



Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA)

Site:

Builder's Yard, Racket Town Road, Tresco,
Isles of Scilly

Grid Reference: SV 8950 1505

25th June 2025



Plan for Ecology Ltd

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Document Control:

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Declaration:

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

Lucy Wright	
Nicola Dyer	

Report Lifespan:

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



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1.0 Non-Technical Summary

Plan for Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Tresco Island Ltd to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of land within a builder's yard off Racket Town Road, Tresco (OS Grid Ref: SV 8950 1505) in May 2025. The applicant seeks planning consent to construct a storage facility for building materials and machinery.

The Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) comprised a desk study and a Phase 1 survey, including a UK Habitat Classification Survey and an assessment of the potential of the site to support protected species. This EcIA report describes and evaluates the results of the desk study and surveys and assesses the impacts of the proposed development in accordance with the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2024).

The site, measuring c. 0.62 ha, is located in the centre of the island of Tresco, c. 0.5km east of New Grimsby and c. 0.72km north of Tresco Abbey. No part of the site lies within a designated wildlife site; however, the site is located within an area designated as a 'National Landscape' and several statutory designated sites are located within a 1km radius of the site. The site is located within the 12.5km Zone of Influence of three European Sites. No impacts resulting from the proposed development on the designated sites are predicted.

The application site comprises a yard facility that is used to store building materials and dispose of garden waste. Habitats comprise mainly bare ground and disturbed derelict land, surrounded by ruderal vegetation and scrub. All the habitats recorded are of low ecological value. The site supports or has potential to support the following faunal species of conservation importance: bats, birds, lesser white-toothed shrew *Crocidura suaveolens*, red squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris*, amphibians, invertebrate species, vascular and non-vascular plants and fungi. Three invasive species listed under Sch. 9 Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 were recorded on-site: montbretia *Crocodymia x crocosmiiflora*, rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* and giant gunnera *Gunnera tinctoria*. The desk study confirmed local records for two invasive flatworm species *Australoplana sanguinea* and *Kontikia andersoni* listed on Sch. 9 WCA 1981; these could potentially be present on-site.

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

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



Table 1: Proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Development Phase	Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
Designated Sites	
Construction Phase:	Mitigation is not required; however, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented, to include actions taken to avoid/minimise the impacts of construction noise, vibration, dust, lighting and surface runoff on habitats and species.
Operational Phase:	Mitigation is not required.
Habitats	
Construction Phase:	<p>A CEMP will be prepared and implemented.</p> <p>It is recommended that protective fencing is installed around the immediate construction area to protect adjacent mixed scrub and tall forb habitats.</p> <p>Native shrub and tree planting will be included as part of the scheme. In accordance with National Policy, this will contribute to achieving a mandatory 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) in habitat units post-development. Nectar and berry producing species will be planted to maximise their value for faunal species.</p> <p>Where it is not possible to achieve a 10% BNG on-site, habitats will be created and enhanced off-site, or as a last resort, biodiversity units will be purchased from a Biodiversity Unit Provider (where feasible).</p>
Operational Phase:	Retained and enhanced habitats will be managed in the long-term to achieve the predicted BNG.
Species	
Construction Phase:	<p>A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented.</p> <p>Where night working is essential, light spill will be screened / deflected with the use of baffles / cowls and directed away from retained vegetation.</p> <p>Follow recommendations for habitat mitigation and enhancement.</p> <p>Precautionary measures will be implemented to prevent disturbance to lesser white-toothed shrew and other species during clearance of the existing yard in the construction area.</p> <p>Measures will be taken to protect areas with Nationally Scarce balm-leaved figwort and round-leaved mint by installing protective fencing around habitats adjacent to the construction area.</p> <p>There are no proposals to cut back scrub around the construction area but, if required, precautionary measures will be implemented to avoid disturbance to nesting birds.</p> <p>An Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) must be prepared and implemented to prevent an offence being committed.</p>



Development Phase	Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
	<p>A method statement will be required to ensure that works do not impact red squirrel (European Protected Species, EPS).</p> <p>Development of the site will include measures to control species listed under the Weeds Act 1959.</p>
Operational Phase:	<p>Once the barn is in use, there will be no further impacts on species. No external lighting is proposed.</p> <p>At least one bat box and one bird box will be installed on the new barn to improve roosting and nesting opportunities post-development.</p> <p>In line with best practice guidance, at least one bee post will be installed within landscaped parts of the site post-development, together with deadwood habitats.</p>

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

In compliance with the Environment Act (2021), **the proposed development will achieve a >10% BNG in habitat units and hedgerow units**. The exact mechanism (on-site or off-site) for delivering BNG will be detailed in the BNG Assessment Report (Plan for Ecology Ltd, in prep).

Further Surveys and Assessments:

The following further surveys and/ or assessments will be required for the planning application:

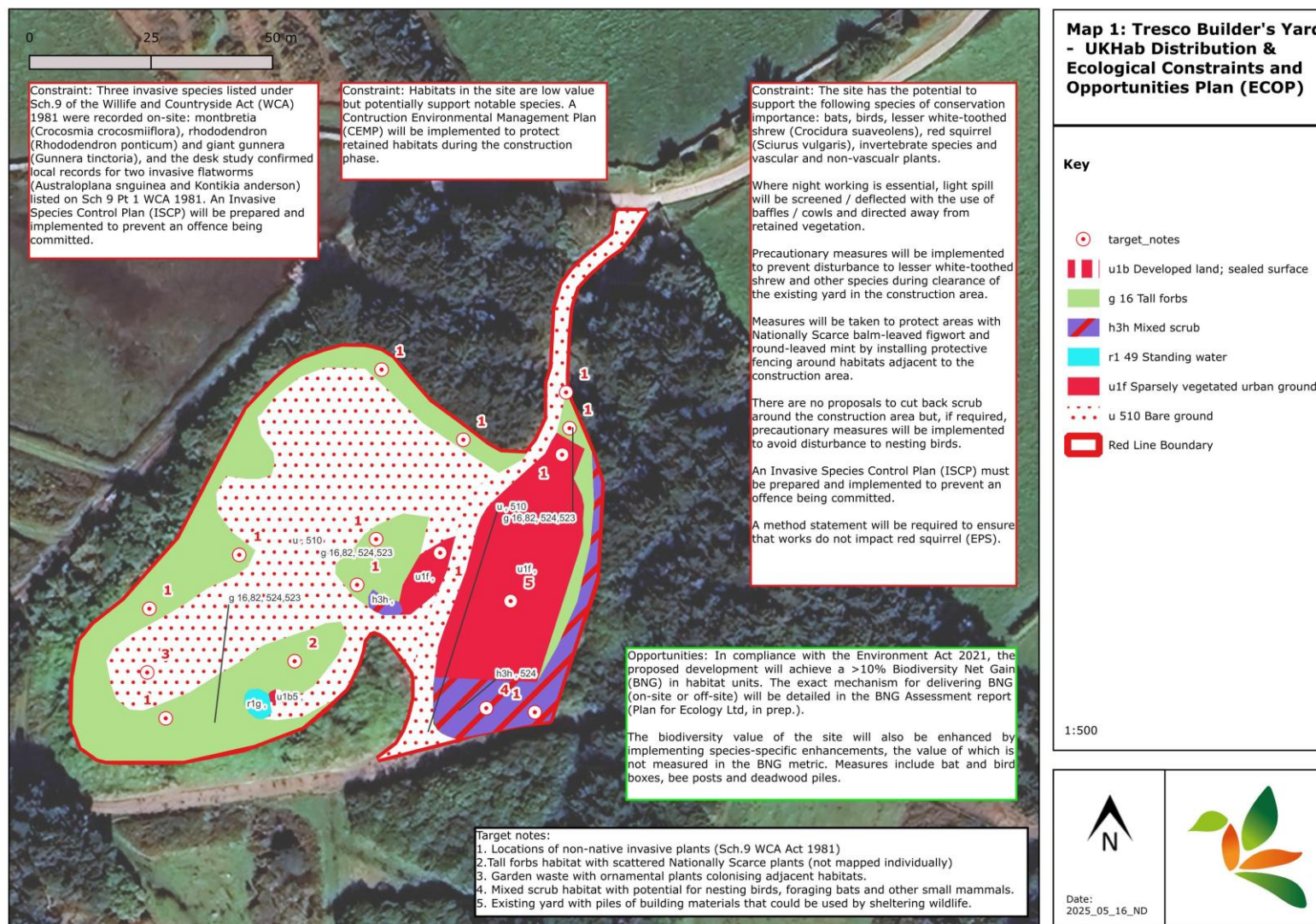
- A BNG Assessment.
- An Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) must be prepared and implemented to prevent an offence being committed.

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

- A post-planning pre-construction survey for invasive species to inform the ISCP.
- A method statement will be required to ensure that works do not impact red squirrel, a European Protected Species (EPS).
- A CEMP must be prepared ahead of commencement of site works.



2.0 Ecological Constraints and Opportunities Plan (ECOP)





3.0 Introduction

3.1 Background & Purpose of Survey

Plan for Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Tresco Island Ltd to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of land at a builder's yard off Racket Town Road, Tresco (OS Grid Ref: SV 8950 1505) in May 2025. The location of the site and red line planning boundary is shown in Figure 1 below. The applicant seeks planning consent to construct a storage building for machinery and materials. An indicative site layout is shown in Figure 2 below. The Ecological Constraints and Opportunities Plan (ECOP) for the site is shown on Map 1 above.



Figure 1. Builder's Yard, Tresco – red line planning boundary.

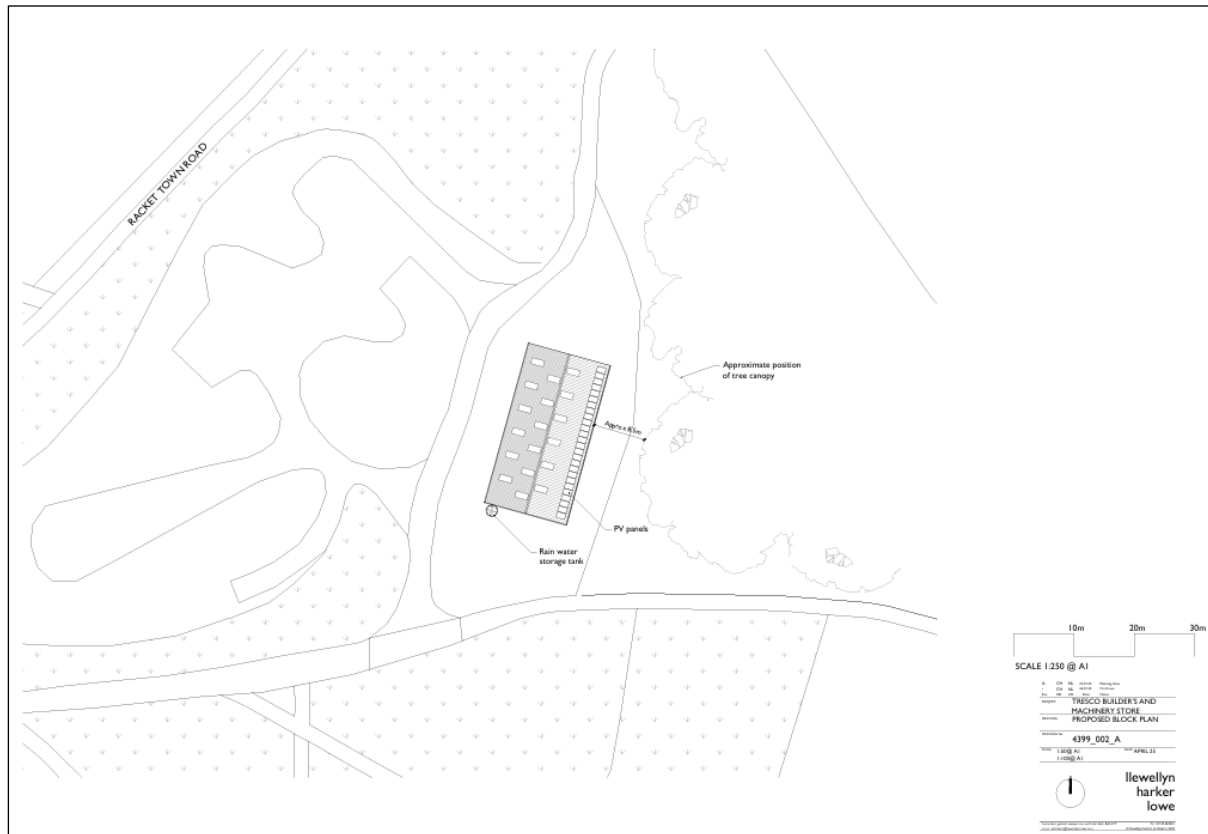


Figure 2. Indicative layout (Llewellyn, Harker, Lowe, 2025; drawing no. 4399_002_A).

