PHASE I HABITAT SURVEY

SITE NAME J27 Commercial Element	**SITE CODE (if any)** N/A	**CENTRAL GRID REFERENCE** ST049138
SURVEY TITLE Mid Devon Strategic Allocation Sites 2014	**DATE SITE VISITED** 17th & 18th June 2014	**SITE AREA (ha)** 76
DISTRICT / UNITARY Mid Devon	**PARISH / WARD** Sampford Peverell & Burlescombe	**SURVEYOR(S)** Alex Worsley
LANDOWNER / AGENT NAME AND ADDRESS RABI – Tenant is Mr Parrish - 01884 840400 Aggregate Industries Mr & Mrs Quick AXA Moto Services **Access permission from:** Named above		
CURRENT STATUS Part UWS - ST01/045 - Mountstephen Farm - Broadleaved woodland		

SITE DESCRIPTION (including setting, major features, habitat and species interest, NVC affinities)

The Junction 27 Commercial Element plan covers a large area including 20 field units, 2 small patches of woodland and the Junction 27 motorway services.

The main points of interest are the hedgerows that separate the field units and the many mature and veteran trees growing from them. There are 3 fields that comprise species rich semi improved/degraded lowland meadow habitat, 1 field that supports small sections of a degraded purple moor grass and rush pasture community and a further 4 fields that harbour relatively species rich semi-improved grassland. Two small areas of woodland are also present within the site boundaries which are listed as Unconfirmed Wildlife Sites.

Red kites, buzzard, chiffchaff, chaffinch, blue tit, great, tit, roe deer, tortoiseshell and meadow brown butterflies and burnet moth were all spotted during the survey.

Services Area

The services area is quite heavily developed and has limited potential for biodiversity. There are several patches of amenity grassland with common bent, perennial rye grass, daisy, creeping buttercup, Yorkshire fog, white clover, greater plantain, ribwort plantain and yarrow. Several trees are scattered throughout the area with natives mixed in with non-native and ornamental species. Trees present include rowan, copper beech, ash, Lombardy poplar, silver birch, Norway maple, hornbeam, conifers and white willow. The section bordering Leonard moor features some semi mature oak and ash and a scrubby unmanaged hedgerow.

Field 1

This field consisted of bare earth, having recently been ploughed. A hedgerow borders the south and east sides and the field is ploughed close to the margins, with little interest to be found.

Fields 2-4
These fields are all semi-improved and relatively species rich compared with many of the other fields in the area. They all comprise a similar sward.

Field 2 features abundant Yorkshire fog, frequent creeping buttercup, rough meadow grass, and perennial rye grass, locally frequent common mouse-ear, soft rush, red fescue, meadow fox tail and common nettle. Occasional species include cow parsley, sweet vernal grass, dove's foot cranesbill, soft brome, white clover and common bent and plants with a rare distribution broad leaved dock, creeping thistle and lady's smock. There is a section near to the eastern hedge boundary where the sward is shorter and here crested dog's tail is present with a frequent distribution and Yorkshire fog is less abundant.

- A red kite was spotted above Field 2 on the first day of survey which then moved off westwards.

Field 3 features a very similar composition but with a shorter sward, possibly due to more recent grazing. Hairy sedge was found in this field with an occasional distribution.

Field 4 was not surveyed directly but appeared to have the same composition as the previous fields.

The roadside verges along the (closed) road between Leonard Moor Cross and the Junction 27 services features rough grassland with cock's-foot, false oat grass and hogweed all frequent. Herb species such as tufted vetch, field bindweed, red campion, a species of butterbur, great willowherb and garlic mustard are also present. This section of verge could provide habitat for reptiles including slow worm and common lizard. The entire length of road also features many mature oak trees which could provide ideal habitat for roosting, particularly any trees with cracked limbs, ivy cover and crevices, and foraging. These large oaks also harboured many common bird species with chiff-chaff, chaffinch, blue tit and great tit all seen during the survey.

Field 5
The sward of this field comprises species poor semi-improved grassland with perennial rye grass the dominant species, white clover and creeping buttercup are frequent, greater plantain locally frequent and Yorkshire fog, rough meadow grass, common nettle and dock occasional. Some of the wetter areas around the field margins have been poached heavily and here creeping buttercup is more abundant and soft rush is also present with an occasional distribution. Meadow fox tail is also present along the margins where drainage ditches provide wetter ground.

- The hedgerow boundaries in this field also feature standard mature oaks.

