

Appendix i

'Priority Species' & 'Species of Conservation Concern' in Devon

Important: these tables have been retained because they give a very useful indication of those species of nature conservation importance that are present within the County. They reflect the known situation in 1998.

Note, though, that 'priority species' and 'species of conservation concern' are in many ways terms that are out of data.

Priority national (English) BAP species are now those listed as Species of Principal Importance in England (listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006). This is the list that matters and you can view it on [Defra's web site](#). See also [Natural England's](#) web site.

Priority Species - those species for which Species Action Plans or 'Grouped' Species Action Plans have been prepared. Taken from the UK Steering Group Report (previously known as the "short" and "middle" lists) and UK Biodiversity Group Tranche 2 Action Plans.

Group	Scientific name	Common Name	Natural Area
Amphibian	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	great crested newt	E, B, DR
Ant	<i>Formica exsecta</i>	narrow-headed ant	DR, S
Bee	<i>Bombus distinguendus</i>	great yellow bumblebee	S
Bee	<i>Bombus humilis</i>	brown-banded carder bee	S
Bee	<i>Bombus ruderatus</i>	large garden bumble bee	S
Bee	<i>Bombus subterraneus</i>	short haired bumble bee	S
Bee	<i>Bombus sylvarum</i>	shrill/knapweed carder bee	B, DR
Bee	<i>Lasioglossum augusticeps</i>	a mining bee	B
Bee	<i>Nomada armata</i>	a nomad bee	*
Beetle	<i>Carabus intricatus</i>	blue ground beetle	D
Beetle	<i>Cathormiocerus brittanicus</i>	broad-nosed weevil	SPLE, LEM
Beetle	<i>Cicindela germanica</i>	a tiger beetle	B
Beetle	<i>Cicindela maritima</i>	a dune tiger beetle	S, LEM
Beetle	<i>Harpalus dimidatus</i>	a ground beetle	S
Beetle	<i>Hydrochus nitidicollis</i>	a water beetle	S

Group	Scientific name	Common Name	Natural Area
Beetle	<i>Lionychus quadrillum</i>	a ground beetle	S
Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	stag beetle	E, S
Beetle	<i>Octhebius poweri</i>	a water beetle	DR, S
Beetle	<i>Pangaeus crux-major</i>	a ground beetle	*
Beetle	<i>Perileptus areolatus</i>	a ground beetle	DR, S
Beetle	<i>Psyllidoidea luridipennis</i>	a flea beetle	C, LEM
Beetle	<i>Pterostichus kugelanni</i>	a ground beetle	DR, S
Bird	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	aquatic warbler	SPLE
Bird	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	skylark	D, E, C, B, DR, SPLE, L
Bird	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	bittern	S, L
Bird	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	nightjar	B, DR, E, S
Bird	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	linnet	B, C, D, DR, E, L, LEM, S, SPLE
Bird	<i>Emberiza cirrus</i>	circus bunting	DR, S, D, E
Bird	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	reed bunting	B, C, D, DR, E, L, LEM, S, SPLE
Bird	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	woodlark	B, D, DR
Bird	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	common scoter	L, SPLE, LEM
Bird	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	spotted flycatcher	B, C, D, DR, E, L, LEM, S, SPLE
Bird	<i>Passer montanus</i>	tree sparrow	B
Bird	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	grey partridge	DR, E, B, S
Bird	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	bullfinch	B, C, D, DR, E, L, LEM, S, SPLE
Bird	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	roseate tern	DR, L
Bird	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	turtle dove	B, DR, E
Bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	song thrush	D, C, E, B, DR, SPLE, L, LEM, S
Butterfly	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	high brown fritillary	D, E, C, DR
Butterfly	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	pearl-bordered fritillary	D, E, C, B, DR, S
Butterfly	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	marsh fritillary	D, E, C, B, S, DR
Butterfly	<i>Maculinea arion</i>	large blue	D, C, LEM
Butterfly	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>	heath fritillary	E
Butterfly	<i>Plebejus argus</i>	silver-studded blue	DR, S, C
Clubmoss	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	marsh clubmoss	D
Coral	<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	pink sea fan	LEM
Crustacean	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	whiteclawed crayfish	B, DR
Crustacean	<i>Niphargellus glenniei</i>	a freshwater shrimp	D, E, S
Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	southern damselfly	D, DR,
Fern	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	killarney fern	D
Fish	<i>Alosa alosa</i>	allis shad	LEM, L,
Fish	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	twait shad	LEM, L, SPLE
Fish	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	basking shark	L, LEM, SPLE
Fly	<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	hornet robber fly	E, C
Fly	<i>Bombylius discolor</i>	a beefly	*
Fly	<i>Bombylius minor</i>	a beefly	*
Fly	<i>Eristalis cryptarum</i>	a hover fly	D
Fly	<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i>	a cranefly	E
Fungus	<i>Hygrocybe spadicea</i>	a wax cap	*
Fungus	<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>	an ascomycete	*
Lichen	<i>Bacidia incompta</i>	a lichen	S, C
Lichen	<i>Bryoria smithii</i>	a lichen	D
Lichen	<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>	orange-fruited elm-lichen	C, S

Group	Scientific name	Common Name	Natural Area
Lichen	<i>Graphina pauciloculata</i>	a lichen	D
Lichen	<i>Heterodermia leucomelos</i>	ciliate strap-lichen	C
Lichen	<i>Opegrapha paraxanthoides</i>	a lichen	C
Lichen	<i>Schismatomma graphidioides</i>	a lichen	E, D, B,
Liverwort	<i>Cephaloziella nicholsonii</i>	a liverwort	S
Liverwort	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	petalwort	LEM, S
Mammal	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	water vole	B, D, DR, E
Mammal	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	minke whale	L, SPLE, LEM
Mammal	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	barbastelle bat	C
Mammal	<i>Delphinus delphinus</i>	common dolphin	L, SPLE, LEM
Mammal	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	L, SPLE, LEM
Mammal	<i>Lagenorhynchus actus</i>	Atlantic white-sided dolphin	L, SPLE, LEM
Mammal	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	brown hare	C, D, DR, E, S
Mammal	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European otter	D, E, B, C, DR, S, L, SPLE, LEM
Mammal	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	dormouse	D,E, C, B, DR, S
Mammal	<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's bat	B
Mammal	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale	L, SPLE, LEM
Mammal	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	harbour porpoise	L, SPLE, LEM
Mammal	<i>Pipistrellus pipistellus</i>	pipistrelle bat	D, E, B, C, DR, S, L, SPLE, LEM
Mammal	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	greater horseshoe bat	D, E, C, B, S, L, LEM
Mammal	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	lesser horseshoe bat	B, C, D, DR, E,
Mammal	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	striped dolphin	L, SPLE, LEM
Mammal	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	bottle-nosed dolphin	L, SPLE, LEM
Mammal	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	L, SPLE, LEM
Mollusc	<i>Atrina fragilis</i>	fan mussel	SPLE
Mollusc	<i>Catinella arenaria</i>	sandbowl snail	E, LEM
Mollusc	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	freshwater pearl mussel	C
Mollusc	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	native oyster	L, SPLE, LEM
Mollusc	<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Desmoulin's snail	*
Moss	<i>Acaulon triquetrum</i>	triangular pigmy moss	*
Moss	<i>Bryum warneum</i>	a moss	*
Moss	<i>Cryphaea lamyana</i>	multi-fruited river moss	S, C
Moss	<i>Fissidens exiguus</i>	a moss	*
Moss	<i>Leptodontium gemmascens</i>	thatch moss	*
Moss	<i>Othotrichum sprucei</i>	a moss	*
Moss	<i>Seligeria paucifolia</i>	a moss	*
Moss	<i>Weissia muticapsularis</i>	a moss	S, SPLE, LEM
Moth	<i>Hadena albimacula</i>	whitespot	*
Moth	<i>Hemaris tityus</i>	Narrow-bordered bee-hawkmoth	B, C, D, E
Moth	<i>Hydrelia sylvaka</i>	waved carpet moth	D, E
Moth	<i>Jodia croceago</i>	orange upperwing	DR, D, E, S
Moth	<i>Lygephila cracca</i>	scarce blackneck	E, C, LEM
Moth	<i>Moma alpium</i>	scarce Merveille du jour	*
Moth	<i>Mythimna turca</i>	double line	B, D, C
Moth	<i>Phyllodesma ilicifolia</i>	small lappet	*
Moth	<i>Polynixis xanthomista</i>	black-banded	*
Moth	<i>Rheumaptera hasta</i>	argent and sable moth	S, E
Moth	<i>Schrankia taenialis</i>	White-line snout	D
Reptile	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	sand lizard	DR, L
Sea anemone	<i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i>	sea fan anemone	LEM, SPLE

