

HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997 SURVEY REPORT OF Land North of Railway Line Rhoose Point Rhoose Vale of Glamorgan

On Behalf of Persimmon Homes

April 2022



TerrAqua Ecological Services Ltd

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LAND NORTH OF RAILWAY LINE, RHOOSE POINT, RHOOSE VOG HEDGEROW REGS 1997 SURVEY REPORT FOR PERSIMMON HOMES. TERRAQUA ECOLOGICAL SERVICES APRIL 2022

1 Introduction

1.1 Survey Brief

TerrAqua Ecological Services Ltd were commissioned by Persimmon Homes to undertake an assessment of all hedgerows, within a defined boundary, on a series of agricultural fields located north of the railway line, Rhoose Point, Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan, Grid reference ST07186 66267 in order to ascertain their importance under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The survey boundary was taken as that supplied by Mr Morgan Williams of Persimmon Homes.

The Hedgerow survey was undertaken during April 2022

1.2 Client Details

The survey was undertaken on behalf of Persimmon Homes, Persimmon House, Llantrisant Business Park, Rhondda Cynon Taf, CF72 8YP, following instructions to proceed by Mr Morgan Williams, acting for Persimmon Homes.

1.3 Background

The survey was undertaken as part of the ecological assessment of the site prior to the submission of an application for the development of the site for residential purposes.

The site comprises approximately .gently sloping agricultural land, a mix of arable and semiimproved grassland. It adjoins the eastern boundary of the village of Rhoose, 3.5 km to the west of the town of Barry. The site is bounded in the north and west by existing residential development. The railway line forms the southern boundary, beyond which lies the Rhoose Point housing development. The access road that leads from the B4265 to Rhoose Point, forms the eastern boundary of the site. A public right of way runs north-south through the site. The site includes a total of six (6) fields separated by ten (10) hedgerows, including hedgerows bordering a public right of way running north to south at the western side of the site.

Hedgerows are recognised as being important wildlife habitats in their own right providing suitable habitats for over 47 species of conservation concern within the UK. Hedgerows are particularly recognised as being of importance to birds, butterflies, moths, bats, dormouse and both amphibian and reptile species. Hedgerows also form important wildlife corridors allowing species to disperse and move throughout the countryside to other favourable habitats.

In order to protect the hedgerow system and in acknowledgement of the importance of hedgerows to both wildlife and the general landscape the retention or removal of hedgerows is a material consideration during the planning process.

Hedgerows are classed as Priority Habitats within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and listed in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 as a Habitat of Principle Importance for maintaining and enhancing Biodiversity in relation to Wales. This places a duty on both government departments and local authorities to have regard for the conservation of hedgerow habitats.

The Hedgerows Regulations (1997) are designed to protect 'important' hedgerows by controlling the removal of such hedgerows through a system of notification through the local planning authority.

1.4 Survey Objectives

The objectives of the survey were to ascertain which, if any, of the hedgerows within the survey area would:

• Qualify as important hedgerows under the criteria for the Hedgerow Regulations (1997)

2 Methodologies

2.1 Desk Study

The results of this Hedgerow Survey is based entirely on their importance under the Wildlife and Landscape Criteria of the Part of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and no account has been made of their value under the Archaeology or History criteria.

2.2 Data Search

A desk top data search was undertaken for any records of species and/or habitats within the survey boundary as part of the initial Preliminary Ecological Assessment/Phase I Habitat Survey (TerrAqua Ecological Services 2022).

2.3 Field Survey

2.3.1 General

The definition of a hedgerow was taken as that described in the Hedgerow Survey handbook, 2^{nd} Edition (DEFRA, 2007).

The survey included the assessment of ten (10) hedgerows. In order to satisfy the requirements of the Hedgerow Regulations any hedgerow was considered to end at a point where it formed a junction with another hedgerow.

Each of the ten hedgerows surveyed was over 20m in length and were considered true hedgerows under the 1997 hedgerow regulations criteria.

The location and Identification number of each hedgerow is as shown in Drawing No **TQ/Pers:Rhoose PEA v1** (Appendix I).

The survey was undertaken in April 2022 by Carmen Jones MSC MCIEEM and Dyfrig Jones BSC both highly experienced ecologists.

The survey was carried out according to the Hedgerow Survey handbook, 2nd Edition (DEFRA, 2007) with some amendments to include information required to ascertain the importance of the hedgerows under the Hedgerow Regulations.

2.3.2 Hedgerow Assessment Methodology

The hedgerows were surveyed to determine if they are considered important under the Hedgerow regulation 1997.

