

## Wildlife site resource map and species information for neighbourhood planning – Kingswear



January 2019

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 Kingswear**

### **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.

**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:**

**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?**

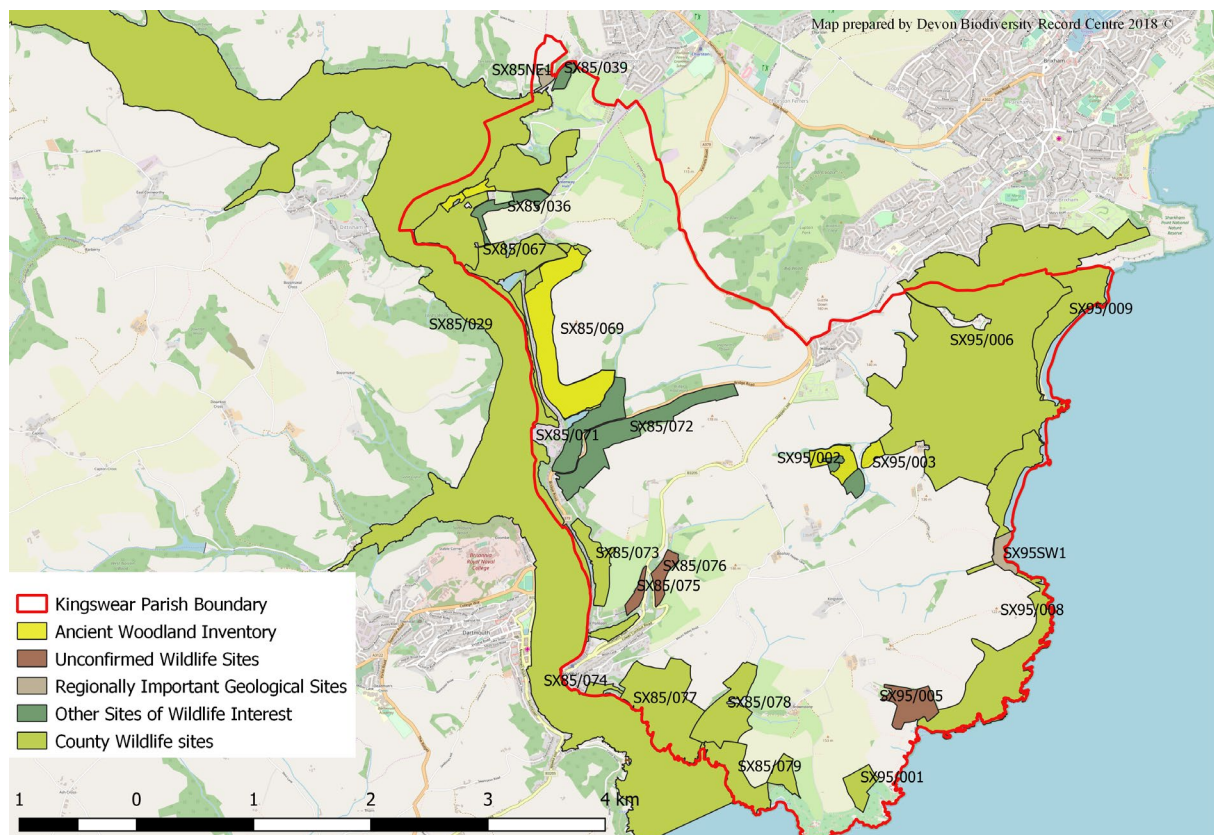
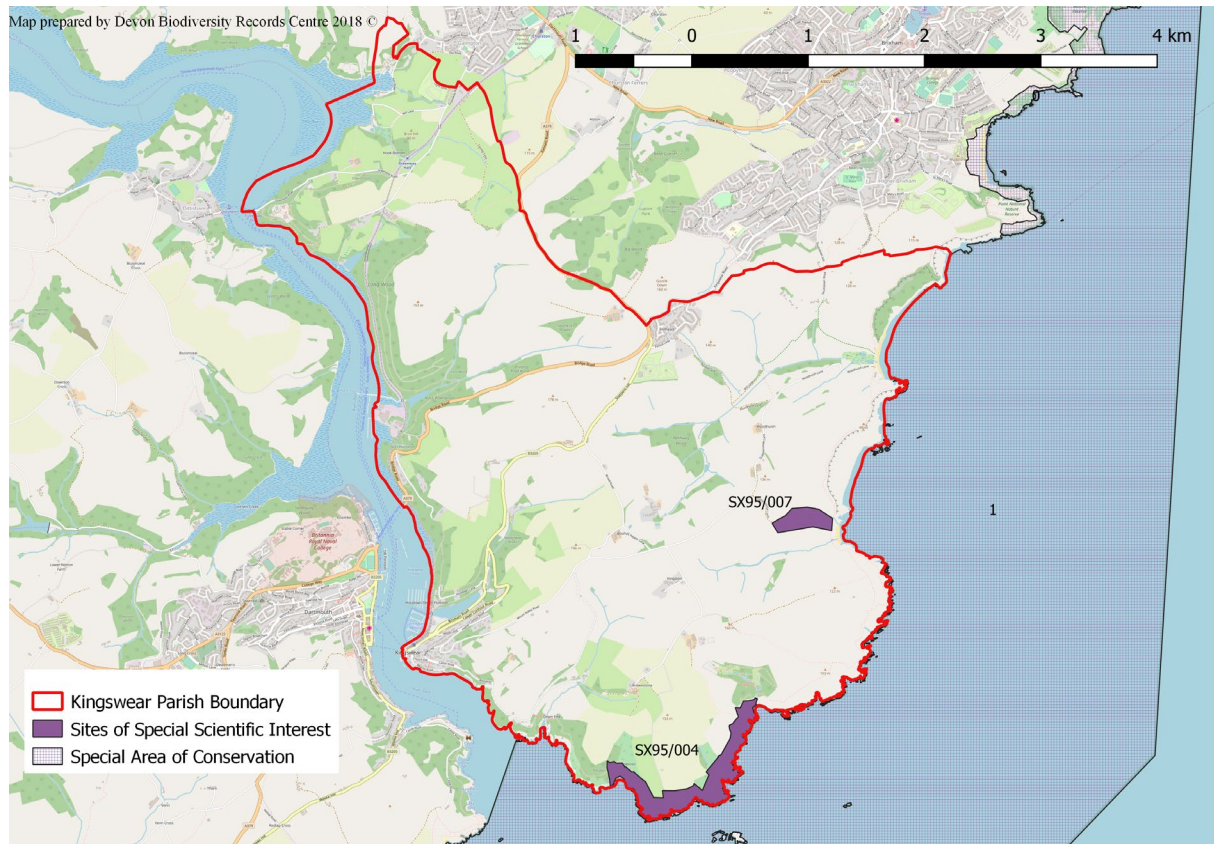
The semi-natural habitat information on your map is derived from a range of sources including aerial photographs, for this reason it is worth you **checking this information** on the ground as there may be patches of semi-natural habitat that have been missed.

