

Wildlife site resource map and species information for neighbourhood planning - Tavistock

Devon Biodiversity Record Centre

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Figure 1: Image by Marcus Windle. Image used under the creative commons license



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, click on the link below <http://www.dbrc.org.uk>

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 Tavistock

Statutory Sites

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

These are notified by Natural England because they contain species and/or habitats of European importance (listed in the Habitats Directive 1994), and are part of a network of conservation sites set up through Europe known as the Natura 2000 series. On land, almost all candidate SACs are, or will be notified as SSSIs. Natural England needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. SAC is a statutory designation with legal implications.

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

These are classified under the Birds Directive to provide increased protection and management for areas which are important for breeding, feeding, wintering or migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds. They are notified by Natural England under the Habitats Directive (1994). All SPAs are notified as SSSIs, so Natural England needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. SPA is a statutory designation with legal implications.

Ramsar Site

These are wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention (1971). Ramsar sites are designated if they contain natural or near-natural wetlands; if they support vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities; if they regularly support 20,000 or more water birds; if they support a significant proportion of indigenous fish species; if they are an important source of food, spawning ground, nursery or migration path for fish; if they regularly support 1% of the individuals in a population of wetland-dependant non-avian animal species. Ramsar sites are also notified as SPAs and SSSIs, so Natural England needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. A Ramsar site is a statutory site with legal implications.

National Nature Reserves (NNR)

These are notified by Natural England because of their habitats or species. They are the best examples of a particular habitat or have important populations of rare species. Natural England needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. NNR is a statutory designation with legal implications.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Are for both people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of interest locally, which give people special opportunities to study and learn about them or simply enjoy and have contact with nature. They are designated by the local authority with support from Natural England.

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.

County Geological Sites (CGS)

aka Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) these are earth science sites that are of regional or local importance. Like CWS, they are included in Local Plans and referred to under NPPF.

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

De-Designated Wildlife Sites

Sites that are no longer up to CWS standard, so have been deleted by the CWS panel

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.

Devon Wildlife Trust Reserves (DWT)

An area of land managed for wildlife by Devon Wildlife Trust.

Exeter Valley Parks

An area of land managed by Exeter City Council where a balance is sought between informal recreation and wildlife conservation.

Exeter Biodiversity Reference Map

this contributes to the Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Exeter Area and East Devon Growth Point by providing more detailed information on the network of green spaces within the Exeter City Council boundary and their environmental status. There are three layers of information:

- **Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI)** are the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats which are found in England. Some of these Habitats of Principal Importance may be also formally designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and County Wildlife Sites (CWS). Such a designation points to their importance as core parts of the ecological network.
- **Greenspace Teir A** are areas that support wildlife-rich assemblages that do not meet the HPI criteria. Examples of such habitats could include scrub, semi-improved grassland, broadleaved plantation woodland, watercourses, rank vegetation etc.
- **Greenspace Teir B** are areas that support a less rich wildlife assemblage than the Greenspace A category and have often been heavily modified through agricultural improvement or woodland planting. Examples of such habitats include agriculturally improved grassland, amenity grassland (in parks, recreational areas and other open spaces), formal landscaping and conifer plantations.

North Devon and Plymouth Biodiversity Network

Areas of semi-natural habitat likely to make a significant contribution to the overall movement/dispersal of species within the local landscape as wildlife stepping stones or corridors. These include for example, areas of species-rich semi-improved grassland, double hedgerows/hedgebanks, significant belts/areas of scrub, semi-natural or plantation broadleaved woodland and ponds. The best habitats are described as Key Network Features in North Devon, though the Plymouth data is not split into Key Network Features and Network Features

Voluntary Marine Conservation Area (VMCA)

These are sensitive marine areas, designated for their marine interest and managed through a voluntary process which seeks to manage these important marine wildlife areas with community involvement on a sustainable basis.

South West Nature Map

this identifies the best areas in our region at a landscape scale. These are known as Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs). The original nature map was based on BAP priority habitats but also includes areas suitable for habitat restoration. For more information about the South West Nature map and Strategic Nature Areas, go to www.biodiversitysouthwest.org.uk.

