

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

Devon Biodiversity Record Centre

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Introduction

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

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

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

Sites Important for wildlife

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

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

Site Designations in Northam

Statutory Sites

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

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

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

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

Ramsar Site

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

National Nature Reserves (NNR)

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

Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

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

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

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

Non-Statutory Sites

County Wildlife Sites (CWS)

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

County Geological Sites (CGS)

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

Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI)

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

be treated equally in terms of the protection afforded to ancient woodland in the National Planning Policy framework (NPPF):

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

Other Sites

De-Designated Wildlife Sites

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

Other Sites of Wildlife Interest (OSWI)

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

Unconfirmed Wildlife Sites (UWS)

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

Devon Wildlife Trust Reserves (DWT)

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

Exeter Valley Parks

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

Exeter Biodiversity Reference Map

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

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

North Devon and Plymouth Biodiversity Network

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

Voluntary Marine Conservation Area (VMCA)

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

South West Nature Map

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

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

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

Butterfly Conservation Reserves

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

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

Important Bird Areas (IBA)

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

Invertebrate Site Register Locations

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

RSPB Reserves

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

South West Lakes Trust Sites

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

What about the white areas?

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

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

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

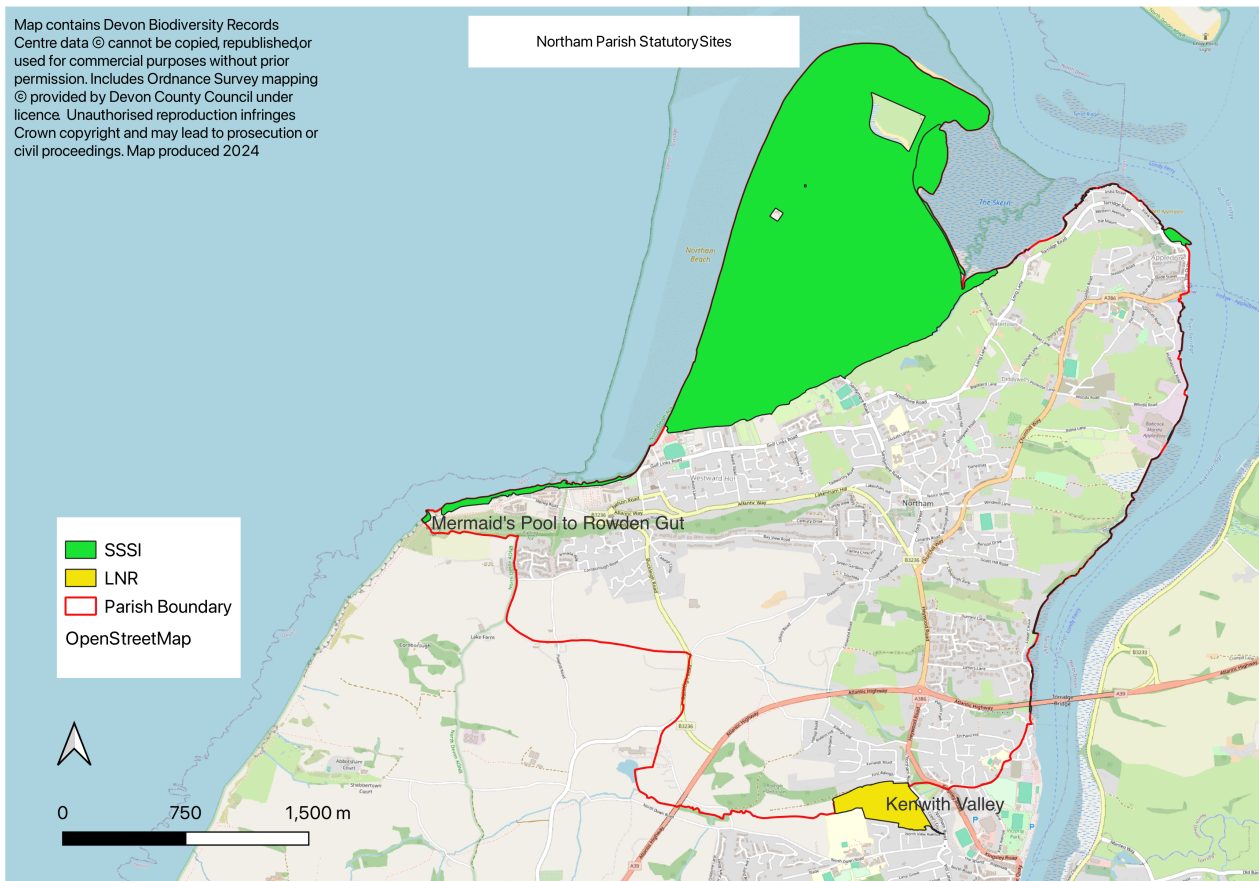
You may have people in the Parish who can add information to the map. For example, surveys of road verges or hedges may highlight particular stretches that are very important for wildlife due to their function of linking areas of semi-natural habitats, their structure, age or the animal and plant species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