Each of the hedgerows was walked and notes taken as to the presence of associated features such as banks, ditches, banks, walls and the proximity to associated habitats including adjacent hedgerows, woodlands and ponds.

For each 100m of each hedgerow a count was made over a 30m length of woody species present within the hedgerow. Ground flora species as listed in Schedule 3 of the hedgerow regulations were also noted. Note was also taken of the number of standard trees present within the total length of each hedgerow and the accumulative total length of canopy gaps within each hedge.

The methodology and qualifying criteria was that as detailed within Schedule I and Schedule II of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations (Appendix II).

3 **Results**

3.1 History and Archaeology

No assessment of the hedgerows was made under the history and archaeology criteria.

3.2 Landscape and Wildlife

No data was available at the time of survey relating to the presence or otherwise of protected species. A dormouse survey of the site was underway during the assessment and the results of this survey would need to be considered before final evaluation of all hedgerows can be made. The presence of dormouse within a hedgerow would result in that hedgerow being considered "Important" under the Hedgerow Regulations regardless of the presence or absence of other qualifying features.

All hedgerows were considered true hedgerows under the hedgerow regulations.

Five (5) of the hedgerows, H4, H7, H6, H15a and H10 form boundaries with public footpaths and rights of way.

The hedgerow system appears to be of significant age with a mix of defunct and intact hedgerows. A number of hedgerows were species poor with limited numbers of woody species and limited ground floor due to historic grazing pressure and the management of arable fields. Hedgerows bordering the public right of way were the most diverse with some having up to seven (7) woody species. The most common species recorded include hawthorn (*Cratageous monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), elder (*Sambucus* nigra), elm sp (*Ulmus sp*) with holly (*Ilex aquafolium*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) also present. Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*), and hedge bedstraw (Galium album) are all common climbing species within almost all of the hedgerows along with *clematis sp*.

Most hedgerows are set on the remnants of old hedge banks. The majority of hedgerows within the system remain unmanaged and have become tall with some showing outgrowths into adjacent fields, while other have become defunct with large gaps at the base of the hedge.

Six (6) of the hedgerows are considered species rich and contain 5 or more native woody species, on average, within a 30m length. These include hedgerows H2, H4, H5 H6, H7 and H10.

Standard trees were rare with dead specimens found in H5 and H9.

The total number of native woody species recorded per hedgerow and the species composition of each is shown in table 1.

The Ground flora of the hedgerow system is generally sparse due to the combined effects of historic grazing by sheep and the encroachment of bramble and scrub outgrowths into the hedge base. Species diversity is greatest at the base of hedgerows bordering the public right of way. Despite these impacts a number of species associated with woodland habitats were recorded within 1m of the hedgerows. These included species forming part of Schedule 2 of the Hedgerow Regulations qualifying criteria.

The woodland species recorded for each hedgerow are shown in table 2.

HEDGEROW ID	H1 Sec 1	H1 Sec 2	H1 Sec 3	H2	H3 Sec 2	H3 Sec 2	H4	H5a Sec 1	H5a Sec 2	H5 Sec 1	H5 Sec 2	H6	H7	H8 Sec 1
Woody Species (as recorded on site)														
Hawthorn – Crataegus monogyna	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oak- Quercus rober														
Ash- Fraxinus excelsior	✓	✓					✓					✓	✓	
Beech Fagus sylvatica														
Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crab Apple- Malus sylvestris														
Buckthorn		✓												
Guelder rose														
Dogwood (Cornus)				✓										
Hazel-Corylus avellana										✓				
Holly (Ilex aquifolium)								✓	✓	✓	√		✓	
Elder- Sambucus nigra	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	√	✓	✓	
Elm							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Gorse (Ulex)														
Rose sp				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	√	✓	✓	✓
Rowan Sorbus aucuparia														
Willow Salix sp														
Field Maple														
Silver Birch (Betula sp)														
Downy Birch (Betula sp)														1
Bird Cherry														1
Willow sp (salix sp)				✓								✓	✓	

Table 1 Woody Species Present per 30m length as per Schedule 3 Hedgerow Regulations 1997

LAND NORTH OF RAILWAY LINE, RHOOSE POINT, RHOOSE VOG HEDGEROW REGS 1997 SURVEY REPORT FOR PERSIMMON HOMES. TERRAQUA ECOLOGICAL SERVICES APRIL 2022