3.2 Site Location & Description

The application site, measuring c. 0.62 ha, comprises land within the red line boundary shown on Map 1 and Figure 1 above. The site is located in the centre of the island of Tresco, c. 0.5km east of New Grimsby Harbour and c. 0.72km north of Tresco Abbey. Tresco is the second largest island in the Isles of Scilly archipelago, which is a group of c. 200 islands and rocky outcrops located c. 45km southwest of Land's End, Cornwall, United Kingdom.

The application site comprises a yard with vegetated margins that is used to store building materials and equipment, and garden waste (Map 1 and Figure 1). It is located within an area designated as a 'National Landscape', formally referred to as 'An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty' (AONB). Beyond the immediate red line planning boundary, the site is bordered by woodland to the north and east, a track to the south beyond which there is more woodland, and Racket Town Road to the west. The coast lies c. 0.49km to the east at its nearest point. A plan showing the location of the site and of designated sites of nature conservation importance is provided at Appendix 1.



3.3 Project Administration

Site Name:	Builder's Yard, Racket Town Road, Tresco, Isles of Scilly TR24 0PZ
OS Grid Reference:	SV 8950 1505
Client:	Tresco Island Ltd
Planning Authority:	Council of the Isles of Scilly
Report Reference Number:	P4E3844
Site proposals:	The applicant seeks planning consent to construct a store for building materials and machinery within an existing yard.
Survey Dates:	14 th May 2025 (Phase 1 survey and Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment)
Surveyor & Licence Numbers:	Nicola Dyer BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM (Bat licence no: 2019-40845-CLS-CLS)

4.0 Methodology

This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the 'Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal' produced by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2017); BS42020-2013 Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning & Development, as adopted by local planning authorities (British Standard, 2013); and the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2024).

4.1 Desk Study

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

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

4.2 Phase 1 Survey

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



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

4.3 Ecological Evaluation

The methods and standards for site evaluation within the British Isles are defined in 'A Nature Conservation Review' (Ratcliffe, 2009). They are broadly used across the United Kingdom to rank sites, so priorities for nature conservation can be attained. The criteria are size, diversity, naturalness, rarity and fragility, with secondary criteria of typicalness, potential value, intrinsic appeal, recorded history and the position within the ecological / geographical units.

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

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

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

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

Based on the criteria above and professional judgement, the likely value of ecological features is determined within a geographical context in accordance with the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2024). Value is assigned in decreasing order of importance as follows: International (Europe), National (UK), Regional (Southwest), County (Cornwall and Isles of Scilly), District (Isles of Scilly) and Local (Tresco).

This evaluation method identifies 'important ecological features' (considered to be of Local value and above) which could potentially be affected by the proposed development. Ecological features considered to be of less than 'Local Value' are briefly considered and assigned a value of 'Within the Zone of Influence' or 'Negligible'. Features of value 'Within the Zone of Influence' or of 'Negligible Value' are not considered in the impact assessment unless legislative constraints must be navigated to prevent an offence being committed under the relevant wildlife legislation.

4.4 Impact Assessment

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5 Mitigation Recommendations

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



4.6 Biodiversity Net Gain

This report identifies potential biodiversity enhancements that can/ will be included in the scheme which would contribute to a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). Further information is provided in Section 7.2.

4.7 Limitations

It is possible to undertake UKHab surveys at any time of year. The survey was completed on 14th May 2025, within the optimal period for vegetation surveys (April – September). It is acknowledged that some species may not have been visible or readily identifiable at this time of year but timing of the survey was not considered to be a significant limitation.

Weather conditions during the survey were in line with seasonal norms and there are no limitations.

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

Where habitat boundaries could not be defined during the survey due to access restrictions e.g. along the eastern site boundary, they were mapped with the aid of satellite photography (Google Earth Pro, 2025).

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

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

4.8 Technical Competence

All habitat assessment, reporting and mitigation recommendations have been undertaken by Nicola Dyer BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM who holds the following protected species licences: Bat licence no: 2019-40845-CLS-CLS. Nicola has over 30 years of experience as an ecological consultant. Nicola is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and has an Honours Degree in Environmental Science and a Master's Degree in Environmental Impact Assessment.



5.0 Assessment Results

5.1 Designated Sites and Local Conservation Initiatives

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

Several statutory designated sites are present within a 1km radius of the site. These are listed and described in Table 2 below and their location is shown on the maps at Appendix 1. Further information about wildlife legislation is provide in Appendix 2.

The application site lies within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zone associated with the SSSIs listed in Table 2, and within the Zone of Influence (12.5 km radius) of three European sites (also listed in Table 2 and indicated with a *). None of the European sites within a 12.5 km radius of the site are reported to be particularly vulnerable to recreational impacts.

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



Table 2: Designated sites recorded within a 1km radius centered on the site

Site type	Site code	Site name	Site description	Distance from development site
Statutory designated sites within a 1km radius				
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)	UKMCZ000811	South of the Isles of Scilly	Located in the Western Channel and Celtic Sea region, the site measures c. 132 km ² and was designated to protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened marine habitats and species.	1030m northeast
RAMSAR*	UK11033	Isles of Scilly	Ramsar Sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Convention on Wetlands. This site consists of many small uninhabited islands but also several inhabited islands, with habitats including coastal cliffs, boulder beaches, heathland and some dune grassland.	365m northeast
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)*	UK0013694	Isles of Scilly Complex	Designated due to the presence of Annex I habitats (1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; 1170 Reefs) and Annex II species (1441 shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> ; and 1364 Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>).	365m northeast
Potential Special Protection Area (pSPA)*	UK9020288	Isles of Scilly	Designated due to the presence of Annex II listed species (storm petrel <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> ; lesser black-backed gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> ; great black-backed gull <i>Larus marinus</i> ; and shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>).	365m northeast
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1000980	Pentle Bay, Merrick and Round Islands	The site includes dunes and lichen rich heathland, incorporates several uninhabited islands, which are important for breeding seabirds; and supports notable species including shore dock (Annex II).	365m northeast
SSSI	1001100	Great Pool	Great Pool is the largest area of freshwater on Scilly, stretching for a kilometre across the central part of the island of Tresco. The lake supports brackish	320m southwest



Site type	Site code	Site name	Site description	Distance from development site
			water-crowfoot <i>Ranunculus baudotii</i> , alternate water milfoil <i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i> , and fennel pondweed <i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> together with other notable species and habitats including wintering and migrant birds, and wet woodland habitat.	
SSSI	1001244	St. Helen's (With Northwethel & Men-A-Vaur)	The St Helen's group of small uninhabited islands are located on the northern edge of the Isles of Scilly archipelago. These islands are of particular importance for eight species of seabird but also support notable habitats (heathland and maritime grassland) and species (rove beetle <i>Omalium allardi</i> and shore dock).	893m northeast



5.2 Strategic Significance

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

This identifies habitats that fall into Zones 1 and 2 of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Nature Recovery Network. Those habitat features that fall within Zone 1: Existing Nature Network and Zone 2: Opportunity Area, are categorised as Category 1 (within area formally identified in the local strategy) in accordance with Table 3 below (DEFRA, 2024¹). Those features that do not fall within Zones 1 and 2 are categorised as Category 3 'area/ compensation not ecologically desirable/ in local strategy'. In some instances, single habitat features sit partially within or outside of Zones 1 and 2. Where habitats straddle Net Gain Zones, the habitat parcel has been split to fit the appropriate Net Gain Zone, where possible.

Strategic significance is determined as outlined by DEFRA and summarised in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Strategic significance where a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) has been published.

Strategic Significance Category	Score Applied	Description
Category 1 - High 'within area formally identified in the local strategy'	1.15	<p>This category can be applied when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location of the habitat parcel has been mapped in the Local Habitat Map as an area where a potential measure has been proposed to help deliver the priorities of that LNRS; and the intervention is consistent with the potential measure proposed for that location. <p>If your project delivers the mapped potential measure set out in the LNRS you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> record strategic significance as low in the baseline record strategic significance as high in post-intervention sheets record that you have applied the published LNRS in your gain plan
Category 2 - Medium 'location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy'	1.10	This category cannot be applied.
Category 3 - Low 'area/ compensation not ecologically desirable/ in local strategy'	1	<p>Where the definitions for high strategic significance are not met.</p> <p>Even if your project is in an area mapped with a potential measure, if it does not deliver the specific actions outlined for your location you should record strategic significance as low.</p>

Habitat features in the application site lie within Zone 2 of the CIOS LNRS network and are categorised as 'within the local strategy'. The Network identifies that the site offers opportunities for the creation and enhancement of 'Trees, woodland and scrub' (Figure 3).

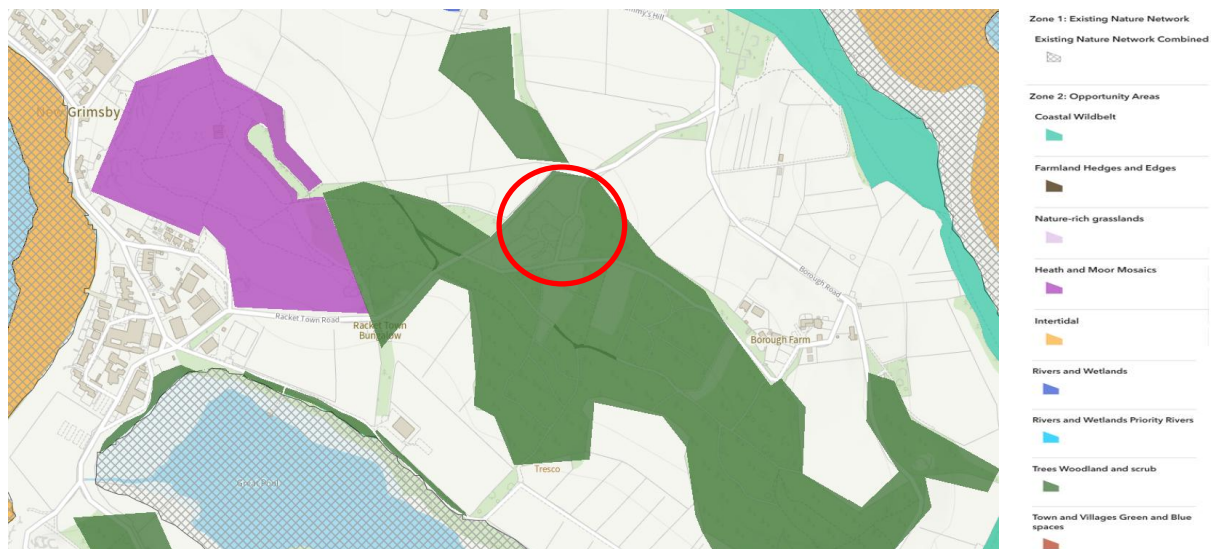


Figure 3: Biodiversity Net Gain Zones falling within the site (Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LNRs; accessed 14th May 2025). Approximate site location shown within red line.



5.3 UK Habitat Classification

A total of six UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) habitat types (inclusive of notable secondary codes) were recorded within the site during the Phase 1 survey. These habitats are listed, described and assigned an ecological value in line with CIEEM (2024) in Table 4 below, and their distribution is shown on Map 1 above.



No habitats of significant ecological value were recorded on-site. All the habitats are man-made, highly disturbed or support non-native species and are assessed as having negligible or low ecological value. The assemblage of plant species associated with each habitat including Latin names is provided in the table at Appendix 3.





