

Devon Aggregates & Biodiversity Project



Parish Biodiversity Audit

for

Ipplepen

*Devon
Biodiversity
Records
Centre*

- Report produced by the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre (DBRC) - the DBRC is operated by the Devon Wildlife Trust and supported by a partnership of Local Authorities, statutory and non-statutory nature conservation organisations.
- Author: Sue Searle, www.acornecology.co.uk.

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Ipplepen - Parish Plan Biodiversity Project

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

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

Introduction

Ipplepen is situated 3-4 km south west of Newton Abbot and 8km north east of Totnes and is surrounded by rolling agricultural land. Permanent pasture and arable fields, surrounded by traditional hedgerows are the dominant feature of the parish. Many of the hedgerows are species-rich and probably ancient. Small copses and woodlands are dotted across the parish. Several species of bat have been recorded and this type of landscape is often home to an abundance of bats.



Fields and hedgerows in the parish

There are no major waterways apart from the Am Brook which is a tributary of the River Dart and a few other small streams also feeding eventually into the Dart. Otters have been recorded just outside the parish (but may be under-recorded here) and there are some ponds along some of the streams.

The dominant geology of the parish is limestone and there is a large quarry at Stoneycombe with associated calcareous grassland. Some parts of the parish are very steep and here there are probably remnants of unimproved species-rich neutral or calcareous grassland, the latter of which is very rare in Devon. Other areas which have not been intensively farmed, particularly without the additional of fertilisers, are species rich (e.g. Miltor Mator Common) and other areas may be found following further survey.

Many of the hedgerows are built on stone walls and within the village of Ipplepen are many stone walls constructed of limestone. These support a variety of plants including maidenhair spleenwort, navelwort and rustyback fern. Also within the village is the church and cemetery where there are wild flowers and mature trees as well as good growths of lichens on the tombstones.

There are currently no County Wildlife Sites within the parish but at least 4 lie along the parish boundary. Further survey may reveal more areas of wildlife interest, especially species-rich calcareous grassland and 10 potential County Wildlife Sites were identified prior to this survey and a further 7 during the survey.

A mainline railway runs through the parish and this will provide a valuable wildlife corridor through the parish. It is known that the very rare Devon whitebeam grows on the banks where the railway passes through Stoneycombe Quarry.



Part of the mainline railway

Other rare species such as brown hare, lesser horseshoe bat, skylark, barn owl, curl bunting and pearl-bordered fritillary have been recorded in the parish or within 1km of the boundary.

Designated Sites

Dornafeld Cross East County Wildlife Site

6.9 hectares. *Boundary lies along the parish boundary but the site itself is not within the parish.* Secondary broadleaved woodland, unimproved and semi-improved neutral grassland with scattered and dense scrub. Surveyed in 1994. Woodland dominated by sycamore, ash and hazel with ground flora of moschatel, stinking iris, celandine, bluebell, wild daffodil, primrose and pignut (14 ancient woodland indicators found). Grassland included sweet violet, pignut and common spotted orchid with other areas dominated by cocksfoot and Yorkshire fog; bracken and hogweed. Surveyor reported the grassland could be lost due to scrub invasion if not managed properly.

Key habitats:

- flower-rich meadows and pastures (DBAP)

Key species:

- primrose (DBAP)

Kerswell Down and Whilborough Common County Wildlife Site

38.9 hectares. *Boundary lies along the parish boundary but the site itself is not within the parish.* Unimproved limestone grassland, secondary limestone broadleaved woodland and scrub. Surveyed in 1987. Kerswell Down - predominantly ash woodland of recent origin. Abundant bluebells, early purple orchid and common twayblade. Open areas included betony, bell heather and devil's bit scabious. Garden warbler recorded. Whilborough Common – heavily rabbit grazed common land with scrub surrounding. Species included green-winged orchid, early purple orchid, salad burnet, wild thyme, common century and fairy flax. Scrub included Turkey oak, whitebeam and buckthorn.

Key habitats:

- flower-rich meadows and pastures (DBAP)



Kerswell Down – species-rich grassland

Orley Common County Wildlife Site

18.4 hectares. *Boundary lies along the parish boundary but the site itself is not within the parish.* Limestone secondary broadleaved woodland, dense scrub and unimproved limestone grassland. Surveyed in 1994. Common land including a quarry area used for rock-climbing. Area of woodland dominated by hazel with sycamore and field maple. Ground flora included dog's mercury, stinking iris, and sanicle. Recent woodland mainly ash and oak with bramble scrub but also areas of abundant bluebells, dog's mercury, wild daffodil and wild garlic. A disused limestone quarry included common spotted orchid, rustyback fern and maidenhair spleenwort. Dense areas of hawthorn and blackthorn scrub had rides with early purple orchid and common gromwell. A clear area of grassland showed evidence of bracken clearance. Species included primrose, black knapweed, betony and violets.

Key habitats:

- flower-rich meadows and pastures (DBAP)

Key species:

- primrose (DBAP)

County Wildlife Sites (CWS) are sites of county importance for wildlife, designated on the basis of the habitat or the known presence of particular species. This is not a statutory designation like SSSIs, and does not have any legal status. County Wildlife Sites are usually included in Local Plans as sites of regional or local biodiversity interest and are covered by Planning Policy Statement nine (PPS9). CWS recognition does not demand any particular actions on the part of the Landowner and does not give the public rights of access. However, it may increase eligibility for land management grants.

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

system. This PPS replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 9 (PPG9) on nature conservation published in October 1994.

Great Ambrook Fields Local Wildlife Site

5.7 hectares. Unimproved neutral and marshy grassland and open water.

