

Wildlife site resource map and species information for neighbourhood planning – Broadclyst Parish



September 2015

Guidance notes:

1-Introduction

Any development, from a loft conversion to a housing estate has the potential to affect wildlife. By wildlife we mean the whole range of plants and animals found in Devon (also referred to as biodiversity). Sites that are important for their geology can also be affected.

With a Neighbourhood Plan, communities are able to establish general planning policies for the development and use of land in a neighbourhood. They will be able to say, for example, where new homes and offices should be built, and what they should look like. Neighbourhood Plans should take into account local need, housing targets identified by the local authority and the mitigation hierarchy. This is important, as where the local authority says that an area needs to grow, then communities can use neighbourhood planning to influence the type, design, location and mix of new development. They cannot however use neighbourhood planning to block the building of new homes and businesses.

The information below is provided to assist you in designing a neighbourhood plan, however the information DBRC holds on biodiversity can be enhanced by additional survey or species recording within the area and you may want to consider how more information could be gathered by the community. For further information on how to record biodiversity where you live, go to <http://www.dbrc.org.uk>

2.1 Sites important for wildlife

There are several designations that cover sites of wildlife and geological value in Devon. These include sites with international and national statutory designation and local non-statutory designation and are shown on your map. **The best practice approach is to avoid locating development on designated sites as they have already been recognised for their high biodiversity value.**

Designated sites generally contain **semi-natural habitats**; these are areas which are not highly modified for example; rough grassland, woodland, traditional orchards, scrub, hedges, marshes and ponds, heathland, coastal habitats and old quarries and mine sites. Semi-natural habitats provide food and shelter for plants and animals, so tend to be richer in species than other areas. Some areas of semi-natural habitat are designated as **Habitats of Principle Importance** which are recognised nationally as being important for wildlife. However, many areas of semi-natural habitat lie outside designated areas and are not classed as habitats of principle importance. These areas are nonetheless important for the plant and animal species they contain and as a link between other areas important for wildlife. Ideally **development will be sited to avoid areas of semi-natural habitat.**

Site Designations in Broadclyst Parish

Statutory Sites:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): these are notified by Natural England because of their plants, animals or geological features (the latter are geological SSSIs or gSSSI). Natural England needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. SSSI is a statutory designation with legal implications.

Non-Statutory Sites:

County Wildlife Sites (CWS): these are sites of county importance for wildlife, designated on the basis of the habitat or the known presence of particular species. This is not a statutory designation like SSSIs, and does not have any legal status. The National Planning Policy framework (NPPF) requires local authorities to identify and map locally designated sites of biodiversity importance (such as County Wildlife Sites) as part of the Local Plan process and to draw up criteria based policies against which proposals for development affecting them will be judged. CWS recognition does not demand any particular actions on the part of the Landowner and does not give the public rights of access. However, it may increase eligibility for land management grants.

Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI): Ancient Woodland is a term applied to woodlands which have existed from at least Medieval times to the present day without ever having been cleared for uses other than wood or timber production. A convenient date used to separate ancient and secondary woodland is about the year 1600. In special circumstances semi-natural woods of post-1600 but pre-1900 origin are also included. The Devon Ancient Woodland Inventory was prepared in 1986 by the Nature Conservancy Council. There are two types of ancient woodland, both of which should be treated equally in terms of the protection afforded to ancient woodland in the National Planning Policy framework (NPPF):

- **Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW):** where the stands are composed predominantly of trees and shrubs native to the site that do not obviously originate from planting. The stands may have been managed by coppicing or pollarding in the past, or the tree and shrub layer may have grown up by natural regeneration.
- **Plantations on ancient woodland sites (or PAWS, also known as ancient replanted woodland):** areas of ancient woodland where the former native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted stock, most commonly of a species not native to the site. These will include conifers such as Norway spruce or Corsican pine, but also broadleaves such as sycamore or sweet chestnut.

Other Sites:

Other Sites of Wildlife Interest (OSWI): these are sites of significant wildlife interest within a local context that have been surveyed but do not reach the criteria for County Wildlife Sites. They are not covered by NPPF, but may be included in Local Plans. OSWIs used to be called Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). They are not present in all Districts; there are no OSWIs in Torridge, for example.