Table 4: Habitats descriptions and ecological evaluation in line with CIEEM (2024).

UKHab code	Habitat Name	Habitat Description	Area (m ²) / length (m) / number	Photograph	Ecological Value
h3h 524	Mixed scrub	<p>Dense scrub occurs along the southern margin of the site where it borders the road. Vegetation is dominated by a mix of bramble and gorse with scattered nettle, hogweed and other tall forbs around the margins. A large stand of non-native invasive rhododendron (Sch.9 WCA 1981) is present.</p> <p>Scrub habitats have potential to support nesting birds and provide habitat for other faunal species. Mixed scrub does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.</p>	390 m ²		Zone of Influence
g 16 82 523 524	Tall forbs	<p>Tall ruderal vegetation occurs around the margins of the site on disturbed ground. It comprises a mixture of native and non-native tall forbs including abundant nettle, frequent echium and occasional hogweed, foxglove, beet and bramble, and a range of garden escapes. Two plants of conservation importance were recorded within this habitat: the nationally scarce balm-leaved figwort and round-leaved mint. Two non-native invasive species plant species (Sch.9 WCA 1981) were also recorded: montbretia and giant gunnera (see Table 5). Tall forb vegetation provides shelter and foraging habitat for small</p>	1894 m ²		Zone of Influence



UKHab code	Habitat Name	Habitat Description	Area (m ²) / length (m) / number	Photograph	Ecological Value
		mammals and invertebrates. The habitat has a diversity of flowering plants which are of particular value to pollinators and a seed supply for feeding birds. Tall forbs habitat does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.			
u1f	Sparsely vegetated urban land	The eastern section of the site is used as a storage yard for building materials. The substrate comprises bare earth and gravel which is colonised by low-growing grasses and ephemeral species such as common bent, ribwort plantain, scentless mayweed, selfheal, scarlet pimpernel, groundsel and daisy. Sparsely vegetated urban land has limited wildlife value but could be used by invertebrates. It does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	1039 m ²		Negligible
u 510	Bare ground	Bare earth is present in the western section of the site where land has been recently disturbed. It is also found along the main track that runs north-south through the site which also has scattered gravel in places. This habitat has little vegetation cover but contains piles of stones and garden waste that could be used by a diversity of invertebrates. Bare ground does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	2885 m ²		Negligible



UKHab code	Habitat Name	Habitat Description	Area (m ²) / length (m) / number	Photograph	Ecological Value
u1b	Developed land, sealed surface	There are two small round built structures within the southern part of the site, likely to be drainage infrastructure. They are partly buried with a concrete capping and linked to an artificial pool (see below). Developed land, sealed surface does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	8 m ²		Negligible
r 49	Standing water; artificial	A man-made pool was recorded adjacent to the built structures. This is shallow with an earth substrate and gently sloping margins. The pool is fed by a pipe and water quality is poor. No aquatic or marginal vegetation was recorded. The standing water found on-site does not qualify as a priority habitat under s41 NERC Act and is not protected through environmental legislation.	27 m ²		Negligible



5.1 Notable Species

Notable species and species groups with potential to use the site are described Table 5 below. Detailed desk study records are presented at Appendix 4, together with relevant wildlife legislation at Appendix 2.

Table 5: Species descriptions and ecological evaluation in line with CIEEM (2024).

Species / Species Group	Species / Species Group Description	Ecological Value
Amphibians	<p>The desk study found one record for palmate newt <i>Lissotriton helveticus</i> from within a 1km radius of the application site. Palmate newt is not a priority species under s41 NERC Act 2006 and is only protected from sale under Section 9 WCA 1981. Other amphibian species such as the common frog <i>Rana temporaria</i>, common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i>, smooth newt <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> and great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> are considered to be absent from the site and wider island.</p> <p>The site has some standing water but water quality is very poor and it is unlikely to be used by amphibians. Palmate newt may use tall forb and mixed scrub habitats and the piles of building materials and garden waste for shelter during its terrestrial life phase but is unlikely to breed within the site.</p>	Zone of Influence
Bats (foraging and commuting)	<p>The desk study returned fifty-four records for two bat species: brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i> (2 records) and common pipistrelle bat <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (52 records) A single record was returned for <i>Pipistrelle</i> species.</p> <p>All bat species are European Protected Species (EPS) and protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and Schedule 5 WCA 1981 (as amended). Some species are also protected under s.41 NERC Act 2006.</p> <p>The mixed scrub, tall forbs and sparsely vegetated land within the site provide a source of insects and suitable foraging habitat for common pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat. The site is likely to be used by feeding bats in combination with habitats beyond the immediate site boundary including woodland, hedges and pasture, but is unlikely to be a key foraging area in isolation. Great Pool SSSI is located c. 320m southwest of the site and is likely an important foraging area for the island's bat populations.</p>	Zone of Influence



Species / Species Group	Species / Species Group Description	Ecological Value
Bats (roosting)	In addition to the bat species records returned by the desk study assessment, Plan for Ecology Ltd is aware of several common pipistrelle bat roosts including two maternity roosts, multiple day roosts and one brown long-eared bat day roost on the island of Tresco from previous surveys. However, the application site has no trees or buildings and does not offer any potential roosting sites for bats.	Negligible
Birds (wintering and breeding)	<p>The ERCCIS desk study returned records for 266 bird species from within a 1km radius of the site. Many of these records are for sea birds or waterfowl using Great Pool SSSI located c. 320m southwest of the site.</p> <p>Of the species recorded, 27 species have potential to use the site for foraging on occasion, and 14 species have potential to nest within habitats on-site. Species of conservation significance with potential to breed within the scrub on-site include cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>, starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>, house sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>, tree sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>, dunnoek <i>Prunella modularis</i>, bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> and song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>, which are all s.41 NERC Act 2006 species.</p> <p>In Britain the nests (whilst in use or being built) and eggs of wild birds are protected against taking, damage and destruction under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (HM Government, 1981). Some species (i.e. barn owl) are also afforded additional protection under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (HM Government, 1981 as amended) and s.41 NERC Act 2006.</p> <p>The small area of mixed scrub on-site has some value for nesting birds and habitats across the site provide a source of seeds and insects for foraging birds. However, overall, the site lacks habitats typically associated with the most diverse avian assemblages, such as wetland, heathland, woodland and intertidal habitat.</p>	Zone of Influence
Hedgehog	The ERCCIS desk study returned no records for hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> from within a 1km radius of the site. Hedgehogs were introduced to the nearby island of St Mary's in the 1980s but are believed to be absent from the island of Tresco.	Negligible
Invertebrates	The ERCCIS desk study returned records for 110 invertebrate species from within a 1km radius of the site; many are marine species that would not occur on-site. Eighty six of the species recorded have	Zone of Influence



Species / Species Group	Species / Species Group Description	Ecological Value
	<p>some potential to occur or pass through the site and range from centipedes, harvestmen, beetles and butterflies to cockroaches, dragonflies, moths, flies, mollusc species and spiders. Of these, eighty five are of conservation significance, being listed as Nationally Rare or Scarce, Notable A or B, as a priority under s41 NERC Act 2006 or listed in the Cornwall Red Data Book.</p> <p>The desk study revealed records for two introduced, invasive flatworm species <i>Australoplana sanguinea</i> and <i>Kontikia andersoni</i> listed on Sch. 9 Pt. 1 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. This legislation makes it an offence to cause these species to spread to the wild.</p> <p>The habitats on-site, notably mixed scrub, tall forbs and sparsely vegetated land, are likely to be of value for invertebrate species but, overall, the site lacks habitats typically associated with the most diverse invertebrate assemblages, such as wetland, heathland, woodland, and intertidal habitat.</p>	
Lesser white toothed shrew	<p>The desk study revealed ten records for lesser white-toothed shrew <i>Crocidura suaveolens</i> from within a 1km radius of the site. Lesser white-toothed shrew is listed as Near Threatened in Red Data Books for Great Britain and England and is a local conservation priority.</p> <p>DNA analysis of droppings collected from nearby properties at North Watch, Penolva and Borough Farmhouse, confirmed lesser white toothed shrew to be present. Within the site, the mixed scrub, tall forbs and sparsely vegetated land provide a source of invertebrates for foraging and the piles of building materials and garden waste may be used for shelter.</p>	Zone of Influence
Red Squirrel	<p>The desk study revealed thirteen records for red squirrel <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> within a 1km radius of the site.</p> <p>Red squirrel is a European Protected Species (EPS). In Britain, protection of EPS is achieved through their inclusion on Schedule 2 of the Conservation and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (HM Government, 2019)), Schedule 5 WCA 1981 (as amended), Schedule 12 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (HM Government, 1981, 2000 & 2017) and s.41 NERC Act 2006.</p>	Zone of Influence



Species / Species Group	Species / Species Group Description	Ecological Value
	Red squirrels were introduced to the island of Tresco in 2013 and thrive in the wooded Abbey Gardens and wider woodland habitats. Woodland is present immediately adjacent to the site, and provides suitable habitat for red squirrel, which is seen regularly in the wider area. On-site, woodland is absent, and red squirrels are unlikely to occupy the site but may pass through on occasion.	
Reptiles	The desk study returned no records for terrestrial reptiles from within a 1km radius of the site. Slow worm <i>Anguis fragilis</i> is believed to occur on the island of Bryher in the Isles of Scilly, but not on other islands within the archipelago. Habitat on-site, notably the sparsely vegetated land, tall forbs, scrub and piles of building materials and garden waste would provide suitable habitat for slow worm and common lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>), but these species (and other terrestrial reptile species) are believed to be absent from Tresco.	Negligible
Vascular plants	<p>The desk study returned records for eighty vascular plant species from within a 1km radius, of which sixty-one are of conservation significance. These include shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i>, bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> and Jersey cudweed <i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i> that are legally protected under Sch. 8 WCA 1981; and a number of priority species that are legally protected under s.41 NERC Act 2006: chamomile <i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>, small flowering catchfly <i>Silene gallica</i> and cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>.</p> <p>Nationally Rare species recorded locally include dwarf pansy <i>Viola kitaibeliana</i>, four-leaved allseed <i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>, orange bird's-foot <i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i> and smaller tree mallow <i>Lavatera cretica</i>. Nationally Scarce species include balm-leaved figwort <i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>, round-leaved mint <i>Mentha suaveolens</i>, suffocated clover <i>Trifolium suffocatum</i> and blue pimpernel <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>foemina</i>.</p> <p>A list of vascular plant species recorded on-site in May 2025 is provided in Appendix 3. Two species of conservation importance were recorded, scattered within the tall forbs habitat: balm-leaved figwort and round-leaved mint.</p> <p>The desk study also returned records for eleven invasive species listed on either Sch. 9 WCA 1981 or Sch. 2 Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. This legislation makes it an offence to cause these species to spread to the wild. On-site, three invasive species listed under Sch.</p>	Zone of Influence



Species / Species Group	Species / Species Group Description	Ecological Value
	<p>9 WCA 1981 were recorded: montbretia <i>Crocoshia x crocosmiiflora</i>, rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> and giant gunnera <i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>.</p> <p>Three plant species listed under the Weeds Act 1959 are present within the site: broad-leaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), curled dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>) and creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>). The site also contains a number of non-native garden plants.</p> <p>The habitats on-site, notably mixed scrub and tall forbs, have potential to support notable plant species or conceal an invasive species, but overall, the site lacks habitats typically associated with the most diverse plant assemblages, such as wetland, heathland, woodland, and coastal habitat.</p>	
Non-vascular plants & fungi	<p>The desk study revealed records for forty-five non-vascular plant and fungi species from within a 1km radius of the site, of which forty-three are of conservation value. These include species belonging to the groups: alga, lichen, clubmoss, fungus, liverwort and moss.</p> <p>Species protected under Sch. 8 WCA 1981 include the lichens <i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>, <i>Teloschistes flavicans</i> and <i>Heterodermia leucomelos</i>. Other species of conservation importance include Nationally Rare mosses Bark signal-moss <i>Sematophyllum substrumulosum</i> and Southern hookeria <i>Calypstrochaeta apiculata</i>, lichens <i>Lecidea sarcogynoides</i> and <i>Gyalecta jenensis</i> var. <i>macrospora</i>, and liverworts Murphy's Threadwort <i>Telaranea murphyae</i> and Blue crystalwort <i>Riccia crystallina</i> liverworts, as well as a number of species listed as Nationally Scarce or within the Cornwall Red Data Book.</p> <p>A specialised survey for non-vascular plants and fungi was outside the scope of this study. The habitats on-site have limited potential to support notable non-vascular plant and fungus species and the site lacks habitats typically associated with the most diverse lower plant assemblages, such as wetland, heathland, woodland, metalliferous mining waste and coastal habitat.</p>	Zone of Influence

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



6.0 Description of Development

The applicant seeks planning consent to construct a steel-framed barn to store building machinery and materials. The structure will be timber clad with a pitched roof covered with timber cement sheeting. It will be located in the eastern part of the application site with a footprint of approximately 380m². The barn will be accessed off the existing track through the site. (Llewelyn Harker Lowe, 2025). An indicative site layout is shown in Figure 2 above.