Key habitats:

- flower-rich meadows and pastures (DBAP)

Dornafield Local Wildlife Site

1.9 hectares. Broadleaved woodland, unimproved and semi-improved limestone grassland banks

Key habitats:

- flower-rich meadows and pastures (DBAP)

Mrs Taylor's Field Local Wildlife Site

5.3 hectares. Unimproved calcareous grassland and broadleaved woodland.

Key habitats:

- flower-rich meadows and pastures (DBAP)

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

Other habitats (identified from field survey):

Species-rich hedges

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

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

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

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

Once it was realised nationally that many thousands of kilometres of hedgerow were being lost annually and that something ought to be done about it, the Hedgerow Regulations (made under Section 97 of the Environment Act 1995) were introduced in England and Wales in 1997 to

protect them. The Regulations are intended to prevent the removal of most countryside hedgerows without first submitting a hedgerow removal notice to the local planning authority. The local planning authorities are only able to require the retention of 'important' hedgerows. The Regulations then set out criteria to be used by the local authority in determining which hedgerows are important (Bickmore, 2002).

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

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

Hedgerows are often an essential corridor for the movement of wildlife and may support many animals and plants. Many of the hedgerows around Ipplepen parish are species rich and probably ancient. Most are, however, over-managed and appear to be flailed annually. Some areas have undergone large-scale removal of hedgerows in the past and very large, mainly arable, fields now exist there (e.g. Bulleigh Barton Farm, either side of Wrigwell and Tanyard Lanes, and the Golf Course at Dainton).



Large fields off Wrigwell Lane

Dominant woody species include hazel, oak, ash, dogwood, field maple and holly. Honeysuckle, wild privet and traveller's joy were also recorded. Many of the hedges did have a species-rich bank flora and species such as bluebells, primroses, snowdrops, honeysuckle, red campion, Alexanders, herb Robert, and wild garlic. Many hedges were also built on stone walls and here ferns such as rustyback, maidenhair spleenwort and hart's tongue fern were found together with navelwort and shining cranesbill.

Species-rich hedges are listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as a habitat of conservation concern in Devon. The hedges also provide sheltered corridors through areas of farmland and probably support a good variety of invertebrates.



Typical hedgerows (junction of Windthorn Lane and Tanyard Lane)

Cemeteries/ churchyard

The churchyard in Ipplepen contained mature trees and a good diversity of wild flowers including bluebells, primroses, snowdrops, wild daffodils, lords and ladies and stinking iris in the shaded areas under the trees. In the grassland surrounding the graves there was yarrow, creeping buttercup, common daisy, and celandine. The older tombstones were home to a good diversity of lichens and the stone wall surrounding the churchyard had ferns and other plants growing in it (see Stone walls below). With some areas left unmown there are opportunities here to encourage more wild flowers. The mature trees will provide nesting opportunities for birds and jackdaws were using a yew tree on site for roosting.



Ipplepen church cemetery with wild flowers, mature trees and lichens on the tombstones.

Stone walls

Stone walls are often found within the parish in the hedgerows and around the settlements. The walls were mostly constructed of local limestone and species growing on them included navelwort, rustyback fern, maidenhair spleenwort, shining cranesbill and red valerian. Where the stone wall is part of a hedgebank there are plenty of opportunities for small birds such as wren to nest and for reptiles to hide.

Recreation areas and public open space

Several open spaces such as a golf course and cricket ground were rather over-managed and offered little of interest for wildlife but with sympathetic management such as leaving longer grasses around margins and tree planting in corners could enhance the sites.

Allotments and gardens

Gardens are a haven for wildlife and can provide links to other areas of wildlife habitat. Species such as common woodland birds, amphibians and reptiles are often associated with gardens. Further information is available on enhancing gardens for wildlife later in this report.

Pits, quarries & cuttings

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

Stoneycombe Quarry is a large active quarry within the parish. It holds a small number of the very rare Devon Whitebeam and also areas of species-rich calcareous grassland including Miltor Mator Common and Whilborough Common. Expanses of woodland provide habitat for woodland creatures such as badgers and also plants such as bluebells and primroses.



Stoneycombe quarry

Species-rich grassland

Unimproved grassland:

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

Unimproved grassland is often very flower-rich and as a result of this attracts an abundance of butterflies and other invertebrates. The rich insect life in turn attracts bats such as the greater horseshoe bat and birds such as the green woodpecker and curlew. Further survey may reveal pockets of this habitat on steeper slopes where intensive agricultural practices have not taken place.

Calcareous grassland:

Calcareous grassland communities have a very restricted distribution in Devon, and are almost absent from North Devon. Calcareous grasslands are one of the rarest habitats in Devon and the grasslands support a range of plant species that are locally distributed both in Devon and nationally. These include quaking grass, tor grass, common rock-rose, yellow-wort, hound's-tongue and hoary plantain. Unimproved calcareous grassland is listed on the **UK Biodiversity Action Plan** as it is a rare habitat. Much of the parish lies on limestone and so where grasslands have not been ploughed or fertilised there is the possibility of pockets of this type of grassland being found throughout the parish. Small areas of this type of grassland may still be present on steeper slopes, for example around Dornafield, Stallage Common, Moretons Hill, Bilver Cross and Combefishacre but further survey is required to confirm this. It is important that this habitat is either grazed or cut to maintain its species diversity as it soon succumbs to scrub invasion.

Roadside verges

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. 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 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.

Within the parish many of the lanes were lined with hedgerows but at junctions, on main roads and in some other places there were verges. Further

survey in the summer months may reveal some species-rich verges. Appropriate management will help enhance the diversity of species.

Arable land

Several common arable plant species were recorded during the survey including red dead-nettle, cut-leaved crane's-bill and scentless mayweed.

There are also a number of rare arable weeds associated with spring cereals and winter stubble including cornflower, corn marigold, shepherd's-needle and weasel's-snout. Arable land in Britain has lost most of its arable plants over the last 50 years; several species have become extinct and there are many more that are now rare.