Field 6
This field was not surveyed directly due to a lack of access permission. The sward appeared similar to that found in Field 3. There is a small copse in the south of the field near the entrance from Field 3 with some semi-mature/mature ash and oak trees present.

Field 7
This field has also been recently ploughed and comprises bare earth but features a strip of grassland around the margins, with a path mown into it. This grassland features frequent

Yorkshire-fog, cock's foot and rough meadow-grass, locally frequent meadow vetchling, crested dog's tail, hemlock water dropwort, perennial rye-grass and ox-eye daisy. Occasional species include dove's foot cranesbill, creeping buttercup, common nettle, red fescue, common vetch, knapweed, soft rush and lesser trefoil. Creeping soft grass, common bent, timothy, meadow fox tail, hard rush, tufted vetch and greater bird's foot trefoil are present with a rare distribution. Although rank in places this strip of grassland is quite species rich and could provide habitat for reptiles and foraging opportunities for barn owl and bats. This strip of grassland also provides excellent habitat for pollinating insects, with tortoise shell and meadow brown butterflies, burnet moths and at least two species of bumblebee seen during the survey. Aspen has been planted in this field near to the road side.

- Knapweed is found much more frequently on the north-western edge and here it has an abundant distribution. Ox eye daisy is also found more frequently.
- A small copse of trees is found on the eastern boundary of field 7 with young birch, ash and hawthorn. Rough grassland comprised mainly of cock's-foot and false oat grass occurs in the ground layer below the trees.
- An area of recently planted young trees is found on the western edge bordering the motorway. Planted species include field maple, ash and pedunculate oak.

Field 8
This field is used for sheep grazing and comprises a semi-improved sward with abundant Yorkshire fog, frequent common mouse-ear, locally frequent creeping thistle and rough meadow grass, occasional false oat grass, cock's-foot, white clover, nettle and rare creeping buttercup and marsh thistle.

- A small reed bed is found on the north western edge of this field. This section had been fenced off with electric fence so a detailed survey was not possible.
- A line of trees has been planted here with cherry, field maple, rowan, ash, alder and willow (probably grey – too tall to verify) all present.

Field 9
This field is also semi improved, is sheep grazed and harbours a small orchard. The sward is made up of frequent perennial rye grass, rough meadow grass, meadow foxtail, and Yorkshire fog, occasional marsh thistle, cock's-foot, self-heal, creeping thistle and common nettle. Red fescue is also present with a rare distribution. The fruit trees here feature a mix of young and reasonably mature specimens.

- The roadside hedge on the border of this field features oak, ash, privet, black bryony and field rose.

Fields 10 and 11 are the most botanically interesting; supporting what previously may have been lowland meadow BAP habitat, with remnants in field 10 of what could have been a larger area of purple moor-grass and rush pasture BAP habitat. These fields have been recently unmanaged and as a result species such as Yorkshire fog and to a lesser extent cocks-foot are beginning to dominate, but the fields still support a wide array of typical lowland meadow species throughout. Field 12 is also of interest, but is less species rich than fields 10 and 11.

Field 10
Species present include frequent and locally abundant crested dog's tail and Yorkshire fog, frequent creeping buttercup, sweet vernal grass and sorrel, locally frequent cock's-

foot, meadow foxtail, meadow buttercup and red fescue, occasional creeping thistle, broad leaved dock, perennial rye-grass, ribwort plantain, common mouse-ear, knapweed, soft rush, cat's ear and soft brome. Species also present but with a rare distribution include common couch, tufted hair grass, field wood rush, hard rush and lady's smock.

There are pockets of wetter ground throughout and in particular around the field margins where species present include locally frequent common marsh bedstraw, sharp flowered rush, purple moor grass and hairy sedge, occasional greater bird's foot trefoil, marsh thistle, ragged robin and red clover. These species are commonly affiliated with purple moor grass and rush pasture NVC community M23 (*Juncus effusus / J. acutiflorus - Galium palustre* (soft rush / sharp-flowered rush - common marsh bedstraw)) rush pasture.

Field 11
Crested dog's tail and Yorkshire fog are both frequent throughout and locally abundant in places. Soft rush, creeping buttercup, sweet vernal grass and meadow buttercup have a frequent distribution, marsh thistle, red clover, hairy sedge and another sedge species (possibly oval sedge - unverified) are locally frequent and ribwort plantain, sorrel, broad leaved dock, perennial rye-grass, lesser trefoil, white clover, lady's smock, knapweed and timothy are all occasional.

