

Parish
Biodiversity
Audit 2022

Hatherleigh



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Introduction

As part of the National Lottery Heritage Fund project -Conservation Communities - the original parish audits completed in 2015 have been updated, recognising the new biodiversity information that has been generated by the individuals and groups that have participated since it began.

Hatherleigh is a large parish of 2,889 ha located approximately 20km east of Holsworthy, 10km north of Okehampton and 15km south of Great Torrington.

The river Torridge forms the northern boundary of the parish and this joins to the river Okement, which follows some of the eastern edge of the parish. The river Lew flows southwards through the parish from the river Torridge, and passes the western edge of the town. Several other tributaries pass through the parish including the Beckamoor Brook, the Merryland Stream, the Hatherleigh Moor Brook, the Pulworthy Brook and the Medland Brook.

The dominant land use of the parish was found to be gently undulating agriculturally improved and poor semi-improved grassland, grazed by sheep and cattle. Some of the grassland being cut for hay or silage. Some of the lower lying areas were wet with a cover of rushes and could be quite wildlife-rich.

There were several small areas of coniferous plantation within the parish. The largest areas are Lewer Bottom Wood in the north-west of the parish, Furzeham Wood and Postdown Plantation in the south, and South Luggaton Wood in the east of the parish. These areas only accounted for approximately 50ha of land.

There were also areas of mixed plantation woodland as well as wet woodland and broadleaved woodland (approximately 300ha). Some of these are listed in the Ancient Woodland Inventory and may contain lowland mixed deciduous woodland. The most significant of these areas are Bremridge Wood along the northern boundary of the parish, Smale Folly Wood to the east of Hatherleigh Moor and Great Velliford Copse just north of Smale Folly Wood. Many of the areas of woodland were 2ha or less in size.

Hatherleigh Moor occupies a large proportion of the parish (approximately 165ha) and was noted as a large expanse of sheep-grazed semi-improved acidic grassland, with some areas that are possibly more unimproved. The moor is common land and several public footpaths cross it. The moor was said to have been given to the parish in the fourteenth century for grazing and to gather gorse for fuel. The Lower Moor is designated as a County Wildlife Site as it contains Culm grassland as well as a mosaic of other habitats including scrub, semi-improved grassland and unimproved neutral grassland.

There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest and five County Wildlife Sites within the parish. These sites support habitats including Culm grassland, unimproved neutral grassland (flower-rich meadows and pastures), broadleaved woodland and wet woodland. Uncommon species such as the marsh fritillary butterfly, the curlew and the barn owl have been recorded from some of these sites.

Other biodiversity features within the parish include some fantastic road verges. These contained a diverse range of flora and support fragments of declining habitats such as Culm grassland, tall herb fen, unimproved neutral grassland and woodland flora.

There were many species-rich hedges within the parish as well as some interesting old hedgebanks with a diverse bank flora. Throughout the parish there were some nice mature oaks in hedgerows.

Many veteran in field trees were present on either side of the A386 north of the abbatoir, as well as south of Fishleigh House. These areas are visible on aerial photographs and may form probable parkland and wood-pasture habitat.

Designated / Non-designated sites

Designated statutory/non-statutory sites

There are seven designated sites within the parish – five County Wildlife Sites (CWS) and two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These sites support habitats including Culm grassland, unimproved neutral grassland (flower-rich meadows and pastures), broadleaved woodland and wet woodland. These sites cover 77ha which is just nearly 3% of the total area of the parish.

Site Name	Habitat Description	BAP habitat	Status
Southmoor Farm*	Herb-rich culm grassland, with marshland, scrub & woodland. Traditionally managed for hay; butterfly site.	Rhôs pasture & flower-rich meadows & pastures – Devon BAP, Culm grassland & enclosed farmland - ND Biosphere BAP	SSSI
Hannaborough Quarry	An important exposure of lamprophyric lava belonging to the poorly-exposed Exeter volcanic series.	NA	SSSI
Hatherleigh Moor	Mostly culm grassland with some woodland, unimproved grassland, semiimproved grassland and a small pond	Rhôs pasture & flower-rich meadows & pastures – Devon BAP, Culm grassland & enclosed farmland - ND Biosphere BAP	CWS
Hannaborough Moor	Culm grassland with scrub	Rhôs pasture – Devon BAP, Culm grassland - ND Biosphere BAP	CWS
Lock's Park Farm*	Culm grassland, scrub & <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Rhôs pasture – Devon BAP, Culm grassland - ND Biosphere BAP	CWS
Waterhouse	Culm grassland (M23 & M25) site with wet woodland (W7 & W1). Marsh fritillary recorded here	Rhôs pasture & alder/willow wet woodland – Devon BAP, Culm grassland & broadleaved woodland - ND Biosphere BAP	CWS

Site Name	Habitat Description	BAP habitat	Status
Mount Pleasant	Culm grassland	Rhôs pasture – Devon BAP, Culm grassland - ND Biosphere BAP	CWS
* Part in Hatherleigh and part in adjacent parish			

County Wildlife Sites (CWS): these are sites of county importance for wildlife, designated on the basis of the habitat or the known presence of particular species. This is not a statutory designation like SSSIs, and does not have any legal status. The National Planning Policy framework requires local authorities to identify and map locally designated sites of biodiversity importance (such as County Wildlife Sites) as part of the Local Plan process and to draw up criteria based policies against which proposals for development affecting them will be judged. CWS recognition does not demand any particular actions on the part of the Landowner and does not give the public rights of access. However, it may increase eligibility for land management grants.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

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

Flower-rich meadows and pastures (or unimproved grasslands) are a habitat of conservation concern in Devon and are listed on the Devon and UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Unimproved neutral grassland habitat has undergone a huge decline in the 20th century, almost entirely due to changing agricultural practice. It is estimated that by 1984 in lowland England and Wales, semi-natural grassland had declined by 97% over the previous 50 years to approximately 0.2 million ha.

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



Unimproved grassland

Wet woodland is a UK and Devon Biodiversity Action Plan habitat. Wet woodland occurs on poorly drained or seasonally wet soils, usually with alder, birch and willows as the predominant tree species, but sometimes including ash, oak, pine and beech on the drier riparian areas. It is found on floodplains, as successional habitat on fens, mires and bogs, along streams and hillside flushes, and in peaty hollows. These woodlands occur on a range of soil types including nutrient-rich mineral and acid, nutrient-poor organic ones.

Wet woodland supports a rich lichen flora as well as a rich invertebrate flora. Such an abundance of insect food attracts a rich assemblage of breeding birds including the uncommon willow tit. Wet woodland may also provide lying up areas for otters and suitable habitat for dormice.