Unconfirmed Wildlife Sites (UWS): these are sites identified as having possible interest but not fully surveyed. Some of these sites will be areas of significant wildlife interest. The UWS dataset may also contain **Proposed County Wildlife Sites (pCWS):** these are usually sites that have been surveyed but are awaiting consideration from the CWS Designation Panel, or sites that have been surveyed at an unfavorable time of year and are awaiting a re-survey.

What about the white areas?

The areas shown white on the map may still have wildlife value, as explained in section 2.2 below. Your map gives an indication of where the most sensitive wildlife areas are located, however, when looking at the white areas you should still consider features such as hedgerow and streams, as they provide important corridors or habitats for wildlife.

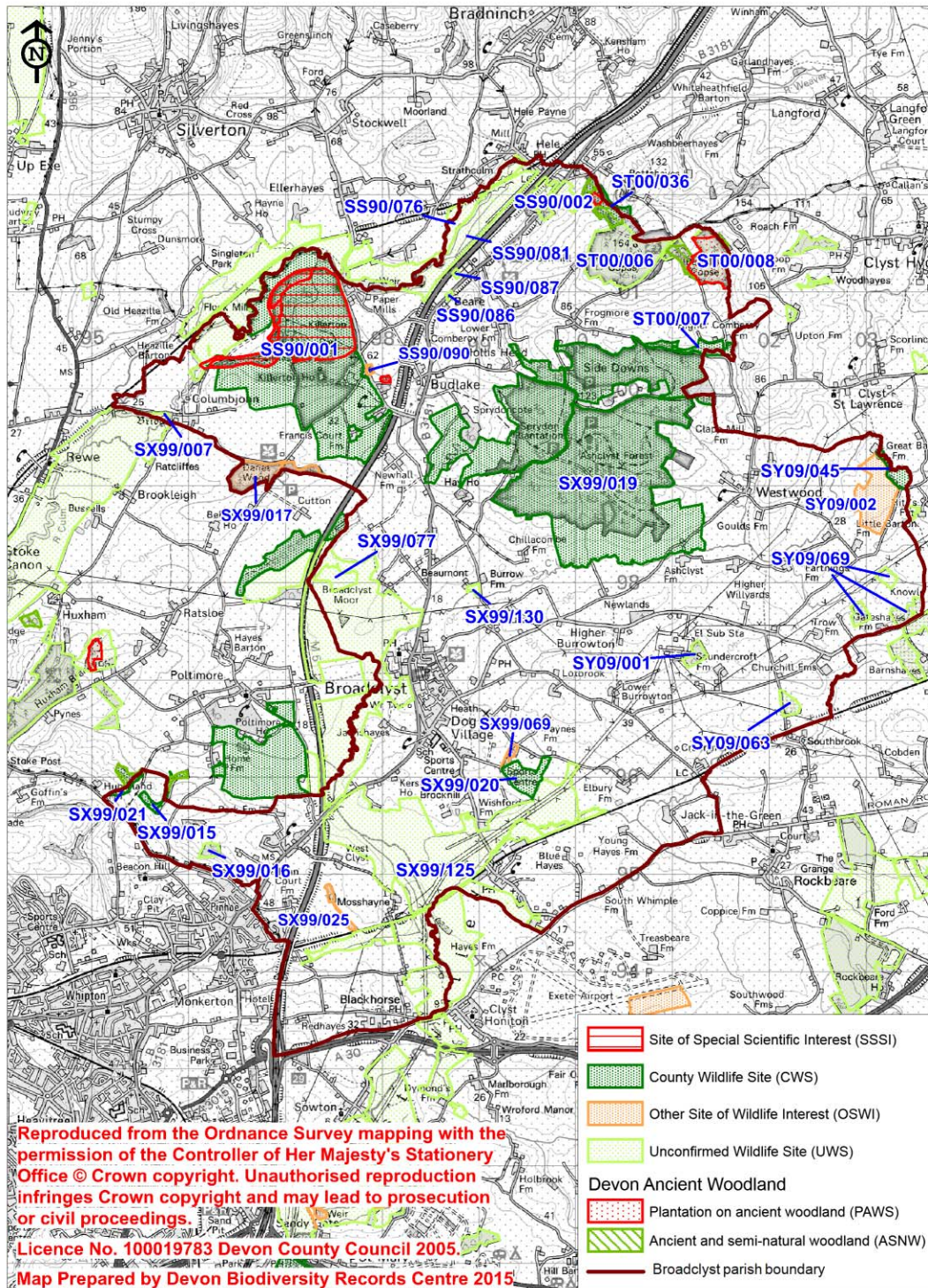
How you can use your local knowledge to add to the map?