Total Woody Species per 30m			3	3	2	5	4	4	6	4	4	7	6	7	7	4
Н	EDGEROW ID				H8 Sec 2	H9 Sec 1	H9 Sec 2	H9 Sec 3	H10 Sec 1	H10 Sec2	H10 Sec 3					
W	Voody Species (as record	led on site	.)			-	-					_				
На	awthorn – Crataegus mone	ogyna			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Oa	ak- Quercus rober											_				
As	sh- Fraxinus excelsior					✓			✓	✓	✓	_				
Be	eech Fagus sylvatica															
Bl	lackthorn (Sambucus nigra	<i>a</i>)			 ✓ 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	_				
Cr	rab Apple- Malus sylvestri	s														
Bu	uckthorn															
Gu	uelder rose															
De	ogwood (Cornus)															
На	azel-Corylus avellana									✓						
Но	olly (Ilex aquifolium)															
Eld	der- Sambucus nigra					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Eh	m				✓				✓	✓	✓					
Bl	ackthorn-Prunus spinosa															
Go	orse (Ulex)															
Ro	ose sp				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Re	owan Sorbus aucuparia											1				
W	fillow Salix sp								✓	✓	✓					
Fie	eld Maple															
Sil	lver Birch (Betula sp)															
Do	owny Birch (Betula sp)															

Bird Cherry							
Total Woody Species per 30m	4	5	4	4	7	8	7

Table 2 Woodland Species Present per 30m length, within 1m of hedgerow as per Schedule 2 Hedgerow Regulations 199

Hedgerow ID															
Woodland Species (as recorded on site)	H1 Sec 1	H1 Sec 2	H1 Sec 3	H2	H3 Sec 2	H3 Sec 2	H4	H5a Sec 1	H5a Sec 2	H5 Sec 1	H5 Sec 2	H6	H7	H8 Sec 1	H8 Sec 2
Barren Strawberry Potentilla sterilis															
Bluebell Hyacinthoides non scipta										✓					
Broad Buckler Fern Dryopterisdilatata															
Bugle Ajuga reptans				✓						✓	\checkmark				
Common polypody Polypodium vulgare															
Common Dog Violet Viola riviniana	✓		\checkmark							✓	\checkmark	✓	✓		
Early Dog Violet				✓			\checkmark								
Dog's Mercury Mercurialis perennis															
Goldilocks Buttercup															
Enchanters Nightshade Circaea mascula															
Hard Fern															
Hartstongue Fern Asplenium scolopendrium					✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓			
Herb Bennet/Wood Avens Geum urbanum	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark			✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓	✓
Heath Bedstraw															
Herb Robert Geranium robertianum	✓		✓	✓	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lady Fern Athyrium filix-femina															
Lords and Ladies Arum maculatum	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓	✓
Male Fern Dryopteris filix mas															
Pignut Conopodium majus				1		\checkmark		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Primrose Primula vulgaris				1									1	1	
Ransoms				1									1	1	
Sanicle Sanicula europaea				1									1	1	
Sweet Violet Viola odorata				1									1	1	
Tormantil Potentilla erecta												✓	1		

Total Woodland Species	4	2	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	7	7	7	5	4	4
Wood Speedwell															
Wood Sorrel Oxalis acetosella															
Wood Sedge Carex sylvatica															
Wood Melick Melica uniflora															
Wood Anemone Anemone nemerosa															
Wild Strawberry Fragaria vesca															

Hedgerow ID						
Woodland Species (as recorded on site)	H9 Sec 1	H9 Sec 2	H9 Sec 3	H10 Sec 1	H10 Sec2	H10 Sec 3
Barren Strawberry Potentilla seii						
Bluebell Hyacinthoides non scipta				✓		✓
Broad Buckler Fern Dryopterisdilatata						
Bugle Ajuga reptans						
Common polypody Polypodium vulgare						
Common Dog Violet Viola riviniana	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓	✓
Early Dog Violet						
Dog's Mercury Mercurialis perennis						
Goldilocks Buttercup						
Enchanters Nightshade Circaea mascula						
Hard Fern						
Hartstongue Fern Asplenium scolopendrium					✓	
Herb Bennet/Wood Avens Geum urbanum	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓	✓
Heath Bedstraw						
Herb Robert Geranium robertianum	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lady Fern Athyrium filix-femina						
Lords and Ladies Arum maculatum	✓		\checkmark	✓	✓	✓
Male Fern Dryopteris filix mas						
Pignut Conopodium majus						
Primrose Primula vulgaris		✓		✓	✓	✓

Ransoms						
Sanicle Sanicula europaea						
Sweet Violet Viola odorata						
Tormantil Potentilla erecta						
Wild Strawberry Fragaria vesca						
Wood Anemone Anemone nemerosa						
Wood Melick Melica uniflora						
Wood Sedge Carex sylvatica						
Wood Sorrel Oxalis acetosella						
Wood Speedwell						
Pignut (Conopodium majus)						
Total Woodland Species	4	4	4	6	6	6

4 **Evaluation**

4.1 **Basis for Evaluation**

The hedgerows will be evaluated under:

1) The criteria for determining 'important' hedgerows under the current Hedgerow Regulation (1997) as listed in appendix II

*All Hedgerows are listed in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 as a Habitat of Principle Importance for maintaining and enhancing Biodiversity in relation to Wales.