Other habitats

Species-rich hedges

Species rich hedges are listed on the North Devon Biosphere Reserve Biodiversity Action Plan, Devon Biodiversity Action Plan and UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Hedgerows are often an essential corridor for the movement of wildlife and may support many animals and plants. Berries provide an important food source for birds, and flowers and are an important nectar source for butterflies. 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. Most of the hedges that occurred in Hatherleigh parish were a mixture of medieval and 18th and 19th century hedges. with oak (some veteran), blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel and ash being the main trees but also holly, field rose, birch, willow and beech were recorded.

The location of the hedge within the landscape gives an indication of the age. A helpful explanation can be found here <https://devonhedges.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Interactive-Distinctive-Hedge-Map-Devon.pdf>



Hedgebank east of Hannaborough



Hedgebanks along Sanctuary Lane

Cemetery/churchyard



Hatherleigh parish church (St. John the Baptist) was found to be a substantial area of very well manicured grassland. One Yew tree was present and some swallows were seen on the day of the visit. Churchyards can often hold unimproved flower-rich grassland which has been protected from chemicals and ploughing, and can provide habitat for a wide range of species including bats, birds, insects, reptiles and mammals. Having areas designated for less frequent mowing can allow longer grasses and stands of wild flowers to flourish. This not only looks attractive but it and can also provide cover and food sources for birds and insects.

Disused railway line

The dismantled railway line running through the parish is a very good wildlife corridor. The railway line runs from Shallowford in the west of the parish to Hele Bridge in the north of the parish. It then travels northwards to Meeth (becoming the Tarka Trail cycle route) and south-west to just beyond Highampton. The railway line contains an extensive area of semi-natural habitats including semi-natural broadleaved woodland and scrub. It is likely to be an important corridor for bats.



Recreation areas and public open spaces

Hatherleigh parish has a large number of public footpaths which allow people from the town of Hatherleigh access to the countryside, including Hatherleigh Moor. The Tarka Trail walking route runs through parish and a Ruby Country walk also passes through the parish.

Hatherleigh Moor occupies a large proportion of the parish (approximately 165ha) and is a large expanse of sheep-grazed semi-improved acidic grassland, with some areas that are possibly more unimproved. Many small streams and drains dissect the moor and surrounding some of these are areas of scrub, bracken and probable unimproved grassland. These wet areas may also support fragments of Culm grassland which is still present on the 'Lower Moor'.

The moor is common land and several public footpaths cross it. The moor was said to have been given to the parish in the fourteenth century for grazing and to gather gorse for fuel. The parish householders were known as 'potboilers' and the grazing and fuel gathering rights still exist today. The moor was cultivated during the Second World War and then re-seeded afterwards.

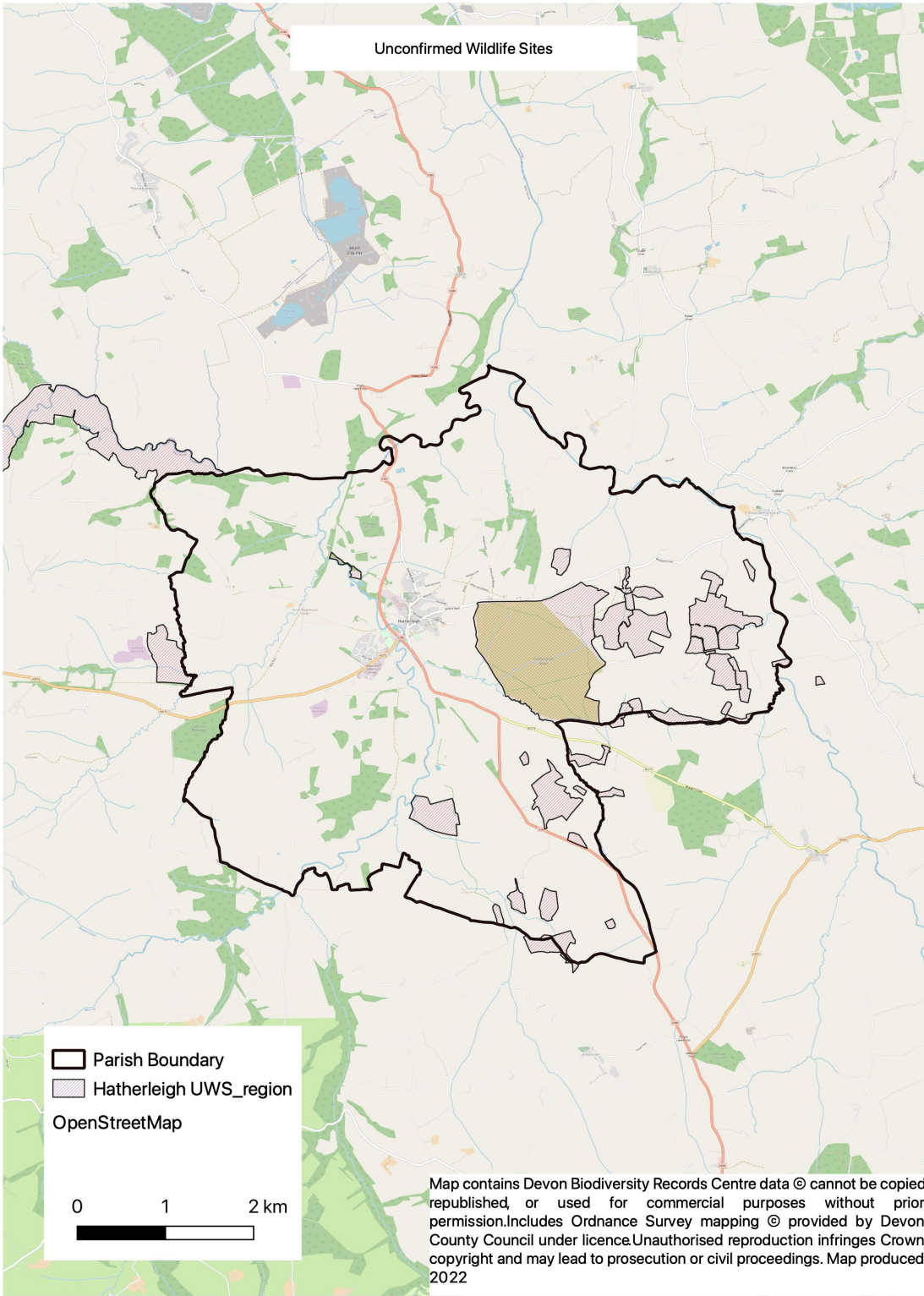
The Lower Moor is designated as a County Wildlife Site as it contains Culm grassland as well as a mosaic of other habitats including scrub, semi-improved grassland and unimproved neutral grassland.