Field 12
Similar to fields 10 and 11 but becoming less diverse. More obviously semi-improved. The sward is comprised of frequent Yorkshire fog, creeping buttercup, crested dog's tail and meadow butter cup, locally frequent sweet vernal grass and soft rush, occasional ribwort plantain, perennial rye grass, white clover, marsh thistle, curled dock, common mouse ear and cat's ear. There are also a few small patches of purple moor-grass but without the associated flora as found in Field 10.

It is possible that these fields would once have supported a mosaic MG5 (*Centaurea nigra - Cynosurus cristatus* (common knapweed - crested dog's-tail)) and M23 (*Juncus effusus / J. acutiflorus - Galium palustre* (soft rush / sharp-flowered rush - common marsh bedstraw)) rush pasture but due to a mix of neglect and the improvement and/or drainage of surrounding fields some of the indicator species are no longer present.

Field 13
This field comprises some disturbed species poor semi-improved grassland with abundant Yorkshire fog, locally abundant white clover, frequent creeping buttercup, timothy, broad leaved dock and common nettle, locally frequent perennial rye grass and rough meadow grass. This area had been disturbed and the remnants of a large bonfire are near the boundary of the caravan park.

A footpath (noted on the map) running between fields 14, 15 16 and 17 is of interest and features a hedgerow (bordering fields 14, 15 and 16) and some mature oak trees. The hedge bordering field 17 has grown into a line of trees with ash, oak and horse chestnut found here. Possible badger holes are present although there were no obvious signs of recent activity. Species present along the path and its borders include greater periwinkle, crested dog's tail, red clover, meadowsweet, Yorkshire fog, hogweed, false oat grass, cock's-foot, rough meadow grass, knapweed, male fern, wild angelica, germander speedwell and bush vetch.

Fields 14 and 15
These fields had been recently cut and the remaining sward was very dry and parched with patches of bare ground and therefore abundances were hard to discern. Species present include perennial rye grass, rough meadow grass, white clover, ribwort plantain, Yorkshire fog and creeping buttercup.

- The hedgerows around these fields feature a variety of species including hazel, grey willow, ash, hawthorn, sycamore, beech, pedunculate oak and blackthorn. Honeysuckle is also growing through this hedge and could provide habitat for dormice and provide flight lines for commuting and foraging bats.
- A pair of roe deer (a doe and buck) was seen running across field 15 during the survey towards the cover of the woodland.

Fields 16 & 17
Both of these fields had been cut and spread with chicken manure a couple of days prior to the survey. As such the ground was quite bare due to tractor tyre tracks and the sward dry and difficult to identify. It appeared that the fields last harboured an agriculturally improved pasture as timothy, perennial rye grass and white clover were found but bread wheat was also found around the field margins – suggesting they had previously been used for arable crops. The aerial photo would also seem to suggest this. Field 17 also included scarlet pimpernel, rough meadow grass and Yorkshire fog as well as toad rush and fleabane around its margins. The hedgerow around field 17 includes grey willow, field maple, pedunculate oak, blackthorn, ash, sycamore, rowan and elder – as well as some non-native Wilson's honeysuckle and conifer species bordering the residential properties in the south east corner.

- A red kite and buzzard were also seen above field 17.

Field 18
This field is semi-improved and a section has been fenced off for horse grazing pasture. The field contains frequent perennial rye grass, creeping buttercup, white clover, cock's-foot, meadow buttercup, and dandelion, occasional sweet vernal grass, ribwort plantain, Yorkshire fog, red fescue and meadow fox tail. Soft brome is present with a rare distribution.

The hedgerow around this field contains hazel, elder, blackthorn, dogwood and field maple and mature oak standards.

The roadside verge (noted on map) contains a ditch which harbours some nice plants including yellow flag iris, common vetch, greater willowherb, silverweed, meadowsweet and creeping cinquefoil.

Field 19
This field is also semi-improved and comprises abundant rough meadow grass, frequent perennial rye-grass, Yorkshire fog and creeping buttercup and occasional common mouse ear, broad leaved dock and white clover.

Field 20
Field 20 comprises semi-improved grassland with abundant Yorkshire fog, frequent perennial rye-grass, rough meadow grass and creeping buttercup, locally frequent white clover and common nettle and occasional cock's-foot, meadow fox tail, crested dog's tail, sweet vernal grass, common sorrel, soft rush, false oat grass and creeping thistle.