Group	Scientific name	Common Name	Natural Area
Stonewort	<i>Chara baltica</i>	Baltic stonewort	LEM
Stonewort	<i>Chara connivens</i>	Convergent stonewort	*
Vascular plant	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	cornflower	B
Vascular plant	<i>Coincya wrightii</i>	Lundy cabbage	C, LEM
Vascular plant	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford pink	D
Vascular plant	<i>Euphrasia vigursii</i>	an eyebright	SPLE, LEM, C
Vascular plant	<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	purple ramping furmitory	DR, C
Vascular plant	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	red hemp-nettle	B
Vascular plant	<i>Gentianella anglica</i>	early gentian	B, L, LEM, S
Vascular plant	<i>Limmonium britannicum</i>	rock sea lavender	S, SPLE, C, LEM
Vascular plant	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	marsh clubmoss	D
Vascular plant	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	pennyroyal	S, SPLE, E
Vascular plant	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	pillwort	D
Vascular Plant	<i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i>	three-lobed water- crowfoot	B, DR, SPLE,
Vascular plant	<i>Rumex rupestris</i>	shore dock	S, SPLE, L, LEM,
Vascular plant	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	shepherd's needle	S
Vascular plant	<i>Scirpus triquetar</i>	triangular club-rush	S, SPLE
Vascular plant	<i>Silene gallica</i>	small-flowered catchfly	E
Vascular plant	<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	Irish lady's tresses	D
Vascular plant	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	spreading hedge parsley	*
Vascular plant	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	Killarney fern	D
Vascular plant	<i>Valerianella rimosa</i>	broad-fruited corn salad	DR, S
Worm	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	medicinal leech	B

Abbreviations for Natural Areas

B	Blackdowns	L	Lyme Bay
C	Culm	LEM	Land's End to Minehead
D	Dartmoor	S	South Devon
DR	Devon Redlands	SPLE	Start Point to Land's End
E	Exmoor and the Quantocks	*	Distribution in Devon currently unknown

NOTE: This table was based on the best available information at the time.

Species of Conservation Concern taken from the UK Steering Group Report (the "long" list)

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
Alga	<i>Gelidiella calcicola</i>	a red alga
Alga	<i>Gelidium sesquipedale</i>	a red alga
Alga	<i>Gracilaria multipartita</i>	a red alga
Alga	<i>Lophosiphonia reptabunda</i>	a red alga
Alga	<i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i>	a red alga
Alga	<i>Polysiphonia ceramiaeformis</i>	a red alga
Amphibian	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	common toad
Amphibian	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	common frog

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
Amphibian	<i>Triturus helveticus</i>	palmate newt
Amphibian	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	smooth newt
Bee	<i>Lasioglossum augusticeps</i>	a mining bee
Bee	<i>Nomada sexfasciata</i>	a cuckoo bee
Bee	<i>Psithyrus rupestris</i>	hill cuckoo bee
Beetle	<i>Aepus marinus</i>	a ground beetle
Beetle	<i>Bembidion nigropiceum</i>	a ground beetle
Beetle	<i>Ceutorhynchus verrucatus</i>	a weevil
Beetle	<i>Dromius quadrisignatus</i>	a ground beetle
Beetle	<i>Lebia cyanocephala</i>	a ground beetle
Bird	<i>Alca torda</i>	razorbill
Bird	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	kingfisher
Bird	<i>Anas acuta</i>	pintail
Bird	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	shoveler
Bird	<i>Anas crecca</i>	teal
Bird	<i>Anas penelope</i>	wigeon
Bird	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	gargany
Bird	<i>Anas strepera</i>	gadwall
Bird	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	turnstone
Bird	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	pochard
Bird	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	brent goose
Bird	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	goldeneye
Bird	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	dunlin
Bird	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	purple sandpiper
Bird	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	goldfinch
Bird	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's warbler
Bird	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	ringed plover
Bird	<i>Circus cyaena</i>	hen harrier
Bird	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	quail
Bird	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	little egret
Bird	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin
Bird	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine
Bird	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	hobby
Bird	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	kestrel
Bird	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	puffin
Bird	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	snipe
Bird	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	black-throated diver
Bird	<i>Gavia immer</i>	great northern diver
Bird	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	red-throated diver
Bird	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	swallow
Bird	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	storm petrel
Bird	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	herring gull
Bird	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	lesser black backed gull
Bird	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	bar-tailed godwit
Bird	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	black-tailed godwit
Bird	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	grasshopper warbler
Bird	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	nightingale
Bird	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	jack snipe
Bird	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	gannet
Bird	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	curlew
Bird	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel
Bird	<i>Parus montanus</i>	willow tit
Bird	<i>Parus palustris</i>	marsh tit
Bird	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	honey buzzard

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
Bird	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	shag
Bird	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	ruff
Bird	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	redstart
Bird	<i>Picus viridis</i>	green woodpecker
Bird	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	golden plover
Bird	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	grey plover
Bird	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian grebe
Bird	<i>Podiceps grisegna</i>	red-necked grebe
Bird	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	black-necked grebe
Bird	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	dunnock
Bird	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx shearwater
Bird	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	water rail
Bird	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	avocet
Bird	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	sand martin
Bird	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	whinchat
Bird	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	stonechat
Bird	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	woodcock
Bird	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	eider
Bird	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	great skua
Bird	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	little tern
Bird	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	sandwich tern
Bird	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	whitethroat
Bird	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford warbler
Bird	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	shelduck
Bird	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	greenshank
Bird	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	redshank
Bird	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	ring ouzel
Bird	<i>Tyto alba</i>	barn owl
Bird	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	lapwing
Butterfly	<i>Apaturia iris</i>	purple emperor
Butterfly	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	siver-washed fritillary
Butterfly	<i>Boloria selene</i>	small pearl-bordered fritillary
Butterfly	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	small blue
Butterfly	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	wood white
Butterfly	<i>Lysandra coridon</i>	chalkhill blue
Butterfly	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	brown hairstreak
Coral	<i>Alcyonium glomeratum</i>	red sea fingers
Coral	<i>Balanophyllia regia</i>	gold and scarlet star coral
Coral	<i>Hoplania durotrix</i>	Weymouth carpet coral
Coral	<i>Leptosammia pruvoti</i>	sunset star coral
Fish	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	basking shark
Fish	<i>Cottus gobio</i>	bullhead
Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic salmon
Fly	<i>Bombylius canascens</i>	a beefly
Fly	<i>Limonia goritiensis</i>	a cranefly
Fly	<i>Nephrotoma quadristriata</i>	a cranefly
Fly	<i>Pamponerus germanicus</i>	a robber fly
Lichen	<i>Fulgensia fulgens</i>	scrambled egg lichen
Lichen	<i>Leptogium burgessii</i>	a lichen
Lichen	<i>Parmelia quercina</i>	a lichen
Lichen	<i>Parmelia taylorensis</i>	a lichen
Lichen	<i>Physcia clementi</i>	a lichen
Lichen	<i>Physcia tribacioides</i>	southern grey physcia

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
Lichen	<i>Porina guarantica</i>	a lichen
Liverwort	<i>Lejeuna lamacerina</i>	a liverwort
Liverwort	<i>Plagiochila killarniensis</i>	a liverwort
Liverwort	<i>Plagiochila punctata</i>	a liverwort
Liverwort	<i>Plagiochila spinulosa</i>	a liverwort
Mammal	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	roe deer
Mammal	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	red deer
Mammal	<i>Dama dama</i>	fallow deer
Mammal	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	hedgehog
Mammal	<i>Globicephala melaena</i>	long-finned pilot whale
Mammal	<i>Halichoerus grypha</i>	grey seal
Mammal	<i>Meles meles</i>	badger
Mammal	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	stoat
Mammal	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	weasel
Mammal	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Daubenton's bat
Mammal	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	whiskered bat
Mammal	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's bat
Mammal	<i>Neomis fodiens</i>	water shrew
Mammal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	common seal
Mammal	<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	grey long-eared bat
Mammal	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	common shrew
Mammal	<i>Sorex minutus</i>	pigmy shrew
Millipede	<i>Chordeuma proximum</i>	a millipede
Millipede	<i>Melogona scutellare</i>	a millipede
Millipede	<i>Nanogona polydismoides</i>	a millipede
Mollusc	<i>Ashfordia granulata</i>	a gastropod
Mollusc	<i>Leiostyla anglica</i>	a snail
Mollusc	<i>Paludinella littorina</i>	a snail
Mollusc	<i>Stelliger bellulus</i>	sea slug
Mollusc	<i>Truncatellina callicratis</i>	a terrestrial snail
Moss	<i>Brachydontium trichodes</i>	a moss
Moss	<i>Campylostelium saxicola</i>	a moss
Moss	<i>Didymodon cordatus</i>	cordate beard moss
Moss	<i>Ephemerum recurvifolium</i>	a moss
Moss	<i>Ephemerum sessile</i>	a moss
Moss	<i>Fissidens celticus</i>	a moss
Moss	<i>Rhynchostegium alopecuroides</i>	a moss
Moss	<i>Weissia personii</i>	a moss
Moth	<i>Eriogaster lanestris</i>	small egar
Moth	<i>Hypena obsitalis</i>	Bloxworth snout
Moth	<i>Leucochaena oditis</i>	beautiful gothic
Moth	<i>Malacosoma castrensis</i>	ground lackey
Reptile	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	slow-worm
Reptile	<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>	viviparous lizard
Reptile	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	grass snake
Reptile	<i>Vipera berus</i>	adder
Sea anemone	<i>Aiptasia mutabilis</i>	trumpet anemone
Sea anemone	<i>Amphianthus dohmii</i>	a sea anemone
Sea anemone	<i>Parazoanthus axinellae</i>	an anemone
Sea urchin	<i>Paracentrotus lividus</i>	a sea urchin
Spider group	<i>Neobisium maritimum</i>	a pseudoscorpion
Spider	<i>Callilepis nocturna</i>	a spider
Spider	<i>Episinus maculipes</i>	a spider
Vascular plant	<i>Aster linosyris</i>	goldilocks