The barn will be constructed within an area that is already used for storing materials and will require the clearance of building supplies and sparsely vegetated land. The proposals have potential to impact notable species during the construction and operational phases of development.



7.0 Assessment of Effects and Mitigation, Compensation and Enhancement Measures

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

The potential impacts of the development on ecological features considered to be of at least Local Value in Table 5 above are assessed in Table 6 below. Those features considered to be of less than Local Value are briefly described and assigned a value of 'Within the Zone of Influence' or 'Negligible Value' in Table 5 but are not considered in the impact assessment (Table 6) unless legislative constraints must be navigated to prevent an offence being committed under the relevant wildlife legislation.

Ecological enhancement opportunities are presented in Table 7.



Table 6: Impact Assessment: Assessment of Effects and Mitigation Measures.

Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Designated Sites				
MCZ - South of the Isles of Scilly	Construction Phase: The MCZ is located c. 1km northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Therefore, construction activities, such as increased human activity, vehicle movements, noise, vibration, dust and lighting, will not have any direct impact.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required, but a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented, to include actions taken to avoid/minimise the impacts of construction noise, vibration, dust, lighting and surface runoff on habitats and species.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: The site is already used to store machinery and materials. Once the barn is in use, there will be no operational impacts due to distance separation.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
RAMSAR - Isles of Scilly	Construction Phase: The RAMSAR site is located c. 365m northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will, therefore, not have any direct impact.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral



Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	Operational Phase: The site is already used to store machinery and materials. Once the barn is in use, there will be no operational impacts due to distance separation.	Neutral	None required.	Neutral
SAC - Isles of Scilly Complex	Construction Phase: The SAC is located c. 365m northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will, therefore, not have any direct impact.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: The site is already used to store machinery and materials. Once the barn is in use, there will be no operational impacts due to distance separation.	Neutral	None required.	Neutral
pSPA - Isles of Scilly	Construction Phase: The pSPA is located c. 365m northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will, therefore, not have any direct impact.	Neutral	None required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral



Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	Operational Phase: The site is already used to store machinery and materials. Once the barn is in use, there will be no operational impacts due to distance separation.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
SSSI - Pentle Bay, Merrick and Round Islands	Construction Phase: This SSSI is located c. 365m northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will, therefore, not have any direct impact.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: The site is already used to store machinery and materials. Once the barn is in use, there will be no operational impacts due to distance separation.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required	Neutral
SSSI - Great Pool	Construction Phase: This SSSI is located c. 320m southwest of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will, therefore, not have any direct impact.	Neutral	None required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral



Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	Operational Phase: The site is already used to store machinery and materials. Once the barn is in use, there will be no operational impacts due to distance separation.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
SSSI - St. Helen's (With Northwethel & Men-A-Vaur)	Construction Phase: This SSSI is located c. 893m northeast of the proposed development site and is not linked hydrologically. Construction activities will, therefore, not have any direct impact.	Neutral	None required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: The site is already used to store machinery and materials. Once the barn is in use, there will be no operational impacts due to distance separation.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
CiOS LNRS	Construction Phase: The site lies in Zones 2 of the CIOS LNRS network and is categorised as identified as an opportunity area for trees, woodland and scrub. The proposed barn is located on an area of sparsely vegetated land and there will be no loss of scrub. However, construction activities, such as	Short-term, negative impact of unlikely occurrence, of minor significance on a local scale.	A CEMP will be prepared and implemented, to include actions taken to avoid/ minimise the impacts of construction noise, vibration, dust, lighting and surface runoff on habitats and species.	Neutral



Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	increased human activity, vehicle movements, noise, vibration, dust and lighting, could degrade adjacent scrub and other habitats.			
	Operational Phase: Once the barn is operational, there will be no further loss and degradation of the LNRS network associated with the development. No external lighting on the barn or in the wider site is proposed.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
Habitats				
<i>There are no habitats of Local value or above within the site. No mitigation is required for low value ecological features but it is recommended that the following measures are undertaken as best practice. Retaining and enhancing existing habitats will also contribute towards achieving Biodiversity Net Gain (see section 7.2).</i>				
Mixed scrub and Tall forbs	Construction Phase: The barn is located on the existing yard which is sparsely vegetated land of negligible value. Access to the construction area will be via the existing track. Very little vegetation will be removed during site clearance. Scrub and tall forb habitat will be retained but could become degraded during the construction works.	Short-term, negative impact of unlikely occurrence, of minor significance within the Zone of Influence	Mitigation is not required, but CEMP to be prepared and implemented. It is recommended that retained scrub and tall forb habitats in the immediate vicinity of the construction area are protected with temporary fencing during the works.	Neutral



Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	Operational Phase: Once the barn is operational, there will be no further loss and degradation of habitats in the LNRS network associated with the development. No external lighting on the barn or in the wider site is proposed.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
Species				
<i>The site has no potential to support species/species groups of Local value or above. No mitigation is required for low value ecological features but it is recommended that the following measures are undertaken as best practice and to fulfil legal obligations relating to species protection.</i>				
Bats (foraging and commuting)	Construction Phase: The barn will be located on sparsely vegetated land that has limited value for foraging/commuting bats and negative impacts are unlikely. Artificial lighting used to extend working hours during the construction period has potential to disrupt bat activity.	Short-term, negative impact of unlikely occurrence, of minor significance within the Zone of Influence	A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented, to include actions taken to avoid/minimise the impacts of construction noise, vibration, dust, lighting and surface runoff on habitats and species. Where night working is essential, light spill will be screened / deflected with the use of baffles / cowls and directed away from retained vegetation. Follow recommendations for habitat mitigation and enhancement.	Neutral



Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The site is already used to store machinery and materials. Once the barn is in use, there will be no operational impacts on foraging and commuting bats. There are no proposals for external lighting on the barn or in the wider site.</p>	Neutral	<p>No mitigation is required.</p> <p>If the proposals change and external lighting is planned, no further bat surveys are recommended due to the small size and low value of the site for bats but a lighting plan will be required. The plan will be designed in consultation with a bat ecologist to demonstrate how impacts of artificial lighting on foraging and commuting bats will be avoided. The lighting plan will comply with the following: Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at night (ILP / BCT, 2023).</p>	Neutral
Birds	<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>The barn will be located on sparsely vegetated land that has limited value for foraging birds.</p> <p>Construction works could cause disturbance to birds breeding in the surrounding scrub habitats.</p> <p>The construction area borders scrub to the south and west. If any shrubs have to be cut back along the margins, active nests may be damaged or destroyed, which is a legal offence.</p>	Short-term, negative impact of unlikely occurrence, of minor significance within the Zone of Influence	<p>A CEMP will be prepared and implemented to minimise noise, vibration and human activity that could cause disturbance.</p> <p>Precautionary measures will be implemented to prevent disturbance to nesting birds. Shrub works will be avoided between March and August when birds will be nesting, or, alternatively, the works will be preceded by a detailed search for nesting birds, to be undertaken by an ecologist. If an active bird nest is found, then works must be delayed until nesting activity has ceased /</p>	Neutral



Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
			the dependent young have fledged. Works are most likely to be delayed during the peak nesting period between April and June. Follow recommendations for habitat mitigation above.	
	Operational Phase: The site is already used to store machinery and materials. Once the barn is in use, there will be no operational impacts on breeding and foraging birds. There are no proposals for external lighting on the barn or in the wider site.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
Invertebrates	Construction Phase: Site clearance and disturbance to adjacent habitats has potential to kill, harm or injure individual animals but is unlikely to impact species populations. The desk study revealed records for two introduced, invasive flatworm species (<i>Australoplana sanguinea</i> and <i>Kontikia andersoni</i>) listed on Sch. 9 Pt. 1 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Construction activities have potential to cause these species to spread, which would be an offence.	Short-term, negative impact of unlikely occurrence, of minor significance within the Zone of Influence .	A CEMP will be prepared and implemented. An Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) must be prepared and implemented to prevent an offence being committed.	Neutral



Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	Operational Phase: There will be no further impacts on invertebrates once the barn is operational.	Neutral	No mitigation is required but follow best practice and continue to control invasive species in the long-term to prevent them spreading off-site.	Neutral
Lesser white toothed shrew	Construction Phase: Site clearance, including removal of building materials from the construction area, has potential to kill, harm or injure individual animals but is unlikely to significantly impact the local population.	Short-term, negative impact of unlikely occurrence, of minor significance within the Zone of Influence	A CEMP will be prepared and implemented to include precautionary measures to minimise the risk of harming lesser white-toothed shrew. Building materials will be cleared from the existing yard carefully to avoid injury to small mammals and other wildlife. Follow recommendations for habitat mitigation above.	Neutral
	Operational Phase: The site is already used to store machinery and materials. Once the barn is in use, there will be no operational impacts on lesser white-toothed shrew as a result of the development.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
Red squirrel	Construction Phase: Woodland is absent from the site, and red squirrels are unlikely to occupy the site but may pass through on occasion. Site clearance has very limited potential to kill, harm or injure	Short-term, negative impact of unlikely occurrence, of minor significance within the Zone of Influence	A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and implemented. A method statement will be required to ensure that works do not impact red squirrel. The method statement	Neutral



Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	individual animals. A precautionary approach is required to be confident that a legal offence is not committed.		will set out detailed avoidance and mitigation measures that will be implemented to prevent an offence being committed under the relevant legislation.	
	Operational Phase: The site is already used to store machinery and materials. Once the barn is in use, there will be no operational impacts on red squirrel as a result of the development.	Neutral	Mitigation is not required.	Neutral
Vascular plants	Construction Phase: Some vegetation will be lost from the sparsely vegetated land to construct the barn but this is unlikely to significantly affect plant populations. Construction works will not impact any species of conservation value. The Nationally Scarce balm-leaved figwort and round-leaved mint are located in tall forbs habitat. However, it is possible that notable plants may colonise the construction area prior to commencement of works. Construction works could have indirect impacts on plant populations from dust and surface water runoff.	Short-term, negative impact of unlikely occurrence, of minor significance within the Zone of Influence	A CEMP will be prepared and implemented. A site walkover survey will be completed within 6 weeks prior to vegetation clearance works to check for the presence of notable plant species. If any nationally rare or scarce plants are found, a method statement will be provided to translocate the plants (or soils likely containing their seedbank) to undisturbed or newly landscaped areas of the site. Retained habitats in the immediate vicinity of the construction area will be protected from degradation with fencing. This will avoid impacting	Neutral



Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	<p>Three invasive species listed under Sch. 9 WCA 1981 were recorded on-site: montbretia, rhododendron and giant gunnera. Rhododendron is present in scrub immediately adjacent to the construction area and invasive plants may colonise the construction area in the interim period between the site surveys and commencement of works. Construction activities may cause this species to spread to the wild.</p> <p>Three plant species listed under the Weeds Act 1959 are present within the site: broad-leaved dock, creeping thistle and spear thistle. Construction activities have potential to cause these species to spread which may be harmful to agriculture.</p>		<p>any Nationally Scarce plants in the surrounding vegetation.</p> <p>An Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) must be prepared and implemented to prevent an offence being committed.</p> <p>A site walkover survey completed within 6 weeks prior to vegetation clearance works to check for the presence of invasive plant species.</p> <p>Development of the site will include measures to control species under the Weeds Act 1959. Control measures will comprise targeted weed control (i.e. seasonal mowing, pulling or herbicide application).</p>	
	<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>There will be no further impacts on vascular plants once the barn is operational.</p>	Neutral	No mitigation is required but follow best practice and continue to control invasive plants in the long-term to prevent them spreading off-site.	Neutral
Non-vascular plants and fungi	<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Some vegetation will be lost from the sparsely vegetated land to construct the barn but this is unlikely to significantly affect plant populations.</p>	Neutral	<p>A CEMP will be prepared and implemented.</p> <p>No further mitigation is required.</p>	Neutral



Feature	Potential Impacts Without Mitigation	Impact Assessment without Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	Construction works could have indirect impacts on plant populations from dust and surface water runoff.			
	Operational Phase: There will be no further impacts on non-vascular plants and fungi once the barn is operational.	Neutral	No mitigation is required but follow best practice and continue to control invasive plants in the long-term to prevent them spreading off-site.	Neutral



7.1 Cumulative Effects

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

7.2 Biodiversity Enhancements

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

In England, BNG is a mandatory requirement introduced by the Environment Act 2021 that requires developments (apart from certain exemptions) to achieve a minimum 10% BNG. Habitat losses and gains resulting from development are measured and compared to calculate % BNG using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The Statutory Metric measures BNG for habitats, hedges and watercourses separately and a 10% BNG is required in each category that is relevant to the site (DEFRA, 2024¹).

