundsel	1	1986 - 1986	Non-Native
Sibthorpia europaea	Cornish Moneywort	5	1982 - 1990	Priority, Local Priority
Silene coeli-rosa	Rose-of-heaven	1	1973 - 1973	Non-Native
Silene flos-cuculi	Ragged-Robin	12	1975 - 2019	Priority
Silene gallica	Small-flowered Catchfly	89	1978 - 2019	Protected, Priority
Silene viscaria	Sticky Catchfly	3	2012 - 2018	Priority
Sinapis arvensis	Charlock	12	1984 - 2004	Non-Native
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge Mustard	43	1984 - 2014	Non-Native
Smyrniolum olusatrum	Alexanders	80	1987 - 2016	Non-Native
Solanum physalifolium	Green Nightshade	3	1989 - 2004	Non-Native
Solanum tuberosum	Potato	6	1995 - 2004	Non-Native
Soleirolia soleirolii	Mind-your-own-business	33	1963 - 2014	Non-Native
Solidago canadensis	Canadian Goldenrod	1	1994 - 1994	Non-Native
Solidago virgaurea	Goldenrod	8	1988 - 2014	Priority
Sparaxis grandiflora	Plain Harlequinflower	3	1997 - 2004	Non-Native
Spartium junceum	Spanish Broom	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
Spergula arvensis	Corn Spurrey	57	1987 - 2019	Priority, Local Priority
Spergularia bocconeii	Greek Sea-spurrey	1	2002 - 2002	Local Priority, Non-Native

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i> x <i>douglasii</i> = <i>S.</i> x <i>pseudosalicifolia</i>	Confused Bridewort	1	1997 - 1997	Non-Native
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Autumn Lady's-tresses	6	1991 - 1996	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort	38	1984 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk	25	1984 - 2011	Non-Native
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew	7	1987 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Field Penny-cress	8	1994 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Clustered Clover	2	2004 - 2004	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> subsp. <i>incarnatum</i>	Crimson Clover	2	2016 - 2019	Non-Native
<i>Trifolium occidentale</i>	Western Clover	33	1961 - 2018	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>	Suffocated Clover	7	1988 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tripleurospermum</i> <i>inodorum</i>	Scentsless Mayweed	5	1988 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Tristagma uniflorum</i>	Spring Starflower	3	1983 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Bread Wheat	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	n/a	17	2003 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	31	1987 - 2013	Non-Native
<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	Marsh Valerian	1	2000 - 2000	Priority
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
<i>Valerianella carinata</i>	Keeled-fruited Cornsalad	2	1963 - 1978	Non-Native
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain	7	1993 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	Green Field-speedwell	10	1971 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	6	1984 - 2017	Non-Native
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	4	1987 - 1987	Priority
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell	27	1986 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Vicia bithynica</i>	Bithynian Vetch	4	1967 - 2014	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	Cultivated Vetch	9	1983 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>	Common Vetch	7	2003 - 2009	Non-Native
<i>Vinca difformis</i>	Intermediate Periwinkle	3	2006 - 2008	Non-Native
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	13	1983 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser Periwinkle	1	2003 - 2003	Non-Native

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	4	1994 - 2012	Non-Native
<i>Viola canina</i> subsp. <i>canina</i>	n/a	6	1988 - 1988	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Viola lutea</i> x <i>tricolor</i> x <i>altaica</i> = <i>V. x wittrockiana</i>	Garden Pansy	2	2004 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Wild Pansy	1	1996 - 1996	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Viola tricolor</i> subsp. <i>tricolor</i>	n/a	1	1973 - 1973	Priority
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue	2	1988 - 1988	Non-Native
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Altar-lily	9	1972 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Zostera (Zostera) marina</i>	Eelgrass	10	1983 - 2004	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Fungus

<i>Puccinia porri</i>	n/a	1	2002 - 2002	Local Priority
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Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)

<i>Chaetarthria simillima</i>	n/a	2	2015 - 2015	Priority
<i>Dasytes virens</i>	n/a	1	2006 - 2006	Priority
<i>Hydaticus transversalis</i>	n/a	1	1967 - 1967	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	Black Oil-beetle	5	2011 - 2011	Protected, Priority
<i>Ochthebius viridis</i> subsp. <i>fallaciosus</i>	n/a	1	2015 - 2015	Priority
<i>Protapion dissimile</i>	n/a	1	1967 - 1967	Priority

Insect - Butterfly

<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Small Blue	1	2014 - 2014	Protected, Priority
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	41	1995 - 2014	Protected
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	1	2006 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>	Large Tortoiseshell	3	2006 - 2011	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Insect - Cockroach (Dictyoptera)

<i>Ectobius panzeri</i>	Lesser Cockroach	2	1991 - 1991	Priority, Local Priority
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Insect - Dragonfly (Odonata)

<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Migrant Hawker	9	1997 - 2012	Local Priority
<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	Red-veined Darter	3	2006 - 2011	Local Priority

Insect - Earwig (Dermaptera)





Forficula lesnei	Lesne's Earwig	1	1993 - 1993	Priority, Local Priority
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Insect - Hymenopteran

Andrena thoracica	Cliff Mining Bee	35	1995 - 2003	Local Priority
Chrysis fulgida	Shimmering Ruby-tail	1	2011 - 2011	Protected, Priority
Lasius mixtus	n/a	1	1993 - 1993	Local Priority
Lasius psammophilus	n/a	2	1996 - 2001	Local Priority
Melitta leporina	Clover Blunthorn Bee	1	1970 - 1970	Local Priority
Sphecodes crassus	Swollen-thighed Blood Bee	1	2001 - 2001	Priority, Local Priority