Unconfirmed wildlife sites

There are also a number of non designated sites in the parish.

Unconfirmed Wildlife Sites (UWS): these are sites identified as having possible interest but not fully surveyed. Some of these sites will be areas of significant wildlife interest. The UWS dataset may also contain Proposed County Wildlife Sites (pCWS): these are usually sites that have been surveyed but are awaiting consideration from the CWS Designation Panel, or sites that have been surveyed at an unfavorable time of year and are awaiting a re-survey.



Types of habitat found in the parish

Wet Woodland: Wet woodland occurs on poorly drained or seasonally wet soils, usually with alder, birch and willows as the predominant tree species, but sometimes including ash, oak, pine and beech on the drier riparian areas.

Lowland Fen: The UK is thought to host a large proportion of the fen surviving in the EU. As in other parts of Europe fen vegetation has declined dramatically in the past century.

Fens are peatlands which receive water and nutrients from the soil, rock and ground water as well as from rainfall: they are minerotrophic. Two types of fen can broadly be distinguished: topogenous and soligenous. Topogenous fens are those where water movements in the peat or soil are generally vertical. They include basin fens and floodplain fen. Soligenous fens, where water movements are predominantly lateral, include mires associated with springs, rills and flushes in the uplands, valley mires, springs and flushes in the lowlands, trackways and ladder fens in blanket bogs and lags of raised bogs.

Coastal & Floodplain: Grazing marsh is defined as periodically inundated pasture, or meadow with ditches which maintain the water levels, containing standing brackish or fresh water. The ditches are especially rich in plants and invertebrates. Almost all areas are grazed and some are cut for hay or silage. Sites may contain seasonal water-filled hollows and permanent ponds with emergent swamp communities, but not extensive areas of tall fen species like reeds; although they may abut with fen and reed swamp communities.

Traditional Orchards: Are structurally and ecologically similar to wood-pasture and parkland, with open-grown trees set in herbaceous vegetation.

Purple Moor Grass: Purple moor grass and rush pastures occur on poorly drained, usually acidic soils in lowland areas of high rainfall in western Europe.

Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland: Lowland mixed deciduous woodland includes woodland growing on the full range of soil conditions, from very acidic to base-rich, and takes in most semi-natural woodland in southern and eastern England, and in parts of lowland Wales and Scotland. It thus complements the ranges of upland oak and upland ash types. It occurs largely within enclosed landscapes, usually on sites with well-defined boundaries, at relatively low altitudes, although altitude is not a defining feature.

Lowland Meadow: Lowland meadows are taken to include most forms of unimproved neutral grassland across the enclosed lowland landscapes of the UK. The habitat comprises not only grasslands cut for hay, but also unimproved neutral pastures where livestock grazing is the main land use. Additional examples may be found in recreational sites, church-yards, roadside verges and a variety of other localities.