4.2 General

All of the true hedgerows surveyed offered potential opportunities for a wide range of small mammal, reptile, amphibian and bird species. Ground flora was sparse in places and the overall species diversity varied between hedgerows and within different sections of the same hedge.

Hedgerows H6, H7 and H10 showed the greatest diversity of native woody species all with a total of seven (7). Hedgerows H4 and H5 had a total of six (6) woody species. H2 and had a total of five (5) woody species.

Hedgerows H6, H7, and H10 showed the greatest diversity of woodland species within the ground flora with seven (7) qualifying species recorded within the combined ground and field layers.

Hedgerows H4, H7, H6, H5a and H10 lie adjacent to a public footpath.

Most of the field hedgerows showed signs of historic management particularly management from traditional hedge laying although this appears to have ceased many decades ago.

A hedge bank or evidence of a remnant bank was recorded on all of the hedgerows. No hedge ditch was recorded.

None of the hedgerows have connections to broadleaf woodlands or ponds.

All the hedgerows appeared suitable habitat for the hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) with those along the track/public footpath being the most suitable, with the internal field hedgerows being sub optimal.

4.3 Hedgerow Regulations 1997

4.4.1 History and Archaeology

No assessment was undertaken based on the history or archaeological criteria of the regulations.

4.4.2 Wildlife and Landscape

Under the current hedgerow regulations five of the ten hedgerows present on site qualify as 'Important' based on the Landscape and Wildlife criteria of the regulations. All of the hedgerows identified as "Important" lie adjacent to public rights of way and the track running north south through the western side of the site.

Three (3) of the hedgerows, H6, H7, and H10 and H14 qualify by containing a minimum of seven (7) woody species.

Two (2) of the hedgerows, H4 and H5 qualify by containing a minimum of six woody species and a minimum of three associated qualifying features.

The presence of certain species within a hedgerow automatically qualifies that hedgerow as 'important' under the hedgerow regulations. No records for any such species within the survey boundary were found during the data search carried out as part of the Phase I survey.

The presence of dormouse within hedgerows would qualify the hedgerow as 'important'. A dormouse survey of the site is currently being undertaken (April 2022) and the results of this survey has the potential to add a further qualifying criterion to those hedgerows already considered 'important'

The main qualifying features for each hedgerow are shown in table 3.

Hedgerow ID	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5a	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10
Qualifying Criteria											
Number of woody Species	3	5	4	6	4	6	7	7	4	4	7
Number of Woodland Species	3	5	5	5	4	7	7	5	4	4	6
Bank or wall	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ditch	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Minimum of 1 standard tree per 50m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Parallel hedge within 15m	0	0	0	1	0	1		1	0	0	1
Number Hedgerow connections	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	1
Pond Connections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of woodland connections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Connection Points Awarded	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	2	1
Less than 10% gaps	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Adjacent to Footpath, bridleway, RUP	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Qualifies under the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations Wildlife and Landscape Criteria as 'Important Hedgerow'	No	No	No	YES	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Qualifies under the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations Archaeology and History Criteria as 'Important Hedgerow'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A						

Table 3 Summary of Criteria met for each of the hedgerows surveyed.

KEYQualifies with 7 woody speciesQualifies with 6 woody speciesQualifies with 5 woody species+ min 3 qualifying features+ min 4 qualifying features+ min 4 qualifying features

LAND NORTH OF RAILWAY LINE, RHOOSE POINT, RHOOSE VOG HEDGEROW REGS 1997 SURVEY REPORT FOR PERSIMMON HOMES. TERRAQUA ECOLOGICAL SERVICES APRIL 2022

Anonymous (1997) The Hedgerow Regulations- your questions answered. Department of the Environment.

Bickmore (2007) The Hedgerow Survey Handbook, a standard procedure for local surveys in the UK. UK steering group for Biodiversity Action Plan.