Changes in arable farming practice are thought to be responsible for the losses. Technology that allowed more effective seed-cleaning caused an initial decline, but herbicide development was catastrophic for many plants. Nowadays, arable plants are generally confined to the strip along the field edge, which provides a home to many animals, invertebrates and plants. Most of the arable fields in the parish appeared to have no margins and were cultivated right up to the hedgerow base.

Veteran trees

Several very mature trees were noted in the parish, for instance there is an interesting row of old beech trees on Dornafeld Lane (one has a massive hole in the side which is a possible bat roost) but no veteran trees were noted during the survey.



Row of old beech trees on Dornafeld Lane (hollow one could be a bat roost).

English Nature have defined veteran trees as: "trees that are of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of their age, size or condition". In relation to oak it has been taken that trees with a diameter of more than:

- 1.0m are potentially interesting
- 1.5m are valuable in terms of conservation
- 2.00m are truly ancient.

Veteran trees will be at least as big as these measurements:

- 1 metre - Hawthorn, blackthorn
- 2.5 metres - Field maple, rowan, yew, birch, holly
- 3 metres - Oak, ash, scot's pine, alder
- 4.5 metres - Sycamore, limes, chestnuts, elms, poplars, beech, willows, pines, non-native trees.

It has been estimated that Britain may be home to around 80% of Europe's ancient trees. Veteran trees are large old trees found in wood-pasture and parkland, but also in a number of other locations: ancient yews in churchyards; mature oaks in hedgerows; black poplars along stream-sides; and many noble trees in ancient woodlands.

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

Orchards

Traditional orchards have great cultural and landscape importance and can be really valuable habitats for a wide range of species from fungi and lichens, through insects and other invertebrates, to birds and mammals. As there is no herbicide use in most old orchards, the range of species will be even greater.

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

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

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

Losses of traditional orchards have been severe in recent decades, with estimates ranging from 40 per cent to 95 per cent loss. Orchards have been grubbed up to make way for other crops or for urban development. Numerous old orchards exist within the parish, usually adjacent to farms including those at Combefishacre Cross, Combefishacre, near Bilver Cross (north east) and near Dainton at Causway Cross.

Green lanes

A green lane can be defined as an unmetalled track with field boundaries either side. These boundaries may be banks, hedges, woodland edge, stone walls or fences and often features such as ditches or streams are incorporated within the lanes. The combination of the track, its boundaries and associated features create a landscape unit with its own microclimate and ecology. These sheltered conditions within lanes are of great importance to butterfly populations and may be more botanically species-rich than single hedge boundaries. Green lanes in the Parish include Tanyard Lane, Windthorn Lane, Wrigwell Lane and Ambrook Avenue. They are bordered by species-rich hedgerows and provide a good way for people to see the parish and experience the wildlife.

Potential County Wildlife Sites

There are 10 potential County Wildlife Sites in Ipplepen parish. These are sites identified as having possible interest but not fully surveyed. Some of these sites will be areas of significant wildlife interest.

- Denbury & Dornafeld Cross (SX836674 & SX839675), 2.9 hectares, semi-improved neutral grassland
- Dainton Quarry (SX851661), 6.4 hectares, unimproved calcareous grassland
- Dainton Field (SX852667), 0.4 hectares, semi-improved neutral grassland
- Battleford Copse (SX831645), 0.9 hectares, broadleaved woodland
- Combefishacre Lane (SX837647), 1.6 hectares, semi-improved neutral grassland
- Combe House (SX844647), 1.4 hectares, semi-improved neutral grassland
- Stoneycombe Quarry (SX860673), 68.9 hectares, broadleaved woodland & quarry
- North Dainton Fields (SX855669 & SX856668), 3.7 hectares, unimproved grassland & scrub on limestone
- Wrigwell Hill (SX844656), 3.4 hectares, unimproved grassland & scrub on limestone

- Lyde's Linhay (SX830667), 4.4 hectares, unimproved/semi-improved grassland on limestone

Additional sites identified from the field survey:

- Moretons Hill (SX859656). Unimproved/semi-improved grassland.
- Stallage Common (SX837676). Unimproved/semi-improved grassland.
- Fields around Combefishacre and Castleford between Tanyard Lane and the railway, both sides of the road (SX842650). Unimproved grassland and scrub.
- Yarneford Copse (SX831655). Secondary woodland with bluebells (bat records).
- Ambrook fields (SX830656). Unimproved/semi-improved grassland. (brown hare and bat records).
- NE of Bilver Cross (SX835660). Secondary woodland, quarry, unimproved grassland and orchard.
- Miltor Mator Common (part of Stoneycombe Quarry holding) (SX858668). Calcareous grassland and scrub.

Species

Important Species

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

Birds

Several species of birds were recorded during the survey:

Buzzard
Jackdaw
Goldfinch
Rook
Starling

Birds recorded by other surveyors include (within 1km of Ipplepen parish boundary):

Barn owl
Bullfinch
Cirl bunting
Dunnock
Fieldfare
Goldcrest

Green woodpecker
House martin
House sparrow
Little egret
Mistle thrush
Redwing
Skylark
Song thrush
Starling
Swallow
Willow tit

The Orley Common interpretation board also claims that blackcap, whitethroat and long-tailed tit exist in the area.

Cirl Bunting:

The areas of coastal grassland are of great importance for the rare cirl bunting which relies on areas of coastal grassland, mixed farmland and scrubby hedges. Other declining farmland birds have also been recorded from these areas including linnet, meadow pipit, yellowhammer, whitethroat and skylark.

The linnet, yellowhammer and skylark are listed on the **RSPB's red list**, which lists bird species of high conservation concern, such as those whose population or range is rapidly declining, recently or historically, and those of global conservation concern.