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

Site Maps For Your Parish

Statutory sites within Northam parish

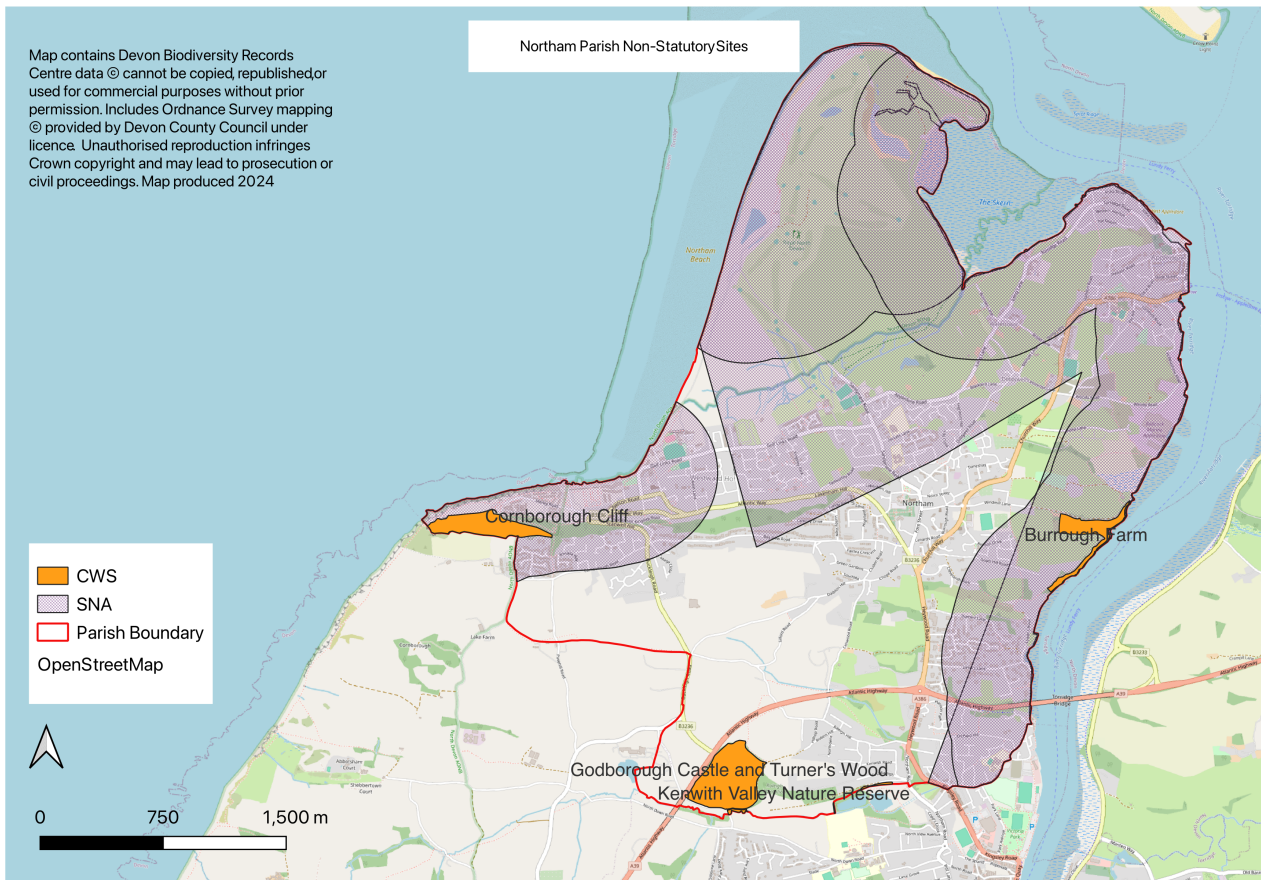
Figure 1: Northam - Map showing statutory sites within parish boundary



File.Code	Site.Name	Grid.Ref	Area	Reason.for.Designation	Status	
1	SS42/084	Kenwith Valley	SS455254	10.60	Boundary correct July 2021	LNR
2	SS42/029	Westward Ho! Cliffs	SS420291	79.70	Coastal geomorphology and Quaternary deposits	gSSSI
3	SS42/030	Mermaid's Pool to Rowden Gut	SS434296 SS385248 to SS240291	203.20	Complete sequence through the Bideford Formation	gSSSI
4	SS43/048	Taw/Torridge Estuary	SS470304	1426.20	Estuary with mudflats, beaches and saltmarsh with bird interest	SSSI
5	SS43/079	Northam Burrows	SS442309	469.20	Coastal habitats with plant and bird interest	SSSI