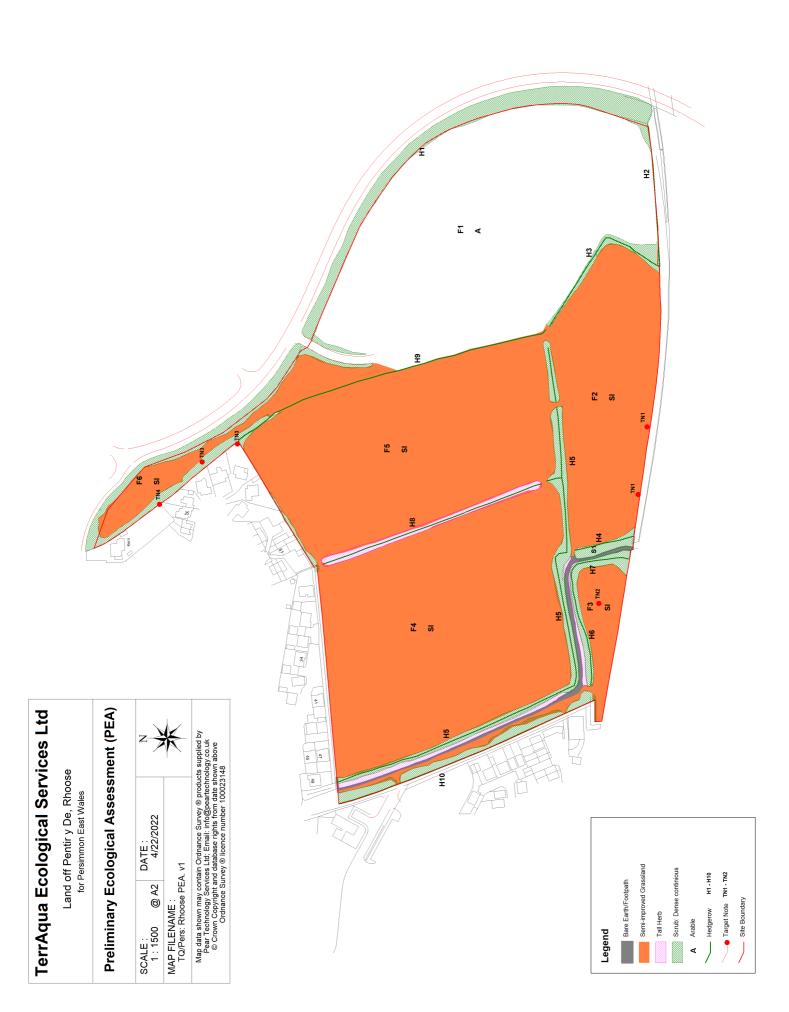
DEFRA (2003) Protection of boundary features and amendments of the Hedgerow Regulation 1997, consultation document.

MAFF (1997) The Hedgerow Regulation 1997, a guide to good practice,

TerrAqua Ecological Services Ltd (2022) Phase I Habitat Survey/Preliminary Ecological Assessment Land North of Railway Line, Rhoose Point, Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan for Persimmon Homes

Appendix I

Map Showing Hedgerow System and Identification Numbers



Appendix II

Aerial View Showing Location of "Important Hedgerows"



Plate 1 Aerial view showing location of Important Hedgerows (Red) (Image Google Earth 2022)

Appendix IIII

Hedgerow Regulations Qualifying Criteria

SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 2(3) and 4

ADDITIONAL CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING "IMPORTANT" HEDGEROWS

PART I

INTERPRETATION

In this Schedule—

"building" includes structure;

"Record Office" means-

- (a) a place appointed under section 4 of the Public Records Act 1958(1) (place of deposit of public records),
- (b) a place at which documents are held pursuant to a transfer under section 144A(4) of the Law of Property Act 1922(2) or under section 36(2) of the Tithe Act 1936(3), including each of those provisions as applied by section 7(1) of the Local Government (Records) Act 1962(4), or
- (c) a place at which documents are made available for inspection by a local authority pursuant to section 1 of the Local Government (Records) Act 1962;

"relevant date" means the date on which these Regulations are made;

"Sites and Monuments Record" means a record of archaeological features and sites adopted-

- (a) by resolution of a local authority within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1972(5), or
- (b) in Greater London, by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission(6);

"standard tree"-

- (a) in the case of a multi-stemmed tree, means a tree which, when measured at a point 1.3 metres from natural ground level, has at least two stems whose diameters are at least 15 centimetres;
- (b) in the case of a single-stemmed tree, means a tree which, when measured at a point 1.3 metres from natural ground level, has a stem whose diameter is at least 20 centimetres;

"woodland species" means the species listed in Schedule 2; and

"woody species" means the species and sub-species listed in Schedule 3, and any hybrid, that is to say, any individual plant resulting from a cross between parents of any species or subspecies so listed, but does not include any cultivar; and

references to the documents in paragraph 6(3)(b) and (4) are to those documents as at the relevant date, without taking account of any subsequent revisions, supplements or modifications.