Insect - Moth

Acronicta psi	Grey Dagger	6	2002 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Acronicta rumicis	Knot Grass	15	1986 - 2011	Protected, Priority
Agrochola lychnidis	Beaded Chestnut	3	2004 - 2005	Protected, Priority
Amphipoea oculatea	Ear Moth	1	2006 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Amphipyra tragopoginis	Mouse Moth	30	1986 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Ancylosis oblitella	Saltmarsh Knot-horn	3	2006 - 2006	Priority
Apamea remissa	Dusky Brocade	10	2002 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Arctia caja	Garden Tiger	7	1993 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Atethmia centrugo	Centre-barred Sallow	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Caradrina morpheus	Mottled Rustic	14	2002 - 2011	Protected, Priority
Ceramica pisi	Broom Moth	9	1995 - 2007	Protected, Priority
Cirrhia gilvago	Dusky-lemon Sallow	3	2003 - 2011	Protected, Priority
Cirrhia icteritia	Sallow	8	2002 - 2006	Protected, Priority
Diarsia rubi	Small Square-spot	37	1986 - 2011	Protected, Priority
Dichomeris alacella	Lichen Sober	1	1984 - 1984	Priority
Dolicharthria punctalis	Long-legged China-mark	9	2002 - 2007	Priority
Ecliptopera silaceata	Small Phoenix	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
Ephestia elutella	Cacao Moth	4	2004 - 2006	Non-Native
Epiphyas postvittana	Light Brown Apple Moth	71	1995 - 2014	Non-Native
Ethmia bipunctella	Bordered Ermel	5	2003 - 2006	Priority
Eudonia delunella	Pied Grey	3	2004 - 2007	Priority
Eudonia lineola	White-line Grey	3	2003 - 2007	Priority

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	Spinach	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority
<i>Eupithecia phoeniceata</i>	Cypress Pug	26	1986 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Jersey Tiger	2	2004 - 2004	Protected
<i>Euxoa tritici</i>	White-line Dart	28	1986 - 2007	Protected, Priority
<i>Euzophera bigella</i>	Peach Knot-horn	1	2004 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Evergestis extimalis</i>	Marbled Yellow Pearl	5	2003 - 2005	Priority
<i>Helotropha leucostigma</i>	Crescent	7	2003 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	Small Emerald	3	2002 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Homoeosoma nebulella</i>	Large Clouded Knot-horn	6	2003 - 2006	Priority
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	9	1986 - 2007	Protected, Priority
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic	41	1986 - 2014	Protected, Priority
<i>Hypena obsitalis</i>	Bloxworth Snout	6	2011 - 2014	Local Priority
<i>Idaea degeneraria</i>	Portland Ribbon Wave	1	2004 - 2004	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Idaea ochrata</i> subsp. <i>cantiata</i>	n/a	1	2006 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Leucania comma</i>	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	6	2002 - 2007	Protected, Priority
<i>Lithophane leautieri</i>	Blair's Shoulder-knot	8	2014 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Litoligia literosa</i>	Rosy Minor	19	1986 - 2013	Protected, Priority
<i>Loxostege sticticalis</i>	Diamond-spot Sable	4	2003 - 2006	Priority
<i>Lygephila cracca</i>	Scarce Blackneck	1	2013 - 2013	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Mecyna asinalis</i>	Coastal Pearl	15	1986 - 2014	Priority
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	8	2002 - 2011	Protected, Priority
<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	Dark Brocade	1	1961 - 1961	Protected, Priority
<i>Nephoterix angustella</i>	Spindle Knot-horn	9	2003 - 2006	Priority
<i>Nothris congressariella</i>	Cornish Groundling	19	2002 - 2007	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Nymphula diminutalis</i>	Small Brown China-mark	3	1987 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Oegoconia caradjai</i>	Straw Obscure	14	2003 - 2007	Priority
<i>Oinophila v-flava</i>	Yellow V Moth	48	1986 - 2007	Local Priority
<i>Opogona omoscopa</i>	n/a	17	2009 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker	2	2006 - 2007	Protected, Priority
<i>Pediasia contaminella</i>	Waste Grass-veneer	6	2002 - 2014	Priority

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**Cornwall
Wildlife Trust**

Registered charity number: 214929



ERCCIS Data Search Report



<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	Dark Spinach	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority
<i>Psychoides filicivora</i>	Fern Smut	22	1989 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	Large Wainscot	32	2002 - 2014	Protected, Priority
<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	Mullein Wave	16	1986 - 2007	Protected, Priority
<i>Scrobipalpa ocellatella</i>	Beet Moth	1	2003 - 2003	Priority
<i>Sitochroa palealis</i>	Sulphur Pearl	7	1989 - 2007	Priority
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	14	1993 - 2019	Protected, Priority
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	15	2002 - 2014	Protected, Priority
<i>Thera britannica</i>	Spruce Carpet	17	2002 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-vein	10	2002 - 2010	Protected, Priority
<i>Tinea pallescentella</i>	Large Pale Clothes Moth	10	2003 - 2007	Non-Native
<i>Trachea atriplicis</i>	Orache Moth	1	2004 - 2004	Priority
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	7	2002 - 2007	Protected, Priority
<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	34	1986 - 2011	Protected, Priority
<i>Yponomeuta rorrella</i>	Willow Ermine	1	2006 - 2006	Local Priority

Insect - Orthopteran

<i>Acheta domesticus</i>	House Cricket	10	1994 - 2009	Local Priority
<i>Conocephalus dorsalis</i>	Short-winged Cone-head	3	1996 - 2016	Local Priority
<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Long-winged Cone-head	25	1990 - 2015	Local Priority

Insect - Stick Insect (Phasmida)

<i>Acanthoxyla prasina</i> subsp. <i>geisovii</i>	Prickly Stick-insect	33	1995 - 2018	Local Priority
<i>Carausius morosus</i>	Indian Stick-insect	2	2017 - 2017	Non-Native
<i>Clitarchus hookeri</i>	Smooth Stick-insect	3	2017 - 2017	Local Priority

Insect - True Bug (Hemiptera)

<i>Leptoglossus occidentalis</i>	Western Conifer Seed Bug	1	2010 - 2010	Non-Native
<i>Parapiesma quadratum</i> subsp. <i>spergulariae</i>	n/a	2	1965 - 1987	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Trioza vitreoradiata</i>	n/a	8	2007 - 2014	Non-Native

Insect - True Fly (Diptera)