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
Vascular plant	<i>Bupleurum baldense</i>	small hare's ear
Vascular plant	<i>Carum verticillatum</i>	whorled caraway
Vascular plant	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	wild chamomile
Vascular plant	<i>Chenopodium volvaria</i>	stinking goosefoot
Vascular plant	<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i>	strapwort
Vascular plant	<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>	brown galingale
Vascular plant	<i>Dryopteris aemula</i>	hay-scented buckler-fern
Vascular plant	<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	dwarf spike-rush
Vascular plant	<i>Erica ciliaris</i>	Dorset heath
Vascular plant	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	field eryngo
Vascular plant	<i>Euphrasia anglica</i>	an eyebright
Vascular plant	<i>Euphrasia pseudokernerii</i>	an eyebright
Vascular plant	<i>Hammarbya paludosa</i>	bog orchid
Vascular plant	<i>Helianthemum appeninum</i>	white-rock-rose
Vascular plant	<i>Hieracium eustomum</i>	a hawkweed
Vascular plant	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	bluebell
Vascular plant	<i>Hymenophyllum tunbrigense</i>	Tunbidge filmy fern
Vascular plant	<i>Hymenophyllum wilsonii</i>	Wilson's filmy fern
Vascular plant	<i>Hypericum linarifolium</i>	toadflax leaved St John's wort
Vascular plant	<i>Lobelia urens</i>	heath lobelia
Vascular plant	<i>Lotus angustissimus</i>	slender bird's-foot trefoil
Vascular plant	<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	small rest-harrow
Vascular plant	<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>	greater broomrape
Vascular plant	<i>Petroselinum segetum</i>	corn parsley
Vascular plant	<i>Physospermum cornubiense</i>	bladderseed
Vascular plant	<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	sea knotgrass
Vascular plant	<i>Pyrus cordata</i>	Plymouth pear
Vascular plant	<i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i>	ivy-leaved water-crowfoot
Vascular plant	<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i>	stream water-crowfoot
Vascular plant	<i>Romulea columnae</i>	sand crocus
Vascular plant	<i>Scirpus holoschoenus</i>	round-headed club-rush
Vascular plant	<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	balm-leaved figwort
Vascular plant	<i>Sorbus anglica</i>	a whitebeam
Vascular plant	<i>Sorbus devoniensis</i>	Devon whitebeam
Vascular plant	<i>Sorbus porrigentiformis</i>	a whitebeam
Vascular plant	<i>Sorbus subcuneata</i>	a whitebeam
Vascular plant	<i>Sorbus vexans</i>	a whitebeam
Vascular plant	<i>Teucrium scordium</i>	water germander
Vascular plant	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	western gorse
Vascular plant	<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	narrow-fruited corn salad
Vascular plant	<i>Zostera marina</i>	seagrass/ eelgrass
Wasp	<i>Chrysis pseudobrevitarsis</i>	a ruby-tailed wasp
Wasp	<i>Dicaelotus fitchii</i>	an ichneumon wasp
Wasp	<i>Pemphredon enslini</i>	a digger wasp
Worm	<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>	tentacled lagoon worm
Worm	<i>Amalosoma eddystonense</i>	an echiuran worm
Worm	<i>Ophelia bicornis</i>	an estuarine polychaete
Worm	<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i>	a honeycomb worm
Worm	<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>	a honeycomb worm

Appendix ii

The Geological Conservation Review and important geological features and localities in Devon

The table below lists the Geological Conservation Review subject networks which are represented by the sites the Review selected in Devon. Reference to the GCR volumes in which these sites are described is also included (see Appendix 9 for full details). These sites are considered to be of at least national scientific importance and a significant number are also of international significance (for instance as included within the Global Geosites networks used as a basis for the selection of geological 'Key features' (see Section E). The majority of these sites have now been formally notified within statutory Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). Although not yet completed, an analogous selection framework for County Geological Sites (a.k.a. RIGS) sites is also under development including clearly stated selection criteria. When finalised, it is intended to include this scheme within an appendix of the Devon BAP.

Geological Conservation Review 'network and GCR volume	Geological Interest/Period	No. of GCR sites
Aptian – Albian (GCR volume in preparation)	Upper Lower Cretaceous stratigraphy and palaeontology: includes only the 'Upper Greensand' in Devon.	2
Caves (Waltham, Simms, Farrant and Goldie 1997)	Quaternary cave systems and formations.	4
Cenomanian – Maastrichtian (Mortimore, Wood and Gallois 2001)	Upper Cretaceous stratigraphy and palaeontology: represents the Chalk in Devon, including its sandy 'basement beds'.	3
Coastal Geomorphology of England (May and Hansom 2003)	Quaternary processes: geomorphological features of the active coastline (cliffs, bars, sand dunes, etc).	8

Dinantian of Devon and Cornwall (Cossey, Purnell, Whiteley, Whyte and Wright 2004)	Lower Carboniferous stratigraphy and palaeontology: includes the limestones and cherts of the Barnstable, Bampton and Westleigh areas, and similar aged deposits west and east of Dartmoor.	7
Fluvial Geomorphology of England (Gregory (ed.) 1998)	Quaternary processes: geomorphological features of active river systems.	5
Hettangian – Pliensbachian (Simms, Chidlaw, Morton and Page 2004)	Lower Jurassic stratigraphy and palaeontology: represented in Devon by the 'Lias' limestones and mudrocks of the Axmouth to Lyme Regis area.	1
Igneous Rocks of South West England (Floyd, Exley and Styles 1993)	Devonian to Permian: Volcanic and intrusive igneous activity associated within the Variscan orogenic belt.	15
Jurassic - Cretaceous Reptilia (Benton and Spencer 1995)	Jurassic to Cretaceous fossil reptiles: in Devon includes only the marine reptile-dominated faunas of the Lyme Regis area.palaeontology	1
Marine Devonian (GCR volume in preparation)	Devonian stratigraphy and palaeontology: includes the limestones, slates, sandstones and some volcanic rocks of the historical type area of the Devonian Period.	34
Mass Movement (GCR volume in preparation)	Quaternary processes: in Devon includes only the coastal landslip systems of the Axmouth to Lyme Regis area.	1
Mineralogy of South West England (GCR volume in preparation)	Mainly includes metalliferous minerals and their associated deposits in SW England. Many of the sites included are old mines.	9
Mesozoic - Tertiary Fish/Amphibia (Dineley and Metcalf 1997)	Triassic to Neogene fossil fish and amphibians: in Devon includes only the fish faunas of the Lyme Regis area.	1
Namurian of England & Wales (Cleal and Thomas 1996)	Upper Lower to lower Upper Carboniferous: mainly includes the sandstone-shale alternations of the 'Culm' (Crackington Formation, etc).	2
Non-Marine Devonian (Barclay, Browne, McMillan, Pickett, Stone and Wilby 2005)	Terrestrial Devonian straigraphy and Palaeontology: includes a single site in North Devon with deposits of 'Old Red Sandstone' type.	1
Palaeozoic Palaeobotany (Cleal and Thomas 1995)	Silurian to Permian fossil plants: in Devon includes only a flora from the Upper Devonian.	1

Pleistocene Vertebrata (GCR volume in preparation)	Quaternary fossil vertebrates, mainly Pleistocene mammals: in Devon includes only cave deposits in the Torquay-Newton Abbot area.	2
Permian – Triassic (Benton, Cook and Turner 2000)	Permian and Triassic stratigraphy and palaeontology: includes the 'New Red Sandstone of south-east and east Devon.	8
Permian - Triassic Reptilia (Benton and Spencer 1995)	Permian and Triassic fossil reptiles: includes the terrestrial Triassic reptiles of the Sidmouth area.	2
Palaeogene (Daley and Balson 1999)	Palaeogene: in Devon includes sands, gravels and clays in the Bovey Basin to Haldon Hills area.	3
Quaternary of South West England (Campbell, Hunt, Scourse, Keen and Stephens 1998)	Quaternary features and deposits: includes a wide range of features in Devon including raised beaches, cave deposits, periglacial landforms and river gravels.	16
Rhaetian (Benton, Cook and Turner 2000)	Uppermost Triassic stratigraphy and palaeontology: includes the Penarth Group ('Rhaetic') of the Axmouth-Pinhay Bay area.	2
Silurian - Devonian Chordata (Dineley and Metcalf 1997)	Silurian and Devonian vertebrates, mainly fish: includes a Devonian fish locality in Devon.	1
Variscan Structures of SW England (GCR volume in preparation)	Represents the structural geological features (e.g. folding and faulting) of the Variscan mountain building phase (Devonian to early Permian).	13
Westphalian (Cleal and Thomas 1996)	Middle Upper Carboniferous: mainly includes the sandstone-dominated rocks of the upper part of the 'Culm' (e.g. Bude and Bideford formations).	?