In compliance with the Environment Act (2021), the proposed development will include habitat creation and enhancement measures, such as native tree and shrub planting, that will contribute towards achieving **a >10% BNG in habitat units**. The exact mechanism (on-site or off-site) for delivering BNG will be detailed in the BNG Assessment Report (Plan for Ecology Ltd, in prep).

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

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

Table 9: Ecological Enhancement Opportunities.

Feature	Enhancement Measure
Designations	
CiOS LNRS	There is opportunity to enhance and create new habitats within the wider area to enhance the CIOS LNRS network.
Habitats	
Scattered trees	There is opportunity to plant native trees within the site to contribute to the mandatory 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) required by National Policy.



Feature	Enhancement Measure
Mixed scrub	Long-term management of the existing scrub along the eastern boundary and new tree and shrub planting has potential to provide biodiversity improvements and contribute to BNG.
Other neutral grassland	There is scope to enhance tall forb habitat around the periphery of the site to attain more species-rich neutral grassland and contribute to BNG.
Species	
Bats (roosting)	In addition to any mitigation required to mitigate impact on existing bat roosts, install at least one bat box on the new barn as an enhancement.
Birds	Install at least one bird box to create new nesting opportunity for bird species post-development. Nectar and berry producing species will be planted to maximise their value for faunal species.
Invertebrates	Install a bee post and deadwood habitat within landscaped parts of the site post-development. Nectar and berry producing species will be planted to maximise their value for faunal species.
Lesser white-toothed shrew	Install deadwood piles. Nectar and berry producing species will be planted to maximise their value for faunal species.
Vascular plants	Follow enhancement recommendations for habitats above.
Non-vascular plants and fungi	Follow enhancement recommendations for habitats above.

7.3 Further Surveys and Assessment

The following further surveys and/ or assessments will be required for the planning application:

- A BNG Assessment that demonstrates how the development will achieve the required 10% BNG for habitats and hedges.
- An Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) must be prepared and implemented to prevent an offence being committed.

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

- A post-planning pre-construction survey for invasive species will be required to inform the ISCP document.
- A method statement will be required to ensure that works do not impact red squirrel (EPS).
- Development of the site will include measures to control species under the Weeds Act 1959.
- Where external lighting is proposed, a lighting plan will be required, designed in consultation with an ecologist.
- A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) must be prepared ahead of commencement of site works.



7.4 Monitoring

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



8.0 Conclusion

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

The site is a builder's yard with disturbed ground with the following habitats of low ecological value: mixed scrub, tall forbs, sparsely vegetated urban land and bare ground. The site supports or has potential to support the following faunal species of conservation importance: bats, birds, lesser white-toothed shrew, red squirrel, amphibians, invertebrates, vascular plants and lower plants and fungi. The likely value of ecological features within the site was determined within a geographical context in accordance with the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2024). Value was assigned in decreasing order of importance as follows: International (Europe), National (UK), Regional (Southwest), County, District and Local. No features (habitats or species) were assigned a value of local importance or above.

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

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

In compliance with the Environment Act (2021), **the proposed development will achieve a >10% BNG in habitat units**. The exact mechanism for delivering BNG (on-site or off-site) will be detailed in the BNG Assessment Report (Plan for Ecology Ltd, in prep).



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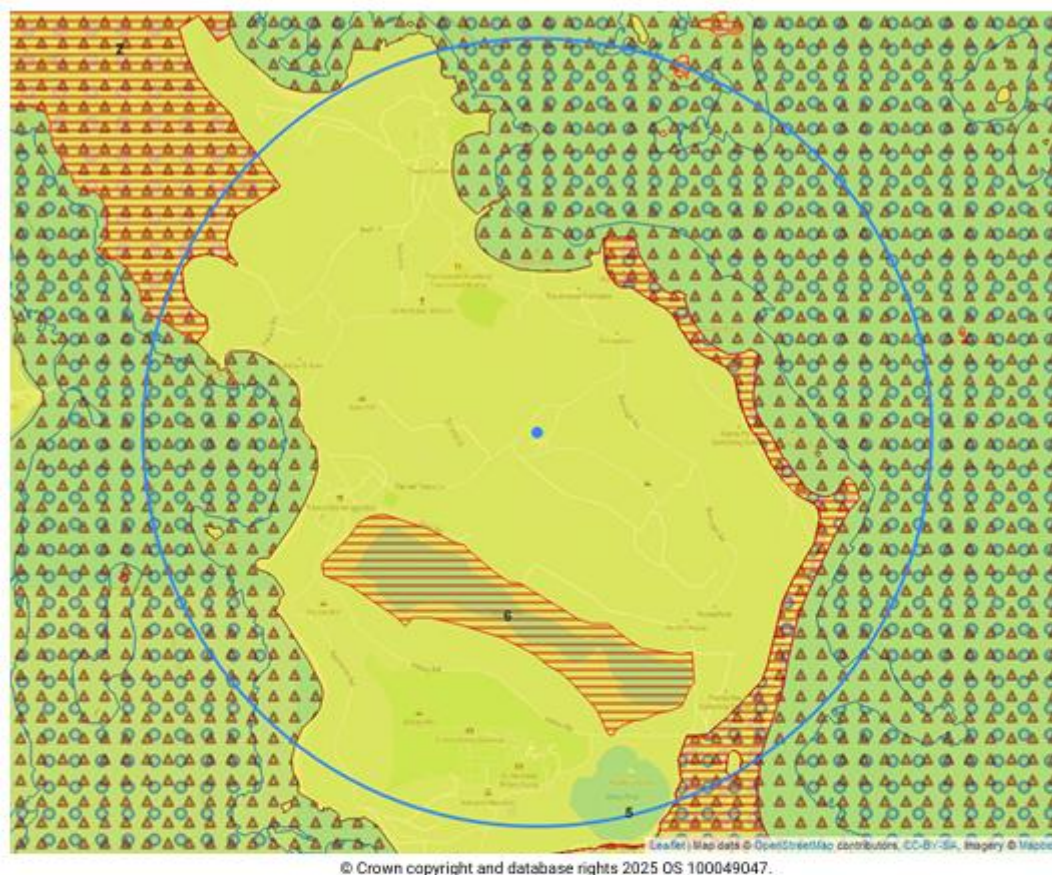
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10.0 Appendix 1: Location of Site & Designated Sites

Statutory Sites Map



Location	Site Code	Site Type	Site Name	Colour
1	17	AONB	Isles Of Scilly	
2	UK11033	RAMSAR	Isles of Scilly	
3	UK0013694	SAC	Isles of Scilly Complex	
4	UK9020288	SPA	Isles of Scilly	
5	1000980	SSSI	Pentle Bay, Merrick and Round Islands	
6	1001100	SSSI	Great Pool (Tresco)	
7	1001225	SSSI	Castle Down (Tresco)	
8	1001244	SSSI	St. Helen's (With Northwethel & Men-A-Vaur)	



11.0 Appendix 2: Legislation and Planning Policy

Protected Habitats, Species and Designated Sites

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

Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, an offence occurs when:

- o A person intentionally or recklessly removes, or causes or permits another person to remove, a hedgerow in contravention of regulation 5(1) or (9); and when
- o A person contravenes or fails to comply with regulation 6(2).
- o A hedgerow is a boundary line of shrubs or trees and is 'important', and protected, under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 if it meets a specific criterion (see Table 1 and Appendix 1). Cornish hedgerows do not necessarily meet the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 but are typically of great historic, landscape and biodiversity value. The Hedge (and wall) Importance Test (HIT), developed by the Guild of Cornish Hedgers, is an alternative measure of value and is required to inform planning decisions impacting hedgerows in Cornwall (Cornwall Council, 2018).
- o



- **The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (HM Government, 2006)** bestows a legal duty on public authorities to conserve biodiversity. The Section 40 duty requires Local Authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. This particularly relates to Section 41 Habitats and Species of Principal Importance (sometimes called 'priority habitats' or 'priority species'.
- **Environment Act 2021**
The Environment Act 2021 of the Parliament of the United Kingdom aims to improve air and water quality, protect wildlife, increase recycling and reduce plastic waste. The Act creates a framework for protecting and enhancing the natural environment through long-term, legally binding targets. The Act has two main functions: to give a legal framework for environmental governance in the UK and to bring in measures for improvement of the environment in relation to waste, resource efficiency, air quality, water, nature and biodiversity, and conservation.
The Environment Act also includes new rules in England for statutory biodiversity net gain (BNG) and require development to have a measurably positive impact on biodiversity compared with what was there before.
- **The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024**
The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024 aim to protect and preserve irreplaceable habitats in England and Wales by setting out specific requirements for developments that may impact these habitats. The regulations place a strong emphasis on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development practices.
- **The Protection of Badgers Act (1992)** protects badgers as specified below.
- **The Wildlife and Countryside Act (HM Government 1981, as amended)** encompasses the protection of wildlife (fauna and flora), SSSIs, SPAs, National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and RAMSAR Sites.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Britain protection of EPS is achieved through their inclusion on Schedule 2 of the Conservation and Habitats Regulations 2019 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (HM Government, 2019)), Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and



Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 12 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (HM Government, 1981, 2000 & 2010).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (HWR 2005): HWR 2005 contains provisions about the handling and movement of hazardous waste. Consignment notes must be completed when any hazardous waste is transferred, which include details about the hazardous properties and any special handling



requirements. If a consignment note is completed, a waste transfer note is not necessary. Material containing knotweed that has been treated with herbicide may be classified as hazardous waste.

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

Statutory Designated Sites

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

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

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

Non-Statutory Designations

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

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

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

Planning Context

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

National Policy: The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was revised in February 2025 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This revised Framework replaces the previous National Planning Policy Framework



published in March 2012, revised in July 2018, 2019, September 2023 and December 2023, and December 2024.

Chapter 15 of the NPPF (2025) 'conserving and enhancing the natural environment' sets out how the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

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

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;
- e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

188. Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

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

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

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



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

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

191. Within areas defined as Heritage Coast (and that do not already fall within one of the designated areas mentioned in paragraph 189), planning policies and decisions should be consistent with the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation. Major development within a Heritage Coast is unlikely to be appropriate, unless it is compatible with its special character.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

195. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with



other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site.

Local Policy – Isles of Scilly

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

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

Policy OE1 Protecting and enhancing the landscape and seascape

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

Policy OE2 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

1) Development proposals will be permitted where they conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, giving particular regard to ecological networks and areas with high potential for priority habitat restoration or creation, and should:

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

2) Development proposals must:

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

3) Development proposals will not be supported where significant and harmful direct or indirect effects on biodiversity and ecosystem processes are identified, unless:

- a) the need for the development clearly outweighs the harm caused; and
- b) an appropriate scheme is proposed that will secure compensation and net-increases in biodiversity.