Non-statutory sites within Northam parish

Figure 2: Northam - Map showing non-statutory sites within parish boundary



File.Code	Site.Name	Grid.Ref	Area	Reason.for.Designation	Status
1 SS42/081	Cornborough Cliff	SS415285	23.00	Maritime grassland and heath, unimproved acid grassland, semi-improved grassland, scrub and bracken	CWS
2 SS42/083	Godborough Castle and Turner's Wood	SS438274	13.30	Mosaic of unimproved calcareous grassland, semi-improved grassland & broadleaved semi-natural woodland	CWS
3 SS42/084	Kenwith Valley Nature Reserve	SS447272	10.00	Open water, semi-improved grassland, planted broadleaved woodland, reedbed, marshy grassland and scrub. Bird & dragonfly interest.	CWS
4 SS42/095	Burrough Farm	SS460288	4.60	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland, species-rich semi-improved grassland and saltmarsh	CWS
5 412	Northam	N/A	6685.04	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	SNA
6 1143	Northam	N/A	366.23	Coastal Sand Dunes	SNA
7 1161	Northam	N/A	9037.13	Maritime Cliff and Slope	SNA
8 1178	Northam	N/A	4522.43	Mudflats	SNA

Species Information

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

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

Bats

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

Greater Horseshoe Bat Consultation Zones Your site is not within a Strategic Flyway or Sustenance Zone.

Dormice

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

Otters

Are present across the whole county, are associated with rivers and streams and have international protection. Otters will cross roads where their passage is blocked by culverts or flooding under bridges. Within a home range an otter may use many resting sites. These include above-ground shelters, such as stands of scrub or areas of rank grass, and underground holts for example, cavities under tree roots and dry drainage pipes.

Badgers

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

Birds

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

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

Amphibians and Reptiles

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

Invertebrates

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

Flowering plants, fungi, lichens, liverworts, mosses, and stoneworts

Many species in these groups are protected but these are generally associated with designated sites and semi-natural habitats so impacts can often be avoided by careful site selection.

Invasive species

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

Development control species within Northam parish

	Common.Name	Scientific.Name	UK.Protection	International
1	Common Lizard	Zootoca vivipara	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III
2	Barn Owl	Tyto alba	WCA 1, 9	Bern II
3	a Bat	Chiroptera	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II
4	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	WCA 9	
5	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II
6	Purple Sandpiper	Calidris maritima	WCA 1	Bern II
7	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus hipposideros	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
8	Western Barbastelle	Barbastella barbastellus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
9	Serotine	Eptesicus serotinus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
10	a Bat	Myotis	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
11	Lesser Noctule	Nyctalus leisleri	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
12	Noctule Bat	Nyctalus noctula	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
13	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II
14	a Long-eared Bat	Plecotus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
15	Greater Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
16	Slow-worm	Anguis fragilis	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III
17	Redwing	Turdus iliacus	WCA 1	
18	Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	WCA 1	
19	Brambling	Fringilla montifringilla	WCA 1	
20	Red-throated Diver	Gavia stellata	WCA 1	Bern II
21	Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	WCA 1	
22	Mediterranean Gull	Larus melanocephalus	WCA 1	Bern II
23	Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros	WCA 1	Bern II
24	Peregrine	Falco peregrinus	WCA 1	Bern II
25	Eurasian Otter	Lutra lutra	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II
26	Eurasian Badger	Meles meles	WCA 6, BA	Bern III
27	Red Kite	Milvus milvus	WCA 1, 9	
28	Daubenton's Bat	Myotis daubentonii	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
29	Grass Snake	Natrix helvetica	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III
30	Bearded Tit	Panurus biarmicus	WCA 1	Bern II
31	Firecrest	Regulus ignicapilla	WCA 1	Bern II
32	Whimbrel	Numenius phaeopus	WCA 1	
33	Snow Bunting	Plectrophenax nivalis	WCA 1	Bern II
34	Marsh Harrier	Circus aeruginosus	WCA 1	
35	Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
36	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus nathusii	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
37	Black Tern	Chlidonias niger	WCA 1	Bern II
38	Black-tailed Godwit	Limosa limosa	WCA 1	
39	Little Ringed Plover	Charadrius dubius	WCA 1	Bern II
40	Merlin	Falco columbarius	WCA 1	Bern II
41	Little Gull	Larus minutus	WCA 1	
42	Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	WCA 1	
43	Great Northern Diver	Gavia immer	WCA 1	Bern II
44	Ruff	Philomachus pugnax	WCA 1	
45	Spoonbill	Platalea leucorodia	WCA 1	Bern II
46	Little Tern	Sternula albifrons		Bern II
47	Crossbill	Loxia curvirostra	WCA 1	Bern II
48	a Noctule Bat	Nyctalus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
49	Natterer's Bat	Myotis nattereri	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II
50	Hobby	Falco subbuteo	WCA 1	Bern II
51	Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	WCA 1	

