
Parish Plans Biodiversity Project

Bovey Tracey

Report by the
Devon Biodiversity Records Centre
and
Devon County Council

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DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

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Bovey Tracey - Parish Plan Biodiversity Project

Introduction

Bovey Tracey lies at the edge of the Bovey Basin, the largest single deposit of ball clays currently known. The town is famous for its production of these valuable clays, and the Town's pottery industry was established in the 1750's.

Much of the wildlife interest of Bovey Tracey is centred around the large areas of lowland heathland in the Parish, one of Britain's most threatened habitats. Heathland also supports some of our rarest wildlife including the silver-studded blue butterfly and the nightjar. The Bovey Basin is also an extremely important area for ponds, which were shaped by the china clay industry. These ponds provide homes for habitat specialists such as rare dragonflies and amphibians. Many of these sites have been identified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest or County Wildlife Sites, and so are offered some protection.

As well as these designated sites, there is much interest in the hedgerows, the road verges, and the many areas of public open space in the parish. These features all act as corridors encouraging the movement of wildlife, and may support many animals and plants. These areas may in turn provide links to other areas of wildlife interest in the Parish, such as species-rich grassland and woodland.

This document has been produced as a starting point to help community action for wildlife. By helping 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 start. 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 Bovey Tracey in future years.

Designated Sites

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are notified by English Nature because of their plants, animals or geological features. 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.

For further information on SSSIs in general, and the sites listed here in particular, please visit the English Nature web site: www.english-nature.org.uk.

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 substantive nature conservation interest and are covered by Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. 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 Nature Reserves (LNRs) are for both people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of interest locally, which give people special opportunities to study and learn about them or simply enjoy and have contact with nature. They are designated by the local authority with support from English Nature.

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) are sites of significant wildlife interest within a local context that do not reach the criteria for County Wildlife Sites.

National Nature Reserves (NNRs) represent the very best examples of wildlife or geological formations in the Country. They are also SSSIs and are usually managed by English Nature or by an approved body, such as a major conservation charity or a local authority.

Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are earth science sites that are of regional or local importance. Like County Wildlife Sites, they are usually included in Local Plans and are referred to in Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. These may represent good examples of local rock formations or landform features or they may contain interesting fossils. RIGS are increasingly becoming known as County Geological Sites (CGS). There are 17 CGSs within the Teignbridge District. CGSs tend to be quite small and they only cover 29ha in Teignbridge. They are identified by the RIGS Group (Regionally Important Geological Sites Group).

Chudleigh Knighton Heath Site of Special Scientific Interest and Devon Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve:

Chudleigh Knighton Heath is one of the last remnants of the once extensive Bovey Basin heathlands with both wet and dry heath present, as well as pockets of encroaching scrub, small ponds and some interesting herb-rich roadside verges (identified as Special Verge Sites).

The dry heath is a characteristic mosaic of ling, bell heather and Western gorse, and there is an abundance of plants such as heath spotted orchid, lousewort and milkwort. Wetter parts are dominated by cross-leaved heath, purple moor-grass and *Sphagnum* mosses. In areas where small pools develop, marsh St. John's-wort and marsh pennywort are common.

Chudleigh Knighton Heath is important for insects including the uncommon ant *Formica exsecta* (the narrow-headed ant). Butterflies are abundant, including brown hairstreak, silver-washed fritillary, dingy skipper, green hairstreak and pearl-bordered fritillary. The site also supports a number of rare birds including the nightjar, and the encroaching scrubland provides the most westerly breeding site in England of the nightingale.

Chudleigh Knighton Heath is home to all nine of Devon's native species of herptiles: adder, common lizard, slow worm, grass snake, palmate newt, smooth newt, common frog, common toad and the rare great crested newt. Great crested newts were recorded from the ponds at Chudleigh Knighton heath this year, after having not been seen for over 10 years!

The great crested newt is listed on the **UK Biodiversity Action Plan** as it has suffered a decline in recent years, with studies in the 1980s indicating a national rate of colony loss of approximately 2% over five years. Loss of suitable breeding ponds caused by water table reduction, in-filling for development, farming, waste disposal, neglect or fish stocking and the degradation, loss and fragmentation of terrestrial habitats are thought to be the cause of the decline.

Bovey Heathfield Site of Special Scientific Interest, Local Nature Reserve and Devon Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve:

Bovey Heathfield became Devon Wildlife Trust's first 'Community Nature Reserve' after purchase in September 2002. The site has suffered greatly in the past from flytipping, vandalism and unauthorised off-road scrambling, and DWT aim to restore the heath with help from the local community. In August 2003 Bovey Heathfield was declared a Local Nature Reserve, giving local people a voice in the ongoing management of the reserve and the site further protection for the future.

The site has a variety of habitats present including wet and dry heath, alder carr and scrub. The areas of dry heath are dominated by heather, with bell heather and Western gorse. Acid grassland forms a mosaic with the heath in

places, and these areas have abundant bristle bent, with tormentil, heath milkwort and purple moor-grass. There are also areas of species-rich wet heathland with species present such as bog myrtle, saw-wort, devil's-bit scabious and heath-spotted orchid.

Lowland heathland is characterised by the presence of plants such as heather, dwarf gorses, and cross-leaved heath and is generally found below 300 metres in altitude. Areas of good quality heathland should consist of an ericaceous layer of varying heights and structures, some areas of scattered trees and scrub, areas of bare ground, gorse, wet heaths, bogs and open water. The presence and numbers of characteristic birds, reptiles, invertebrates, vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens are important indicators of habitat quality.

There are very few areas of lowland heath left in the UK: over 90% of heaths have been lost, much in the last 50 years. Devon has lost some 70% of its heaths. Only a few areas remain such as the pebblebed heaths in the east of the County, coastal heaths, and heathland fragments in the Bovey Basin (including Bovey Heathfield).

Lowland heath is listed in the **UK Biodiversity Action Plan** and the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as a habitat of conservation concern. It is a priority for nature conservation because it is a rare and threatened habitat.

Bovey Heathfield is home to over 60 notable, endangered and protected species including the rare, iridescent green Kugelann's ground-beetle, *Andrena* solitary bees, bee wolf wasp *Philanthus triangulum* (whose burrows can be seen in patches of bare earth), bog-bush cricket and several moth species. Bovey Heathfield is also one of only two sites in the whole of England where the perilously rare narrow-headed ant *Formica exsecta* can still be found. A nest that had been removed to Paignton Zoo for safekeeping was returned to Bovey Heathfield in 2004.

Bovey Heathfield was one of the few places in Devon to see the silver-studded blue butterfly, a rarity which only lives on heathlands. Unfortunately, the species has not been here seen since 1996-7 and may be lost.

Alongside heathland birds, such as stonechats and tree pipits, are yellowhammers, linnets, snipe and skylarks. Rare species such as the nightjar were reported from the site in 2003, the first time for many years. In 1963 UK numbers of this heathland specialist dropped to just 11 pairs. The nightjar is listed in the **UK Biodiversity Action Plan** and the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan**.

Yarner Wood and Trendlebere Down Site of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserve:

Yarner Wood became a nature reserve in 1952 and covers 150 hectares comprising the valleys of two small streams and the flattened spur between them. The site is one of the best remaining ancient upland oak woodlands in Devon.

Oak woodland is a habitat of conservation concern in Devon as well as being listed on the **UK Biodiversity Action Plan**. Upland semi-natural woods have declined by about 30-40% in area over the last 59-60 years as a result of replanting, mainly with introduced conifers, clearance for quarries or other developments in some areas, and from conversion to rough grazing. Woodlands are also under threat from the spread of invasive species such as rhododendron, cherry laurel and Japanese knotweed, which shade out the native ground flora.

Upland oakwoods may be rich in ferns, mosses, lichens and liverworts as well as holding rare breeding birds such as the wood warbler, redstart and pied flycatcher.