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

Cirl buntings are listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as a species of conservation concern, as well as on the **UK Biodiversity Action Plan**. In Britain the cirl bunting is a bird of lowland mixed farmland, especially warm, south-facing slopes with tall bushy hedges. The cirl bunting population has declined rapidly since the 1970s and today is a rare breeding bird. The main causes are agricultural change; the decline of mixed farming systems, especially cereal stubble, has deprived the cirl bunting of food.

The cirl bunting is a Devon speciality and now largely confined to the south of the County, and a few areas in Teignbridge and close to Exeter. They have been recorded just outside the parish in Abbotskerswell in 2003 in mixed farmland.

Barn owl:

The barn owl is listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as species of conservation concern.

The barn owl has undergone a major decline in the last century due to changes in agricultural practice, as well as loss of nesting sites such as old barns and hollow trees. It is estimated that there are now about 350-470 pairs in the County.

The barn owl requires areas of open, rough grassland where its preferred food of mice and voles are found. It is largely nocturnal and feeds almost exclusively on small mammals, particularly voles, but also takes shrews, mice, rats and very occasionally, birds.

In the last 30 years, loss of hunting habitat through widespread agricultural change has probably been the main cause of this bird's decline. Rough grassland and field edges (often associated with hedgerows) are disappearing, hay meadows have been converted to silage and more and more former marginal land has been lost.

All this may have been exacerbated by the loss of many traditional nest (and roost) sites as old hedgerow trees were removed and old farm buildings demolished, modernised or converted for other uses. The new second generation rodenticides, such as brodifacoum, bromadiolone and difenacoum, are much more toxic to barn owls than first generation poisons such as warfarin, and should not be used on farms where barn owls are known to be present. The barn owl is also highly susceptible to severe winters, particularly long, cold spells and lengthy periods of snow cover. Encouragingly, barn owl numbers are now on the increase in much of Devon.

Barn owls have been recorded at Ledsgrove, Ipplepen and Apton Farm, Ipplepen.

Skylark:

The skylark is listed on the **UK Biodiversity Action Plan** as a species of conservation concern. The UK breeding population of skylark on lowland farmland has declined by 54% between 1969 and 1991. Considerable research in recent years has indicated that the most likely cause of the decline is the increase in the winter-sowing of cereals, which restricts opportunities for late-season nesting attempts because of vegetation height, and may reduce overwinter survival by reducing the area of stubbles. They have been recorded at Ledsgrove, Ipplepen in 1998.

Plants

Plant species noted on a visit on the 13th March 2006 are listed in Appendix 2.

A good diversity of plants were recorded during the survey but none were notable or rare. Dogwood, wild privet, traveller's joy, spindle, field maple and ash are all indicators of lime-rich soils and this directly links to the underlying geology of the parish. Bluebells, primroses, wild daffodil and wild garlic are all indicators of ancient woodland and these species were seen both in the hedgerows and woodlands in the parish. Primrose is a Devon Biodiversity Action Plan species.

Additional plants recorded by other surveyors include:

Common gromwell (DN2)
Common spotted orchid
Cowslip (DN3)
Devon whitebeams at Stoneycombe. (NS, DN1)
Dropwort (DN1)
Early purple orchid
Japanese knotweed
Twayblade

Primrose:

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

Dogwood:

Dogwood rarely grows taller than three metres and is most commonly found on chalky soil. The prefix 'dog' is often given to species considered to be of little value, and the fruits of *Cornus sanguinea* are bitter and inedible (although oil from the berries was used to fuel lamps). Another explanation for the common name for this species comes from one use of its coppiced shoots; they were sharpened and used by farmers as animal prods or 'dags' when herding stock. The flowers, which are white and have four pointed petals, appear in June and July and the berries ripen from August to October. Dogwood is the main foodplant for the green hairstreak butterfly, which has been recorded from the parish.

Spindle:

Spindle is native to most of Europe, but not the extreme south or north. It generally is found in woodland, hedgerows and scrub and likes chalk and lime

soils. Wood from this tree was used to make spindles. Local names include skewerwood and pegwood in Devon. It is said that spindle will only establish in a hedge which has six other shrub species present, which suggests that the hedge must be at least 600 years old before spindle will settle in.

Wild privet:

Wild Privet is a straggling shrub growing up to 5 m. It is evergreen, but some leaves fall in cold weather. The branches are long, arching over and rooting where they make contact with soil, making thickets. Privet is widespread throughout Europe and widely used as a hedging shrub, it prefers lime and chalk soils.

Mammals

Several mammal species have been recorded from Ipplepen parish (although none were recorded during the survey). Species already recorded in the parish include:

Badger
Brown hare
Brown long-eared bat
Common shrew
Hedgehog
Lesser horseshoe bat
Otter
Pipistrelle bat
Pygmy shrew
Water shrew

Brown hare:

The brown hare is listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as a species of conservation concern. The brown hare was probably introduced to us by the Romans and is fairly common in areas of arable crops and grass leys. The hare is listed on the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan as it has undergone a significant decline in the last 50 years, probably associated with changes in farming practice and increased use of pesticides. They have been recorded at Apton Farm, just outside the parish at Marldon, near to Compton just outside the Ipplepen parish boundary, and Ambrook Lodge, Ipplepen.

Otters:

Formerly widespread throughout the UK, the otter underwent a rapid decline in numbers from the 1950s to 1970s and was effectively lost from midland and south-eastern counties of England by the 1980s. Populations remain in Wales, south-west England and much of Scotland, where sea loch and coastal colonies comprise one of the largest populations in Europe. There is also a significant population of otters in Northern Ireland. The decline now appears to have halted and sightings are being reported in former habitats.