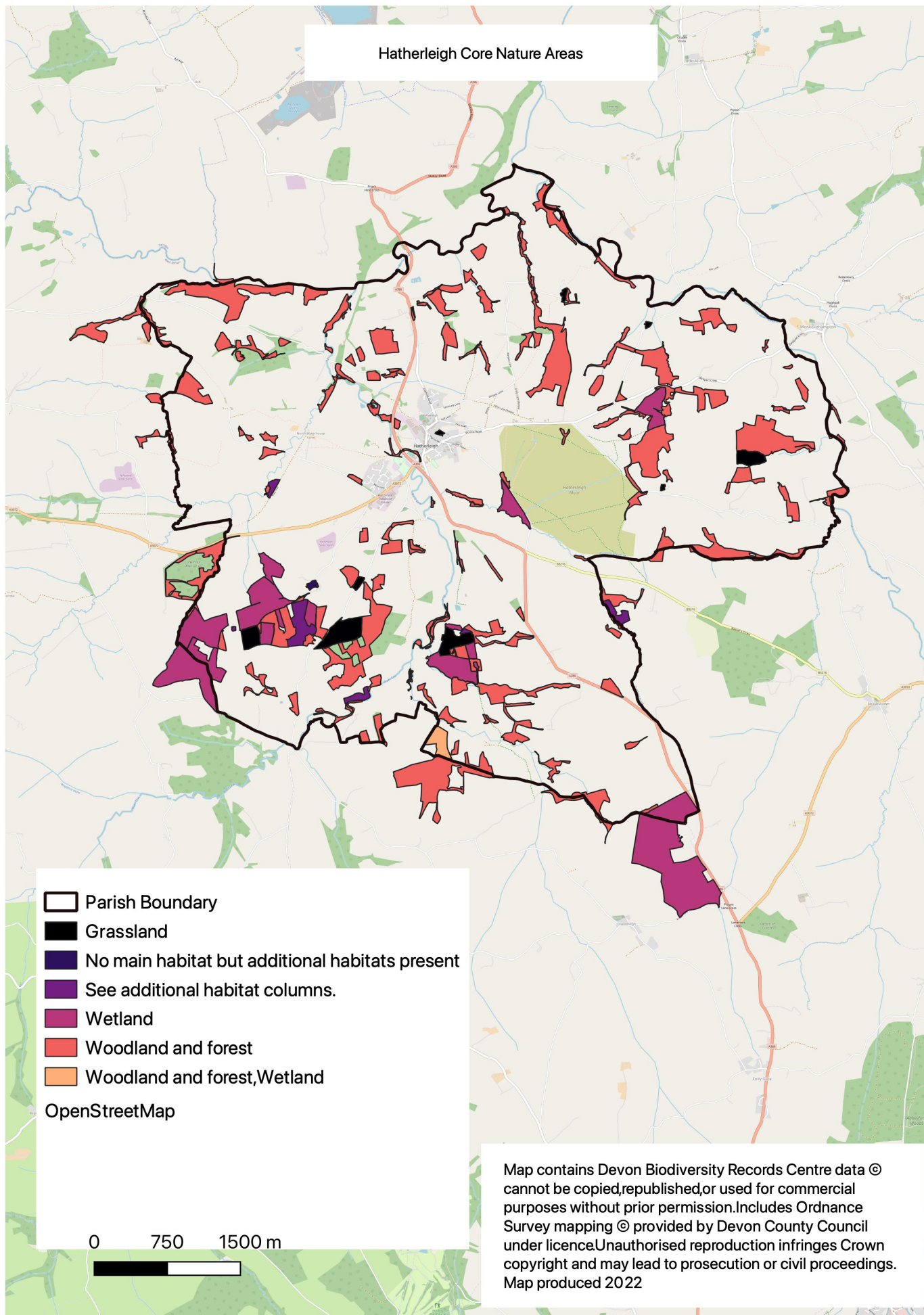
Nature recovery networks

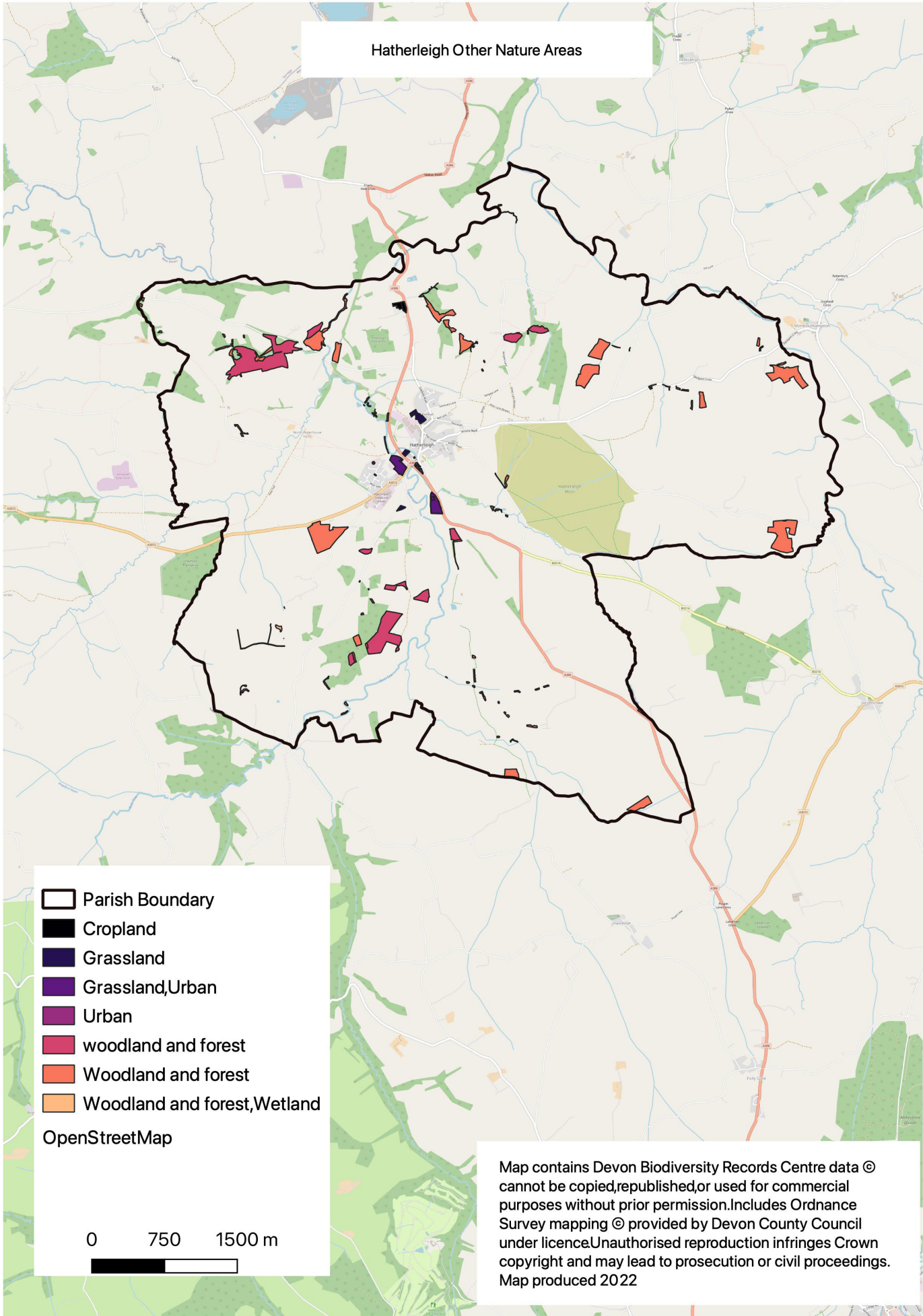
Details of the nature recovery networks can be found here - <https://www.devonlnp.org.uk/our-work/nature-recovery-network/>

The following two maps show Core Nature Areas as well as Other Nature Areas along with their associated habitats.

Core Nature Areas are our richest wildlife habitats. They include Priority Habitats (excluding hedges and arable margins) and statutory and non-statutory designated sites such as Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and Ancient semi-natural woodlands. Habitats are grouped together and mapped as Broad Habitats (grasslands, woodlands, wetlands etc).

