

Devon Aggregates & Biodiversity Project



Parish Biodiversity Audit

for

Yealmpton



Report produced by the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre (DBRC) - the DBRC is operated by the Devon Wildlife Trust and supported by a partnership of Local Authorities, statutory and non-statutory nature conservation organisations.

Author: Jeremy Ison

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Yealmpton - Parish Plan Biodiversity Project

This document has been produced as a starting point to help community action for wildlife. By starting to bring together knowledge of the natural assets of the Parish, it may go some way to achieving its aim of contributing to - and stimulating ideas for - local action.

It should be emphasised that it is just a beginning. It does not represent a comprehensive account of the Parish and is based very largely on existing records held by the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre. There will be a wealth of local knowledge that can be used to build upon and improve this report. Indeed, it is important that it is seen as a 'living document' and one that belongs to the Parish. It is hoped that it will be added to and refined by the people of Yealmpton in future years.

Introduction

The parish of Yealmpton lies in the lower part of the valley of the River Yealm, upstream from the head of the estuary. The southern half of the parish is in the South Devon AONB, the boundary being the A379 road.

Yealmpton is a large village with a population of around 2000, having expanded greatly in the 1950s and '60s. In the surrounding area there are several large houses and a number of hamlets centred on farmhouses.

The geology of the parish is complex, with mainly Middle to Lower Devonian slates, grits and limestone, together with intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks. As a result there are several sites of geological interest (RIGS) and a wide variety of wildlife habitats, ranging from limestone walls to acid woodland.

In addition to the 5 geological sites, the Yealm estuary is a Site of Special Scientific Interest, there are 6 County Wildlife Sites, 13 Local Wildlife Sites and 4 potential County Wildlife Sites. Most of these sites are woodland, although there is a small amount of grassland.

The river itself is an important feature of the parish, providing a wildlife corridor from Dartmoor in the north to the south coast.

Designated Sites

Yealm Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest and candidate Special Area of Conservation

The Yealm is an example of a ria, or a drowned river valley, which shows a transition to estuarine conditions in its upper reaches. There are a diverse range of biological communities present including rich steep rocky shores, saltmarsh, sand with gravel and pebbles and mudflats.

The River Yealm rises 430 metres above sea level on the Stall Moor mires of south Dartmoor and makes its 15 mile journey to the sea passing through Cornwood, Lee Mill and Yealmpton, before reaching the estuary mouth just below Newton Ferrers and Noss Mayo. The estuary of the Yealm is tidal up as far as Puslinch, 4 miles inland. Like the other estuaries of South Devon, the original deep river valley has been inundated by later sea level rise, with the tide flooding in to create a wide expanse of water.

The Yealm supports good numbers of estuarine birds such as curlew, little egret, shelduck, wigeon, oystercatcher and redshank.

Estuaries are listed in the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** and the **South West Biodiversity Action Plan** as a habitat of conservation concern in Devon.

Estuaries, including harbours and rias, are partially enclosed water bodies which are open to the sea but usually have reduced salinity as a result of freshwater inputs. Rias are drowned river valleys created by land subsidence, a rise in sea level, or a combination of both, forming deep narrow, well defined channels which have a large marine influence i.e. high salinity. Rias are characteristic of the South West, with the Region accounting for approximately 90% of the UK resource. The high salinity and shelter of rias supports a very high biodiversity compared with normal estuaries of lower salinity regime.

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

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are notified by English Nature 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. English Nature needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. SAC is a statutory designation with legal implications.

Warren Wood County Wildlife Site

Warren Wood is an area of ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland adjacent to the River Yealm and the Yealm estuary. Much of the woodland has been replanted. Habitats on site include wet alder carr, dry banks associated with the disused railway line, damp calcareous riverside woodland, saltmarsh fringe and some small pockets of grassland. As a result of the range of habitats the woodland supports an outstanding diversity of species.

27 Ancient Woodland Indicator species have been recorded from the woodland, including wood anemone, pignut, wood spurge, bluebell, sanicle and primrose.

Eastern Torrs County Wildlife Site

This is an area of secondary broadleaved woodland, notable principally for its diverse flora and its population of solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*), a Devon Notable plant species.

Mackarell Parks, Southwood Woods & Strashleigh Ham County Wildlife Site

This site consists of ancient semi-natural woodland partly replanted with conifers. It contains rocky areas around the quarry and wet tall herb areas.

New England Fields County Wildlife Site

This site consists of two fields of marshy grassland next to New England Quarry. The fields are dominated by a tall wet herb community and are separated by a bank with a mature hedge. Wetland species recorded include wild angelica, marsh thistle, yellow iris and water mint.

Hares Wood and Dunstone Meadow County Wildlife Site

This site consists of unimproved neutral and semi-improved neutral grassland with broadleaved plantation.

Flower-rich meadows and pastures are a habitat of conservation concern in Devon and are listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as well as the **UK Biodiversity Action Plan**. Unimproved neutral grassland habitat has undergone a huge decline in the 20th century, almost entirely due to changing agricultural practice. It is estimated that by 1984 in lowland England and Wales, semi-natural grassland had declined by 97% over the previous 50 years to approximately 0.2 million ha.

Unimproved grassland is often very flower-rich and as a result of this attracts an abundance of butterflies and other invertebrates. The rich insect life in turn attracts bats such as the greater horseshoe bat and birds such as the green woodpecker and circl bunting.

West Butland Wood County Wildlife Site

This is a large field on a gentle north-facing slope, consisting of semi-improved neutral grassland bordered by well-maintained hedges and broadleaved woodland.

County Wildlife Sites (CWS) 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. County Wildlife Sites are usually included in Local Plans as sites of regional or local biodiversity interest and are covered by Planning Policy Statement nine (PPS9). 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.

Note: 'Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation' was published by the Department of the Environment in August 2005. Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of planning in England. PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. This PPS replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 9 (PPG9) on nature conservation published in October 1994.

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.

New England Quarry Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS):

This is a large quarry which provides an excellent demonstration of the response of a gabbro intrusion to regional tectonism and low grade metamorphosism.

Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS):

This quarry in the middle Devonian limestone provides good evidence of structural relationships of the limestones in the area.

Rounds Nest Quarry Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS):

This quarry also shows evidence of the structural relationships of the limestones. In particular, the relationship of the dolomite to the other limestones requires further study. The caves have yielded mammal remains and there is a lime kiln.

Yealmbridge Quarry Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS):

This quarry in the middle Devonian limestone shows good examples of fold structures and lithological variation related to deformation.

Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are earth science sites that are of regional or local importance. Like County Wildlife Sites, they are included in Local Plans and referred to under PPG9. They may represent good examples of local rock formations or landform features or may contain interesting fossils. There are 46 RIGS within the South Hams District, covering 240ha.

Winston Hill Wood Local Wildlife Site

The site comprises broadleaved plantation and semi-improved neutral grassland. The woodland has several non-native species present such as Holm oak, London plane and Rhododendron, but also has oak dominated areas. The grassland is quite herb-rich with species recorded including agrimony, common knapweed, burnet-saxifrage and ribwort plantain.

Little Quarry Plantation Local Wildlife Site

This site comprises two small areas of secondary broadleaved woodland and mixed plantation, with a fairly poor structure and little interest in the ground flora. Species recorded from the site include bluebell, enchanter's nightshade and dog's mercury.