The vegetation of Yarner Wood is mainly sessile oak with an understory of rowan and holly, with smaller areas of birch, conifers and moorland. The ground flora comprises dense bilberry, with wavy hair-grass and cow-wheat, with heather and bracken in more open areas. The uncommon royal fern has been recorded from the site.

Fauna includes breeding sparrowhawk, buzzard, wood-warbler, redstart and pied flycatcher. Roe and red deer have been recorded, along with badger and dormouse. The site is important for its butterfly populations, with the uncommon white admiral and high brown fritillary present.

Trendlebere Down to the north of Yarner Wood contains a mosaic of heathland, grassland and valley mire vegetation. The mire vegetation consists of species such as round-leaved sundew, bog asphodel, common cotton-grass and Southern marsh orchid.

Parke Meadows County Wildlife Site

Parke Meadows falls within the National Trust's Parke Estate and comprises species-rich wet & dry neutral grassland. The dry grassland areas are characterised by common bent, with common knapweed, tormentil, cat's ear and ribwort plantain. The wetter areas are more herb-rich with lesser spearwort, marsh pennywort, devil's-bit scabious, marsh violet and ragged robin.

The invertebrate fauna is rich with several rare species present such as the nationally rare flea beetle *Chatocnema subcoerulea* and the weevil *Sitona cambricus*.

Flower-rich meadows and pastures are a habitat of conservation concern in Devon and are listed in 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 0.2million 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 ciril bunting.

Lower Coombe (W) County Wildlife Site

Lower Combe (W) is an area of unimproved neutral grassland, bracken & gorse. Species present include sweet vernal-grass, burnet-saxifrage (a Devon Notable plant species), field wood-rush and pignut. The site is important for butterflies and birds with skylark, yellowhammer, long-tailed tit, orange tip, red admiral and painted lady recorded from the site.

Hele Brakes County Wildlife Site

Hele Brakes is an area of wet heath with marginal secondary broadleaved woodland adjacent to Chudleigh Knighton Heath. The heathland is dominated by purple moor-grass and Western gorse, with occasional heather, bell heather and bristle bent. Birds recorded here include snipe and woodcock.

Heathfield Pennyroyal Site and Heathfield Cottages County Wildlife Sites

These two sites are located in the middle of Heathfield Industrial Estate, and [along with Heathfield Cottages (NW) (a Local Wildlife Site)] are remnants of lowland heathland. Other habitats present include grassland, gorse scrub and secondary broadleaved woodland.

Nightjars are reported to breed at Heathfield (and are also present at the nearby Bovey Heathfield), and wood warbler has also been recorded from the site (a species which may be undergoing something of a decline).

Pennyroyal is also present in this area and was discovered in 1996. This plant is a Devon rarity and is only known from two other locations in the County. The plant is also listed on the **UK Biodiversity Action Plan**.

Pottery Plantation County Wildlife Site

Pottery Plantation is a further area of wet heath, scrub and secondary woodland close to the Blue Waters industrial estate. This area represents a further fragment of heathland within Bovey Tracey and is close to similar habitat at Bovey Heathfield and Heathfield Cottages. The site supports bog myrtle, a Devon Notable plant species, as well as alder buckthorn, which has a restricted distribution in the district.

Little Bradley Ponds County Wildlife Site and Devon Wildlife Trust Reserve

Little Bradley Ponds consists of two ponds; one well vegetated and established, the other a new pond constructed in early 1991. The ponds were formed on an abandoned clay working and support a very large assemblage of freshwater invertebrates.

Emergent vegetation around the pond margins includes stands of bulrush, yellow iris and hemlock water-dropwort. The marshy areas contain a variety of rushes, tussock sedge and wetland plants such as lesser spearwort and water mint. To the west of the new pond there is a small boggy area which supports abundant southern marsh and common spotted orchids in addition to other bog vegetation. Much of the area around the ponds is surrounded by dense scrub and woodland, mainly gorse, willows, birch, oak and blackthorn. In other areas the banks are more open, in parts bare ball clay has been colonised by lichen communities and around the new pond heathland communities are being encouraged to colonise the bare ball clay.

The reserve is one of the County's most important dragonfly and damselfly sites, with twenty one species recorded including several national rarities - hairy dragonfly, downy emerald, ruddy darter and, until recently, small red damselfly and scarce blue-tailed damselfly. As would be expected the ponds hold good numbers of amphibians, including the rare great crested newt. The surrounding scrub contains a wide variety of birds, notably lesser whitethroat and occasional nightingale.

Blackmoor Copse, Parke Bridge Meadows and Ledge Wood Local Wildlife Sites

These areas also fall within the National Trust's Parke Estate. The Parke Estate lies along the valley of the River Bovey, north-west of Bovey Tracey, and is of considerable wildlife interest. The main feature is the series of unimproved and semi-improved meadows along the valley bottom. Other habitats include parkland with remnants of unimproved grassland and ancient trees, wooded riverbanks and a disused railway.

Blackmoor Copse is an area of secondary broadleaved woodland & conifer plantation alongside the River Bovey. The canopy of the broadleaved areas varies between areas dominated by oak and ash to areas with a mixed canopy of ash, oak, beech and sycamore, and a plantation of Douglas fir. There is a well-developed understory of hazel and holly. The ground flora is quite rich with many Ancient Woodland Indicator species present including wood anemone, yellow archangel, sanicle, tutsan, bluebell, wood melick and giant fescue.

Park Bridge Meadows comprises wet unimproved neutral grassland, semi-improved neutral grassland & scrub. The grassland is herb-rich with species present such as common sorrel, cat's ear and common knapweed. The uncommon corky-fruited water-dropwort is also present.

Ledge Wood is mostly mature plantation of beech and sessile oak, with occasional ash, sycamore and sweet chestnut. A veteran oak is present in the hedgerow and thought to be about 180 years old.

Bearacleave Wood Local Wildlife Site

Bearacleave Wood lies within the National Trust's Parke Estate on the fringes of Dartmoor, to the north of the main estate. Much of the woodland was planted in the early 1800's and is mixed woodland with mostly native species. The canopy is mainly beech, sycamore, sweet chestnut with oak. There is also an interesting area of oak-hazel woodland on granite boulders at the northern end of the wood. Dormice have been recorded from Shap Tor Woods to the north, and so may be present in Bearacleave Wood.

Great Plantation Meadow Local Wildlife Site

Great Plantation Meadow is an area of wet unimproved neutral grassland adjacent to Great Plantation (a potential County Wildlife Site) and Bovey Heathfield SSSI. This area probably forms an important wildlife corridor with links to other areas of good wildlife habitat within the built up areas of Bovey Heathfield Industrial Estate.

Heathfield Cottages (NW) Local Wildlife Site

This area lies adjacent to two County Wildlife Sites: Heathfield Pennyroyal Site and Heathfield Cottages. It is an area of remnant heath. Other habitats on site include unimproved neutral grassland and wet broadleaved woodland. The heathland is slowly being lost to woodland succession.

Combe Down Wood Local Wildlife Site

Combe Down Wood is an area of secondary broadleaved woodland & semi-improved neutral grassland on the edge of Dartmoor. Some of the areas of grassland are moderately species-rich with species present such as glaucous sedge, tormentil, common spotted orchid and heath speedwell.

Lower Coombe (E) Local Wildlife Site

This site comprises semi-improved neutral grassland, bramble & gorse. Some areas of grassland are quite species-rich with species present such as bulbous buttercup, common bird's-foot trefoil, common knapweed, yarrow and smooth hawk's-beard.

Ledge Wood Regionally Important Geological Site

A viewpoint with view of a large area showing varied topography and it's relationship to the underlying geology. This site is located within Ledge Wood Local Wildlife Site.

Whitstone Quarry Regionally Important Geological Site

This site has exposures of contact between Dartmoor Granite and shaly hornfels (Combe shale).

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.

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 laid.

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.

Hedgerows are often an essential corridor for the movement of wildlife and may support many animals and plants. The hedgerows along Coombe Lane are species-rich with between 6 and 7 woody species recorded in a 30 metre length. Species include: ash, holly, blackthorn, pedunculate oak, Wych elm, elder and English elm. Bankside flora includes cleavers, hedgerow crane's-bill, lord's and ladies, honeysuckle and false-brome.