Profiles for most of the Strategic Nature Areas in Devon are available on the website below

http://www.biodiversitysouthwest.org.uk/nm_detail_prof.php

Butterfly Conservation Reserves

these are areas of land managed for butterflies and moths by Butterfly Conservation. The site boundaries have been supplied by Butterfly Conservation. More information about these sites can be found at the location below

http://www.butterfly-conservation.org/text/154/england_south_west.html

Important Bird Areas (IBA)

these are the most important sites for birds in the UK. The IBA Programme of BirdLife International is a worldwide initiative aimed at identifying and protecting a network of sites, critical for the conservation of the world's birds. These sites were selected on the basis of the bird numbers and species complements they hold. IBAs are particularly important for species that congregate in large numbers, such as wintering and passage waterbirds and breeding seabirds. Many sites have also been identified for species of global, and European/EU conservation concern. The site boundaries have been supplied by RSPB.

Invertebrate Site Register Locations

The ISR was set up to: identify, document and evaluate sites of importance for the conservation of terrestrial and freshwater invertebrates in Great Britain, in order to provide national and local overviews of the resource and set this in a European context provide a clear statement on the invertebrate fauna of individual sites, which can be used to strengthen the scientific basis of site defence and management planning, with the aim of conserving this fauna maintain up to date statement. The locations identified in the ISR have been mapped as dots by DBRC, so that important sites for invertebrates can be identified

RSPB Reserves

these are areas of land managed for birds by RSPB. The site boundaries have been supplied by RSPB. More information about these sites can be found at <http://www.rspb.org.uk/reserves/>

South West Lakes Trust Sites

these are areas of land managed for wildlife by the South West Lakes Trust. The site boundaries have been supplied by the South West Lakes Trust, and more information about these sites can be found at <http://www.swlakestrust.org.uk/conservation/nature-reserves>

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.

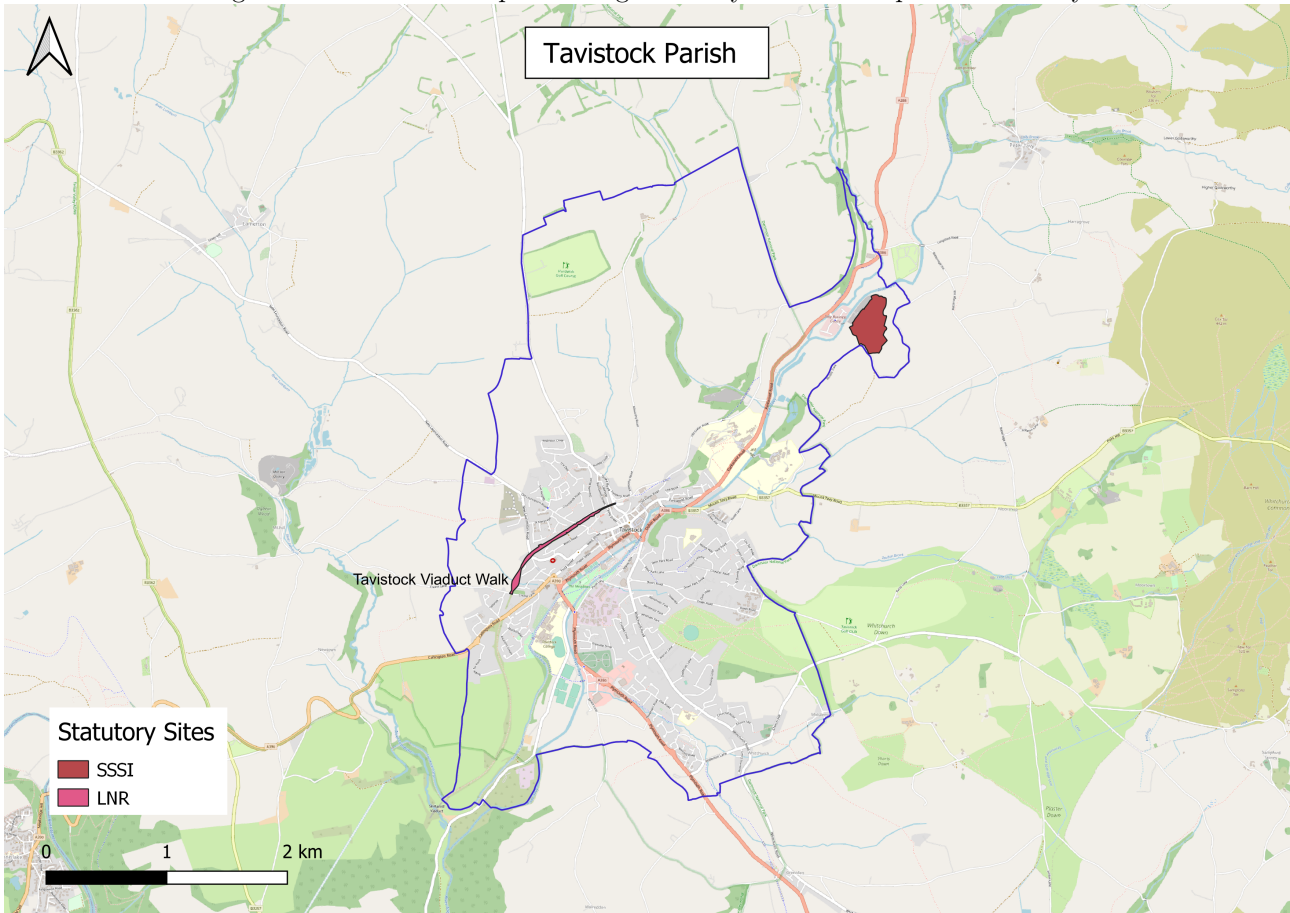
This data search has been undertaken using data held by DBRC at the time of the enquiry. Please be aware that a lack of species records does not necessarily mean that a species is absent from an area, just that it has not been recorded. Detailed species information and surveys will be required by developers 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/>