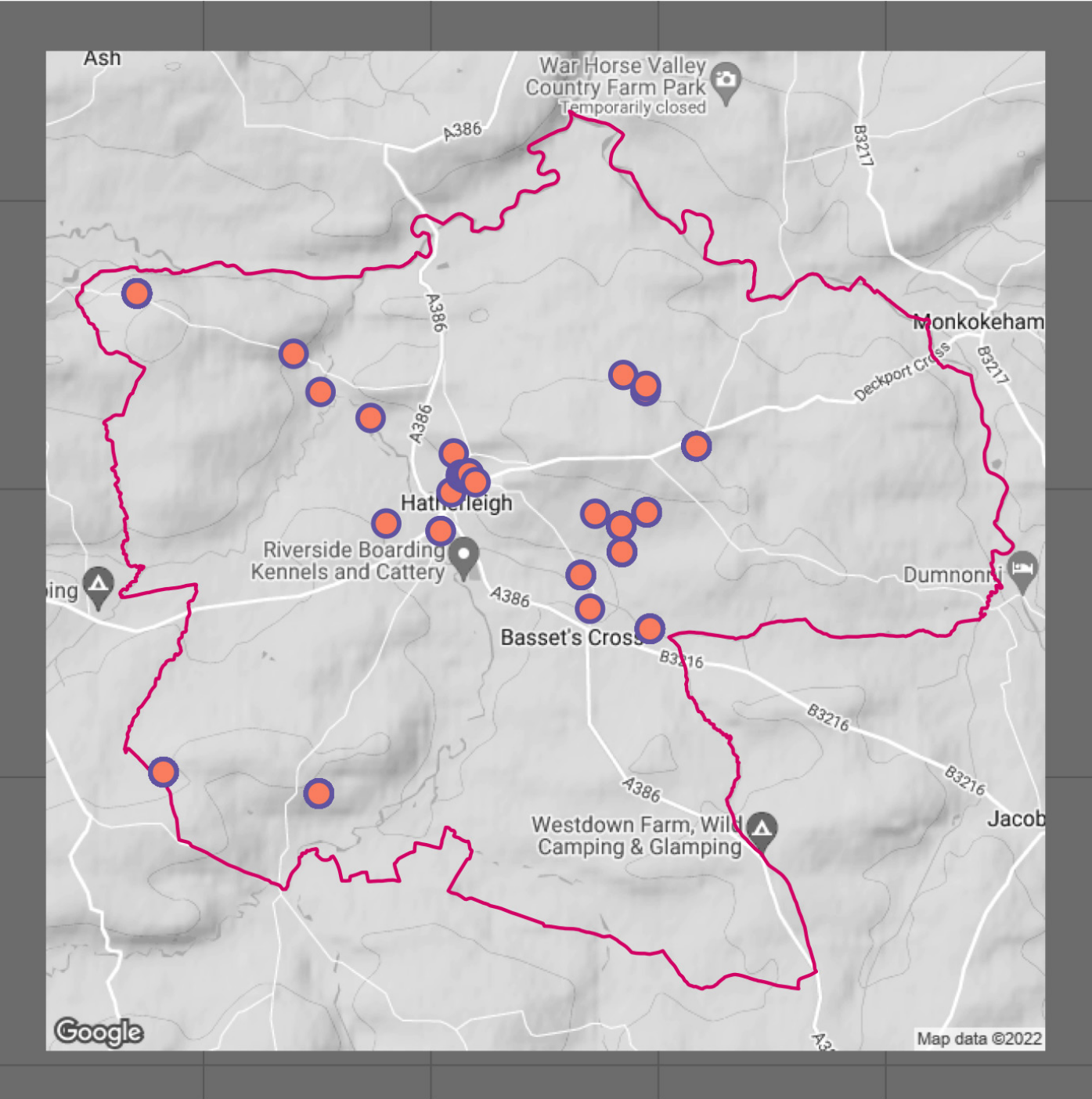
Other Nature Areas are existing habitats which have wildlife value (or potential value) but which are not Priority Habitats or designated sites. These currently include: Other Sites of Wildlife Importance, parks, urban greenspaces, some churchyards, National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves and non-Priority Habitats on the National Forest Inventory. Other habitats will be included in future iterations when data is available.





Species found in the parish

The map below shows the location of recording within the parish boundary over the lifetime of the Conservation Communities project.



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Species records

Listed below are the species records held by DBRC for the parish of Hatherleigh. The list is broken into three tables. The first table holds Section 41 species, the second Priority species, and the third common species. The table shows the number of records we hold per species in our database (1968 - 2022). As well as the number of records per species collected over the period of this project (2020 - 2022).

Species of principle importance found in the parish.

These are the species that normally are the most likely to affect development and are taken into account when planning.

Taxon Group	Records added during project
insect - moth	5
terrestrial mammal	1

Summary of section 41 species recorded during project.



Records added during Conservation Communities

Taxon Group	Common name	Scientific	Other Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
bird	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	UKBAP (P); Amber		5	5
bird	Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	UKBAP (P); Red		5	5
bird	Curlew	Numenius arquata	UKBAP (P); DBAP; Red		4	4
bird	Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix	UKBAP (P); Red		1	1
bird	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	UKBAP (P); Red		12	12
bird	Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	UKBAP (P); Red		1	1
bird	Lesser Redpoll	Acanthis cabaret	Bern II, Red		1	1

Taxon Group	Common name	Scientific	Other Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
bird	Marsh Tit	Poecile palustris	Bern II, UKBAP (P); Red		4	4
bird	Reed Bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	Bern II, UKBAP (P); Amber		1	1
bird	Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata	Bern II, UKBAP (P); Red		10	10
bird	Willow Tit	Poecile montana	Bern II, UKBAP (P); Red; Special Species		2	2
bird	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	Bern II, UKBAP (P); Red		5	5
flowering plant	Lesser Butterfly-orchid	Platanthera bifolia	UKBAP (P); DN3		1	1
insect - butterfly	Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	UKBAP (P); Decline		2	2
insect - butterfly	Small Heath	Coenonympha pamphilus	UKBAP (P)		1	1
insect - butterfly	Wall	Lasiommata megera	UKBAP (P)		6	6
insect - moth	August Thorn	Ennomos quercinaria	UKBAP (P)		8	8
insect - moth	Beaded Chestnut	Agrochola lychnidis	UKBAP (P)		16	16
insect - moth	Blood-Vein	Timandra comae			28	28
insect - moth	Brindled Beauty	Lycia hirtaria	UKBAP (P)		23	23
insect - moth	Broom Moth	Ceramica pisi			2	2
insect - moth	Buff Ermine	Spilosoma lutea	UKBAP (P)		26	26
insect - moth	Centre-barred Sallow	Atethmia centrago	UKBAP (P)	1	9	10
insect - moth	Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae	UKBAP (P)		11	11
insect - moth	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	Xanthorhoe ferrugata	UKBAP (P)		16	16
insect - moth	Dot Moth	Melanchra persicariae	UKBAP (P)		5	5
insect - moth	Dusky Brocade	Apamea remissa	UKBAP (P)		10	10
insect - moth	Dusky Thorn	Ennomos fuscantaria	UKBAP (P)	1	19	20
insect - moth	Ear Moth	Amphipoea oclea	UKBAP (P)		1	1
insect - moth	Feathered Gothic	Tholera decimalis	UKBAP (P)		11	11
insect - moth	Flounced Chestnut	Agrochola helvola	UKBAP (P)		8	8
insect - moth	Garden Tiger	Arctia caja	UKBAP (P)		16	16
insect - moth	Ghost Moth	Hepialus humuli	UKBAP (P)		5	5
insect - moth	Green-brindled Crescent	Allophyes oxyacanthae	UKBAP (P)		18	18
insect - moth	Hedge Rustic	Tholera cespitis	UKBAP (P)		9	9
insect - moth	Knot Grass	Acronicta rumicis	UKBAP (P)		18	18
insect - moth	Lackey	Malacosoma neustria	UKBAP (P)		18	18
insect - moth	Large Wainscot	Rhizedra lutosa			1	1
insect - moth	Minor Shoulder-knot	Brachylomia viminalis	UKBAP (P)		22	22
insect - moth	Mottled Rustic	Caradrina morpheus	UKBAP (P)		5	5
insect - moth	Mouse Moth	Amphipyra tragopoginis	UKBAP (P)		1	1

