

# **Results of data search within 2 km of SX93669499 Enq no. 8819**

## **Devon Biodiversity Records Centre**

21/06/2018

Please use the arrow keys to move between slides



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## Instructions for use

### Slides

- For optimised viewing please open directly from the email attachment using chrome
- Please use the left and right arrow keys to move between slides
- On the table sheets please click on the buttons to download the data

### Map

- To zoom in and out please use the mouse wheel
- Click to close site labels
- You can switch layers on and off using the layer control panel top right
- You can measure distances using the distance measuring tool in the top right hand corner of a map
- If the map fails to load then please press ctrl+r to refresh

### Quick keys

- 'C' Show table of contents
- 'F' Toggles the display of the footer
- 'A' Toggles display of current vs all slides (useful for printing handouts)
- 'S' Make fonts smaller
- 'B' Make fonts larger



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## Conditions of data use

The data may not be copied to third parties, published in any form, placed on the internet or supplied to the recipient's client without written permission from DBRC except in the circumstances given below. Reports which include the data supplied by DBRC may be provided to the recipient's client and to consultees provided that:

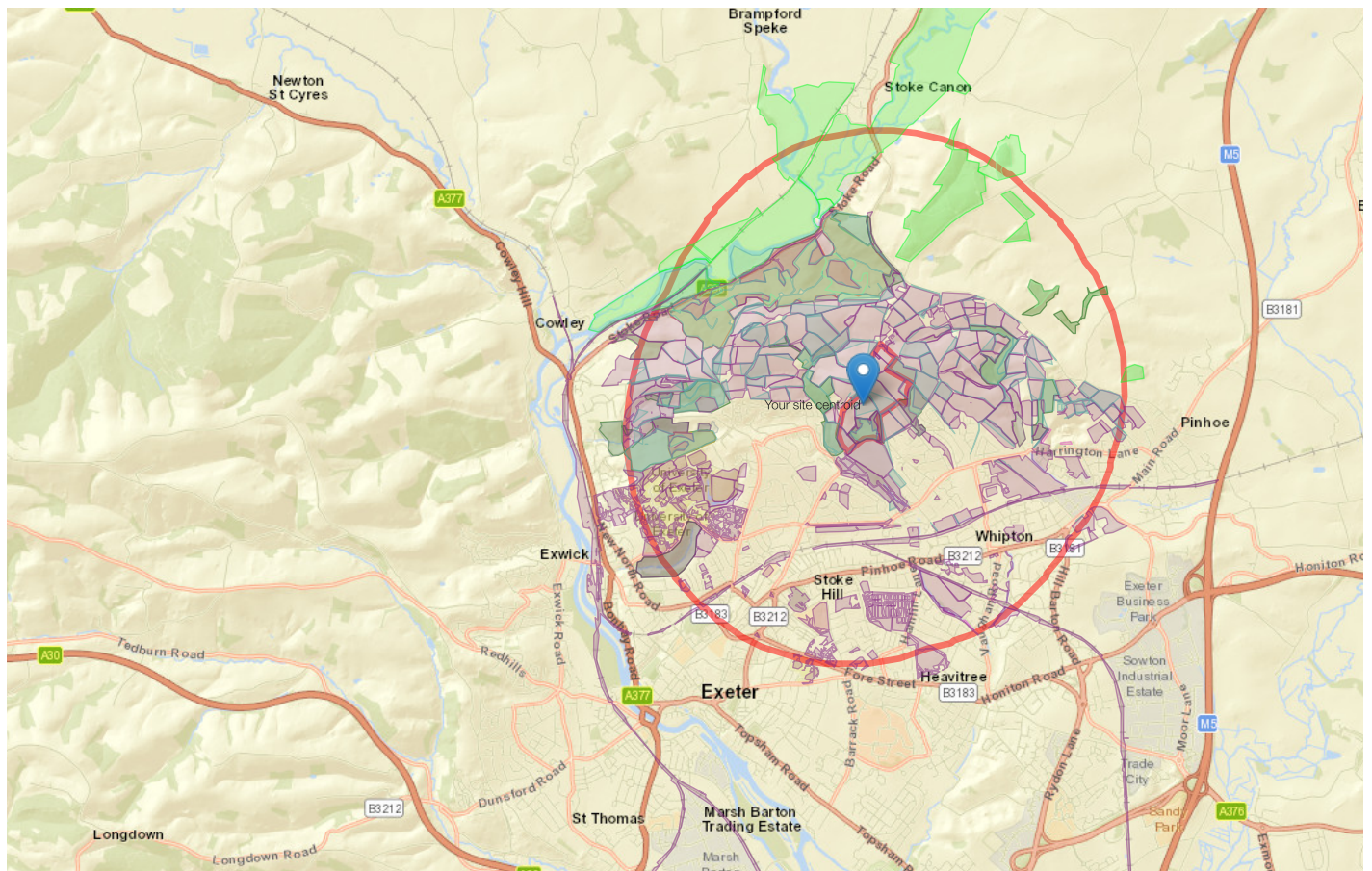
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- The data must not be entered on a computerised database or Geographical Information System without written permission from DBRC. The data are supplied for the purpose of informing a short-term case, study or research project and are not intended for storage by the recipient for future use.
- Permission to use data expires 12 months after approval. Applications to extend beyond this period should be made at least one month before the expiry date.
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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://devonbatgroup.org/>) or Devon Invertebrate Forum. For more information on the species records we hold, see our website <http://www.dbrc.org.uk/species-datasets/>.