Devon has an internationally important otter population and otters are now found on most watercourses and wetlands throughout the County. Otters are even now recolonising areas where they were thought to have been lost during the 60's and 70's. The main serious threat to otters today is from road kills, with many animals sadly reported dead each year.

The otter is listed on the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan as a species of conservation concern. They have been recorded at Halwell Farm and on the A381.

Bats:

All species of British bat are protected under UK law and International law. This makes it illegal to intentionally kill, injure or take a bat, or to damage, obstruct or destroy any place that a bat uses for shelter or protection (even if they are not there at the time).

The pipistrelle is Britain's smallest and most common bat. They vary in colour, but are usually medium to dark brown on the back and only slightly paler underneath. They are the most common species in towns. Only very recently have scientists recognised that two separate species have been confused under the name *P. pipistrellus*. Their flight appears fast and jerky as they dodge about pursuing small insects, which are caught and eaten in flight. A single pipistrelle may consume up to 3000 insects in a night.

Buildings are the most favoured roost sites and more than half of known roosts are in buildings less than 30 years old. Pipistrelles prefer to roost in very confined spaces around the outside of the building, typical sites being behind hanging tiles, weather boarding, soffit and barge or eaves boarding, between roofing felt and roof tiles or in cavity walls. Pipistrelles rarely enter roof spaces except in the more stable, well-established large colonies found particularly in older buildings. Mature trees with peeling bark, cracks, holes and ivy also make good places for bats to roost.

Lesser horseshoe, pipistrelle and brown long-eared bats have all been recorded in the area. It is likely that many more species occur here due to the good habitat – these might typically include serotine, noctule, daubenton's and natterers bats.

Dormouse:

The dormouse is listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as a species of Conservation concern in Devon. Although the species has not been recorded in the parish there is good habitat and it is possible that they are just under-recorded.

Nationally, the dormouse has experienced a marked contraction in range in recent decades, and has become extinct in up to seven counties where it occurred in the last century, representing about half of its former range.

In Devon, the dormouse appears to be holding its own, and the County is now a major stronghold of the species. However, no detailed quantification of population change has been possible, due to lack of comparable data over time. Having said this, indirect evidence, from the losses of hedgerow length and declines in quality of hedgerows and woodlands that have occurred in the County over the past few decades, indicates that dormice have probably declined in a similar fashion.

Invertebrates

No invertebrates were recorded during the field survey due to time of year.

Species recorded by other surveyors include:

Butterflies

Brown argus
Brown hairstreak
Green hairstreak
Purple hairstreak
Silver-washed fritillary
Pearl-bordered fritillary (DBAP/UKBAP)
Dingy skipper
Grizzled skipper
Small blue
White admiral
White-letter hairstreak

Other invertebrates

Great green bush cricket (DBAP)

Great green bush-cricket:

The great green bush-cricket is listed on 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.

This species has been recorded at Kerswell Down in 2000, Orley Common regularly and Dornafeld Lane, Ipplepen in 2001 and 2002. Further survey may reveal them in other places and still in those where they have been recorded previously.

Pearl-bordered fritillary:

The pearl-bordered fritillary is listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as a species of conservation concern in Devon; it is also a **UK Biodiversity Action Plan** priority species. The small pearl-bordered fritillary and brown hairstreak are also listed on the **UK Biodiversity Action Plan**.

The pearl-bordered fritillary is a butterfly of woodland clearings, usually in recently coppiced or clear-felled woodland and well-drained habitats with mosaics of grass, dense bracken, and light scrub. In all habitats it requires abundant foodplants growing in short, sparse vegetation, where there is abundant leaf litter. The most widely used foodplant is Common Dog-violet (*Viola riviniana*) although it can use other violets such as Heath Dog-violet (*V. canina*) and Marsh Violet (*V. palustris*).

The pearl-bordered fritillary has declined rapidly in recent decades, and Devon is now considered a national stronghold for the species. They were recorded on Orley Common between 1996 and 1998 and further survey may reveal that they are still there.

Reptiles and Amphibians

No amphibians and reptiles were recorded during the field survey due to restricted access, time constraints and time of year.

Adders and common lizard have been recorded at Kerswell Down and Whilborough Common and slow worm recorded at Dainton Quarry. Common toad, smooth newt and common frog have been recorded in the parish.

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 Ipplepen and the Devon BAP:

Ipplepen wildlife feature	Brief description of feature	Link with the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)
Stoneycombe Quarry	Quarry with calcareous grassland and semi-natural woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pits, quarries and cuttings
Hedgerows	Extensive traditional hedgerows across the parish, many of which are species-rich and probably ancient.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species-rich hedgerows Habitat Action Plan
Species-rich grassland	Areas of calcareous and neutral unimproved grassland especially on steeper slopes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flower-rich meadows and pastures Habitat Action Plan
Woodland, copses and hedgerows	Various areas of woodland as well as hedgerows with species-rich ground flora.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primrose 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 Ipplepen might include calcareous grassland and primroses. The last two actions would directly contribute to the **Flower-rich meadows and pastures Habitat Action Plan** and the **Primrose Species Action Plan**.

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

Survey work could be undertaken as a community group or in liaison with conservation groups active in the area. For example, the Devon Wildlife Trust is active in the area.

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** and even the **Primrose Species Action Plan**.

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

5 Wildlife gardening:

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

www.english-nature.org.uk/Nature_In_The_Garden

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:

An example of a prominent local conservation organisation is the Devon Wildlife Trust which 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 in several locations in Ipplepen on the A381 but no colonies were recorded during the survey. 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

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

very carefully disposed of on site when dead or removed as Controlled Waste. Any tools used should be properly cleaned.