Taxon Group	Common name	Scientific	Other Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
insect - moth	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth	Hemaris tityus	UKBAP (P); Na; Special Species		1	1
insect - moth	Neglected Rustic	Xestia castanea	UKBAP (P)		3	3
insect - moth	Oak Hook-tip	Watsonalla binaria			21	21
insect - moth	Oblique Carpet	Orthonama vittata	UKBAP (P)		16	16
insect - moth	Pale Eggar	Trichiura crataegi	UKBAP (P)		18	18
insect - moth	Powdered Quaker	Orthosia gracilis	UKBAP (P)		19	19
insect - moth	Rosy Rustic	Hydraecia micacea	UKBAP (P)	1	22	23
insect - moth	Rustic	Hoplodrina blanda	UKBAP (P)		18	18
insect - moth	Sallow	Cirrhia icteritia	UKBAP (P)		3	3
insect - moth	September Thorn	Ennomos erosaria	UKBAP (P)	1	11	12
insect - moth	Shaded Broad-bar	Scotopteryx chenopodiata	UKBAP (P)		12	12
insect - moth	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Leucania comma	UKBAP (P)		5	5
insect - moth	Small Emerald	Hemistola chrysoprasaria	UKBAP (P)		1	1
insect - moth	Small Phoenix	Ecliptopera silaceata	UKBAP (P)		34	34
insect - moth	Small Square-spot	Diarsia rubi	UKBAP (P)	1	31	32
insect - moth	Sprawler	Asteroscopus sphinx			11	11
insect - moth	White Ermine	Spilosoma lubricipeda	UKBAP (P)		29	29
terrestrial mammal	Harvest Mouse	Micromys minutus	UKBAP (P)	1	1	2

Priority species found in the parish.

These are the species that have been identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)

Taxon Group	Records added during project
insect - moth	3
terrestrial mammal	10
Reptile	2
5 New priority species records for Hatherleigh	

Summary of priority species recorded during project.

- Records added during Conservation Communities
- New records added during Conservation Communities

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
bird	Barn Owl	Tyto alba	WCA 1, 9, Bern II, DBAP		7	7
bird	Blue Tit	Cyanistes caeruleus	Bern II		42	42
bird	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	Bern II, Amber		14	14
bird	Eurasian Wryneck	Jynx torquilla	WCA 1, Bern II, UKBAP (P)		1	1
bird	Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	WCA 1, Red		10	10
bird	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus	Bern II		2	2
bird	Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	Bern II		55	55
bird	Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis	WCA 1; WCA 9		7	7
bird	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos major	Bern II		42	42
bird	Great Tit	Parus major	Bern II		16	16
bird	Green Woodpecker	Picus viridis	Bern II		5	5
bird	Greenfinch	Chloris chloris	Bern II, Red		3	3
bird	Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea	Bern II, Amber		6	6
bird	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	Red		9	9
bird	Hobby	Falco subbuteo	WCA 1, Bern II		1	1
bird	House Martin	Delichon urbicum	Bern II, Red		8	8
bird	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	Bern II, Amber		2	2
bird	Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	WCA 1, Amber		3	3
bird	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Larus fuscus	Amber		3	3
bird	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos minor	Bern II, Red		1	1
bird	Linnet	Linaria cannabina	Bern II, UKBAP (P); Red		3	3

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
bird	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber		5	5
bird	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Bern II, Amber		4	4
bird	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red		47	47
bird	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Bern II		15	15
bird	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Amber		1	1
bird	Pied/White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Bern II		28	28
bird	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	WCA 1, 9		1	1
bird	Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Bern II, Amber		1	1
bird	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA 1, Amber		18	18
bird	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Bern II		55	55
bird	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Amber		7	7
bird	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	UKBAP (P); Red		7	7
bird	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Amber		1	1
bird	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	UKBAP (P); Amber	1	11	12
bird	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Amber	1	17	18
bird	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red		20	20
bird	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber		2	2
bird	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Bern II		1	1
bird	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Bern II		27	27
bird	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Red		3	3
bird	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Bern II, Amber		3	3
bird	Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Bern II	1	4	5
bird	Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Bern II, Amber		1	1
bird	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Amber		1	1
bird	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber		35	35
bird	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Bern II, Amber		54	54
fern	Narrow Buckler-fern	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	DN3		1	1
flowering plant	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	WCA 8 (S)		5	5
flowering plant	Corky-Fruited Water-Dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	DN3		1	1
flowering plant	Fringed Water-Lily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	NS; DN1; DR		1	1
flowering plant	Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	WCA 9		1	1
flowering plant	Great Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	DN3		5	5
flowering plant	Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	WCA 9		1	1
flowering plant	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	WCA 9		2	2
flowering plant	Parrot's-feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	WCA 9		1	1
flowering plant	Petty Whin	<i>Genista anglica</i>	DN3		3	3
flowering plant	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	DBAP		9	9
flowering plant	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	WCA 9		1	1
flowering plant	Waterweed	<i>Elodea</i>	WCA 9		1	1

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
flowering plant	Wavy St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum undulatum</i>	NS; Special Species; DN2		4	4
flowering plant	Whorled Caraway	<i>Carum verticillatum</i>	DN2		1	1
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	a Beetle	<i>Lathrobium ripicola</i>	N		1	1
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	a Beetle	<i>Myllaena elongata</i>	N		1	1
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	a Beetle	<i>Thinobius praetor</i>	N		1	1
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	a Beetle	<i>Deleaster dichrous</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	a Beetle	<i>Tachys parvulus</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	a Rove Beetle	<i>Hydrosmecta thinobioides</i>	N		1	1
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	a Water Beetle	<i>Hydraena rufipes</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	a Water Beetle	<i>Ochthebius bicolon</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	a Weevil	<i>Catapion pubescens</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - butterfly	Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	WCA 5 (S); UKBAP (P); Nb; Special Species		12	12
insect - butterfly	Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Decline		1	1
insect - butterfly	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	WCA 5; EC IIa; Bern II, UKBAP (P); Special Species; DBAP; Nb; VUL		3	3
insect - butterfly	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Favonius quercus</i>	Decline		3	3
insect - butterfly	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	WCA 5 (S); UKBAP (P); Nb; Special Species		2	2
insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	White-Legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>	Nb; KeyD (N)		1	1
insect - moth	Alder Kitten	<i>Furcula bicuspis</i>	Nb		2	2
insect - moth	American Wainscot or White-speck	<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i>	Migrant		1	1
insect - moth	Ash Bud Moth	<i>Prays fraxinella</i>	Migrant		2	2
insect - moth	Beautiful Brocade	<i>Lacanobia contigua</i>	Nb		2	2
insect - moth	Black-headed Gold	<i>Micropterix mansuetella</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - moth	Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>	Migrant		1	1
insect - moth	Bright Neb	<i>Argolamprotes micella</i>	Nb		3	3
insect - moth	Cloaked Carpet	<i>Euphyia biangulata</i>	Nb		3	3
insect - moth	Convolvulus Hawk-moth	<i>Agrius convolvuli</i>	Migrant		2	2
insect - moth	Dark Sword-grass	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Migrant		30	30
insect - moth	Delicate	<i>Mythimna vitellina</i>	Migrant		1	1
insect - moth	Devon Carpet	<i>Lampropteryx otregiata</i>	Nb		24	24
insect - moth	Diamond-back Moth	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Migrant		10	10