Lodge Plantation Local Wildlife Site

This area of secondary broadleaved woodland forms a thin east-west belt below the main A379 near to Yealmpton village. The canopy is mainly ash and sycamore, and the understory comprises holly and hawthorn as well as laurel and rhododendron.

Bedpark Plantation and Jenny's Grove Local Wildlife Site

Bedpark plantation is a mixed broadleaved plantation with species including oak, beech, ash and hazel. The western half of the site is predominantly recent woodland, but the eastern half contains some trees that are possibly several hundred years old.

The site is important for butterflies with several species present including common blue, meadow brown, red admiral, small tortoiseshell and small and large whites.

Heddon Wood Local Wildlife Site

This site is an area of ancient semi-natural woodland partly replanted with conifers, mainly larch. The broadleaved areas are predominantly ash and sycamore with occasional lime. Much of the understory is dense laurel.

Rough Torrs Local Wildlife Site

Rough Torrs Local Wildlife Site is an area of secondary broadleaved woodland and tall herb vegetation. The area of most ecological interest is the unimproved wet grassland to the west of the woodland. Wetland species recorded include wild angelica, hemp-agrimony, yellow iris, meadowsweet, greater bird's-foot trefoil, water mint and common valerian.

Western Torrs Local Wildlife Site

Western Torrs is an area of secondary broadleaved woodland forming part of Kitley Caves. Ash is dominant in the canopy, with an understory of hazel, holly and elder.

Black Torrs Local Wildlife Site

This site comprises secondary broadleaved woodland and semi-improved neutral grassland. Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*), a Devon Notable plant species has been recorded from the site.

The Trees Local Wildlife Site

The Trees is an area of mixed secondary broadleaved woodland with a canopy of predominantly oak and ash. The uncommon wild service-tree has been recorded here, as well as several other species indicative of ancient woodland – sanicle, hard fern, bluebell, yellow pimpernel and wood millet.

Lotherton Ham Local Wildlife Site

This site is a coniferous plantation on an ancient woodland site. Ancient woodland indicator species are confined to the rides and edges of the woodland, and include species such as goldenrod, bluebell, opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage and guelder-rose.

Treby Ham Local Wildlife Site

Treby Ham is also a coniferous plantation on an ancient woodland site. It is located to the north of the parish on the west side of the river Yealm and joins further areas of woodland to the north and south – Treby Wood and Lotherton Ham. Wet areas near the river support species such as alder, meadowsweet, yellow iris and soft rush.

Treby Wood Local Wildlife Site

Treby Wood is ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland with a canopy dominated by ash, as well as frequent sycamore, sweet chestnut, beech and oak. Laurel is dominant in parts, and the ground flora has few ancient woodland indicator species despite being ancient woodland. However, bluebell, primrose, wood spurge and tutsan are present.

Butland Corner Local Wildlife Site

This site comprises broadleaved woodland and semi-improved neutral grassland. The grassland is semi-improved rush-pasture which is dominated by sharp-flowered rush, with species such as fleabane, greater bird's-foot trefoil and silverweed present. The woodland is an even-aged stand of oak which could be 100-150 years old.

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) are sites of significant wildlife interest within a local context that do not reach the criteria for County Wildlife Sites. They are not covered by PPG9, but may be included in Local Plans.

Other habitats (identified from field survey):

Species-rich hedges

Hedgerows tend to be taken for granted as they always seem to be there, providing such a constant in a familiar landscape. However, they do require regular attention to keep them in good condition. That so many are still in good condition is a testament to the skill and hard work of generations of farmers. But there are changes even in the oldest hedgelines as the way the majority are managed has altered. There is now less farm labour available and more reliance on mechanical cutting rather than traditional hedge laying (or, as it is known in Devon, ‘steeping’).

Even the mechanical cutting has changed as reciprocating cutters that could cut shrub stems cleanly have given way to tractor-mounted flails which can tackle slightly older growth but at the expense of every stem being shattered. Flailing can actually promote bud development (on hawthorn, for example, research indicates that severe damage to the end of a branch encourages shoot development further down in the base of the plant which can help to thicken it up). However, flailing can also leave shrubs susceptible to infection. As individual hedge plants die, they leave gaps which render the hedge less effective and which would in the past have been filled when the hedge was next steeped.

With the advent of mechanical hedge-trimming has come another change - it is now possible to trim all the hedges on a farm in one year. It is this that perhaps has had the most impact on the vertebrate wildlife. Fruiting and seeding species are very much less productive and there is a different and less varied structure. Also, shrubs that do produce a good berry crop are sometimes cut in the early autumn before the birds, particularly the migrants, can gain any advantage from this food source. A couple of generations ago, many hedges on a farm might have been cut less frequently, allowing them to be much more productive in the meantime.

Recognising these changes does allow choices in the way hedges are managed in the future. Hedges can be cut on a two or even three year rotation. Alternatively, perhaps only one or two of the three ‘faces’ (the top and the two sides) could be cut in any one year. This wouldn’t stop road or drive side hedges being cut from both the safety and visual aspects but for the majority of hedges it would have two major benefits: it would take less time (and hence cost) and it would benefit wildlife! However, whatever pattern of cutting is adopted, “all hedges, except perhaps holly, will need laying or coppicing sooner or later because they will become thin at the base. This is the best form of long-term management” (*Devon’s hedges: Conservation and management*, Devon County Council / Devon Hedge Group).

Once it was realised nationally that many thousands of kilometres of hedgerow were being lost annually and that something ought to be done about it, the Hedgerow Regulations (made under Section 97 of the Environment Act 1995) were introduced in England and Wales in 1997 to protect them. The Regulations are intended to prevent the removal of most countryside hedgerows without first submitting a hedgerow removal notice to the local planning authority. The local planning authorities are only able to require the retention of ‘important’ hedgerows. The Regulations then set out

criteria to be used by the local authority in determining which hedgerows are important (Bickmore, 2002).

In such a clearly agricultural landscape, the hedgerows and hedgebanks represent continuity as features in the landscape and provide a significant wildlife resource at a time when the fields themselves are being more intensively used. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Steering Group, 1995) lists ancient and or species-rich hedgerows as one of its priority habitats.

Various definitions of species-rich hedges have been used in different parts of the country but it would not be unreasonable to treat a hedge that has five or more woody species in a 30 metre length as a 'species-rich' one.

Many of the hedgerows around Yealmpton parish are actually quite species poor. The hedges that were examined averaged 2 or 3 species per 30 metre length. However, on most of the smaller lanes, the hedges, often trimmed very short, were on top of high banks, which themselves had a rich flora. In some places, where the tops of the banks had not been trimmed, the 'hedges' formed a narrow strip of hazel coppice, suggesting potential dormouse habitat, although no signs of this species were found at the time of the survey. In addition to hazel, other woody species occurring in Yealmpton parish included beech, oak, hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, and, rarely spindle and dogwood. Species recorded from the banks included yarrow, wood melick, wood false-brome, barren strawberry, sanicle, betony, violet (*Viola* spp.) and a variety of ferns, principally hart's-tongue, polypody, soft shield-fern and black spleenwort

Churchyard

Yealmpton has a large churchyard, with moderately species-rich grassland. There are stone walls surrounding and within the churchyard (see below). The gravestones themselves form an important habitat for mosses and especially lichens. Grassland plants within the churchyard included common cat's-ear, germander speedwell, dandelion, daisy and selfheal. No doubt many more species would be apparent at other times of the year. Even if there are no especially notable species of flowering plant, the sheltered churchyard provides a good habitat and food (nectar) source for insects, including bumble bees and butterflies, and the grassland will support grasshoppers. All these insects provide a food supply for many different species of birds.