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/>



## Site map for your parish



**Statutory & non-statutory sites within the Parish of Kingswear  
December 2018**

**Statutory sites within Kingswear parish**

<b>File Code</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Reason for Designation</b>	<b>Status</b>
SX95/004	Froward Point	SX899501	30.2	Coastal grassland broadleaved woodland and scrub	SSSI
SX95/007	Scabbacombe	SX 916521	7.5	Rare plant interest	SSSI
	Lyme Bay and Torbay		31468.3	A mosaic of two areas containing extremely diverse reef habitats, comprising many geological and topographical forms, and nationally important sea caves	SAC

**Non-statutory sites within Kingswear parish**

<b>File Code</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Reason for Designation</b>	<b>Status</b>
SX85/069	Long Wood	SX880539	43.6	Ancient semi-natural woodland (W10)	CWS
SX95/009	Southdown Cliff	SX924533	22	Coastal grassland & scrub	CWS
SX95/001	Tower Fields	SX901501	11.2	Coastal grassland	CWS
SX85/079	The Warren, Kingswear	SX894503	15	Coastal grassland, broadleaved woodland & scrub	CWS
SX95/006	Southdown & Woodhuish	SX917534	250.4	Mixed farmland with bird interest. Supports semi-improved and improved grassland, woodland, marshy grassland, orchard and arable.	CWS
SX85/035	Greenway Estate	SX874551	47.6	Parkland with areas of unimproved neutral	CWS

				grassland and veteran trees. Bat and lichen interest.	
SX95/008	Long Sands to Pudcombe Cove	SX912505	63.5	Coastal grassland & scrub	CWS
SX85/073	Hoodown Wood (W)	SX885520	9.9	Broadleaved woodland & semi-improved neutral grassland	CWS
SX85/029	Dart Estuary	SX869549	741.7	Estuary and associated habitats	CWS
SX85/074	Castle Road	SX885508	2.2	Plant interest	CWS
SX85/077	South Kingswear Coast	SX890507	38.2	Coastal grassland & broadleaved plantation	CWS
SX85/078	Home Farm	SX896506	19.7	Unimproved & semi-improved neutral grassland & scrub	CWS
SX85/067	Maypool	SX877546	17.8	Unimproved neutral grassland, parkland & broadleaved woodland with a heronry	CWS
SX95/005	Collaton Fishacre	SX911507	10.8	Broadleaved & conifer plantation & bracken	UWS
SX85/075	Hoodown Wood (E)	SX887517	2.7	Secondary broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX85/076	Waterhead Brake	SX890518	4.5	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX95SW1	Scabbacombe Sands	SX918520	3.9	This coastal section shows a typical section of the Meadfoot beds lithology with associated folding & faulting	RIGS
SX85NE1	Galmpton Quarries	SX881561	1.6	A wide range of lithological & structural geological features associated with the Torquay limestone	RIGS

### Other Sites within Kingswear parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
SX85/071	Cart Wood & Noss Plantation	SX886533	14.8	Secondary broadleaved woodland, broadleaved plantation & scrub	OSWI
SX95/003	Woodhuish Copse	SX908528	2.4	Broadleaved & conifer plantation on an ancient woodland site	OSWI
SX85/072	Furland	SX886530	27.2	Mixed woodland & semi-improved neutral grassland	OSWI
SX85/036	Greenway Wood	SX876550	6.2	Secondary broadleaved woodland	OSWI
SX85/039	Galmpton Creek	SX883561	2.4	Broadleaved woodland scrub	OSWI
SX95/002	Nethway Wood	SX906527	11.2	Mixed plantation on ancient woodland site	OSWI
	LONG WOOD	sx882533	35.8		AWI
	WOODHUISH COPSE	sx908528	2.7		AWI
	WOODHUISH COPSE	sx906527	6.8		AWI
	HARE WOOD	sx875551	1.9		AWI
	HARE WOOD	sx872550	1.4		AWI

## 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:**

Your site is 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.

### **Cirl Bunting Zones:**

\*There may be Cirl Bunting breeding territories within your search area, please contact Helene Jessop at RSPB for further information on (01392) 432691.

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](mailto: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.

**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 Kingswear parish**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>UK protection</b>	<b>International protection</b>	<b>Status</b>
Long-eared Bat	Plecotus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
Pipistrelle Bat	Pipistrellus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	
Barn Owl	Tyto alba	WCA 1, 9		DBAP
Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros	WCA 1		Red
Black-throated Diver	Gavia arctica	WCA 1		UKBAP (P); Amber
Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Cirl Bunting	Emberiza cirlus	WCA 1; NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Red
Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	WCA 1		Amber
Common Lizard	Zootoca vivipara	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)

Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	WCA 1; NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
European Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Field Eryngo	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	WCA 8; NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DN1; DR; vul
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA 1		Red
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	WCA 1		
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	WCA 1		Amber
Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P); Special Species; DBAP
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	WCA 1		Amber
Grey Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
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)
Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>	WCA 1		
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	WCA 1		Amber
Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	WCA 1		

Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	WCA 1		UKBAP (P); Red
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA 1		Red
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	WCA 1		Red

#### **\*Development 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 within Kingswear parish**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>UK protection</b>	<b>International protection</b>	<b>Status</b>
Newt	<i>Lissotriton</i>	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	
Annual Sea-blite	<i>Suaeda maritima</i>			DN2
Autumn Squill	<i>Scilla autumnalis</i>			NS; DN1
Autumnal Rustic	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	NERC 41		
Bastard Balm	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); NS; DN2
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Beautiful Brocade	<i>Lacanobia contigua</i>			Nb
Black Oil-beetle	<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Blood-Vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>	NERC 41		
Bloxworth Snout	<i>Hypena obsitalis</i>			RDB K
Bright Neb	<i>Argolamprotes micella</i>			pRDB3
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>			Decline
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Butcher's-Broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>		EC Vb	
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Cloaked	<i>Euphyia biangulata</i>			Nb



Carpet				
Coastal Pearl	<i>Mecyna asinalis</i>			Nb
Common Broomrape	<i>Orobanche minor</i>			DN2
Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Amber
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	WCA 5 (S)	EC Va; Bern III	
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>			Amber
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			Amber
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>			Amber
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>			DN1; ext in Wild
Crescent Dart	<i>Agrotis trux lunigera</i>			Nb
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>			Decline
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>			Red
Flounced Chestnut	<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Four-Leaved All-Seed	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>			NR
Galium Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		Bern II	
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		Bern II	
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>			Amber
Great Green Bush Cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>			DBAP
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		Bern II	
Greater Sea-Spurrey	<i>Spergularia media</i>			DN2
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>			Decline
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		Bern II	
Green-Brindled Crescent	<i>Allophyas oxyacanthae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		Bern II	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			Red

Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>			Amber
Hairy Bird's- Foot-Trefoil	<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>			NS; DN1
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>			Red
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			Amber
Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucoides</i>			Amber
Ivy Broomrape	<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>			NS; DN2
Jersey Tiger	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>			Nb
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			Amber
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>			Red
Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>			Amber
Knotgrass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
L-Album Wainscot	<i>Mythimna l-album</i>			Nb
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Large- Flowered Mullein	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>			NS; DN2
Least Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>Lotus angustissimus</i>			NS; DN1
Lesser Black- backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			Amber
Lesser Centaury	<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i>			DN1
Lesser Sea- Spurrey	<i>Spergularia marina</i>			DN3
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			UKBAP (P); Red
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		Bern II	
Little-Robin	<i>Geranium purpureum</i>			NR; DN1
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			Amber
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>			Amber
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula marginipunctata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			Amber
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		Bern II	
Orange Footman	<i>Eilema sororcula</i>			Nb
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			Amber
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Nb
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>			Red
Pretty Chalk Carpet	<i>Melanthia procellata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)

Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>			DBAP
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>			Decline
Ramping Fumitory	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>			DN3
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>			Amber
Red-Necked Footman	<i>Atolmis rubricollis</i>			Nb
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Amber
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	WCA 9		
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Round-Leaved Crane's-Bill	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>			DN3
Round-Leaved Fluellen	<i>Kickxia spuria</i>			DN2
Ruddy Carpet	<i>Catarhoe rubidata</i>			Nb
Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>			Amber
Sea Aster	<i>Aster tripolium</i>			DN3
Sea Meadow- Grass	<i>Puccinellia maritima</i>			DN2
Sea Purslane	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>			DN2
Sea Stork's-Bill	<i>Erodium maritimum</i>			DR
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			Amber
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>			Amber
Shoulder- Striped Wainscot	<i>Mythimna comma</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>			Amber
Six-Belted Clearwing	<i>Bembecia scopigera</i>			Nb
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			UKBAP (P); Red
Small Emerald	<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Small Pearl- bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Decline
Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Small Square- Spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Small- Flowered Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>			DN3
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			Amber

Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris			Red
Stoat	Mustela erminea		Bern III	
Stock Dove	Columba oenas			Amber
Swallow	Hirundo rustica		Bern II	
Swift	Apus apus			Amber
Tawny Owl	Strix aluco			Amber
Teal	Anas crecca			Amber
Thrift Clearwing	Bembecia muscaeformis			Nb
Turtle Dove	Streptopelia turtur	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Wall	Lasiommata megera	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Wasp Spider	Argiope bruennichi			Na
Water Rail	Rallus aquaticus		Bonn II	
White Ermine	Spilosoma lubricipeda	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Wigeon	Anas penelope			Amber
Wild Cabbage	Brassica oleracea			NS
Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus trochilus			Amber
Wood White	Leptidea sinapis	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb
Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola			Red
Yellow Wagtail	Motacilla flava			Red

**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 5 (KIS)**      **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5: (killing & injury):** species protected against killing, injury and 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



<b>WCA 8</b>	<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 8:</b> plants which are protected.
<b>WCA 8 (S)</b>	<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 8: (sale):</b> plants protected against sale only.
<b>WCA 9</b>	<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 9:</b> animals and plants for which release into the wild is prohibited.
<b>BA</b>	<b>Protection of Badgers Act 1992:</b> badgers may not be deliberately killed, persecuted or trapped except under licence. Badger setts may not be damaged, destroyed or obstructed.
<b>DA</b>	<b>Deer Act 1991:</b> deer protected under the Deer Act.
<b>CSA</b>	<b>Conservation of Seals Act 1970:</b> Seals may not be killed, injured or taken by certain methods. Seals may not be killed, injured or taken during the closed season.
<b>Bern I</b>	<b>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix I:</b> Special protection for listed plant species and their habitats.
<b>Bern II</b>	<b>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix II:</b> Special protection for listed animal species and their habitats.
<b>Bern III</b>	<b>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix III:</b> Exploitation of listed animal species to be subject to regulation
<b>ECIIa, IIb</b>	<b>EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats &amp; Species Directive) Annex IIa and IIb:</b> Designation of protected areas for animal and plant species listed.
<b>ECIIIa, IIIb</b>	<b>EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats &amp; Species Directive) Annex IIIa and IIb:</b> Species used as criteria for designating Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).
<b>ECIVa, IVb</b>	<b>EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats &amp; Species Directive) Annex IVa:</b> Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
<b>ECVa, Vb</b>	<b>EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats &amp; Species Directive) Annex Va and Vb:</b> Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
<b>Bonn I</b>	<b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix I:</b> Strict protection provided for endangered migratory species and their habitats listed under Appendix 1

<b>Bonn II</b>	<b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix II:</b> Range states encouraged to conclude international agreements to benefit species listed.
<b>UKBAP(P)</b>	<b>UK Priority Species (Short and Middle Lists - UK Biodiversity steering Group Report 1995)</b> 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.
<b>DBAP</b>	<b>Devon Biodiversity Action Plan species:</b> these have been identified as species of key conservation concern in Devon.
<b>NR</b>	<b>Nationally Rare:</b> 1-15 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.
<b>NS</b>	<b>Nationally Scarce:</b> 15-100 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.
<b>Devon Notable Species:</b> 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).	
<b>DN1</b>	<b>Devon Notable<sup>1</sup>:</b> 1-25 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
<b>DN2</b>	<b>Devon Notable<sup>2</sup>:</b> 26-50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
<b>DN3</b>	<b>Devon Notable<sup>3</sup>:</b> Selected species recorded from over 50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
<b>DR</b>	<b>Devon Rarity:</b> native species recorded from 3 or fewer localities within Devon.
<b>Na</b>	<b>Nationally Notable A:</b> known from 30 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.
<b>Nb</b>	<b>Nationally Notable B:</b> known from 100 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.
<b>Decline</b>	Substantial local decline in Devon
<b>Red List</b>	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.
<b>Amber List</b>	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.
<b>KeyD (I)</b>	<b>Internationally Important Key Dragonfly Species:</b> those which are rare in Great Britain (RDB3 and found in less than 1% of the 10km squares in Britain) i.e. Southern damselfly ( <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> ).
<b>KeyD (N)</b>	<b>Nationally Important Key Dragonfly Species:</b> those which have been recorded in less than 10% of 10km squares in Britain. Those occurring in

Devon are White-legged damselfly (*Playcnemis pennipes*) Scarce blue-tailed damselfly (*Ischnura pumilio*) Small red damselfly (*Ceriagrion tenellum*) Hairy dragonfly (*Brachytron pratense*) Downy emerald (*Cordulia aenea*) and Keeled skimmer (*Orthotrum coerulescens*).

- KeyD (R)**      **Regionally Important Key Dragonfly Species:** those which have been recorded in 10-20% of the 10km squares in Britain: Red-eyed damselfly (*Erythromma najas*) and Ruddy darter (*Sympetrum sanguineum*).
- EX**            **A taxon is Extinct** when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.
- EW**            **A taxon is Extinct in the Wild** when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.
- CR**            **A taxon is Critically Endangered** when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Red List Categories and Criteria booklet for details) and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
- EN**            **A taxon is Endangered** when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Red List Categories and Criteria booklet for details), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
- VUL**          **A taxon is Vulnerable** when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Red List Categories and Criteria booklet for details), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

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](http://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