



Wildlife site resource map and species information for
neighbourhood planning - West Alvington
October 2019

West Alvington Neighbourhood Plan October 2019



Guidance Notes:

1-Introduction

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

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

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

2.1 Sites important for wildlife

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

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

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Site Designations in Churchstow

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.

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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.

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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

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



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.

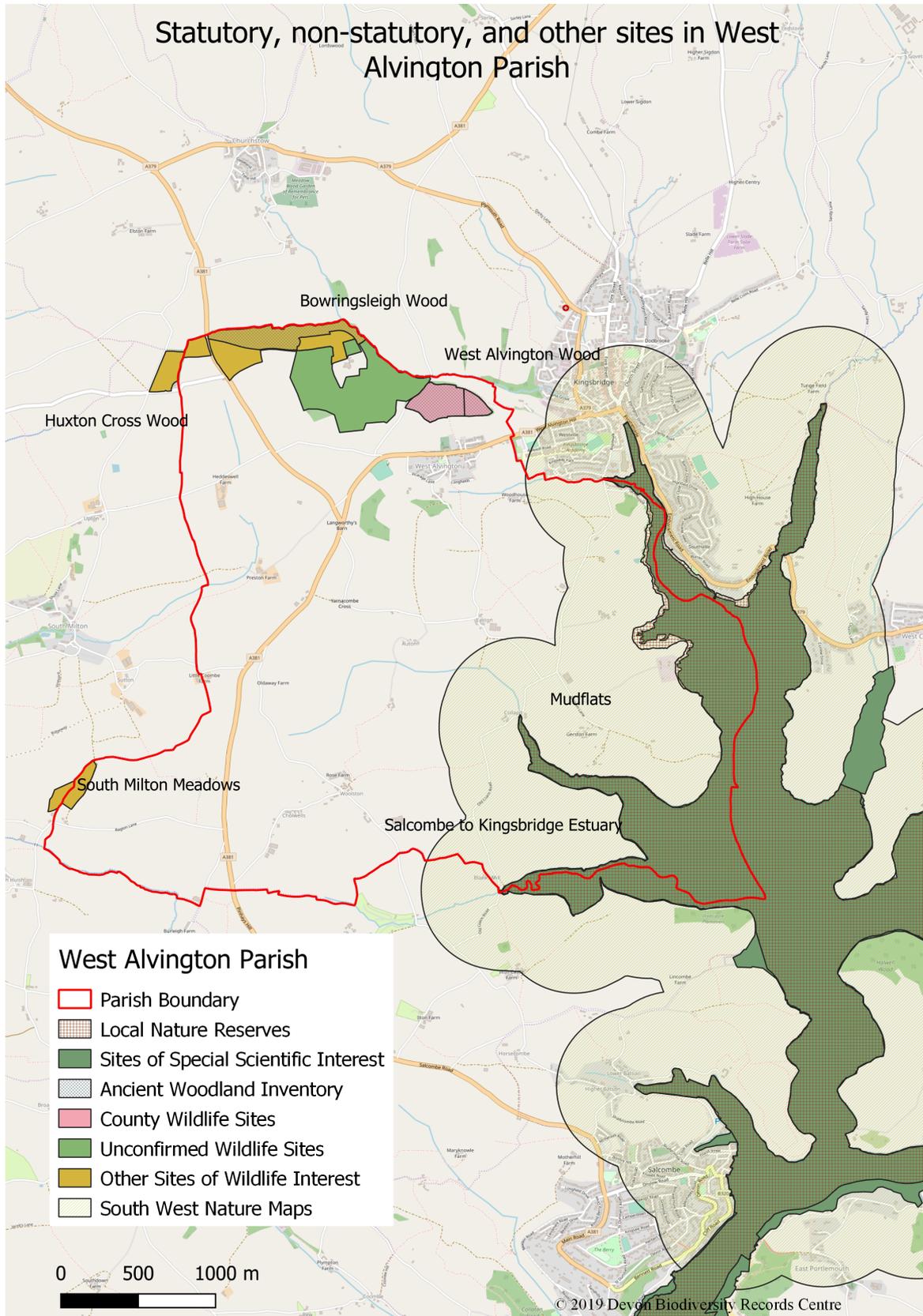
You may have people in the Parish who can add information to the map. For example, surveys of road verges or hedges may highlight particular stretches that are very important for wildlife due to their function of linking areas of semi-natural habitats, their structure, age or the animal and plant species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

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Site maps for your parish



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Statutory sites within West Alvington parish

File_Code	Site_Name	Grid_Ref	Area	Reason for Designation	Status
SX74/058	Salcombe to Kingsbridge Estuary	SX 745405	639.9	Estuary and associated habitats	SSSI
	Salcombe to Kingsbridge	SX746403	623.3		LNR

