Bovey Parish Neighbourhood Plan

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Appendix 2.1a - Designation of Neighbourhood area TDC

Please Ask For: David Kiernan

Tel: Direct Line 01626 - 215758
Email: david.kiernan@teignbridge.gov.uk

4th August 2017

Bovey Tracey Town Council Town Hall Bovey Tracey Devon TQ13 9EG

Dear Bovey Tracey Town Council

<u>Teignbridge District Council Approval of the Designation of Bovey Tracey Neighbourhood Area under Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)</u>

This letter confirms that Teignbridge District Council has formally designated Bovey Tracey Parish a Neighbourhood Area for the purposes of producing a Neighbourhood Development Plan or Neighbourhood Order.

The Parish of Bovey Tracey crosses the boundaries between Teignbridge District Council and Dartmoor National Park and as such Dartmoor National Park Authority must also approve the designation.

This designation was submitted by Bovey Tracey Town Council as a 'relevant body' under Section 61G (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) by the Localism Act 2011 and in accordance with Regulation 5 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended).

It was determined not to designate the area as a business area under Section 61H (1) of the Act as the area is not primarily or wholly business in nature.

The relevant designation information is set out below:

The name of the Neighbourhood Area:

Bovey Tracey Neighbourhood Area

The map identifying the area:

Attached to this letter and available at: https://www.teignbridge.gov.uk/boveytraceynp

The name of the 'Relevant Body':

Bovey Tracy Town Council

Yours faithfully

p.p. Simon Thornley Service Manager, Spatial Planning and Delivery

Teignbridge District Council, Forde House, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ12 4XX DX121075 Newton Abbot 5

Appendix 2.1b - Designation of Neighbourhood area DNPA



Dartmoor National Park Authority: Parkie Travely Travely Newton Abbot, Deven FQ13-80C, T: 01828-832363. F: http://doi.org/10.18

Mr.M Wells, Clerk Bovey Tracey Town Council Tizen Hall Bovey Tracey NEWTON ABBOT TO 13 9FG - 9 AUG 7017

Your ref:

Please quote: JR/25/10 Direct line: 01625 832063 Email: rumblo@decmoor.gov.uk

4 August 2017

Dear Mr M Wells

Designation of Boyey Tracey Neighbourhood Plan Area

I am pleased to advise that the Dartmoor National Park Authority has operaved Bovey Tracey Town Council's proposal to designate a Neighbourhood Area, for the purcoses of preparing a Neighbourhood Development Plan. As the proposal covers two local planning authority areas, Teighbridge District Council will also write to confirm its approval of the designation of the part of the Bovey Tracey's Neighbourhood Area that fails outside the boundary of the National Park.

Both authorities will work jointly to support the Town Council's proparation of the Neighbourhood Plan and officers will be happy to meet with as you develop your plan. However, as your partentalist predominantly outside the boundary of the Dartmoor National Park, Tegnoridge District Council will act as the lead Local Planning Authority for the purposes of preparing the Neighbourhood Development Plan and will be your first point of contact. Officers will be able to offer advice on the legal requirements the plan must adhere to consultation and engagement processes and on the national and local planning and other policies and regulations that your Neighbourhood Development. Plan must conform with.

Yours athorrely

A. G. KOL_____.

Mrs A Kehler
Director of Conservation & Communities
Email: akohler@darbriopr.gov.uk

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Appendix 2.2 - Community Questionnaire report

Because of its large size, this appendix is available separately from the Town Council Office. Please phone in advance so a copy can be prepared for you.

Appendix 3.1 - National Travel Survey, Car Ownership

Department for Transport statistics

Table NTS9902

Household car ownership by region and Rural-Urban Classification 1: England, 2002/03 onward:

	2002/03	2003/04	4 200	4/05	2005/06	2006	5/07	2007/08	2008/	ng 200	No ca	entage er /van 2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Region of residence:	2002/03	2003/0	1 200	1,03	2003/00	200	,,,,,,,	2007,000	LUUU	05 200	33/10	1010/11	2022/12	2012/13	2023/21	2021/23	2015/10	2010/17	2027/10
NorthEast North West	37 27	34 27	32 27	31	29 25	31	34	31 26	29 26	29 28	31	30 24	29 31	29					29 24
Yorkshire and The Humber	30	28	25	26	27	27	25	26	27	25	25	26	25 2	5 24					23
East Midlands West Midlands	20 26	22 24	24 23	21 22	20 21	20 21	19 23	20 25	20 24	20 21	21 21	21 22	22 2 24 2						18 26
Eastof England	20	20	18	18	17	17	17	16	18	18	18	18 17	17	17					15 45
London SouthEast	41 18	42 18	40 18	38	40	43 17	43	43	44	45	- 44	43	41 4	0 41					45 16
SouthWest	19	19	18	19	19	18	17	18 1	17	17 1	17	18 18	18	17					15
England excluding London	24	23	22	22	22	21	22	22	29	21	21	21	22 2	20					20
England	26	26	25	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25 :	94 24					24
Rural-Urban Classification of residence:				-	-														
Urban Conurbation	35	34	33	32	32	34	34	34	35	36	35	34	33 33	33					34
Urban City and Town	24 17	23 18	23 17	22	22	22 IS	23 13	23	21 15	21	22 14	22 15 14	23 2	2 21					21 14
Rural Town and Fringe Rural Village, Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	6	7	6	6	6 6					7
All areas	26	26	25	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	4 24					24
											Perce	entage ar /van							
	2002/03	2003/04	4 200-	4/05	2005/06	2006	5/07	2007/08	2008/	09 200	09/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Region of residence:																			
NorthEast North West	44 44	44 45	43 43	45 42	47 42	43 42	41 42	40 43	42 44	41	42 43	44 44		10 43 44 43					41 41
Yorkshire and The Humber	45	47	48	44	42	43	44	43	41	44	43	42	42 -	43 13 44					44
East Midlands West Midlands	45	45 42	45	46	45	43 40	44	42 42	42 43	45 43	45 44	43 43	42 4	12 40 9 38					39 38 42
Eastof England	42	43	43 44	43	43	46	45	44	44	44	44	44	46	44 41					.98 42
London	40	39	41	44	44	40	41	42	41	40	39	40	42 4	2 41					39 42
SouthEast SouthWest	43 47	42 46	41 45	41 44	42 44	43 45	42 45	40 44	42 45	45 48	46 47	45 45		2 43 43 45					42 44
England excluding London	44	44	44	43	43	43	43	42	43	44	41	43		43 42					41
		43		43	43	43	43	42	43			**	43	- 42					41
England	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	42	43	44	43	43	45 4	2 42					-41
Rural-Urban Classification 1 of residence: Urban Conurbation	40	42	43	44	43	42	42	43	42	41	41	42	42 4	2 42					41
Urban City and Town	46	45	45	44	45	45	44	44	45	47	47	45	44	44 43					41
Rural Town and Fringe Rural Village, Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling	42 39	41 39	42 38	42 36	40 36	41 39	43 38	41 35	41 36	44 %	44 %	44	44 4	3 42 36					42 37
All areas																			
MII dreas	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	42	43	44		entage	43 4	2 42					-44
	2002/03	2003/04	4 200	4/05	2005/06	2006	5/07	2007/08	2008/	Two c	or mor 09/10	re cars /v 2010/11	ans 2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Pagion of racidones:		2000,0		,,			.,	,			,							,	
Region of residence: NorthEast	20	21	25	24	24	26	25	28	29	30	27	26	29	9 28					30
North West	28 25	28 25	30 27	32 30	33 30	33 30	31 30	30 31	30	29	31 32		32 32 33 32	.33					35 34
Yorkshire and The Humber East Midlands	25 34	33	32	33	35	30	30	38	38 37	31 34	34	36	33 32 36 37	31					43
West Midlands	34 38	34	34	36	37	39	37	33	33	35	35	35	35 36	38					37
Eastof England London	38 19	38 19	38	39 17	39 16	37 16	38 17	40	38	37	38 17	38 17 17	37 39 18	42 18					43 16
SouthEast	39	41	41	41	40	40	39	42	43	40	38	37	40 4	42					42
SouthWest	34	35	37	37	37	37	38	38	38	36	36	38	39 39	39					41
England excluding London	33	33	34	35	35	35	35	36	36	35	34	35	36 36	37					39
England	31	31	32	33	33	33	32	33	33	32	32	32	33 34	34					35
Rural-Urban Classification of residence:																			
Urban Conurbation Urban City and Town	24 31	24 31	24 32	25 33	24 34	25 34	24 33	24	23 34	23 32	25 32	25 33	25 33 34	25 25					25 38
Rural Town and Fringe	41	41	41	42	43	44	45	45	44	43	41	41	42 43	45					44
Rural Village, Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling	.53	52	54	55	55	53	55	59	59	56	55	59	99 99	57					56
All areas	31	31	32	33	33	33	32	33	33	32 Cars /	32	32	33 34	34					35
	2002/03	2003/04	4 200	4/05	2005/06	2006	5/07	2007/08	2008/	Cars /	vans p 09/10	per house 2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Region of residence:																			
NorthEast North West	0.9	0.9	10	LO LI	LO LI	1.0	1.0	10	1.1	11	10	10 12 1	2 12	11 11					1.1 1.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	LI	11	11	11 1	1 11	1.2					1.2
East Midlands	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2		2 1.3					1.4
West Midlands Eastof England	1.1	1.2	1.2	12 13	13 13	13	1.2	1.2 1.3	12	1.2 1.3	1.2 1.3	1.2 1.3	12 1	.2 L2 3 L4					1.2
London	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.	8 0.8	0.7	0.	8 (18 0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8				0.8
SouthEast SouthWest	1.3 1.2	1.3	13	13	1.3 1.3	13 13	1.3 1.3	1.4	1.4 1.3	1.3 1.3	1.3 1.3	13	13 L	4 L4 3 L4					1.4 1.4
	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	12			12	13 13					13
England excluding London	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	13 13					
England	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	11	1.1	1.2	12 1	2 1.2					1.2
Rural-Urban Classification of residence:	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	9 10	0.9	0.9		9 10		10 1					1.0
Urban City and Town	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	.2 13	,				1.3
Rural Town and Fringe	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4 1.6	1.4	1.4 1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4		L4 L4					1.4 1.7
Rural Village, Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling	1.6	16	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7		8 18					
All areas	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	Unwei	11 ahted	samp	12 le size (h	ouseholo	2 1.2 s)					1.2
	2002/03	2003/04	4 200	4/05	2005/06	2006	5/07	2007/08	2008/	09 200	09/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Region of residence: NorthEast	847	847	847	857	871	880	864	798	762	886 1	878	855 825	5 800	725					720
North West	2,164	2,123	2,	168	2,258	2,	235	2,245 1,584	2,26	4 2	,188	2,122	2,114	2,096	2,035	2,035	2,001	1,896	1,815
Yorkshire and The Humber East Midlands	1,605 1,321	1,629		,659 ,296	1,659	1,	624 357	1,584 1,304	1,57	4 :	1,522 1,347	1,408 1,301	1,440 1,298	1,559 1,359	1,587 1,306	1,505 1,271	1,431 1,270	1,416 1,240	1,382 1,231
West Midlands	1.593	1.618	3 1	632	1.656	1.	610	1.561	1.58	39 1	1.608	1.542	1.562	1.630	1.574	1.519	1.522	1.447	1.347
Eastof England	1,637	1,720	1,	,814 242	1,805	1,	710 217	1,718	1,75	1 1	1,719	1,667	1,714	1,752	1,670 2,204	1,643	1,717	1,639	1,497
SouthEast	2,332	2,392	2 2	440	2,473	2,	473	2,429	2,43	37 2	2,443	2,350	2,367	2,478	2,498	2,480	2,463	2,382	2,300
SouthWest	1,661	1,653	3 1,	659	1,695	1,	666	1,618	1,59	98	1,571	1,520	1,547	1,571	1,527	1,511	1,483	1,365	1,299
England excluding London	13,160	13,292	2 13,	,515	13,741	13,	546	13,339	13,37	72 13	3,196	12,672	12,858	13,323	13,052	12,789	12,687	12,1	1011,591
England	15,388	15,545		,757	15,949		763	15,544	15,52		5,392	14,823	15,013		15,256	14,999	14,891		7413,506
Rural-Urban Classification of residence:																			
Urban Conurbation	5,882	5,811		,881	6,055		063	5,949	5,88		5,885	5,618	5,494	5,720	5,767	5,615	5,534	5,218	4,871
Urban City and Town	6,842	7,091	1 7,	,093	6,968	6,	773	6,615	6,66	o8 6	6,638	6,342	6,515	6,826	6,681	6,607	6,555	6,243	6,028