Stone walls

The stone walls in the parish are a special feature. Older stone walls are concentrated around the churchyard and in the village centre, as well as around some of the outlying farmsteads. These walls are mainly of limestone, and many are of a rough construction, which provides crevices for lizards and other animals. The south-facing sides provide areas for reptiles to bask and hunt for insects. Larger gaps between the stones allow nesting places for birds and mammals.

Plants seen on the walls included a good variety of ferns, including rustyback, maidenhair spleenwort, hart's-tongue, wall-rue, and 2 species of polypody - intermediate polypody and the less common southern polypody. Others included pellitory-of-the-wall, traveller's-joy, and several non-native species such as ivy-leaved toadflax, red valerian, and buddleia. The walls also supported a variety of mosses and lichens.

Recreation areas and public open space

There are some small areas of public open space, Stray Park to the south-west of the church, and the recreation ground further to the west. There is a good network of public footpaths, and a number of footpath walks are recommended on the parish council's website, with leaflets available locally. There are also permissive footpaths and areas of open access connected with the Countryside Stewardship Scheme at Kitley and Ashcombe.

Gardens

Gardens are a haven for wildlife and can provide links to other areas of wildlife habitat. A number of species have been recorded from gardens in Yealmpton parish including hedgehogs, several species of bat, and primrose.

All bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). Primrose is included in the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan as it is a particularly characteristic species of the county. One of the aims of the Devon BAP is to ensure that every parish has a location with abundant primroses.

Rivers and banks

Two main watercourses enter the estuary at Warren Point, the River Yealm itself, which flows through the centre of the parish, and Silverbridge Lake, which forms the western boundary. As well as providing habitats for aquatic plants and animals, these act as important corridors for the movement of many species of wildlife.

River water-crowfoot, a notable plant for Devon has been recorded from the River Yealm, and the otter has been recorded from most of the bridges on both watercourses as well as from the estuary and Kitley Pond. The otter is protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and is a Devon BAP species.

Roadside verges

The smaller lanes have no verges, with the banks rising abruptly from the carriageway. There are verges, however on the larger roads, and these form an important component of the grassland of the parish. Grassland species recorded included cuckooflower, common knapweed, common mouse-ear, meadowsweet, bulbous buttercup and common sorrel.

Arable land

Much of the farmland in Yealmpton parish consists of arable fields. These areas are of considerable interest for farmland birds such as the skylark, ciril bunting and meadow pipit and may support rare arable plants. Winter stubble left over from crops provides valuable feeding ground for skylarks and other farmland birds such as grey partridge, ciril buntings and linnets. These birds may flock together to feed on the spilt grain, seeds and insects within the stubble.

The skylark is listed on the **UK Biodiversity Action Plan** as a species of conservation concern. The UK breeding population of skylark on lowland farmland has declined by 54% between 1969 and 1991. Considerable research in recent years has indicated that the most likely cause of the decline is the increase in the winter-sowing of cereals, which restricts opportunities for late-season nesting attempts because of vegetation height, and may reduce overwinter survival by reducing the area of stubble.

Arable plant species recorded during the survey included red dead-nettle, cut-leaved crane's-bill and common field-speedwell.

Green lanes

A green lane can be defined as an unmetalled track with field boundaries either side. These boundaries may be banks, hedges, woodland edge, stone walls or fences and often features such as ditches or streams are incorporated within the lanes. The combination of the track, its boundaries and associated features create a landscape unit with its own microclimate and ecology. These sheltered conditions within lanes are of great importance to butterfly populations and may be more botanically species-rich than single hedge boundaries.

There are several green lanes in Yealmpton parish, for example at Ashcombe Hill and along one side of the road triangle south of Stoneycross.

Parklands

Parklands and wood pasture are habitats listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan**. The parklands and wood pastures of Devon are ancient places, some of which date back to mediaeval times or even further. Their elegant and grand surroundings, with their associated country houses, estates and castles are a distinctive element of both the natural and historic heritage of the County. In Yealmpton parish there are parklands associated with Kitley and Lyneham House.

Parklands and wood pastures, due to their long standing, provide a continuity of habitat established over centuries. This has allowed plant and animal communities of great richness and diversity to develop, many of which are found in few other habitats.

The main fabric of parklands and wood pastures are the trees - often several centuries old and mainly oak, but also beech, ash and other long-lived species. It is thought that the oak supports more species of organism than any other tree in Britain, and this is especially true of those specimens in parkland, which, over time, have developed particularly rich communities of invertebrates, lichens, and mosses and fungi. The soils surrounding the trees often have been undisturbed by cultivation for similarly long periods and themselves support rich and diverse communities of soil and leaf-litter dwelling invertebrates, and a grass sward rich in flowering plants. Dead and fallen limbs of trees are the habitat to a specialised invertebrate fauna which feed on decaying wood.

Parklands and wood pastures are perhaps best known to the naturalist for the rich assemblages of lichens which grow on the bark of the trees, and the clean air of Devon is one factor which has allowed a particularly large number of species to live here.

Mammals also make their home in parkland trees, including several species of bat, for which the crevices in split trunks provide ideal safe roosting sites, as well as providing the high densities of insects that bats rely on, especially high when grazing stock are present, their dung attracting swarms of insects.

A variety of birds use parklands and wood pastures for nesting and feeding; invertebrate-rich bark provides food for tits, tree-creepers and woodpeckers, while other species, such as flycatchers and redstarts catch insects from open perches of the lower canopy.

Veteran trees

The parkland associated with the large houses contains a number of large trees, mainly oak and beech. There are also some big specimens of these species in other woodlands and plantations and along roadsides. There are two mature elms beside the lane north of Bedpark Plantation overlooking Lyneham House.

English Nature have defined veteran trees as: "trees that are of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of their age, size or condition".

Ancient trees support particularly rich assemblages of invertebrates, fungi, mosses and lichens. Several species of bat may use hollow trees as roosting sites and birds such as tree creepers and woodpeckers feed on the insects living in the bark. Insects such as stag beetles and hornets are associated with old trees.

Orchards

The permissive path at Kitley Caves passes through an area of open access in an old orchard which is being restored through the Countryside Stewardship Scheme.

Traditional orchards have great cultural and landscape importance and can be really valuable habitats for a wide range of species from fungi and lichens, through insects

and other invertebrates, to birds and mammals. As there is no herbicide use in most old orchards, the range of species will be even greater.

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

With such a wealth of fruit and insects available in old orchards, it is only to be expected that there is a wide range of feeding opportunities for birds and mammals. Birds such as woodpeckers (green and great-spotted), nuthatches, treecreepers and tits may be seen on tree trunks and hollow branches. Fieldfares, starlings, redwings, thrushes, blackbirds and jays will be feeding on the fruit (on or off the tree). Orchards are also home to a number of declining bird species, including tree sparrow and spotted flycatcher.