- Finally, if Japanese Knotweed is on your land, the best way to prevent its spread is to control or eradicate it as soon as possible. Regular cutting can weaken and eventually kill the plant but it is a time-consuming job and proper disposal of the cut material can be a problem. Usually, the most effective method of control is to treat the plant with herbicide. This can take a number of years to be successful but if the plant is left untreated it will inevitably spread. A number of issues should be taken into account in deciding which herbicide to use, particularly the presence of water (where special care needs to be taken and the advice of the Environment Agency must be sought).

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

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

Useful sources of further information:

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

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

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

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

Possible sources of funding:

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

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

If you are within Dartmoor or Exmoor National Parks, or within one of Devon's five Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) it may also be worth exploring if your project is eligible for support through the **Sustainable Development Fund**.

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Websites:

www.devonwildlifetrust.org

Appendix 1 – Notable sites and species within Ipplepen Parish.

File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Area (ha)	Description	Status
SX86/049	Dornafeld Cross (E)	SX845684	6.9	Secondary broadleaved woodland & unimproved & semi-improved neutral grassland	CWS
SX86/065	Kerswell Down & Whilborough Common	SX869674	38.9	Unimproved limestone grassland, secondary limestone broadleaved woodland & scrub	CWS
SX86/030	Orley Common	SX825665	18.4	Limestone secondary broadleaved woodland, dense scrub & unimproved limestone grassland	CWS
SX86/031	Great Ambrook Fields	SX821656	5.7	Unimproved neutral & marshy grassland & open water.	LWS
SX86/036	Dornafeld	SX839682 & SX839680	1.9	Broadleaved woodland, unimproved & semi-improved limestone grassland banks	LWS
SX86/177	Mrs Taylor's Field	SX855671	5.3	Unimproved calcareous grassland & broadleaved woodland	LWS
SX86/035	Denbury & Dornafeld Cross	SX836674 & SX839675	2.9	Semi-improved neutral grassland	pCWS*
SX86/052	Dainton Quarry	SX851661	6.4	Unimproved calcareous grassland	pCWS*
SX86/053	Dainton Field	SX852667	0.4	Semi-improved neutral grassland	pCWS*

SX86/087	Battleford Copse	SX831645	0.9	Broadleaved woodland	pCWS*
SX86/088	Coombefishacre Lane	SX837647	1.6	Semi-improved neutral grassland	pCWS*
SX86/089	Combe House	SX844647	1.4	Semi-improved neutral grassland	pCWS*
SX86/066	Stoneycombe Quarry	SX860673	68.9	Broadleaved woodland & quarry	pCWS*
SX86/160	North Dainton Fields	SX855669 & SX856668	3.7	Unimproved grassland & scrub on limestone	pCWS*
SX86/165	Wrigwell Hill	SX844656	3.4	Unimproved grassland & scrub on limestone	pCWS*
SX86/158	Lyde's Linhay	SX830667	4.4	Unimproved/semi-improved grassland on limestone	pCWS*

County Wildlife Sites (CWS): these are sites of county importance for wildlife, designated on the basis of the habitat or the known presence of particular species. This is not a statutory designation like SSSIs, and does not have any legal status. County Wildlife Sites are usually included in Local Plans as sites of substantive nature conservation interest and are covered by Planning Policy Guidance note nine (PPG9). CWS recognition does not demand any particular actions on the part of the Landowner and does not give the public rights of access. However, it may increase eligibility for land management grants.

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

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

Notable Species within 1 kilometre of Ipplepen Parish

No.	Name	Latin Name	Location	Date	Grid Ref.	UK Protection	International Protection	Status
1	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	By the roadside between Broadhempston and Ipplepen.	2003	SX815663	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
2	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Dart	1988	SX819644	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
3	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Torbryan Holy Trinity Church.	1998	SX820668	WCA 5, 6	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
4	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Garden pond at Torbryan Hill, Poole Cross, Newton Abbot.	2003	SX821661			Amber
5	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Garden at Torbryan Mill, Poole Cross, Newton Abbot.	2002	SX821662	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
6	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Ambrook Lodge, Ipplepen	1997	SX824655			UKBAP(P); DBAP
7	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Halwell Farm	1998	SX824677	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
8	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Ambrook Lodge, Ipplepen	1997	SX825655			UKBAP(P); DBAP
9	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	Orley Common	1994	SX825665			Decline
10	Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Orley Common	1994	SX825665	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
11	Great Green Bush	<i>Tettigonia</i>	Orley Common	1994-	SX825665			DBAP

	Cricket	viridissima		2000				
12	Small Blue	Cupido minimus	Orley Common	1994	SX825665	WCA 5(S)		Decline
13	Great Green Bush Cricket	Tettigonia viridissima	Orley Common.	2001	SX8266			DBAP
14	Badger	Meles meles	On the A381	2003	SX826631	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
15	Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	Ambrook Lodge, Ipplepen	1997	SX828654			UKBAP(P); DBAP
16	Otter	Lutra lutra	A381	2001	SX829634	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	UKBAP(P); DBAP
17	a bat	bat sp.	Ambrook Lodge, Ipplepen.	1993-1998	SX829656	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bonn II	
18	Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	Ambrook Lodge, Ipplepen.	1992	SX829656	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
19	Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	Shadrack Farmhouse, near Uphempston.	2000-2003	SX830630	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
20	Badger	Meles meles	A381	1999	SX830635	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
21	Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	Ambrook Lodge, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	1996-1997	SX830655			UKBAP(P); DBAP
22	Badger	Meles meles	A381	2000-2004	SX832638	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
23	Badger	Meles meles	A381	2000-2004	SX837655	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
24	Great Green Bush Cricket	Tettigonia viridissima	Dornafeld Lane, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2001	SX839675			DBAP
25	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	Lake at Dornafeld Lane, Ipplepen.	2002	SX839676	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
26	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Dornafeld	1994	SX839682	WCA 8 (S)		