The southern part of this field becomes more species rich – although Yorkshire fog is still abundant. Additional species found here include locally frequent common bird's foot trefoil and lesser stitchwort, occasional sharp flowered rush, hard rush and meadow buttercup. Crested dog's tail is more frequent in this section and perennial rye grass and rough meadow grass less frequent.

Woodlands (21 and 22)
These small woodlands are Unconfirmed Wildlife Sites and are being used to raise pheasants – both woodlands have a pheasant pen within. Other than this they are unmanaged and are mostly dense with little light penetration resulting in a lack of diversity in the ground layer. The trees are of even age and semi-mature/mature.

Woodland 21 consists of a canopy of locally abundant sycamore (around pheasant pens), frequent ash, locally frequent oak, locally frequent downy birch and occasional beech. Shrubs include frequent sycamore, locally frequent hazel and holly and occasional elder and hawthorn. Ground flora consists of abundant ivy, locally abundant common nettle, dog's mercury and sycamore saplings, frequent wood dock and bramble and occasional cleavers, herb robert and lesser celandine.

Woodland 22 has slightly less sycamore cover with frequent oak and ash in the canopy, and occasional cherry and sycamore. The shrub layer is comprised of occasional sycamore, field maple, holly, hawthorn, blackthorn and beech and ground flora includes frequent bramble, ivy and nettle, locally frequent creeping soft-grass, dog's mercury ash saplings and wood dock and occasional hart's tongue fern, herb Robert, wood avens, bluebell and male fern.

These woodlands have slight affinities with NVC Community W8 (*Fraxinus excelsior - Acer campestre - Mercurialis perennis* (ash - field maple - dog's mercury)) woodland. W8 woodland is typical of neutral to calcareous woodlands on free draining soil in the lowlands of Britain.

Local records held by DBRC:

Within site boundary:

Unconfirmed Wildlife Site at ST040132 (ST01/045 - Mountstephen Farm - Broadleaved woodland).

Outside of site boundary:

- Within 800m of site boundary - County Wildlife Site at SS963123-SS999136 (SS91/079 – Grand Western Canal - Canal with associated wetland flora & marshy grassland).
- Within 300m of site boundary – Other Site of Wildlife Interest at ST055132 (ST01/051 – No Man's Land Plantation - Secondary broadleaved woodland).
- Within 500m of site boundary Unconfirmed Wildlife Site at ST061142 (ST01/052 - Houndaller Plantation - Broadleaved woodland).
- Within 700m of site boundary Unconfirmed Wildlife Sites at ST052126 & ST059125 (ST01/053 - Old Bridwell - Broadleaved woodland & ST01/066 – Bridwell – Parkland).

Species records within site boundary:

Otter, badger and pipistrelle bat.

Outside of site boundary:

- Lesser Horseshoe Bat & Brown Long-eared Bat 500m south of site boundary.
- Otter from A361 (roadkill) approx. 400m west of site boundary. Likely from River Lyner. Also from Ayshford approx. 1.3km north of site (near Grand Western Canal).
- Badger records from A361 (roadkill) approx. 400m west of site boundary.

MANAGEMENT SUGGESTIONS, MITIGATION MEASURES REQUIRED AND FEATURES TO BE MAINTAINED

Many of the standard trees lining the hedgerows in this section are mature and in some cases veteran or possibly ancient and should be retained with a 3 – 5m buffer around them, as they are likely to support a host of species. These should also remain unlit to allow nocturnal species such as bats to continue to forage around them.

The hedgerows themselves present support valuable habitat for a range of species such as commuting, foraging and roosting bats, foraging and hibernating hedgehogs, commuting, foraging and hibernating reptiles and amphibians, nesting and foraging birds, foraging badger and commuting, foraging and hibernating dormouse.

In addition many of the hedgerows on site are likely to be considered as “important” under the Hedgerow Regulation Act 1997. As such it is recommended that all hedgerows on site are retained along with an adjacent buffer strip. The hedgerows should be managed every 3-5 years on a rotational basis to maintain their wildlife value. Full survey of the hedgerows should be carried out if further development dictates that they need to be removed (partially or wholly).

The woodlands are largely unmanaged and some work to remove sycamore, thus opening up the canopy and shrub layer (allowing light to reach the ground layer), would be beneficial in promoting floral diversity.