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

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

Quarries

There are several disused quarries in the parish. Four quarries are designated as Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) (see above).

Pits, quarries and cuttings are listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as habitats of conservation concern in Devon. The numerous working pits and quarries in Devon are used for the extraction of a variety of minerals and are of great importance to the local and national economy. The pits and quarries are also of importance for the varied wildlife they support. Uncommon species of bird such as the peregrine falcon and raven may use the quarry edges to nest, greater and lesser horseshoe bats next in cave-like quarries and reptiles such as common lizard and adder may be found basking in sunny areas in many quarries.

Caves

Kitley Caves are located in a limestone outcrop and have yielded important archaeological finds.

Caves, karsts and mines are a habitat listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan**. Devon's caves, karsts and mines are important and fascinating features which attract much interest from the biologist, geologist and archaeologist alike.

Cave systems in the County are characterised by two important types; lowland solution caves associated with river valleys, such as the Chudleigh and Buckfastleigh systems, and coastal solution caves, such as at Berry Head. Caves and mines provide ideal roosting sites for bats, which favour the stable environmental conditions and protection that these underground spaces provide. They also offer opportunities to observe rock formations and geological processes which otherwise would remain hidden from view.

Sediments and other deposits in caves can reveal evidence of past landscapes and climatic conditions and may contain remains of animals such as sabre-toothed cat, hyena, brown and cave bears, wolf and woolly rhinoceros and mammoth which once roamed the Devon countryside, together with the bones, teeth and flint artefacts of the human inhabitants of the time.

Potential County Wildlife Sites

There are four potential County Wildlife Sites in Yealmpton parish. These are sites identified as having possible interest but not fully surveyed. Some of these sites will be areas of significant wildlife interest.

Lyneham and Warren Woods is a large area of ancient semi-natural woodland. It was not accessible at the time of the survey, but observation from the opposite hillside showed broadleaved woodland with a good structure.

Kitley Pond is a large old pond. A number of wildfowl species have been recorded here, including pintail, gadwall and scaup. Otters have been recorded recently. The pond also has the potential for dragonflies although it has not been specifically surveyed for these insects.

Rounds Nest is an area of secondary broadleaved woodland, and **Ashcombe** consists of semi-improved neutral grassland.

Species

Important Species

A report from the DBRC database showing what legally protected, locally notable or noteworthy (eg Japanese Knotweed) species are known to have been present in and around Yealmpton has been prepared and is presented separately (Appendix 1).

Birds

Several species of birds were recorded during the survey including buzzard, rook, jackdaw, magpie, raven, blackbird, great tit, blue tit and woodpigeon.

The ciril bunting, skylark, yellowhammer and bullfinch are listed on the **RSPB's red list**, which lists 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. The ciril bunting is a Devon speciality and now largely confined to the south of the County, and a few areas in Teignbridge and close to Exeter.

Curlew, black-tailed godwit, barnacle goose, greenshank, oystercatcher and little egret have all been recorded from the Yealm estuary. Peregrine and hobby have also been seen over the Yealm estuary.

Plants

Plant species noted on a visit on the 16th January 2006 are listed in Appendix 2.

Stone, particularly limestone, walls within the parish supported a good variety of ferns, including abundant intermediate polypody and hart's-tongue as well as the rarer southern polypody and rustyback. Three species of spleenwort occurred: maidenhair spleenwort, wall-rue and black spleenwort.

The primrose is listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as it is intended to help to raise public awareness of the need to conserve commonplace and characteristic elements of Devon's countryside. The primrose is not rare in Devon, but it may act as an indicator species to the health of Devon's environment, and by conserving the primrose, we may help to conserve some of the habitats in which it is found. These include woodlands, hedges, road verges and churchyards.

The time of the survey was not ideal for plant recording, but it would be expected that, as a result of the limestone influence, some of the less improved grassland would yield species typical of calcareous grassland if visited at other times of the year.

Mammals

Several mammal species have been recorded from Yealmpton parish. These include badger, otter, brown hare, roe deer, hedgehog, stoat as well as a number of species of bat.

The **brown hare** is listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as a species of conservation concern. The brown hare was probably introduced to us by the Romans and is fairly common in areas of arable crops and grass leys. The hare is listed on the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan as it has undergone a significant decline in the last 50 years, probably associated with changes in farming practice and increased use of pesticides.

Badger runs and paths were seen in several places during the survey.

Invertebrates

The parish clearly has suitable habitat for a wide variety of invertebrates, but few have been recorded. Kitley Pond (above) has the potential for dragonflies and the purple hairstreak butterfly has been recorded from Warren Wood.

Reptiles and Amphibians

There is little information on reptiles and amphibians in Yealmpton parish. Common frog has been recorded from gardens in Yealmpton, and it is reasonable to expect that common toad, and palmate and smooth newts may also be present in the parish. The crevices of the stone walls have potential for use by reptiles such as the common lizard and the slow worm.

The Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).

The Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) describes the key actions needed to look after 37 of Devon's most important habitats and species. It does not stand alone, but is part of a much wider process aimed at conserving our biodiversity.

The Devon BAP is a direct descendent of a process started at the famous 'Earth Summit' held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. At this summit, world leaders pledged to halt and reverse the loss of the planet's biodiversity. For its part, the UK government produced a series of Action Plans for a great many threatened habitats and species. These national plans have been joined by a series of regional Action Plans aimed at providing a more local perspective.

The Devon BAP builds on this endeavour, identifying local priorities and providing targets and plans of action for the County.

All of this work has one aim: to encourage practical action on the ground. Its success depends upon us all.

Biodiversity links:

- The Devon BAP can be viewed at www.devon.gov.uk/biodiversity. This site also contains links to other nature conservation issues relevant to Devon, such as information on hedges. If you do not have access to the internet and require paper copies of relevant sections of the Devon BAP please contact Devon County Council's Biodiversity Officer on 01392 382804.
- Details of biodiversity planning in the South West region can be viewed at www.swbiodiversity.org.uk.
- National Action Plans can be viewed at www.ukbap.org.uk. This site also contains useful background information on UK biodiversity action planning.

Links between the wildlife of Yealmpton and the Devon BAP:

Yealmpton wildlife feature	Brief description of feature	Link with the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)
Yealm Estuary	A drowned river valley with a diverse range of biological communities present including rich steep rocky shores, saltmarsh, sand with gravel and pebbles and mudflats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries Habitat Action Plan • Curlew Species Action Plan
Brushehill Field and Middle Hill Fields Local Wildlife Sites and the churchyard	Small areas of semi-improved and unimproved grassland, which have been protected from agricultural improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flower-rich meadows and pastures Habitat Action Plan
River Yealm	A deep river valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otter Species Action Plan
Newton and Court Woods County Wildlife Site	An extensive area of ancient semi-natural oak woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oak Woodland Habitat Action Plan • Primrose Species Action Plan
New England, Eastern Torrs (Elliot's), Rounds nest and Yealmbridge Quarries	A series of quarries within Yealmpton Parish, also identified as Regionally Important Geological Sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pits, quarries and cuttings Habitat Action Plan
Kitley Caves	Caves located in a limestone outcrop which have yielded important archaeological finds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caves, karst and mines Habitat Action Plan
Kitley and Lyneham Houses	Large houses with associated grounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkland and Wood-pasture habitat action plan

View the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan at www.devon.gov.uk/biodiversity.