Species-rich hedges are listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as a habitat of conservation concern in Devon. Most of the hedges along the lanes of Bovey Tracey could be classified as species-rich, with an average of 6 woody species in a 30 metre length.

Cemetery and churchyards

Small areas of moderately species-rich grassland are found in the churchyards of the parish church of St. Peter, St. Paul and St. Thomas of Canterbury on East Street and the parish church of St. John the evangelist on Newton Road. There is also a further area in the town's cemetery off Coombe Lane.

Species recorded from these areas include yarrow, hop trefoil, rough hawkbit, ribwort plantain, smooth hawk's-beard, selfheal and common bird's-foot trefoil. Approximately 15 plants of the uncommon orchid Autumn lady's-tresses were recorded from the grassland at the parish church of St. John the Evangelist.

Autumn lady's-tresses is primarily a plant of dry, well-drained grassland on chalk or limestone soils, it can also flourish on cliff tops near the sea, in calcareous sand dunes and on lawns, grass tennis courts and in churchyards where the mowing regime is sympathetic.

The plant prefers areas of short grass and under suitable circumstances it can become abundant with thousands of flower spikes appearing. It has decreased markedly in the last 80 years as old grasslands have been

ploughed up and grazing regimes have changed. It is thought the unsympathetic mowing of lawns in late summer has contributed to the loss of this orchid from former sites. It can remain for years in a non-flowering state, appearing in thousands if a site is left unmown.

The plant is extremely beautiful with exquisite flowers spiraling up the stem. It is said that the flowers are reminiscent of medieval women's hair hence it's name. This orchid flowers until September.

Recreation areas and public open space

There are a number of areas of amenity grassland and open space in Bovey Tracey managed as recreation grounds and playing fields, as well as a good network of public footpaths, nature reserves and links to the Templer Way a walking route.

The Templer Way

The Templer Way is a route for walkers linking Haytor on Dartmoor to the mouth of the Teign. It follows, where possible, the route of the Granite Tramway, the Stover Canal and the Teign Estuary - the historic route by which granite and clay were transported to the port of Teignmouth before being shipped around the Country. The route is named after the Templer family who built the tramway and canal. The Templer Way is 18 miles long and covers a wide range of scenery including open moorland, woodland, meadow, historical tracks, urban land and estuary foreshore.

The Templer Way uses a mixture of rights of way, permissive routes and minor roads, and in Bovey Tracey Parish runs from Great Plantation in the south of the Parish to Yarner Wood in the west. The route is waymarked in both directions, and may be tackled in short stretches or in one go. On the open moorland at Haytor Down, the granite rails of the tramway can be followed. The waymarks show the Templer Way logo, a tramway wheel and the tiller and rudder of a barge. There are also a series of information boards along the route.

Pottery Pond

Pottery Pond is located just off Pottery Road, Bovey Tracey. The entrance to the site is just a few yards west of Kiln Road. The pond was constructed in the eighteenth century as a holding reservoir for the water supply that powered machinery in the Bovey Tracey potteries. It is now a small and peaceful tree-fringed wildlife haven. A level public footpath provides access along the eastern bank and pleasant views of this green oasis. There is a ramped boardwalk suitable for pond dipping and benches at various points overlooking the pond. Kingfishers, mallards, coot, moorhen, and various dragonflies are often seen here. Pottery Pond is a popular site for local people feeding the wildfowl, watching the wildlife and stopping off to enjoy the peace and quiet of the site.

The National Trust's Parke Estate

Much of the Parke estate is open to the public and parts, particularly the riverside path, are fairly heavily used. Mill Marsh park, beside the river at the south east corner is a recreation ground adjacent to Bovey Tracey and is consequently very heavily used. The park has species-poor mown grassland and scattered trees including common lime, horse chestnut and rowan. A path leads from this all along the north side of the river-bank by the fringe of trees and shrubs the main species being alder, willow, sycamore and hazel. Kingfisher, dipper and grey wagtail have been recorded from the river Bovey.

Footpaths run through most of the woodland in the Parke Estate apart from Blackmoor Copse, for which there is no public access.

Trenchford Reservoir

Trenchford, Tottiford and Kennick reservoirs are owned by the South West Lakes Trust and are situated on the edge of Dartmoor surrounded by forest and farmland.

There are a number of waymarked walks around the reservoirs, signposted from the main car park at Trenchford. The walks take you through woodland and along the water's edge. There is also a bird watching hide.

Mammals recorded from the site include fox, badger, dormouse, rabbit, voles and field mice. The reservoirs are important areas for wildfowl. Species such as pochard, mallard, Canada goose, tufted duck, teal and gosander are occasional visitors, and grey heron, coot and cormorant are present all year round. The woodland plantations are home to various species of tit, goldfinch, bullfinch, wren, blackbird and chaffinch.

The woodland along the edges of Trenchford Reservoir has a canopy of pedunculate oak and ash, often with a tall hazel understory. There is also occasional holly, hawthorn and blackthorn. The ground flora is quite species-rich in places with common dog violet, barren strawberry, bluebell, common bird's-foot trefoil, common knapweed, foxglove and red campion.

The edges of the reservoir are interesting with a small area of wet woodland near to the crossing at Trenchford stream and marshy vegetation with abundant reed canary-grass and water mint. The edges of the reservoir also have an interesting mire-type community present with purple moor-grass, lesser spearwort, tormentil, marsh pennywort and greater bird's-foot trefoil. Southern hawker and common darter dragonflies were seen around the reservoir.

The **South West Lakes Trust** is committed to conserving the environment for the benefit of future generations. The lakes and reservoirs provide havens for wildlife and locations for the local community and visitors to enjoy informal and active recreations in beautiful countryside. The aim of the Trust's

conservation policy is to safeguard and improve the environment and protect the countryside within economic limits.

Nature Reserves

There is public access to many of the nature reserves in the area. **Chudleigh Knighton Heath** (Devon Wildlife Trust nature reserve) has several public footpaths running through it and there are several access points around the site; you are free to wander over the reserve.

Little Bradley Ponds (Devon Wildlife Trust nature reserve) also has a public footpath running through it and there are paths and boardwalks running around both ponds. It will take about 30 minutes to walk around the site.

Bovey Heathfield (Devon Wildlife Trust community nature reserve) has full public access. A circular easy access path, suitable for wheelchairs and pushchairs, takes in most of the features of the reserve. There are also several rough informal 'trail' paths which, are periodically closed to allow recovery while other paths are opened up. It is a deliberate policy not to over-manage these informal paths in order to preserve the particular wild atmosphere of the site.

Signs, a leaflet and a circular trail give further information about the reserve. A wardens' base acts partly as a visitor centre and is open to the general public when wardens are present. The centre contains displays and information about the site. This facility is also used during events and by school groups for educational activities.

Dogs are welcome on the reserve providing they are kept under adequate control, especially in the bird nesting season and when adders are active in the summer months.

Yarner Wood has its own nature trail as well as a woodland walk which are circular, starting and finishing at the car park. The nature trail is 2.5km long and is marked by red arrows, and the woodland walk is 4.5km long and marked by blue arrows. Yarner Wood is part of the East Dartmoor Woods and Heaths NNR, further details of which may be found on the English Nature web site (www.english-nature.org.uk), under 'Special Sites'.

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 the gardens of Bovey Tracey including newts, badger, brown long-eared bat, common frog, grass snake, pipistrelle bat and great green bush-cricket.

The great green bush-cricket is listed in the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as nationally it has experienced a decline in range over the past 50 years. The great green bush-cricket is not rare in Devon, but is under threat from habitat

loss. Its preferred habitat is rough herbage with an abundance of brambles, thistles and bracken. In Devon the great green bush-cricket is found primarily along road verges and on the coast. Gardens can also provide valuable habitat, providing there are suitable 'untidy' areas with rank vegetation or scrub and hedges.