Other legally protected and notable species within Northam parish

	Common.Name	Scientific.Name	UK.Protection	International
1	Little Owl	Athene noctua		Bern II
2	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	NERC 41	Bern II
3	Stonechat	Saxicola rubicola		Bern II
4	Whitethroat	Sylvia communis		
5	Woodpigeon	Columba palumbus		
6	Great Tit	Parus major		Bern II
7	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris		
8	Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes		Bern II
9	Green Woodpecker	Picus viridis		Bern II
10	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus		
11	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	NERC 41	
12	Duncock	Prunella modularis		Bern II
13	Turnstone	Arenaria interpres		Bern II
14	Sanderling	Calidris alba		Bern II
15	Treecreeper	Certhia familiaris		Bern II
16	Stock Dove	Columba oenas		
17	Grasshopper Warbler	Locustella naevia	NERC 41	
18	Shag	Phalacrocorax aristotelis		Bern II
19	Marsh Tit	Poecile palustris	NERC 41	Bern II
20	Kittiwake	Rissa tridactyla		
21	Nuthatch	Sitta europaea		Bern II
22	Eider	Somateria mollissima		
23	Common Tern	Sterna hirundo		Bern II
24	Arctic Tern	Sterna paradisaea		Bern II
25	Sandwich Tern	Sterna sandwicensis		Bern II
26	Little Tern	Sternula albifrons		Bern II
27	Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna		Bern II
28	Common Sandpiper	Actitis hypoleucos		
29	Black-headed Gull	Chroicocephalus ridibundus		
30	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos major		Bern II
31	Gannet	Morus bassanus		
32	Manx Shearwater	Puffinus puffinus		Bern II
33	Rock Pipit	Anthus petrosus		Bern II
34	Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis		Bern II
35	Blue Tit	Cyanistes caeruleus		Bern II
36	Robin	Erithacus rubecula		Bern II
37	Oystercatcher	Haematopus ostralegus		
38	Swallow	Hirundo rustica		Bern II
39	Great Black-backed Gull	Larus marinus		
40	Linnet	Linaria cannabina		Bern II
41	Brown Argus	Aricia agestis		
42	Green Hairstreak	Callophrys rubi		
43	White Ermine	Spilosoma lubricipeda	NERC 41	
44	Harvest Mouse	Micromys minutus	NERC 41	
45	Flounced Chestnut	Agrochola helvola	NERC 41	
46	Black-banded	Polymixis xanthomista		
47	Anomalous	Stilbia anomala	NERC 41	
48	Small Square-spot	Diarsia rubi	NERC 41	
49	Indet. Deer	Cervidae	DA	Bern III
50	Devon Whitebeam	Sorbus devoniensis		
51	Wild Service-tree	Sorbus torminalis		
52	Dark Green Fritillary	Argynnis aglaja		
53	Tree-Mallow	Lavatera arborea		
54	Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae	NERC 41	
55	Sparrowhawk	Accipiter nisus		
56	Long-eared Owl	Asio otus		Bern II
57	Greenfinch	Chloris chloris		Bern II
58	Rook	Corvus frugilegus		
59	Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus		
60	Coal Tit	Periparus ater		Bern II
61	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus		Bern II
62	Sand Martin	Riparia riparia		Bern II
63	Siskin	Spinus spinus		Bern II
64	Tawny Owl	Strix aluco		Bern II
65	Skylark	Alauda arvensis		
66	Teal	Anas crecca		
67	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos		
68	Meadow Pipit	Anthus pratensis		Bern II
69	Swift	Apus apus		
70	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41	Bern III

Acronyms

NERC 41

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

WCA 1

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

WCA 5

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

WCA (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 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.

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.

Bonn II

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix II: Range states encouraged to conclude international agreements to benefit species listed.

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

Key principles to protect wildlife and geology in Neighbourhood Plans

These can be written into Development Policies in your plan

- Avoid both **statutory** and **non-statutory designated** sites
- Avoid non-designated areas which contain large or linked areas of **semi-natural habitat**
- Consider the potential **protected species implications** of sites before finalising plans-it is far better to scope these at the outset to prevent costly delays later
- Where sites contain patches of **semi-natural habitat** make sure these can be **retained and ideally linked** together as part of the intended end land use.
- Ensure there is potential to retain, restore and re-create **habitat linkages such as hedges** as part of developments
- Look for **enhancement** opportunities to **create, expand, buffer and link semi-natural habitats** on-site
- Consider the potential for **creating new semi-natural habitat off-site** if opportunities on-site are limited, this is known as ‘biodiversity offsetting’. It may be possible to pool contributions from several developments.

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

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