Appendix iii

Legislative and policy background

Summarised below are the main provisions of international, European and national legislation and agreements relating to nature conservation and the main components of national, regional and county policy guidance in this field.

A. International

The **World Conservation Strategy** (produced in 1980 by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wide Fund for Nature) states that conservation is essential for future economic and social development and should not be dealt with as a separate issue.

The **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species** (CITES) aims to protect species threatened by the economic trading of these products.

The **[Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance](#)**, to which the UK Government is signatory, promotes the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly those which support internationally significant numbers of water birds.

The **Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage** (1972) established the principles through which World Heritage Sites could be selected. Such sites must be truly global in their significance and very few areas or sites can meet the criteria for their selection, as defined by UNESCO. World Heritage sites include iconic areas such as the Grand Canyon and the Giant's Causeway. Remarkably, Devon has parts of two World Heritage Sites, both with a fundamental geological component: The Dorset and East Devon Jurassic Coast and the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscapes. Although not legal designations *per se*, World Heritage designation is a material consideration in town and country planning.

The **[Convention on Biological Diversity](#)** signed at the United Nations Earth Summit in 1992 aims to protect the Earth's variety of plant and animal species

and their habitats and requires each of the contracting parties to produce their own national action plans for the conservation of biodiversity.

To mark the 10th anniversary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations **World Summit on Sustainable Development** was held in Johannesburg in 2002. In recognition that progress since the Earth Summit in 1992 had not met expectations, the Summit on Sustainable Development sought to overcome barriers to action. It attempted to identify what needed to be done and by whom. At the summit governments committed to take action that will "*significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010*". The UN publication [*The Road from Johannesburg*](#) has more details.

B. European

The **1979 Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals** requires the protection of certain endangered migratory species and encourages separate international agreements covering particular species. An agreement covering the **Conservation of Bats in Europe** came into force in January 1994. It deals with the need to protect bats and their feeding and roosting areas.

The **1979 EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds** (the 'Birds Directive') sets out the general rules for conservation of wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats, and requires member states to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for regularly occurring migratory species and certain key species.

The **1982 Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats** requires contracting parties to ensure the conservation of the habitats of wild flora and fauna, especially those rare species listed within its appendices. It also requires special attention to be given to the protection of areas of importance for migratory species. The provisions of the Convention underlie the EC Habitats Directive (see below) as well as the UK's wildlife legislation.

The **1985 EC Directive on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment** requires Environmental Assessments to be carried out on certain types of development that might have significant adverse environmental impacts, this including an assessment of the nature conservation implications of such projects.

The **1992 EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora** (the 'Habitats Directive') aims to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity within the European Union's overall goal of sustainable development by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status. To this end, sites of European importance for listed habitats and species are to be designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which, together with

SPAs, will form a European network of sites known as 'Natura 2000'. Article 7 modifies the EC Birds Directive to ensure their compatibility.

In 2001, at the **European Union summit held in Gothenburg**, Sweden, Heads of State of the EU agreed on the following, ambitious biodiversity target: *biodiversity decline should be halted with the aim of reaching this objective by 2010.*

The **European Landscape Convention** was ratified in the UK in February 2007, and although not legally binding, is likely to provide a context for landscape scale initiatives. As such it is potentially very significant for certain types of geomorphologically important landscapes and their related geological features and processes.

C. NATIONAL

The **1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act** provided the first significant national nature conservation legislation, this including powers for the designation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs) by the (then) Nature Conservancy and for the designation of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) by local authorities. The Act established the National Parks Commission, provided for the designation of National Parks and defined the conservation of natural beauty (incorporating wildlife and geological/physiographic features) as one of their primary functions. It also included provision for the establishment of management agreements with land owners to secure conservation benefit.

The **1968 Countryside Act** updated and strengthened some of the provisions of the 1949 Act and introduced new measures (such as the powers to provide Country Parks) to help promote the enjoyment of the countryside by the public. The Countryside Commission was established in the place of the National Parks Commission and was given a broader remit for the conservation and enhancement of the countryside and the provision of facilities for countryside recreation. Most importantly, the Act also placed a duty on authorities to have regard to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside in the exercise of their functions relating to land.

The **1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act** (and its subsequent amendments) provides the most recent and comprehensive legislation covering a broad range of wildlife conservation matters. Its introduction revised the system for the designation of SSSIs and gave further powers for their protection and for the formulation of management agreements. It provided for varying degrees of protection to be given to certain notable and listed species of flora and fauna, including comprehensive provision for the protection of birds and their nests and eggs. A further measure within the Act of particular relevance to national parks was a requirement to produce maps showing areas of

mountain, moor, heath, woodland, down, cliff or foreshore whose natural beauty it is particularly important to conserve. The Act also included some limited provision for marine conservation through the designation of Marine Nature Reserves.

The **1990 Environmental Protection Act** established the three country conservation councils (including the Nature Conservancy Council for England - otherwise referred to as 'English Nature') and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee to succeed the Nature Conservancy Council. It also provided limited, additional measures for the protection of SSSIs.

The **1992 Protection of Badgers Act** consolidated all previous badger legislation by providing comprehensive protection for badgers and their setts, with a requirement that any authorised sett disturbance or destruction to be carried out under licence.

The [UK Action Plan for Biodiversity](#) published by the Government in January 1994 (as Cm 2428) represents the first national action plan for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity to which the UK Government became a signatory in June 1992. The document provides a programme of activity and commitment to ensure the conservation and, where possible, the enhancement of biodiversity within the UK. It is one of a suite of plans and strategies published simultaneously by the Government in response to the commitments made at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro and which collectively address the issue of sustainable development. Detailed action plans for the conservation of priority species and habitats at a national level was published through the **UK Biodiversity Steering Group Report** in 1995 and were subsequently endorsed by Government. The **UK Biodiversity Group Tranche 2 Action Plans** (a further six volumes of UK species and habitat action plans) were published in 1998/9.

The habitat and species **targets were reviewed** in 2006. The revised targets can be most easily accessed using the [Biodiversity Action Reporting System](#) (BARS).

In 2007, a review of the UK BAP priority list in 2007 led to the identification of 1,150 species and 65 habitats that meet the BAP criteria at UK level. Priorities for England have been published under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 as ['habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England'](#). These are now the BAP priority habitats and species in England.

The **Wildlife (Habitat &c.) Regulations 1994** (i.e. the 'Habitats Regulations') formally transpose the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive into national law. They build on the existing nature conservation legislation for the protection of habitats and species listed in the Directive and applies its considerations in respect of development control and other regulatory legislation. They also introduce a new system for the conservation of certain marine areas.

The **1994 Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance note on Nature Conservation** (PPG 9) gives guidance on how the Government's policies for the conservation of our natural heritage are to be reflected in land use planning. It embodies the Government's commitment to sustainable development and to conserving the diversity of our wildlife. This guidance note is one of a series of **Planning Policy Guidance notes** (PPGs) and **Mineral Planning Guidance notes** (MPGs) which collectively set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning, several of which make specific reference to the consideration of nature conservation interests. Local planning authorities must take their contents into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.

The Hedgerows Regulations came into force on 1st June 1997 and are designed to implement the provisions of the **Environment Act 1995** in relation to the protection of important hedgerows. Landowners are required to submit to the local planning authority a Hedgerow Removal Notice in advance of the removal of a hedge. Strict criteria are used to assess the importance of a hedge, these based on its historic, wildlife and landscape interest, to determine whether or not it should be protected.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides additional levels of protection for SSSIs, particularly with regard to securing their favourable management. Whilst the vast majority of SSSIs will continue to be managed through partnership and co-operation, the Act provides for Management Schemes and Notices to be issued to the owners and occupiers of SSSIs describing and requiring specific management to conserve their special interest. The Act also allows for permanent restrictions to be put in place to prevent damaging operations on SSSIs. The CRoW Act also contains provisions for a new statutory right of access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land. Importantly, the CRoW Act also places a general duty on the Government to have regard to the conservation of biological diversity (in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity), and to publish lists of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity and to take reasonable steps to further their conservation.

The **Local Government Act 2000** places a duty on local authorities to prepare **community strategies**. The purpose of these strategies is to enhance the quality of life of local communities and contribute to sustainable development through action to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of an area and its inhabitants. Clearly, the conservation of nature is a key element of community strategies, which have been produced for Devon and all districts and boroughs. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister made it clear that, as a part of a programme of plan rationalisation, local Biodiversity Action Plans should be incorporated within Community Strategies. Now known as Sustainable Community Strategies (SCS) these documents are prepared by Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs);

broad, influential bodies with strong representation of local authorities. SCS identify issues and establish a vision for an area. They are accompanied by Local Area Agreements. LAAs are essentially a three year agreement between national government and LSPs. The current Devon LAA includes a biodiversity outcome.

Read about Devon's Sustainable Community Strategy and its Local Area Agreement at the web site of the [Devon Strategic Partnership](#).

The Environmental Impact Assessment (uncultivated land and semi-natural areas) (England) Regulations 2001 came into force in February 2002. They implement Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended by Directive 97/11/EC). The Regulations require farmers and land managers to seek approval from Defra before carrying out certain projects, such as ploughing and drainage, for intensive agricultural purposes on uncultivated and semi-natural land that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Defra guidance on the regulations can be viewed [here](#).

Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England was published by Defra in 2002. The document aims to help start a fundamental shift in public policy and the behaviour of the population at large which will contribute to achieving a truly sustainable future. It seeks to embed biodiversity considerations in all the main sectors of economic activity. The strategy sets out a vision; an assessment of the issues, and a programme of action for the following broad sectors: agriculture; water; woodland; marine and coastal management, and urban areas.

This was followed in 2003 by **Measuring progress: baseline assessment**. This sets out a series of indicators intended to help track progress in implementing the England Biodiversity Strategy. It contains a series of 8 Headline Indicators (e.g. populations of wild birds; biological quality of rivers) and a further series of more focussed indicators under the various sectors (e.g. for the Agriculture sector, one of the indicators is 'trends in plant diversity in fields and field margins'). The document also gives an initial assessment of progress towards these indicators.

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation was published in August 2005. This [PPS](#) (together with a new Government circular and good practice guidance) replaces Planning Policy Guidance note 9 (PPG 9): Nature conservation (see above). It sets out the Government's national planning policies with respect to statutory nature conservation in England. Crucially this is an integrated bio- and geodiversity focussed document indicating that the approach to natural diversity conservation adopted in Devon is an excellent reflection of central government policy in this field.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (Section 40) introduced the following biodiversity duty on all public bodies:

'Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity'

The duty applies to all public bodies, including all local authorities. Its purpose is to raise the profile of biodiversity and make it a 'natural and integral' part of policy and decision making.

Defra has produced extensive guidance on implementing the duty:

- [Local authorities](#)
- [Other public bodies](#)

D. REGIONAL

The **Regional Planning Guidance for the South West** (RPG 10) published by the Government Office for the South West in July 1994 has been prepared by the Secretary of State for the Environment following the submission of strategic advice by the South West Regional Planning Conference. The Guidance primarily provides advice for the updating and review of development plans in the South West. It should be read alongside national planning policy guidance set out in PPGs, MPGs, circulars and other Government policies and statements. This Regional Guidance is currently being reviewed through the South West Regional Planning Conference.

Action for Biodiversity in the South West was produced in June 1997 by a broad consortium of conservation organisations (the South West Biodiversity Partnership) as the result of a regionally based biodiversity initiative. Action plans for priority habitats and species in the Region are set out in order to guide the delivery of biodiversity actions plans at a local level.

The regional habitat targets set out in Action for Biodiversity in the South West were revised and included in **RPG 10** in 2001 and within the South West chapter of the **England Rural Development Strategy** (ERDS).

Our Environment: Our Future (the Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014) was published in 2004 by the South West Regional Assembly and the South West Regional Environment Network. This SW Environment Strategy aims to: generate awareness of the importance of the South West environment to people living in, working in and visiting the South West; identify priorities for protecting and enhancing the environment for the benefit of current and future generations; ensure decisions are based on an understanding that social and economic activity must be undertaken within the carrying capacity of the region's environment by highlighting key issues for the region, and provide a framework for action in the South West. The strategy is accompanied by an Implementation Plan and can be viewed [here](#). It will inform a number of other regional strategies, including the Regional Spatial Strategy.

2004 also saw the publication of the **South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan** (SWBIP). Developed by the Biodiversity South West, this plan sets out a framework of policy, priorities and actions to assist in a joined up approach to biodiversity delivery. Like the England Biodiversity Strategy, it identifies key programmes of work under five specific sectors: farming and food; water and wetlands; woodlands and forestry; towns, cities and development, and coastal and marine environment. For each sector, background issues are outlined and objectives, actions and deliverers are described.

The SWBIP also establishes a **Regional Nature Map**. Whilst acknowledging that that most areas of the South West are rich in wildlife and the opportunities to enhance this, it seeks to identify the larger areas within the Region that have a high value for biodiversity and potential habitat restoration. It presents a strategic picture; a framework within which to facilitate action in and around priority areas. The Regional Nature Map is currently being refined (with the aid of local knowledge and the Wildlife Trust's Rebuilding Biodiversity methodology) at the level of Devon County, identifying priority areas for habitat enhancement, restoration and re-creation at a more detailed scale. View the SWBIP and details of the Regional nature Map at the [Biodiversity South West's](#) web site.

The **Regional Spatial Strategy** (RSS) is currently (March 2005) in production by the Regional Assembly. The RSS will set a regional framework for development for 2006-2026. The old planning system of county-level Structure Plans and district-level Local Plans is being replaced by the RSS and Local Development Frameworks (LDVs), these LDVs being produced by by district and borough Local Authorities. County-level planning will, therefore, effectively cease to exist, with the exception of waste disposal and mineral planning which will be covered by county-based Local Development Documents. The RSS is, therefore, an important strategic document and it is hoped that both the South West Environment Strategy and the SWBIP will help to ensure that biodiversity considerations are integral to it.

E. COUNTY

The **Devon Structure Plan 2001 to 2016** (adopted October 2004) is the current Structure Plan for the whole of Devon, including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park, but excluding Exmoor National Park. It sets out strategic planning policies for development and other land uses in respect of: housing; employment; conservation; minerals; waste; transportation; shopping; tourism; leisure; and recreation, over a 15 year period. It provides a framework for detailed decisions by local authorities, other organisations and individuals in the preparation of their forward Plans (e.g. Local Plans). The Structure Plan can be viewed [here](#).

Various **Local Plans** also form part of the statutory development plan system. Relevant local authorities (including District Councils, Unitary Authorities and National Park Authorities) are required to produce local plans which cover their entire areas. These provide detailed local guidance relating to development and land use. There is a requirement for these documents to contain policies relating to the conservation of the natural environment. They are also required to be in general conformity with the Structure Plan. Local Plans are also produced by relevant minerals and waste disposal authorities (these being the County Council, Unitary Authorities and the two National Park Authorities in Devon) to provide detailed guidance on these specific topics. National Park Authorities are also required to produce **National Park Management Plans** which address integrated land management issues.

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Structure and Local Plans are to be abolished and replaced by Regional Spatial Strategies (produced by Regional Assemblies) and Local Development Documents (produced, in the main, by unitary, district and borough authorities). Therefore, other than with regard to minerals and waste (for which the County Council will produce Local Development Documents), county-level planning will effectively cease to exist. However, the Devon Structure Plan to 2016 will be "saved" for a period of three years from its adoption. During this period, the South West Regional Assembly (RA) will also be able to consider whether elements of the plan should be saved for a longer period. Where the RA propose to do this it will put a case to the Secretary of State who will consider whether to direct that these policies should be saved for a further period. Pending adoption of a new South West Regional Spatial Strategy (scheduled for 2007) the Devon Structure Plan will continue to be a material consideration in the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.

A wider range of other **strategy, policy and action-based documents** are produced by local authorities. These can take many forms and are usually intended to be of value in far more than just a planning sense. Devon County Council's Local transport Plan (2001-2006) is an example, as are the district, unitary authority and national park-level Biodiversity Action Plans produced by Teignbridge, East Devon, North Devon, Torbay, and Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks

Appendix iv

Nature conservation designations

A bewildering range of conservation designations, both statutory and non-statutory, have been applied to areas of importance for wildlife and geology around the County, their number and extent reflecting the significance of Devon's natural environment. Outlined below are those which relate specifically to nature conservation, these complementing some of the broader countryside designations such as National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast and Environmentally Sensitive Area status which are intended to cover various aspects of 'natural beauty'. It should be noted that there is a very considerable degree of overlap between many of these designations with some sites, such as the Exe Estuary, being the subject (at least in part) of seven of these designations.