The semi-natural habitat information on your map is derived from a range of sources including aerial photographs, for this reason it is worth you **checking this information** on the ground as there may be patches of semi-natural habitat that have been missed.

You may have people in the Parish who can add information to the map. For example, surveys of road verges or hedges may highlight particular stretches that are very important for wildlife due to their function of linking areas of semi-natural habitats, their structure, age or the animal and plant species they contain.

This data search has been undertaken using data held by DBRC at the time of the enquiry. Please be aware that a lack of species records does not necessarily mean that a species is absent from an area, just that it has not been recorded. Detailed species information and surveys will be required by developers when they are drawing up individual planning proposals. More detailed species information would be available from the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre (DBRC) on a site specific basis at that time. For more information go to <http://www.dbrc.org.uk/data-search-2/>

**Statutory and non-statutory sites
within Broadclyst parish (September 2015) Enq no. 7600**



**Statutory & non-statutory sites within the Parish of Broadclyst
(September 2015)**

Statutory sites within Broadclyst parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Description	Status
SS90/001	Killerton	SS969007	75.3	Killerton Park which is an example of Permian Basalt-like rocks known as Lamprophyres, along with several quarries	gSSSI

Non-statutory sites within Broadclyst parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Description	Status
SS90/001	Killerton Park	SS971003	202.5	Parkland and ancient and secondary broadleaved woodland. Saprophytic invertebrate, bat and lichen interest	CWS
ST00/007	Higher Comberoy Farm	ST013004	5.9	Unimproved marshy grassland	CWS
ST00/036	Poundapit and Oakham Coppices	ST004019	10.2	Ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland, new broadleaved tree planting and conifer plantation	CWS
SX99/015	Bampfylde Copse	SX958960 & SX956957	3.5	Small ancient woodland block (dry woodland (W8) with wet woodland (W4 & W6) patches).	CWS
SX99/019	Ashclyst Forest	SY002990	387	Large secondary mixed woodland with extensive rides and glades and areas of parkland with veteran and ancient trees	CWS
SX99/020	Hellings Park Fen	SX995960	9.8	Rush pasture and lowland fen site with some areas of scrub woodland and a pond.	CWS
SX99/021	Mincimore Copse	SX954960	4.3	Secondary broadleaved woodland	CWS
SY09/045	Great Barton Farm (N)	SY034991	4.6	Unimproved marshy grassland	CWS

Other Sites within Broadclyst parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Description	Status
SS90/090	Budlake Orchard	SS979002	0.7	Orchard (young). Surrounded by established hedgerows, bramble, nettles, conifers. Mixed fruit variety orchard, well maintained, beehive in corner.	OSWI
SX99/017	Danes Wood and Broadlay Copse	SX967992 & SX974992	14.4	Secondary mixed woodland	OSWI
SX99/025	Pinhoe Marshes	SX975948	2.3	Secondary broadleaved woodland	OSWI
SX99/069	Hellings Park Copse	SX993963	1.6	Wet and dry secondary broadleaved woodland	OSWI
SY09/002	Great Barton Farm (S)	SY031989	22	Semi-improved neutral grassland	OSWI
SS90/002	Woodhayes Copse	SS998020	11.3	Secondary woodland	UWS
SS90/076	Culm Meadows	SS988017	7.9	Flood meadows	UWS
SS90/081	Flock Mill to Hele Marsh	SS981013	134.2	Possible floodplain grazing marsh	UWS
SS90/086	Beare Farm Orchard	SS987010	0.4	Orchard. Large mature trees (>10). Trees somewhat overgrown.	UWS
SS90/087	Beare Orchard	SS988012	0.4	Orchard. Mature trees	UWS
ST00/006	White Down Copse	ST005016	35.7	Ancient semi-natural woodland & secondary woodland	UWS
ST00/008	Paradise Copse	ST012013	22.9	Ancient semi-natural woodland and ancient replanted woodland	UWS
SX99/007	River Culm Stoke Canon-Rewe	SX944984	191.2	River and associated habitats	UWS
SX99/016	Ash Copse	SX963953	2.4	Secondary woodland	UWS
SX99/077	Broadclyst Moor	SX975980	6.6	Broadleaved woodland and unimproved grassland	UWS