Some Ideas for Local Action...

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

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

There follow some initial ideas for local nature conservation action. Many of them will directly help to achieve the objectives of the habitat and species action plans contained in the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan**.

It is by no means an exhaustive list. As a community, you may have many more ideas for action that you would like to take forward in the coming years.

1 Further survey:

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

Specific features to survey in Yealmpton might include veteran trees and otters. The last two actions would directly contribute to the **Parkland and Wood-pasture Habitat Action Plan** and the **otter Species Action Plan**.

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

Survey work could be undertaken as a community group or in liaison with conservation groups active in the area. For example, the Woodland Trust is active in the area with reserves in the adjacent parish of Newton and Noss and the Devon Wildlife Trust's Wembury Voluntary Marine Conservation Area operates nearby, aimed at raising public awareness of the marine environment..

Help to build up a picture of the state of Devon's environment by sending your records to the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre where they can be properly collated.

2 Influence the management of Public Open Space:

Creating areas of more species-rich grassland will help to reduce the isolation of the remaining fragments of traditionally managed agricultural land, contributing to the **Flower-rich Meadows and Pastures Action Plan**. Churchyards have often received less intensive management than the surrounding land and can provide good opportunities for wildlife.

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

3 Build relationships with local landowners:

Encourage the adoption of more wildlife-friendly land management. For example, hedges which are cut only every other year will provide an autumn and winter source of nuts and berries for birds and small mammals (and can save the landowner money in management costs). The improved management of hedgerows is a key objective of the **Species-rich Hedges Action Plan**. If the owner is willing, why not get involved with practical management, such as traditional hedge laying or pond restoration?

4 Adopt a road verge:

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

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

5 Wildlife gardening:

Green up your garden! Collectively the gardens of Newton Ferrers and Noss Mayo represent a significant area that could be used to benefit wildlife. Large or small, you can turn your garden (or a part of it!) into a haven for wildlife. A very good source of information on wildlife gardening is the English Nature web site:

[www.english-nature.org.uk/Nature In The Garden](http://www.english-nature.org.uk/Nature_In_The_Garden)

English Nature is the Government's adviser on nature conservation. Its web site also contains links to a number of other very useful sources of information.

6 Join local conservation organisations:

Examples of prominent local conservation organisations are the Devon Wildlife Trust and the Woodland Trust. These trusts have a number of Local Groups which, amongst other things, get involved in practical management work.

7 Japanese Knotweed:

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

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

What can you do?

- Firstly, it is important to build up a picture of where Japanese Knotweed is present. This will give an idea of the scale of the problem and will help to prevent it being accidentally spread during any ditch clearance, highway work and so on. To help develop an understanding of the problem in Devon, records should also be sent to the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre¹. Ideally, records should include when you first saw it and confirmation of when it was seen most recently; its precise location (notes or a sketch map are helpful, as is a grid reference if you have one); the kind of habitat it is in (e.g. next to running water, on a road verge), and a rough indication of how abundant it is.
- Secondly, be careful not to spread the plant further! This is all too easily done as it can regenerate from even the smallest fragment and is easy to spread unknowingly. It is important not to flail it or to try and dig it up. Often, it is best not to cut Japanese Knotweed at all, but if it is it should be very carefully disposed of on site when dead or removed as Controlled Waste. Any tools used should be properly cleaned.
- Finally, if Japanese Knotweed is on your land, the best way to prevent its spread is to control or eradicate it as soon as possible. Regular cutting can weaken and eventually kill the plant but it is a time-consuming job and proper disposal of the cut material can be a problem. Usually, the most effective method of control is to treat the plant with herbicide. This can take a number of years to be successful but

¹ DBRC, Shirehampton House, 35-37 St David's Hill, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4DA. Phone: 01392 273244; Fax: 01392 433221; E-mail: dbrc@devonwt.cix.co.uk

if the plant is left untreated it will inevitably spread. A number of issues should be taken into account in deciding which herbicide to use, particularly the presence of water (where special care needs to be taken and the advice of the Environment Agency must be sought).

Fortunately, a great deal of advice (including an Environment Agency Code of Practice) is available on the Devon Knotweed Forum's web pages. You are recommended to view these at:

www.devon.gov.uk/biodiversity/japanese_knotweed.

Useful sources of further information:

The following organisations can offer advice and information on various wildlife topics as well as organising events and carrying out projects.

- British Trust for Conservation Volunteers: www.btcvcd.org.uk
- Butterfly Conservation: www.butterfly-conservation.org
- Devon Bat Group: www.dbg.me.uk
- Devon Birdwatching and Preservation Society: Secretary tel: 01837 53360
- Devon Mammal Group: www.devonmammalgroup.org
- Devon Wildlife Trust: www.devonwildlifetrust.org
- English Nature: www.english-nature.org.uk
- Plantlife: www.plantlife.org.uk
- RSPB: www.rspb.org.uk
- The Woodland Trust: www.woodland-trust.org.uk
- The Living Churchyards & Cemeteries Project, Arthur Rank Centre, National Agricultural Society, Stoneleigh Park, Warwickshire, CV8 2LZ Tel: 01203 696969 ext. 364/339.

In addition, Devon County Council is currently (June 2006) developing a Community Biodiversity Toolkit which will be available via the DCC web site (www.devon.gov.uk/biodiversity). This toolkit will aim to provide practical advice on management to encourage wildlife and, in particular, will provide a central point from which to access the large amount of advice that is already available from a huge range of other organisations.

In addition to management advice, the toolkit will also provide guidance on seeking funding for project work. In the meantime, you may find the following sources of funding useful.

Possible sources of funding:

A number of potential sources of funding are available for local biodiversity projects. Each has its own rules, criteria and objectives, and funding sources are sometimes only available for a limited period of time. However, the following may well be worth checking for suitability (not all will be applicable to your particular parish):

- Awards for All: National Lottery grants aimed at communities.
www.awardsforall.org.uk
- Biffawards: small grants for biodiversity projects within 10 miles of a Biffa operation (landfill). <http://www.biffaward.org/projects/smallgrants.php>
- British Dragonfly Society: grants of £250 for pond building.
<http://www.dragonflysoc.org.uk/>
- Breathing Places: grants available for the creation of community green spaces. Distributed by the Big Lottery Fund.
<http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/programmes/breathingplaces/index.html>
- Countryside Trust Awards: 01242 521382 or www.countryside-trust.org
- Defra's Environmental Action Fund.
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/eaf/>
- Defra: information about woodland grant schemes.
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/erdp/schemes/wgs/default.htm>
- Enriching Nature Programme (SITA Trust): for biodiversity projects within 10 miles of a landfill site. http://www.sitatrust.org.uk/nature/apply_nature
- Exmoor National Park: conservation grants for projects within the National Park. http://www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk/index/living_in/living_in_grants.htm
- Esmée Fairburn Foundation: grant-giving trust for environmental projects.
<http://www.esmeefairbairn.org.uk/programmes/env.html>
- Forestry Commission: grants and sources of funding available for improving biodiversity. <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/hcou-4u4j28>
- Hanson Environmental Fund: if you live within 5 miles of a Hanson quarry.
<http://www.hansonenvfund.org/welcome.php>
- Heritage Lottery Fund: various grants for different types of community projects. <http://www.hlf.org.uk/English/>
- Living Spaces: projects to enhance the environment of communities. 0845 600 3190 or www.living-spaces.org.uk.
- Local Heritage Initiative: 01226 719019 or www.lhi.org.uk.
- Tree Council: small grants for schools and communities for tree planting schemes. <http://www.treecouncil.org.uk/>

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UK Steering Group (1995) *Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report Vol 1 Meeting the Rio Challenge* HMSO London

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Websites:

www.woodland-trust.org.uk

www.devonwildlifetrust.org

Appendix 1 – Notable sites and species within Yealmpton Parish.