Species-rich grassland

There are many areas of species-rich grassland within the parish; most of these have been identified as County Wildlife Sites or Local Wildlife Sites. Roadside verges often support flower-rich grassland, as well as a variety of semi-natural habitats including calcareous grassland, neutral grassland, acid grassland, heathland, open water (ditches), broadleaved woodland, scrub, hedgerows and walls (which can have their own distinctive flora and fauna). They may also support populations of scarce or declining species of flora and/or fauna, some of which enjoy statutory protection. Linear grassland habitats provide a valuable wildlife resource. Verges provide shelter and food for a variety of species from small mammals, to birds of prey and insects.

Devon has a very substantial resource of roadside verges; approximately 14,000 km of roads, corresponding to about 2,000 ha of roadside verge. However, of this very large resource, the area which is species-rich is relatively small and localised in distribution.

Devon County Council and the Highways Agency manage roadside verges to incorporate prescriptions to maintain or enhance wildlife interests. DCC operate a **Special Verge Scheme** to manage areas of particular wildlife or amenity value. These verges are protected from damaging activities, and grass cutting is limited to specific periods to avoid the destruction of attractive stands of wildflowers.

There is one **Special Verge Site** in Bovey Tracey parish - the road verges at Dunley Cross, next to Chudleigh Knighton Heath. The verges are important for their herb-rich grassland. Some uncommon plants have also been recorded here including common gromwell, broadleaved everlasting-pea and corky-fruited water-dropwort. These are all Devon Notable plant species.

Potential County Wildlife Sites

There are 17 potential County Wildlife Sites in Bovey Tracey parish. These are sites identified as having possible interest but which have not been fully surveyed. Some of these sites will be areas of significant wildlife interest.

Sewage Works Copse (E), Knighton Heath Copse, Stickwick Wood, Coombe Plantation, Furzeleigh Plantation, Wolleigh Moor Copse, Tracey House Wood and Five Wyches Copse are all areas of broadleaved woodland.

Soldridge, Wifford, Middle Combe and Lower Crownley are areas of semi-improved neutral grassland.

Great Bradley Pond and Indio Pond have dragonfly interest. Red-eyed damselfly, keeled skimmer, ruddy darter and downy emerald have been recorded from Great Bradley pond in the past. Red-eyed damselfly, emperor and four-spotted chaser dragonflies have been recorded from Indio pond, as well as frogs, toads and grass snakes.

Pullabrook Wood South and Reddaford Water are areas of unimproved grassland, heathland and scrub.

Part of **Great Plantation** was surveyed this year and found to be of great wildlife interest. The area is predominantly conifer plantation but large areas were found to have good quality heathland regenerating. These areas contained Western gorse, bell heather, ling, cross-leaved heath, bilberry, bristle bent, purple moor-grass and bracken. A number of birds were recorded on site including chiffchaff, goldcrest, yellowhammer and robin and nightjars are thought to breed here.

The other habitats on site are species diverse and the rides are particularly flower-rich and many have associated water-filled ditches, which support wetland plants. The deciduous woodland areas had a rich ground flora including ferns.

Devon Key Dragonfly Sites

Little Bradley Ponds - Nationally Important Dragonfly site

Little Bradley Ponds is one of the best dragonfly sites in Devon and comprises two large ponds on old clay workings. The site is important for its numbers of downy emerald, hairy dragonfly and keeled skimmer. Approximately 14 species are thought to breed here and 21 species were recorded during the Devon Dragonfly Survey between 1989 and 1995.

Little Bradley Ponds has been identified as a **Nationally Important Key Dragonfly Site**. These are sites holding breeding populations of nationally scarce species, defined for this purpose as those which have been recorded in less than 10% of 10km squares in Britain. Those occurring in Devon are White-legged damselfly (*Platycnemis pennipes*), Scarce blue-tailed damselfly (*Ischnura pumilio*), Small red damselfly (*Ceragrion tenellum*), Hairy dragonfly (*Brachytron pratense*), Downy emerald (*Cordulia aenea*) and Keeled skimmer (*Orthetrum coerulescens*).

Chudleigh Knighton Heath - Regionally Important Dragonfly site

Chudleigh Knighton Heath is an important site for dragonflies because of its five small heathland ponds. The site has a small population of keeled skimmers, which quickly populated the ponds after their creation in 1990.

Approximately 12 species are thought to breed here and 18 species were recorded during the Devon Dragonfly Survey between 1989 and 1995.

Chudleigh Knighton Heath is a **Regionally Important Key Dragonfly Site**. These are sites holding breeding populations of Regionally scarce species, designated as 'Key Species' for Devon, which have been recorded in 10-20% of the 10km squares in Britain: Red-eyed damselfly (*Erythromma najas*) and Ruddy darter (*Sympetrum sanguineum*). In addition, well-studied sites with Keeled skimmer (*Orthoetrum coerulescens*) and White-legged damselfly (*Platycnemis pennipes*), and not necessarily any other key species, are included here.

Species

Protected 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 Bovey Tracey has been prepared and is presented separately (Appendix 1).

Birds

Several species of birds were recorded during the survey including buzzard, woodpigeon, jackdaw, robin, blue tit, great tit and wren.

Several uncommon species of birds have been recorded from Bovey Heathfield including Dartford warbler, linnet, nightjar, skylark, snipe and woodlark. Yarner Wood also holds a good assemblage of breeding birds such as the wood warbler, redstart and pied flycatcher.

Plants

Plant species noted on a visit on the 3rd September 2004 are listed in Appendix 2.

The areas of heathland around Bovey Tracey support some uncommon plants such as bog myrtle, round-leaved sundew and bog asphodel. Royal fern has been recorded from Yarner Wood and the rare Pennyroyal is also present at Heathfield. This plant is a Devon rarity and is only known from two other locations in the County.

Mammals

Badgers are frequently recorded from the area but sadly most badger records are from road casualties from the A382 and A38 rather than live sightings.

Live badgers have been recorded from several gardens in Bovey Tracey, and there are also several records of badger setts in the area.

The uncommon dormouse is present in Yarner Wood and has been recorded from Shaptor Wood and woodland at Trenchford reservoir. Otters are present on the River Bovey and are known to pass through the centre of Bovey Tracey! They have also been recorded at Little Bovey, near to the Heathfield Industrial Estate.

Other mammal records for the parish include brown long-eared bat, hedgehog, pipistrelle, roe deer and whiskered bat.

Invertebrates

Bovey Heathfield and Chudleigh Knighton Heath are home to the rare narrow-headed ant. This ant has only been recorded in two main habitat types in the UK: on lowland heathland in southern England and in native pine forests in the Scottish Highlands. The narrow-headed ant is listed as *Endangered* on the GB red List.

Yarner Wood and Bovey Valley Woodlands support several rare butterflies such as the high brown fritillary, wood white and pearl-bordered fritillary. Chudleigh Knighton Heath, Bovey Heathfield and the Parke estate also support good numbers of uncommon butterflies.

The many ponds in the Bovey Basin support nationally important populations of dragonflies, such as keeled skimmer, downy emerald and hairy dragonfly.

Reptiles and Amphibians

The many ponds in the Bovey Tracey area support a range of reptiles and amphibians. All of the relatively common species such as common frog, common toad, palmate newt, smooth newt, common lizard and slow worm have been recorded from the Parish, as well as more uncommon species such as adder and grass snake. Great crested newt has been recorded from Chudleigh Knighton heath.

