

Wildlife site resource map and species information for neighbourhood planning – Chudleigh



Photos by Brian Lessware February 2018

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 Chudleigh

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.

Devon Wildlife Trust Reserves (DWT): An area of land managed for wildlife by Devon Wildlife Trust

What about the white areas?

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

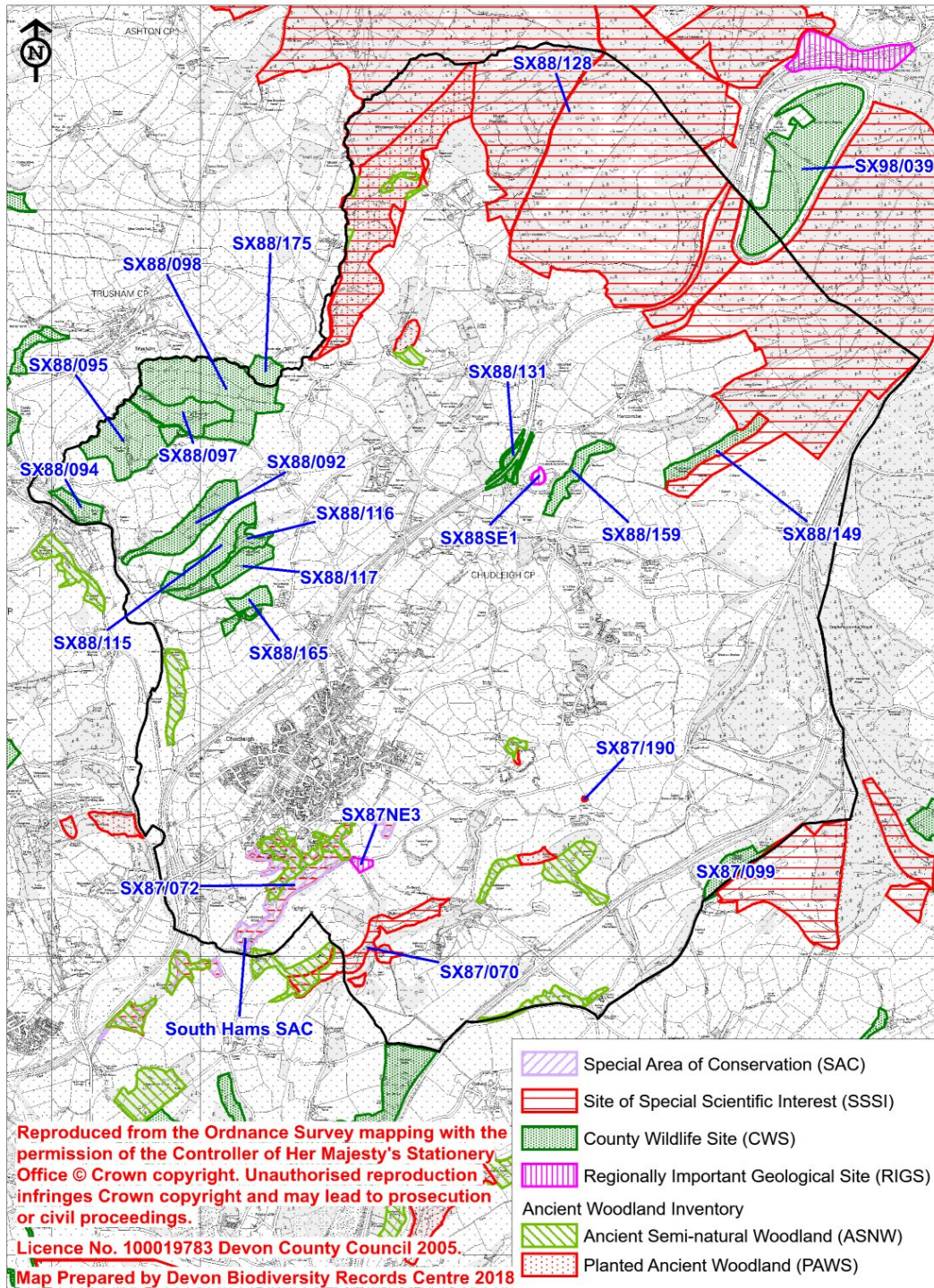
How you can use your local knowledge to add to the map?