Rural Town and Fringe Rural Willage, Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling Alaes 15,48 15,48 15,49

For more informationon Rural-Urban Classifications see: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/rural-urban-classification
 Two survey years combined, e.g. 2017 and 2018.

The figures inthis table are National Statistics. The results presented in this table are weighted. The base (unweighted sample size) is shown in the table for information. The survey results are subject to sampling er

Source: NationalTravelSurvey Lastupdated: 31 July 2019 Next update: Summer 2020

NTS9902_TimeSeries

Appendix 4.1 - House price statistics for small areas



House Price Statistics for Small Areas (HPSSAs)

HPSSA Dataset 37. Median price paid by ward

View the contents of this dataset

Contact Details

Ceri Lewis Office for National Statistics hpi@ons.gov.uk Telephone: +44(0)1633 456400

Contents Table 1a

Median price paid by ward, England and Wales, year ending Dec 1995to year ending Jun 2019

Local authority	Local authority		t	Year ending				
code	name	Ward code	Ward name	Jun 2018	Sep 2018	Dec 2018	Mar 2019	Jun 2019
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011892	Ambrook	265,000	284,000	287,500	287,500	287,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011893	Ashburton & Buckfastleigh	215,000	215,000	205,250	229,950	230,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011894	Bishopsteignton	359,700	380,000	382,500	387,000	387,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011895	Bovey	257,000	271,950	270,975	269,950	265,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011896	Bradley	244,000	245,000	247,000	250,000	254,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011897	Buckland & Milber	190,000	216,500	218,000	218,000	209,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011898	Bushell	176,390	182,475	190,000	187,500	185,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011899	Chudleigh	218,000	218,500	245,000	247,500	240,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011900	College	176,500	205,000	205,000	184,975	195,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011901	Dawlish North East	245,000	241,250	242,500	240,000	245,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011902	Dawlish South West	208,000	207,250	211,000	225,000	220,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011903	Haytor	310,000	315,000	320,000	323,000	345,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011904	Ipplepen	249,950	251,725	255,000	263,000	272,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011905	Kenn Valley	275,000	280,000	289,000	287,000	301,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011906	Kenton & Starcross	226,500	216,250	225,000	228,000	228,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011907	Kerswell-with-Combe	244,995	245,000	247,500	259,995	251,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011908	Kingsteignton East	236,375	246,500	258,000	240,000	242,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011909	KingsteigntonWest	250,000	264,995	262,000	270,000	267,995
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011910	Moretonhampstead	325,000	325,000	291,000	292,000	285,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011911	Shaldon & Stokeinteignhead	425,000	410,000	400,000	400,000	360,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011912	Teign Valley	350,000	292,000	287,000	290,000	292,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011913	Teignmouth Central	225,000	235,000	234,000	231,200	230,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011914	Teignmouth East	300,000	295,000	290,000	286,908	275,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011915	Teignmouth West	191,000	193,500	205,500	193,250	192,250

Contents
Table 1b
Median price paid for detached houses by ward, England and Wales, year ending Dec 1995 to year ending Jun 2019

Local authority	Local authority			Year ending				
code	name	Ward code	Ward name	lun 2018	Sep 2018	Dec 2018	Mar 2019	lun 2019
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011892	Ambrook	330,000	330.000	331.500	330.000	330,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011893	Ashburton & Buckfastleigh	272.000	305.000	326,500	335.000	326,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011894	Bishopsteignton	396.250	405.000	434.250	444.950	435,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011895	Bovev	335.000	343,750	357,500	350,000	350,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011896	Bradley	310,498	321,250	338,000	339,000	326,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011897	Buckland & Milber	276,500	275,000	275,000	275,000	282,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011898	Bushell	339,000	323,750	320,000	323,750	310,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011899	Chudleigh	295,000	317,625	325,000	328,000	341,250
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011900	College	322,500	404,500	407,000	417,000	406,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011901	Dawlish North East	339,873	329,000	328,000	325,000	336,250
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011902	Dawlish South West	335,000	325,000	342,500	345,000	340,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011903	Haytor	320,000	321,500	330,000	340,000	375,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011904	Ipplepen	310,000	335,000	347,475	331,250	310,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011905	Kenn Valley	387,750	395,995	410,000	410,000	410,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011906	Kenton & Starcross	326,000	377,275	370,000	380,000	382,275
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011907	Kerswell-with-Combe	310,250	304,995	304,995	296,475	290,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011908	Kingsteignton East	310,000	322,450	324,950	308,000	300,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011909	KingsteigntonWest	289,998	295,000	302,998	319,995	344,995
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011910	Moretonhampstead	535,000	585,000	622,000	622,000	560,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011911	Shaldon & Stokeinteignhead	650,000	612,500	599,950	572,500	545,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011912	Teign Valley	510,000	396,000	420,000	420,000	396,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011913	Teignmouth Central	310,000	315,000	332,500	345,000	340,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011914	Teignmouth East	368,500	387,000	385,000	370,000	378,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011915	Teignmouth West	255,000	249,500	260,000	270,000	270,500

Contents
Table 1c
Median price paid for semi-detachedhouses by ward, England and Wales, year ending Dec 1995 to year ending Jun 2019

Local authority	Local authority			Year ending				
code	name	Ward code	Ward name	Jun 2018	Sep 2018	Dec 2018	Mar 2019	Jun 2019
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011892	Ambrook	232,000	255,500	255,500	270,000	250,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011893	Ashburton & Buckfastleigh	220,000	215,000	197,000	205,000	205,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011894	Bishopsteignton		375,000	350,000	325,500	325,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011895	Bovey	239,950	238,000	235,500	231,250	229,975
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011896	Bradley	235,000	236,500	239,653	245,000	245,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011897	Buckland & Milber	192,500	210,000	210,000	210,000	206,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011898	Bushell	240,000	265,000	250,000	246,000	250,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011899	Chudleigh	209,000	212,000	235,000	224,000	222,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011900	College	231,000	230,000	228,000	270,500	270,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011901	Dawlish North East	229,975	229,750	229,500	232,000	232,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011902	Dawlish South West	215,750	215,750	228,000	259,950	242,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011903	Haytor	244,000	257,500	268,500	278,000	331,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011904	Ipplepen	247,475	236,000	238,000	240,000	232,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011905	Kenn Valley	256,000	275,000	267,500	265,000	270,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011906	Kenton & Starcross	237,500	230,000	229,000	225,000	225,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011907	Kerswell-with-Combe	237,248	232,000	232,000	239,995	231,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011908	Kingsteignton East	212,500	225,000	230,000	231,500	232,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011909	KingsteigntonWest	232,500	259,498	250,000	267,998	264,995
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011910	Moretonhampstead	280,000	280,000	335,000	335,000	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011911	Shaldon & Stokeinteignhead	:	425,000	425,000	425,000	360,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011912	Teign Valley	271,000	250,000	240,000	250,000	245,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011913	Teignmouth Central	238,000	234,600	231,200	231,200	229,250
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011914	Teignmouth East	333,500	330,000	311,000	311,000	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011915	Teignmouth West	219,000	219,000	217,000	212,000	212,000