<i>Dicranomyia chorea</i>	n/a	1	1995 - 1995	Priority
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<i>Eumerus sabulorum</i>	n/a	1	2018 - 2018	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Meligramma euchromum</i>	n/a	2	1992 - 1992	Priority
<i>Volucella zonaria</i>	Hornet Hoverfly	1	2017 - 2017	Local Priority
<i>Xanthandrus comtus</i>	n/a	13	1992 - 1996	Local Priority
Lichen				
<i>Aspicilia epiglypta</i>	n/a	1	2002 - 2002	Priority
<i>Bacidia incompta</i>	n/a	4	2002 - 2002	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Caloplaca britannica</i>	n/a	1	2002 - 2002	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Caloplaca maritima</i>	n/a	1	1997 - 1997	Priority
<i>Chrysothrix chrysophthalma</i>	n/a	1	1997 - 1997	Priority
<i>Cladonia firma</i>	n/a	3	2001 - 2002	Priority
<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>	n/a	1	2001 - 2001	Protected
<i>Diploschistes caesioplumbeus</i>	n/a	2	2002 - 2002	Priority
<i>Gyalecta jenensis</i> var. <i>macrospora</i>	n/a	2	2002 - 2002	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Heterodermia leucomelos</i>	Ciliate Strap-Lichen	3	1994 - 2002	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Lecanora praepostera</i>	n/a	1	2001 - 2001	Priority
<i>Lecanora zosterae</i>	n/a	1	2001 - 2001	Priority
<i>Moelleropsis nebulosa</i>	n/a	2	2002 - 2002	Priority
<i>Pertusaria excludens</i>	n/a	4	2001 - 2002	Priority
<i>Pertusaria monogona</i>	n/a	4	2001 - 2002	Priority
<i>Pertusaria pluripuncta</i>	n/a	5	2001 - 2002	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Porina curnowii</i>	n/a	2	1980 - 1980	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Ramalina portuensis</i>	n/a	1	2002 - 2002	Priority
<i>Rhombocarpus cruciatus</i>	n/a	2	1979 - 1979	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Rinodina beccariana</i>	n/a	1	2001 - 2001	Priority
<i>Roccella fuciformis</i>	n/a	1	2001 - 2001	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Roccella phycopsis</i>	n/a	2	2001 - 2001	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Stigmidium marinum</i>	n/a	1	2009 - 2009	Priority
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	n/a	1	2002 - 2002	Priority

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<i>Synchesia myrticola</i>	n/a	2	2001 - 2002	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair-Lichen	2	1994 - 2001	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Wadeana dendrographa</i>	n/a	2	2002 - 2002	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Liverwort

<i>Fossombronina maritima</i>	Sea Frillwort	6	1984 - 2005	Local Priority
<i>Lophocolea semiteres</i>	Southern Crestwort	7	1977 - 2005	Local Priority
<i>Riccia crystallina</i>	Blue Crystalwort	27	1962 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Sphaerocarpos texanus</i>	Texas Balloonwort	11	1977 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Telaranea murphyae</i>	Murphy's Threadwort	7	1993 - 2005	Priority, Local Priority

Marine Mammal

<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke Whale	5	2005 - 2009	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Cetacea	Whales & Dolphins	2	2000 - 2000	Protected
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common Dolphin	45	1968 - 2011	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned Pilot Whale	1	2014 - 2014	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's Dolphin	6	2000 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Grey Seal	18	2004 - 2017	Protected
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer Whale	2	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbour Seal	1	2014 - 2014	Protected, Priority
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Common Porpoise	32	2000 - 2017	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottle-nosed Dolphin	3	1989 - 2008	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Mollusc

<i>Ambigolimax valentianus</i>	Iberian Threeband Slug	10	2003 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Aplysia depilans</i>	n/a	2	2008 - 2011	Local Priority
<i>Auriculinea bidentata</i>	Two-toothed White Snail	3	1983 - 1999	Priority
<i>Candidula intersepta</i>	Wrinkled Snail	5	1963 - 2003	Non-Native
<i>Ceriuella (Ceriuella) virgata</i>	Striped Snail	3	1965 - 2003	Non-Native

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<i>Chauvetia brunnea</i>	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Local Priority
<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	Common Garden Snail	14	1962 - 2016	Non-Native
<i>Deroceras invadens</i>	Tramp Slug	4	2003 - 2005	Non-Native
<i>Janthina pallida</i>	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Local Priority
<i>Limacus flavus</i>	Yellow Cellar Slug	5	1963 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Melarhaphe neritoides</i>	Small Periwinkle	8	1982 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Nucella lapillus</i>	Dog Whelk	19	1962 - 2016	Protected
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Common Oyster	1	2016 - 2016	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Ponentina subvirescens</i>	Green Snail	2	2003 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	Jenkins' Spire Snail	2	2004 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Tandonia budapestensis</i>	Budapest Keeled Slug	2	2004 - 2004	Non-Native
<i>Tandonia sowerbyi</i>	Sowerby's Keeled Slug	2	2003 - 2003	Non-Native

Moss

<i>Bryum donianum</i>	Don's Thread-moss	6	1977 - 2005	Local Priority
<i>Bryum dunense</i>	Dune Thread-moss	6	1977 - 2003	Local Priority
<i>Bryum tenuisetum</i>	Yellow-tuber Thread-moss	2	1995 - 1996	Local Priority
<i>Bryum torquescens</i>	Twisting Thread-moss	2	1977 - 1977	Local Priority
<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	Heath Star Moss	20	1967 - 2005	Non-Native
<i>Campylopus pyriformis</i>	Dwarf Swan-neck Moss	3	1967 - 1984	Local Priority
<i>Ephemerum sessile</i>	Sessile Earth-moss	3	2003 - 2003	Local Priority
<i>Fissidens crispus</i>	Herzog's Pocket-moss	8	1967 - 2005	Local Priority
<i>Leptophascum leptophyllum</i>	Vectis-moss	4	1993 - 2005	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>	Large White-moss	3	1962 - 2009	Protected
<i>Pogonatum aloides</i>	Aloe Haircap	2	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
<i>Tortula atrovirens</i>	Rib-leaf Moss	1	1968 - 1968	Local Priority
<i>Tortula viridifolia</i>	Bristly Pottia	8	1967 - 2005	Local Priority

Reptile

<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leathery Turtle	5	1991 - 2002	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
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Roundworm (Nematoda)

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Chromaspirina parapontica	n/a	1	1966 - 1966	Local Priority
Enoploides brunettii	n/a	1	1967 - 1967	Local Priority
Enoplolaimus litoralis	n/a	1	1966 - 1966	Local Priority
Enoplus paralittoralis	n/a	1	1971 - 1971	Local Priority
Pareurystomina scilloniensis	n/a	1	1966 - 1966	Local Priority
Spirinia schneideri	n/a	1	1966 - 1966	Local Priority