File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Area (ha)	Description	Status
SX54/015	Wheal Emily	SX 540498	0.4	Vein carrying lead-antimony mineralisation	gSSSI
SX54/008	Yealm Estuary	SX550505	85.9	Drowned river valley with diverse range of biological communities	SSSI
HSX55SE5	New England Quarry	SX595545	13.4	Quarry with Gabbo intrusion into Middle Devonian Slate	RIGS
HSX55SE2	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	SX587519	1.3	Middle Devonian limestone, with good evidence of structural relationships	RIGS
HSX55SE3	Rounds Nest Quarry	SX578514	2.1	Quarry of middle Devonian limestone and dolomite. Caves and a lime kiln.	RIGS
HSX55SE4	Yealmbridge Quarry	SX591518	0.9	Middle Devonian limestone with fold structures & deformation	RIGS
SX55/047	Winston Hill Wood	SX558518	9.1	Broadleaved plantation & semi-improved neutral grassland	LWS
SX55/055	Little Quarry Plantation	SX560515	2.2	Secondary broadleaved woodland & mixed plantation	LWS
SX55/060	Lodge Plantation	SX566515	3.1	Secondary broadleaved woodland	LWS
SX55/058	Bedpark Plantation & Jenny's Grove	SX568527	26.7	Broadleaved woodland	LWS
SX55/061	Heddon Wood	SX565505	11.3	Ancient semi-natural woodland partly replanted with conifers	LWS
SX55/066	Rough Torrs	SX576511	8.2	Secondary broadleaved woodland & tall herb vegetation	LWS
SX55/068	Western Torrs	SX575513	7.3	Secondary broadleaved woodland	LWS
SX55/070	Black Torrs	SX584515	2.7	Secondary broadleaved woodland & semi-improved neutral grassland	LWS
SX55/072	The Trees	SX587509	1.1	Secondary broadleaved woodland	LWS
SX55/078	Lotherton Ham	SX595540	7.8	Coniferous plantation on an ancient	LWS

				woodland site	
SX55/077	Treby Ham	SX595537	3.3	Coniferous plantation on an ancient woodland site	LWS
SX55/076	Treby Wood	SX593534	1.9	Ancient semi-natural woodland	LWS
SX65/029	Butland Corner	SX615516	3.1	Broadleaved woodland & semi-improved neutral grassland	LWS
SX55/050	Warren Wood	SX555510	21.4	Ancient semi-natural woodland mostly replanted with broadleaves	CWS
SX55/071	Eastern Torrs	SX587518	7.8	Secondary broadleaved woodland	CWS
SX55/074	Mackarell Parks, Southwood Woods & Strashleigh Ham	SX599548	31.6	Ancient semi-natural woodland partly replanted with conifers	CWS
SX55/075	New England Fields	SX593546	4.9	Marshy grassland	CWS
SX55/079	Hares Wood & Dunstone Meadow	SX596512	6.9	Unimproved neutral & semi-improved neutral grassland & broadleaved plantation	CWS
SX65/025	West Butland Wood	SX604518	10.2	Broadleaved woodland & semi-improved neutral grassland	CWS
SX55/065	Lyneham & Warren Woods	SX574538	23.0	Ancient semi-natural woodland	pCWS
SX55/049	Kitley Pond	SX555512	5.2	A large old pond bordering the Yealm estuary	pCWS
SX55/069	Rounds Nest	SX578514	2.8	Secondary broadleaved woodland	pCWS
SX55/067	Ashcombe	SX576504	0.9	Semi-improved neutral grassland	pCWS

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

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. County Wildlife Sites are usually included in Local Plans as sites of substantive nature conservation interest and are covered by Planning Policy Guidance note nine (PPG9). 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.

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS): these are sites of significant wildlife interest within a local context that do not reach the criteria for County Wildlife Sites. They are not covered by PPG9, but may be included in Local Plans.

Potential County Wildlife Sites / Unconfirmed County Wildlife Sites (pCWS or Unc): these are sites identified as having possible interest but not fully surveyed. Some of these sites will be areas of significant wildlife interest.

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 PPG9.

Notable Species within 1 kilometre of Yealmpton Parish

No.	Name	Latin Name	Location	Date	Grid Ref.	UK Protection	International Protection	Status
1	Badger	Meles meles	Creek Wood	1992	SX541509	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
2	Barnacle Goose	Branta leucopsis	Yealm Estuary	1989	SX545496			Amber
3	Black-headed Gull	Larus ridibundus	Yealm Estuary	1989-1990	SX545496			Amber
4	Curlew	Numenius arquata	Yealm Estuary	1989-1991	SX545496			DBAP; Amber
5	Dunlin	Calidris alpina	Yealm Estuary	1989	SX545496			Amber
6	Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	Yealm Estuary	1989-1991	SX545496	WCA 1		
7	Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	Yealm Estuary	1992	SX545496	WCA 1		Amber
8	Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	Yealm Estuary	1990-	SX545496			Amber

				1992				
9	Mediterranean Gull	Larus melanocephalus	Yealm Estuary	1990	SX545496	WCA 1		Amber
10	Mute Swan	Cygnus olor	Yealm Estuary	1988-1992	SX545496			Amber
11	Oystercatcher	Haematopus ostralegus	Yealm Estuary	1989-1991	SX545496			Amber
12	Pochard	Aythya ferina	Yealm Estuary	1992	SX545496			Amber
13	Redshank	Tringa totanus	Yealm Estuary	1989-1991	SX545496			Amber
14	Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna	Yealm Estuary	1987-1991	SX545496			Amber
15	Teal	Anas crecca	Yealm Estuary	1988-1990	SX545496			Amber
16	Wigeon	Anas penelope	Yealm Estuary	1988	SX545496			Amber
17	Badger	Meles meles	Warren Wood	1992	SX555508	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
18	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Warren Wood	1992	SX555508	WCA 8 (S)		
19	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Warren Wood	1992	SX555508			UKBAP(P); Red
20	Common Saltmarsh-grass	Puccinellia maritima	Warren Wood	1992	SX555508			DN2
21	English Scurvygrass	Cochlearia anglica	Warren Wood	1992	SX555508			DN2
22	Primrose	Primula vulgaris	Warren Wood	1992	SX555508			DBAP
23	River Water-crowfoot	Ranunculus fluitans	Warren Wood	1992	SX555508			DN2
24	Sea Aster	Aster tripolium	Warren Wood	1992	SX555508			DN3
25	Sea Purslane	Atriplex portulacoides	Warren Wood	1992	SX555508			DN2