Contents
Table 1d
Median price paid for terraced houses by ward, England and Wales, year ending
Dec 1995 to year ending Jun 2019

Local authority	Local authority			Year ending				
code	name	Ward code	Ward name	Jun 2018	Sep 2018	Dec 2018	Mar 2019	Jun 2019
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011892	Ambrook	182.000	182,000	185.000	193.125	199,950
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011893	Ashburton & Buckfastleigh	180.000	175.000	172.500	178.000	178.000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011894	Bishopsteignton	250.000	249,975	210.000	205.000	202,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011895	Bovey	205,000	210,000	225,000	215,000	210,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011896	Bradlev	212,000	212,000	182.000	200,000	200,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011897	Buckland& Milber	169,950	165.000	162.000	162,000	160,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011898	Bushell	170,000	174,000	171,000	170,500	179,950
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011899	Chudleigh	188,500	187,500	192,500	195,000	200,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011900	College	156,000	164,500	168,500	166,500	176,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011901	Dawlish North East	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011902	Dawlish South West	180,500	180,000	175,000	172,750	171,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011903	Haytor	230,000	243,750	261,250	257,500	255,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011904	Ipplepen	177,500	203,500	199,750	204,250	222,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011905	Kenn Valley	235,000	230,500	235,000	235,000	240,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011906	Kenton & Starcross	191,000	187,500	190,000	185,000	180,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011907	Kerswell-with-Combe	174,500	196,500	168,000	174,000	185,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011908	Kingsteignton East	183,000	190,000	194,000	185,000	180,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011909	KingsteigntonWest	173,250	181,500	189,500	189,975	189,975
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011910	Moretonhampstead	180,500	196,500	204,750	237,500	216,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011911	Shaldon & Stokeinteignhead	321,250	319,000	306,500	303,000	275,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011912	Teign Valley	200,250	200,250	200,000	195,000	200,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011913	Teignmouth Central	195,000	195,000	190,000	217,500	217,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011914	Teignmouth East	307,500	290,000	275,000	282,000	270,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011915	Teignmouth West	168,806	173,000	176,725	171,750	173,500

Contents
Table 1e
Median price paid for flats/maisonettes by ward, England and Wales, year ending
Dec 1995 to year ending Jun 2019

Local authority	Local authority	Ward code	Ward name	Year ending				
code	name	waru code	ward flame	Jun 2018	Sep 2018	Dec 2018	Mar 2019	Jun 2019
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011892	Ambrook	140,500	141,000	141,500	142,000	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011893	Ashburton & Buckfastleigh	121,500	134,000	135,500	142,000	142,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011894	Bishopsteignton	:	:	:	:	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011895	Bovey	159,000	168,000	150,000	125,000	125,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011896	Bradley	109,950	109,950	:	:	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011897	Buckland & Milber	103,000	90,000	85,000	80,000	82,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011898	Bushell	123,000	107,500	112,000	100,000	113,750
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011899	Chudleigh	:	:	:	:	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011900	College	122,000	185,000	125,000	122,500	127,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011901	Dawlish North East	115,250	137,000	112,000	105,500	106,750
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011902	Dawlish South West	112,300	105,000	112,300	113,000	124,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011903	Haytor	:	:	:	:	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011904	Ipplepen	:	:	:	:	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011905	Kenn Valley	195,000	199,500	222,500	238,750	232,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011906	Kenton & Starcross	199,000	:	:	:	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011907	Kerswell-with-Combe	:	:	:	145,500	123,750
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011908	Kingsteignton East	120,000	120,000	112,500	:	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011909	KingsteigntonWest	:	:	:	:	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011910	Moretonhampstead	:	:	:	:	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011911	Shaldon & Stokeinteignhead	235,000	186,750	178,500	202,500	247,500
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011912	Teign Valley	:	:	:	:	:
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011913	Teignmouth Central	165,500	181,250	160,750	154,000	160,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011914	Teignmouth East	210,000	192,500	171,000	150,500	135,000
E07000045	Teignbridge	E05011915	TeignmouthWest	121,750	122,500	124,500	126,500	126,500

Appendix 4.2 - Green Space and Health



POSTNOTE

POSTnote 538 October 2016

Green Space and Health



A range of bodies, including Government agencies, have promoted the possible physical and mental health benefits of access to green space. This POSTnote summarises the evidence for physical and mental health benefits from contact with nature, such as reducing rates of non-communicable diseases, and the challenges for urban green spaces.

Background

The 'green spaces' that are the subject of this note are natural or semi-natural areas partially or completely covered by vegetation that occur in or near urban areas. They include parks, woodlands and allotments, which provide habitat for wildlife and can be used for recreation.¹ Research suggests there may be health benefits associated with proximity and access to green space for the 82% of the UK's population now living in urban environments.².³ Only half of people in England live within 300 metres of green space and the amount of green space available is expected to decrease as urban infrastructure expands.⁴ While this POSTnote focuses on green spaces, other research has suggested that 'blue' spaces such as coastal areas can also provide health benefits (Box 1).

More responsibility has been placed on local authorities to improve public health cost-effectively and reduce deprivations (Box 2), and there is growing evidence to suggest that physical and mental health can be improved with greater access to green space. There is environmental legislation in the UK for the protection of biodiversity, but not for the provision of green spaces (<u>POSTnote 429</u>). A number of NGOs including the RSPB and The Wildlife Trusts, have proposed the adoption of a Nature and Wellbeing Act for the protection of green spaces as a public health strategy. 5

Overview

- Physical and mental illnesses associated with sedentary urban lifestyles are an increasing economic and social cost.
- Areas with more accessible green space are associated with better mental and physical health
- The risk of mortality caused by cardiovascular disease is lower in residential areas that have higher levels of 'greenness'.
- There is evidence that exposure to nature could be used as part of the treatment for some conditions.
- There are challenges to providing green spaces, such as how to make parks easily accessible and how to fund both their creation and maintenance.

The Quality of Green Space

The design and maintenance of green space is important for whether it is considered 'good quality'. Green spaces that are well designed and maintained attract more visitors, and neighbourhoods with attractive green areas or vegetation are viewed as safer, which makes them more 'walkable'. 6 However, the appeal of green spaces can be reversed if they become derelict and littered, or the focus of anti-social behaviour. 7

Green Space and Health Inequalities

Low-income areas are associated with lower quality housing and education, poor diet, and less access to good quality green space.8,9 Such deprivation is closely linked to poor health (POSTnote 491): life expectancy is on average 7 years shorter for people living in the lowest income areas (lowest quantile) and they will live more of their lives with disabilities. Health inequalities are halved in greener areas. For example, a recent study suggested that in the most deprived groups the number of mortalities are halved in areas with the greenest space. 10 Improving green space use may promote social cohesion by allowing groups from different social backgrounds to interact, which in turn has health benefits, such as reducing stress and depression.11 However, health inequalities are the result of complex interactions between physical, social and economic environments, not just income.12

Box 1. Blue Spaces

Blue spaces are areas near to or adjacent to water, including coastal areas, lakes, rivers and even artificial features such as fountains. Studies have shown that when people are asked about preferences they prefer images of urban environments containing blue features over areas with green spaces. ¹³ The Blue Gym project investigated the potential benefits of activity outdoors in, on or near water, ¹⁴ but further research is needed to provide robust evidence for evaluating health benefits; the EU BlueHealth project aims to do this. ¹⁵ A recent review of the literature found that proximity to coastal areas is positively associated with better physical and mental health. ¹⁶

Evidence for Health Benefits of Nature

Urban vegetation is known to improve the quality of the local environment; for instance reducing air pollution and noise (Box 3).¹⁷ Research into the direct public health benefits of urban green spaces has focused on three main areas; physical activity, mental health and the development of specific treatments. Different types of study have been used to examine the link between green space and health.

Study Design

- Cross-sectional observation studies: These studies use regional or national survey data to explore correlations between public health and the amount, or proximity to, nearby green space at a population level. However, green space often correlates with other socio-economic measures so causation cannot be identified.¹8 For example, wealthier areas have better housing and health care, and its inhabitants eat a heathier diet. The direction of causation is also unclear as areas with more green space may attract wealthier (and therefore healthier) people.¹9
- Cohort studies: These studies select groups from the wider population, which are followed over time to identify changes to physical and mental health as a result of their access to green spaces. These studies can be set up to look forward or can retrospectively look back at past behaviour. For example, one study selected participants from a national survey in England who had moved from areas with more green space to areas with less, or vice versa, and identified changes in their reported mental wellbeing. Despite the possibility of confounding factors, these studies offer better causality evidence than observational ones. However, there are still very few preand post-change studies, with a subsequent lack of clarity about what long-term public health benefits could be achieved by increasing access to green space. 21
- Experimental studies: These studies have looked at the direct effects of green space on indicators of health and wellbeing. ^{22, 23} There are two main types: one looks at the effects of exposure to stimuli associated with natural environment, including sounds or images, and the other looks at direct effects of being outdoors in green space.

Physical Activity

Being physically active for 30 minutes a day can directly reduce the risk of strokes, cardiovascular disease, obesity, some cancers and type 2 diabetes.²⁴ It is estimated that 1 in 4 women and 1 in 5 men in the UK are less active than this and 1 in 4 children spend less than 30 minutes playing outside per week.^{5,25} Physical inactivity is the fourth largest

Box 2. Current Policy and Legislation

- The Health and Social Care Act 2012 delegated duties to local authorities to improve public health and reduce health inequalities.
- There is a range of legislation that protects biodiversity and urban green spaces by regulating planning, contamination and conservation, including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Planning Act 2008.
- The Natural Environment White Paper addresses the importance of accessible green space and links to human health. Informed by the national ecosystem assessment, it refers to the links between public health and green infrastructure and advises that green space be incorporated into urban developments.

cause of disease and mortality in the UK, contributing to 37,000 premature deaths in England every year.