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 Bovey Tracey and the Devon BAP:

Bovey Tracey wildlife feature	Brief description of feature	Link with the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)
Yarner Wood and Trendlebere Down National Nature Reserve	One of the best remaining ancient upland oak woodlands in Devon, and Trendlebere Down a mosaic of heath and mire habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oak woodland Habitat Action Plan • Lowland heathland Habitat Action Plan • Pearl-bordered fritillary Species Action Plan • Dormouse Species Action Plan
Chudleigh Knighton Heath SSSI/DWT nature reserve	An extensive area of lowland heath.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland heathland Habitat Action Plan • Nightjar Species Action Plan
Species-rich Hedges	Important – often ancient – wildlife habitats that can also form an important network of corridors along which wildlife can move and disperse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species-rich Hedges Habitat Action Plan • Dormouse Species Action Plan • Great green bush-cricket Species Action Plan
Bovey Heathfield SSSI/DWT nature reserve	A large area of wet and dry heath, alder carr and scrub.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland heathland Habitat Action Plan • Nightjar Species Action Plan
Churchyard, road verges & other areas of species-rich grassland, eg. Parke Meadows	These features support species-rich grassland, which has been protected from agricultural improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flower-rich Meadows and Pastures Habitat Action Plan
River Bovey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otter Species 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 Bovey Tracey might include otter signs and lowland heathland. The last two actions would directly contribute to the **Otter Action Plan** and the **Lowland heathland 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 Devon Wildlife Trust is active around Bovey Tracey and manage nature reserves at Little Bradley Ponds, Chudleigh Knighton Heath and Bovey Heathfield.

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 Bovey Tracey 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

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:

One example of a prominent local conservation organisation is the Devon Wildlife Trust. This trust has 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 at several locations in Bovey Tracey Parish. 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.

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

- 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 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:

- Devon Wildlife Trust: www.devonwildlifetrust.org
- Devon Birdwatching and Preservation Society: Secretary tel: 01837 53360
- 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.

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 but the following sites may be worth checking for suitability:

Awards for All: www.awardsforall.org.uk

Countryside Trust Awards: 01242 521382 or www.countryside-trust.org

Living Spaces: 0845 600 3190 or www.living-spaces.org.uk

Local Heritage Initiative: 01226 719019 or www.lhi.org.uk

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National Trust Biological Survey (1992) *Parke Estate, Devon* The National Trust, Cirencester

Rose F (1981) *The Wild Flower Key* Penguin Group London

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

UK Steering Group (1995) *Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report Vol 2 Action Plans* HMSO London

Websites:

www.devonwildlifetrust.org

www.swlakestrust.org.uk

www.teignbridge.gov.uk

www.english-nature.org.uk

Appendix 1

File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Area (ha)	Description	Status
SX87/012	Bovey Heathfield	SX818768, SX823766 & SX824769	26.1	Dry heath, wet heath, alder carr and scrub	SSSI/LNR/ DWT reserve
SX87/036	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	SX837775 & SX840767	51.4	Wet and dry heath, lowland bog, ponds and scrub	SSSI/ DWT reserve
SX77/013	Yarner Wood & Trendlebere Down	SX778 788	323.7	One of the best remaining ancient oak woodlands in Devon. Trendlebere Down - to the north of Yarner Wood - contains a mosaic of heathland, grassland and valley mire vegetation	SSSI/NNR
SX87/002	Parke Meadows	SX803789	5.0	Species rich wet & dry neutral grassland, invertebrate interest	CWS
SX87/024	Lower Coombe (W)	SX825789	3.3	Unimproved neutral grassland, bracken & gorse	CWS
SX87/038	Hele Brakes	SX834780	8.0	Wet heath with marginal secondary broadleaved woodland	CWS
SX87/039	Little Bradley Ponds	SX829778 & SX831778	4.5	Ponds with tall herb vegetation, secondary broadleaved woodland & scrub. Dragonfly interest.	CWS/ DWT reserve
SX87/194	Pottery Plantation	SX815769	1.1	Wet Heath	CWS
SX87/198	Heathfield Pennyroyal Site	SX831763	6.6	Grassland, gorse scrub, heath	CWS
SX87/023	Heathfield Cottages	SX830765 & SX832763	0.0	Wet heath, secondary broadleaved woodland, scrub & gorse. Breeding bird interest	CWS
SX87/004	Ledge Wood	SX801789	10.2	Secondary broadleaved woodland & mixed plantation	LWS
SX87/001	Blackmoor Copse	SX802792	20.1	Secondary broadleaved woodland & conifer plantation	LWS
SX87/003	Parke Bridge Meadows	SX809787	10.3	Wet unimproved neutral grassland, semi-improved neutral grassland & scrub	LWS
SX87/015	Bearacleave Wood	SX815797	13.5	Ancient semi-natural woodland, secondary broadleaved woodland & mixed plantation	LWS
SX87/011	Great Plantation Meadow	SX818765	10.5	Wet unimproved neutral grassland	LWS
SX87/019	Lower Coombe (E)	SX827792, SX829790 & SX829791	6.3	Semi-improved neutral grassland, bramble & gorse	LWS
SX87/041	Combe Down Wood	SX833786 & SX833789	11.9	Secondary broadleaved woodland & semi-improved neutral grassland	LWS
SX87/022	Heathfield Cottages (NW)	SX828768	8.1	Heath, unimproved neutral grassland & broadleaved woodland	LWS
SX77/001	Soldridge	SX794787	5.9	Semi-improved neutral grassland, basic flush & broadleaved	PCWS

				woodland	
SX87/005	Wolleigh Moor Copse	SX807794	2.4	Broadleaved woodland	PCWS
SX87/006	Tracey House Wood	SX802784	2.2	Broadleaved woodland	PCWS
SX87/007	Five Wyches Copse	SX804780	2.0	Broadleaved woodland	PCWS
SX87/013	Wifford	SX819772	13.2	Semi-improved neutral & marshy grassland & broadleaved woodland	PCWS
SX87/014	Indio Pond	SX815775	2.6	Pond with dragonfly interest	PCWS
SX87/016	Furzeleigh Plantation	SX818796	8.2	Broadleaved plantation	PCWS
SX87/017	Lower Crownley	SX823794	2.0	Semi-improved neutral grassland	PCWS
SX87/018	Stickwick Wood	SX829797	3.0	Broadleaved woodland	PCWS
SX87/020	Coombe Plantation	SX827785	7.9	Broadleaved woodland	PCWS
SX87/021	Great Bradley Pond	SX828777	4.4	Pond with surrounding alder, birch & willow scrub & broadleaved woodland	PCWS
SX87/026	Sewage Works Copse (E)	SX835762	1.3	Broadleaved woodland	PCWS
SX87/037	Knighton Heath Copse	SX836772	0.8	Broadleaved woodland	PCWS
SX87/043	Middle Combe	SX832793	2.1	Semi-improved neutral grassland, scrub & woodland	PCWS
SX87/010	Great Plantation	SX820755 & SX805766	161.6	Conifer plantation with remnant heath	PCWS
SX77/030	Pullabrook Wood South	SX787795	1.9	Unimproved grassland, heathland and scrub	PCWS
SX77/031	Reddaford Water	SX790791	4.4	Scrub and heathland	PCWS
SX77NE4	Ledge Wood	SX798791	1.2	Viewpoint with view of large area showing varied topography and it's relationship to underlying geology	RIGS
SX87NW1	Whitstone Quarry	SX815792	0.3	Exposures of contact between Dartmoor Granite and shaly hornfels (Combe shale)	RIGS

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.

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.

Devon Wildlife Trust Reserves (DWT): An area of land managed for wildlife by Devon Wildlife Trust

National Nature Reserves (NNR) - these are notified by English Nature because of their habitats or species. They are the best examples of a particular habitat or have important populations of rare species. English Nature needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. NNR is a statutory designation with legal implications.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are for both people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of interest locally, which give people special opportunities to study and learn about them or simply enjoy and have contact with nature. They are designated by the local authority with support from English Nature.

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.