27	Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	Dornafield	1994	SX839682			DN3
28	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Dornafield	1994	SX839682			DBAP
29	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	The Mews, East Street, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot.	2002	SX840668	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
30	Great Green Bush Cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	Dornafield Lane, Ipplepen	2002	SX840675			DBAP
31	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666	WCA 1, 9		DBAP; Amber
32	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666			UKBAP(P); Red
33	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666	WCA 5(S)	EC Va; Bern III	
34	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666			Amber
35	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666	WCA 1		Amber
36	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2001	SX841666			Amber
37	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666			Amber
38	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666			Red
39	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666			Amber
40	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666	WCA 1		Amber
41	Skylark	<i>Alauda</i>	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen,	1998	SX841666			UKBAP(P);

		arvensis	Newton Abbot					Red
42	Slow-worm	Anguis fragilis	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2001- 2002	SX841666	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
43	Smooth Newt	Triturus vulgaris	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666	WCA 5(S)	Bern III	
44	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666			UKBAP(P); Red
45	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666			Red
46	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2002	SX841666			Amber
47	Willow Tit	Parus montanus	Ledsgrove, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	2001	SX841666			Red
48	Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	Afton, near Totnes	1999	SX843637			UKBAP(P); DBAP
49	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm, Ipplepen.	2004	SX843672	WCA 8 (S)		
50	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm, Ipplepen.	2004	SX843672			UKBAP(P); Red
51	Cowslip	Primula veris	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm, Ipplepen.	2004	SX843672			DN3
52	Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm, Ipplepen.	2004	SX843672	WCA 1		Amber
53	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm,	2004	SX843672			Amber

			Ipplepen.					
54	Green Woodpecker	Picus viridis	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm, Ipplepen.	2004	SX843672			Amber
55	House Martin	Delichon urbica	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm, Ipplepen.	2004	SX843672			Amber
56	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm, Ipplepen.	2004	SX843672			Red
57	Redwing	Turdus iliacus	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm, Ipplepen.	2004	SX843672	WCA 1		Amber
58	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm, Ipplepen.	2004	SX843672			UKBAP(P); Red
59	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm, Ipplepen.	2004	SX843672			Red
60	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	Ross Park Caravan Park, Park Hill Farm, Ipplepen.	2004	SX843672			Amber
61	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Coombe House Cottages, Coombefishacre, Ipplepen.	1996	SX8443644 6	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
62	Badger	Meles meles	A381	2002	SX844668	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
63	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	A381	2002-2003	SX845675	WCA 9		

64	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	Right hand road verge travelling from Newton Abbot to Ipplepen.	2001	SX846673	WCA 9		
65	Slow-worm	Anguis fragilis	Ipplepen, Dainton Quarry	2003	SX850661	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
66	Viviparous Lizard	Lacerta vivipara	Dainton Quarry, Ipplepen.	2003	SX850661	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
67	Badger	Meles meles	Between Dainton Copse and Dainton golf course, Abbotskerswell.	2002	SX853671	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
68	Barn Owl	Tyto alba	Aptor Farm, Marldon	2001	SX855637	WCA 1, 9		DBAP; Amber
69	Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	Aptor Farm, Marldon	2001	SX855637			UKBAP(P); DBAP
70	Badger	Meles meles	(ancient monument), Mrs Taylor's Fields	2002	SX855671	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
71	Common Gromwell	Lithospermum officinale	(ancient monument), Mrs Taylor's Fields	2002	SX855671			DN2
72	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	(ancient monument), Mrs Taylor's Fields	2002	SX855671	WCA 5(S)	Bern III	
73	Dropwort	Filipendula vulgaris	(ancient monument), Mrs Taylor's Fields	2002	SX855671			DN1
74	Great Green Bush Cricket	Tettigonia viridissima	(ancient monument), Mrs Taylor's Fields	2002	SX855671			DBAP
75	Greater Butterfly-orchid	Platanthera chlorantha	(ancient monument), Mrs Taylor's Fields	2002	SX855671			DN1
76	Green Woodpecker	Picus viridis	(ancient monument), Mrs Taylor's Fields	2002	SX855671			Amber
77	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	(ancient monument), Mrs Taylor's Fields	2002	SX855671			Amber
78	Hedgehog	Erinaceus	Stoneyhill,	2004	SX855673	WCA 6	Bern III	

		europaeus	Abbotskerswell, Newton Abbot.					
79	Common Shrew	Sorex araneus		2002	SX8565	WCA 6	Bern III	
80	Pygmy Shrew	Sorex minutus		2002	SX8565	WCA 6	Bern III	
81	Water Shrew	Neomys fodiens		2002	SX8565	WCA 6	Bern III	
82	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Back garden nr. Kingskerswell	2003	SX856674			UKBAP(P); Red
83	Cirl Bunting	Emberiza cirlus	Mixed farmland, Abbotskerswell.	2003	SX859681	WCA 1		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Red
84	Badger	Meles meles	Abbotskerswell. Minor road approaching Maddacombe Cross	2005	SX864675	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
85	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Guard Room, Compton Castle, Compton, Marldon.	2004	SX865649	WCA 5, 6	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
86	Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	Near to Compton and Ipplepen	1999	SX8665			UKBAP(P); DBAP
87	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	Prouts Barn, North Whilborough, Newton Abbot.	2002	SX866659			Amber
88	Adder	Vipera berus	Kerswell Down, Kerswell Down & Whilborough Common	1992	SX872677	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
89	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus	Kerswell Down, Kerswell Down & Whilborough Common	1992	SX872677			Amber
90	Green	Picus viridis	Kerswell Down,	1992	SX872677			Amber