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

Avoidance, Mitigation and Compensation for Biodiversity and Geodiversity Impacts.



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

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



12.0 Appendix 3: UK Habitat Classification Species List

DAFOR Scale:

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

LF – Locally frequent; LA – Locally abundant.

Latin Name	Common Name	g 16 Tall forbs	h3 Mixed scrub	u1f Sparsely vegetated land
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's breeches	R		
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent-grass	O		O
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent-grass	R/O		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal-grass	R		
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	R		
<i>Arctium sp.</i>	Burdock species	R		
<i>Aster sp.</i>	Aster species (ornamental)	R		
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy			R/O
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Beet	O/F		
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear	R/O		R
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	R		R
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle	R/O	R	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge bindweed	R	O	
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	R		
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	R		
<i>Daucus carota subsp. gummifer</i>	Sea carrot	R		
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	O		
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel		R	
<i>Dimorphotheca spp.</i>	African daisy	R		
<i>Echium spp.</i>	Echium species	F	R	
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved willowherb	R		R
<i>Erigeron spp.</i>	Fleabane species	R		
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	R		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers		R	
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered crane's-bill	R		
<i>Gladiolus sp.</i>	Gladiolus species	R		
<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Giant gunnera	R		
<i>Helminthotheca echinoides</i>	Prickly ox-tongue	R		
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O	O	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	O		R
<i>Hypericum humisifusum</i>	Trailing St John's-wort	R		



Latin Name	Common Name	g 16 Tall forbs	h3 Mixed scrub	u1f Sparsely vegetated land
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	R		
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle		R/O	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common bird's-foot trefoil	R		
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	Bush lupin	R		
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree mallow	R		
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medick			R
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	Round-leaved mint	R		
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium poppy	R		
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory of the wall	R		
<i>Pelagonium peltatum</i>	Ivy-leaved geranium	R		
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter heliotrope	R		
<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i>	Cotton batting plant	O		
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn plantain			R
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	O		O
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantain	R		O
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	R/O	R	R
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	R		O
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken		O	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup		R	
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron		R/LD	
<i>Rosa spp.</i>	Rose species (ornamental)	R		
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	O	A	R
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock	R/O		
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved figwort	O	O	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel			R
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red campion	O	O	
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge mustard	R		
<i>Smyrniolus olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	R		
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Potato	R		
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sowthistle		R	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth sowthistle		R	
<i>Tagetes sp.</i>	Marigold species	R		
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion			R/O
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	R		R
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless mayweed	O		
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium	R		
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	European gorse	R	F	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	A	O	R



Latin Name	Common Name	g 16 Tall forbs	h3 Mixed scrub	u1f Sparsely vegetated land
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth tare	R		
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch	R		



13.0 Appendix 4: ERCCIS Species Records

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



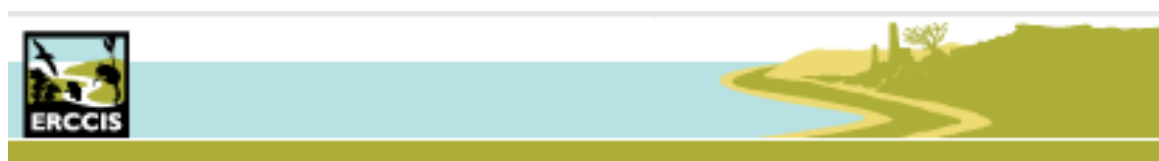
Protected and designated species records table

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>Asparagopsis armata</i>	Harpoon Weed	15	1982 - 2010	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Chondracanthus acicularis</i>	Creephorn	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Gymnogongrus crenulatus</i>	n/a	5	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Scinaia interrupta</i>	n/a	1	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
Amphibian				
<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	Palmate Newt	1	2011 - 2011	Protected
Annelid				
<i>Aonides paucibranchiata</i>	n/a	2	1997 - 1997	Local Priority
<i>Caulieriella alata</i>	n/a	2	1997 - 1997	Local Priority
<i>Microspio mecznikowianus</i>	n/a	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
Bird				
<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll	19	1970 - 2005	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	2	1969 - 1975	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	22	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	2	1967 - 1968	Protected, Priority
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	35	1965 - 2006	Priority
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	77	1991 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	2	2004 - 2004	Protected
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	10	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	29	1964 - 2005	Protected
<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Red-legged Partridge	3	2006 - 2014	Protected





<i>Alie alie</i>	Little Auk	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail	90	1965 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal	51	1970 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	25	1970 - 2022	Protected, Priority
<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Black Duck	69	1969 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>	European White-fronted Goose	9	1966 - 1993	Priority
<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	Greenland White-fronted Goose	30	1963 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	4	1969 - 2007	Protected, Priority
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	4	1974 - 2021	Protected, Priority
<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose	1	1994 - 1994	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Taiga Bean Goose	2	1981 - 1983	Protected, Priority
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit	21	1965 - 1992	Protected
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit	5	1976 - 2005	Protected
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit	3	1983 - 1990	Protected
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	14	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Richard's Pipit	19	1967 - 1993	Protected
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	Buff-bellied Pipit	1	2007 - 2007	Protected
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	7	1984 - 2003	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	20	1985 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	37	1973 - 2006	Priority
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great White Egret	4	1993 - 2008	Protected, Priority
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	46	1974 - 2021	Protected, Priority
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	5	1966 - 2005	Protected
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	1	1970 - 1970	Protected
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Turnstone	11	1974 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	34	1963 - 1992	Protected, Priority
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	7	1965 - 1993	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck	53	1979 - 2005	Protected





<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Pochard	167	1965 - 2009	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	137	1968 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Scaup	33	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper	2	1968 - 1993	Protected
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Waxwing	5	1965 - 1989	Protected
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern	1	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose	5	1970 - 1993	Protected, Priority
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	Dark-bellied Brent Goose	3	1993 - 2004	Priority
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	31	1979 - 2006	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	4	1973 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Non-Native
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl	1	1972 - 1972	Protected
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Priority
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Goldeneye	21	1965 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Burhinus oedionemus</i>	Stone-curlew	2	1977 - 1979	Protected, Priority
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	16	1970 - 2007	Protected
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Bunting	14	1970 - 1993	Protected, Priority
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	26	1974 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	62	1969 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper	13	1966 - 2005	Protected
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Knot	46	1976 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	58	1972 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	5	1965 - 2005	Protected
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper	1	1981 - 1981	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper	1	1969 - 1969	Protected
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	62	1970 - 2021	Protected
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	66	1970 - 2006	Protected
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	1	1965 - 1965	Protected
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	51	1970 - 2006	Protected, Priority





<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	4	1969 - 1993	Protected
<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	11	1970 - 2005	Protected
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint	1	1991 - 1991	Protected, Priority
<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Scopol's Shearwater	3	1981 - 1982	Protected
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Nightjar	3	1965 - 1987	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	12	1974 - 2006	Protected
<i>Carpodacus erythrurus</i>	Common Rosefinch	12	1969 - 2004	Protected
<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	7	1979 - 2004	Protected
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Treecreeper	11	1983 - 2004	Protected
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	13	1983 - 2004	Protected
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover	22	1974 - 2007	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Dotterel	3	1976 - 1991	Protected, Priority
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	1	1970 - 1970	Protected
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	1	1982 - 1982	Protected
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	19	1969 - 1991	Protected, Priority
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch	9	1973 - 2009	Protected, Priority
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	1	1989 - 1989	Protected
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	48	1970 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	1	2022 - 2022	Protected
<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	Golden Pheasant	7	1985 - 2022	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	2	1971 - 1976	Protected
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Marsh Harrier	35	1963 - 2008	Protected, Priority
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	10	1967 - 2004	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	8	1965 - 1993	Protected, Priority
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	12	1966 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch	5	1971 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	27	1970 - 2009	Protected
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove	1	2014 - 2014	Protected
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	43	1965 - 1993	Protected, Priority





<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon	29	1965 - 2009	Protected, Priority
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	4	1970 - 1993	Protected, Priority
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail	1	1970 - 1970	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Orex crex</i>	Comorake	5	1969 - 1980	Protected, Priority
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	18	1971 - 2006	Priority
<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat	8	1991 - 2006	Priority
<i>Curruca curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	32	1965 - 2005	Local Priority
<i>Curruca nisoria</i>	Barred Warbler	13	1971 - 1991	Protected
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	10	1963 - 2009	Protected
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	6	2005 - 2006	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	Bewick's Swan	3	1991 - 1992	Priority
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	17	1978 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	67	1973 - 2022	Protected
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	86	1966 - 2022	Protected, Priority
<i>Dendrocoptes major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	15	1964 - 2006	Protected
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	92	1993 - 2010	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	2	1971 - 1992	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	8	1976 - 1993	Protected, Priority
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Oortolan Bunting	13	1975 - 2003	Protected
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting	7	1974 - 2005	Protected
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting	9	1968 - 1993	Protected
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	30	1971 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	10	1965 - 2009	Protected
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	31	1965 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	19	1960 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyr Falcon	2	1985 - 2008	Protected
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	34	1964 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	17	1965 - 1994	Protected, Priority
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	1	1970 - 1970	Protected



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<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher	60	1974 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	40	1965 - 2006	Protected
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Puffin	5	1976 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	47	1970 - 2006	Protected
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot	65	1969 - 2022	Protected, Priority
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Snipe	23	1978 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen	35	1970 - 2022	Protected, Priority
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay	5	1979 - 1993	Protected
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver	11	1976 - 2007	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver	6	1966 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver	13	1970 - 2004	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	2	1965 - 1967	Protected
<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	European Shag	9	1974 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oystercatcher	21	1976 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	76	1965 - 2022	Protected
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Storm Petrel	1	1990 - 1990	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	16	1971 - 2005	Protected
<i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	19	1969 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	2	1970 - 2003	Protected, Priority
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Wryneck	34	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	33	1965 - 2003	Protected, Priority
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike	1	1966 - 1966	Protected
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat Shrike	14	1960 - 1993	Protected
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	15	1983 - 2021	Protected, Priority
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull	20	1978 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	27	1978 - 2022	Protected, Priority
<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Priority

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<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	11	1978 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	15	1976 - 2022	Protected, Priority
<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull	4	2003 - 2005	Priority
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher	3	1967 - 2009	Protected
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	32	1976 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	106	1973 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	10	1991 - 1992	Protected, Priority
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler	7	1978 - 1993	Priority
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Crossbill	24	1962 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	7	1988 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Nightingale	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	10	1965 - 2003	Protected
<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	29	1969 - 2006	Protected
<i>Mareca americana</i>	American Wigeon	5	2003 - 2003	Protected
<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Wigeon	80	1967 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall	101	1965 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	4	2004 - 2004	Protected, Priority
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter	15	1973 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	1	1980 - 1980	Protected, Priority
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	18	1965 - 2007	Protected, Priority
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	2	1966 - 1970	Protected
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	5	1968 - 2015	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	43	1971 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail	4	1981 - 2005	Protected
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	41	1971 - 2004	Protected, Priority
<i>Motacilla flava flavissima</i>	Yellow Wagtail	5	2005 - 2006	Priority
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	52	1974 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	1	1985 - 1985	Protected, Non-Native