Spider (Araneae)

Argiope bruennichi	Wasp Spider	1	2007 - 2007	Non-Native
Dysdera crocata	Woodlouse Spider	2	1987 - 1987	Non-Native
Pholcus phalangioides	Cobweb Spider	6	1974 - 2003	Non-Native
Psilochorus simoni	n/a	1	2017 - 2017	Non-Native
Scytodes thoracica	Spitting Spider	2	2005 - 2005	Non-Native

Sponge (Porifera)

Axinella dissimilis	n/a	3	1983 - 2010	Local Priority
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Terrestrial Mammal

Crocidura suaveolens	Lesser White-toothed Shrew	9	1962 - 2018	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	10	1990 - 2014	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Erinaceus europaeus	West European Hedgehog	3	2016 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Mus musculus	House Mouse	2	1962 - 2006	Non-Native
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European Rabbit	4	2002 - 2011	Priority, Non-Native
Rattus norvegicus	Brown Rat	7	1964 - 2017	Non-Native

Terrestrial Mammal - Bat (Chiroptera)

Chiroptera	Bat	3	2006 - 2011	Protected, Priority
Pipistrellus nathusii	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	1	2019 - 2019	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	37	1984 - 2019	Protected, Local Priority
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	1	2009 - 2009	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

Tunicate (Urochordata)

Aplidium elegans	n/a	3	1966 - 2010	Local Priority
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Corella eumyota	n/a	1	2009 - 2009	Non-Native
Diazona violacea	Football Ascidian	1	2010 - 2010	Local Priority

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

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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>



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

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ERCCIS Data Search Report

APPENDIX 3

Target Note Report

Phase 1 Habitat Survey of Ennor Farm

Target Notes Report

KEY - D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note TN1

This the overall site, which is a field of neutral species-poor grassland – grazed by cattle, with short sward. Lack of herbs, dominated by grass vegetation. Bounded by walls on three sides with trees (Elm sp.). The field slopes from the road to the northern corner of site.

<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	A
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	A
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear	A
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	A
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	A
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	A
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	F
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	F
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	F
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	F
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	F
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	F
<i>Ulmus glabra, Canopy</i>	Wych Elm	F
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	O
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	O
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	O
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	O
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	O
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	O
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	O
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	R

Target Note TN2

A small stand of bramble with occasional bracken. Recently cleared but starting to grow back.

<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	D
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	O

Target Note TN3

Walled boundary on three sides. In some places stands of bramble can be found. The wall is interspersed with Elm sp, Cornish or Dutch. The trees naturally lean against the wind.

<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	Elm species	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	O

Target Note TN4

A stand of bracken adjacent to boundary.

<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	D
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APPENDIX 4

Lower Moors SSSI Impact Assessment

Briefing Note: Lower Moors SSSI Ecological Impact Assessment

This assessment considers the potential impacts on Lower Moors (St Mary's) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) from a proposed housing allocation known as Ennor Farm / H3 Old Town as a result of surface water impacts.

This assessment provides a summary of the proposed development together with a review of the available information relating to the ground conditions and drainage requirements of the site in relation to the adjacent Lower Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) that have been obtained from both historic and recent ground investigations, hydrological studies collated or completed for the site by CampbellReith and ecological appraisals completed by TEP.

Ennor Farm

Location

The site comprises an agricultural field located off Old Town Lane, North of Ennor Farm, Old Town, St Marys, Isles of Scilly with an approximate post code of TR21 0NL. The site is centred at approximate National Grid Reference 91440E and 10460N. The site has an area of c. 0.5ha.

Policy Context

Ennor Farm is a proposed residential development of 13 homes and is included in the Isles of Scilly Local Plan 2015-2030 (H3 Old Town). The Council of the Isles of Scilly submitted the Local Plan to the Secretary of State on 30th September 2019 for examination in public. Following the close of the public hearings the Inspector wrote to the Council advising what modifications ('Main Modifications') are likely to be required in order for the plan to be found sound.

With regards to H3 Old Town the Inspector proposed that the wording of the policy LC6 be strengthened to require that impacts of surface run-off (on the adjacent SSSI) are avoided. This had been proposed by Natural England in their consultation responses to the local plan.

Ground Conditions

Geological mapping indicates the site to be underlain by granite bedrock, which is weathered at the surface and include superficial Head deposits above. A ground investigation was undertaken at the site in December 2019 overseen by CampbellReith to further characterise the soils and groundwater regime. Conclusions¹ include:

- Ground investigation at the site has not revealed any significant contamination in the soils which predominantly comprise natural ground and topsoil;
- Groundwater was found atop the granite and within the base of weathered superficial deposits at an elevation of 3.0m AOD;
- A Low risk to groundwater has been identified due to absence of elevated contamination in relation to Drinking Water Standards; and,

¹ CampbellReith (2020) Ennor Farm, Old Town, St Marys Land Quality Statement, March 2019, Ref: 13394-CRH-XX-XX-RP-LQ-LQS-0001_P01

- A Low-Moderate risk has been identified associated with the presence of marginally elevated cadmium identified in groundwater beneath the site. In the absence of an identified source of the contamination being identified on site, it is not anticipated that the cause of this cadmium is from the site and so no remediation measures are considered necessary as part of the proposed development.