No.	Name	Latin Name	Location	Date	UK Protection	International Protection	Status
1	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Black Hill, Haytor Down.	2000	WCA 1		Red
2	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Trendlebere Down	2000	WCA 1		Red
3	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Near Trendlebeare Down	1999	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
4	Glow-worm	<i>Lampyrus noctiluca</i>	Trendlebeare Down.	2001			
5	Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Trendlebeare Down.	2001			UKBAP(P); DBAP; Red
6	Glow-worm	<i>Lampyrus noctiluca</i>	Yarner Wood NNR	1991			
7	Common Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Yarner Wood NNR	1999	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III	UKBAP(P); DBAP
8	Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Yarner Wood.	1953			DN3
9	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Haytor Road, Bovey Tracey.	1999	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
10	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	B3387, Haytor Road near Ullacombe Farm.	2002	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	

11	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Lustleigh	2001	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
12	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	National Trust, Parke, Bovey Tracey	2004	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
13	a bat	bat sp.	Ashmead, Lowerdown, Bovey Tracey.	2002	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II	
14	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Longacre, Lower Down, Bovey Tracey.	2000	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
15	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Lytchett, Lower Down, Bovey Tracey.	1998	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
16	Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	Colehays Drive, Bovey Tracey.	2001	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
17	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	'Byways', Lower Brimley, Bovey Tracey.	2003	WCA 9		
18	a bat	bat sp.	Bovey Valley.	2003	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II	
19	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Wilford Bridge, Bovey Tracey	2002	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
20	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Lustleigh	2002	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
21	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A382, Bovey Tracey to Mortonhampstead road	1999	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
22	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	In grounds of The Edgemoor Hotel, Bovey Tracey.	2001	WCA 9		
23	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Chapple Road	2000	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
24	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Hawkmoor Park, Bovey Tracey, Newton Abbot.	1997	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
25	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Hawkmoor Park, Bovey Tracey, Newton Abbot.	1997	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
26	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Chapple Road	2000	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
27	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A382 Bovey to Moretonhampstead Road.	2002	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
28	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Trenchford Reservoir at the Bullaton Cross picnic area. Near Christow.	2003	WCA 9		
29	Common Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Reservoir, Hennock	1993	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III	UKBAP(P); DBAP

30	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Garden at The Oaks, Brimley Grange, Brimley Road, Bovey Tracey.	2004	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
31	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Beadon Brook, Tottiford House, near Bridford.	2003	WCA 9		
32	a newt	<i>Triturus</i> sp.	Brookfield House, Challabrook Lane, Bovey Tracey.	2001	WCA 5(S)	Bern III	
33	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Brookfield House, Challabrook Lane, Bovey Tracey.	2001	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
34	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Brookfield House, Challabrook Lane, Bovey Tracey	2001	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
35	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Brimley vale, Bovey Tracey,	2002	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
36	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Ashburton Road, Bovey Tracey.	1999	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
37	Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Eastern side of Bovey bypass, north of Ashburton Road bridge.	2001			DN2
38	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Eastern side of Bovey bypass, north of Ashburton Road bridge.	2001			DBAP
39	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A382, Bovey to Newton Abbot between two roundabouts.	2000	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
40	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A382	2000	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
41	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	A382 about 200 yards before the overbridge, travelling towards Moretonhampstead from Bovey Tracey.	2003	WCA 6	Bern III	
42	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	On Newton Road, Bovey Tracey. Opposite	2004	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	

			Heathfield Close.				
43	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Bovey Tracey Bridge	2004	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
44	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Crokers Meadow, Bovey Tracey	2001	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
45	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Whitstone Farm, Bovey Tracey.	1999	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
46	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Development site off Le Molay-Littry Way, Bovey Tracey.	2002	WCA 9		
47	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	Bovey Tracey, back garden, residential area.	1999	WCA 5	EC IIa; Bern II (GB reservation)	UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
48	Small Red Damselfly	<i>Ceriagrion tenellum</i>	Cardrew Pottery Site, Great Plantation	2001			Nb; KeyD (N)
49	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Bovey Heathfield	2004	WCA 1		UKBAP(P); Red
50	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	The Manor House, East Street, Bovey Tracey.	2003	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
51	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Nr Bovey Tracey, Furzeleigh Plantations	2002	DA	Bern III	
52	an ant	<i>Myrmica ruginodis</i>	Bovey Heathfield, compartment 3	2002			
53	Narrow-headed Ant	<i>Formica exsecta</i>	Bovey Heathfield	2002			UKBAP(P)
54	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Coombe Close, Bovey Tracey	2000	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
55	a ground beetle	<i>Pterostichus kugelanni</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1999			UKBAP(P)
56	Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	Bovey Heathfield	2004	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
57	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Bovey Heathfield	2003	WCA 1		Red
58	Dotted Chestnut	<i>Conistra rubiginea</i>	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Nb
59	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Amber
60	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Bovey Heathfield	2004	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
61	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Declined
62	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Amber
63	Heath Pearlwort	<i>Sagina subulata</i>	Bovey Heathfield	2003			DN3
64	Horse Chestnut	<i>Pachycnemia</i>	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Nb

		hippocastanaria					
65	House Martin	Delichon urbica	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Amber
66	Keeled Skimmer	Orthetrum coerulescens	Bovey Heathfield	2003			KeyD (N)
67	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Amber
68	Lesser Centaury	Centaurium pulchellum	Bovey Heathfield	2003			DN1
69	Linnet	Carduelis cannabina	Bovey Heathfield	2003			UKBAP(P); Red
70	Long-winged Conehead	Conocephalus discolor	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Na
71	Nightjar	Caprimulgus europaeus	Bovey Heathfield	2003			UKBAP(P); DBAP; Red
72	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Bovey Heathfield	1999			DeclineD
73	Skylark	Alauda arvensis	Bovey Heathfield	2003			UKBAP(P); Red
74	Slow-worm	Anguis fragilis	Bovey Heathfield	2004	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
75	Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Amber
76	Stonechat	Saxicola torquata	Bovey Heathfield	2002			Amber
77	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Amber
78	Tree Pipit	Anthus trivialis	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Amber
79	Viviparous Lizard	Lacerta vivipara	Bovey Heathfield	2003	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
80	Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus trochilus	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Amber
81	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Red
82	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bovey Heathfield	2003	WCA 8 (S)		
83	Bog Bush Cricket	Metriopectera brachyptera	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Nb
84	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus	Bovey Heathfield	2003			Amber
85	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	Bovey Heathfield	2002			Red
86	Petty Whin	Genista anglica	Bovey Heathfield	1999			DN3
87	Prickly Lettuce	Lactuca serriola	Bovey Heathfield	2002			DN2
88	Roe Deer	Capreolus capreolus	Bovey Heathfield	2003	DA	Bern III	
89	White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	Bovey Heathfield	2003			DeclineD
90	Great Green Bush Cricket	Tettigonia viridissima	Moor Green, High Close, Bovey Tracey.	2001			DBAP
91	Common Shrew	Sorex araneus	Bovey Heathfield	2003	WCA 6	Bern III	
92	Stoat	Mustela erminea	Bovey Heathfield	2003		Bern III	

93	Great Green Bush Cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	High Close, Bovey Tracey	2000			DBAP
94	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1970			DeclineD
95	Dotted-border Wave	<i>Idaea sylvestraria</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1960			Nb
96	Double Line	<i>Mythimna turca</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1967			UKBAP(P); Nb
97	False Mocha	<i>Cyclophora porata</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1967			Migrant
98	Grass Wave	<i>Perconia strigillaria</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1967			Nb
99	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1970	WCA 5		UKBAP(P); RDB2
100	L-album Wainscot	<i>Mythimna l-album</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1973			Nb
101	Lead-coloured Pug	<i>Eupithecia plumbeolata</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1973			Nb
102	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea serena</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1970			
103	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk	<i>Hemaris tityus</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1965			UKBAP(P); Na
104	Pearl Bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1970	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
105	Small Grass Emerald	<i>Chlorissa viridata</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1974			Na
106	Square-spotted Clay	<i>Xestia rhomboidea</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1970			UKBAP(P); Nb
107	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	Bovey Heathfield	1970	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
108	Viviparous Lizard	<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2003	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
109	Pepper-saxifrage	<i>Silaum silaus</i>	Lower Coombe (E)	1994			DN1
110	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Lower Coombe (E)	1994			DBAP
111	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Heathfield Cottages (NW)	1996	WCA 8 (S)		
112	Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Heathfield Cottages (NW)	1996		EC Vb(where native)	
113	Warty Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great Bradley Pond	1982	WCA 5	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II	UKBAP(P)
114	Palmate Newt	<i>Triturus helveticus</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	2003	WCA 5(S)	Bern III	
115	a newt	<i>Triturus sp.</i>	Lower Cannon Road, Heathfield, Newton Abbot.	2002	WCA 5(S)	Bern III	
116	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	2003	WCA 5(S)	Bern III	
117	Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	1995			Nb; KeyD (N)