International designations

DESIGNATION	CONSERVATION STATUS	RELEVANT SITES IN DEVON
Ramsar Site	A site designated as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as a waterfowl habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exe Estuary
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Site of European importance for bird conservation under Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive (together with SACs, these make up a network of European sites known as Natura 2000).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• East Devon Heaths• Exe Estuary• Tamar Estuaries Complex

DESIGNATION	CONSERVATION STATUS	RELEVANT SITES IN DEVON
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Site of European conservation importance comprising priority habitats or species for conservation under the terms of the EC Habitats Directive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beer Quarry and Caves • Blackstone Point • Braunton Burrows • Culm Grasslands • Dartmoor • Dawlish Warren • East Devon Pebblebed Heaths • Exmoor and Quantock Oakwoods • Exmoor Heaths • Lundy • Plymouth Sound & Estuaries • River Axe • Sidmouth to West Bay • South Dartmoor Woods • South Devon Shore Dock • South Hams • Tintagel to Marsland Coast
World Heritage Site	Sites of global importance for natural or cultural heritage as listed by UNESCO. Not a legal designation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dorset and East Devon Coast • Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscapes
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Areas with a sustainable approach to natural heritage conservation which involve local communities. Designation is subject to approval by UNESCO. Not a legal designation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Devon's Biosphere Reserve
European and UNESCO Geoparks	The geological equivalent of Biosphere reserves – designation administered by the European Geoparks Network in Europe, in accordance with UNESCO principles. Not a legal designation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English Riviera Geopark

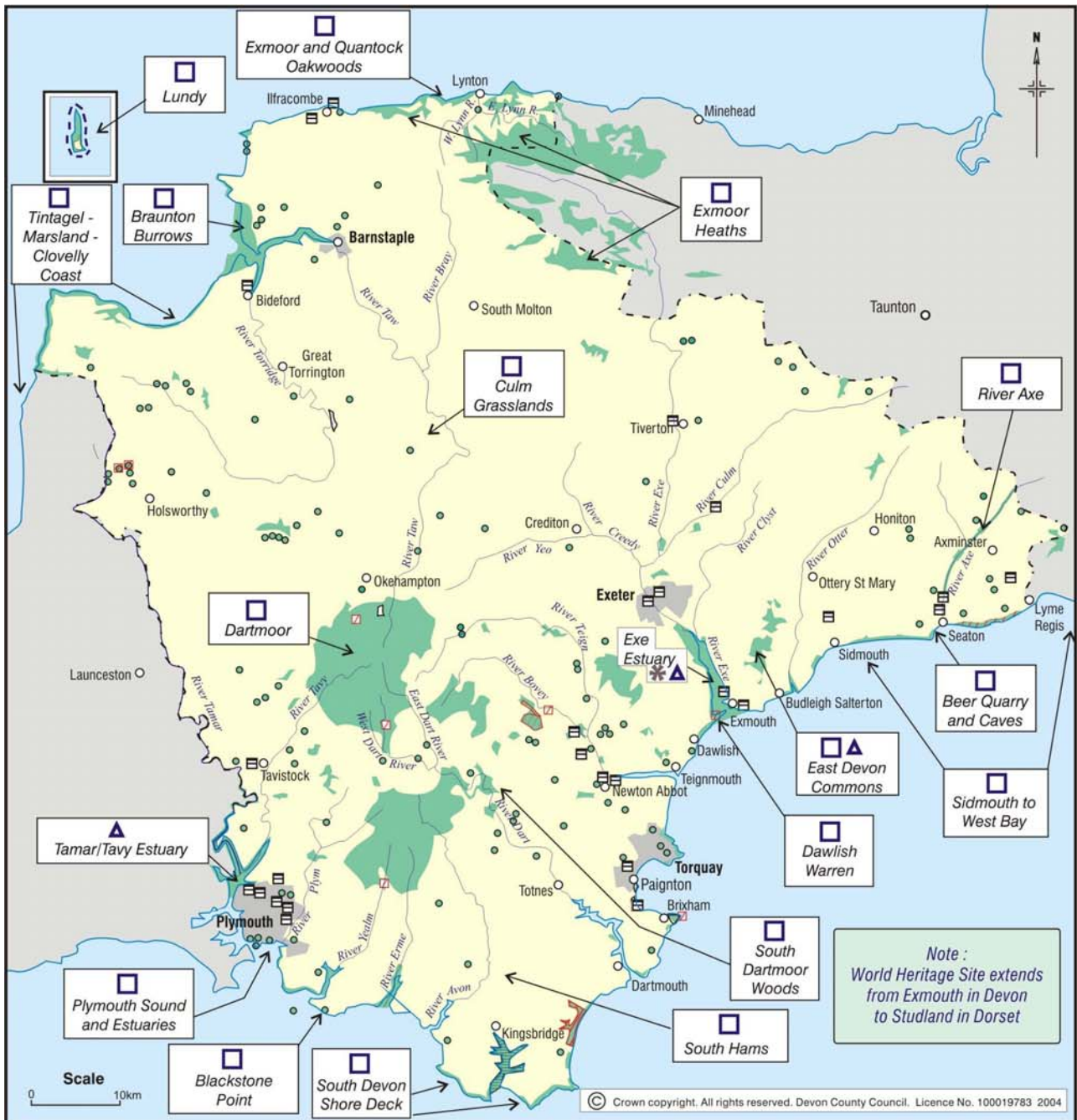
National designations

DESIGNATION	CONSERVATION STATUS	LOCATION
National Nature Reserves (NNR)	Sites of outstanding wildlife or geological importance managed either by, or on behalf of, English Nature in the interests of wildlife, research and public appreciation (where appropriate). NNRs are declared by the country conservation agencies (or their predecessors) under the terms of the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act or the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Axmouth - Lyme Regis Undercliffs • Berry Head – Sharkham Point • Black-a-Tor Copse • Dawlish Warren • Dendles Wood • Dunsdon Farm • East Dartmoor Woods & Heaths • Slapton Ley • Wistmans Wood
Marine Nature Reserve (MNR)	Marine sites of outstanding wildlife or geological importance where English Nature promotes the safeguard and sympathetic management of their interest and appropriate educational and research use. MNRs are declared by the Nature Conservancy Council or its successors under the terms of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lundy (the only MNR designated in England)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	<p>These form part of a national network of sites designated by English Nature under S.28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of particular wildlife or geological importance and where measures are taken to promote the safeguard and enhancement of this interest through the regulation of management activities and development.</p> <p>There is currently no statutory provision for the designation of SSSIs below low water mark.</p>	<p>Across the County there are 102 sites notified for their wildlife interest, 71 notified for their geological interest and a further 33 which exhibit a combination of both. In total, these cover 51,412 hectares which equates to 7.6 % of the area of Devon.</p>
Areas of Special Protection for Birds (AOSP)	These sites are designated for bird protection by the Secretary of State for the Environment in order to protect vulnerable groups of birds. AOSPs replace the previous Bird Sanctuary designations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exe Estuary • Berry Head • Wembury Coast • Tamar Lake

The detailed location of international and national nature conservation designations can be viewed on the Natural England website. Click [here](#).

Regional, County or local designations

DESIGNATION	CONSERVATION STATUS	LOCATION
Voluntary Marine Conservation Areas	This is a term applied to lengths of coastline holding rich marine communities where action is taken in order to safeguard, and to promote a greater understanding and appreciation of, this interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wembury VMCA • North Devon VMCA (Hangman Point to Down End in Croyde)
Non-Statutory Nature Reserve	A variety of conservation organisations (and private individuals) manage discrete parcels of land within the County for the benefit of nature conservation, often referring to these as nature reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSPB - 3 nature reserves • DWT - 40 nature reserves • DBW&PS - 7 nature reserves
Wild Woods	A series of Forestry Commission woodlands where wildlife is given special consideration.	Search for local 'wild woods' here . Haldon Forest is a good example.
County Wildlife Site (CWS), Local Wildlife Site (LWS) and other Non-Statutory Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.	Non-statutory sites identified by the Devon Wildlife Trust and local authorities where land is found to be of at least county (CWS) or local (LWS) wildlife importance. These sites are identified on local plan maps in some Districts.	Approximately 2000 sites of county wildlife significance have been identified to date in the Districts of Exeter, South Hams, East Devon, Mid Devon, North Devon, Teignbridge, West Devon and the Unitary areas of Plymouth and Torbay (and for a restricted range of habitat types across the Culm Measures in Torridge).
County Geological Sites (otherwise referred to as Regionally Important Geological Sites or RIGS)	Identified by the Devon RIGS Group and notified to local authorities where the land is found to be of at least county significance for its geological heritage interest. These sites will increasingly be identified on local planning document maps in the future.	Over 200 County Geological Sites (or candidate sites) have been identified county-wide, with detailed surveys completed in the Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks, the South Hams, East Devon, Exeter, North Devon Coast AONB and Teignbridge.



International Designations

- * Ramsar Site Exe Estuary
- ▲ Special Protection Area Exe Estuary
- Candidate Special Areas of Conservation South Hams
- TOTNES Settlement name

National and Local Designations

- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Smaller Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- ▨ National Nature Reserve
- Marine Nature Reserve
- ▭ Local Nature Reserve

Statutory Nature Conservation Designations (October 2004)

Appendix v

Legally protected species in Devon

Listed below are those species which, as a result of their rarity, vulnerability or persecution, are given some form of special protection through wildlife legislation, particularly through their inclusion on various Schedules contained within the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Habitats Directive 1994. It should be noted that only those species which are resident within, or regular visitors to the County, are included on the list below.

Always refer to the relevant legislation for full details of protection and updates.