This data search has been undertaken using data held by DBRC at the time of the enquiry. The data held by DBRC does not represent complete coverage of species or habitats present within the county, so an absence of data for an area does not imply there are no important habitats or species present.



# Map of statutory and non-statutory sites within 2 kilometres of SX93669499 (21/06/2018) Enq no.8819





# Table of statutory and non-statutory sites within 2 kilometres of SX93669499 (21/06/2018) Enq no.8819



Search:

Site Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	
<input type="text" value="All"/>	<input type="text" value="All"/>	<input type="text" value="All"/>	<input type="text" value="All"/>	<input type="text" value="All"/>
SX99/015	Bampfylde Copse	SX958960 & SX956957	3.5	Small ancient woodland
SX99/021	Mincimore Copse	SX954960	4.3	Secondary broadleaved
SX99/034	Lower Rolleston	SX932954	4.8	Semi-improved neutral g
SX99/035	Lower Covert	SX932951 & SX933947	10.2	Semi-natural broadleave scrub
SX99/036	Stoke Hill Plantation	SX938964	3.4	Broadleaved plantation
SX99/039	Pin Brook Valley	SX950954	8.4	Site with lowland mixed grassland and a stream
SX99/045	Taddiford Brook	SX919937	14.2	Semi-improved neutral g
SX99/055	Mincinglake Plantation	SX937948	6.2	Unimproved neutral gra
SX99/057	Savoy Hill	SX941949	5.3	Species-rich unimproved
SX99/061	Beacon Hill	SX953947	6.2	Herb-rich semi-improved

Showing 1 to 10 of 37 entries

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[4](#)
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# Table of biodiversity network sites within 2 kilometres of SX93669499 (21/06/2018) Enq no.8819



Copy

Excel

Print

Search: 

Habitat	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	
All	All	All	All
Lowland Meadow	SX920946	5.3	Scrub
Lowland Meadow	SX922951	2.4	Hedge
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	SX920950	3.9	Scrub
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	SX934963	9.9	Conifer
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	SX936960	1.7	
Lowland Meadow	SX935966	6	Scrub
Coastal floodplain and grazing marsh	SX917959	8	
Coastal floodplain and grazing marsh	SX920961	5.1	Pond
Coastal floodplain and grazing marsh	SX926963	6.1	River
Hedgerows	SX932954	0.4	

Showing 1 to 10 of 513 entries

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# Site designation explanations