118	Fringed Water-lily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	2003			NS; DN1; DR
119	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	2000	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
120	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	1995			Nb; KeyD (N)
121	Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	2003			KeyD (N)
122	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	1995			Migrant
123	Nit-grass	<i>Gastridium ventricosum</i>	Little Bradley	1988			NS; DN1; DR
124	Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	1995			KeyD (R)
125	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	1998			Nb; KeyD (R)
126	Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura pumilio</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	1995			Nb; KeyD (N)
127	Small Red Damselfly	<i>Ceriagrion tenellum</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	1995			Nb; KeyD (N)
128	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Adjacent to Little Bradley ponds, next to western pond on B3344	2003	WCA 5(S)	Bern III	
129	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	A382 south west verge/A38 interchange.	2001			DN3
130	Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	A382 south west verge/A38 interchange.	2001			DN2
131	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Heathfield	2001	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
132	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A38, Drumbridges roundabout, Trago Mills junction	1999	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
133	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A38 on westbound carriageway by overbridge at Newton Abbot exit.	2003	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
134	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Old Community Centre, Cannon Road, Heathfield, Bovey Tracey.	2002	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
135	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Little Bovey	2004	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
136	Warty Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	1989	WCA 5	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II	UKBAP(P)
137	Common Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Stover Park, Newton Abbot	1993	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III	UKBAP(P); DBAP

138	Common Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Tom Brown's Plantation, Heathfield.	2002	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III	UKBAP(P); DBAP
139	Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Tom Brown's Plantation, Heathfield.	2002			UKBAP(P); DBAP; Red
140	Pearl Bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Tom Brown's Plantation, Heathfield.	2002	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
141	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Tom Brown's Plantation, Heathfield.	2002	DA	Bern III	
142	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Tom Brown's Plantation, Heathfield.	2002			UKBAP(P); Red
143	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Tom Brown's Plantation, Heathfield.	2002			Red
144	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	River Teign	1988	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
145	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Bovey	1988	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
146	a bat	bat sp.	Little Bovey Barn, Little Bovey Farm, Bovey Tracey.	2002	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II	
147	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Little Bovey Barn, Little Bovey Farm, Bovey Tracey.	2002			Amber
148	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Combe Down Wood	1994	WCA 8 (S)		
149	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Combe Down Wood	1994			DBAP
150	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Hele Brakes	1992			UKBAP(P); Red
151	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Hele Brakes	1992			DBAP
152	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Hele Brakes	1992			UKBAP(P); Red
153	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Hele Brakes	1992			Amber
154	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Hele Brakes	1992			Amber
155	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Hele Brakes	1992			Red
156	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	River Teign	1989	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
157	Broad-leaved	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	B3344 road sides within	2001			DN2

	Everlasting-pea		Chudleigh Knighton Heath SSSI, Hennock.				
158	Common Gromwell	Lithospermum officinale	B3344 road sides within Chudleigh Knighton Heath SSSI, Hennock.	2001			DN2
159	Stonechat	Saxicola torquata	B3344 road sides within Chudleigh Knighton Heath SSSI, Hennock.	2001			Amber
160	Badger	Meles meles	A38, 0.5 miles from the Chudleigh Knighton turn off.	1999	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
161	Bog Bush Cricket	Metrioptera brachyptera	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1982			Nb
162	Cloaked Carpet	Euphyia biangulata	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1986			Nb
163	Dotted Chestnut	Conistra rubiginea	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1974			Nb
164	Essex Skipper	Thymelicus lineola	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1981			DeclineD
165	Grass Wave	Perconia strigillaria	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1983			Nb
166	Jersey Tiger	Euplagia quadripunctaria	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1986			Nb
167	Marbled Green	Cryphia muralis	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1981			Nb
168	Narrow-headed Ant	Formica exsecta	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1985			UKBAP(P)
169	Pearl Bordered Fritillary	Boloria euphrosyne	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1986	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
170	Ruddy Carpet	Catarhoe rubidata	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1986			Nb
171	Silver-studded Blue	Plebejus argus	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1985	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); Nb
172	Small Grass Emerald	Chlorissa viridata	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1984			Na
173	White lined Snout	Schrankia taenialis	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1982			Nb
174	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort	Oenanthe pimpinelloides	Heathfield Marsh	1994			DN3
175	Green-winged Orchid	Orchis morio	Heathfield Marsh	1994			DN1
176	Nightjar	Caprimulgus europaeus	Heathfield Marsh	1994			UKBAP(P); DBAP; Red
177	Adder	Vipera berus	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2003	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
178	Badger	Meles meles	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2003	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
179	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2003	WCA 5(S)	Bern III	
180	Palmate Newt	Triturus helveticus	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2003	WCA 5(S)	Bern III	

181	Smooth Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1989	WCA 5(S)	Bern III	
182	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Road verge at Chudleigh Knighton Heath nature reserve.	2000	WCA 9		
183	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2001	DA	Bern III	
184	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2000			Amber
185	Warty Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1991	WCA 5	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II	UKBAP(P)
186	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1999			Amber
187	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Jews Bridge between Chudleigh Knighton and Heathfield.	2001	WCA 9		
188	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2000	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
189	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	A38 road verge, Chudleigh Knighton	2001			DN3
190	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A38	2000	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
191	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2003	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
192	Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2003			UKBAP(P); DBAP; Red
193	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A38 near Chudleigh Knighton.	2004	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
194	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A38, near Drumbridges sliproad	1999	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
195	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Chudleigh Knighton. On A38 in gutter.	2003	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
196	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	Trendlebeare Down	1999			DeclineD
197	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>	Haytor Mines	1994			DeclineD
198	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	Trendlebeare Down	1990			DeclineD
199	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	Trendlebere Combe	1990	WCA 5		UKBAP(P); RDB2
200	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	Reddaford	1996			DeclineD
201	White Admiral	<i>Ladoga camilla</i>	Reddaford	1996			DeclineD
202	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Reddaford	1996			
203	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	Yarner Wood	1997			DeclineD
204	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Yarner Wood	1999			DeclineD

205	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Yarner Wood	1999		
206	Green Hairstreak	Callophrys rubi	R.Bovey, Near B3344	1990		DeclineD
207	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria selene	R.Bovey, Near B3344	1990		DeclineD
208	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Old Manaton Road	1992		DeclineD
209	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus		1995		DeclineD
210	White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	Trendlebere Down	1995		DeclineD
211	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Yarner Wood	1997		DeclineD
212	High Brown Fritillary	Argynnis adippe	Yarner Wood	1997	WCA 5	UKBAP(P); RDB2
213	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Reddaford Water	1999		DeclineD
214	Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	R.Bovey Near B3344	1990		DeclineD
215	Dark Green Fritillary	Argynnis aglaja	Trendlebere Combe	1995		DeclineD
216	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria selene	Trendlebere Combe	1995		DeclineD
217	Wood White	Leptidea sinapis	R.Bovey, Below Trendlebere.	1990	WCA 5 (S)	Nb
218	White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	Drakeford Bridge	1992		DeclineD
219	Green Hairstreak	Callophrys rubi	Bovey Woods	1994		DeclineD
220	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria selene	Hisley	1996		DeclineD
221	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Lustleigh	1996		
222	High Brown Fritillary	Argynnis adippe	R.Bovey	1990	WCA 5	UKBAP(P); RDB2
223	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria selene	Haytor	1997		DeclineD
224	Green Hairstreak	Callophrys rubi	Haytor	1997		DeclineD
225	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Haytor Down	1992		
226	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Bovey Valley	1995		
227	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria euphrosyne	Hisley Wood	2000	WCA 5 (S)	UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
228	White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	Hisley Wood	2000		DeclineD
229	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Hisley Wood	2000		
230	Dark Green Fritillary	Argynnis aglaja	Haytor Down	1996		DeclineD