26	Wild Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Warren Wood	1992	SX555508			DN3
27	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Warren Wood	1992	SX555508			Amber
28	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Yealm Estuary	1992	SX555511	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
29	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Kitley Pond	1987	SX555512			Amber
30	Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Kitley Pond	1987	SX555512	WCA 1b		Amber
31	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Kitley Pond	1987- 1988	SX555512			Amber
32	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Kitley Pond	1987	SX555512	WCA 1b		Amber
33	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Kitley Pond	1987- 1991	SX555512			Amber
34	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Kitley Pond	1987	SX555512	WCA 1		Amber
35	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Kitley Pond	1987- 1988	SX555512			Amber
36	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Kitley Pond	1987	SX555512			Amber
37	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Kitley Pond	1987- 1991	SX555512			Amber
38	Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Kitley Pond	1987- 1988	SX555512			Amber
39	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Kitley Pond	2005	SX556514	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
40	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kitley Wood	1992	SX556516	WCA 1		Amber
41	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Kitley Wood	1992	SX556516			Amber
42	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Kitley Wood	1992	SX556516			Amber
43	Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Kitley Wood	1992	SX556516			Amber
44	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Brusheshill Wood, Crawl and West	1992	SX558500	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	

			Wood					
45	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brusheshill Wood, Crawl and West Wood	1992	SX558500			UKBAP(P); DBAP
46	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Brusheshill Wood, Crawl and West Wood	1992	SX558500			Amber
47	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	River Yealm	2002	SX558505			DBAP; Amber
48	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	River Yealm	2002	SX558505			Amber
49	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	River Yealm	2002	SX558505			Amber
50	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	River Yealm	2002	SX558505			Amber
51	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Broompark Wood	1992	SX559506			UKBAP(P); DBAP
52	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Broompark Wood	1992	SX559506			DBAP; Amber
53	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kitley Meadow	1992	SX559515	WCA 1		Amber
54	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Kitley Meadow	1992	SX559515			Amber
55	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Kitley Meadow	1992	SX559515			Amber
56	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A379	2002	SX560520	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
57	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Little Quarry Plantation	1992	SX561516	WCA 8 (S)		
58	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Wollaton Plantation	1992	SX561529	WCA 8 (S)		
59	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Wollaton Plantation	1992	SX561529			Amber
60	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Wollaton Plantation	1992	SX561529			DBAP
61	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Wollaton Plantation	1992	SX561529	DA	Bern III	
62	Black-tailed	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	River Yealm	2002	SX563510	WCA 1		Red

	Godwit							
63	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	River Yealm	2002	SX563510			DBAP; Amber
64	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	River Yealm	2002	SX563510	WCA 1		
65	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	River Yealm	2002	SX563510	WCA 1		Amber
66	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	River Yealm	2002	SX563510			Amber
67	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	River Yealm	2002	SX563510			Amber
68	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Livingstone Avenue, Yealmpton.	2004	SX565490	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
69	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Livingstone Avenue, Yealmpton.	2004	SX565490	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
70	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Wrescombe Court, Kitley, Yealmpton	1999	SX565502			UKBAP(P); DBAP
71	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Pondfield Plantation	1992	SX565520	WCA 8 (S)		
72	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Puslinch Bank	1992	SX567505			DBAP
73	Wood Calamint	<i>Clinopodium menthifolium</i>	Puslinch Bank	1992	SX567505	WCA 8		vul
74	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Gorlofen Bridge	1997	SX567526	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
75	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Collaton Cross, near Newton Ferriers	1999	SX568497			UKBAP(P); DBAP
76	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Balls Wood	1992	SX569532	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
77	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Balls Wood	1992	SX569532	WCA 8 (S)		
78	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Balls Wood	1992	SX569532			DBAP
79	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Puslinch Bridge	1997-1999	SX571511	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
80	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Ashcombe Farm, Yealmpton, Plymouth.	1998	SX575504	WCA 1, 9		DBAP; Amber

81	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Ashcombe Farm, Yealmpton, Plymouth.	1998	SX575504	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
82	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Western Torrs	1992	SX575513			DBAP
83	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bedpark Plantation and Jenny's Grove	1992	SX575528	WCA 8 (S)		
84	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Bedpark Plantation and Jenny's Grove	1992	SX575528	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
85	Jacob's-ladder	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	Bedpark Plantation and Jenny's Grove	1992	SX575528			NR
86	Orpine	<i>Sedum telephium</i>	Bedpark Plantation and Jenny's Grove	1992	SX575528			DN3
87	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Bedpark Plantation and Jenny's Grove	1992	SX575528			DBAP
88	Smooth Brome	<i>Bromus racemosus</i>	Bedpark Plantation and Jenny's Grove	1992	SX575528			DN2
89	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Efford Farm, near Yealmpton.	2002	SX575534			UKBAP(P); DBAP
90	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Wood, Rough Torrs	1992	SX576511	WCA 8 (S)		
91	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Wood, Rough Torrs	1992	SX576511			DBAP
92	a bat	bat sp.	Lyneham, near Yealmpton.	2004	SX576532	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II	
93	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Church Way, Yealmpton, Plymouth	2000	SX577516	WCA 6	Bern III	
94	a bat	bat sp.	Mill Leat Lane, Yealmpton	2001	SX577517	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II	
95	Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Church Way, Yealmpton.	2003	SX577517	WCA 6	Bern III	
96	Greater	<i>Rhinolophus</i>	Mill Leat Lane,	2001	SX577517	WCA 5, 6	EC IIa, IVa; Bern	UKBAP(P);

	Horseshoe Bat	ferrumequinum	Yealmpton				II; Bonn II	DBAP
97	Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus	Church Way, Yealmpton.	2003	SX577517	WCA 6	Bern III	
98	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Mill Leat Lane, Yealmpton, PL8 2HD.	2001	SX577517	WCA 5, 6	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
99	Badger	Meles meles	A38 Voss	2003	SX578553	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
100	Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	Near Newton Ferrers.	2003	SX580492			UKBAP(P); DBAP
101	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	Yealmpton.	2002	SX581516	WCA 9		
102	Badger	Meles meles	A38	2003	SX581554	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
103	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	Two Crosses, Yealmpton	2002	SX582507	WCA 9		
104	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	Yealmpton	2001	SX582513	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
105	Greater Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	The Old Mill, Yealmpton.	1995-1999	SX582517	WCA 5, 6	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
106	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus hipposideros	The Old Mill, Yealmpton.	1995-2003	SX582517	WCA 5, 6	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
107	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	The Old Mill, Yealmpton.	1995-2003	SX582517	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
108	Primrose	Primula vulgaris	Black Torrs	1992	SX584515			DBAP
109	Solomon's-seal	Polygonatum multiflorum	Black Torrs	1992	SX584515			DN1
110	Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	Gnaton Hall, near Yealmpton	1999	SX585495			UKBAP(P); DBAP
111	Badger	Meles meles	Rockdale, Yealmpton.	2004	SX585515	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
112	Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	Near Salcombe Wood, Yealmpton	2002	SX586504			UKBAP(P); DBAP
113	Badger	Meles meles	Eastern Torrs	1994	SX586518	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	