## Statutory Sites:

**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.

**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.

**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.



# Legally protected & notable species records within 2 kilometres of SX93669499 (21/06/2018) Enq no.8819



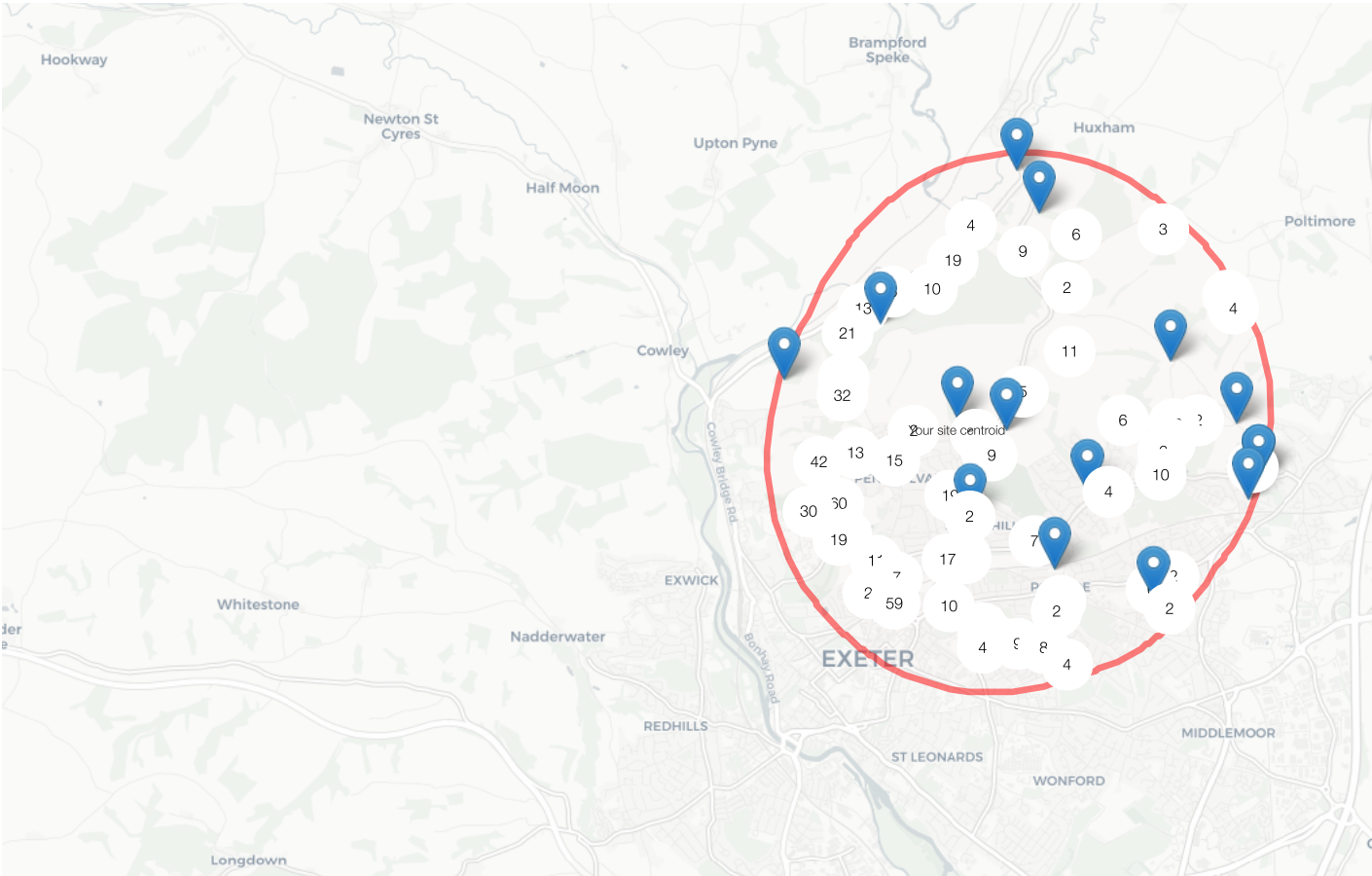
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Search:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Locality	Year	Re
<input type="text" value="All"/>	<input type="text" value="All"/>	<input type="text" value="All"/>	<input type="text" value="All"/>	<input type="text" value="All"/>
Eurasian Badger	Meles meles	Exeter University Campus, Exeter	2008	SX915
a Bat	Myotis	Reed Hall Fountain, Exeter University	2015	SX915
Primrose	Primula vulgaris	Duryard Valley Park	2002	SX915
Eurasian Badger	Meles meles	Duryard Valley Park/Exeter University Campus/Grassway Woods/Exeter	2002-2009	SX915
Roe Deer	Capreolus capreolus	Grassway Wood, behind Holland Hall, Exeter University	2015	SX915
Wall	Lasiommata megera		1990	SX915
Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Duryard, Exeter	1998	SX915
Corky-Fruited Water-Dropwort	Oenanthe pimpinelloides	Duryard Valley Park Area . (Exeter Survey ).	2002	SX915
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Exeter University (Stable Block Reed Hall - cellar)	1990	SX916
Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Reed Hall gardens, University of Exeter	2015	SX916
Showing 1 to 10 of 735 entries				
<div> Previous <input type="text" value="1"/> 2 3 4 5 ... 74 Next </div>				