Fields 10, 11 and to a lesser extent 12 support species rich semi-improved/degraded lowland meadow and purple moor grass and rush pasture BAP habitat and with an active grazing and/or hay cutting regime these could possibly be restored. If possible these fields should be retained and managed (particularly 10) as they provide excellent habitat for pollinating insects and could possibly help flood alleviation through the storage of surface water. The species-rich semi-improved grassland found in fields 2-4 would also provide additional important habitat if retained and managed.

Species-rich semi-improved grassland should be targeted for an optimised management regime in order to provide biodiversity gains within the site. It is considered that a change of management will be easier and more likely to be successful rather than attempting to produce a wildflower meadow elsewhere in areas previously subject to agricultural improvement. This would require these areas to be managed as a traditional hay meadow, with a single hay cut being undertaken between July and August.

This site has the potential to support dormouse, roosting, commuting and foraging bats, reptiles, dormice, badger and barn owl and as such further surveys should be carried out before development is considered any further.

SURVEYORS SITE EVALUATION (context including diversity and notability of species, habitats and features)

This site covers a large area and features a variety of habitat types, including Biodiversity Action Plan habitats. The many mature trees found throughout are massively important for biodiversity and the hedgerows act as wildlife corridors

The hedgerows and woodlands / copses add to the structural diversity and wildlife potential of the site. If the site is developed upon it is recommended that the hedgerows and woodlands are retained where possible.

Fields 10, 11 and 12 comprise species rich semi-improved grassland and what may be partially degraded lowland meadow habitat. Field 10 in particular is very diverse with small patches of purple moor grass and rush pasture BAP habitat occurring.

UK and Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats and species recorded on site include:

- Hedgerows (UK and Devon BAP)
- Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (UK BAP)
- Purple moor grass and rush pasture (UK and Devon BAP)

UK and Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and protected species with the potential to be supported by the site:

- Bat species
- Badger
- Dormouse (UK and Devon BAP)
- Barn Owl
- Hedgehog (UK BAP)
- Amphibian species
- Reptile species
- Nesting birds

SPECIES LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name
Acer campestre	Field Maple
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard
Alnus glutinosa	Alder
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh Foxtail
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley
Apium nodiflorum	Fool's Water-cress
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass
Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies
Bellis perennis	Daisy
Betula pendula	Silver Birch
Betula pubescens	Hairy Birch
Blechnum spicant	Hard-fern
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft Brome
Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckoo-flower
Carex hirta	Hairy Sedge
Carex ovalis	Oval Sedge
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear
Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle
Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood
Corylus avellana	Hazel
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove
Dryopteris affinis	Scaly Male-fern
Dryopteris dilatata	Broad Buckler-fern
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern
Elytrigia repens	Common Couch
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb
Euonymus europaeus	Spindle
Fagus sylvatica	Beech
Festuca rubra agg.	Red Fescue
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash
Galium aparine	Cleavers