- Is outdoor exercise better than indoor exercise?

 There are no clear physiological health benefits to outdoor activity compared to indoor activity. People participating in outdoor activity are no more likely to participate in activity more frequently or have increased physical health benefits compared to those who exercise indoors.^{26,27}
- Does the amount of green space correlate with levels of physical activity?
- A link has been found between people's physical environment and their activity behaviour. However, there are only limited studies in the UK that explicitly assess the link between the amount of green space and levels of physical activity. National cross-sectional studies have linked levels of physical activity to the amount of green space, but evidence from regional studies show little or no association. At a national level, levels of physical activity are higher in areas with more green space with people living near the greenest areas achieving the recommended amount of physical activity. 4,28,29,30 However, this was not always explained by increased use of green space and a causal relationship has not been found
- Does proximity to green space, quality and accessibility influence physical activity?
 Those living closer to green space are more likely to use
 - it, and more frequently.³¹ Studies outside the UK suggest that people living closer to good-quality green space are more likely to have higher levels of physical activity.^{32,33} A national cross-sectional study in the UK found a similar correlation: people who live within 500 metres of accessible green space are 24% more likely to meet 30 minutes of exercise levels of physical activity.^{4,30,34} However, there has been no agreement in regional studies and some researchers suggest that it is 'perceived' access rather than measured proximity that influences activity levels.³⁰
- Does the use of green space lower the risk of disease?

 Large-scale observational studies in the Netherlands have linked increased green space to increased perceived health and reduced prevalence rates of a number of diseases, such as diabetes. ³⁵ In the UK, studies of disease, mortality and green space have generally been in the context of health inequalities. A correlation has been observed between those living closest to greener areas and reduced levels of mortality, obesity and obesity-related illnesses. ^{10,36} This has been

Box 3. Indirect health effects

Urbanisation damages the environment and has a range of implications for human health (<u>POSTnote 448</u>). Increasing urban vegetation could help reduce:²

- Flooding 10,000 trees can retain approximately 35m litres of water per year, reducing flood risk (<u>POSTnote 529</u>).
- Noise pollution a border of trees and shrubs 30 metres wide can reduce noise levels by 5-10 decibels.
- Air pollution doubling tree cover across the West Midlands could reduce the concentration of fine particulate matter by 25%, preventing 140 premature air pollution-related deaths in the region.
- The urban 'heat island' (UHI) effect vegetation creates shade, which reduces the risk of heat stroke and exhaustion.^{17,37}

linked to higher levels of exercise, but causality has not been demonstrated.

Mental Health and Wellbeing

Psychosis and depression occur at higher rates in urbanised areas and in the UK 1 in 4 people now experience mental health issues. 38,39 Local green spaces may provide important areas for social interaction and integration that can indirectly increase public wellbeing. Access to green spaces may also have more direct and immediate benefits for mental health and wellbeing. 40 However, there are known difficulties in defining and quantifying these benefits.

- Do greener areas promote public wellbeing?

 Among cross-sectional studies at a regional or national level there is no agreement on whether greater wellbeing and lower levels of mental illness are associated with greener areas. ⁴¹ Cohort studies show that adults who move to greener areas have better mental wellbeing and sustained improvement in self-reported happiness, compared to those moving to less green areas. ²⁰ However, people in greener areas generally experience less deprivations, and the disadvantages of the urban settings may exaggerate the advantages of natural environments. ⁴² Current studies cannot rule out confounding factors or definitively prove a causal relationship.
- Does proximity to green space influence wellbeing?
 While the amount of green space may influence
 wellbeing, the research into how living closer to green
 space affects wellbeing and mental health is limited.
 Living closer to green space encourages use so any
 therapeutic benefits to mental wellbeing are more likely to
 be felt by those living closer and visiting more
 frequently, ^{2,41,43} but there is no evidence to support this.
- Does outdoor activity improve mental health and wellbeing?

Although people who exercise outdoors may not do so more frequently than those who exercise indoors, control trials have found that people exercising outdoors report higher feelings of wellbeing, and lower feelings of stress or anxiety, than those doing the same activity indoors. ²⁶ In experiments, it has been shown that self-reported feelings of happiness increase and diastolic blood pressure (linked to stress) is lower in groups walking through a nature reserve, or exercising with scenes of nature, compared to those walking along an urban street. ^{44,45} However, there is debate about blood pressure as an indicator of stress (see below) and limited follow up suggests feelings of wellbeing are not sustained.

■ Do views of nature affect feelings of wellbeing?
Views of nature, compared to views of the built
environment, have been suggested to reduce feelings of
anxiety and reduce anger. However, while participants
report a preference, these preferences and their effects
on wellbeing, particularly in the long-term, has not been
properly studied.¹³

Therapeutic Use of Contact with Nature

Nature-based therapy has been suggested as a treatment to relieve mental and physical illness and improve recovery time from stressful situations or medical procedures. A study showed that views of trees reduced the amount of moderate to strong analgesics needed by patients' post-surgery and the number of days in hospital. However, the comparison group had views of a solid brick wall rather than comparable views of the built environment.46 Patients and hospital staff report feeling happier and more relaxed after spending time in a garden or outdoor space, suggesting that hospitals could incorporate green spaces to improve the wellbeing of healthcare staff, and patients.47 Some indicators of psychological stress, including blood pressure and heart rate, are reduced in participants exposed to visual and auditory stimuli associated with nature. Cortisol levels in saliva (also linked to stress) decrease upon entering a natural environment. 48,49 However, the use of cortisol levels, blood pressure and heart rate as measures of stress is debated. Stress is not a well-defined term: it can present in a variety of ways and it is not clear whether such indicators are always indicative of a person's wellbeing. 50,51

The Faculty of Public Health suggests that interaction with nature might be effective in treating some forms of mental illnesses. For example, there is emerging evidence that engaging with nature benefits those living with conditions such as ADHD, depression and dementia, by improving cognitive functioning and reducing anxiety. ^{52,53} However, mental illnesses, particularly dementia (POSTnote 535), are very complex making explicit studies difficult. Some projects, such as the ecotherapy projects funded by the charity 'Mind', have reported improvements in participants' mood, self-esteem and fitness. ⁵⁴ It is unclear whether the same improvement would be seen if social and physical activities were conducted indoors. Mind recommend that the best treatments combine interventions and warn against moving away from medication.

Behaviour Change Interventions

Green or social prescribing is the referral of outdoor physical activity as well as, or instead of, clinical support and medication. Researchers have used terms such as 'dose of nature' to engage health practitioners and encourage use of exercise prescriptions. Shall has recommended exercise referral schemes as an intervention only for sedentary or inactive patients that have existing health conditions or other factors that put them at increased risk of ill health. Gres prescribe activity to improve physical health and wellbeing, but prescriptions should not replace medication. Randomised control trials in New Zealand found that green prescribing increased patient's physical activity, lowered blood pressure and encouraged weight loss. However, some fulfilled activity requirements indoors at gyms or

swimming pools, and the study did not explicitly discuss the benefits of outdoor activity. 'Green gyms' are now available throughout the UK, where volunteer-led outdoor activities, such as maintaining allotments, are used to increase fitness and burn calories.58 The 'Be Active' project in Birmingham has used voucher incentives, redeemable at high-street shops, to increase physical activity.59

Challenges to Improving Health with Nature

Beyond evidence of effectiveness, there are a range of challenges to be addressed if green space is to be used to improve health outcomes.

Making Green Spaces Accessible

Factors such as proximity and connectivity influence the use of green space. 60 Insufficient footpaths or the presence of busy and dangerous roads prevent easy access and deter use, particularly for children.61

A number of psychological, cultural and informational barriers have been identified, many of which interlink. Few studies have looked at cultural perceptions of green spaces in the UK, but initial research suggests that preferences for types of green space may vary.62 Some studies suggest that women are less likely to use green space, particularly open or 'wild' spaces, because of feelings of vulnerability. Only a small proportion of old people regularly use green space, and while health issues may play a part so do a sense of vulnerability from busy roads, fears of crime or poorly maintained facilities. 63,64 People can also be unaware of nearby green space or the facilities available.

Locally run programmes and interventions can help encourage awareness and visitation of green space. For example, the Chopwell Wood Health Project, near Gateshead, has combined GP referral schemes, educational programmes and woodland activities to promote visitation and physical activity. It reported that 91% of referrals complete their prescribed programme, a high attendance for activities (also linked to social cohesion) and an increase in children's understanding of nature. 65 Other studies suggest that 'wild' or 'informal' spaces can be more appealing by improving safety.66

Possible Negative Health Effects

Without appropriate management, increased human contact with green spaces may increase exposure to environmental allergens such as plant pollen and fungal spores. The transmission of vector-borne diseases (POSTbrief 16), such as tick-borne 'Lyme disease' and encephalitis, are rising in the UK.67 Incidences of mosquito-borne diseases, including West Nile Virus and Malaria, have increased in Europe with the invasion of non-native mosquito species bringing threats of European dengue and Chikungunya virus (POSTnote 483).68,69

Financing Green Space

The majority of funding for green spaces in the UK comes from the public sector: 70% from local authorities and 15% from Central Government and the EU. Reduction in central government grants to local authorities has led to a 10.5% decrease in spending on green spaces between 2010/11

Box 4. Health Savings from Green Space

The direct health benefits of urban green spaces could save the UK health system money, but more accurate estimates are needed that can be applied at a national level. There have been numerous attempts to quantify the financial benefits of improved health resulting from urban green spaces, but these are purely based on assumptions or the results of small scale regional projects. However, Defra has estimated that if everyone had access to sufficient green space the benefits associated with increased physical activity could save the health system £2.1bn per year. 70 As well as direct health benefits. analysis from America has highlighted additional financial savings from green space benefits, including air pollution mitigation and social cohesion, at a total worth of \$16m (Box 3).