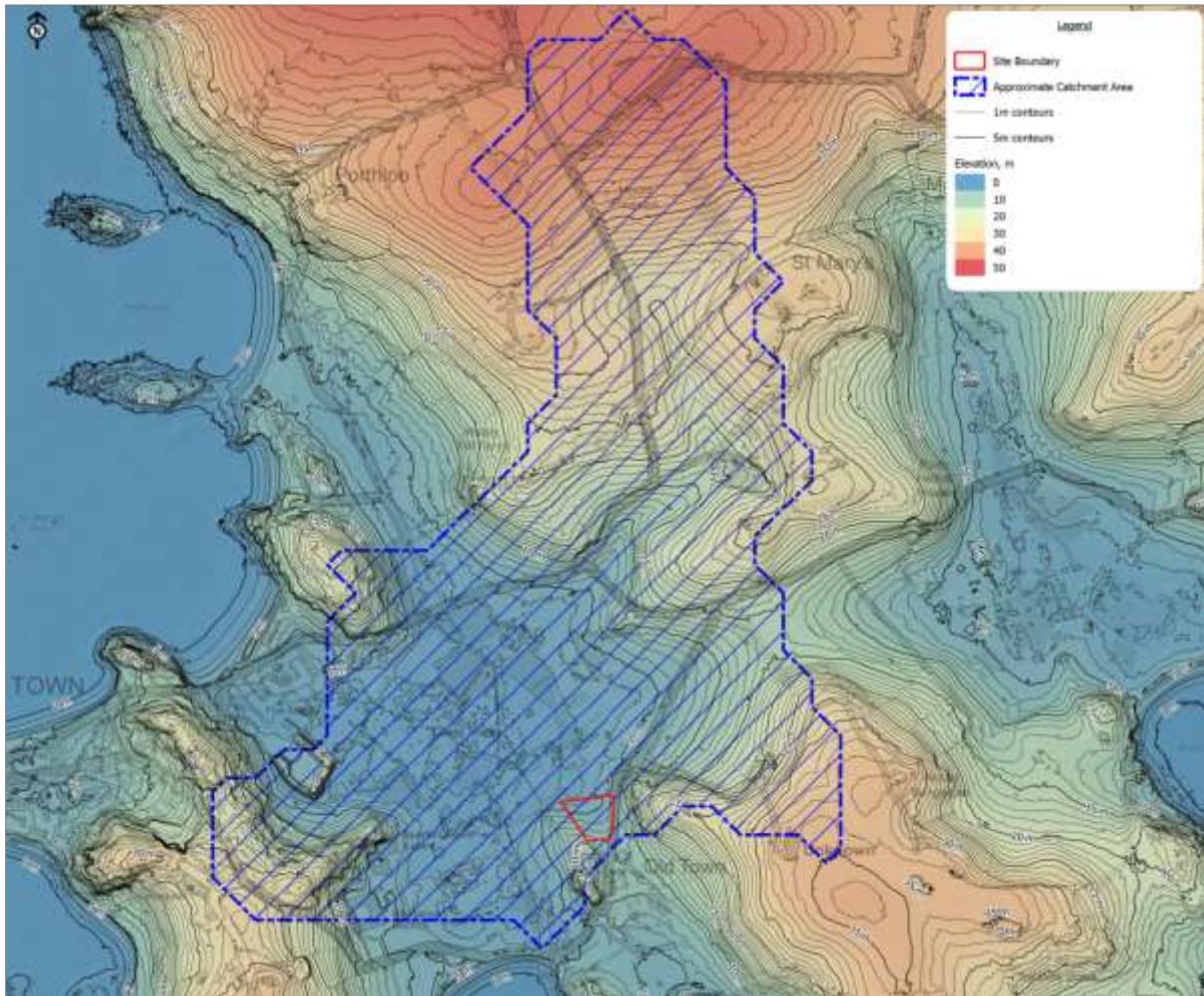
Hydrology

No permanent surface water features are observed on site. A pumping station and potential well (Castle Rocks Well) are located c.25m WSW of the site. There are no ordinary watercourses or main rivers on the Isles of Scilly. The nearest water feature to the site is the Lower Moors SSSI to the north-west, a marshland area consisting of low-lying land with springs, streams and reed-beds.

The site is located within a rainfall catchment area shown in Figure 1, below, using the UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology's Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH). The rainfall catchment is 93ha in area. The majority of the catchment rises around Mount Pleasant to the north of the site. The figure illustrates that the site is a small part (approximately 0.54%) of the total area of the catchment and, as it is close to the watershed of the catchment, unlikely to receive a significant volume of groundwater from above it (to the south).

Surface cover across the site is grassland, and therefore a thickness of topsoil is present. Made Ground is not found, except where associated with a turning of top soil for farming practices.

Figure 1: Rainfall catchment for the Lower Moors SSSI and the Ennor Farm Site (extract provided by CampbellReith)



Hydrogeology

The superficial deposits and bedrock found beneath the site are both classed as a Highly Vulnerable Secondary Aquifer A. The superficial deposits are likely to have low permeability to the bedrock below, which itself will be dominated by low flows through fractures and weathered joints. It is likely groundwater storage is low and there is a possibility for saline intrusion, given the proximity to the sea^[1].

The site is within a Zone II Source Protection Zone (outer zone), and approximately 200m from Zone I. A number of groundwater abstractions are indicated on mapping as present along the northern and western edges of the site, including Castle Rocks Well and pumping station approximately 30m north-west of the site. Further historic wells are indicated to the north-east of the site^[1].

The overall site hydrogeology is considered to have high sensitivity, given that underlying aquifers are both classified as secondary aquifer A, the site is within an outer source protection zone (Zone II), and there was initially considered to be very good hydraulic connectivity via shallow groundwater to the adjacent sensitive SSSI watercourse^[1].

Infiltration tests were undertaken in a follow up site investigation in August 2020² [2]. It was intended to undertake the tests in accordance with the testing methodology as set out in BRE 365 (used for the design of soakaways). However, two locations were tested and at one location the test failed and at the second location only one test was possible with an extrapolated soil infiltration rate of $3.44 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m.s}^{-1}$. This low rate likely reflects the presence of some organic material as well as clay and silt either as bands or within the matrix of superficial soils. Head / sand deposits found elsewhere on the island are estimated³ [3] to have a higher hydraulic conductivity of c. $4.63 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m.s}^{-1}$ and the underlying granite in the order of 2.3 m.s^{-1} to $4.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m.s}^{-1}$.

Lower Moors (St Mary's) SSSI

The Lower Moors wetland site is a designated SSSI (last revision 1976) and lies immediately to the east of Hugh Town. It is 10.2ha in extent and lies at less than 5m AOD.

It is designated for its topogenous mire with range of wetland habitats. It is also designated for the important feeding areas for passage and wintering birds including Snipe and Water rail provided by the wetland areas.

The wetland has formed in a bowl shaped enclosure formed at the base of the surrounding hillslopes. The drainage from Lower Moors is naturally restricted and the entire site drains south to the sea.