Site Maps For Your Parish

Statutory & non-statutory sites within the parish of Tavistock

Statutory sites within Tavistock parish

Figure 2: Tavistock - Map showing statutory sites within parish boundary



File.Code	Site.Name	Grid_Ref	Area	Reason.for.Designation	Status
1	Tavistock Viaduct Walk	SX473742	2.90		LNR
2	SX57/004	SX501761	9.60	This site contains a typical example of one of the largest massive alkali dolerite greenstone bodies in this area	gSSSI

Non-statutory sites within Tavistock parish

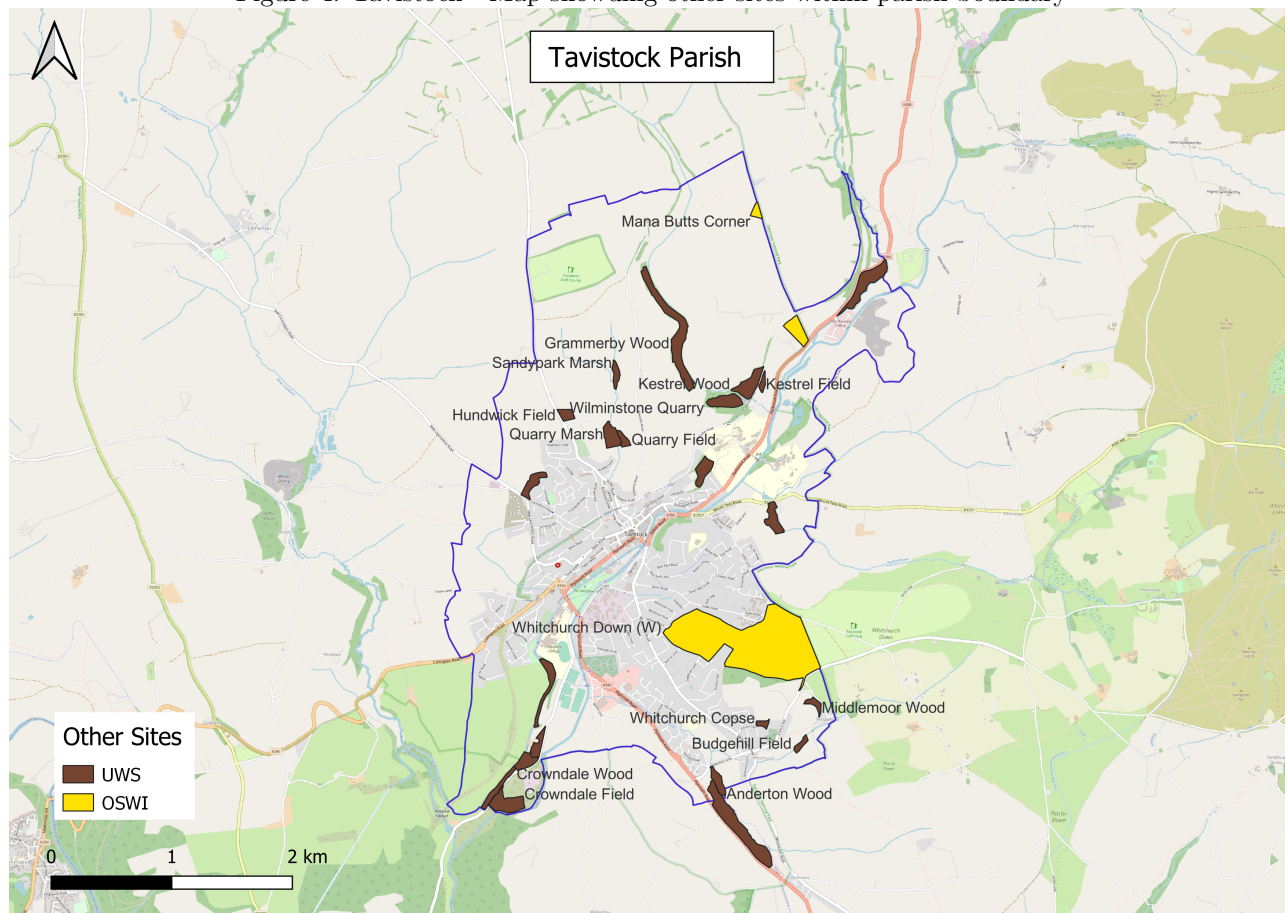
Figure 3: Tavistock - Map showing non-statutory sites within parish boundary



File.Code	Site.Name	Grid.Ref	Area	Reason.for.Designation	Status
1	ROWDEN WOOD	sx496758	3.30	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
2		sx473720	0.80	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
3	CROWDALE WOOD	sx470722	1.00	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
4	GRAMMERBY WOOD	sx484762	6.00	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
5	SX47/013 Wallabrook	SX486772	6.60	Species-poor unimproved neutral grassland	CWS
6	SX47/022 Brook Mill Marsh	SX474730	3.50	Scrubbed over marshy grassland	CWS
7	Tavistock Railway Cutting	SX475743	2.00	One of the most important and extensive exposures within the Upper Devonian-Lower Carboniferous sequences of West Devon	RIGS
8	St. John's Avenue Carpark	SX480740	0.30	Vertical sections in Lower Carboniferous succession	RIGS