Group	Species	Protection status
Animals	Adder ***	Species protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
	Bats:	<p>It is normally an offence to intentionally or recklessly kill, injure, take, possess or sell any of the listed species (whether live or dead), to disturb the animal, or to damage, destroy or obstruct access to its place of shelter or protection, except:</p> <p>* Relates to sale only</p> <p>** Relates to taking and sale only</p> <p>*** Relates to killing and injury and sale</p> <p>**** Relates to killing and injury together with protection of place of shelter (other than from disturbance)</p> <p>***** Relates only to protection of place of shelter</p> <p>***** Relates only to protection of place of shelter (other than from disturbance)</p> <p>+ Indicates species for which the place of shelter is not protected</p> <p>Those species <u>underlined</u> are also 'European Protected Species of Animal' and are subject to strict legal protection</p>
	• <u>Horseshoe</u>	
	• <u>Typical</u>	
	Beetle, Stag *	
	Butterfly	
	• Brown Hairstreak *	
	• Heath Fritillary	
	• High Brown Fritillary	
	• <u>Large Blue</u>	
• Lulworth Skipper *		
• Marsh Fritillary		
• Pearl-bordered Fritillary *		
• Purple Emperor *		
• Silver-studded Blue *		
• Small Blue *		
• White Letter Hairstreak *		
• Wood White		
Crayfish, Atlantic Stream **		
Damselfly, Southern		
<u>Dolphins</u>		

	<p><u>Dormouse</u> Frog, Common *</p> <p>Goby, Giant</p> <p>Leech, Medicinal</p> <p>Lizard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sand</u> • Viviparous *** <p>Mussel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fan + • Freshwater Pearl <p>Newt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Great Crested</u> • Palmate * • Smooth * <p><u>Otter, Common</u></p> <p><u>Porpoises</u></p> <p>Sea Fan, Pink +</p> <p>Shad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allis **** • Twaite ***** <p>Shark, Basking</p> <p>Shrimp, Fairy</p> <p>Slow worm ***</p> <p>Snail, Sandbowl</p> <p>Snake, Grass ***</p> <p>Toad, Common *</p> <p><u>Turtles, Marine</u></p> <p>Vole, Water *****</p> <p><u>Whales</u></p>	<p>under the Habitats Regulations 1994. This includes licensing requirements for development likely to affect these species, operated by Defra.</p>
Animals	Badgers	The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 consolidates previous badger legislation by offering protection both to the animal and to its sett
Animals	Seal, Atlantic Grey	The Conservation of Seals Act 1970

Birds	Wild Birds	All wild birds are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is generally an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or to take, damage or destroy its nest or eggs.
Birds	<p>Bunting, Cirl</p> <p>Buzzard, Honey</p> <p>Crossbills</p> <p>Firecrest</p> <p>Garganey</p> <p>Godwit, Black-tailed</p> <p>Goshawk</p> <p>Gull, Mediterranean</p> <p>Harriers</p> <p>Hobby</p> <p>Hoopoe</p> <p>Kingfisher</p> <p>Merlin</p> <p>Owl, Barn</p> <p>Peregrine</p> <p>Plover, Little Ringed</p> <p>Quail, Common</p> <p>Serin</p> <p>Tern, Little</p> <p>Tern, Roseate</p> <p>Tit, Bearded</p> <p>Warbler, Cetti's</p> <p>Warbler, Dartford</p> <p>Whimbrel</p> <p>Woodlark</p>	Birds protected under Schedule 1 Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. These species are rare, endangered, declining or vulnerable. They receive additional protection from disturbance at the nest. These birds are protected by special penalties at all times.
Plants	Wild Plants	All wild plants are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, in that

		no person may uproot any wild plant without the owner's consent.
Plants - vascular	<p>Bluebell *</p> <p>Cabbage, Lundy</p> <p>Club-rush, Triangular</p> <p>Crocus, Sand</p> <p><u>Dock, Shore</u></p> <p>Eryngo, Field</p> <p><u>Gentian, Early</u></p> <p>Germander, Water</p> <p>Hare's-ear, Small</p> <p>Pear, Plymouth</p> <p>Pennyroyal</p> <p>Pink, Deptford</p> <p>Spike-rush, Dwarf</p> <p>Strapwort</p>	<p>Species protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is normally an offence to pick, uproot, sell or destroy any of these plants and, unless authorised, to uproot any of the listed wild plants, other than:</p> <p>* Relates to sale only</p> <p>Those species <u>underlined</u> are also 'European Protected Species of Plant' and are subject to strict legal protection under the Habitats Regulations 1994. This includes licensing requirements for development likely to affect these species, operated by Defra.</p>
Plants - ferns	<u>Fern, Killarney</u>	
Plants - bryophytes	<p>Beard-moss, Cordate</p> <p>Feather-moss, Slender Green</p> <p>Petalwort</p> <p>Pygmy-moss, Triangular</p> <p>River-moss, Multi-fruited</p>	
Plants - lichens	<p>Hair-lichen, Golden</p> <p>Parmelia, New Forest</p> <p>Phycia, Southern Grey</p> <p>Strap-lichen, Ciliate</p>	

Appendix vi

The Devon Biodiversity Partnership

Devon Biodiversity Partnership
Barn Owl Trust
Bicton College of Agriculture
Blackdown Hills AONB
Botanical Society for the British Isles
British Geological Survey
British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
Butterfly Conservation
Council for the Protection of Rural England
Country Land and Business Association (Devon)
Dartmoor National Park Authority
Devon Bat Group
Devon Bird Watching & Preservation Society
Devon Conservation Forum
Devon County Council
Devon Environmental Business Initiative
Devon Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
Devon Invertebrate Forum
Devon Mammal Group
Devon RIGS Group
Devon Sea Fisheries Committee
Devon Wildlife Trust
East Devon AONB
East Devon District Council
Environment Agency
Exeter City Council
Exmoor National Park Authority
Forestry and Timber Association
Forestry Commission
Groundwork
IGER (North Wyke)
Imerys
Marine Biological Association
Mid Devon District Council
National Farmers Union
National Trust
Natural England
North Devon AONB
North Devon Council
Northern Devon Coast & Countryside Service
Plymouth City Council
Plymouth Marine Laboratories
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Sivanus Trust
Slapton Ley Field Station Centre
Devon Biodiversity Partnership
South Devon AONB
South Hams District Council
South West Forest
South West Lakes Trust
South West Tourism
South West Water
Tamar Valley AONB
Teignbridge District Council
The Devon Karst Research Society
Torbay Borough Council
Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust
Torrige District Council
University of Plymouth
Vincent Wildlife Trust
WBB Minerals
West Devon Borough Council
Westcountry Rivers Trust
Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust
Woodland Trust



Devon BAP Working Group
Exmoor National Park Authority
Devon BAP Co-ordinator
Natural England
Devon Wildlife Trust
Teignbridge District Council
Environment Agency

Dartmoor National Park Authority
Devon County Council
Northern Devon Coast & Countryside Service

Appendix vii

Devon BAP Champions

	Action Plan	Champion
Species	Atlantic salmon	Environment Agency
	barn owl	Barn Owl Trust
	brown hare	FWAG
	circ bunting	RSPB
	curlew	Devon Bird Watching & Preservation Society
	Devon whitebeam	BSBI & Exmoor National Park Authority
	dormouse	Devon Wildlife Trust
	freshwater pearl mussel	Environment Agency
	golden hair lichen	Natural England
	great green bush cricket	South Devon AONB
	greater horseshoe bat	Natural England
	marsh fritillary	Butterfly Conservation
	nightjar	Forest Enterprise
	otter	Environment Agency
	pearl-bordered fritillary	Butterfly Conservation
	pink sea fan	Devon Wildlife Trust
	primrose	Devon County Council
	southern damselfly	British Dragonfly Society
	water vole	Environment Agency
	white-clawed crayfish	Environment Agency
Habitats	alder/willow wet woodland	South West Forest
	caves, karst and limestone habitats	Natural England
	cities, towns and villages	not currently assigned
	dynamic coastal landforms and habitats	not currently assigned
	estuaries (includes saltmarsh & seagrass beds)	Devon County Council
	flower-rich meadows and pastures	not currently assigned
	freshwater reedbed	Devon Bird Watching and Preservation Society
	grazing marsh	RSPB
	lowland heathland	Natural England
	mines and mineral waste tips	not currently assigned
	oak woodland	South West Forest
	parkland and wood pasture	National Trust
	periglacial landscapes	not currently assigned
	pits, quarries and cuttings	Devon RIGS Group
	rhôs pasture	Devon Wildlife Trust
	rivers, streams, floodplain & fluvial processes	Environment Agency
	rocky foreshore	not currently assigned
	rocky seabed	Devon Wildlife Trust
	sea cliff and slope	National Trust
	species-rich hedges	Natural England

Guidelines for Champions

Purpose of this guidance

This document provides guidance about the role of the Devon BAP Champions in helping to deliver BAP objectives and targets. It is not prescriptive but aims to highlight the main areas for, and nature of, Champion involvement.

Background to the Devon BAP Champions

When the action plans were prepared, it was clear that one or more organisations stood out as being well placed to take a lead role in co-ordinating progress. Such organisations were identified as action plan Champions.