	Woodpecker		Kerswell Down & Whilborough Common					
91	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Little Gora, Fore Street, Kingskerswell.	2001	SX872677	WCA 5, 6	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP(P)
92	Viviparous Lizard	Lacerta vivipara	Kerswell Down, Kerswell Down & Whilborough Common	1992	SX872677	WCA 5(KIS)	Bern III	
93	Pygmy Shrew	Sorex minutus	On middle of lane, Kingskerswell.	2000	SX873671	WCA 6	Bern III	
94	Great Green Bush Cricket	Tettigonia viridissima	Kerswell Downs	2000	SX873677			DBAP
95	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Orley Common	1995-2000	SX8266	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
96	Brown Argus	Aricia agestis	Orley Common	1993-2001	SX8266			Decline
97	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Orley Common	1993-2000	SX8266			
98	Green Hairstreak	Callophrys rubi	Orley Common	1996-2000	SX8266			Decline
99	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria euphrosyne	Orley Common	1996-1998	SX8266	WCA 5 (S)		UKBAP(P); DBAP; Nb
100	Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus	Orley Common	1994-1999	SX8266			Decline
101	Dingy Skipper	Erynnis tages	Yeo Farm, Bickington	1995	SX825665			Decline
102	Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	Orley Common	1998-1999	SX825665			Decline
103	White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	Orley Common	2000	SX825665			Decline

104	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Combefishacre Bridge	1990	SX841654	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
105	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Combefishacre	1997	SX843647	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
106	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Weakaborough Oak Cross	1990	SX844637	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
107	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Abbotskerswell	1998	SX852687	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
108	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Aptor Farm	1997	SX854635	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
109	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Dainton	1997-1998	SX854665	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
110	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Miltor Mator Common	1993-1997	SX857667	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
111	White-letter Hairstreak	Satyrium w-album	Dainton	1998	SX857669	WCA 5 (S)		Nb; Decline
112	Brown Argus	Aricia agestis	Miltor Mator Common	1997	SX858667			Decline
113	Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	Miltor Mator Common	1990	SX858667			Decline
114	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Compton Road	1995	SX8664	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
115	Silver-washed Fritillary	Argynnis paphia	Stoneycombe	1995	SX8667			
116	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Whilborough Common	1995	SX8667	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
117	Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	Stoneycombe	1992	SX8667			Decline
118	White-letter Hairstreak	Satyrium w-album	Stoneycombe	1993-1997	SX864666	WCA 5 (S)		Nb; Decline

119	Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Stoneycombe	1995-1997	SX864675	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
120	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Stoneycombe	1994	SX866673			Decline
121	White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium w-album</i>	Stoneycombe	1994	SX866673	WCA 5 (S)		Nb; Decline
122	Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Whilborough Common	1993	SX866673	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
123	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Kingkerswell Down	1998	SX866677			
124	White Admiral	<i>Ladoga camilla</i>	Kingkerswell Down	1991-1997	SX866677			Decline
125	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	Stoneycombe	1995-2000	SX8767			Decline
126	Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Kingkerswell Down	1995	SX8767	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
127	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Kingkerswell Down	1991-2000	SX8767			
128	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Stoneycombe	1990-1994	SX872676			Decline
129	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	Stoneycombe	1993	SX873676			Decline
130	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Milton Mator Common	2001-2003	SX857666			Decline
131	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	Miltor Mator Common	2000	SX857666			Decline
132	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Dawlish Warren	2003	SX860667			Decline
133	White Admiral	<i>Ladoga camilla</i>	Kingkerswell Down	2001	SX8767			Decline
134	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	Kingkerswell Down	2001	SX8767			Decline

135	Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	Kerswell	2001	SX8767	WCA 5 (S)		Nb
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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 (S)** **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5: (sale):** species protected against sale only.
- WCA 5 (KIS)** **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5: (killing & injury):** species protected against killing, injury and sale only.
- WCA 6** **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 6:** animals (other than birds) which may not be killed or taken by certain methods
- WCA 8 (S)** **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 8: (sale):** plants protected against sale only.
- 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.
- Bern II** **Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix II:** Special protection for listed animal species and their habitats.
- Bern III** **Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix III:** Exploitation of listed animal species to be subject to regulation
- ECIIa, IIb** **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIa and IIb:** Designation of protected areas for animal and plant species listed.

- ECIIIa, IIIb** **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIIa and IIb:** Species used as criteria for designating Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).
- ECIVa, IVb** **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IVa:** Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
- ECVa, Vb** **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex Va and Vb:** Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
- Bonn II** **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix II:** Range states encouraged to conclude international agreements to benefit species listed.
- UKBAP(P)** **UK Priority Species (Short and Middle Lists - UK Biodiversity steering Group Report 1995)** i.e. species that are globally threatened and rapidly declining in the UK (by more than 50% in the last 25 years). Has a Species Action Plan.
- DBAP** **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan species:** these have been identified as species of key conservation concern in Devon.

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.
- Nb** **Nationally Notable B:** known from 100 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.

- Decline** Substantial local decline in Devon
- Red List** Bird species of high conservation concern, such as those whose population or range is rapidly declining, recently or historically, and those of global conservation concern.
- Amber List** Bird species of medium conservation concern, such as those whose population is in moderate decline, rare breeders, internationally important and localised species and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe.

Appendix 2

Species list for Ipplepen parish, recorded during the field survey on 13th March 2006.

Common Name	Latin Name
Alexanders	<i>Smyrniium olusatrum</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen purpurascens</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Ground Elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
Hart's Tongue Fern	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crateagus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Herb Bennet	<i>Geum urbanun</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
Lords and Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>
Maidenhair Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>
Navelwort	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Red Campion	<i>Sylene dioica</i>
Red Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rustyback Fern	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>
Shining Cranesbill	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Stinking Iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Traveller's Joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>

White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Wild Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Wild Garlic	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
Wild Madder	<i>Rubia peregriane</i>
Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yellow Corydalis	<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>

BIRDS

Common Name	Latin Name
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Long Tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>