The leasehold of the land is understood to be held by the Duchy of Cornwall and is leased to and managed by the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust. The last condition assessment undertaken by Natural England in December 2012 classified the site as unfavourable recovering.

Lower Moors Hydrological Studies

Two studies have been made available with information relating to the adjacent Lower Moors SSSI. The first is a report on a two year hydrological study that was undertaken on the area in 2017 and 2018⁴. The second is Water Level Management Plan for the Lower Moors⁵ based on the findings of the former.

The hydrological study identified that tidal effects are observed at some locations in continuous monitoring and that the outfall allows "saltwater" to enter part of the surface water system of lagoon at high tide. It should be noted that rainfall and rainfall recharge can be saline reflecting adjacent ocean source as well as metals in associated with mineralisation of the granites in groundwater.

The Water Level Management Plan was prepared on the basis of the work reported in the hydrological study and recommendations include management of water flow to reduce reverse flow of tidal saline water.

² Wheal Jane Group (2020) Ennor Farm Soakaway Investigation (in line with BRE Digest 365), 6th August 2020

³ Robbins, N.S. and Misstear, B.D.R. (eds) Groundwater in the Celtic Regions: Studies in Hard Rock and Quaternary Hydrogeology, GSL Special Publications, 182, 247-268, GSL 2000

⁴ Milestone Environmental (2018) Lower Moors SSSI Final Project Report. Version V1.0. December 2018.

⁵ Milestone Environmental (2019) Lower Moors SSSI Water Level Management Plan. Version V1.0. February 2019

Palaeo-ecological Study of Lower Moors SSSI

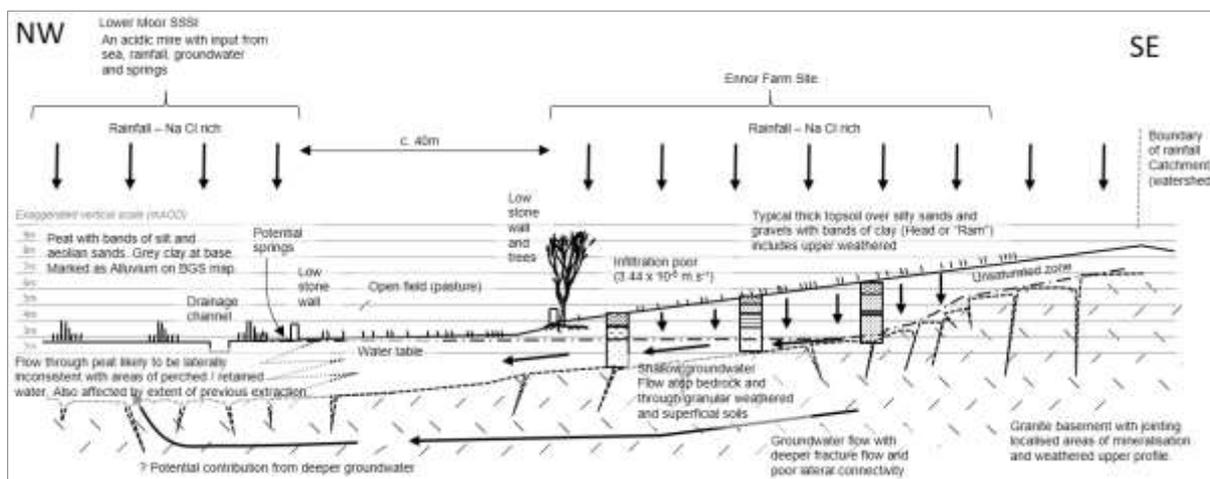
A study of the impact of environmental change and the development of the Lower Moors environment⁶ included detailed analysis of cores from the Lower Moors area (the research aimed to gather the most complete and deepest organic deposits). Evidence developed in this work illustrated:

- The Lower Moors area is an acidic mire with significant peat horizons which are intertidal in placed developed over the granite bedrock;
- Some areas of the Lower Moors the sequence was incomplete as a result of significant historic peat extraction. The deepest core obtained was 2.75m in length; and
- At the base of all cores (see Transect 3 in source) taken are stiff grey silty clays and upper horizons include peat ("alluvial" dark brown peat over dark brown organic clay) interbedded with sands and silts interpreted to (from particle size analysis) are of higher energy aeolian deposition (storm events and drifts). These horizons often did not contain much organic material.

Conceptual Model of Groundwater as a Pathway to the Lower Moors SSSI

The above evidence has been used by CampbellReith to develop a conceptual model of the potential pathways between the Site and Lower Moors SSSI. The following illustrative figure (Figure 2, below, provided by CampbellReith) represents a cross section perpendicular to the gradient of the slope and from the watershed for the Lower Moors SSSI and across the middle of the site following a south-east to north east direction into the Lower Moors SSSI:

Figure 2: Conceptual model of potential pathways to Lower Moor SSSI (CampbellReith)



The conceptual model can be refined as information comes available; key considerations at this time are as follows:

- The area of the site represents a fraction (1/200) of the overall rainfall catchment to the Lower Moors area;
- The impact of any changes to on-site drainage and overall impact on recharge of the Lower Moors SSSI are likely to be negligible. The hydrological study[4] did not confirm

⁶ Pérez-Fernández, M (2013) A Palaeoecological approach to understanding the impact of coastal changes in Late Holocene societies using the Isles of Scilly as a case study. PhD thesis, Plymouth University, August 2013

the relative contribution of rainfall, groundwater, springs and sea/tides to the Lower Moor SSSI;

- There is no direct surface water transfer from the site and the Lower Moors area – partially as the northern boundary of the site is marked by a tree line and low stone wall;
- While the distance between the site and Lower Moors SSSI is short there are likely to be considerable variation in the underlying geology that will limit shallow lateral connectivity between groundwater from the site and that at Lower Moors. Even if this is possible the organic content of soils and low relative hydraulic conductivity would promote dilution and other attenuation processes;
- Run off and very shallow groundwater from the site may form part of a contribution to the Lower Moors SSSI from the spring line around its eastern edge (at an elevation of around 3m AOD); and
- Abstraction and draw down from the pumping station offsite and adjacent the NW corner of the site could have significant impact on groundwater movements in this area.