^{(1) 1958} c. 51.

^{(2) 1922} c. 16; section 144A was inserted by the Law of Property (Amendment) Act 1924 (c. 5), Schedule 2.

⁽**3**) 1928 c. 2.

⁽**4**) 1962 c. 56.

^{(5) 1972} c. 70.

⁽⁶⁾ The Commission was established by section 32 of the National Heritage Act 1993 (c. 47).

PART II

CRITERIA

Archaeology and history

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850.

- 2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is—
 - (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(7); or
 - (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.
- 3. The hedgerow—
 - (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
 - (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
- 4. The hedgerow—
 - (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
 - (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.
- 5. The hedgerow—
 - (a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts(8); or
 - (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system—
 - (i) is substantially complete; or
 - (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(9), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

Wildlife and landscape

- 6.—(1) The hedgerow—
 - (a) contains species listed or categorised as mentioned in sub-paragraph (3); or
 - (b) is referred to in a record held immediately before the relevant date by a biological record centre maintained by, or on behalf of, a local authority within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1972(10), and in a form recognised by the Nature Conservancy Council for England, the Countryside Council for Wales(11) or the Joint Nature Conservation Committee(12), as having contained any such species—

^{(7) 1979} c. 46.

⁽⁸⁾ See the Short Titles Act 1896 (c. 14).

⁽⁹⁾ See section 1 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994 (c. 19).
(10) See the definition of "local authority" in section 270(1), as amended by the Local Government Act 1985 (c. 51), Schedule 17

and the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994, Schedule 1, paragraphs 1 and 57.

⁽¹¹⁾ See section 128(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (c. 43); subsection (1) of section 128 was amended by the National Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991 (c. 28).
(12) See section 128(4) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

- (i) in the case of animals and birds, subject to sub-paragraph (2), within the period of five years immediately before the relevant date.
- (ii) in the case of plants, subject to sub-paragraph (2), within the period of ten years immediately before the relevant date;

(2) Where more than one record referable to the period of five or, as the case may be, ten years before the relevant date is held by a particular biological record centre, and the more (or most) recent record does not satisfy the criterion specified in sub-paragraph (1)(b), the criterion is not satisfied (notwithstanding that an earlier record satisfies it).

- (3) The species referred to in sub-paragraph (1) are those—
 - (a) listed in Part I (protection at all times) of Schedule 1 (birds which are protected by special penalties), Schedule 5 (animals which are protected) or Schedule 8 (plants which are protected) to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(13);
 - (b) categorised as a declining breeder (category 3) in "Red Data Birds in Britain" Batten LA, Bibby CJ, Clement P, Elliott GD and Porter RF (Eds.), published in 1990 for the Nature Conservancy Council and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (ISBN 0 85661 056 9); or
 - (c) categorised as "endangered", "extinct", "rare" or "vulnerable" in Britain in a document mentioned in sub-paragraph (4).
- (4) The documents referred to in sub-paragraph (3)(c) are—
 - (a) of the books known as the British Red Data Books:
 - (1) "Vascular Plants" Perring FH and Farrell L, 2nd Edition, published in 1983 for the Royal Society for Nature Conservation (ISBN 0 902484 04 4);
 - (2) "Insects" Shirt DB (Ed.), published in 1987 for the Nature Conservancy Council (ISBN 0 86139 380 5); and
 - (3) "Invertebrates other than insects" Bratton JH (Ed.), published in 1991 for the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (ISBN 1 873701 00 4); and
 - (b) of the books known as the Red Data Books of Britain and Ireland:

"Stoneworts" Stewart NF and Church JM, published in 1992 for the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (ISBN 1 873701 24 1).

- 7.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), the hedgerow includes—
 - (a) at least 7 woody species;
 - (b) at least 6 woody species, and has associated with it at least 3 of the features specified in sub-paragraph (4);
 - (c) at least 6 woody species, including one of the following-

black-poplar tree (Populus nigra ssp betulifolia);

large-leaved lime (Tilia platyphyllos);

small-leaved lime (Tilia cordata);

wild service-tree (Sorbus torminalis); or

(d) at least 5 woody species, and has associated with it at least 4 of the features specified in sub-paragraph (4),

and the number of woody species in a hedgerow shall be ascertained in accordance with subparagraph (3).