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

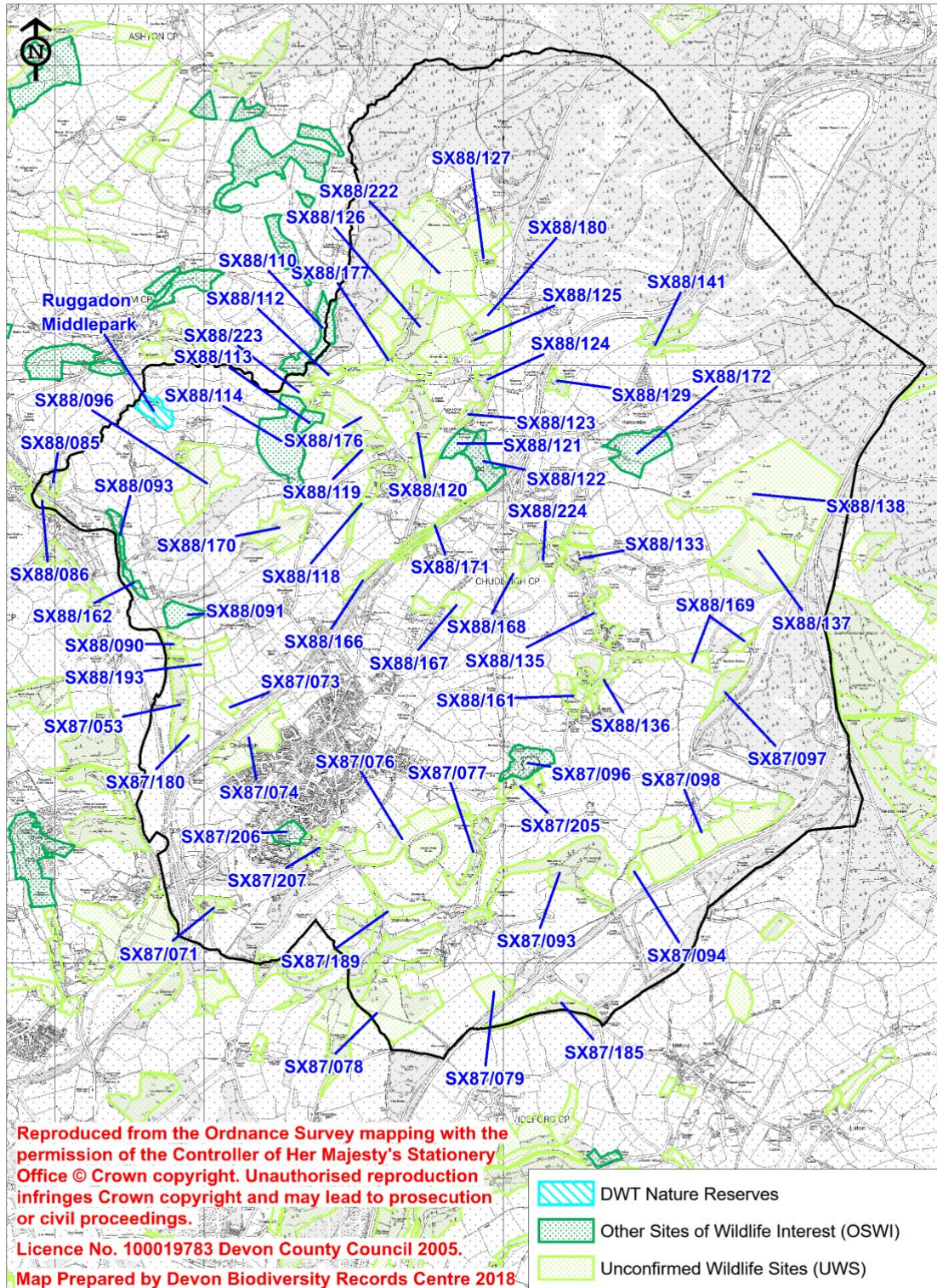
You may have people in the Parish who can add information to the map. For example, surveys of road verges or hedges may highlight particular stretches that are very important for wildlife due to their function of linking areas of semi-natural habitats, their structure, age or the animal and plant species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