and 2012/13.71 As local parks are not a statutory service protected by law, commentators have cautioned that parks may be sold or cease to be maintained. For example, Lancashire Council has announced that it will cease to maintain 93 forest and recreation sites as early as April 2018. Lack of funding has been consistently highlighted as the main constraint for green space improvement, affecting both its creation and maintenance

Local businesses and property developers benefit from additional green space through job creation, visitor spending and house prices.72 For example, it is estimated that living within 600m of a park in London adds 1.9 to 2.9% to property value, while a high quality park could add 3-5%.73,74 The Town and Country Planning Association reports that developers are paying more attention to green space provision, particularly for upmarket developments. For example, Leeds City Council secured £3.7m extra investment for public parks from both local businesses and developers. 75 Lottery grants and fundraising events have also been successful in raising capital. However, funding opportunities like these are often one-off or small short-term grants that will not secure the long-term cost of maintenance. The annual revenue budget for maintenance of all UK green spaces is approximately £2.7bn, a fraction of the estimated health savings that could be achieved by improving access to green space (Box 4).76 As part of the 'Active Parks' initiative, Birmingham has looked at redirecting money from the NHS to invest in green spaces used by patients fulfilling 'exercise prescriptions'.59 In order to provide long-term maintenance costs, park authorities are using income-generating opportunities like cafes and events, such as Bute Park in Cardiff.77

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POST is an office of both Houses of Parliament, charged with providing independent and balanced analysis of policy issues that have a basis in science and technology. POST is grateful to Charlotte Clarke for researching this briefing, to NERC for funding her parliamentary fellowship, and to all contributors and reviewers. For further information on this subject, please contact the co-author, Dr Jonathan Wentworth. Parliamentary Copyright 2016. Image copyright © iStockPhoto.com

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Appendix 5.1 - Wildlife Site resource map and Species Information

Devon Biodiversity

Wildlife site resource map and species information for neighbourhood planning – Bovey Tracey





Records

Centre



November 2017

Guidance notes:

1-Introduction

Any development, from a loft conversion to a housing estate has the potential to affect wildlife. By wildlife we mean the whole range of plants and animals found in Devon (also referred to as biodiversity). Sites that are important for their geology can also be affected.

With a Neighbourhood Plan, communities are able to establish general planning policies for the development and use of land in a neighbourhood. They will be able to say, for example, where new homes and offices should be built, and what they should look like. Neighbourhood Plans should take into account local need, housing targets identified by the local authority and the mitigation hierarchy. This is important, as where the local authority says that an area needs to grow, then communities can use neighbourhood planning to influence the type, design, location and mix of new development. They cannot however use neighbourhood planning to block the building of new homes and businesses.

The information below is provided to assist you in designing a neighbourhood plan, however the information DBRC holds on biodiversity can be enhanced by additional survey or species recording within the area and you may want to consider how more information could be gathered by the community. For further information on how to record biodiversity where you live, go to http://www.dbrc.org.uk

2.1 Sites important for wildlife

There are several designations that cover sites of wildlife and geological value in Devon. These include sites with international and national statutory designation and local non-statutory designation and are shown on your map. The best practice approach is to avoid locating development on designated sites as they have already been recognised for their high biodiversity value.

Designated sites generally contain **semi-natural habitats** these are areas which are not highly modified for example; rough grassland, woodland, traditional orchards, scrub, hedges, marshes and ponds, heathland, coastal habitats and old quarries and mine sites. Semi-natural habitats provide food and shelter for plants and animals, so tend to be richer in species than other areas. Some areas of semi-natural habitat are designated as **Habitats of Principle Importance** which are recognised nationally as being important for wildlife. However, many areas of semi-natural habitat lie outside designated areas and are not classed as habitats of principle importance. These areas are nonetheless important for the plant and animal species they contain and as a link between other areas important for wildlife. Ideally **development will be sited to avoid areas of semi-natural habitat**.



Site Designations in Bovey Tracey

Statutory Sites:

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC): these are notified by Natural England because they contain species and/or habitats of European importance (listed in the Habitats Directive 1994), and are part of a network of conservation sites set up through Europe known as the Natura 2000 series. On land, almost all candidate SACs are, or will be notified as SSSIs. Natural England needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. SAC is a statutory designation with legal implications.

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

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

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

Non-Statutory Sites:

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

County Geological Sites (CGS) (aka Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)): these are earth science sites that are of regional or local importance. Like CWS, they are included in Local Plans and referred to under NPPF.

Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI): Ancient Woodland is a term applied to woodlands which have existed from at least Medieval times to the present day without ever having been cleared for uses other than wood or timber production. A convenient date used to separate ancient and secondary woodland is about the year 1600. In special circumstances seminatural woods of post-1600 but pre-1900 origin are also included. The Devon Ancient Woodland Inventory was prepared in 1986 by the Nature Conservancy Council. There are two types of ancient woodland, both of which should be treated equally in terms of the protection afforded to ancient woodland in the National Planning Policy framework (NPPF):



- Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW): where the stands are composed predominantly of trees and shrubs native to the site that do not obviously originate from planting. The stands may have been managed by coppicing or pollarding in the past, or the tree and shrub layer may have grown up by natural regeneration.
- Plantations on ancient woodland sites (or PAWS, also known as ancient replanted woodland): areas of ancient woodland where the former native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted stock, most commonly of a species not native to the site. These will include conifers such as Norway spruce or Corsican pine, but also broadleaves such as sycamore or sweet chestnut.

Other Sites:

Other Sites of Wildlife Interest (OSWI): these are sites of significant wildlife interest within a local context that have been surveyed but do not reach the criteria for County Wildlife Sites. They are not covered by NPPF, but may be included in Local Plans. OSWIs used to be called Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). They are not present in all Districts; there are no OSWIs in Torridge, for example.

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

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

What about the white areas?

The areas shown white on the map may still have wildlife value, as explained in section 2.2 below. Your map gives an indication of where the most sensitive wildlife areas are located, however, when looking at the white areas you should still consider features such as hedgerow and streams, as they provide important corridors or habitats for wildlife.

How you can use your local knowledge to add to the map?

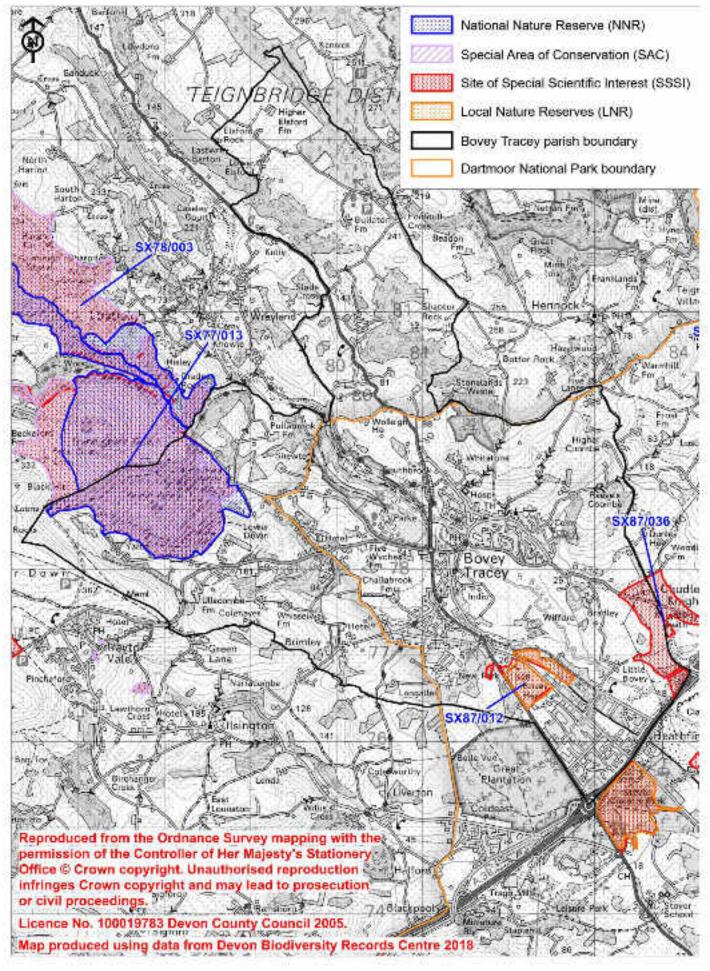
The semi-natural habitat information on your map is derived from a range of sources including aerial photographs, for this reason it is worth you **checking this information** on the ground as there may be patches of semi-natural habitat that have been missed.

You may have people in the Parish who can add information to the map. For example, surveys of road verges or hedges may highlight particular stretches that are very important for wildlife due to their function of linking areas of semi-natural habitats, their structure, age or the animal and plant species they contain.