Other Sites within Tavistock parish

Figure 4: Tavistock - Map showing other sites within parish boundary



	File.Code	Site.Name	Grid.Ref	Area	Reason.for.Designation	Status
1	SX47/014	Mana Butts Corner	SX492770	0.70	Semi-improved grassland with a pond	OSWI
2	SX47/015	Hazeldon Field	SX494759	2.40	Semi-improved neutral-to-acid grassland with tall herb vegetation	OSWI
3	SX47/020	Whitchurch Down (W)	SX490735	47.10	Mix of improved, semi-improved & unimproved dry acid-neutral grassland & remnant heath	OSWI
4	SX47/039	Wilminstone Quarry	SX488755	2.40	Scrub & semi-improved acid grassland	UWS
5	SX47NE 001	Grammerby Wood	SX485761	7.50	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	UWS
6	SX47NE 002	Sandypark Marsh	SX480757	0.90	Marshy grassland	UWS
7	SX47NE 003	Quarry Marsh	SX480752	2.10	Marshy grassland	UWS
8	SX47NE 004	Quarry Field	SX480751	0.70	Semi-improved acid grassland	UWS
9	SX47NE 005	Hundwick Field	SX476753	1.00	Semi-improved acid grassland	UWS
10	SX47NE 025	Kestrel Wood	SX491756	2.80	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	UWS
11	SX47NE 026	Kestrel Field	SX492756	0.50	Semi-improved acid grassland	UWS
12	SX47SE 007	Crowndale Wood	SX470723	1.50	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	UWS
13	SX47SE 024	Manor House Wood	SX473748	1.70	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	UWS
14	SX47SE 025	Tavistock Pitch	SX487749	2.00	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland/semi-improved neutral grassland	UWS
15	SX47SE 026	Lodge Wood	SX493746	2.10	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	UWS
16	SX47SE 029	Whitchurch Copse	SX492728	0.50	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	UWS
17	SX47SE 030	Middlemoor Wood	SX496730	0.80	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	UWS
18	SX47SE 031	Budgehill Field	SX495727	0.60	Semi-improved neutral grassland	UWS
19	SX47SE 032	Anderton Wood	SX488724	1.40	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	UWS
20	SX47SE 033	Anderton Field	SX488724	7.60	Semi-improved neutral grassland	UWS
21	SX47SE 036	Brookmill Wood	SX474733	3.50	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	UWS
22	SX47SE 037	Crowndale Field	SX472725	5.00	Semi-improved neutral grassland	UWS
23	SX57/001	Half Bridge	SX500765	4.10	Valley mire, unimproved and semi-improved neutral and marshy grassland, and wet woodland	UWS

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 Your site is not within a Strategic Flyway or Sustenance Zone.

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:

<https://www.devon.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies/other-county-policy-and-guidance/south-hams-sac-guidance/>

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.

Barn Owls There are barn owl records within your search area. Many of these records come from the Barn Owl Trust, and only have a four-figure grid reference. To get more detailed information on the location, and to find out more information on these records (e.g. if they are records of breeding barn owls) please contact the Barn Owl Trust on (01364) 653026 or e-mail info@barnowltrust.org.uk

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 Your site is/is not in a Great crested newt consultation zone. 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:

Great Crested Newt Information

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 within Tavistock parish

	Common.Name	Scientific.Name	UK.Protection	International
1	a Bat	Myotis	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
2	a Bat	Chiroptera	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II
3	a Long-eared Bat	Plecotus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
4	a Noctule Bat	Nyctalus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
5	a Pipistrelle Bat	Pipistrellus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II
6	Barn Owl	Tyto alba	WCA 1, 9	Bern II
7	Brambling	Fringilla montifringilla	WCA 1	NULL
8	Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
9	Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	WCA 1	NULL
10	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II
11	Eurasian Badger	Meles meles	WCA 6, BA	Bern III
12	Eurasian Otter	Lutra lutra	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II
13	Eurasian Wryneck	Jynx torquilla	WCA 1	Bern II
14	Firecrest	Regulus ignicapilla	WCA 1	Bern II
15	Great Crested Newt	Triturus cristatus	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II
16	Greater Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
17	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	WCA 9	NULL
18	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus hipposideros	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
19	Noctule Bat	Nyctalus noctula	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
20	Serotine	Eptesicus serotinus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
21	Slow-worm	Anguis fragilis	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III
22	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II
23	Western Barbastelle	Barbastella barbastellus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II