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Description	Status
SX99/125	Broadclyst Moor - Dymond's Bridge Marsh	SX979955	438	Possible floodplain grazing marsh	UWS
SX99/130	Burrow Farm Orchard	SX989979	1	Traditional orchard	UWS
SY09/001	Addlehole Copse	SY013973	3.3	Secondary Woodland	UWS
SY09/063	Oak Lodge	SY022968	3.6	Orchard	UWS
SY09/069	Gateshayes Farm Orchard	SY035975	37.7	Orchard	UWS

2.2 Species information

There is a whole range of animal and plant species in Devon that are protected under national and/or international species protection legislation. Designated sites and other areas of semi-natural habitat are particularly rich in protected species but protected species are also often found outside designated sites. There are many other species which have no legal protection and **a best practice approach would be to aim to enhance wildlife generally** as part of a development, not just protected species.

The protected species groups that are particularly relevant to development in Devon are:

Bats - are present across the county and have international protection. They feed on insects so are more likely to be found where there is **semi-natural habitat**. Bats also use linear features such as **hedges** and **streams** as navigation routes to travel to and from feeding areas and summer and winter roost sites. A whole range of **buildings and structures** can be used for breeding roosts and hibernation roosts. Bats are affected indirectly by **lighting associated with new developments** and some will desert roosts and foraging areas when there is light pollution.

Greater Horseshoe Bat Consultation Zones:

Broadclyst parish **is not** within a Strategic Flyway or Sustenance Zone.

Strategic Flyways: these make up a key network of flight path zones connecting the component roosts of the South Hams SAC. The strategic flyways have been made 500 metres wide to provide a combination of alternative suitable routes. Flyways subject to a pinch point scenario are particularly susceptible to development pressure.

Sustenance Zone: these are key feeding and foraging zones. They consist of a 4km radius circle centred on each of the component roosts of the South Hams SAC (with the exception of Berry Head, on a peninsula which has a sustenance area of a circular sector approximately equal in area to a 4km radius circle). Existing urban non-vegetated areas should not be considered as key foraging areas.

For more information please refer to the Natural England Report 'South Hams SAC – Greater Horseshoe Bat Consultation Zone Planning Guidance'. This can be downloaded from the Natural England website: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/142010>

Dormice - are found within areas of Devon, they are particularly associated with woodland, scrub and hedge habitats, especially old or ancient boundaries.

Otters - are present across the whole county, are associated with rivers and streams and have international protection. Otters will cross roads where their passage is blocked by

culverts or flooding under bridges. Within a home range an otter may use many resting sites. These include above-ground shelters, such as stands of scrub or areas of rank grass, and underground 'holts' – for example, cavities under tree roots and dry drainage pipes.

Badgers - have national protection. They are found across the county in many habitats, they are often affected by developments. A licence is required if badgers are likely to be disturbed as part of a development.

Birds - have differing levels of protection depending on the species. They must not be disturbed during the nesting season from early spring through the summer. New developments can include enhancements for birds such as nesting sites and appropriate planting schemes. In winter birds can congregate in large numbers on agricultural grassland that has no designation and little semi-natural habitat.

Amphibians and Reptiles - some amphibians and all reptiles have some protection. They are generally associated with semi-natural habitats and gardens. Hibernation sites are important in the winter months.

Great Crested Newt Consultation Zones:

There are Great crested newt consultation zones within Broadclyst parish. These are two kilometre buffers around existing and historical (post 1970) great crested newt records. You may need to carry out great crested newt survey if your site is within one of these zones.

For more information please go to:

http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/natural_environment/wildlife.htm.

Invertebrates - rare and protected insects and other invertebrates are generally associated with designated sites and semi-natural habitats.

Flowering plants, fungi, lichens, liverworts, mosses and stoneworts - Many species in these groups are protected but these are generally associated with designated sites and semi-natural habitats so impacts can often be avoided by careful site selection.

Invasive species

Non-native invasive species such as **Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam** may be present and are likely to have a cost implication for developers since they may need to be removed from a site. Removal of invasive species could be carried out as an enhancement for biodiversity either on or off-site.

Development control species* recorded within Broadclyst parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
a Bat	Chiroptera	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II	
a Long-eared Bat	Plecotus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
a Pipistrelle Bat	Pipistrellus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	
Barn Owl	Tyto alba	WCA 1, 9		DBAP; Amber

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
European Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA 1		Red
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II	UKBAP (P)
Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa; Bern III	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	WCA 9		
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	WCA 1, 9		Amber
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA 1		Red
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	

***Developmental control species**

These are species that are considered most important by local authorities in the planning process.