This data search has been undertaken using data held by DBRC at the time of the enquiry. Please be aware that a lack of species records does not necessarily mean that a species is absent from an area, just that it has not been recorded. Detailed species information and surveys will be required by developers when they are drawing up individual planning proposals. More detailed species information would be available from the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre (DBRC) on a site specific basis at that time. For more information go to http://www.dbrc.org.uk/data-search-2/

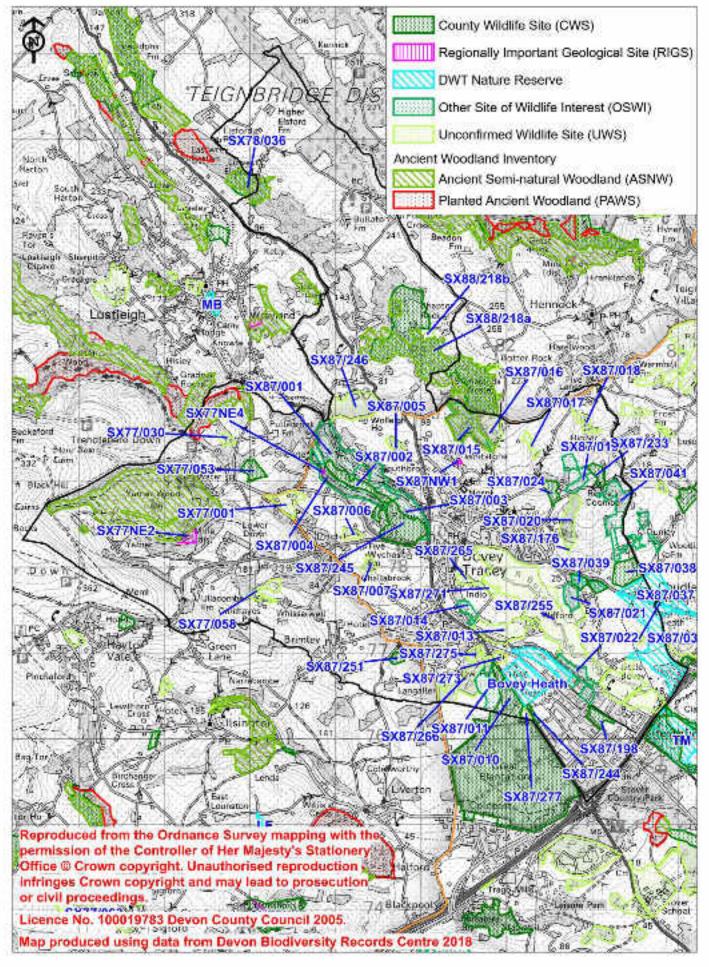
Statutory sites within Bovey Tracey parish (August 2018)





Statutory sites within Bovey Tracey parish (August 2018)







Statutory & non-statutory sites within the Parish of Bovey Tracey (*August 2018*)

Statutory sites within Bovey Tracey parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
	South Dartmoor Woods	SX720715, SX735717, SX690716, SX778788, SX770810, SX725685, SX544731, SX537638, SX798883	2159.1	Extensive areas of ancient semi-natural oak woodland	SAC
	East Dartmoor Woods & Heaths	SX776792, SX769808 & SX757819	414.0		NNR
SX87/012	Bovey Heathfield	SX818768, SX823766 & SX824769	26.1	Dry heath, wet heath, alder carr and scrub	SSSI
SX87/036	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	SX837775 & SX840767	51.4	Wet and dry heath, lowland bog, ponds and scrub	SSSI
SX77/013	Yarner Wood & Trendlebere Down	SX778788	323.7	One of the best remaining ancient oak woodlands in Devon. Trendlebere Down - to the north of Yarner Wood - contains a mosaic of heathland, grassland and valley mire vegetation	SSSI
	Bovey Heathfield	SX822766	23.2		LNR

Non-statutory sites within Bovey Tracey parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
SX77/053	Reddaford Water System	SX791791	4.3	Valley mire and wet woodland	CWS
SX78/036	Caseley Cleave	SX790824	12.4	Semi natural ancient woodland	CWS
SX87/251	Brimley Farm	SX807769	1.6	Species-rich rush pasture (M25a, M25c and M21a) and wet woodland	CWS
SX88/218a	Shaptor Wood	SX812805	71.8	Recent woodland and wet woodland	CWS
SX87/002	Parke Meadows	SX803789	7.4	Species rich wet & dry neutral grassland, invertebrate interest	CWS
SX87/024	Lower Coombe (W)	SX825789	3.3	Unimproved neutral grassland, bracken & gorse	CWS
SX87/038	Hele Brakes	SX834780	7.9	Wet heath with marginal secondary broadleaved woodland	CWS
SX87/039	Little Bradley Ponds	SX829778 & SX831778	4.5	Ponds with tall herb vegetation, secondary broadleaved woodland & scrub. Dragonfly interest.	CWS
SX87/198	Heathfield Pennyroyal Site	SX830763	3.5	Grassland, gorse scrub and heath and notable plant and butterfly interest	CWS
SX87/233	Middle Combe Field	SX831791	3.0	Unimproved species-rich neutral and marshy grassland	CWS
SX87/244	Heathfield Butterfly Reserve	SX823763	0.7	Heathland and butterfly interest	CWS



File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
SX87/245	Parke Estate	SX808785	17.6	Parkland veteran trees and lichen and invertebrate interest and orchard trees with lichen interest	CWS
SX87/010	Great Plantation	SX820755	153.2	Conifer plantation with remnant heath, and some acid grassland. Important site for dormice, breeding pearl-bordered fritillary, breeding dingy skipper and breeding nightjar	CWS
SX77NE4	Ledge Wood	SX798791	1.2	Viewpoint with view of large area showing varied topography and it's relationship to underlying geology	RIGS
SX87NW1	Whitstone Quarr®	X815792	0.3	Exposures of contact between Dartmoor Granite and shaly hornfels (Combe shale)	RIGS

Other Sites within Bovey Tracey parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
SX87/001	Blackmoor Copse	SX802792	23.3	Secondary broadleaved woodland & conifer plantation	OSWI
SX87/003	Parke Bridge Meadows	SX809787	8.0	Wet unimproved neutral grassland, semi-improved neutral grassland & scrub	OSWI
SX87/004	Ledge Wood	SX801789	10.5	Secondary broadleaved woodland & mixed plantation	OSWI
SX87/011	Great Plantation Meadow	SX818765	9.0	Wet unimproved neutral grassland	OSWI
SX87/014	Indio Pond	SX815775	3.0	Open water, amenity grassland and mixed woodland	OSWI
SX87/015	Bearacleave Wood	SX815797	13.7	Ancient semi-natural woodland, secondary broadleaved woodland & mixed plantation	OSWI
SX87/019	Lower Coombe (E)	SX827792, SX829790 & SX829791	6.2	Semi-improved neutral grassland, bramble & gorse	OSWI
SX87/021	Great Bradley Pond	SX828777	4.4	Pond with surrounding alder, birch & willow scrub & broadleaved woodland	OSWI
SX87/022	Heathfield Cottages (NW)	SX828768	8.2	Heath, unimproved neutral grassland & broadleaved woodland	OSWI
SX87/041	Combe Down Wood	SX833786 & SX833789	12.9	Secondary broadleaved woodland & semi-improved neutral grassland	OSWI
SX77/001	Soldridge	SX794787	5.9	Semi-improved neutal grassland, basic flush & broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX77/030	Pullabrook Wood South	SX787795	1.9	Unimproved grassland, heathland and scrub	UWS
SX77/058	Colehayes Park	SX791775	4.0	Parkland	UWS
SX87/246	Wolleigh	SX803796	15.0	Parkland	UWS
SX88/218b	Shaptor Wood	SX812805	2.9	Recent woodland and wet woodland	UWS
SX87/005	Wolleigh Moor Copse	SX807794	2.4	Broadleaved woodland	UWS



File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Reason for Designation	Status
SX87/006	Tracey House Wood	SX802784	2.2	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/007	Five Wyches Copse	SX804780	2.0	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/013	Wifford	SX819772	13.2	Semi-improved neutral & marshy grassland & broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/016	Furzeleigh Plantation	SX818796	8.1	Broadleaved plantation	UWS
SX87/017	Lower Crownley	SX823794	2.0	Semi-improved neutral grassland	UWS
SX87/018	Stickwick Wood	SX829797	3.0	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/020	Coombe Plantation	SX827785	7.9	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/037	Knighton Heath Copse	SX836772	0.8	Broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/176	Coombe Field	SX827783	0.3	Unimproved neutral grassland	UWS
SX87/255	Bovey Tracey - West Golds Mine Marsh	SX846758	185.5	ossible floodplain grazing marsh	UWS
SX87/266	New Park Plantation	SX815766	12.7	Conifer plantation and lowland heathland	UWS
SX87/273	Campsite at Bovey Tracey	SX819769	1.8	Unimproved neutral grassland and broadleaved woodland	UWS
SX87/275	Cardrew Pottery	SX816770	1.8	Wet heath, lakes, woodland	UWS
SX87/277	Newton Road	SX822762	1.0	Damp grassland/rush pasture adjacent wider block of heathland. Notable buttflies recorded.	pCWS
SX87/036	Chudleigh Knighton Heath	SX837771	43.2	Wet and dry heath, lowland bog, ponds and scrub	DWT
SX87/039	Little Bradley Ponds	SX829778	4.2	Ponds with tall herb vegetation, secondary broadleaved woodland & scrub. Dragonfly interest.	DWT
	Bovey Heath	SX824765	23.9	Lowland heath	DWT

2.2 Species information

There is a whole range of animal and plant species in Devon that are protected under national and/or international species protection legislation. Designated sites and other areas of semi-natural habitat are particularly rich in protected species but protected species are also often found outside designated sites. There are many other species which have no legal protection and a best practice approach would be to aim to enhance wildlife generally as part of a development, not just protected species.

The protected species groups that are particularly relevant to development in Devon are:

Bats - are present across the county and have international protection. They feed on insects so are more likely to be found where there is **semi-natural habitat**. Bats also use linear features such as **hedges** and **streams**as navigation routes to travel to and from feeding areas and summer and winter roost sites. A whole range of **buildings and structures** can be used for breeding roosts and hibernation roosts. Bats are affected indirectly by **lighting associated with new developments** and some will desert roosts and foraging areas when there is light pollution.



Greater Horseshoe Bat Consultation Zones:

Your site is within a Strategic Flyway and Sustenance Zone.

Strategic Flyways: these make up a key network of flight path zones connecting the component roosts of the South Hams SAC. The strategic flyways have been made 500 metres wide to provide a combination of alternative suitable routes. Flyways subject to a pinch point scenario are particularly susceptible to development pressure.

Sustenance Zonethese are key feeding and foraging zones. They consist of a 4km radius circle centred on each of the component roosts of the South Hams SAC (with the exception of Berry Head, on a peninsula which has a sustenance area of a circular sector approximately equal in area to a 4km radius circle). Existing urban non-vegetated areas should not be considered as key foraging areas.