Other legally protected and notable species within Tavistock parish

	Common.Name	Scientific.Name	UK.Protection	International
1	a Moth	Cosmopterix pulchrimella	NULL	NULL
2	Alder Kitten	Furcula bicuspis	NULL	NULL
3	Anomalous	Stilbia anomala	NERC 41	NULL
4	August Thorn	Ennomos quercinaria	NERC 41	NULL
5	Autumnal Rustic	Eugnorisma glareosa	NERC 41	NULL
6	Beaded Chestnut	Agrochola lychnidis	NERC 41	NULL
7	Beautiful Brocade	Lacanobia contigua	NULL	NULL
8	Black-patch Piercer	Pammene ochsenheimeriana	NULL	NULL
9	Blomer's Rivulet	Venusia blomeri	NULL	NULL
10	Blood-Vein	Timandra comae	NERC 41	NULL
11	Blue Tit	Cyanistes caeruleus	NULL	Bern II
12	Bright Neb	Argolamprotes micella	NULL	NULL
13	Brindled Beauty	Lycia hirtaria	NERC 41	NULL
14	Broom Moth	Ceramica pisi	NERC 41	NULL
15	Buff Ermine	Spilosoma lutea	NERC 41	NULL
16	Centre-barred Sallow	Atethmia centrago	NERC 41	NULL
17	Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae	NERC 41	NULL
18	Cloaked Carpet	Euphyia biangulata	NULL	NULL
19	Coal Tit	Periparus ater	NULL	Bern II
20	Common Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	NERC 41	NULL
21	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	WCA 5 (S)	EC Va; Bern III
22	Currant Clearwing	Synanthedon tipuliformis	NULL	NULL
23	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	Xanthorhoe ferrugata	NERC 41	NULL
24	Dark-streaked Button	Acleris umbrana	NULL	NULL
25	Devon Carpet	Lampropteryx otregiata	NULL	NULL
26	Dipper	Cinclus cinclus	NULL	Bern II
27	Dot Moth	Melanchra persicariae	NERC 41	NULL
28	Dotted Chestnut	Conistra rubiginea	NULL	NULL
29	Double Line	Mythimna turca	NULL	NULL
30	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	NULL	Bern II
31	Dusky Brocade	Apamea remissa	NERC 41	NULL
32	Dusky Thorn	Ennomos fuscantaria	NERC 41	NULL
33	European Eel	Anguilla anguilla	NERC 41	NULL
34	False Mocha	Cyclophora porata	NERC 41	NULL
35	Feathered Gothic	Tholera decimalis	NERC 41	NULL
36	Feathered Slender	Caloptilia cuculipennella	NULL	NULL
37	Flounced Chestnut	Agrochola helvola	NERC 41	NULL
38	Galium Carpet	Epirrhoe galiata	NERC 41	NULL
39	Garden Tiger	Arctia caja	NERC 41	NULL
40	Goat Moth	Cossus cossus	NERC 41	NULL
41	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus	NULL	Bern II
42	Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	NULL	Bern II
43	Great Burnet	Sanguisorba officinalis	NULL	NULL
44	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos major	NULL	Bern II
45	Great Tit	Parus major	NULL	Bern II
46	Great White Egret	Ardea alba	NULL	Bern II
47	Green Hairstreak	Callophrys rubi	NULL	NULL
48	Green-brindled Crescent	Allophyes oxyacanthae	NERC 41	NULL
49	Greenfinch	Chloris chloris	NULL	Bern II
50	Grey Dagger	Acronicta psi	NERC 41	NULL
51	Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea	NULL	Bern II
52	Heath Knot-horn	Apomyelois bistriatella	NULL	NULL
53	Hedge Rustic	Tholera cespitis	NERC 41	NULL
54	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	NULL	NULL
55	Hoary Footman	Eilema caniola	NULL	NULL
56	Hoary Plume	Platyptilia isodactylus	NULL	NULL
57	Horse Chestnut	Pachycnemia hippocastanaria	NULL	NULL
58	House Martin	Delichon urbicum	NULL	Bern II
59	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	NERC 41	NULL
60	Jersey Tiger	Euplagia quadripunctaria	NULL	NULL
61	Juniper Argent	Argyresthia dilectella	NULL	NULL
62	Knot Grass	Acronicta rumicis	NERC 41	NULL
63	L-album Wainscot	Mythimna l-album	NULL	NULL
64	Lackey	Malacosoma neustria	NERC 41	NULL
65	Large Wainscot	Rhizedra lutosa	NERC 41	NULL
66	Marbled Green	Nyctobrya muralis	NULL	NULL
67	Marbled Pug	Eupithecia irriguata	NULL	NULL
68	Moss Marble	Celypha aurofasciana	NULL	NULL
69	Mottled Rustic	Caradrina morpheus	NERC 41	NULL
70	Mouse Moth	Amphipyra tragopoginis	NERC 41	NULL