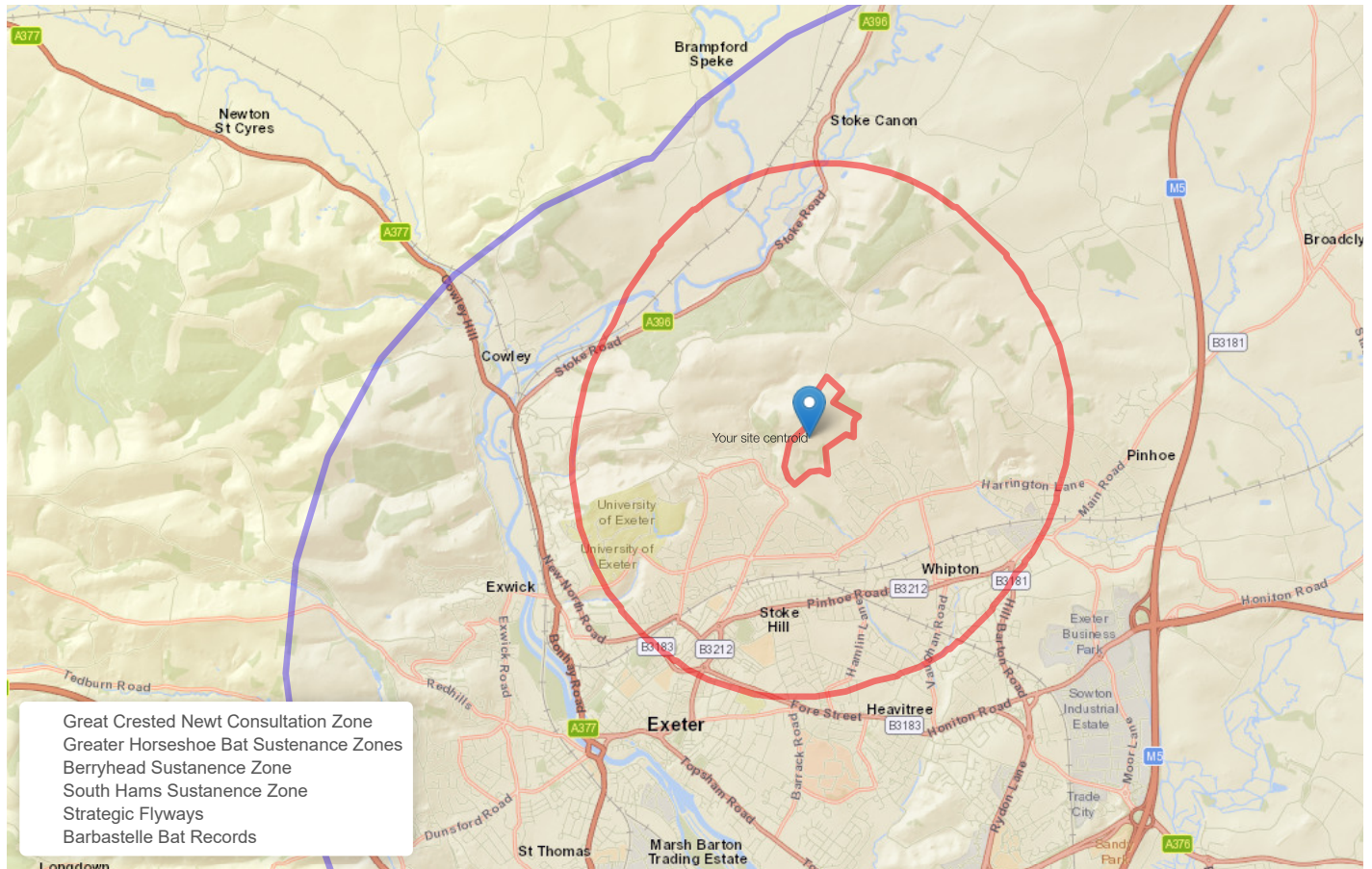


Map of legally protected & notable species records  
(excluding bats) within 2 kilometres of SX93669499  
(21/06/2018) Enq no.8819





# Consultation Zones within 2 kilometres of SX93669499 (21/06/2018) Enq no.8819





## Consultation Zones within 2 kilometres of SX93669499 (21/06/2018) Enq no.8819



**Great Crested Newt Consultation Zones:** Your site is in a Great crested newt consultation zone. These are five 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/devon-gcn-guidance-june-2012.pdf>

The nearest great crested newt record to your site is: 1.9 km away and was recorded in 2016 at SX935931

**Cirl Bunting Zones:** There may be cirl bunting breeding territories within your search area, please contact Helene Jessop at RSPB on 01392432691.

**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](mailto:info@barnowltrust.org.uk)



## Species Status Explanations



**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 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.

**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.

**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 I.

**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 Notable 1:** 1-25 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.

**DN2 Devon Notable 2:** 26-50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.

**DN3 Devon Notable 3:** 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.

**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.

**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.