^{(13) 1981} c. 69. Schedule 5 is amended by S.I.1988/288, 1989/906, 1991/367 and 1992/2350.

(2) Where the hedgerow in question is situated wholly or partly in the county (as constituted on 1st April 1997) of the City of Kingston upon Hull, Cumbria, Darlington, Durham, East Riding of Yorkshire, Hartlepool, Lancashire, Middlesbrough, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire, North upberland, North Yorkshire, Redcar and Cleveland, Stockton-on-Tees, Tyne and Wear, West Yorkshire or York(14), the number of woody species mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d) of sub-paragraph (1) is to be treated as reduced by one.

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) (and those of paragraph 8(b))—

- (a) where the length of the hedgerow does not exceed 30 metres, count the number of woody species present in the hedgerow;
- (b) where the length of the hedgerow exceeds 30 metres, but does not exceed 100 metres, count the number of woody species present in the central stretch of 30 metres;
- (c) where the length of the hedgerow exceeds 100 metres, but does not exceed 200 metres, count the number of woody species present in the central stretch of 30 metres within each half of the hedgerow and divide the aggregate by two;
- (d) where the length of the hedgerow exceeds 200 metres, count the number of woody species present in the central stretch of 30 metres within each third of the hedgerow and divide the aggregate by three.

(4) The features referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b) and (d) (which include those referred to in paragraph 8(b)) are—

- (a) a bank or wall which supports the hedgerow along at least one half of its length;
- (b) gaps which in aggregate do not exceed 10% of the length of the hedgerow;
- (c) where the length of the hedgerow does not exceed 50 metres, at least one standard tree;
- (d) where the length of the hedgerow exceeds 50 metres but does not exceed 100 metres, at least 2 standard trees;
- (e) where the length of the hedgerow exceeds 100 metres, such number of standard trees (within any part of its length) as would when averaged over its total length amount to at least one for each 50 metres;
- (f) at least 3 woodland species within one metre, in any direction, of the outermost edges of the hedgerow;
- (g) a ditch along at least one half of the length of the hedgerow;
- (h) connections scoring 4 points or more in accordance with sub-paragraph (5);
- (i) a parallel hedge within 15 metres of the hedgerow.

(5) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (4)(h) a connection with another hedgerow scores one point and a connection with a pond or a woodland in which the majority of trees are broad-leaved trees scores 2 points; and a hedgerow is connected with something not only if it meets it but also if it has a point within 10 metres of it and would meet it if the line of the hedgerow continued.

8. The hedgerow—

(a) is adjacent to a bridleway or footpath, within the meaning of the Highways Act 1980(15), a road used as a public path, within the meaning of section 54 (duty to reclassify roads used as public paths) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(16), or a byway open to all traffic, within the meaning of Part III of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(17), and

⁽¹⁴⁾ In relation to the City of Kingston upon Hull, North and North East Lincolnshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire, see S.I. 1995/600; to Darlington and Durham, see S.I. 1995/1772; to Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees, see S.I. 1995/1747; to Lancashire, see S.I. 1996/1868; and to North Yorkshire and York, see S.I. 1995/610.

^{(15) 1980} c. 66. See the definition of "bridleway" and "footpath" in section 3.

^{(16) 1981} c. 69.

⁽¹⁷⁾ See the definition in section 66(1).

(b) includes at least 4 woody species, ascertained in accordance with paragraph 7(3) and at least 2 of the features specified in paragraph 7(4)(a) to (g).

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 2(3) and Schedule 1, Part I

WOODLAND SPECIES

Barren strawberry (Potentilla sterilis) Bluebell (Hyacinthoides non-scriptus) Broad buckler fern (Dryopteris dilatata) Broad-leaved helleborine (Epipactis helleborine) Bugle (Ajuga reptans) Common cow-wheat (Melampyrum pratense) Common dog violet (Viola riviniana) Common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) Dog's mercury (Mercurialis perennis) Early dog violet (Viola reichenbachiana) Early purple orchid (Orchis mascula) Enchanter's nightshade (Circaea lutetiana) Giant fescue (Festuca gigantea) Goldilocks buttercup (Ranunculus auricomus) Great bell-flower (Campanula latifolia) Greater wood-rush (Luzula sylvatica) Hairy brome (Bromus ramosus) Hairy woodrush (Luzula pilosa) Hard fern (Blechnum spicant) Hard shield fern (Polystichum aculeatum) Hart's tongue (Asplenium scolopendrium) Heath bedstraw (Galium saxatile) Herb paris (Paris quadrifolia) Herb-robert (Geranium robertianum) Lady fern (Athyrium filix-femina) Lords-and-ladies (Arum maculatum) Male fern (Dryopteris filix-mas) Moschatel (Adoxa moschatellina) Narrow buckler-fern (Dryopteris carthusiana) Nettle-leaved bell-flower (Campanula trachelium) Oxlip (Primula elatior) Pignut (Conopodium majus) Primrose (Primula vulgaris)