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
insect - moth	Double Kidney	<i>Ipimorpha retusa</i>	Nb		15	15
insect - moth	Double Line	<i>Mythimna turca</i>	Nb		41	41
insect - moth	Drab Clothes	<i>Haplotinea insectella</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - moth	Drab Oak Piercer	<i>Pammene splendidulana</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - moth	Four-spotted Footman	<i>Lithosia quadra</i>	Migrant		3	3
insect - moth	Hoary Plume	<i>Platyptilia isodactylus</i>	Nb		3	3
insect - moth	Horse Chestnut	<i>Pachycnemia hippocastanaria</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - moth	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	Migrant	2	6	8
insect - moth	Marbled Green	<i>Nyctobrya muralis</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - moth	Marbled Pug	<i>Eupithecia irriguata</i>	Nb		11	11
insect - moth	Moss Marble	<i>Celypha aurofasciana</i>	Na		1	1
insect - moth	Neat Cosmet	<i>Mompha divisella</i>	Na		1	1
insect - moth	Orange Footman	<i>Eilema sororcula</i>	Nb		2	2
insect - moth	Pearly Underwing	<i>Peridroma saucia</i>	Migrant		3	3
insect - moth	Pied Grey	<i>Eudonia delunella</i>	Nb		14	14
insect - moth	Rush Veneer	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	Migrant		18	18
insect - moth	Rusty-dot Pearl	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>	Migrant		9	9
insect - moth	Scale-tooth Lance-wing	<i>Phaulernis dentella</i>	Na		1	1
insect - moth	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Migrant	1	25	26
insect - moth	Small Mottled Willow	<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>	Migrant		1	1
insect - moth	Spanish Dot	<i>Antigastra catalaunalis</i>	Migrant		1	1
insect - moth	Striped Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles livornica</i>	Migrant		1	1
insect - moth	Treble-spot Tubic	<i>Telechrysis tripuncta</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - moth	Vestal	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>	Migrant		7	7
insect - moth	Waved Carpet	<i>Hydrelia sylvata</i>	Nb		3	3
insect - moth	Webb's Wainscot	<i>Globia sparganii</i>	Nb		1	1
insect - moth	White-line Snout	<i>Schrankia taenialis</i>	Nb		5	5
insect - moth	White-marked	<i>Cerastis leucographa</i>	Nb		10	10
insect - moth	White-speckled Clothes	<i>Nemapogon wolffiella</i>	Nb		2	2
insect - moth	Wood Cosmet	<i>Sorhagenia janiszewskae</i>	Na		1	1
insect - moth	Woundwort Pearl	<i>Anania stachydalis</i>	Nb		4	4
mollusc	Freshwater Pearl Mussel	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	WCA 5; EC IIa, Va; Bern III, UKBAP (P); Special Species; DBAP; Nb; Vul		1	1
reptile	Grass snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); Bern III, UKBAP (P)	1	2	3
reptile	Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); Bern III, UKBAP (P)	1		1
terrestrial mammal	a Bat	<i>Myotis</i>	WCA 5, 6, EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II		3	3
terrestrial mammal	a Bat	Chiroptera	WCA 5, 6, EC IVa; Bonn II	1	7	8
terrestrial mammal	a Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus</i>	WCA 5, 6, EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II		7	7
terrestrial mammal	a Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	WCA 5, 6, EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II		2	2

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	Status	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
terrestrial mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	WCA 5, 6; EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II, UKBAP (P)	2	13	15
terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	WCA 5, 6, EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	1	6	7
terrestrial mammal	Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	WCA 6, BA, Bern III		19	19
terrestrial mammal	Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	WCA 5; EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II, UKBAP (P); DBAP		87	87
terrestrial mammal	Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	WCA 5, 6; EC IIa; Bern III, UKBAP (P); Special Species; DBAP; Vul		1	1
terrestrial mammal	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	WCA 6; Bern III, UKBAP (P); Vul	4		4
terrestrial mammal	Indet. Deer	Cervidae	DA, Bern III		1	1
terrestrial mammal	Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	WCA 5, 6, EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	1	1	2
terrestrial mammal	Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	WCA 5, 6; EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II, UKBAP (P)		6	6
terrestrial mammal	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	DA, Bern III		2	2
terrestrial mammal	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	DA, Bern III		3	3
terrestrial mammal	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	WCA 5, 6; EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II, UKBAP (P)	1	4	5
terrestrial mammal	West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	WCA 6; Bern III, UKBAP (P); Vul		2	2
terrestrial mammal	Western Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	WCA 5, 6; EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II, UKBAP (P); Vul		2	2

Common species

All other species found in the parish.

Taxon Group	Records added during project
fern	1
flowering plant	53
insect - butterfly	4
insect - moth	15
terrestrial mammal	1
29 New species records for Hatherleigh	

Summary of common species recorded during project.

For brevity this table only shows species records that have increased over the life of the project. For the full list please see the separate appendix.