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

**Statutory and non-statutory sites within the
parish of Chudleigh (February 2018)**



**Other sites within the parish of Chudleigh
(February 2018)**



**Statutory & non-statutory sites within the Parish of Chudleigh
(February 2018)**

Statutory sites within Chudleigh parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
	South Hams	SX937568 to SX937546; SX865784, SX872789, SX859779, SX855776, SX773772, SX772770, SX777766, SX7426	130.0	Coastal site with maritime and calcareous grassland, scrub and cliff communities; woods and caves with palaeontological interest and bats; mines with important bat roosts.	SAC
SX88/128	Haldon Forest	SX863838	350.0	Heath & conifer plantation on a former heathland site. Bird & invertebrate interest	SSSI
SX87/070	Ugbrooke Park	SX834751	14.6	Important lichen communities	SSSI
SX87/072	Chudleigh Caves and Woods	SX865784, SX872789, SX859779 & SX855776	26.1	Ancient semi-natural woodland & broadleaved plantation on limestone. Lichen interest and palaeontological interest.	SSSI
SX87/190	Lower Dunscombe Farm Quarry	SX886791	0.1	Devonian limestone	gSSSI

Non-statutory sites within Chudleigh parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
SX87/099	Ideford (W)	SX894785	5.5	Heathland and conifers	CWS
SX88/092	Catshole	SX860809	11.3	Secondary broadleaved woodland & a small area of wet & dry semi-improved neutral grassland	CWS
SX88/094	Crockham Bridge	SX853810	3.6	Semi-improved and unimproved neutral grassland & rush pasture	CWS
SX88/095	Deer Park Farm (W)	SX855815	16.8	Complex site supporting species-rich unimproved grassland, semi-improved grassland, woodland, bracken, scrub and a pond.	CWS
SX88/097	Ruggadon	SX858815 & SX859816	11.5	Unimproved & semi-improved neutral grassland, bracken & secondary broadleaved woodland	CWS
SX88/098	Deer Park Farm (E)	SX861818	30.0	Interesting site with much	CWS

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
				species-rich unimproved grassland. Some areas of woodland, scrub, bracken and semi-improved grassland.	
SX88/115	Coombeshead Cross (W)	SX861807	9.5	Unimproved & semi-improved neutral grassland & scrub	CWS
SX88/116	Coombeshead Brake	SX863808	5.6	Broadleaved woodland	CWS
SX88/117	Coombeshead Brake Field	SX863806	5.1	Unimproved neutral grassland & gorse	CWS
SX88/131	Harcombe Cross	SX881813	2.8	Roadside verge with unimproved neutral grassland & plant interest	CWS
SX88/149	Ducksmoor Covert	SX895814	6.6	Wet & dry heath, secondary broadleaved woodland, scrub & bracken	CWS
SX88/159	Vale Brook Field	SX885812	5.3	Areas of unimproved calcareous grassland within an improved field, with a stream.	CWS
SX88/165	Chudleighwoods Farm fields	SX862803	4.0	Semi-improved/ unimproved grassland	CWS
SX88/175	Shortridge Fields	SX864819	3.3	Semi-improved/ Unimproved fields	CWS
SX98/039	Haldon Race Course	SX900835	37.9	Dry heath, semi-improved acidic grassland, bracken & a small pond	CWS
SX87NE3	Mount Pleasant Woods	SX871786	0.9	Good upper Devonian Sedimentary sequence	RIGS
SX88SE1	Holmans Wood Caravan Site	SX882812	0.7	Former limestone quarry	RIGS

Other Sites within Chudleigh parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
SX88/097	Ruggadon Middlepark	SX857817	3.2	Unimproved neutral grassland, bracken & broadleaved woodland	DWT
SX87/096	Burrows Wood & Grealy Quarry	SX881793	4.9	Secondary broadleaved woodland on an ancient woodland site & developing limestone grassland on quarry floor	OSWI
SX87/206	Bishop's palace fields	SX865789	2.3	Semi-improved neutral grassland and improved grassland	OSWI
SX88/091	Northwood (S)	SX858803	2.9	Semi-improved neutral grassland	OSWI