For more information please refer to the Natural England Report 'South Hams SAC – Greater Horseshoe Bat Consultation Zone Planning Guidance'. This can be downloaded from the Natural England website: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/142010

Dormice - are found within areas of Devon, they are particularly associated with woodland, scrub and hedge habitats, especially old or ancient boundaries.

Otters - are present across the whole county, are associated with rivers and streams and have international protection. Otters will cross roads where their passage is blocked by culverts or flooding under bridges. Within a home range an otter may use many resting sites. These include above-ground shelters, such as stands of scrub or areas of rank grass, and underground 'holts' – for example, cavities under tree roots and dry drainage pipes.

Badgers - have national protection. They are found across the county in many habitats, they are often affected by developments. A licence is required if badgers are likely to be disturbed as part of a development.

Birds - have differing levels of protection depending on the species. They must not be disturbed during the nesting season from early spring through the summer. New developments can include enhancements for birds such as nesting sites and appropriate planting schemes. In winter birds can congregate in large numbers on agricultural grassland that has no designation and little semi-natural habitat.

Amphibians and Reptiles - some amphibians and all reptiles have some protection. They are generally associated with semi-natural habitats and gardens. Hibernation sites are important in the winter months.

Great Crested Newt Consultation Zones:

Your site is in a Great crested newt consultation zone. These are two kilometre buffers around existing and historical (post 1970) great crested newt records. You may need to carry out great crested newt survey if your site is within one of these zones.

For more information please go to:

http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/natural_environment/wildlife.htm

Invertebrates - rare and protected insects and other invertebrates are generally associated with designated sites and semi-natural habitats.



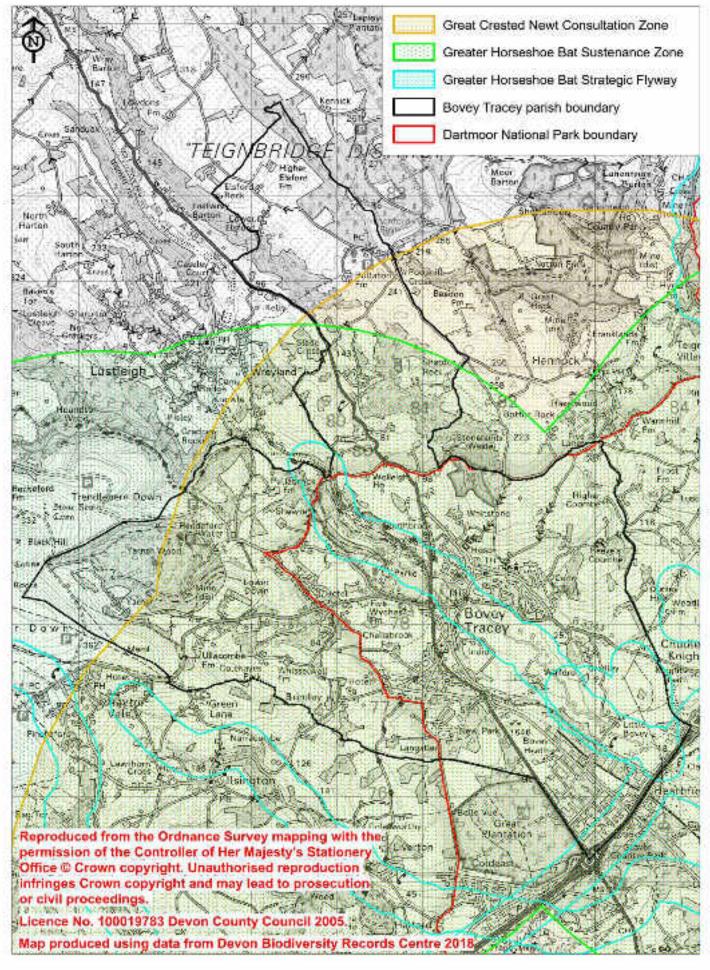
Flowering plants, fungi, lichens, liverworts, mosses and stoneworts - Many species in these groups are protected but these are generally associated with designated sites and semi-natural habitats so impacts can often be avoided by careful site selection.

Invasive species

Non-native invasive species such as **Japanese Knotweed**, **Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam** may be present and are likely to have a cost implication for developers since they may need to be removed from a site. Removal of invasive species could be carried out as an enhancement for biodiversity either on or off-site.

Consultation Zones within Bovey Tracey parish (August 2018)







Development control species* within Bovey Tracey parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International	Status
Common ramo	Colonimo Hame	ort proteotion	protection	Giaias
Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	WCA 1		Amber
Slow-worm	Anguis fragilis	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
High Brown Fritillary	Argynnis adippe	WCA 5; NERC 41		UKBAP (P); CR
Western Barbastelle	Barbastella barbastellus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P); Vul
Hen Harrier	Circus cyaneus	WCA 1; NERC 41		Red
Multi-Fruited River- Moss	Cryphaea lamyana	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Serotine	Eptesicus serotinus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	Vul
Marsh Fritillary	Euphydryas aurinia	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa; Bern II	UKBAP (P); DBAP; Nb; VUL
Merlin	Falco columbarius	WCA 1		Red
Hobby	Falco subbuteo	WCA 1		
Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	WCA 9		
Brambling	Fringilla montifringilla	WCA 1		
Common Crossbill	Loxia curvirostra	WCA 1		
Wood Lark	Lullula arborea	WCA 1; NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
European Otter	Lutra lutra	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Eurasian Badger	Meles meles	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
Pennyroyal	Mentha pulegium	WCA 8; NERC 41		UKBAP (P); NS; DN1; DR; EN
Hazel Dormouse	Muscardinus avellanarius	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa; Bern III	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Red Kite	Milvus milvus	WCA 1, 9		Amber
Daubenton's Bat	Myotis daubentonii	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
Whiskered Bat	Myotis mystacinus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
Natterer's Bat	Myotis nattereri	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
Grass Snake	Natrix natrix	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Noctule Bat	Nyctalus noctula	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruro	CA 1		Red
Nathusius's Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus nathusii	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	
Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Greater Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P); DBAP



Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophus hipposideros	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Dartford Warbler	Sylvia undata	WCA 1		Amber
Water Germander	Teucrium scordium	WCA 8; NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DN1; DR; vul
Great Crested Newt	Triturus cristatus	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern	UKBAP (P)
Redwing	Turdus iliacus	WCA 1		Red
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	WCA 1		Red
Barn Owl	Tyto alba	WCA 1, 9		DBAP; Amber
Adder	Vipera berus	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Common Lizard	Zootoca vivipara	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)

*Development control species

These are species that are considered most important by local authorities in the planning process.

They include certain species on the NERC Act (2006) Section 41, those that have European protection and those on the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) 1, 5, 5 (KIS), 8 and Japanese Knotweed.

Other legally protected and notable species within Bovey Tracey parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Lesser Redpoll	Acanthis cabaret	NERC 41		Red
Common (Mealy) Redpoll	Acanthis flammea			Amber
Grey Dagger	Acronicta psi	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Knotgrass	Acronicta rumicis	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Knot Grass	Acronicta rumicis	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Flounced Chestnut	Agrochola helvola	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Brown-Spot Pinion	Agrochola litura	NERC 41		
Beaded Chestnut	Agrochola lychnidis	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Light Feathered Rustic	Agrotis cinerea			Nb
Skylark	Alauda arvensis			UKBAP (P); Red
Dotted Carpet	Alcis jubata			Nb
Field Garlic	Allium oleraceum			DN1; DR
Three-cornered Garlic	Allium triquetrum	WCA 9		
Green-Brindled	Allophyes	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Crescent	oxyacanthae			
Ear Moth	Amphipoea oculea	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Mouse Moth	Amphipyra	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
	tragopoginis			
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos			Amber
European Eel	Anguilla anguilla	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Ground beetle	Anisodactylus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
	nemorivagus			
Meadow Pipit	Anthus pratensis			Amber



Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Tree Pipit	Anthus trivialis	NERC 41	_	UKBAP (P); Red
Dusky Brocade	Apamea remissa	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Swift	Apus apus			Amber
Garden Tiger	Arctia caja	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Wasp Spider	Argiope bruennichi			Na
Bright Neb	Argolamprotes micella			pRDB3
Dark Green Fritillary	Argynnis aglaja			Decline
Brown Argus	Aricia agestis			Decline
Sprawler	Asteroscopus sphinx	NERC 41		
Centre-Barred Sallow	Atethmia centrago	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Yellow-wort	Blackstonia perfoliata			DN2
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria euphrosyne	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Nb
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Boloria selene	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Decline
Minor Shoulder-Knot	Brachylomia viminalis	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Hairy Dragonfly	Brachytron pratense			Nb; KeyD (N)
Meadow Brome	Bromus commutatus			DN2
Common Toad	Bufo bufo	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Curlew Sandpiper	Calidris ferruginea	() /		Amber
Green Hairstreak	Callophrys rubi			Decline
Roe Deer	Capreolus capreolus	DA	Bern III	
Nightjar	Caprimulgus europaeus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Amber
Mottled Rustic	Caradrina morpheus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Cyperus Sedge	Carex pseudocyperus			DN1
Greater Pond-sedge	Carex riparia			DN2
a Rove Beetle	Carpelimus similis			N
A beetle	Carpelimus subtilis			N
Ruddy Carpet	Catarhoe rubidata			Nb
Crescent	Celaena leucostigma	NERC 41		
Lesser Centaury	Centaurium pulchellum			DN1
Sea Mouse-ear	Cerastium diffusum			DN3
Little Mouse-ear	Cerastium semidecandrum			DN2
Rigid Hornwort	Ceratophyllum demersum			DN1
Small Red Damselfly	Ceriagrion tenellum			Nb; KeyD (N)
Red Deer	Cervus elaphus	DA	Bern III	, -, ()
Streak	Chesias legatella	NERC 41		
Silky Wainscot	Chilodes maritimus			Nb
Small Grass Emerald	Chlorissa viridata			Na
Bilberry Pug	Chloroclystis debiliata			Nb
Dipper	Cinclus cinclus			Amber
Hawfinch	Coccothraustes	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
	coccothraustes	··-···		
Small Heath	Coenonympha pamphilus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Stock Dove	Columba oenas			Amber