 New records added during Conservation Communities

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
fern	Bracken	Pteridium aquilinum	1	5	6
flowering plant	a Bedstraw	Galium	1		1
flowering plant	a Bentgrass	Agrostis	2		2
flowering plant	a Birch	Betula	1	4	5
flowering plant	a Dock	Rumex	2	3	5
flowering plant	a Gorse	Ulex	3	2	5
flowering plant	a Rush	Juncus	3	1	4
flowering plant	a St John's wort	Hypericum	1		1
flowering plant	a Thistle	Cirsium	1		1
flowering plant	a Willow	Salix	3	1	4
flowering plant	an Oak	Quercus	2	8	10
flowering plant	Angelica	Angelica sylvestris	1		1
flowering plant	Balsam	Impatiens	1		1
flowering plant	Bindweed	Calystegia	1		1
flowering plant	Bird's foot trefoil	Lotus	4		4
flowering plant	Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	4	12	16
flowering plant	Broad-leaved Willowherb	Epilobium montanum	1		1
flowering plant	Cleavers	Galium aparine	1	3	4
flowering plant	Cocksfoot	Dactylis glomerata	1		1
flowering plant	Common Cat	Hypochaeris radicata	1		1
flowering plant	Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	2	10	12

Taxon group	Common name	Scientific	2020 to 2022	1968 to 2019	1968 to 2022
flowering plant	Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	1	5	6
flowering plant	Crack-willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	1		1
flowering plant	Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	2	9	11
flowering plant	Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	1	6	7
flowering plant	Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	1	6	7
flowering plant	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1	1	2
flowering plant	Enchanter's Nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	1		1
flowering plant	Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	1		1
flowering plant	Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	1	1	2
flowering plant	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	1	9	10
flowering plant	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	2	9	11
flowering plant	Hemp-agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	1	2	3
flowering plant	Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	1	7	8
flowering plant	Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	1	5	6
flowering plant	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	1	5	6
flowering plant	Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	1	6	7
flowering plant	Lords-and-Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	1		1
flowering plant	Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1	6	7
flowering plant	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	2	12	14
flowering plant	Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	1		1
flowering plant	Prickly Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	1		1
flowering plant	Purple Moor-grass	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	2	7	9
flowering plant	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	1	3	4
flowering plant	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	1	1	2
flowering plant	Rush	<i>Juncus</i>	1		1
flowering plant	Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1	4	5
flowering plant	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	1	4	5
flowering plant	Sneezewort	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	1	10	11
flowering plant	Spearwort	<i>Ranunculus</i>	1		1
flowering plant	Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	3		3
flowering plant	Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	1	12	13
flowering plant	Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	2	5	7
flowering plant	Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	3		3
insect - butterfly	Clouded yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>	1	3	4
insect - butterfly	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	1	4	5
insect - butterfly	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	1	15	16
insect - butterfly	Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	1	11	12
insect - moth	Brimstone Moth	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	1	44	45
insect - moth	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	1	15	16
insect - moth	Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>	1	30	31
insect - moth	Flame Shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	1	44	45
insect - moth	Frosted Orange	<i>Gortyna flavago</i>	1	16	17
insect - moth	Green Carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	1	35	36
insect - moth	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	1	37	38
insect - moth	Lesser Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua comes</i>	1	12	13
insect - moth	Oak Eggar	<i>Lasiocampa quercus</i>	1	2	3
insect - moth	Pink-barred Sallow	<i>Xanthia togata</i>	1	18	19
insect - moth	Privet Hawk-moth	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>	1	15	16
insect - moth	Setaceous Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	1	27	28
insect - moth	Snout	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	1	29	30
insect - moth	Square-spot Rustic	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	1	18	19
insect - moth	Straw Dot	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	1	37	38
terrestrial mammal	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	1	1	2

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 follows 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 Hatherleigh might include species-rich hedgerows and flower-rich road verges. The last two actions would directly contribute to the Species-rich hedgerow Action Plan and the Flower-rich meadows and pastures 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.

Help to build up a picture of the state of Devon's environment by sending your wildlife records to the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre <https://www.dbrc.org.uk/wildlife-sightings/> 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? Devon County Council's website has some very good resources for hedge management and ideas for community involvement <https://www.devon.gov.uk/environment/wildlife/habitats-and-species/hedges>

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 Hatherleigh 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 Devon Wildlife Trust web site: <https://www.devonwildlifetrust.org/take-action/garden-wildlife>

6 Contact the North Devon Biosphere Reserve:

The North Devon Biosphere reserve has a number of initiatives running to enable communities within the North Devon Biosphere Reserve to improve wildlife. On their website <https://www.northdevonbiosphere.org.uk/> you can get ideas of how to improve nature in your area including tips on wildlife gardening and details of community initiatives in your area.

7 Japanese Knotweed:

Not something to cherish, but it can't be ignored! Unfortunately Japanese Knotweed is present in several locations in Hatherleigh. 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.

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: <https://www.devonlnp.org.uk/knowledge-hub/invasive-species/japanese-knotweed/>

8 Himalayan Balsam:

Himalayan or Indian balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) is another very invasive plant. A relative of the

busy Lizzie, it is known by a wide variety of common names, including Indian balsam, jumping jack and policeman's helmet. It was introduced to Britain in 1839, but escaped from gardens and rapidly colonised riverbanks and areas of damp ground.

Himalayan balsam grows in dense stands that suppress the growth of native grasses and other flora. In the autumn, the plants die back, leaving the banks bare of vegetation and vulnerable to erosion. It is sometimes seen in gardens, either uninvited or grown deliberately, but care must be taken to ensure that it does not escape into the wild.

It is a tall, robust, annual producing clusters of purplish pink (or rarely white) helmet-shaped flowers. These are followed by seed pods that open explosively when ripe, shooting their seeds up to 7m (22ft) away. Each plant can produce up to 800 seeds.

Although Devon Biodiversity Records Centre does not hold any official records of Himalayan Balsam in Hatherleigh, it is known to be widespread both along the River Lew and its tributaries.

A useful leaflet on Himalayan Balsam can be viewed by following this link: <https://www.devonlnp.org.uk/knowledge-hub/invasive-species/>



Japanese Knotweed

Useful sources of further information

Northern Devon Nature Improvement Team www.devonwildlifetrust.org
(Tel: 01392 279244)

Devon Biodiversity Records Centre www.dbrc.org.uk/ (Tel: 01392
274128)

Devon Wildlife Trust: www.devonwildlifetrust.org

Devon Birdwatching and Preservation Society: www.devonbirds.org

Natural England: www.naturalengland.org.uk

Plantlife: www.plantlife.org.uk

RSPB: www.rspb.org.uk

The Woodland Trust: <https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/>

Butterfly Conservation <https://butterfly-conservation.org/>

Environment Agency <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency>

Devon Hedge Group <https://devonhedges.org/>

Forestry Commission <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/forestry-commission>

Guidance

<https://www.northdevonbiosphere.org.uk/>

<https://www.dbr.org.uk/information/sites-and-habitats/>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions#ancient-and-veteran-trees>

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-65-WoodPastureParkland-2011

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-29-Lowland-Meadows

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-56-TraditionalOrchards

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-64-WetWoodland

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-30-LowlandMixedDecWood

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-02-ArableFieldMargins

UKBAP-BAPHabitats-07-CoastFloodGrazingMar

<https://www.devonlnp.org.uk/our-work/nature-recovery-network/nature-recovery-network-map/>

<https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-bap-priority-species/>

<https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/2829ce47-1ca5-41e7-bc1a-871c1cc0b3ae>