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
SX88/093	Farley Copse	SX854809	1.3	Broadleaved woodland	OSWI
SX88/110	Bramble Brook Fields	SX868823	3.9	Semi-improved neutral grassland	OSWI
SX88/113	Stoney Barn Fields	SX867816	1.7	Semi-improved neutral grassland	OSWI
SX88/114	Coombeshead Field	SX865815	12.1	Unimproved & semi-improved neutral grassland	OSWI
SX88/121	Marsh Lane Cross	SX877815	2.4	Wet semi-improved neutral grassland	OSWI
SX88/122	Rowell Moor	SX879813	4.8	Conifer plantation & young secondary broadleaved woodland	OSWI
SX88/162	Northwood Field	SX855805	1.0	Semi-improved/unimproved grassland	OSWI
SX88/172	Harcombe Field	SX889814	8.1	Semi-improved/unimproved grassland & scrub	OSWI
SX87/053	Chudleigh Wood	SX858798	5.2	Ancient woodland	UWS
SX87/071	Lawell Plantation	SX860784	1.9	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/073	Puttshills Water	SX862797	0.8	Open water	UWS
SX87/074	Parr's Lane	SX863795	9.9	Semi-improved neutral grassland & broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/076	Castle Dyke	SX874789	14.2	Semi-improved neutral grassland & broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/077	Smoothway Lodge	SX878788	6.4	Semi-improved neutral grassland & broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/078	Ugbrooke Park (S)	SX872777	28.3	Semi-improved neutral grassland & broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/079	Wapperwell Fields	SX879778	4.0	Unimproved neutral grassland	UWS
SX87/093	Boxhills Copse	SX885787	16.4	Ancient woodland & broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/094	Lower Dunscombe Copse	SX889785	0.6	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/097	Waddon Brakes	SX895799	2.7	Broadleaved woodland	UWS

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
SX87/098	Higher Dunscombe	SX894788	22.8	Semi-improved neutral grassland	UWS
SX87/180	Putshills Field	SX859795	1.8	Unimproved neutral grassland	UWS
SX87/185	Ideford Arch Wood	SX883777	4.0	Broadleaved woodland, possibly ancient	UWS
SX87/189	Ugbrooke Park (N)	SX866777, SX867779, SX871783, SX873781 & SX874782	16.3	Part ancient semi-natural woodland, part replanted with conifers, secondary broadleaved woodland and parkland lakes	UWS
SX87/205	Biddlecombe Cross	SX880792	2.4	Unimproved grassland and scrub on limestone (dense scrub, small patches of herb-rich grassland)	UWS
SX87/207	Kate Brook Lime Kilns	SX867787	3.2	Unimproved grassland and scrub on limestone (secondary ash-hazel woodland around quarry, species-rich quarry floor on limestone substrate)	UWS
SX88/085	Trusham Quarry	SX849812	1.8	Open water	UWS
SX88/086	Crocombe Bridge	SX848812	2.3	Invertebrate interest	UWS
SX88/090	Putthills	SX858801	1.5	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/096	Lower Farley	SX860813	11.8	Unimproved grassland and species-rich hedgerows	UWS
SX88/112	Lower Ranscombe	SX868819	1.2	Unimproved neutral grassland	UWS
SX88/118	Oaklands Fields	SX871811	4.7	Broadleaved woodland, semi-improved neutral grassland	UWS
SX88/119	Rattycoombe Farm	SX870814	2.8	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/120	Littlehill Plantation	SX874816	9.8	Broadleaved woodland, semi-improved neutral grassland	UWS
SX88/123	Spears Copse Plantation	SX878817	1.3	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/124	Bean Plot	SX879819	1.8	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/125	Lodge Covert	SX878821	2.5	Broadleaved woodland	UWS

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
SX88/126	Emridge Wood	SX874822	10.8	Ancient woodland, plantation on ancient woodland site & broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/127	Lawn Tennis Clump	SX879827	1.3	Broadleaved woodland/scrub	UWS
SX88/129	Harcombe Quarry	SX883819	1.5	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/133	Warren Wood	SX885808	5.2	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/135	Amberley Farm Wood	SX887802	3.5	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/136	Waddon House	SX886800 & SX888800	6.1	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/137	Mistletoe Farm	SX897807	19.3	Marshy grassland, bracken, broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/138	Kenton Hill	SX898810	38.5	Dry heath, bracken, broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/141	Haldon Covert (W)	SX890822	4.2	Broadleaved woodland & conifer plantation	UWS
SX88/161	Waddon Fields	SX884798	3.2	Semi-improved/unimproved grassland	UWS
SX88/166	Farnborough Field, A38 roadverge	SX870806	1.2	Scrub and Semi-improved/unimproved grassland	UWS
SX88/167	Oakfields	SX876804 & SX874803	3.2	Semi-improved/ Unimproved grassland & scrub	UWS
SX88/168	Highwayman's Haunt Fields	SX880806	2.6	Semi-improved/ unimproved grassland	UWS
SX88/169	Waddon Brakes Fields	SX895801 & SX893800	2.8	Semi-improved/ unimproved grassland	UWS
SX88/170	Homeleigh	SX865809	7.6	Semi-improved/ unimproved grassland & broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX88/171	A38 Roadverge at Marden Farm	SX875809 & SX873807	2.6	Semi-improved/ unimproved grassland and scrub along road verge	UWS
SX88/176	Higher Ranscombe	SX870816	7.1	Semi-improved/ unimproved grassland	UWS
SX88/177	Hamlyns Farm	SX875820	13.0	Old orchard and semi-improved/ unimproved grassland	UWS
SX88/180	Lodge Covert East	SX879822	5.8	Semi-improved/ unimproved grassland	UWS
SX88/193	Putshills field (N)	SX859799	3.6	Scrub & semi-improved/unimproved grassland	UWS