They include certain species on the NERC Act (2006) Section 41, those that have European protection and those on the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) 1, 5, 5 (KIS), 8 and Japanese Knotweed.

Other legally protected and notable species recorded within Broadclyst parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status	Taxon
Alder Kitten	<i>Furcula bicuspis</i>			Nb	Invertebrate
August Thorn	<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Bee Orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>			DN1	Plant
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			Amber	Bird
Bladder-Sedge	<i>Carex vesicaria</i>			DN1	Plant
Blood-Vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>	NERC 41			Invertebrate
Bottle Sedge	<i>Carex rostrata</i>			DN3	Plant
Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>			NR	Plant
Bright Neb	<i>Argolamprotes micella</i>			pRDB3	Invertebrate
Brindled Beauty	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>			Decline	Invertebrate
Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb	Invertebrate
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP	Mammal
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Centre-Barred Sallow	<i>Atethmia centrargo</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Cloaked Carpet	<i>Euphyia biangulata</i>			Nb	Invertebrate
Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Amber	Bird
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	WCA 5 (S)	EC Va; Bern III		Amphibian
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)	Amphibian

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status	Taxon
Corky-fruited Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>			DN3	Plant
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red	Bird
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>			Decline	Invertebrate
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Deep-brown Dart	<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>	NERC 41			Invertebrate
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Decline	Invertebrate
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>			Decline	Invertebrate
Eurasian Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	WCA 6	Bern III		Mammal
Eurasian Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex minutus</i>	WCA 6	Bern III		Mammal
Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Gold-sheen Clothes	<i>Nemapogon ruricolella</i>			Nb	Invertebrate
Grass Wave	<i>Perconia strigillaria</i>			Nb	Invertebrate
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>			Decline	Invertebrate
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			Amber	Bird
Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red	Bird
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Decline	Invertebrate
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>			Red	Bird
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			Amber	Bird

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status	Taxon
Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	WCA 9			Plant
Jersey Tiger	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>			Nb	Invertebrate
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			Amber	Bird
Knotgrass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			Amber	Bird
Marbled Pug	<i>Eupithecia irriguata</i>			Nb	Invertebrate
Marsh Arrowgrass	<i>Triglochin palustre</i>			DN1	Plant
Minor Shoulder-Knot	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			Amber	Bird
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Red	Bird
Oak Hook-tip	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	NERC 41			Invertebrate
Orange Footman	<i>Eilema sororcula</i>			Nb	Invertebrate
Pale Eggar	<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Pearl Bordered fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Nb	Invertebrate
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Nb	Invertebrate
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>			DBAP	Plant

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status	Taxon
Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>	WCA 5 (S)		Nb	Invertebrate
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>			Decline	Invertebrate
Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>			DN2	Plant
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			Amber	Bird
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Amber	Bird
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	WCA 9			Plant
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	DA	Bern III		Mammal
Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Sallow	<i>Xanthia icteritia</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Short-horned Black Legionnaire	<i>Beris fuscipes</i>			Nb	Invertebrate
Shoulder-Striped Wainscot	<i>Mythimna comma</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Silky Wave	<i>Idaea dilutaria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); pRDB3	Invertebrate
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			UKBAP (P); Red	Bird
Small Eggar	<i>Eriogaster lanestris</i>			Nb	Invertebrate
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Decline	Invertebrate
Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Small Square-Spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status	Taxon
Small-Leaved Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>			DN1	Plant
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			UKBAP (P); Red	Bird
Spinach	<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red	Bird
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			Red	Bird
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>		Bern III		Mammal
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			Amber	Bird
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			Amber	Bird
Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	WCA 6; NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)	Mammal
White Admiral	<i>Ladoga camilla</i>	NERC 41		Decline	Invertebrate
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)	Invertebrate
White-Legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>			Nb; KeyD (N)	Invertebrate
White-line snout	<i>Schrankia taenialis</i>			Nb	Invertebrate
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			Amber	Bird
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			Amber	Bird

NERC 41 **NERC Act (2006) Section 41:** Species listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). These are the species found in England which have been identified as requiring action under the UK BAP. All local authorities and other public authorities in England and Wales have a duty to promote and enhance biodiversity in all of their functions.

WCA 1 **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 1:** birds which are protected by special penalties at all times.

WCA 5 **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5:** species protected against killing, injury, disturbance and handling.

WCA 5 (S)	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5: (sale): species protected against sale only.
WCA 6	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 6: animals (other than birds) which may not be killed or taken by certain methods
WCA 9	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 9: animals and plants for which release into the wild is prohibited.
BA	Protection of Badgers Act 1992: badgers may not be deliberately killed, persecuted or trapped except under licence. Badger setts may not be damaged, destroyed or obstructed.
DA	Deer Act 1991: deer protected under the Deer Act.
Bern II	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix II: Special protection for listed animal species and their habitats.
Bern III	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix III: Exploitation of listed animal species to be subject to regulation
ECIIa	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIa: Designation of protected areas for animal and plant species listed.
ECIIIa	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIIa: Species used as criteria for designating Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).
ECIVa	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IVa: Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
ECVa	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex Va: Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
Bonn II	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix II: Range states encouraged to conclude international agreements to benefit species listed.
UKBAP(P)	UK Priority Species (Short and Middle Lists - UK Biodiversity steering Group Report 1995) i.e. species that are globally threatened and rapidly declining in the UK (by more than 50% in the last 25 years). Has a Species Action Plan.
DBAP	Devon Biodiversity Action Plan species: these have been identified as species of key conservation concern in Devon.
NR	Nationally Rare: 1-15 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.

Devon Notable Species: Selected species recorded from over 50 2km squares in the Atlas of Devon Flora 1984 (R.B. Ivimey-Cook, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Exeter).

DN3	Devon Notable³: Selected species recorded from over 50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
Nb	Nationally Notable B: known from 100 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.
Amber List	Bird species of medium conservation concern, such as those whose population is in moderate decline, rare breeders, internationally important and localised species and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe.
Red List	Bird species of high conservation concern, such as those whose population or range is rapidly declining, recently or historically, and those of global conservation concern.
KeyD (N)	Nationally Important Key Dragonfly Species: those which have been recorded in less than 10% of 10km squares in Britain. Those occurring in Devon are White-legged damselfly (<i>Playcnemis pennipes</i>) Scarce blue-tailed damselfly (<i>Ischnura pumilio</i>) Small red damselfly (<i>Ceragrion tenellum</i>) Hairy dragonfly (<i>Brachytron pratense</i>) Downy emerald (<i>Cordulia aenea</i>) and Keeled skimmer (<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>).
pRDB3	potential Red Data Book 3: - Rare. Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable but are at risk. These taxa are usually very localised within a restricted geographical area or in habitats which are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.

As well as incidental records and records from consultants, our data search includes data from: the Botanical Society for the British Isles (BSBI); British Dragonfly society; Butterfly Conservation; Cetacean recording network; Devon Bird Watching and Preservation Society (only 2001, 2006 records at moment), Devon Mammal Group; Devon Reptile and Amphibian Group; Devon Moth group; Devon Wildlife Trust nature reserves; Environment Agency (fish and invertebrate records); Natural England (bat records); Seasearch and the MNCR database; Seawatch foundation. Please note we do not hold information for the Devon Bat Group (<http://www.dbg.me.uk/>) or Devon Invertebrate Forum. For more information on the species records we hold. See our website <http://www.dbrc.org.uk/species-datasets/>.

DBRC have provided this report in PDF format and are unable to provide it in GIS or other formats.

3. Key principles to protect wildlife and geology in Neighbourhood Plans- These can be written into Development Policies in your plan

- Avoid both **statutory** and **non-statutory designated** sites
- Avoid non-designated areas which contain large or linked areas of **semi-natural habitat**
- Consider the potential **protected species implications** of sites before finalising plans-it is far better to scope these at the outset to prevent costly delays later

- Where sites contain patches of **semi-natural habitat** make sure these can be **retained and ideally linked** together as part of the intended end land use.
- Ensure there is potential to retain, restore and re-create **habitat linkages such as hedges** as part of developments
- Look for **enhancement** opportunities to **create, expand, buffer and link semi-natural habitats** on-site
- Consider the potential for **creating new semi-natural habitat off-site** if opportunities on-site are limited, this is known as 'biodiversity offsetting'. It may be possible to pool contributions from several developments.

An ecological consultant can help to interpret data from DBRC and give recommendations for your neighbourhood plan. You can find an Ecological consultant here: www.cieem.net/members-directory/search.

The information within this report is provided for use within the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan, The information contained within can be used for this sole purpose and should not be copied, republished or passed on to third parties without DBRC's consent