			(Elliot's) Quarry					
114	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1992-1994	SX586518	WCA 8 (S)		
115	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1994	SX586518			UKBAP(P); Red
116	Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1992	SX586518			Amber
117	Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1992	SX586518	WCA 1		Amber
118	Marsh Tit	Parus palustris	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1994	SX586518			Red
119	Otter	Lutra lutra	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1992	SX586518	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
120	Primrose	Primula vulgaris	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1992-1994	SX586518			DBAP
121	Snowdrop	Galanthus nivalis	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1992	SX586518		EC Vb(where native); CITES II	
122	Solomon's-seal	Polygonatum multiflorum	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1992-1994	SX586518			DN1
123	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	The Trees	1992	SX587509	WCA 8 (S)		
124	Primrose	Primula vulgaris	The Trees	1992	SX587509			DBAP
125	Wild Service-tree	Sorbus torminalis	The Trees	1992	SX587509			DN2
126	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1992	SX587519	WCA 8 (S)		
127	Primrose	Primula vulgaris	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1992	SX587519			DBAP
128	Snowdrop	Galanthus nivalis	Eastern Torrs	1992	SX587519		EC Vb(where	

			(Elliot's) Quarry				native); CITES II	
129	Solomon's-seal	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Eastern Torrs (Elliot's) Quarry	1992	SX587519			DN1
130	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Yeo Park, Yealmpton	2002	SX587522	WCA 9		
131	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Between Ivybridge and Plymouth	2002	SX587546	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
132	Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Lee Mill, near Plymouth.	2000	SX591556		Bern III; CITES (UK reservation)	
133	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	A379 westbound	2004	SX592519	WCA 6	Bern III	
134	Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Near Challorsleigh (Higher) Farm	2000	SX592556		Bern III; CITES (UK reservation)	
135	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	A379	2000	SX593520	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
136	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Treby wood	1992	SX593534	WCA 8 (S)		
137	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Treby wood	1992	SX593534			DBAP
138	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Treby wood	1992	SX593534			Amber
139	a bat	bat sp.	Willow Brook Cottage, Yealmpton, Plymouth.	1997	SX594522	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II	
140	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Willow Brook Cottage, Yealmpton, Plymouth.	1997	SX594522	WCA 5, 6	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
141	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A38, near Lee Mill.	1999	SX5955	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
142	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	A38 flyover at Lee Mill, Ivybridge.	2001	SX5955	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
143	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides</i>	Treby Ham	1992	SX595537	WCA 8 (S)		

		non-scripta						
144	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Treby Ham	1992	SX595537	WCA 1		Amber
145	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Treby Ham	1992	SX595537			DBAP
146	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Lotherton Ham	1992	SX595540	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
147	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Lotherton Ham	1992	SX595540	WCA 8 (S)		
148	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Lotherton Ham	1992	SX595540			Amber
149	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Lotherton Ham	1992	SX595540	WCA 1		Amber
150	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Lotherton Ham	1992	SX595540			DBAP
151	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Plymouth to Exeter dual carriageway	2002	SX595556	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
152	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	B. Hares Wood, Hares Wood & Dunstone Meadow	1992	SX596512	WCA 8 (S)		
153	Marsh Tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>	A. Meadow Grassland, Hares Wood & Dunstone Meadow	1992	SX596512			Red
154	Yellow Vetch	<i>Vicia lutea</i>	A. Meadow Grassland, Hares Wood & Dunstone Meadow	1992	SX596512			NS; DN1; DR
155	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	New England Quarry, Plymouth.	1998	SX596545	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
156	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	By side of New Park Road in Lee Mill.	2000-2004	SX596558	WCA 6	Bern III	
157	Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Windsor Cross, near Yeamlpton.	2003	SX599536		Bern III; CITES (UK reservation)	
158	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus</i>	Garden at Lee Mill,	2002	SX599558	WCA 6	Bern III	

		europaeus	Plymouth.					
159	Hen Harrier	Circus cyaneus	Near Wonnell, Holbeton.	2003	SX600509	WCA 1		Red
160	Stoat	Mustela erminea	"Bull & Bear Cross", Holbeton.	2003	SX602508		Bern III; CITES (UK reservation)	
161	Stonechat	Saxicola torquata	Wilburton, near Yealmpton.	2003	SX602528			Amber
162	Stoat	Mustela erminea	Wonnell Lodge, Holbeton.	2003	SX603506		Bern III; CITES (UK reservation)	
163	Cirl Bunting	Emberiza cirrus	Between Wonnell Barn and Dunstone.	2002	SX603508	WCA 1		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Red
164	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	Between Wonnell Barn and Dunstone.	2002	SX603508			Red
165	a bat	bat sp.	Greenacres, Hurdlecombe Lake, Yealmpton.	1996	SX603520	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II	
166	Primrose	Primula vulgaris	West Butland Wood	1992	SX604518			DBAP
167	Skylark	Alauda arvensis	Wilburton, near Yealmpton.	2003	SX604528			UKBAP(P); Red
168	Skylark	Alauda arvensis	Luson Cross, Holbeton.	2003	SX606503			UKBAP(P); Red
169	Stoat	Mustela erminea	Minor road between Yealmpton and Holbeton, near Butland Wood.	2000	SX608515		Bern III; CITES (UK reservation)	
170	Badger	Meles meles	Western side of road (near saw mill) to Holbeton, off the A379	2004	SX609517	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	

171	Badger	Meles meles	A379 1.8 miles east of Yealmpton	2000	SX610519	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
172	Stoat	Mustela erminea	Moorshead Cross, near Holbeton.	2003	SX611517		Bern III; CITES (UK reservation)	
173	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus	Butland Corner	1992	SX611519			Amber
174	a bat	bat sp.	Burraton House, Nr Ermington, Ivybridge.	1997	SX612529	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II	
175	Badger	Meles meles	Flete Wood	1992-2001	SX615516	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
176	Stoat	Mustela erminea	A379	2003	SX624521		Bern III; CITES (UK reservation)	
177	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Warren Wood	1993-1994	SX5450			Decline

- 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 6** **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 6:** animals (other than birds) which may not be killed or taken by certain methods
- 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.
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.
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 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.

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.

Vul **Vulnerable** (Collins and Wells 1987, Invertebrates in need of special protection in Europe)

Appendix 2 – Species list recorded during field visit

Species list for Yealmpton parish, recorded during the field survey on 16th January 2006.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-ladies
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort
<i>Aubrieta deltoidea</i>	Aubretia
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Wood False-brome
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush
<i>Campanula portenschlagiana</i>	Adria Bellflower
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	Trailing Bell-flower
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower
<i>Carex divulsa subsp. divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood-sedge
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern-grass
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rustyback
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's Joy
<i>Clinopodium ascendens</i>	Common Calamint
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot

<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male Fern
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Common Male Fern
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue
<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	Red Fescue
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	Rose-of-Sharon
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St. John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Catsear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	Garden Yellow Archangel
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i>	Yellow Archangel
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	Great Wood-rush
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-Wall
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue

<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>	Southern Polypody
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort
<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy
<i>Taraxacum aggregate</i>	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Ulmus aggregate</i>	Elm
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell (agg.)
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell

Vicia sepium
Vinca minor
Viola odorata

Bush Vetch
Lesser Periwinkle
Sweet Violet