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
SX88/222	Whiteway House	SX877829	38.6	Parkland	UWS
SX88/223	Higher Ranscombe Bridge	SX866818	5.0	Possible unimproved/SI grassland	UWS
SX88/224	Watercress Farm	SX883807	5.0	Ponds and tall herb vegetation	UWS

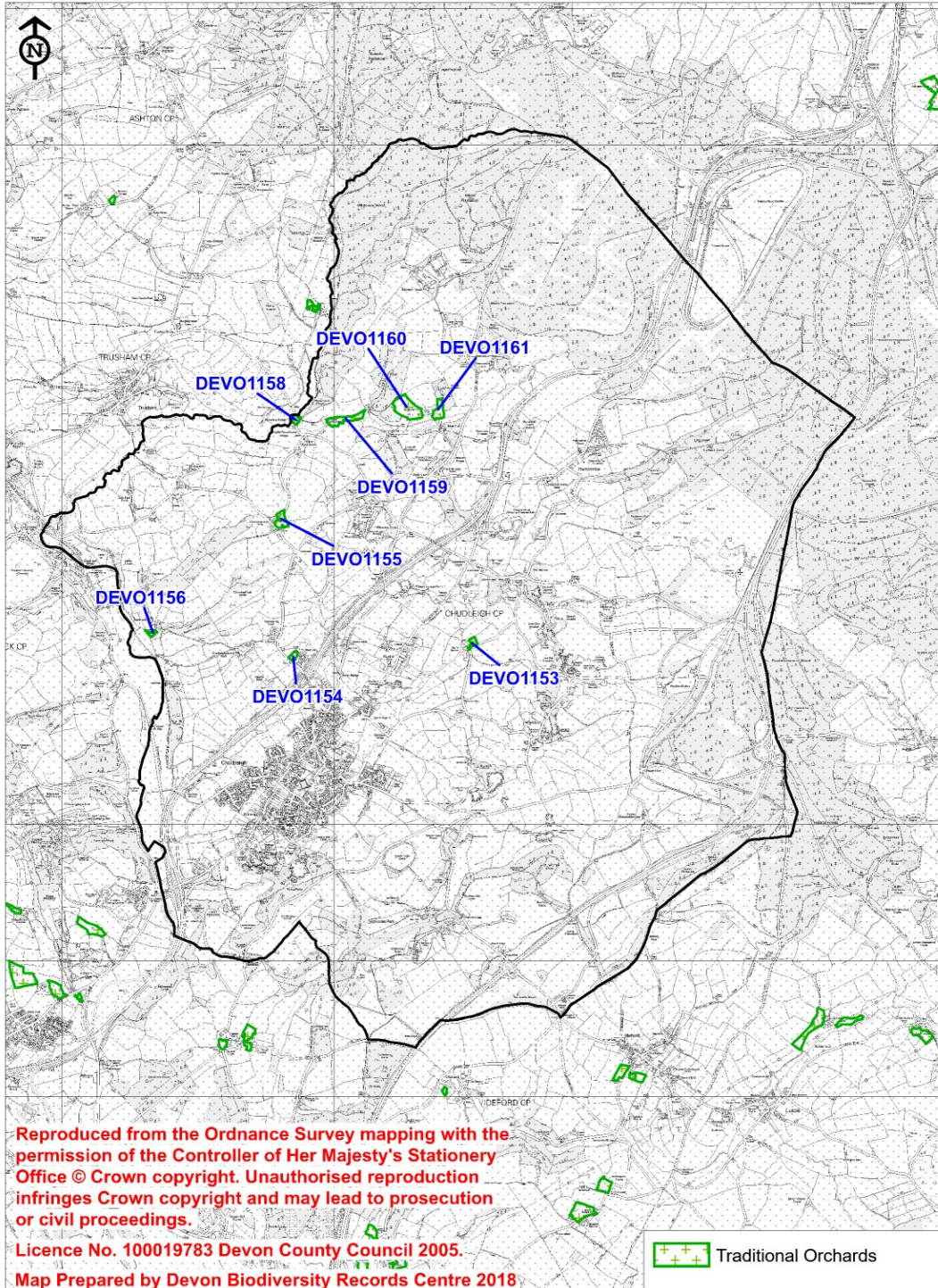
Traditional Orchards:

The data on orchards comes from the Traditional Orchards Inventory (Provisional) for England, created by the People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES) in 2006-2011. Traditional Orchards are defined as sites where at least five fruit trees must be present with no more than 20m between their crown edges. Traditional Orchards are managed in a low intensity way with the orchard floor grazed or mown for hay and with little or no chemical input.

For more information on the inventory, or how to survey for or manage orchards please contact PTES (<https://ptes.org/campaigns/traditional-orchard-project/>)

ID	Area (ha)	Management	Comment
DEVO1153	0.32	Active management	Small, tidy. Recently abandoned. Good access. Surrounded by cattle barn and houses. Brambles in hedges. Young trees in gaps
DEVO1154	0.26	Active management	Young orchard. Might be soft fruit
DEVO1155	0.76	Active management	Old, scrubby. Cider and juice produced, pigs eat windfalls. Part is mown, the rest is left as meadow and cut in January. No young trees
DEVO1156	0.18	Active management	Remnant, grazed. No young trees
DEVO1158	0.28	Unmanaged	OS marked as orchard, looks like secondary scrub. No young trees
DEVO1159	1.18	Active management	Medium sized, gappy, grazed. Young trees in gaps
DEVO1160	2.4	Active management	Large, gappy, some dead wood, scrubby. No young trees
DEVO1161	0.8	Management unknown	Scrubby. No young trees

**Traditional Orchards within the parish
of Chudleigh (February 2018)**



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 contains Strategic Flyways and a 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.

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

Great Crested Newt Consultation Zones:

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

For more information please go to:

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

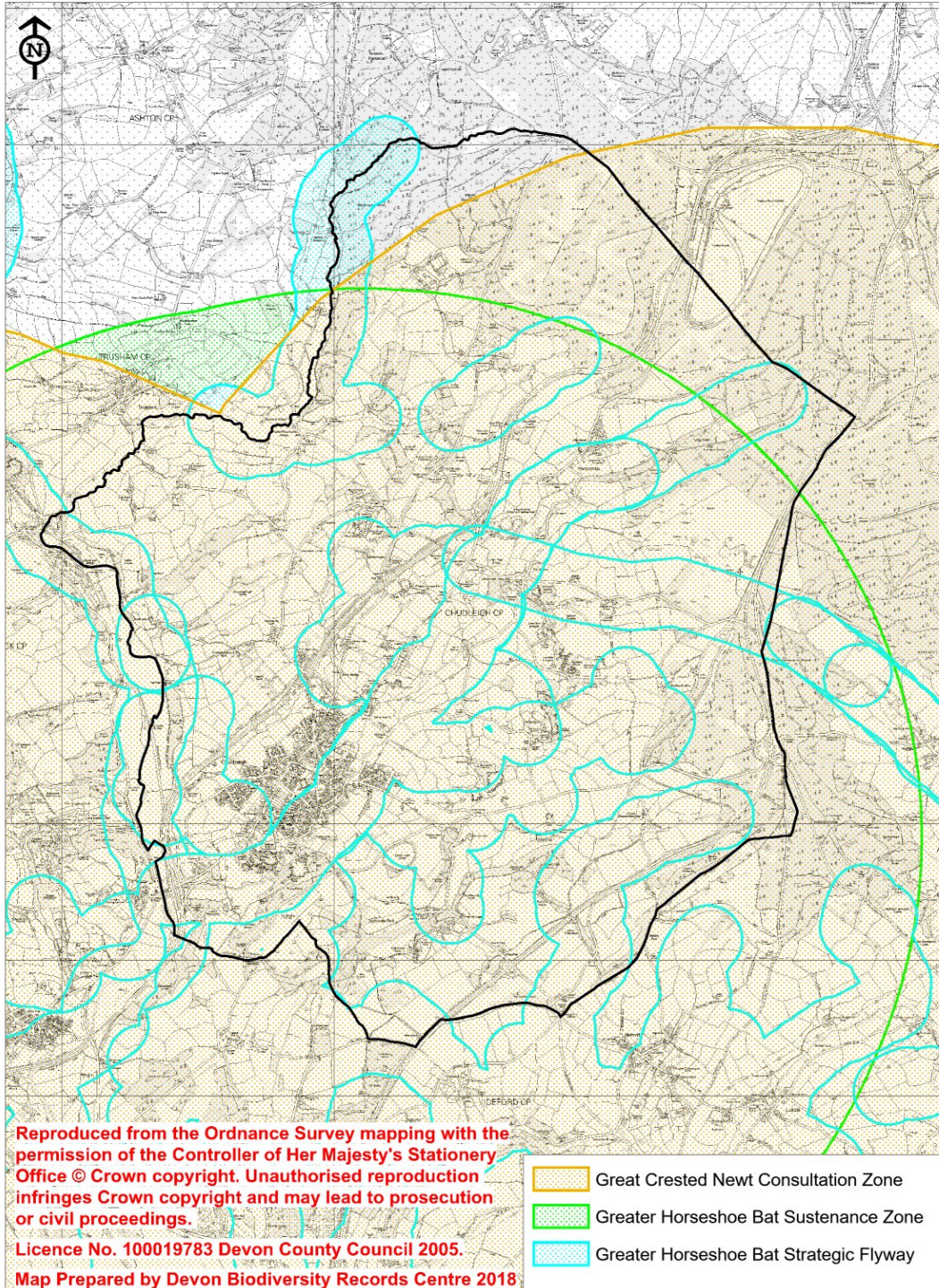
Invertebrates - rare and protected insects and other invertebrates are generally associated with designated sites and semi-natural habitats.