Ramsons (Allium ursinum) Sanicle (Sanicula europaea) Scaly male-fern (Dryopteris affinis) Small cow-wheat (Melampyrum sylvaticum) Soft shield fern (Polystichum setiferum) Sweet violet (Viola odorata) Toothwort (Lathraea squamaria) Tormentil (Potentilla erecta) Wild strawberry (Fragaria vesca) Wood anemone (Anemone nemorosa) Wood avens/Herb bennet (Geum urbanum) Wood false-brome (Brachypodium sylvaticum) Wood horsetail (Equisetum sylvaticum) Wood meadow-grass (Poa nemoralis) Wood melick (Melica uniflora) Wood millet (Millium effusum) Wood sage (Teucrium scorodonia) Wood sedge (Carex sylvatica) Wood sorrel (Oxalis acetosella) Wood speedwell (Veronica montana) Wood spurge (Euphorbia amygdaloides) Woodruff (Galium odoratum) Yellow archangel (Lamiastrum galeobdolon) Yellow pimpernel (Lysimachia nemorum)

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 2(3) and Schedule 1, Part I

WOODY SPECIES

Alder (Alnus glutinosa) Apple, crab (Malus sylvestris) Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Aspen (Populus tremula) Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Birch, downy (Betula pubescens) Birch, silver (Betula pendula) Black-poplar (Populus nigra sub-species betulifolia) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Box (Buxus sempervirens) Broom (Cytisus scoparius) Buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica) Buckthorn, alder (Frangula alnus) Butcher's-broom (Ruscus aculeatus) Cherry, bird (Prunus padus) Cherry, wild (Prunus avium) Cotoneaster, wild (Cotoneaster integerrimus) Currant, downy (Ribes spicatum) Currant, mountain (Ribes alpinum) Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea) Elder (Sambucus nigra) Elm (Ulmus species) Gooseberry (Ribes uva-crispa) Gorse (Ulex europaeus) Gorse, dwarf (Ulex minor) Gorse, western (Ulex gallii) Guelder rose (Viburnum opulus) Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Hawthorn, midland (Crataegus laevigata) Hazel (Corvlus avellana) Holly (Ilex aquilfolium) Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus) Juniper, common (Juniperus communis) Lime, large-leaved (Tilia platyphyllos) Lime, small-leaved (Tilia cordata) Maple, field (Acer campestre) Mezereon (Daphne mezereum) Oak, pedunculate (Quercus robur) Oak, sessile (Quercus petraea) Osier (Salix viminalis) Pear, Plymouth (Pyrus cordata) Pear, wild (Pyrus pyraster) Poplar, grey (Populus x canescens) Poplar, white (Populus alba) Privet, wild (Ligustrum vulgare) Rose (Rosa species) Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) Sea-buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnnoides) Service-tree, wild (Sorbus torminalis) Spindle (Euonymus europaeus) Spurge-laurel (Daphne laureola)

Walnut (Juglans regia) Wayfaring-tree (Viburnum lantana) Whitebeam (Sorbus species) Willow (Salix species) Yew (Taxus baccata)

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 5(1)

FORM OF HEDGEROW REMOVAL NOTICEThe Environment Act 1995The Hedgerows Regulations 1997

To: (Name and address of local planning authority)..... From: (Name and address of person giving the notice).....

1. I give you notice under regulation 5(1)(a) of the above Regulations that I propose to remove the [stretch(es) of] hedgerow(s) indicated on the attached plan. (If possible, please provide a plan to a scale of 1:2500. A different scale can be used so long as it shows clearly the location and length of the hedgerow or hedgerows that you wish to remove.)

2. The reasons why I propose to remove it/them are the following:---

3. Of the [stretch(es) of] hedgerow(s) indicated, those marked with an "X" were planted less than 30 years ago. Evidence of the date of planting is attached.

4. I am/We are the owner(s) of the freehold of the land concerned.

OR (please delete as appropriate)

I am/We are the tenant(s) of the agricultural holding concerned.

OR (please delete as appropriate)

I am/We are the tenant(s) under the farm business tenancy concerned

OR (please delete as appropriate)

I am/act for the utility operator concerned.

(Signature of person giving notice)

(Date)