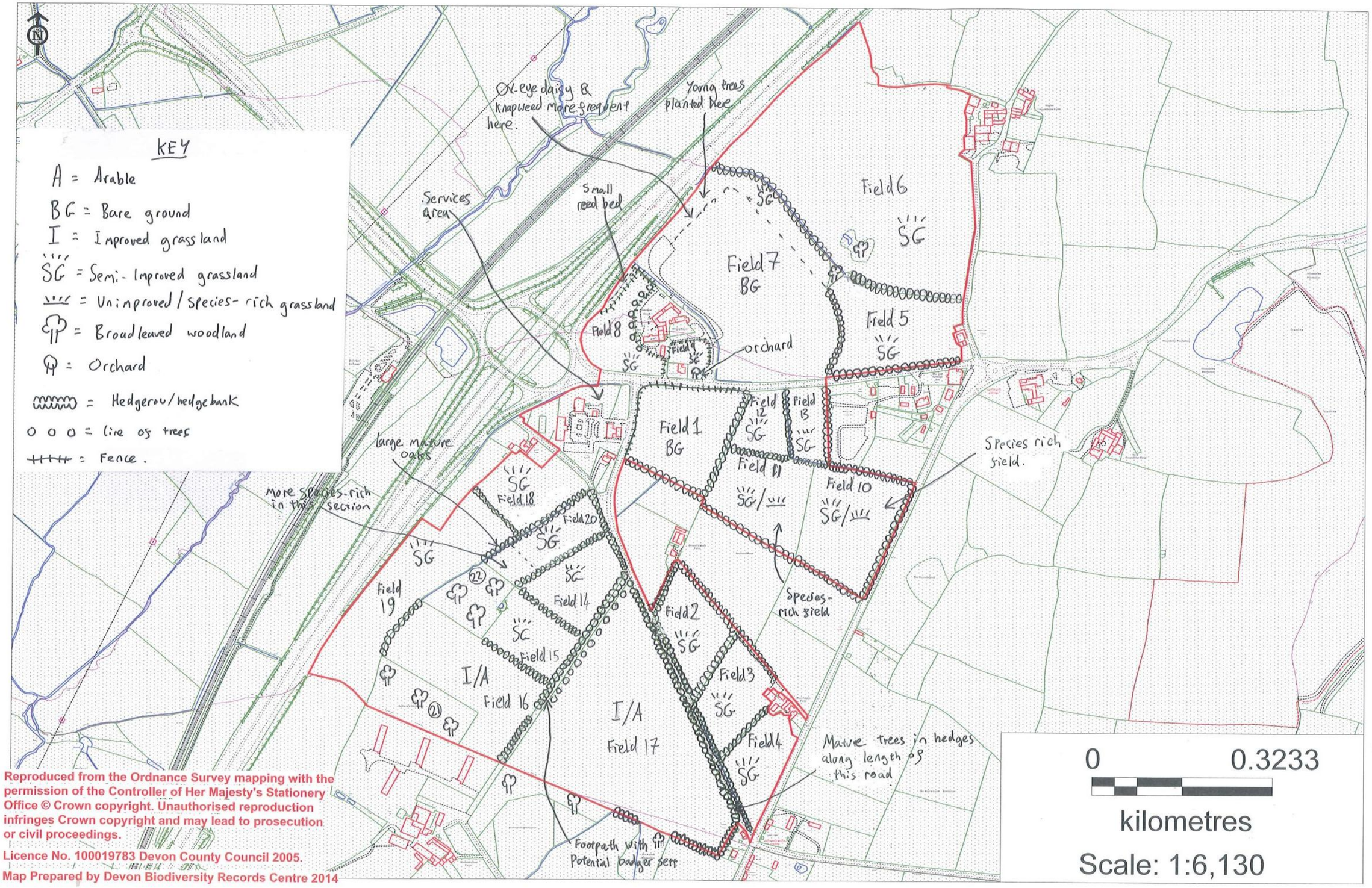
Scientific Name	Common Name
Galium palustre	Common Marsh-bedstraw
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Cranesbill
Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens
Hedera helix	Ivy
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell
Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear
Ilex aquifolium	Holly
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris
Juncus acutiflorus	Sharp-flowered Rush
Juncus effusus	Soft-rush
Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy
Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet
Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
Lotus corniculatus	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Lotus pedunculatus	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
Luzula campestris	Field Wood-rush
Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged-Robin
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint
Mercurialis perennis	Dog's Mercury
Molinia caerulea	Purple Moor-grass
Oenanthe crocata	Hemlock Water-dropwort
Persicaria hydropiper	Water-pepper
Petasites	Butterbur
Phleum pratense sens.lat.	Timothy
Phragmites australis	Common Reed
Phyllitis scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
Plantago major	Greater Plantain
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass
Populus tremula	Aspen
Potentilla anserina	Silverweed
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken
Pulicaria dysenterica	Common Fleabane
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup
Rosa arvensis	Field-rose
Rosa canina agg.	Dog-rose

Scientific Name	Common Name
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock
Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock
Sambucus nigra	Elder
Scrophularia nodosa	Common Figwort
Silene dioica	Red Campion
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan
Stellaria graminea	Lesser Stitchwort
Tamus communis	Black Bryony
Taraxacum aggregate	Common Dandelion
Trifolium dubium	Lesser Trefoil
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover
Trifolium repens	White Clover
Ulmus procera	English Elm
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch
Vinca Major	Greater Perriwinkle
Additional Species	
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple
Aglais urticae	Small Tortoiseshell
Buteo buteo	Buzzard
Capreolus capreolus	Roe Deer
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam
Cyanistes caeruleus	Blue tit
Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea	Copper Beech
Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
Maniola jurtina	Meadow Brown
Milvus milvus	Red Kite
Parus major	Great Tit
Phylloscopus collybita	Common Chiffchaff
Populus spp	Lombardy Poplar
Salix alba	White Willow
Zygaena spp	Burnet Moth

SITE MAP

Devon Biodiversity Records Centre

Mid Devon Strategic Allocation Site - J27 Commercial Element



Map Prepared by Devon Biodiversity Records Centre 2014