231	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Bovey Valley Woodland	1999			
232	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Bovey Valley Woodlands	2000			DeclineD
233	High Brown Fritillary	Argynnis adippe	Rudge Meadow	1990	WCA 5		UKBAP(P); RDB2
234	Dark Green Fritillary	Argynnis aglaja	Bovey Valley	1995			DeclineD
235	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Edge Of Trendlebere Down	1999			
236	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Edge Of Trendlebere Down	1999			DeclineD
237	White-letter Hairstreak	Satyrium w-album	Drakeford Bridge	1995	WCA 5 (S)		Nb; DeclineD
238	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Bovey Tracey	2000			DeclineD
239	White-letter Hairstreak	Satyrium w-album	Pullabrook Bridge	1998	WCA 5 (S)		Nb; DeclineD
240	High Brown Fritillary	Argynnis adippe	Pullabrook Bridge	1998	WCA 5		UKBAP(P); RDB2
241	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Pullabrook Bridge	1998			
242	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Pullabrook Bridge	1998			DeclineD
243	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria euphrosyne	Bullaton Farm	1998	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
244	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Brimley	1997	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
245	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Shaptor Wood	1990			
246	White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	Northcombe Copse	1992			DeclineD
247	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Near Beadon	1994			DeclineD
248	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Shaptor Wood	1990			DeclineD
249	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria euphrosyne	Slade Cross	1998	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
250	Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	Totiford Reservoir	1992			DeclineD
251	Dark Green Fritillary	Argynnis aglaja	Trenchford Reservoir	1994			DeclineD
252	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Trenchford Res.	2000			
253	Dingy Skipper	Erynnis tages	Totiford Reservoir	1992			DeclineD
254	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria euphrosyne	Tottiford	1997	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
255	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Kennick Reservoir	1996			
256	White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	Parke, Bovey Tracey	1998			DeclineD
257	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Parke, Bovey Tracey	1998			

258	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Parke, Bovey Tracey	1998			DeclineD
259	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Bridford Wood	1997			DeclineD
260	Brown Argus	Aricia agestis	Teign Valley Golf Course	1997			DeclineD
261	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria euphrosyne	Trenchford 2	1998	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
262	Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	Hennock Reservoirs	1990			DeclineD
263	Dingy Skipper	Erynnis tages	Bovey Tracey	1997			DeclineD
264	Dingy Skipper	Erynnis tages	Boevy Tracey By-Pass	1997			DeclineD
265	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Bovey Tracey	1999	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
266	Silver-studded Blue	Plebejus argus	Bovey Heath - Reserve	1998	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); Nb
267	Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	Bovey Heath	1997			DeclineD
268	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Bovey Vheath	1998			DeclineD
269	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria selene	Bovey Heath	1994			DeclineD
270	Dingy Skipper	Erynnis tages	Bradley Ponds	2000			DeclineD
271	White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	Stover Country Park	1993			DeclineD
272	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Little Bradley Nnr	1994			
273	White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	Little Bradley	1999			DeclineD
274	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Nr. Little Bradley Ponds	1999	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
275	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Heathfield	1994	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
276	Dingy Skipper	Erynnis tages	Heathfield	1999			DeclineD
277	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Heathfield	1999			DeclineD
278	White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1995			DeclineD
279	Wood White	Leptidea sinapis	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1995	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
280	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1995	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
281	Dingy Skipper	Erynnis tages	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1999			DeclineD
282	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2000			DeclineD
283	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Five Lanes	1995	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
284	Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	Little Bradley Ponds	1997			DeclineD
285	Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	Heathfield	2000			DeclineD
286	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Little Helstonsbench Cross	1997	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
287	Green Hairstreak	Callophrys rubi	Heathfield	1998			DeclineD

288	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Chudleigh Knighton	1996			DeclineD
289	Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	R.Bovey, Heathfield	1994	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
290	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Chudleigh	1995			DeclineD
291	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1997			DeclineD
292	Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Chudleigh Knighton	2000	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
293	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1994			
294	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1994			DeclineD
295	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1997	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
296	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Chudleigh Knighton	2000			DeclineD
297	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>	Chudleigh Knighton	2000			DeclineD
298	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	1994	WCA 5	EC IIa; Bern II (GB reservation)	UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
299	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Pit	1996			DeclineD
300	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Yarner Wood	2003	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
301	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	Bovey Valley Woodlands -	2003	WCA 5		UKBAP(P); RDB2
302	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>	Bovey Valley Woodlands -	2003			DeclineD
303	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	Haytor Down	2003	WCA 5		UKBAP(P); RDB2
304	White Admiral	<i>Ladoga camilla</i>	Bovey Valley Woodlands	2003			DeclineD
305	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	Bovey Valley Woodlands	2003	WCA 5	EC IIa; Bern II (GB reservation)	UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
306	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>	Bovey Valley Woodlands	2003			DeclineD
307	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	Bovey Valley Woodlands	2001			DeclineD
308	White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium w-album</i>	Bovey Valley Woodlands - Rudge	2003	WCA 5 (S)		Nb; DeclineD
309	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	Pullabrook Wood	2003			DeclineD
310	Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	2003	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
311	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	Little Bradley Ponds	2003			DeclineD
312	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Dunsford Wood, West	2003	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb

313	White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	Yarner Nature Reserve	2003		DeclineD
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- 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 (KIS)** **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5: (killing & injury):** species protected against killing, injury and sale only.
- 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 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
- 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.
- 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.
- ECIIa, IIb** **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIa and IIb:** Designation of protected areas for animal and plant species listed.
- ECIIIa, IIIb** **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIIa and IIb:** Species used as criteria for designating Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

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.
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.
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.

- RDB2** **Red Data Book 2:** Vulnerable. Taxa believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if casual factors continue to operate. Includes taxa which are still abundant but are under threat from serious adverse factors throughout their range.
- Na** **Nationally Notable A:** recorded from 16-30 10km squares in Great Britain since 1980.
- Nb** **Nationally Notable B:** recorded from 30-100 10km squares in Great Britain since 1980.
- KeyD (N)** **Nationally Important Key Dragonfly Species:** those which have been recorded in less than 10% of 10km squares in Britain. Those occurring in Devon are White-legged damselfly (*Platycnemis pennipes*) Scarce blue-tailed damselfly (*Ischnura pumilio*) Small red damselfly (*Ceragrion tenellum*) Hairy dragonfly (*Brachytron pratense*) Downy emerald (*Cordulia aenea*) and Keeled skimmer (*Orthoetrum coerulescens*).
- KeyD (R)** **Regionally Important Key Dragonfly Species:** those which have been recorded in 10-20% of the 10km squares in Britain: Red-eyed damselfly (*Erythromma najas*) and Ruddy darter (*Sympetrum sanguineum*).

Appendix 2

Species list for Bovey Tracey parish, recorded during the field survey on 3rd September 2004.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<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>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Clinopodium ascendens</i>	Common Calamint
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	a cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas agg.</i>	Male Fern
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Festuca rubra agg.</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Formica rufa</i>	Red Wood Ant

<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Herb Bennet
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> <i>ssp. argentatum</i>	a yellow archangel
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Large Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Malus sp.</i>	an apple
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Monkeyflower
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-Wall
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue
<i>Polypodium vulgare agg.</i>	Polypody
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Populus sp.</i>	a poplar
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil

<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	a planted cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water-cress
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Salix sp.</i>	a willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Grey Squirrel
<i>Scleroderma sp.</i>	indet. earthball
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Autumn Lady's-tresses
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common Darter
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	Mole
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Tilia cordata x platyphyllos</i>	Lime
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	an elm
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet