

Parish
Biodiversity
Audit 2022

St Giles in the Wood



1	Introdcution
3	Designated / Non-designated sites
5	Other habitats
8	Unconfirmed wildlife sites
9	Habitat descriptions
11	Nature Recovery Networks
14	Species found in the parish
29	Some ideas for local action
32	Useful sources of further information
33	Guidance

Introduction

As part of the National Lottery Heritage Fund project -Conservation Communities, the original parish audit completed in 2019 has been updated, recognising the new biodiversity information that has been generated by the individuals and groups that have participated since it began.

St Giles in the Wood parish is located in Torridge District, and is 2,021 ha in size. The village of St Giles in the Wood is in the centre of the parish, and is about 2km east of Great Torrington. The Woolleigh Brook joins the River Torridge to form the southern boundary of the parish, and the Dodscott Brook flows through the centre.

Much of the land use within the parish was found to be arable land or agriculturally improved grassland. The grassland was grazed by cattle and sheep, or was cut for silage and hay. Broadleaved and conifer woodlands are found in the river valleys along the southern and eastern edge of the parish, and in the centre; the arable and grasslands were on the plateaux.

Biodiversity features within the parish include many semi-natural broadleaved woodlands, some of which are listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory. Many of these falling alongside the river Torridge or along brook valleys, and may contain wet woodland, although there is no survey data to say if this is present. The main areas of semi-natural woodland were Palmer's Hill Copse, Week Bottom Wood, and Dodscott Woods.

Wood pasture and parklands are important mosaic habitats, that are valued for their ancient and veteran trees, and the plants and animals that they support, including fungi, lichens and saproxylic invertebrates, which feed on dead wood. There were two areas of parkland in the parish; Stevenstone and Rosemoor. Stevenstone is a former deer park, and was the chief seat of the Rolle family until 1907. A few parkland trees are still visible on the aerial photos. The parklands at RHS Garden Rosemoor have a few veteran trees, and are Nationally important for their lichens.

Many species-rich hedges occurred across the parish and one near Dodscott Cross had a

veteran ash tree coppice stool. The river Torridge provides habitat for otters and the freshwater pearl mussel, both of which have been recorded from the parish.

There are footpaths in the centre of the parish, but St Giles in the Wood parish is not as well connected to the footpath network as adjacent parishes. There is a village green and recreational field in the centre of the village, providing valuable public open space.

St Giles in the Wood parish falls within the North Devon Biosphere Reserve. Biosphere Reserves are places with world-class environments that are designated by the United Nations to promote and demonstrate a balanced relationship between people and nature. They are places where conservation and sustainable development go hand in hand.

<https://www.northdevonbiosphere.org.uk/>

The parish is also within the Devon Wildlife Trust Conservation Communities Project, which builds on many years of landscape scale work in North Devon. The project will involve working with local residents and community groups to improve our collective understanding of the species and habitats there. Residents will be able to attend a range of training workshops, walks and talks, and alongside local experts, individuals and volunteer groups will be supported in a range of nature based activities. These include setting up long term monitoring of indicator species, such as otters and dormice, sharing knowledge on nature friendly verge management, pond creation and improving access to nature for local residents.

Most of the information used to create this report and land use map was secured from aerial photograph interpretation together with historical data collected with access permission. Occasionally vantage points within the parish would have been used to help to map habitats and establish land use.

The fact that potential and confirmed wildlife-rich land is mapped does not imply any right of access and does not change any existing rights or use of the land.

Key species and habitats listed in the Devon and North Devon Biosphere Reserve Biodiversity Action Plans are indicated in bold italic text throughout the report.

Designated / Non-designated sites

Designated statutory/non-statutory sites

There is one designated site within St Giles in the Wood parish – Rosemoor County Wildlife Site (CWS). There are also 20 areas of woodland on the Ancient Woodlands Inventory. These sites have not been surveyed, so are not County Wildlife Sites, but are shown in the Unconfirmed Wildlife Sites map.

Site Name	Habitat Description	BAP Habitat	Status
Rosemoor Gardens`	Garden and woodland with lichen interest	Wood pasture and parkland	CWS

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 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.

Wood pasture and parkland are habitats listed on the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan and the North Devon Biosphere Reserve Biodiversity Action Plan. The parklands and wood pastures of Devon are ancient places, some of which date back to mediaeval times or even further.

The main interest of parklands and wood pastures are the trees - often several centuries old and mainly oak, but also beech, ash and other long-lived species. It is thought that the oak supports more species of organism than any other tree in Britain. The parkland trees may provide habitat for invertebrates, lichens, and mosses and fungi. Dead and fallen limbs of trees are the habitat to a specialised invertebrate fauna which feed on decaying wood. Mammals, such as bats may roost in old trees and a variety of birds use parklands and wood pastures for nesting and feeding.

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 Planning Policy Statement note nine (PPS9):

- 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.

Ancient Woodland Inventory Review

As part of a national initiative driven by The Woodland Trust and Natural England, DBRC has formed a large county partnership to fund this review in Devon. The existing inventory managed by Natural England is over 30 years old and has natural flaws associated with hand mapping pre GIS, and current technology. The historic threshold of including sites over 2ha, is also becoming more of an issue in relation to modern planning and conservation needs. Devon is a historic landscape which has seen much of its woodland fragmented by development, and changes in land use and land management, and there is poor representation on the inventory of many smaller but highly important sites, which may be under threat in coming years. Using the latest datasets and technology, alongside robust historical evidence, over the next three years DBRC will review many thousands of aerial photo images, maps and text from archives, to complete this project. There will be opportunities for volunteers to assist in some elements, and as ancient woodland has deep connections with ancient folklore and the historic environment, this project may appeal to a wider audience. For example, village names can be associated with landscape features such as these sites, ash or other species. Communities where these woods and the special quality they can bring are valued, will be able to help ground truth their existence, and ensure they are added to this habitat layer, increasing its ability to protect this natural and irreplaceable asset for future generations

DBRC is currently working on an update to the AWI which will be released in the new year.

The project page can be found here:

<https://www.dbrc.org.uk/projects-surveys/current-projects-and-surveys/#AWI>

Other habitats

Species-rich hedges

Species rich hedges are listed on the North Devon Biosphere Reserve Biodiversity Action Plan, Devon Biodiversity Action Plan and UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Species rich hedges are present in St Giles in the Wood parish. Hedgerows are often an essential corridor for the movement of wildlife and may support many animals and plants. Berries provide an important food source for birds, and flowers and are an important nectar source for butterflies. Hedgerows and hedgebanks represent continuity as features in the landscape and provide a significant wildlife resource at a time when the fields themselves are being more intensively used.

Churchyard

Churchyards can often hold unimproved flower-rich grassland which has been protected from chemicals and ploughing, and can provide habitat for a wide range of species including bats, birds, insects, reptiles and mammals. Having areas designated for less frequent mowing can allow longer grasses and stands of wild flowers to flourish. This not only looks attractive but it and can also provide cover and food sources for birds and insects

Veteran Trees

Rosemoor Gardens had at least 28 veteran trees; mostly pendunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) but including one ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) one Turkey oak (*Q. cerris*) two tulip trees (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) a walnut (*Juglans regia*) and a beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The site was designated as a County Wildlife Site for its parkland, veteran trees, and lichens in 2009. There was also a veteran ash in a hedgerow at Dodscott Cross, though this is a coppice stool, rather than a large tree

English Nature (now Natural England) have defined veteran trees as: “trees that are of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of their age, size or condition”. In relation to oak it has been taken that trees with a diameter of more than:

- 1.0metre are potentially interesting
- 1.5metres are valuable in terms of conservation
- 2.00metres are truly ancient.

Veteran trees will be at least as big as these measurements:

- 1 metre - Hawthorn, blackthorn
- 2.5 metres - Field maple, rowan, yew, birch, holly
- 3 metres - Oak, ash, scot's pine, alder
- 4.5 metres - Sycamore, limes, chestnuts, elms, poplars, beech, willows, pines, non-native trees.

It has been estimated that Britain may be home to around 80% of Europe's ancient trees. Veteran trees are large old trees found in wood-pasture and parkland, but also in a number of other locations: ancient yews in churchyards; mature oaks in hedgerows; black poplars along stream-sides; and many noble trees in ancient woodlands. Ancient trees support particularly rich assemblages of invertebrates, fungi, mosses and lichens. Several species of bat may use hollow trees as roosting sites and birds such as tree creepers and woodpeckers feed on the insects living in the bark. Insects such as stag beetles and hornets are associated with old trees.

Traditional Orchards: Some orchards were identified during the aerial photo interpretation of this parish audit. Some of these may be managed in a traditional way.

Traditional orchards are listed on the North Devon Biosphere Reserve Biodiversity Action Plan and Devon Biodiversity Action Plan.

Traditional orchards have great cultural and landscape importance and can be really valuable habitats for a wide range of species from fungi and lichens, through to insects and other invertebrates, to birds and mammals. As there is no herbicide use in most old orchards, the range of species will be even greater.

The trees themselves play host to a variety of mosses, lichens and often mistletoe. The old trees can be fantastic for hole-nesting birds. The large amount of deadwood in the trees provides an important habitat for insects and fungi including some very rare ones. For example, the Noble Chafer, *Gnorimus nobilis*, is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority beetle associated with old orchards.

Fruit and insects available in old orchards, provide food for birds and mammals. Birds such as woodpeckers (green and great-spotted), nuthatches, tree creepers and tits may be seen on tree trunks and hollow branches. Fieldfares, starlings, redwings, thrushes, blackbirds and jays will be feeding on the fruit (on or off the tree). Orchards are also home to a number of declining bird species, including tree sparrow and spotted flycatcher.

If it has escaped sprays and fertilisers, and particularly if traditional management such as a hay cut or grazing has been kept up, the ground beneath can be covered with wild flowers such as cowslips, daisies, knapweed and trefoils.

Losses of traditional orchards have been severe in recent decades, with estimates ranging from 40 per cent to 95 per cent loss. Orchards have been grubbed up to make way for other crops or for urban development.

Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh The River Torridge forms part of the southern boundary of the parish and there is an area to the south of Rosemoor, in a loop of the Torridge that is likely to hold floodplain grazing marsh habitat. This area, Darkham Wood Marsh, has been logged as an Unconfirmed Wildlife Site using data from the National Biodiversity Network inventory.

Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh is listed on the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Grazing marsh is a term used to describe seasonally waterlogged grassland (and associated ditches) which is grazed by stock and forms part of a wetland system, including wet grassland and floodplain meadows. This may be agriculturally improved or unimproved in nature. Grazing marsh occurs in inland and coastal situations along rivers and estuaries.

Grazing marsh may contain seasonal or permanent water filled hollows or ponds, and emergent swamp communities or areas of tall herb fen. They often occur as part of a wider wetland matrix which includes open water, reed bed, and wet woodland. It may support a range of salinities from freshwater to brackish. These fields can be rich in invertebrates which in turn provide food for waders and wildfowl, amphibians and mammals. Many rare plants are associated with the network of ditches which often occur.

Much of the UK's grazing marsh has been lost over the past 100 years to drainage for agriculture, development and eutrophication from agricultural runoff. Key sites in Devon include Braunton Marsh, Exminster Marshes and Axminster marshes.

Grazing



Traditional orchard

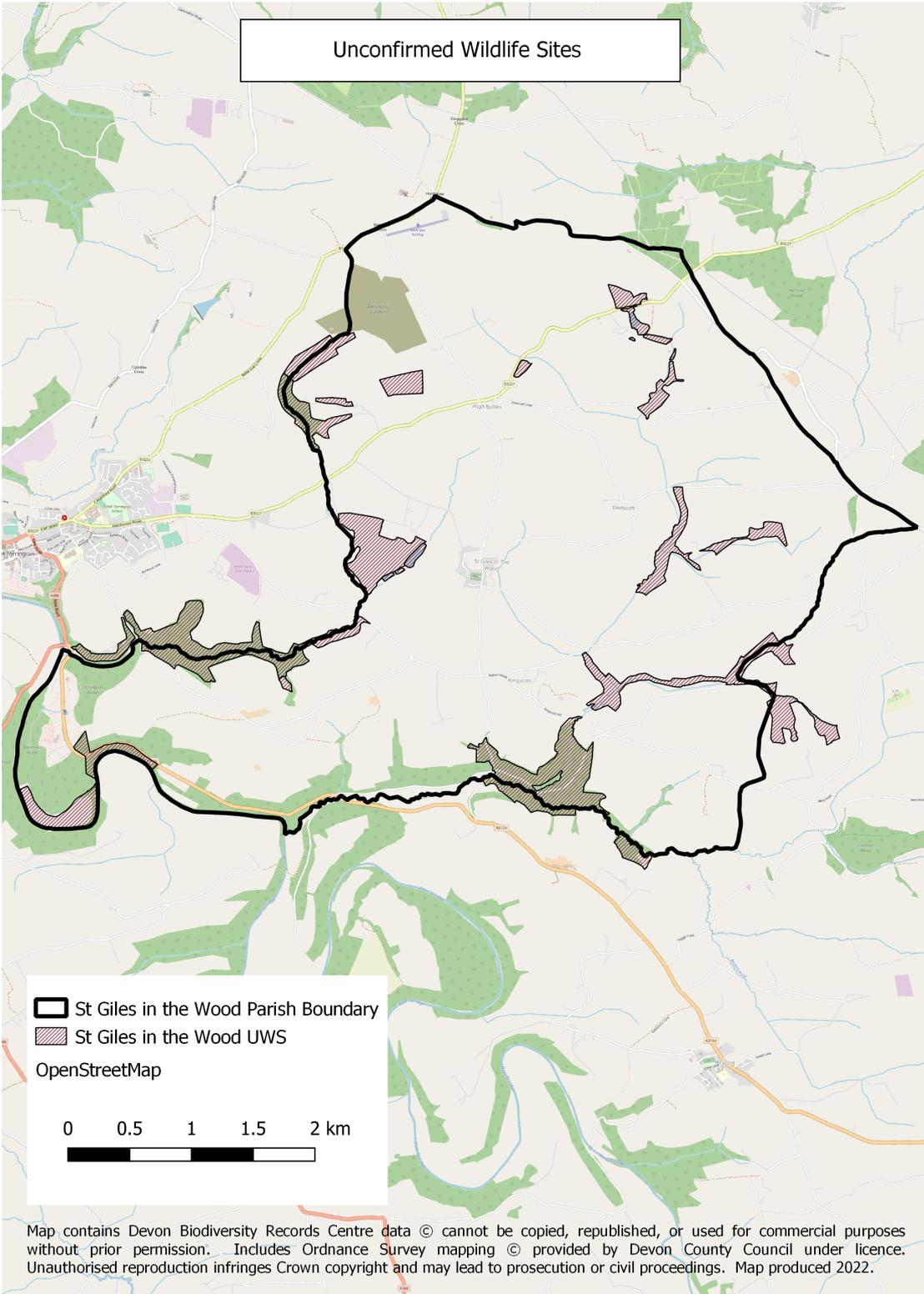


Grazing marsh

Unconfirmed wildlife sites

There are twenty four Unconfirmed Wildlife Sites in St Giles in the Wood parish. These are sites identified as having possible interest but not fully surveyed. Some of these sites will be areas of significant wildlife interest.

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 unfavourable time of year and are awaiting a re-survey.



Types of habitat found in the parish

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 Planning Policy Statement note nine (PPS9):

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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.

Site Name	Description	Status
ALSCOTT/DEERSHILL WOODS	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
ALSCOTT/DEERSHILL WOODS	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
SQUIRREL WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
DODSCOTT WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW

Site Name	Description	Status
	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
ALSCOTT/DEERSHILL WOODS	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
ALSCOTT/DEERSHILL WOODS	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
WEEK BOTTOM WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
WEEK BOTTOM WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
WEEK BOTTOM WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
WEEK BOTTOM WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
WEEK BOTTOM WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
WEEK BOTTOM WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
DODSCOTT WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
DODSCOTT WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
DODSCOTT WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS

Nature recovery networks

Details of the nature recovery networks can be found here - <https://www.devonlnp.org.uk/our-work/nature-recovery-network/>

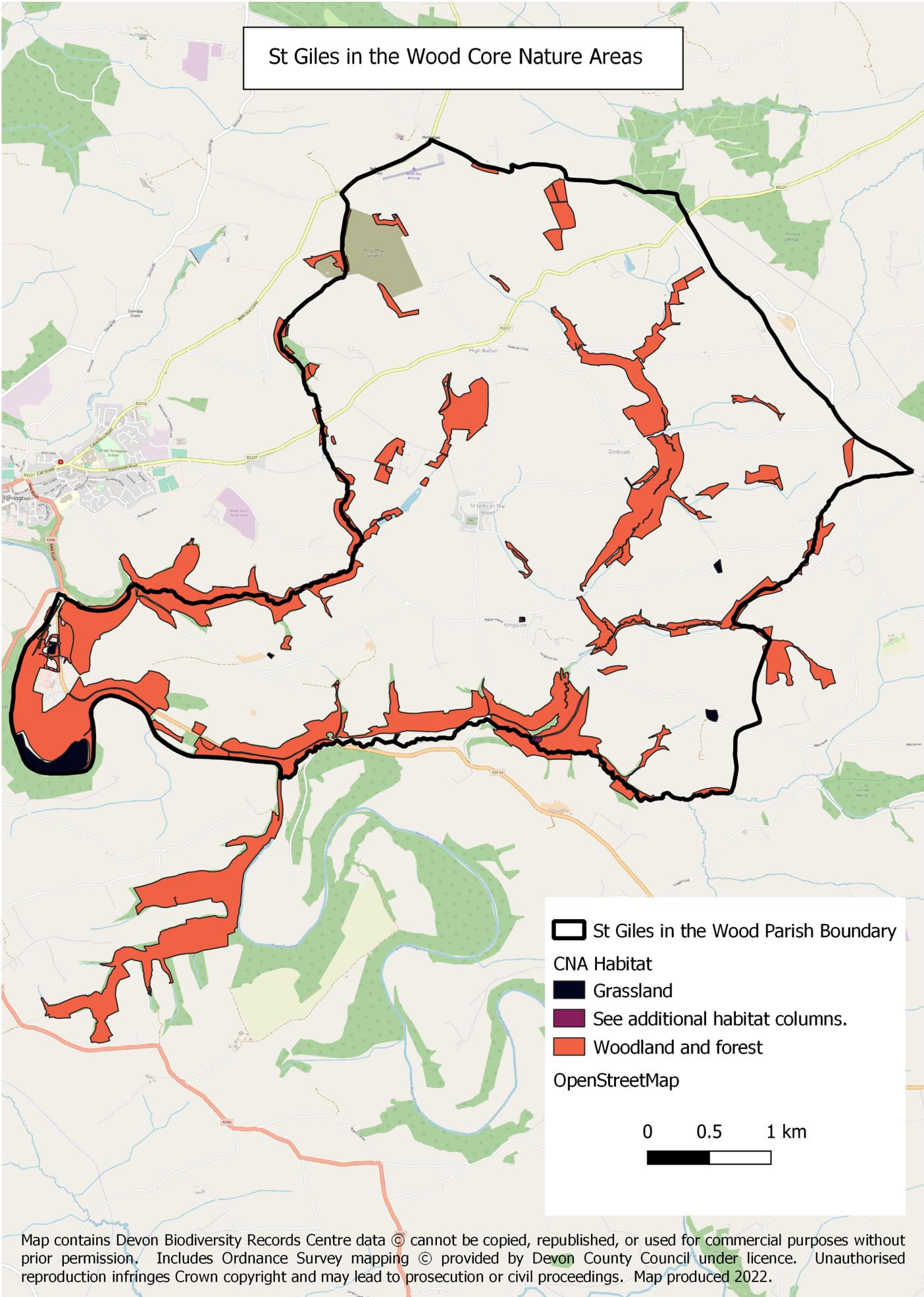
The following two maps show Core Nature Areas as well as Other Nature Areas along with their associated habitats.

Core Nature Areas are our richest wildlife habitats. They include Priority Habitats (excluding hedges and arable margins) and statutory and non-statutory designated sites such as Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and Ancient semi-natural woodlands.

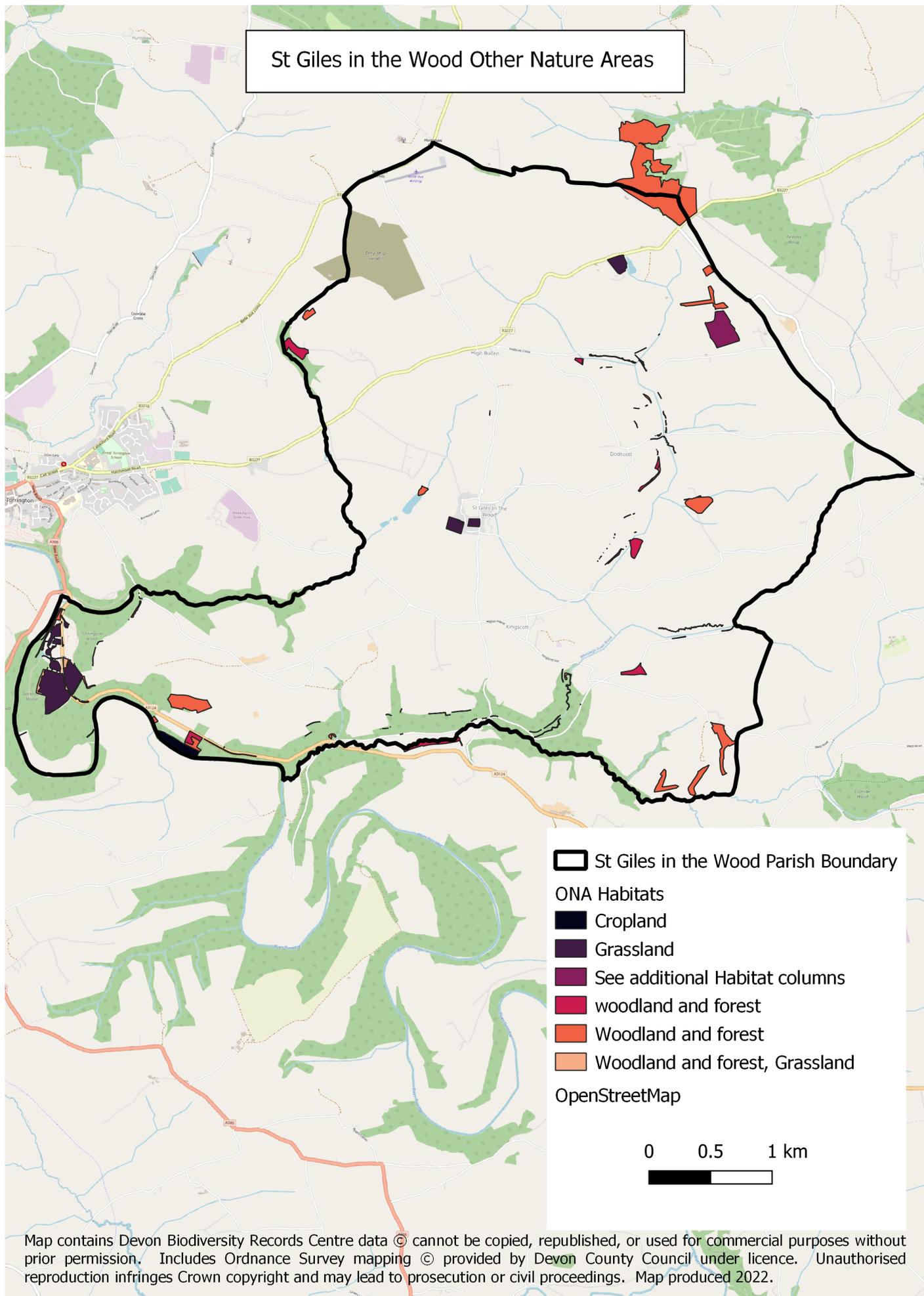
Habitats are grouped together and mapped as *Broad Habitats (grasslands, woodlands, wetlands etc).

Other Nature Areas are existing habitats which have wildlife value (or potential value) but which are not Priority Habitats or designated sites. These currently include: *Other Sites of Wildlife Importance, parks, urban greenspaces, some churchyards, National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves and non-Priority Habitats on the National Forest Inventory. Other habitats will be included in future iterations when data is available.

St Giles in the Wood Core Nature Areas

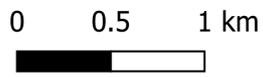


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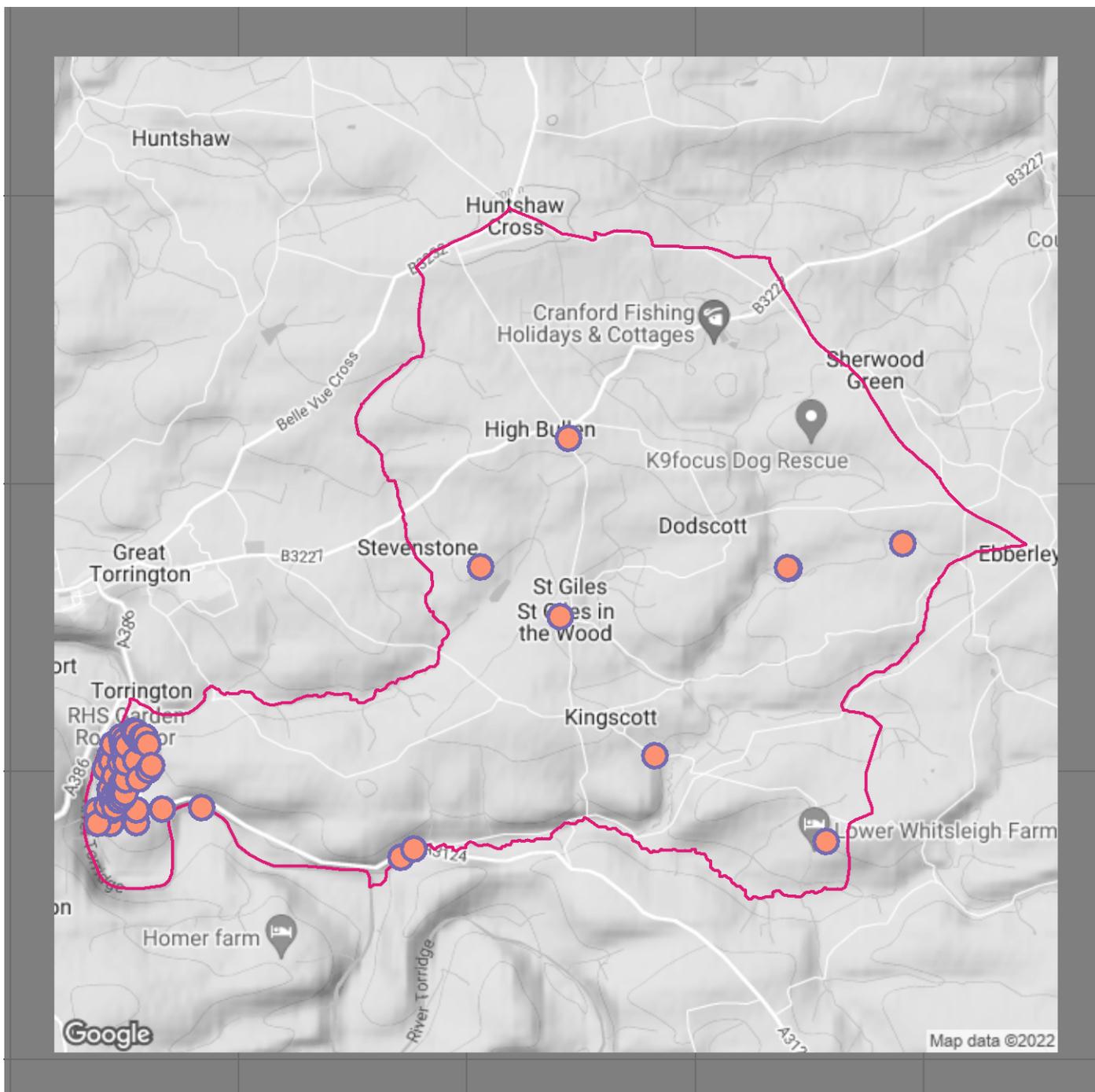
St Giles in the Wood Other Nature Areas

- St Giles in the Wood Parish Boundary
 - ONA Habitats**
 - Cropland
 - Grassland
 - See additional Habitat columns
 - woodland and forest
 - Woodland and forest
 - Woodland and forest, Grassland
- OpenStreetMap



Species found in the parish

The map below shows the location of recording within the parish boundary over the lifetime of the Conservation Communities project



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Species records

Listed below are the species records held by DBRC for the parish of St Giles in the Wood. The list is broken into three tables. The first table holds Section 41 species, the second Priority species, and the third common species. The table shows the number of records we hold per species in our database (1968 - 2022). As well as the number of records per species collected over the period of this project (2020 - 2022).

Species of principle importance found in the parish.

These are the species that normally are the most likely to affect development and are taken into account when planning.

Taxon Group	Records added during project
bird	3
bony fish	1
insect - beetle	2
insect - moth	159
reptile	7
terrestrial mammal	7
18 New priority species records for the parish	

Summary of section 41 species recorded during project.

- Records added during Conservation Communities
- New records added during Conservation Communities

Taxon Group	Common name	Scientific	Other Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
bird	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		1		1
bird	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		1		1
bird	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montana</i>		1		1
bony fish (Actinopterygii)	European Eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>		1		1
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Violet Oil-beetle	<i>Meloe violaceus</i>		2		2
insect - moth	Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>			2	2
insect - moth	Blood-Vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>		12	8	20
insect - moth	Brindled Beauty	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>		6	10	16
insect - moth	Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>		22	15	37
insect - moth	Centre-barred Sallow	<i>Atethmia centrago</i>		3	3	6
insect - moth	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>			2	2
insect - moth	Dot Moth	<i>Melanchnra persicariae</i>		9	8	17
insect - moth	Dusky Brocade	<i>Apamea remissa</i>			1	1
insect - moth	Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>		8	3	11
insect - moth	Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>			2	2
insect - moth	Green-brindled Crescent	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>			1	1
insect - moth	Knot Grass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>		17	8	25
insect - moth	Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>		8	6	14
insect - moth	Minor Shoulder-knot	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>		1		1
insect - moth	Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>			1	1
insect - moth	Oak Hook-tip	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>		1		1
insect - moth	Pale Eggar	<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>		8	5	13
insect - moth	Powdered Quaker	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>			3	3
insect - moth	Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>		22	11	33
insect - moth	Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>		1		1
insect - moth	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	<i>Leucania comma</i>		8	7	15
insect - moth	Small Emerald	<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>			1	1
insect - moth	Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>		14	1	15
insect - moth	Small Square-spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>		11	3	14
insect - moth	White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>		8	11	19
reptile	Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); Bern III, UKBAP (P)	1		1
reptile	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); Bern III, UKBAP (P)	5		5
reptile	Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); Bern III, UKBAP (P)	1		1
terrestrial mammal	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		3		3

Taxon Group	Common name	Scientific	Other Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
terrestrial mammal	Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	WCA 5; EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II, UKBAP (P); DBAP	3	1	4
terrestrial mammal	Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	WCA 5, 6; EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II, UKBAP (P); Special Species; DBAP		1	1
terrestrial mammal	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	WCA 5, 6; EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II, UKBAP (P)		1	1
terrestrial mammal	Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	WCA 5, 6; EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II, UKBAP (P)	1	2	3
terrestrial mammal	Western Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	WCA 5, 6; EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II, UKBAP (P); Vul		1	1

Priority species found in the parish.

These are the species that have been identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)

Taxon Group	Records added during project
amphibian	5
bird	69
flowering plant	6
insect - moth	37
terrestrial mammal	7
96 New priority species records for the parish	

Summary of priority species recorded during project.

- Records added during Conservation Communities
- New records added during Conservation Communities

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
amphibian	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	WCA 5 (S), EC Va; Bern III	4		4
amphibian	Smooth Newt	Lissotriton vulgaris	WCA 5 (S), Bern III	1		1
bird	Blue Tit	Cyanistes caeruleus	Bern II	1		1
bird	Coal Tit	Parus ater	Bern II	1		1
bird	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	Bern II, Amber	1		1
bird	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus	Bern II	5		5
bird	Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	Bern II	5		5

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
bird	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos major	Bern II	5		5
bird	Great Tit	Parus major	Bern II	3		3
bird	Green Woodpecker	Picus viridis	Bern II	2		2
bird	Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea	Bern II, Amber	2		2
bird	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	Bern II, Amber	1		1
bird	Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	WCA 1, Amber	3		3
bird	Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	Bern II	2		2
bird	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	Amber	2		2
bird	Mistle thrush	Turdus viscivorus	Red	1		1
bird	Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus	Amber	2		2
bird	Nuthatch	Sitta europaea	Bern II	2		2
bird	Peregrine	Falco peregrinus	WCA 1, Bern II	4		4
bird	Pied wagtail	Motacilla alba	Bern II	1		1
bird	Redwing	Turdus iliacus	WCA 1, Amber	1		1
bird	Robin	Erithacus rubecula	Bern II	5		5
bird	Song thrush	Turdus philomelos	UKBAP (P); Amber	3		3
bird	Sparrowhawk	Accipiter nisus	Amber	3		3
bird	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	Bern II	10		10
bird	Tawny owl	Strix aluco	Bern II, Amber	2		2
bird	Treecreeper	Certhia familiaris	Bern II	1		1
bird	Wood Pigeon	Columba palumbus	Amber	2		2
flowering plant	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	WCA 8 (S)	1		1
flowering plant	Primrose	Primula vulgaris	DBAP	4		4
flowering plant	Wild service tree	Sorbus torminalis	DN2	1		1
insect - moth	Cloaked Carpet	Euphyia biangulata	Nb	1		1
insect - moth	Dark Sword-grass	Agrotis ipsilon	Migrant	1		1
insect - moth	Double Line	Mythimna turca	Nb	6	9	15
insect - moth	Four-spotted Footman	Lithosia quadra	Migrant	3	1	4
insect - moth	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	Macroglossum stellatarum	Migrant	2		2
insect - moth	Marbled Green	Nyctobrya muralis	Nb	1		1
insect - moth	Orange Footman	Eilema sororcula	Nb		1	1
insect - moth	Scarce Merveille du Jour	Moma alpium	RDB3	2		2
insect - moth	Silver Y	Autographa gamma	Migrant	14	2	16
insect - moth	Vestal	Rhodometra sacraria	Migrant	2		2

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
insect - moth	White-marked	<i>Cerastis leucographa</i>	Nb	5	1	6
terrestrial mammal	a Bat	<i>Myotis</i>	WCA 5, 6, EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	1	2	3
terrestrial mammal	a Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus</i>	WCA 5, 6, EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II		1	1
terrestrial mammal	Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	WCA 6, BA, Bern III		1	1
terrestrial mammal	Eurasian Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	WCA 6, Bern III	1		1
terrestrial mammal	Eurasian Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	WCA 6, Bern III	1		1
terrestrial mammal	Eurasian Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex minutus</i>	WCA 6, Bern III	1		1
terrestrial mammal	Eurasian Water Shrew	<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	WCA 6, Bern III	1		1
terrestrial mammal	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	DA, Bern III	1		1
terrestrial mammal	Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Bern III	1		1

Common species

All other species found in the parish.

Taxon Group	Records added during project
acarine	1
annelid	1
bird	26
conifer	3
fern	11
flowering plant	219
fungus	2
ginko	1
insect - butterfly	9
insect - hymenopteran	6
insect - moth	1286
insect - true fly	2
testeral mammal	9
346 New species records for the parish	

Summary of common species recorded during project.

- Records added during Conservation Communities
- New records added during Conservation Communities

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
acarine (Acari)	a Gall mite	Cecidophyes rouhollahi	1		1
annelid	a Leech	Hirudinea	1		1
bird	Blackbird	Turdus merula	6		6
bird	Blackcap	Sylvia atricapilla	1		1
bird	Buzzard	Buteo buteo	3		3
bird	Canada Goose	Branta canadensis	1		1
bird	Carrion Crow	Corvus corone corone	1		1
bird	Chaffinch	Fringilla coelebs	1		1
bird	Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo	1		1
bird	Grey Heron	Ardea cinerea	1		1
bird	Jackdaw	Coloeus monedula	4		4
bird	Long-tailed Tit	Aegithalos caudatus	3		3
bird	Pheasant	Phasianus colchicus	3		3
bird	Raven	Corvus corax	1		1
conifer	Douglas fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii	1		1
conifer	Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris	1		1
conifer	Yew	Taxus baccata	1		1
fern	a Buckler-Fern	Dryopteris	4		4
fern	Bracken	Pteridium aquilinum	1		1
fern	Hartstongue	Phyllitis scolopendrium	5		5
fern	Maidenhair Spleenwort	Asplenium trichomanes	1		1
flowering plant	a Buttercup	Ranunculus	1		1
flowering plant	a Cinquefoil	Potentilla	1		1
flowering plant	a Dock	Rumex	4		4
flowering plant	a Plantain	Plantago	1		1
flowering plant	a Rocket	Sisymbrium	1		1
flowering plant	a Sorrel	Rumex	2		2
flowering plant	a Thistle	Cirsium	2		2
flowering plant	a Willow	Salix	5		5
flowering plant	a Willowherb	Epilobium	3		3
flowering plant	an Iris	Iris	1		1
flowering plant	Angelica	Angelica sylvestris	1		1
flowering plant	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	6		6
flowering plant	Aspen	Populus tremula	1		1
flowering plant	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	6		6
flowering plant	Black bryony	Tamus communis	3		3
flowering plant	Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	5		5
flowering plant	Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	7		7
flowering plant	Bugle	Ajuga reptans	1		1
flowering plant	Bulbous Buttercup	Ranunculus bulbosus	1		1
flowering plant	Cleavers	Galium aparine	5		5
flowering plant	Clustered Dock	Rumex conglomeratus	1		1
flowering plant	Common Cat's-ear	Hypochaeris radicata	1		1
flowering plant	Common Nettle	Urtica dioica	7		7
flowering plant	Common Ragwort	Senecio jacobaea	1		1
flowering plant	Common Sorrel	Rumex acetosa	1		1
flowering plant	Common Vetch	Vicia sativa	1		1
flowering plant	Cow Parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris	1		1
flowering plant	Crab apple	Malus sylvestris	1		1
flowering plant	Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculus repens	6		6
flowering plant	Daisy	Bellis perennis	3		3
flowering plant	Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg.	1		1

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
flowering plant	Dandelion	Taraxacum	3		3
flowering plant	Devil's-bit Scabious	Succisa pratensis	1		1
flowering plant	Dog-rose	Rosa canina	6		6
flowering plant	Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	4		4
flowering plant	Downy birch	Betula pubescens	3		3
flowering plant	Elder	Sambucus nigra	1		1
flowering plant	Elm	Ulmus procera	2		2
flowering plant	Field maple	Acer campestre	4		4
flowering plant	Field rose	Rosa arvensis	2		2
flowering plant	Fox-and-cubs	Pilosella aurantiaca	1		1
flowering plant	Foxglove	Digitalis purpurea	5		5
flowering plant	Goat Willow	Salix caprea	1		1
flowering plant	Greater Plantain	Plantago major	1		1
flowering plant	Ground Ivy	Glechoma hederacea	2		2
flowering plant	Groundsel	Senecio vulgaris	1		1
flowering plant	Guelder-rose	Viburnum opulus	4		4
flowering plant	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	7		7
flowering plant	Hazel	Corylus avellana	7		7
flowering plant	Heath Speedwell	Veronica officinalis	1		1
flowering plant	Herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum	6		6
flowering plant	Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium	5		5
flowering plant	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	6		6
flowering plant	Honeysuckle	Lonicera periclymenum	1		1
flowering plant	Ivy	Hedera helix	8		8
flowering plant	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	Cymbalaria muralis	1		1
flowering plant	Lesser Stitchwort	Stellaria graminea	1		1
flowering plant	Lesser trefoil	Trifolium dubium	1		1
flowering plant	Long-stalked Crane's-bill	Geranium columbinum	1		1
flowering plant	Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	1		1
flowering plant	Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	1		1
flowering plant	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	6		6
flowering plant	Pendulous sedge	Carex pendula	1		1
flowering plant	Pignut	Conopodium majus	1		1
flowering plant	Plum	Prunus domestica subsp. domestica	1		1
flowering plant	Prickly Sow-thistle	Sonchus asper	1		1
flowering plant	Red Campion	Silene dioica	5		5
flowering plant	Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	1		1
flowering plant	Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	4		4
flowering plant	Scarlet pimpernel	Anagallis arvensis	1		1
flowering plant	Sessile oak	Quercus petraea	2		2
flowering plant	Shining Crane's-bill	Geranium lucidum	1		1
flowering plant	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	2		2
flowering plant	Smooth Hawk's-beard	Crepis capillaris	1		1
flowering plant	Spindle	Euonymus europaeus	1		1
flowering plant	Square-stalked Willowherb	Epilobium tetragonum	1		1
flowering plant	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	3		3
flowering plant	Tormentil	Potentilla erecta	1		1
flowering plant	White Clover	Trifolium repens	1		1
flowering plant	White Stonecrop	Sedum album	1		1
flowering plant	Wild basil	Clinopodium vulgare	1		1
flowering plant	Wild cherry	Prunus avium	2		2
flowering plant	Wood Avens	Geum urbanum	7		7

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
flowering plant	Wood Sage	Teucrium scorodonia	1		1
flowering plant	Wood spurge	Euphorbia amygdaloides	1		1
flowering plant	Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	2		2
fungus	a Fungus	Sarcoscypha austriaca	1		1
fungus	False Morel	Gyromitra esculenta	1		1
ginkgo	Maidenhair-tree	Ginkgo biloba	1		1
insect - butterfly	Brimstone	Gonepteryx rhamni	2		2
insect - butterfly	Comma	Polygonia c-album	1		1
insect - butterfly	Peacock	Aglais io	3		3
insect - butterfly	Red Admiral	Vanessa atalanta	2		2
insect - butterfly	Speckled Wood	Pararge aegeria	1		1
insect - hymenopteran	a Bumble Bee	Bombus	2		2
insect - hymenopteran	Red tailed Bumble Bee	Bombus lapidarius	1		1
insect - hymenopteran	Ruby tailed wasp	Chrysis	1		1
insect - hymenopteran	Western Honey Bee	Apis mellifera	1		1
insect - hymenopteran	White/Buff-tailed Bumble Bee	Bombus lucorum/terrestris [Agg]	1		1
insect - moth	a Moth	Agapeta hamana	1		1
insect - moth	a Moth	Agapeta zoegana	1		1
insect - moth	a Moth	Anania coronata	1		1
insect - moth	Alder Moth	Acronicta alni	1	3	4
insect - moth	Angle Shades	Phlogophora meticulosa	4	2	6
insect - moth	Barred Sallow	Tiliacea aurago		1	1
insect - moth	Barred Straw	Gandaritis pyraliata	7	8	15
insect - moth	Barred Umber	Plagodis pulveraria		1	1
insect - moth	Barred Yellow	Cidaria fulvata	1	3	4
insect - moth	Beautiful Golden Y	Autographa pulchrina	5	6	11
insect - moth	Beautiful Hook-tip	Laspeyria flexula	3	5	8
insect - moth	Black Arches	Lymantria monacha	10	5	15
insect - moth	Black Rustic	Aporophyla nigra	7	2	9
insect - moth	Bordered Beauty	Epione repandaria	3		3
insect - moth	Bright-line Brown-eye	Lacanobia oleracea	7	9	16
insect - moth	Brimstone Moth	Opisthograptis luteolata	30	25	55
insect - moth	Brindled Green	Dryobotodes eremita	2		2
insect - moth	Brindled Pug	Eupithecia abbreviata	3	4	7
insect - moth	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	Noctua fimbriata	1	3	4
insect - moth	Broken-barred Carpet	Electrophaes corylata	4	2	6
insect - moth	Brown China-mark	Elophila nymphaeata		1	1
insect - moth	Brown Rustic	Rusina ferruginea		1	1
insect - moth	Brown Silver-line	Petrophora chlorosata	5	4	9
insect - moth	Brussels Lace	Cleorodes lichenaria	3	7	10
insect - moth	Buff Arches	Habrosyne pyritoides	20	8	28
insect - moth	Buff Footman	Eilema depressa	1	1	2
insect - moth	Buff-tip	Phalera bucephala	16	11	27
insect - moth	Burnished Brass	Diachrysia chrysitis	10	9	19
insect - moth	Campion	Sideridis rivularis	1		1
insect - moth	Canary-shouldered Thorn	Ennomos alniaria	15	5	20

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
insect - moth	Chinese Character	<i>Cilix glaucata</i>	3	2	5
insect - moth	Chocolate-tip	<i>Clostera curtula</i>	1	3	4
insect - moth	Clay	<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>	2	3	5
insect - moth	Clouded Border	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	18	9	27
insect - moth	Clouded Drab	<i>Orthosia incerta</i>	10	8	18
insect - moth	Clouded Silver	<i>Lomographa temerata</i>	11	7	18
insect - moth	Clouded-bordered Brindle	<i>Apamea crenata</i>	3	1	4
insect - moth	Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	11	7	18
insect - moth	Common Emerald	<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>	2	3	5
insect - moth	Common Footman	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	26	7	33
insect - moth	Common Lutestring	<i>Ochropacha duplaris</i>	1	2	3
insect - moth	Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>	7	7	14
insect - moth	Common Pug	<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Common Quaker	<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>	12	15	27
insect - moth	Common Rustic agg.	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i> agg.	27	10	37
insect - moth	Common Wainscot	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	2	4	6
insect - moth	Common Wave	<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	16	3	19
insect - moth	Common White Wave	<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	15	11	26
insect - moth	Common Yellow Conch	<i>Agapeta hamana</i>	2	2	4
insect - moth	Copper Underwing	<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	1	1	2
insect - moth	Coronet	<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	17	14	31
insect - moth	Coxcomb Prominent	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	10		10
insect - moth	Cream Wave	<i>Scopula floslactata</i>		2	2
insect - moth	Crescent	<i>Helotropha leucostigma</i>	1		1
insect - moth	Currant Pug	<i>Eupithecia assimilata</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	13	11	24
insect - moth	Dark Chestnut	<i>Conistra ligula</i>	1	4	5
insect - moth	Dark Dagger / Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta tridens/psi</i>	11	3	14
insect - moth	Dingy Footman	<i>Eilema griseola</i>	6	2	8
insect - moth	Dingy Shell	<i>Euchoeca nebulata</i>	1		1
insect - moth	Dotted Border	<i>Agriopsis marginaria</i>	1	2	3
insect - moth	Double Square-spot	<i>Xestia triangulum</i>	13	14	27
insect - moth	Double-striped Pug	<i>Gymnoscelis ruffasciata</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Drinker	<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	20	4	24
insect - moth	Dun-bar	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	12	3	15
insect - moth	Early Grey	<i>Xylocampa areola</i>	7	5	12
insect - moth	Early Moth	<i>Theria primaria</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Early Thorn	<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	25	9	34
insect - moth	Early Tooth-striped	<i>Trichopteryx carpinata</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Elder Pearl	<i>Anania coronata</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Elephant Hawk-moth	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	23	17	40
insect - moth	Engrailed	<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>	8	3	11
insect - moth	Eyed Hawk-moth	<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>	4		4
insect - moth	Fan-foot	<i>Herminia tarsipennalis</i>	7	6	13
insect - moth	Figure of Eighty	<i>Tethea ocularis</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Flame	<i>Axylia putris</i>	18	14	32
insect - moth	Flame Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	3	8	11
insect - moth	Flame Shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	43	28	71
insect - moth	Flounced Rustic	<i>Luperina testacea</i>	7	4	11
insect - moth	Foxglove Pug	<i>Eupithecia pulchellata</i>	1	1	2
insect - moth	Frosted Green	<i>Polyploca ridens</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Frosted Orange	<i>Gortyna flavago</i>	4	2	6
insect - moth	Great Prominent	<i>Peridea anceps</i>	1	6	7

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
insect - moth	Green Arches	Anaplectoides prasina	9	8	17
insect - moth	Green Carpet	Colostygia pectinataria	12	10	22
insect - moth	Green Pug	Pasiphila rectangulata	1	1	2
insect - moth	Green Silver-lines	Pseudoips prasinana	3	3	6
insect - moth	Grey Arches	Polia nebulosa	2	1	3
insect - moth	Grey Shoulder-knot	Lithophane ornitopus		2	2
insect - moth	Heart and Dart	Agrotis exclamationis	22	23	45
insect - moth	Hebrew Character	Orthosia gothica	11	16	27
insect - moth	Herald	Scoliopteryx libatrix	2	1	3
insect - moth	Ingrailed Clay	Diarsia mendica	2	4	6
insect - moth	Iron Prominent	Notodonta dromedarius	9	5	14
insect - moth	July Highflyer	Hydriomena furcata	15	4	19
insect - moth	Knapweed Conch	Agapeta zoegana	1	1	2
insect - moth	Large Emerald	Geometra papilionaria	3	1	4
insect - moth	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	39	22	61
insect - moth	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	Noctua janthe	20	4	24
insect - moth	Lesser Swallow Prominent	Pheosia gnoma	12	6	18
insect - moth	Lesser Yellow Underwing	Noctua comes	6	4	10
insect - moth	Light Emerald	Campaea margaritaria	9	10	19
insect - moth	Lime Hawk-moth	Mimas tiliae	1	1	2
insect - moth	Little Emerald	Jodis lactearia	1	1	2
insect - moth	Lobster Moth	Stauropus fagi	6	2	8
insect - moth	Long-horned Flat-body	Carcina quercana	1		1
insect - moth	Lunar Marbled Brown	Drymonia ruficornis		5	5
insect - moth	Lunar Thorn	Selenia lunularia	1	1	2
insect - moth	Lunar Underwing	Omphaloscelis lunosa		1	1
insect - moth	Lychnis	Hadena bicurris	9	5	14
insect - moth	Magpie Moth	Abraxas grossulariata	18	2	20
insect - moth	Many-plumed Moth	Alucita hexadactyla	2	3	5
insect - moth	Marbled Brown	Drymonia dodonea	1	1	2
insect - moth	Marbled Minor agg.	Oligia strigilis agg.		4	4
insect - moth	Marbled White Spot	Deltote pygarga	15	11	26
insect - moth	March Moth	Alsophila aescularia	3		3
insect - moth	Middle-barred Minor	Oligia fasciuncula	8	2	10
insect - moth	Miller	Acronicta leporina	4		4
insect - moth	Mother of Pearl	Patania ruralis	18		18
insect - moth	Mottled Beauty	Alcis repandata	4	5	9
insect - moth	Mottled Pug	Eupithecia exiguata	1	3	4
insect - moth	Muslin Moth	Diaphora mendica	7	11	18
insect - moth	Northern Spinach	Eulithis populata		1	1
insect - moth	Nut-tree Tussock	Colocasia coryli	15	3	18
insect - moth	Oak Beauty	Biston strataria	6	5	11
insect - moth	Oak Eggar	Lasiocampa quercus	1		1
insect - moth	Oak-tree Pug	Eupithecia dodoneata		3	3
insect - moth	Orange Swift	Triodia sylvina	4		4
insect - moth	Pale Brindled Beauty	Phigalia pilosaria		1	1
insect - moth	Pale Prominent	Pterostoma palpina	4	2	6
insect - moth	Pale Tussock	Calliteara pudibunda	4	5	9
insect - moth	Pale-shouldered Brocade	Lacanobia thalassina		2	2
insect - moth	Peach Blossom	Thyatira batis	6	7	13
insect - moth	Pebble Hook-tip	Drepana falcataria	6		6
insect - moth	Pebble Prominent	Notodonta ziczac	20	10	30

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
insect - moth	Peppered Moth	<i>Biston betularia</i>	16	15	31
insect - moth	Pink-barred Sallow	<i>Xanthia togata</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Plain Golden Y	<i>Autographa jota</i>	1	2	3
insect - moth	Poplar Grey	<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>	1	2	3
insect - moth	Poplar Hawk-moth	<i>Laothoe populi</i>	15	11	26
insect - moth	Privet Hawk-moth	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>	13	10	23
insect - moth	Purple Bar	<i>Cosmorhoe ocellata</i>	1	1	2
insect - moth	Purple Clay	<i>Diarsia brunnea</i>	4	1	5
insect - moth	Purple Thorn	<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>	2	1	3
insect - moth	Puss Moth	<i>Cerura vinula</i>	1	2	3
insect - moth	Red Chestnut	<i>Cerastis rubricosa</i>	2	1	3
insect - moth	Red Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe spadicearia</i>	9	1	10
insect - moth	Riband Wave	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	10	10	20
insect - moth	Rivulet	<i>Perizoma affinitata</i>	2	2	4
insect - moth	Rosy Footman	<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>	14	9	23
insect - moth	Ruby Tiger	<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	9	1	10
insect - moth	Sallow Kitten	<i>Furcula furcula</i>	2	1	3
insect - moth	Sandy Carpet	<i>Perizoma flavofasciata</i>	7	4	11
insect - moth	Satin Beauty	<i>Deileptenia ribeata</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Scalloped Hazel	<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>		5	5
insect - moth	Scalloped Hook-tip	<i>Falcaria lacertinaria</i>	6	2	8
insect - moth	Scalloped Oak	<i>Crocallis elinguarina</i>	4	6	10
insect - moth	Scarce Silver-lines	<i>Bena bicolorana</i>	1		1
insect - moth	Scorched Carpet	<i>Ligdia adustata</i>	3		3
insect - moth	Scorched Wing	<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>	2	1	3
insect - moth	Setaceous Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	19	18	37
insect - moth	Shark	<i>Cucullia umbratica</i>	1	1	2
insect - moth	Sharp-angled Carpet	<i>Euphyia unangulata</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Sharp-angled Peacock	<i>Macaria alternata</i>	15	12	27
insect - moth	Shears	<i>Hada plebeja</i>		2	2
insect - moth	Shoulder Stripe	<i>Earophila badiata</i>	4	8	12
insect - moth	Silver-ground Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	3	3	6
insect - moth	Single-dotted Wave	<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	3	3	6
insect - moth	Slender Brindle	<i>Apamea scolopacina</i>	2		2
insect - moth	Small Angle Shades	<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>	8	9	17
insect - moth	Small Fan-foot	<i>Herminia grisealis</i>	1	2	3
insect - moth	Small Fan-footed Wave	<i>Idaea biselata</i>	12	8	20
insect - moth	Small Magpie	<i>Anania hortulata</i>	9	10	19
insect - moth	Small Purple & Gold	<i>Pyrausta aurata</i>		9	9
insect - moth	Small Quaker	<i>Orthosia cruda</i>	9	2	11
insect - moth	Small Rivulet	<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	8	3	11
insect - moth	Small Wainscot	<i>Denticucullus pygmina</i>	5	3	8
insect - moth	Small White Wave	<i>Asthena albulata</i>	1	2	3
insect - moth	Snout	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	16	8	24
insect - moth	Spectacle	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	17	10	27
insect - moth	Spruce Carpet	<i>Thera britannica</i>	6	1	7
insect - moth	Square-spot Rustic	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	13	3	16
insect - moth	Straw Dot	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	16	6	22
insect - moth	Streamer	<i>Anticlea derivata</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Striped Wainscot	<i>Mythimna pudorina</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Swallow Prominent	<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	2		2

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
insect - moth	Swallow-tailed Moth	<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>	2	3	5
insect - moth	Tawny-barred Angle	<i>Macaria liturata</i>		3	3
insect - moth	Toadflax Pug	<i>Eupithecia linariata</i>	1		1
insect - moth	Treble Lines	<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>	8	9	17
insect - moth	Turnip Moth	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>	1		1
insect - moth	Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Mesotype didymata</i>	1		1
insect - moth	Twin-spotted Quaker	<i>Anorthoa munda</i>	4	4	8
insect - moth	Uncertain	<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria</i>	16	2	18
insect - moth	V-Pug	<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>	8	3	11
insect - moth	Vine's Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>		10	10
insect - moth	Waved Umber	<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>	1		1
insect - moth	White Plume	<i>Pterophorus pentadactyla</i>	3	3	6
insect - moth	White-pinion Spotted	<i>Lomographa bimaculata</i>		2	2
insect - moth	Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	13	7	20
insect - moth	Yellow Horned	<i>Achlya flavicornis</i>		1	1
insect - moth	Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>		1	1
insect - true fly (Diptera)	a Gall midge	<i>Jaapiella veronicae</i>	1		1
insect - true fly (Diptera)	a Hoverfly	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	1		1
terrestrial mammal	a Shrew	<i>Sorex</i>	1		1
terrestrial mammal	American Mink	<i>Neovison vison</i>	2		2
terrestrial mammal	Bank Vole	<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>	1		1
terrestrial mammal	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	1		1
terrestrial mammal	Field Vole	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>	1		1
terrestrial mammal	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	1		1
terrestrial mammal	Wood Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	2		2

Some ideas for local action

This section of the report is provided by Devon County Council (contact: nature@devon.gov.uk).

A major step to knowing what you can do for your local wildlife and geology is to know what you have already got. This report will help you in this, but it is just a start. Ultimately, the protection and enhancement of the local natural environment requires the interest and enthusiasm of the local community.

There follows some initial ideas for local nature conservation action. Many of them will directly help to achieve the objectives of the habitat and species action plans contained in the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan. It is by no means an exhaustive list. As a community, you may have many more ideas for action that you would like to take forward in the coming years.

1 Further survey:

This report is just a beginning. Carrying out further survey within your area will help build a better picture of the wildlife present, and of the opportunities for enhancement. Gaining a better understanding of the resource is usually a key objective of the Devon BAP's habitat and species action plans.

Specific features to survey in Hatherleigh might include species-rich hedgerows and flower-rich road verges. The last two actions would directly contribute to the Species-rich hedgerow Action Plan and the Flower-rich meadows and pastures Action Plan.

One example of survey work that might usefully be undertaken would be to produce a hedgerow appraisal for your local area. Comparing the current distribution of hedges against boundary lines shown on old maps will give a clue as to how this important resource has changed over recent years. It may also highlight opportunities for restoring hedges in your area. It might also be possible to assess the condition of hedges and this may, in turn, give some ideas about improving their future management to benefit wildlife.

Survey work could be undertaken as a community group or in liaison with conservation groups active in the area.

Help to build up a picture of the state of Devon's environment by sending your wildlife records to the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre <https://www.dbrc.org.uk/wildlife-sightings/> where they can be properly collated.

2 Influence the management of Public Open Space:

Creating areas of more species-rich grassland will help to reduce the isolation of the remaining fragments of traditionally managed agricultural land, contributing to the Flower-rich Meadows and Pastures Action Plan.

Churchyards have often received less intensive management than the surrounding land and can provide good opportunities for wildlife.

Planting up areas that are currently of little wildlife interest with new copses of native trees and shrubs will also help to attract wildlife. Suitable sites might include unused areas of playing fields, for example.

3 Build relationships with local landowners:

Encourage the adoption of more wildlife-friendly land management. For example, hedges which are cut only every other year will provide an autumn and winter source of nuts and berries for birds and small mammals (and can save the landowner money in management costs). The improved management of hedgerows is a key objective of the Species-rich Hedges Action Plan. If the owner is willing, why not get involved with practical management, such as traditional hedge laying or pond restoration? Devon County Council's website has some very good resources for hedge management and ideas for community involvement <https://www.devon.gov.uk/environment/wildlife/habitats-and-species/hedges>

4 Adopt a road verge:

Many verges can have a significant value for wildlife because they have escaped the intensive management of the surrounding farmland. Ensuring such verges are managed for their wildlife is a very positive step, again contributing to the Flower-rich Meadows and Pastures Action Plan.

There are, of course, obvious health and safety implications to roadside management. It is an action that would need to be undertaken in close liaison with the relevant highways authority (generally, this is the Highways Agency for motorways and trunk roads, and Devon County Council for all other roads).

5 Wildlife gardening:

Green up your garden! Collectively the gardens of St Giles in the Wood could represent a significant area that could be used to benefit wildlife. Large or small, you can turn your garden (or a part of it!) into a haven for wildlife. A very good source of information on wildlife gardening is the Devon Wildlife Trust web site: <https://www.devonwildlifetrust.org/take-action/garden-wildlife>

6 Contact the North Devon Biosphere Reserve:

The North Devon Biosphere reserve has a number of initiatives running to enable communities within the North Devon Biosphere Reserve to improve wildlife. On their website <https://www.northdevonbiosphere.org.uk/> you can get ideas of how to improve nature in your area including tips on wildlife gardening and details of community initiatives in your area.

7 Japanese Knotweed:

Not something to cherish, but it can't be ignored! Unfortunately Japanese Knotweed is present in several locations in Hatherleigh. Introduced into Britain by the Victorians, Japanese Knotweed is a native of Japan, north China, Korea and Taiwan. It flourishes in Britain's mild and fertile environment and has no natural biological enemies here. Consequently, it is very invasive and can overrun large areas, replacing our native flora. It is a serious pest which can be so vigorous as to cause significant damage to buildings and roads. It is also a difficult plant to eradicate.

For these reasons Japanese Knotweed is listed under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as a plant that is not to be planted or otherwise introduced into the wild. In addition, all parts of the plant are considered as controlled waste under the Waste Regulations.

Fortunately, a great deal of advice (including an Environment Agency Code of Practice) is available on the Devon Knotweed Forum's web pages. You are recommended to view these at: <https://www.devonlnp.org.uk/knowledge-hub/invasive-species/japanese-knotweed/>

8 Himalayan Balsam:

Himalayan or Indian balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) is another very invasive plant. A relative of the busy Lizzie, it is known by a wide variety of common names, including Indian balsam, jumping jack

and policeman's helmet. It was introduced to Britain in 1839, but escaped from gardens and rapidly colonised riverbanks and areas of damp ground.

Himalayan balsam grows in dense stands that suppress the growth of native grasses and other flora. In the autumn, the plants die back, leaving the banks bare of vegetation and vulnerable to erosion. It is sometimes seen in gardens, either uninvited or grown deliberately, but care must be taken to ensure that it does not escape into the wild.

It is a tall, robust, annual producing clusters of purplish pink (or rarely white) helmet-shaped flowers. These are followed by seed pods that open explosively when ripe, shooting their seeds up to 7m (22ft) away. Each plant can produce up to 800 seeds.

Although Devon Biodiversity Records Centre does not hold any official records of Himalayan Balsam in St Giles in the Wood it is known to be widespread along rivers and water courses.

A useful leaflet on Himalayan Balsam can be viewed by following this link: <https://www.devonlnp.org.uk/knowledge-hub/invasive-species/>



Japanese Knotweed

Useful sources of further information

Northern Devon Nature Improvement Team www.devonwildlifetrust.org
(Tel: 01392 279244)

Devon Biodiversity Records Centre www.dbrc.org.uk/ (Tel: 01392
274128)

Devon Wildlife Trust: www.devonwildlifetrust.org

Devon Birdwatching and Preservation Society: www.devonbirds.org

Natural England: www.naturalengland.org.uk

Plantlife: www.plantlife.org.uk

RSPB: www.rspb.org.uk

The Woodland Trust: <https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/>

Butterfly Conservation <https://butterfly-conservation.org/>

Environment Agency <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency>

Devon Hedge Group <https://devonhedges.org/>

Forestry Commission <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/forestry-commission>

Guidance

<https://www.northdevonbiosphere.org.uk/>

<https://www.dbrc.org.uk/information/sites-and-habitats/>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions#ancient-and-veteran-trees>

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-65-WoodPastureParkland-2011

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-29-Lowland-Meadows

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-56-TraditionalOrchards

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-64-WetWoodland

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-30-LowlandMixedDecWood

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-02-ArableFieldMargins

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-07-CoastFloodGrazingMar

<https://www.devonlnp.org.uk/our-work/nature-recovery-network/nature-recovery-network-map/>

<https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-bap-priority-species/>

<https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/2829ce47-1ca5-41e7-bc1a-871c1cc0b3ae>