Champions range in nature from agencies with a statutory function(s) closely linked to an action plan, through large and well-staffed charities, to smaller voluntary bodies specialising in the conservation of a given species.

Each UK habitat and species action plan has a national partner or partners. Wherever possible, Devon action plans were assigned to those organisations that also acted as national leads for that particular feature.

The BAP was revised in 2004. The long lists of specific actions characteristic of the original Devon BAP were replaced by shorter lists of indicative or priority action. This revision helps to keep the BAP relevant and flexible document. However, because the BAP is now less prescriptive, the role of the Champions is all the more important.

The role of the Champions

There are three principal roles for the Champions:

1. Co-ordinating action
2. Developing and maintaining partnerships
3. Reporting

1. Co-ordinating action

Champions can help to co-ordinate action amongst the key players to help the efficient delivery of objectives and targets.

The priority actions which accompany each habitat and species action plan help to guide future action but they are not prescriptive or detailed.

Champions have a role in co-ordinating a more detailed agreed approach to action in the short-term. This will involve liaison with the key players for the action plan.

The following points should be borne in mind:

- **The key to this role is flexibility** - liaison can be tailored according to circumstances. It does not have to be a rigid or time-consuming task.
- **It does not require a formal outcome** – there is no need for a formal work programme. What matters is that the key players are aware of the agreed approach to action over the coming 12 months or so.
- **The nature and extent of agreed action will differ from year to year** - it will depend on many factors, such as:
 - a. the staff resources available to the Champions and other key players;
 - b. the funding opportunities that may be available at that time;
 - c. the internal priorities of the partners involved, and
 - d. any relevant external opportunities or constraints.
- **The nature of the liaison can differ** – it may be formal or informal, as appropriate. It might result from ongoing, relatively informal contact with the key players. Alternatively, liaison could be more structured, perhaps represented by Working Groups which might meet once a year (or as required; such meetings could 'bolt on' to existing fora).

Whatever the nature or frequency of the liaison, the question to be asked by the Champions will be essentially the same, *"What action can we take to help achieve the objectives and targets of this action plan?"*

- **Not all Champions are the same** - it should be recognised that not all Champions will be in a position to commit the same amount of effort to this role at the same time. Some Champions have more staff than

others. Even in well staffed organisations, only a few (or one) individuals may be in a position to progress the Champion role. Staff come and go; resources change.

It is important, though, that some degree of liaison to discuss appropriate action is ongoing. This will help to maintain the profile of the action plan among the key players.

- **This liaison is also an opportunity for review** - the action plan objectives, targets and priority action should not be viewed as being fixed in stone. It is important to emphasise that the BAP should be viewed as a flexible, living document which can be reviewed and refined as necessary.



Case study: Primrose Action Group (PAG)

The Primrose Action Group illustrates the flexible approach that can be taken to co-ordinating action for biodiversity. PAG is, by design, a loose association of interested parties rather than a formal Working Group. It does not have regular meetings and, indeed, has only met twice since it was called together by the Champion in 1999.

At the first meeting of the group an initial approach to action for the primrose was established, taking into account the funding that was available. This action was then co-ordinated through a process of ongoing, informal liaison between the key players, aided by the Champion. PAG then met again to discuss the outcome of this action and the way forward from there (including the Devon Primrose Survey).

This is just one example of the many ways in which Champions can help to establish an agreed approach to action. It demonstrates that a relatively informal approach can be very successful.

Clearly, the role of Champion does carry a time commitment. Whilst the Champion role is assigned to organisations, there is a need for an individual to be responsible for the role.

If the organisation has more than one action plan for which it is Champion, it may be best to assign a different individual to act as Champion for each action plan. There may also be merit in focussing effort on just one or two plans at any one time (depending on resources and priorities).

2. Developing and maintaining partnerships

An informal but important role, this includes providing encouragement and guidance to partners, and acting as an initial contact point.

Partnership working is central to the biodiversity action planning process. The time, knowledge and expertise of a number of different organisations and individuals are needed to deliver the BAP. Sometimes organisations can work alone, as when fulfilling a statutory duty or managing their own estate. Often, though, action will require - or be improved by - partnership working. Champions can help to develop and maintain effective partnerships.

Two or more partners may actively work together to achieve a specific action. On other occasions, partners may simply share knowledge and experience. At the least, partnership working should ensure that activities are co-ordinated and that duplication of effort is avoided.

Arguably, many working partnerships already exist. Where they do not, the partners listed in the Devon BAP will give a good indication of who the key players are, but these lists are not exhaustive.

The liaison previously referred to (see 'Co-ordinating action', above) would go a long way towards encouraging and developing partnership thinking.

It is important for potential partners to believe that biodiversity is a core work area. The identification of individuals within the partner organisations who can act as contact points may be useful in helping partnership working.



The profile of the Devon BAP.

Raising and maintaining the profile of the Devon BAP is a key part of partnership working. It is important that people are aware of the BAP and its relevance to their work. This will help to aid liaison with the key players & wider partnership and will facilitate agreed approaches to action.

Maintaining the profile of the BAP is partly the role of the Devon BAP Co-ordinator, but is also partly the responsibility of the Champions. This can be simply achieved by, for example:

- making reference to the Devon BAP in relevant literature, newsletters and presentations;
- emphasising that elements of your work are part of this wider nature conservation process, and
- using and promoting the Devon Biodiversity Partnership logo.

3. Reporting

LBAP Champions have a key role to play in reporting on progress. They will be in the best position to assess what action has been undertaken.

It is important to know how far we are towards achieving our BAP objectives and targets. In addition, reporting helps to:

- set new actions and priorities;
- justify resources, and
- maintain enthusiasm.

For these reasons, it is often an ongoing activity within many of the Champion organisations.

As well as being of local value, reporting also helps the UK Biodiversity Partnership to build up a picture of progress towards UK BAP targets.

It is sensible to co-ordinate our own reporting with that requested by the UK Biodiversity Partnership (every 3 years). Where appropriate, we should use the national reporting system – BARS. Reporting is vital, but it must be kept as quick and easy as possible - duplication should be avoided.

Reporting does not have to be an onerous task. Information can be gathered continually as part of the general liaison role. This is likely to be less painful than trying to gather three years' worth of data at once. Of course, Champions remain free to concentrate reporting effort once every three years if they prefer to.



BARS (Biodiversity Action Reporting System)

English Nature is taking the lead in developing an online, national reporting system known as BARS (Biodiversity Action Reporting System). BARS will enable local biodiversity partnerships to report on their action plans in a simple and consistent manner. Where relevant, local action plans can be linked to related national action plans within the BARS system, so reporting on our own plans will also automatically update national progress.

BARS came online late in 2004. LBAP Co-ordinators will be trained in its use, and will then be in a position to provide training and advice to others.

There will be different degrees of access to BARS. LBAP Co-ordinators will be given full access and will have ultimate responsibility for keeping the system up to date. However, other members of local BAP partnerships can also be given a level of access which allows the editing and reporting of individual action plans.

Those Champions with the time and the technical facilities (which might include the staff of the government agencies and larger charities) might wish to become 'action leads' for BARS. Such Champions could input information directly, as and when it becomes available (BARS will be designed in such a way as to avoid the risk of double counting).

In other cases, information could be passed to the LBAP Co-ordinator for data entry. The LBAP Co-ordinator would issue standard forms and procedures to facilitate this, and would take on the overall responsibility for co-ordinating reporting for the Devon BAP.

As BARS is new, our understanding of how we can best use it to help us in Devon will evolve with time.

Other Champion roles?

As mentioned throughout this document, the role of the Devon BAP Champions should be viewed flexibly.

The three main areas Champions can contribute to the BAP are outlined above. The Champion role is voluntary and resources and time are often limited. Champions should not feel any obligation to take the role any further, but in the course of time other opportunities may arise which Champions may wish to take up.

For example, Champions may be able to help develop funding opportunities. This could be through knowledge of local sponsors, taking forward grant applications and so on, but is very much a "could" rather than a "should".

What should not be expected of the Champion?

The Champion role is voluntary and carries no formal responsibilities. Champions are there to help, if they can.

It is not the job of a Champion to:

- be held accountable for a lack of progress towards objectives and targets;
- act as a 'watchdog';
- undertake a disproportionate number of actions, or

- fund the action plan, or provide a disproportionate amount of other resources.

The role of the Devon BAP Co-ordinator

Devon does not have a full-time BAP Co-ordinator.

Devon County Council employs a Biodiversity Officer who fulfils the role of LBAP Co-ordinator on a part-time basis.

The advantage of this approach is that the Co-ordinator is a permanent employee and the position is not subject to the vagaries of project funding. However, with a part-time LBAP Co-ordinator the role of the Champions in helping the delivery of the BAP becomes all the more important.

The Co-ordinator is there to:

- provide an overview and to manage such tasks as the review of the BAP and subsequent reporting;
- liaise with the BAP Working Group and the wider BAP Partnership;
- help to raise the profile of the Devon BAP, generally and amongst the key players, and
- assist the Champions in their role (but, inevitably, less time can be devoted to this than would be the case if the post were full-time).

Appendix ix

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