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

Invasive species

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

Consultation Zones within the parish of Chudleigh (February 2018)



Development control species* within Chudleigh parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	WCA 1		
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
European Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA 1		Red
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II	UKBAP (P)
Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa; Bern III	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	WCA 1		
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)
Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	WCA 1		
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	WCA 1, 9		
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA 1		Red
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Western Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	

***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 Chudleigh parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Adder's-Tongue	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>			DN1
August Thorn	<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Autumn Lady's-Tresses	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>			DN2
Autumnal Rustic	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	NERC 41		
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Bee Orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>			DN1
Bird's-Nest Orchid	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>			DN1
Blood-Vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>	NERC 41		
Brindled Beauty	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
British Cave Shrimp	<i>Niphargellus glenniei</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Broad-fruited corn-salad	<i>Valerianella rimosa</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DN1; DR; EN
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>			Decline
Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Amber
Burnet Rose	<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>			DN2
Butcher's-Broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>		EC Vb	
Centre-Barred Sallow	<i>Atethmia centrago</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Cloaked Carpet	<i>Euphyia biangulata</i>			Nb
Clustered Clover	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>			NS; DN1; DR
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	WCA 5 (S)	EC Va; Bern III	
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Corky-Fruited Water-Dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>			DN3
Corn Parsley	<i>Petroselinum segetum</i>			NS; DN1; IUCN-vul
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>			DN3
Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	WCA 9		Amber
Currant Clearwing	<i>Synanthedon tipuliformis</i>			Nb
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>			Decline
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Decline
Divided Sedge	<i>Carex divisa</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); NS; DN1; DR
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Dotted Carpet	<i>Alcis jubata</i>			Nb
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			Amber
Dusky Brocade	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)



Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Ear Moth	<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Eurasian Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	WCA 6	Bern III	
Eurasian Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex minutus</i>	WCA 6	Bern III	
Eurasian Water Shrew	<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	WCA 6	Bern III	
Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>	DA	Bern III	
Feathered Gothic	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Fritillary	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>			NS
Galium Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Grass Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>			DN1
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Great Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>			DN3
Great Green Bush Cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>			DBAP
Greater Broomrape	<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>			NS; DN1
Greater Butterfly-Orchid	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>			DN1
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>			Decline
Green-Brindled Crescent	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Green-winged Orchid	<i>Orchis morio</i>			DN1
Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			Red
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Decline
Harvest Mouse	<i>Micromys minutus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Heath Rustic	<i>Xestia agathina</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>			Red
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			Amber
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>			WCA 9
Ivy Broomrape	<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>			NS; DN2
Jersey Tiger	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>			Nb
Kent Black Arches	<i>Meganola albula</i>			Nb
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			Amber
Knotgrass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Knotted Clover	<i>Trifolium striatum</i>			DN2
Knotted Hedge-parsley	<i>Torilis nodosa</i>			DN2
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
L-Album Wainscot	<i>Mythimna l-album</i>			Nb
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	NERC 41		Red
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			UKBAP (P); Red
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			Amber
Marbled Green	<i>Cryphia muralis</i>			Nb
Marsh Sow-Thistle	<i>Sonchus palustris</i>			NS



Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Mouse Moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Narrow-Fruited Cornsalad	<i>Valerianella dentata</i>			DN1
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Amber
Oak Hook-tip	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	NERC 41		
Orange Footman	<i>Eilema sororcula</i>			Nb
Pale Eggar	<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Pale Sedge	<i>Carex pallescens</i>			DN2
Pale St. John's-Wort	<i>Hypericum montanum</i>			DN3
Palmate Newt	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Nb
Pepper-Saxifrage	<i>Silaum silaus</i>			DN1
Powdered Quaker	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Pretty Chalk Carpet	<i>Melanthia procellata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>			DN2
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>			DBAP
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>			Decline
Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>			DN2
Rat's-tail Fescue	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>			DN2
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	WCA 9		
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	DA		Bern III
Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Sallow	<i>Xanthia ictertia</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
September Thorn	<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Shaded Broad-Bar	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Sheperd's needle	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); NS; DN1; DR
Shoulder-Striped Wainscot	<i>Mythimna comma</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
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)

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			UKBAP (P); Red
Spinach	<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			Red
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			Amber
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>			Amber
Toothwort	<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>			DN1; DR
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Tubular Water-Dropwort	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DN1; DR
Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>		Bern III	
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	WCA 6; NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
White Admiral	<i>Ladoga camilla</i>	NERC 41		Decline
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
White-barred Groundling	<i>Recurvaria leucateLLa</i>			Nb
White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb; Decline
White-line snout	<i>Schrankia taenialis</i>			Nb
Wild Mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>			DN1
Willow Ermine	<i>Yponomeuta rorrella</i>			pRDB3
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			Amber
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb
Yellow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>			NS; DN1; DR
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); 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

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

- Bonn II** **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix II:** Range states encouraged to conclude international agreements to benefit species listed.
- UKBAP(P)** **UK Priority Species (Short and Middle Lists - UK Biodiversity steering Group Report 1995)** i.e. species that are globally threatened and rapidly declining in the UK (by more than 50% in the last 25 years). Has a Species Action Plan.
- DBAP** **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan species:** these have been identified as species of key conservation concern in Devon.
- NR** **Nationally Rare:** 1-15 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.
- NS** **Nationally Scarce:** 15-100 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.
- Devon Notable Species:** Selected species recorded from over 50 2km squares in the Atlas of Devon Flora 1984 (R.B. Ivimey-Cook, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Exeter).
- DN1** **Devon Notable¹:** 1-25 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
- DN2** **Devon Notable²:** 26-50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
- DN3** **Devon Notable³:** Selected species recorded from over 50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
- DR** **Devon Rarity:** native species recorded from 3 or fewer localities within Devon.
- Na** **Nationally Notable A:** known from 30 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.
- Nb** **Nationally Notable B:** known from 100 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.
- Decline** Substantial local decline in Devon
- Red List** Bird species of high conservation concern, such as those whose population or range is rapidly declining, recently or historically, and those of global conservation concern.
- Amber List** Bird species of medium conservation concern, such as those whose population is in moderate decline, rare breeders, internationally important and localised species and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe.
- KeyD (I)** **Internationally Important Key Dragonfly Species:** those which are rare in Great Britain (RDB3 and found in less than 1% of the 10km squares in Britain) i.e. Southern damselfly (*Coenagrion mercuriale*).

- KeyD (N)** **Nationally Important Key Dragonfly Species:** those which have been recorded in less than 10% of 10km squares in Britain. Those occurring in Devon are White-legged damselfly (*Playcnemis pennipes*) Scarce blue-tailed damselfly (*Ischnura pumilio*) Small red damselfly (*Ceragrion tenellum*) Hairy dragonfly (*Brachytron pratense*) Downy emerald (*Cordulia aenea*) and Keel skimmer (*Orthetrum 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 .

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