Proposed Drainage Strategy

The proposed drainage strategy is illustrated on the CampbellReith Drainage Strategy plan (ref 13394-CRH-XX-XX-DR-C-5050-P2). Details are described in the CampbellReith Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy Report⁷

In line with the Surface Water disposals hierarchy⁸ the following have been considered to manage surface water on the site:

- Infiltration to the maximum extent that is practical
- Discharge to watercourses
- Discharge to surface water sewer, highway drain or another drainage system
- Discharge to combined sewers (last resort)

However infiltration has been ruled out as the results of infiltration tests were inconsistent. There are also no notable watercourses and no surface water sewers located within the close vicinity of the site. The nearest foul system would require a pumping station and rising main, and would be the last resort in the surface water management hierarchy.

On account of the above the proposed drainage strategy is to attenuate all flows to pre-development greenfield runoff rate and store within a shallow tank below the parking bays/court in the north of the site. All access roads with suitable gradients, courtyards and pedestrian footways within the site will be constructed as permeable pavement arrangements. Surface water runoff from the non-pervious Old Town Road and site access will also be channelled towards these permeable paved areas.

Storage estimates have been calculated to be 120m³ of storage to account for rainfall events up to and including a 1:100 year flood event with 40% climate change using an FEH model. The volume of storage required is met by the combination of permeable paving and shallow underground tank.

⁷ CampbellReith (2020) Ennor Farm, St. Mary's Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy, November 2020 Ref 13394-CRH-XX0XX-RP-C-0001-P1-FRA

⁸ under paragraph 80 of the Flood Risk and Coastal Change Planning Practice Guidance

Discharge will then be restricted to the existing greenfield runoff rate into the landscaped area at the north-west corner of the site (lowest part of the site), matching the current existing situation on site. This could be into a new drainage ditch or SUDS feature to further address any residual water quality risk. The pollution hazard level is considered to be very low with respect to water from residential roofs and low from property driveways, parking areas and internal roadways.

Water Quality Control

The proposed site usage will result in a low pollution hazard index due to the site consisting mainly of residential roofs, and residential car parking/courtyard areas, as outlined in Table 1 below (extracted from CIRIA C753 "The SuDS Manual", page 568, Table 26.2) the risk of pollution remains low.

Table 1: Pollution Hazard Indices Associated with the Proposed Site Use (reproduced from CIRIA C753)

Land Use	Pollution Hazard Level	Pollution Hazard Indices		
		Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Metals	Hydrocarbons
Residential Roofs	Very Low	0.2	0.2	0.05
Individual property driveways, residential car parks, low traffic roads (e.g. cul-de-sacs, homezones and general access roads) and non-residential car parking with infrequent changes i.e. < 300 traffic movements/day	Low	0.5	0.4	0.4

Water quality is to be addressed by the proposed permeable paving. All features will provide sufficient mitigation indices in order to mitigate the pollution hazard discussed in the paragraph above, as outlined in Table 2 below (from CIRIA C753, page 569, Table 26.3), where the mitigation indices are greater than the pollution hazards identified in Table 1 above and thus mitigate the low pollution risk of residential roofs and driveways.. In addition to the permeable paving for hard landscaped areas. Soft areas will also be provided including at the outfall, which will further mitigate low pollution risk through filtration and natural breakdown of pollutants.

Table 2: Mitigation Indices Associated with the Proposed Site Use (reproduced from CIRIA C753)

Type of SuDS Component	Mitigation Indices		
	TSS	Metals	Hydrocarbons
Permeable Paving	0.7	0.6	0.7

Environmental Recommendations^[1]

Remedial works are not considered to be a requirement for controlled waters or human health. However, a number of actions will be required to address contamination issues at the site during construction activities:

- A Groundworks strategy including; a watching brief during works (in case of unforeseen ground conditions occurring), details of the use and management of materials, waste management, a plan for Verification Control Documents.
- Risk assessments and method statements in light of revealed conditions (relating to Health and Safety and buried services) as well as to take account the recommendations of Foundation Works Risk Assessment (if required).

To further avoid risk of adverse effects arising during the construction phase a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will also be employed to protect surface and groundwater quality. Measures to be incorporated into the CEMP will include industry standard, best-practice measures to control site run-off, manage soils and waste, manage fuel and other materials to prevent spillages and also emergency procedures in the event of a pollution incident.

Given the immediate adjacency of human neighbours to the south and east of the site, the CEMP will also include standard best practice construction measures to avoid significant disturbance of adjacent features arising from vibration, artificial lighting and noise effects. These measures would also therefore avoid significant disturbance effects from affecting the nesting and wintering bird populations supported by the nearby SSSI. Existing mature vegetation around the site, including along the north and west boundaries, are expected to provide additional noise attenuation and light screening functions.

Ecological Impact Assessment

Water Pathways, Flow Rates and Quality

Adverse impacts on Lower Moors (St Mary's) SSSI have the potential to arise from surface water run-off as the housing site is located in close proximity (6m at north-west corner) and at higher elevation than the SSSI.

The proposed drainage scheme will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in order to reduce the risk of flooding upstream and downstream, as well as improving surface water quality from the proposed development site. The most practicable options for the site are a combination of permeable paving, shallow underground tank and extensive soft landscaping such as natural wetlands.

Water discharged from the proposed housing site will therefore maintain the pre- development greenfield rates and pathways and therefore would not affect the hydrology of the Lower Moors (St Mary's) SSSI.

Furthermore, the use of SuDS and particularly the use of permeable paving would address any water quality issues that may arise during the occupation phase of the development.

The in-built drainage design will prevent changes in water flow rates, pathways or water quality and will therefore avoid adverse impacts arising on the SSSI.

Disturbance Effects Pre- and Post-Development

Measures implemented through a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will also avoid significant adverse effects arising from vibrations, artificial light disturbance and noise disturbance. These measures would therefore ensure that no likely significant effect upon the nesting or wintering bird populations supported by the SSSI arise during construction.

Natural visual screening of the SSSI from the site provided by the existing field boundaries will avoid significant noise and visual disturbance effects occurring during occupation of the new development.

Conclusions

The site is currently greenfield with no contamination risk.

The site is proposed to be developed for a small residential scheme of 13 no. houses, which is unlikely to have a significant impact upon the environment.