	Common.Name	Scientific.Name	UK.Protection	International
1	Mullein Wave	Scopula marginepunctata	NERC 41	NULL
2	Neat Cosmet	Mompha divisella	NULL	NULL
3	Neglected Rustic	Xestia castanea	NERC 41	NULL
4	Nuthatch	Sitta europaea	NULL	Bern II
5	Oak Hook-tip	Watsonalla binaria	NERC 41	NULL
6	Oblique Carpet	Orthonama vittata	NERC 41	NULL
7	Orange Footman	Eilema sororcula	NULL	NULL
8	Palmate Newt	Lissotriton helveticus	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III
9	Pied Grey	Eudonia delunella	NULL	NULL
10	Pine Cosmet	Batrachedra pinicolella	NULL	NULL
11	Powdered Quaker	Orthosia gracilis	NERC 41	NULL
12	Pretty Chalk Carpet	Melanthia procellata	NERC 41	NULL
13	Purple Hairstreak	Favonius quercus	NULL	NULL
14	Raspberry Moth	Lampronia corticella	NULL	NULL
15	Red-necked Footman	Atolmis rubricollis	NULL	NULL
16	Reed Bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	NERC 41	Bern II
17	Robin	Erithacus rubecula	NULL	Bern II
18	Rook	Corvus frugilegus	NULL	NULL
19	Rosy Rustic	Hydraecia micacea	NERC 41	NULL
20	Rosy-striped Knot-horn	Oncocera semirubella	NULL	NULL
21	Round-leaved Crowfoot	Ranunculus omiophyllus	NULL	NULL
22	Ruddy Carpet	Catarhoe rubidata	NULL	NULL
23	Rustic	Hoplodrina blanda	NERC 41	NULL
24	Sallow	Cirrhia icteritia	NERC 41	NULL
25	Sand Dart	Agrotis ripae	NULL	NULL
26	Scarce Pine Piercer	Cydia cosmophorana	NULL	NULL
27	September Thorn	Ennomos erosaria	NERC 41	NULL
28	Short-barred Groundling	Caryocolum blandella	NULL	NULL
29	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Leucania comma	NERC 41	NULL
30	Silky Wainscot	Chilodes maritima	NULL	NULL
31	Silver Hook	Deltote uncula	NULL	NULL
32	Siskin	Spinus spinus	NULL	Bern II
33	Small Emerald	Hemistola chrysoprasaria	NERC 41	NULL
34	Small Heath	Coenonympha pamphilus	NERC 41	NULL
35	Small Phoenix	Ecliptopera silaceata	NERC 41	NULL
36	Small Spruce Bell	Epinotia nanana	NULL	NULL
37	Small Square-spot	Diarsia rubi	NERC 41	NULL
38	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	NULL	NULL
39	Sparrowhawk	Accipiter nisus	NULL	NULL
40	Spinach	Eulithis mellinata	NERC 41	NULL
41	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	NULL	NULL
42	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	NULL	Bern II
43	Swift	Apus apus	NULL	NULL
44	V-Moth	Macaria wauaria	NERC 41	NULL
45	Valerian Pug	Eupithecia valerianata	NULL	NULL
46	Violet Oil-beetle	Meloe violaceus	NERC 41	NULL
47	Waved Carpet	Hydrelia sylvata	NULL	NULL
48	West European Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus	WCA 6; NERC 41	Bern III
49	White Ermine	Spilosoma lubricipeda	NERC 41	NULL
50	White-line Dart	Euxoa tritici	NERC 41	NULL
51	White-marked	Cerastis leucographa	NULL	NULL
52	Woodpigeon	Columba palumbus	NULL	NULL
53	Woundwort Pearl	Anania stachydalis	NULL	NULL
54	Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	NULL	Bern II
55	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	NERC 41	Bern II

Acronyms

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.

WCA5 (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 8

Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 8: plants which are protected.

WCA 8 (S)

Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 8: (sale): plants protected against sale only.

WCA 9

Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 9: animals and plants for which release into the wild is prohibited.

*Bern I Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix I: Special protection for listed plant species and their habitats.

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, IIb

EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Species Directive) Annex IIa and IIb: Designation of protected areas for animal and plant species listed.

ECIIIa, IIIb

EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Species Directive) Annex IIIa and IIb: Species used as criteria for designating Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

ECIVa, IVb

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, Vb

EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Species Directive) Annex Va and Vb: Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.

Bonn I

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix I: Strict protection provided for endangered migratory species and their habitats listed under Appendix 1

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.

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.dbr.org.uk/species-datasets/>.

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 DBRCs consent