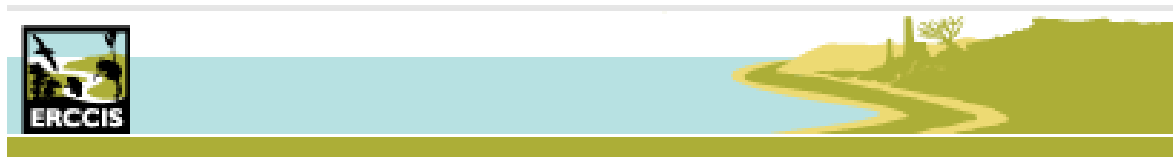
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<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew	15	1976 - 2010	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	23	1978 - 2022	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Night-heron	1	1965 - 1965	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Wheatear	30	1961 - 2022	Protected, Priority
<i>Ōriolus oriolus</i>	Golden Ōriole	36	1970 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Otus scops</i>	Scops Owl	1	1989 - 1989	Protected
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck	3	1979 - 1991	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	9	1963 - 2004	Protected, Priority
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bearded Tit	5	1965 - 1993	Protected
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	4	1965 - 2022	Protected
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	17	1961 - 2022	Priority
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow	10	1969 - 1991	Priority
<i>Pastor roseus</i>	Rose-coloured Starling	1	2003 - 2003	Protected
<i>Pendix pendix</i>	Grey Partridge	1	1979 - 1979	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal Tit	33	1969 - 1993	Protected
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Honey-buzzard	6	1970 - 1993	Protected, Priority
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant	6	1974 - 2010	Protected, Priority
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Grey Phalarope	14	1976 - 2005	Protected
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant	21	1965 - 2021	Protected
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	45	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart	30	1965 - 2003	Protected, Priority
<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Yellow-browed Warbler	68	1964 - 2006	Priority
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	51	1967 - 2006	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	44	1977 - 2009	Priority
<i>Pica pica</i>	Maggie	1	1970 - 1970	Protected
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Spoonbill	52	1983 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	23	1972 - 1993	Protected, Priority
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	3	1996 - 2022	Protected
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover	9	1976 - 2006	Protected, Local Priority





 					
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden Plover	2	1971 - 1992	Protected	
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	21	1975 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe	1	2000 - 2000	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	3	1981 - 1992	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	1	1991 - 1991	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	2	1994 - 1998	Local Priority	
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	40	1971 - 2005	Protected, Priority	
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Duncock	6	1965 - 2009	Protected, Priority	
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic Shearwater	2	1965 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx Shearwater	6	1965 - 1992	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	14	1975 - 1993	Priority	
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	26	1987 - 2021	Protected, Local Priority	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Avocet	4	1992 - 2004	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	36	1991 - 2006	Protected	
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	14	1970 - 2006	Protected	
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	79	1965 - 2022	Protected, Local Priority	
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Kittiwake	2	1990 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	10	1991 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Stonechat	3	1993 - 2022	Protected	
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	3	1991 - 1992	Protected, Priority	
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	Serim	2	1993 - 1993	Protected, Priority	
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Eider	1	2007 - 2007	Protected, Priority	
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Shoveler	98	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Spatula discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	1	1977 - 1977	Protected	
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	23	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Siskin	42	1970 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority	
 					
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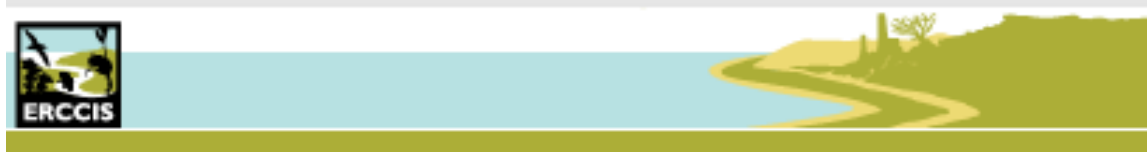
 				
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	42	1964 - 2005	Protected, Priority
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	2	1977 - 2005	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe	31	1965 - 2006	Protected
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Guillemot	2	1965 - 1986	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	40	1965 - 2006	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull	1	1976 - 1976	Protected
Bony Fish (Actinopterygii)				
<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Plaice	2	1983 - 1983	Priority
<i>Pomatoschistus microps</i>	Common Goby	3	1984 - 1985	Protected
<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>	Sand Goby	4	1983 - 1985	Protected
Centipede				
<i>Geophilus gracilis</i>	n/a	1	1986 - 1986	Priority
<i>Henia brevis</i>	n/a	4	1984 - 1985	Priority
<i>Hydroschendyla submarina</i>	n/a	3	1984 - 1985	Priority
<i>Nothogeophilus turki</i>	Turk's Earth-centipede	1	1985 - 1985	Priority, Local Priority
Chromist				
<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>	Wig Wrack or Sea-loch Egg Wrack	5	1983 - 2010	Priority
<i>Asperococcus ensiformis</i>	n/a	5	1983 - 1983	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Bifurcaria bifurcata</i>	n/a	4	1983 - 2010	Local Priority
<i>Cystoseira baccata</i>	n/a	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	Wireweed	3	2009 - 2010	Protected, Non-Native
Clubmoss				
<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>	Krauss's Clubmoss	4	1983 - 2009	Non-Native
Coelenterate (=Cnidarian)				
<i>Anthopleura ballii</i>	Red Speckled Anemone	10	1982 - 2009	Local Priority
<i>Calvadosia campanulata</i>	n/a	3	1982 - 1985	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Cataphellia brodrickii</i>	Latticed corklet	1	1968 - 1968	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Haliclystus auricula</i>	Kaleidoscope Jellyfish	3	1969 - 1983	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Physalia physalis</i>	Portuguese Man'O War	2	2007 - 2023	Local Priority





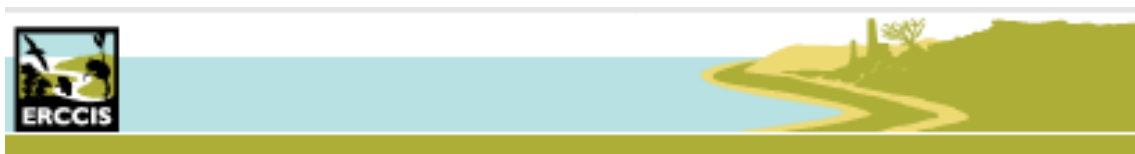
<i>Sagartiogeton laceratus</i>	Fountain Anenome	1	1968 - 1968	Local Priority
Crustacean				
<i>Abludomelita gladiosa</i>	n/a	1	1997 - 1997	Local Priority
<i>Ampithoe ramondi</i>	n/a	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Arcitalitrus dorieni</i>	Landhopper	3	1982 - 2001	Non-Native
<i>Armadillidium album</i>	n/a	3	1987 - 1987	Local Priority
Balanidae	n/a	1	1982 - 1982	Local Priority
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	n/a	2	1987 - 1987	Local Priority
<i>Daphnia (Ctenodaphnia) magna</i>	n/a	2	1987 - 1987	Local Priority
<i>Halophiloscia couchii</i>	n/a	1	1986 - 1986	Local Priority
<i>Haplophthalmus danicus</i>	n/a	2	1987 - 1987	Local Priority
<i>Liocarcinus navigator</i>	Arch-fronted Swimming Crab	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Maera grossimana</i>	n/a	1	1997 - 1997	Local Priority
<i>Porcellio dilatatus</i>	n/a	5	1982 - 1987	Local Priority
Echinoderm				
<i>Luidia sarsii</i>	n/a	3	1982 - 1984	Local Priority
Fern				
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	1	1984 - 1984	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Asplenium obovatum</i> subsp. <i>lanceolatum</i>	n/a	6	1984 - 2011	Local Priority
<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>	Small Adder's-tongue	6	1980 - 1990	Priority, Local Priority
Flatworm (Turbellaria)				
<i>Australoplana sanguinea</i>	n/a	1	1980 - 1980	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Kontikia andersoni</i>	n/a	2	1984 - 1984	Protected, Non-Native
Flowering Plant				
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek	17	1975 - 2019	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Garlic	9	1987 - 2010	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>foemina</i>	Blue Pimpernel	1	1963 - 1963	Priority
<i>Apium inundatum</i>	Lesser Marshwort	10	1982 - 1998	Priority
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>neglectum</i>	n/a	16	1963 - 2013	Priority, Local Priority





<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass	4	1984 - 2009	Priority
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	1	2014 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	1	1997 - 1997	Priority
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	10	1967 - 2014	Priority
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> subsp. <i>roseata</i>	n/a	1	2009 - 2009	Priority
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed	6	1990 - 2019	Priority
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot-fig	4	1998 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Angular Sea-fig	28	1963 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	1	1967 - 1967	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Centunculus minimus</i>	Chaffweed	3	1971 - 1978	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	5	1995 - 2014	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>	Good-King-Henry	1	1960 - 1960	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	4	1984 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas-grass	9	1990 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster	1	2005 - 2005	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster	1	1995 - 1995	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea-kale	4	1967 - 2009	Local Priority
<i>Crocasmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiflora</i>	Montbretia	8	1975 - 2014	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda-grass	1	1971 - 1971	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>gummifer</i>	Sea Carrot	1	2008 - 2008	Priority
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Purple Dewplant	8	1969 - 1996	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	2	1990 - 1998	Local Priority
<i>Elatine hexandra</i>	Six-stamened Waterwort	2	1978 - 1980	Local Priority
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	9	1990 - 2014	Priority
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane	4	2009 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	2	1995 - 2009	Local Priority
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea-holly	1	1980 - 1980	Priority
<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Portland Spurge	7	1967 - 2005	Local Priority
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	3	1968 - 2019	Protected, Non-Native










<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed	1	2009 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Shallon	2	1995 - 1996	Non-Native
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned-poppy	4	1981 - 2019	Priority
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	2	1992 - 1995	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	1	2009 - 2009	Protected
<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Giant-rhubarb	12	1972 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	1	1972 - 1972	Non-Native
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	4	1990 - 1997	Protected
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	13	1984 - 2009	Priority
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit	1	2008 - 2008	Priority
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Curly Waterweed	1	2009 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Smaller Tree-mallow	21	1984 - 2011	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot-trefoil	14	1962 - 2018	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	3	1975 - 1997	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	Round-leaved Mint	1	1995 - 1995	Priority
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel's-snout	2	1975 - 1995	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Montia fontana</i> subsp. <i>amperitana</i>	n/a	2	1992 - 1993	Priority
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's-feather	1	1994 - 1994	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>	Orange Bird's-foot	18	1960 - 2014	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>	Ivy Broomrape	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	3	1975 - 2018	Priority
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	2	2009 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Poa infirma</i>	Early Meadow-grass	5	1971 - 1990	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	14	1973 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	1	1991 - 1991	Priority
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	7	1991 - 2019	Priority
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	9	1974 - 2014	Non-Native
<i>Radiola linoides</i>	Allseed	5	1983 - 2006	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	n/a	13	1990 - 2009	Protected, Non-Native
<i>Rumex rupestris</i>	Shore Dock	3	1992 - 1993	Protected, Priority, Local Priority





					
<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>	Spiral Tasselweed	3	1960 - 1990	Priority	
<i>Salsola kali</i> subsp. <i>kali</i>	Prickly Saltwort	1	2009 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	46	1960 - 2021	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	2	1986 - 1989	Priority	
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-flowering Catchfly	1	2012 - 2012	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	2	1978 - 1997	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort	7	1975 - 2009	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Clustered Clover	4	1975 - 1992	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Trifolium occidentale</i>	Western Clover	10	1963 - 2011	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>	Suffocated Clover	3	1986 - 1989	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Utricularia minor</i>	Lesser Bladderwort	1	1983 - 1983	Priority	
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	Narrow-fruited Cornsalad	1	1966 - 1966	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein	2	1970 - 1972	Local Priority	
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	2	1997 - 2009	Priority	
<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i>	Dwarf Pansy	3	1977 - 1980	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Zostera (Zostera) marina</i>	Eelgrass	15	1968 - 2010	Protected, Priority, Local Priority	
Fungus					
<i>Clathrus ruber</i>	Red Cage	1	1967 - 1967	Local Priority	
<i>Coprinellus silvaticus</i>	Woodland Inkcap	1	1967 - 1967	Local Priority	
<i>Puccinia porri</i>	Allium Rust	2	1965 - 1965	Local Priority	
<i>Truncospora atlantica</i>	n/a	1	2021 - 2021	Local Priority	
Harvestman (Opiliones)					
<i>Nelima gothica</i>	n/a	3	1984 - 1985	Local Priority	
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)					
<i>Anthraxus consputus</i>	n/a	1	1967 - 1967	Priority	
<i>Atomaria scutellaris</i>	n/a	1	1965 - 1965	Local Priority	
<i>Cercyon littoralis</i>	n/a	1	2006 - 2006	Priority	
<i>Chaetarthria simillima</i>	n/a	1	2015 - 2015	Priority	
<i>Cryptopleurum crenatum</i>	n/a	1	1965 - 1965	Priority	
<i>Enochrus halophilus</i>	n/a	1	2015 - 2015	Priority	
					