The ground conditions at the site have relatively poor infiltration properties and there is no nearby sewer to direct surface water drainage (unless pumped). An alternative surface water management strategy is therefore necessary.

It is proposed to collect surface water through permeable paving and utilise an underground storage tank to attenuate surface water flows to greenfield run-off rate discharged to the northwest and the SSSI.

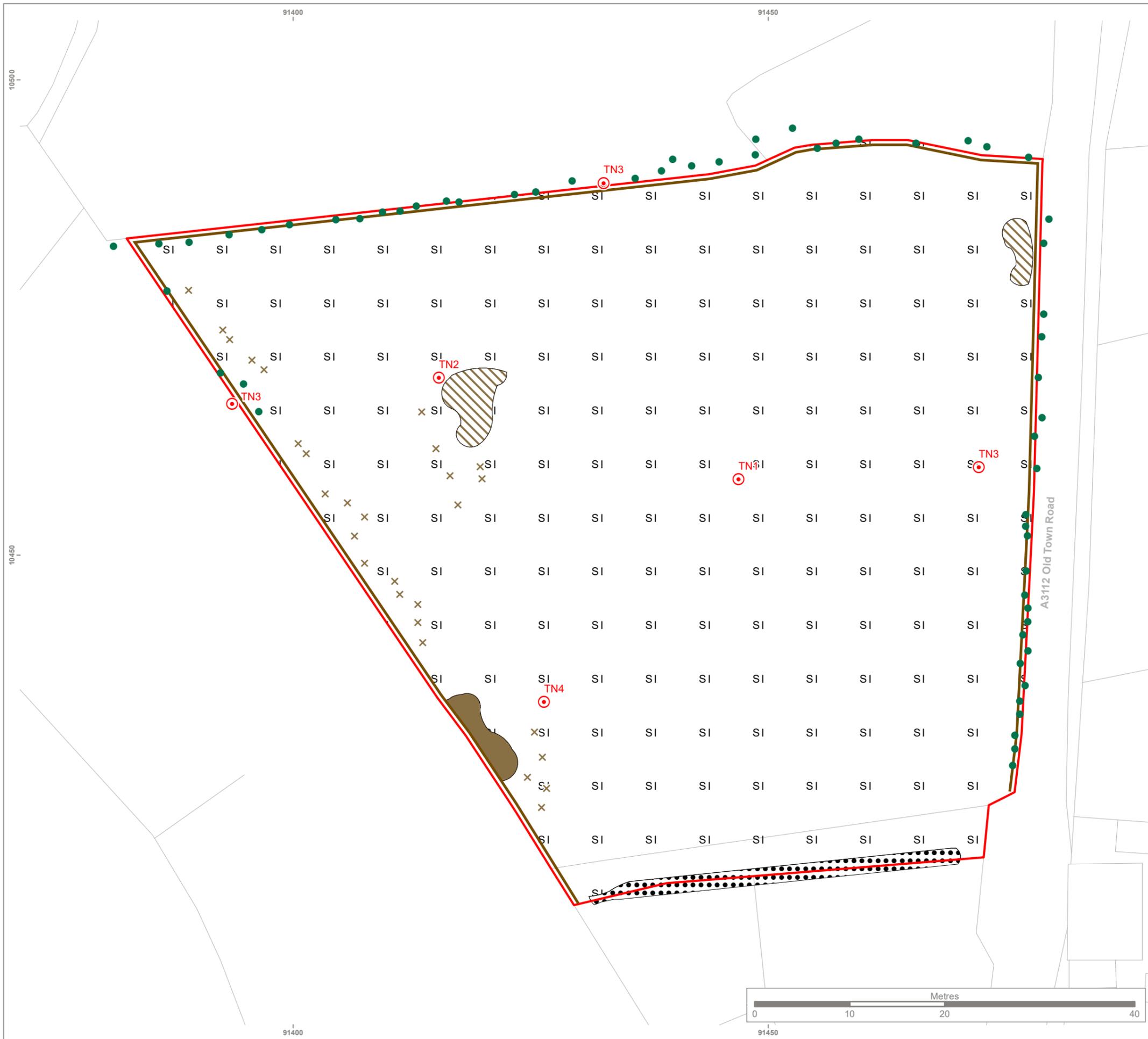
This will serve to replicate the existing surface water drainage situation and ensure water cycling continues to flow into the SSSI as opposed to being directed elsewhere as a result of the residential scheme.

Low levels of cadmium of hitherto unknown origin that are present within the groundwater beneath the site are unlikely to be mobilised by infiltration strategy.

With the in-built design and mitigation measures of the proposed drainage strategy, in combination with the control measures to be implemented under the CEMP during construction, there will be no likely significant affect upon the Lower Moors SSSI as a consequence of the new development.

Existing screening features would avoid likely significant disturbance effects upon the nesting and wintering bird populations supported by the SSSI.

DRAWINGS
Ennor Farm Habitat Survey
G8128.013



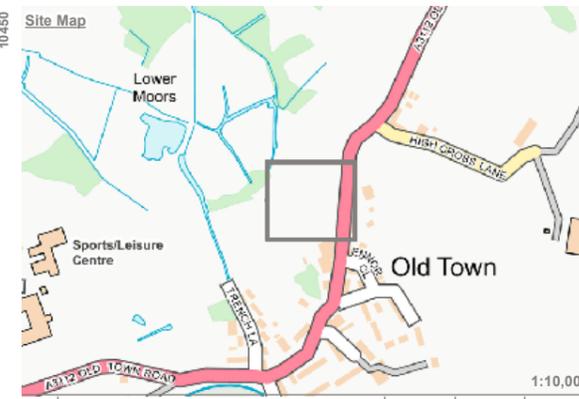
KEY

- Site boundary
 - Target note
 - Scattered broad-leaved tree
 - × Scattered bracken
 - Wall
 - SI SI SI Poor semi-improved grassland
 - Continuous bracken
 - Tall ruderal
 - Bare ground
- Species Codes**
- la Holly
 - Um Elm species
 - Umg Wych elm

Note:

The locations of habitats and habitat features are indicative.

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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date
A	Correction SI from B22 to B6	RAR	LG	11-01-2021

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Project
Ennor Farm, Isles of Scilly

Title
Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Drawing Number
G8128.013

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
CW	AP	LG	1:400 @ A3	22/10/2020



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