Non-statutory sites within West Alvington parish

File_Code	Site_Name	Grid_Ref	Area	Reason for Designation	Status
	WEST ALVINGTON WOOD	sx725441	2	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
	BOWRINGSLEIGH WOOD	sx712446	9.6	Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS
	WEST ALVINGTON WOOD	sx723441	6.7	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW
SX74/053	West Alvington Wood	SX724442	8.8	Ancient semi-natural woodland	CWS

Other sites within West Alvington parish

File_Code	Site_Name	Grid_Ref	Area	Reason for Designation	Status
SX64/052	South Milton Meadows	SX699417	4	Semi-improved neutral grassland	OSWI
SX74/050	Huxton Cross Wood	SX706445	5.3	Secondary broadleaved woodland	OSWI
SX74/051	Bowringsleigh Wood	SX714446	18.5	Mixed plantation on ancient woodland site	OSWI
SX74/080	Bowringsleigh	SX717444	29	Parkland	UWS

South West Nature Map Areas Within West Alvington parish

LRC_CODE	HABITAT	SOURCE	HECTARE
3	Woodland	Rebuilding Biodiversity (Devon)	3474.29
13	Mudflats	English Nature, digitally altered by Bristol Regional Environmental Records Centre (BRERC)	780.34

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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 Sustainance Zone

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.

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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.

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.

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.

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Development control species within West Alvington parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK Protection	International Protection	Status
a Bat	Chiroptera	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II	
a Long-eared Bat	Plecotus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
a Pipistrelle Bat	Pipistrellus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	
Barn Owl	Tyto alba	WCA 1, 9		DBAP
Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	
Eurasian Badger	Meles meles	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
European Otter	Lutra lutra	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	WCA 1		Red
Greater Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus ferrumequi- num	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	WCA 1		Amber
Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	WCA 9		
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus hipposideros	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Noctule Bat	Nyctalus noctula	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Peregrine	Falco peregrinus	WCA 1		
Redwing	Turdus iliacus	WCA 1		Red
Whimbrel	Numenius phaeopus	WCA 1		Red
Whiskered Bat	Myotis mystacinus	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.

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Other legally protected species within West Alvington parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK Protection	International Protection	Status
Bastard Balm	Melittis melissophyllum	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); NS; DN2
Black-headed Gull	Chroicocephalus ridibundus			Amber
Blood-Vein	Timandra comae	NERC 41		
Blue Tit	Cyanistes caeruleus		Bern II	
Brent Goose	Branta bernicla			Amber
Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb
Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP
Bur Chervil	Anthriscus caucalis			DN1
Coal Tit	Periparus ater		Bern II	
Common Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Amber
Common Gull	Larus canus			Amber
Common Sandpiper	Actitis hypoleucos			Amber
Corn Bunting	Miliaria calandra			UKBAP (P); Red
Cowslip	Primula veris			DN3
Curlew	Numenius arquata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Red
Danewort	Sambucus ebulus			DN1; DR
Dark-bellied Brent Goose	Branta bernicla subsp. bernicla	NERC 41		
Dingy Skipper	Erynnis tages	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Decline
Dunnock	Prunella modularis			Amber
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis		Bern II	
Great Black-backed Gull	Larus marinus			Amber
Great Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos major		Bern II	
Great Tit	Parus major		Bern II	
Greenfinch	Chloris chloris		Bern II	
Hay-Scented Buckler-Fern	Dryopteris aemula			DN3
Herring Gull (argenteus/argenteus)	Larus argentatus			Red
House Martin	Delichon urbicum			Amber
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Ivy-Leaved Bellflower	Wahlenbergia hederacea			DN3
Knotgrass	Acronicta rumicis	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos			Amber

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Other legally protected species within West Alvington parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK Protection	International Protection	Status
Narrow Buckler-Fern	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>			DN3
Narrow-Leaved Eel-grass	<i>Zostera angustifolia</i>			NS; DN1
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		Bern II	
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			Amber
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	WCA 1b		Amber
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>			DBAP
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		Bern II	
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	DA	Bern III	
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			Amber
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			UKBAP (P); Red
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			UKBAP (P); Red
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			Red
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		Bern II	
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			Amber
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>			Amber
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			Amber
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		Bern II	
Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>			Amber
Wood Vetch	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>			DN2
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		Bern II	
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red

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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.

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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 IIIb: 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.

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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.

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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 (*Platynema pennipes*) Scarce blue-tailed damselfly (*Ischnura pumilio*) Small red damselfly (*Ceragrion tenellum*) Hairy dragonfly (*Brachytron pratense*) Downy emerald (*Cordulia aenea*) and Keeled 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*).

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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.

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.

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.

VU

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.



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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West Alvington Neighbourhood Plan October 2019



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