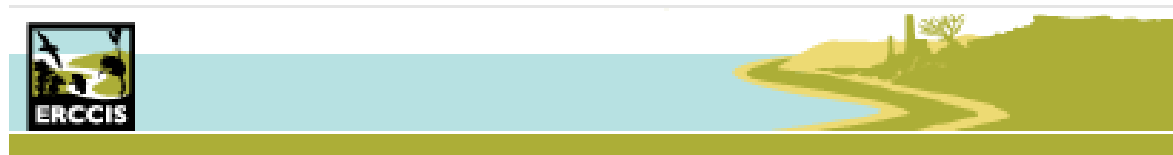
 					
<i>Laemostenus complanatus</i>	n/a	1	1981 - 1981	Priority	
<i>Longitarsus rutilus</i>	n/a	1	1968 - 1968	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	Black Oil-beetle	5	2021 - 2023	Priority	
<i>Ochthebius viridis</i> ssp. <i>fallaciosus</i>	n/a	2	2015 - 2015	Priority	
<i>Paederus fuscipes</i>	n/a	1	2006 - 2006	Priority	
<i>Pedius longicollis</i>	n/a	1	1981 - 1981	Priority	
<i>Stenopelmus rufinasus</i>	Azolla Weevil	1	2015 - 2015	Non-Native	
<i>Tetartopeus rufonitidus</i>	n/a	4	1967 - 1968	Local Priority	
Insect - Butterfly					
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	24	1981 - 2014	Protected	
Insect - Cockroach (Dictyoptera)					
<i>Blatta orientalis</i>	Oriental Cockroach	1	2001 - 2001	Priority	
<i>Ectobius panzeri</i>	Lesser Cockroach	2	1962 - 1999	Priority, Local Priority	
Insect - Dragonfly (Odonata)					
<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Migrant Hawker	22	1971 - 2022	Local Priority	
<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	Red-veined Darter	5	1962 - 2019	Local Priority	
Insect - Earwig (Dermaptera)					
<i>Forficula lesnei</i>	Lesne's Earwig	1	1994 - 1994	Priority, Local Priority	
Insect - Hymenopteran					
<i>Andrena argentata</i>	Small Sandpit Mining Bee	1	2003 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Andrena hattorfiana</i>	Large Scabious Mining Bee	1	2012 - 2012	Local Priority	
<i>Andrena thoracica</i>	Cliff Mining Bee	13	1966 - 2023	Local Priority	
<i>Bombus jonellus</i>	Heath Bumblebee	1	1961 - 1961	Local Priority	
<i>Bombus muscorum</i>	Moss Carder Bee	1	1961 - 1961	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Bombus rupestris</i>	Hill Cuckoo Bee	1	1961 - 1961	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Ceropales maculata</i>	n/a	2	1970 - 1997	Local Priority	
<i>Lasius umbratus</i>	n/a	1	1970 - 1970	Local Priority	
<i>Sphecodes crassus</i>	Swollen-thighed Blood Bee	1	2001 - 2001	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Stenamma debile</i>	n/a	4	1970 - 2006	Local Priority	
 					
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Insect - Moth					
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	1	1974 - 1974	Priority	
<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	Beaded Chestnut	2	1974 - 1974	Priority	
<i>Anchoscelis helvola</i>	Flounced Chestnut	1	1974 - 1974	Priority	
<i>Anchoscelis litura</i>	Brown-spot Pinion	1	1974 - 1974	Priority	
<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger	1	2013 - 2013	Priority	
<i>Ceramica pisi</i>	Broom Moth	3	1989 - 1989	Priority	
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	4	1974 - 2001	Priority	
<i>Dichomeris alacella</i>	Lichen Sober	3	1984 - 1986	Priority	
<i>Dolicharthria punctalis</i>	Long-legged China-mark	1	1960 - 1960	Priority	
<i>Euxoa tritici</i>	White-line Dart	3	1974 - 1974	Priority	
<i>Homoeosoma nebulella</i>	Large Clouded Knot-horn	1	1974 - 1974	Priority	
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic	1	1974 - 1974	Priority	
<i>Mecyna asinalis</i>	Coastal Pearl	10	1960 - 2023	Priority	
<i>Nothris congressariella</i>	Cornish Groundling	12	1974 - 1993	Local Priority	
<i>Oegoconia caradjai</i>	Straw Obscure	3	1974 - 1974	Priority	
<i>Pediasia contaminella</i>	Waste Grass-veneer	2	1960 - 1960	Priority	
<i>Rhizodra lutosa</i>	Large Wainscot	3	2001 - 2001	Priority	
<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	Mullein Wave	3	1974 - 1974	Priority	
<i>Scrobipalpa ocellatella</i>	Beet Moth	2	1974 - 1974	Priority	
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	1	2010 - 2010	Priority	
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	1	1974 - 1974	Priority	
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	2	1974 - 1984	Priority	
<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	3	1974 - 1974	Priority	
Insect - Orthopteran					
<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Long-winged Cone-head	5	1997 - 2003	Local Priority	
<i>Platycleis albopunctata</i>	Grey Bush-cricket	1	2020 - 2020	Priority, Local Priority	
Insect - Stick Insect (Phasmida)					
<i>Acanthoxyla geisovii</i>	Prickly Stick-insect	1	1987 - 1987	Priority, Local Priority	
<i>Acanthoxyla prasina</i> subsp. <i>geisovii</i>	Prickly Stick-insect	42	1960 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority	
 					
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<i>Bacillus rossius</i>	Corsican Stick-insect	14	2002 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Clitarchus hookeri</i>	Smooth Stick-insect	12	1960 - 2017	Priority, Local Priority
Insect - True Bug (Hemiptera)				
<i>Dicranocephalus agilis</i>	n/a	1	2000 - 2000	Local Priority
<i>Salda littoralis</i>	n/a	1	1963 - 1963	Priority
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)				
<i>Philonicus albiceps</i>	Dune Robberfly	2	1961 - 1961	Priority
<i>Sepsis nigripes</i>	n/a	1	1961 - 1961	Priority
<i>Villa modesta</i>	Dune Villa	2	1997 - 2005	Priority
<i>Volucella zonaria</i>	Hornet Hoverfly	2	2022 - 2023	Local Priority
<i>Xanthandrus comtus</i>	n/a	3	1992 - 1993	Local Priority
Lichen				
<i>Acrocordia macrospora</i>	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority
<i>Bacidia friesiana</i>	n/a	1	1968 - 1968	Priority
<i>Dirina massiliensis</i> f. <i>massiliensis</i>	n/a	1	2001 - 2001	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Gyalecta flotowii</i>	n/a	1	1968 - 1968	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Gyalecta jenensis</i> var. <i>macrospora</i>	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Heterodermia leucomelos</i>	Ciliate Strap-Lichen	2	1990 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	n/a	1	1963 - 1963	Priority
<i>Lecidea sarcogynoides</i>	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	Lungwort Lichen	1	1990 - 1990	Protected
<i>Pertusaria monogona</i>	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority
<i>Pseudocyphellaria aurata</i>	n/a	1	1990 - 1990	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Ramalina portuensis</i>	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority
<i>Rocella phycopsis</i>	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Sarcogyne hypophaea</i>	n/a	1	1999 - 1999	Priority
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair-Lichen	1	2005 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Liverwort				
<i>Fossombronina maritima</i>	Sea Frillwort	5	1962 - 1977	Local Priority
 				
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<i>Lophocolea semiteres</i>	Southern Crestwort	13	1961 - 2003	Local Priority
<i>Riccia crystallina</i>	Blue Crystalwort	13	1962 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Sphaerocarpos europaeus</i>	Texas Balloonwort	4	1962 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Sphaerocarpos texanus</i>	Texas Balloonwort	7	1962 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Telandraea murphyae</i>	Murphy's Threadwort	14	1961 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tricholepidozia tetradactyla</i>	Murphy's Threadwort	5	1977 - 1995	Priority, Local Priority
Marine Mammal				
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common Dolphin	7	1968 - 2023	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Grey Seal	3	2013 - 2019	Protected
Mollusc				
<i>Ambigolimax valentianus</i>	Iberian Threeband Slug	2	2003 - 2003	Priority
<i>Boettgerilla pallens</i>	Worm Slug	1	2003 - 2003	Priority
<i>Jujubinus striatus</i>	Grooved Top Shell	1	1985 - 1985	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Melarhaphe neritoides</i>	Small Periwinkle	2	1983 - 1983	Local Priority
<i>Nucella lapillus</i>	Dog Whelk	7	1983 - 2010	Protected
<i>Physella acuta</i>	n/a	1	2003 - 2003	Priority
<i>Pontania subvirescens</i>	Green Snail	2	1961 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	Jenkins' Spire Snail	1	1963 - 1963	Priority
Moss				
<i>Bryum bicolor</i>	n/a	1	1995 - 1995	Local Priority
<i>Bryum dichotomum</i>	n/a	8	1962 - 2003	Local Priority
<i>Bryum donianum</i>	Don's Thread-moss	1	2003 - 2003	Local Priority
<i>Bryum dunense</i>	Dune Thread-moss	1	1996 - 1996	Local Priority
<i>Calypstrochaeta apiculata</i>	Southern Hookeria	11	1967 - 2003	Priority
<i>Campylopus pilifer</i>	Stiff Swan-neck Moss	3	1962 - 1997	Local Priority
<i>Campylopus pyriformis</i>	Dwarf Swan-neck Moss	3	1967 - 2005	Local Priority
<i>Campylopus pyriformis</i> var. <i>pyriformis</i>	n/a	1	1995 - 1995	Local Priority
<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>	Large White-moss	2	1962 - 1968	Protected
<i>Microbryum starckeanum</i>	Starke's Pottia	2	1993 - 2005	Local Priority





 				
<i>Pogonatum aloides</i>	Aloe Haircap	1	1962 - 1962	Local Priority
<i>Sematophyllum substrumulosum</i>	Bark Signal-moss	6	1995 - 2012	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tortula solmsii</i>	Solms' Screw-moss	1	1987 - 1987	Priority, Local Priority
<i>Tortula viridifolia</i>	Bristly Pottia	4	1960 - 2005	Local Priority
Reptile				
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leathery Turtle	1	2005 - 2005	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Roundworm (Nematoda)				
<i>Enoploides brunettii</i>	n/a	1	1971 - 1971	Local Priority
<i>Enoplolaimus denticulatus</i>	n/a	1	1971 - 1971	Local Priority
<i>Epacanthion gorgonocephalum</i>	n/a	1	1971 - 1971	Local Priority
Spider (Araneae)				
<i>Atypus affinis</i>	Purse Web Spider	1	1960 - 1960	Priority
<i>Cryptachaea veruculata</i>	n/a	4	1960 - 2016	Priority
<i>Episinus truncatus</i>	n/a	1	1960 - 1960	Priority
<i>Pardosa tenuipes</i>	n/a	1	1960 - 1960	Priority
<i>Porrhoclubiona genevensis</i>	n/a	1	2013 - 2013	Priority
Terrestrial Mammal				
<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>	Lesser White-toothed Shrew	10	1962 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit	15	1962 - 2014	Priority, Non-Native
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Brown Rat	4	2006 - 2021	Priority, Non-Native
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel	1	1967 - 1967	Protected, Priority, Non-Native
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Eurasian Red Squirrel	13	2012 - 2021	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Terrestrial Mammal - Bat				
<i>Pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	1	2008 - 2008	Local Priority
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	36	2002 - 2021	Protected, Local Priority
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	16	1977 - 2010	Protected
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	2	1981 - 1981	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
 				
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