Dotted Chestnut Long-winged Cone-			protection	Status
Long-winged Cone-	Conistra rubiginea			Nb
	Conocephalus			Na
head	discolor			
Lily-of-the-valley	Convallaria majalis			DN1; DR
Downy Emerald	Cordulia aenea			Nb; KeyD (N)
Wall Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	WCA 9		
	horizontalis			
Himalayan Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster simonsii	WCA 9		
New Zealand	Crassula helmsii	WCA 9		
Pigmyweed		110/10		
Montbretia	Crocosmia x	WCA 9		
Montoroud	crocosmiiflora			
Marbled Green	Cryphia muralis			Nb
Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Mocha	Cyclophora annulata			Nb
False Mocha	Cyclophora porata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Oak Lutestring	Cymatophorima diluta			
Galingale	Cyperus longus	112110 11		NS; DN1; DR
Fallow Deer	Dama dama	DA	Bern III	INO, BIVI, BIV
House Martin	Delichon urbicum		DCIII III	Amber
Silver Hook	Deltote uncula			Nb
Lesser Spotted	Dendrocopos minor			Red
Woodpecker	Bonarocopoc minor			1100
Small Square-Spot	Diarsia rubi	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Figure of Eight	Diloba	NERC 41		OTOM (I)
 	caeruleocephala	112110 11		
Blomer's Rivulet	Discoloxia blomeri			Nb
a Fly	Dolichopus			Nb
	argyrotarsis			
Oblong-Leaved Sundew	Drosera intermedia			DN2
Hay-scented Buckler-	Dryopteris aemula			DN3
fern				
Narrow Buckler-fern	Dryopteris carthusiana			DN3
Small Phoenix	Ecliptopera silaceata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Orange Footman	Eilema sororcula	112110 11		Nb
A fly	Elachiptera			
··· ,	pubescens			
Floating Club-Rush	Eleogiton fluitans			DN2
Floating Spike-Rush	Eleogiton fluitans			DN2
Nuttall's Water-weed	Elodea nuttallii			DN1
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Reed Bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus			UKBAP (P); Amber
September Thorn	Ennomos erosaria	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Dusky Thorn	Ennomos fuscantaria	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
August Thorn	Ennomos quercinaria	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
A fly	Epichlorops			Nb
, y	puncticollis			110



Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Galium Carpet	Epirrhoe galiata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Wood Horsetail	Equisetum sylvaticum			DN2
Blue Fleabane	Erigeron acer			DN2
West European	Erinaceus europaeus	WCA 6; NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P); Vul
Hedgehog	·			
Small Eggar	Eriogaster lanestris			Nb
Dingy Skipper	Erynnis tages	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Decline
Red-Eyed Damselfly	Erythromma najas			KeyD (R)
Plain Clay	Eugnorisma depuncta			Nb
Autumnal Rustic	Eugnorisma glareosa	NERC 41		
Spinach	Eulithis mellinata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Cloaked Carpet	Euphyia biangulata			Nb
Bleached Pug	Eupithecia expallidata			Nb
Marbled Pug	Eupithecia irriguata			Nb
Lead-Coloured Pug	Eupithecia			Nb
	plumbeolata			
Jersey Tiger	Euplagia quadripunctaria			Nb
Great Brocade	Eurois occulta			Na
Garden Dart	Euxoa nigricans	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	INCITO II		Amber
Various-Leaved Fescue	Festuca heterophylla			DN1
	Figodula bypolouga			Red
Pied Flycatcher	Ficedula hypoleuca			DN1
Dropwort	Filipendula vulgaris	NEDO 44		
Narrow headed ant	Formica exsecta	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Narrow-headed Ant	Formica exsecta	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Alder Kitten	Furcula bicuspis			Nb
Slender Marsh- Bedstraw	Galium constrictum			NR; DN1; DR
Snipe	Gallinago gallinago			Amber
Nit-Grass	Gastridium ventricosum			NS; DN1; DR
Petty Whin	Genista anglica			DN3
Bloody Crane's-bill	Geranium sanguineum			DN1
Double Dart	Graphiphora augur	NERC 41		
Fragrant Orchid	Gymnadenia conopsea	11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-		DN1
Narrow-bordered hawk-moth	Hemaris tityus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Na
Small Emerald	Hemistola	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Ghost Moth	chrysoprasaria Hepialus humuli	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
	Hercostomus	INERU 41		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
A fly	angustifrons			Nb
a Fly	Hilara albiventris			Nb
a Fly	Hilara pseudochorica			Nb
Grayling	Hipparchia semele	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Rustic	Hoplodrina blanda	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)



Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Rosy Rustic	Hydraecia micacea	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Waved Carpet	Hydrelia sylvata			Na
a Beetle	Hydrochus nitidicollis	NERC 41		UKBAP (GPC)
a Beetle	Hydrosmecta fragilis			N
a Rove Beetle	Hydrosmecta thinobioides			N
a Rove Beetle	Hydrosmectina septentrionum			N
Marsh Oblique-Barred	Hypenodes humidialis			Nb
Smooth Cat's-ear	Hypochaeris glabra			NS; DN1
Dotted-Border Wave	Idaea sylvestraria			Nb
Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	WCA 9		
Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly	Ischnura pumilio			Nb; KeyD (N)
Scarce Chaser	Ischnura pumilio			Nb; KeyD (N)
Orange Upperwing	Jodia croceago	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Vul
Round-fruited Rush	Juncus compressus			DN1
Beautiful Brocade	Lacanobia contigua			Nb
Prickly Lettuce	Lactuca serriola			DN2
White Admiral	Ladoga camilla	NERC 41		Decline
Yellow Archangel	Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum	WCA 9		
River Lamprey	Lampetra fluviatilis	NERC 41		
Devon Carpet	Lampropteryx otregiata			Nb
Herring Gull	Larus argentatus			Red
Grass Eggar	Lasiocampa trifolii			Na
Wall	Lasiommata megera	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Grass Vetchling	Lathyrus nissolia			DN1
Wood White	Leptidea sinapis	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb
Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP
White Admiral	Limenitis camilla	NERC 41		Decline
Linnet	Linaria cannabina			UKBAP (P); Red
Palmate Newt	Lissotriton helveticus	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	
Smooth Newt	Lissotriton vulgaris	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	
Shoreweed	Littorella uniflora	, ,		DN1
Heath Lobelia	Lobelia urens	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DN1; DR; vul
Grasshopper Warbler	Locustella naevia	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
A fly	Lonchoptera meijeri			Nb
a Fĺy	Lonchoptera nigrociliata			Nb
Brindled Beauty	Lycia hirtaria	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Yellow Loosestrife	Lysimachia vulgaris			DN2
V-moth	Macaria wauaria	NERC 41		
Lackey	Malacosoma neustria	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Welsh Poppy	Meconopsis cambrica			NS
Coastal Pearl	Mecyna asinalis			Nb
Kent Black Arches	Meganola albula			Nb



Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Dot Moth	Melanchra persicariae	NERC 41	-	UKBAP (P)
Broom Moth	Melanchra pisi	NERC 41		
Pretty Chalk Carpet	Melanthia procellata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Black Oil-beetle	Meloe proscarabaeus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Violet Oil-beetle	Meloe violaceus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb
Rosy Minor	Mesoligia literosa	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Bog Bush-cricket	Metrioptera brachyptera			Nb
Broad Groove-head Spider	Monocephalus castaneipes	NERC 41		
Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea			Red
Yellow Wagtail	Motacilla flava			Red
Grape-Hyacinth	Muscari neglectum	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Stoat	Mustela erminea		Bern III	(- /,
Weasel	Mustela nivalis		Bern III	
a Rove Beetle	Myllaena elongata			N
Bog-myrtle	Myrica gale			DN1
Alternate Water-milfoil	Myriophyllum alterniflorum			DN2
Parrot's-feather	Myriophyllum aquaticum	WCA 9		
Spiked Water-milfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum			DN1
Shoulder-Striped Wainscot	Mythimna comma	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
L-Album Wainscot	Mythimna I-album			Nb
Double Line	Mythimna turca			Na
Eurasian Water Shrew		WCA 6	Bern III	
Bird's-nest Orchid	Neottia nidus-avis			DN1
Purple Hairstreak	Neozephyrus quercus			Decline
Lunar Yellow Underwing	Noctua orbona	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Na
Yellow Water-lily	Nuphar lutea			DN1
Lesser Noctule	Nyctalus leisleri	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	
White Water-Lily	Nymphaea alba			DN1
Fringed Water-Lily	Nymphoides peltata			NS; DN1; DR
Corky-fruited Water- dropwort	Oenanthe pimpinelloides			DN3
Cotton Thistle	Onopordum acanthium			DN1
Adder's-Tongue	Ophioglossum vulgatum			DN1
Bee Orchid	Ophrys apifera			DN1
Green-winged Orchid	Orchis morio			DN1
Keeled Skimmer	Orthetrum coerulescens			KeyD (N)
Oblique Carpet	Orthonama vittata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Powdered Quaker	Orthosia gracilis	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)



Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Royal Fern	Osmunda regalis			DN3
Horse Chestnut	Pachycnemia			Nb
	hippocastanaria			
Yellow Bartsia	Parentucellia viscosa			DN2
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Grass Wave	Perconia strigillaria			Nb
Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Sea Lamprey	Petromyzon marinus	NERC 41		
Lichen Running-spider	Philodromus	NERC 41		
	margaritatus			
Redstart	Phoenicurus			Amber
	phoenicurus			
Wood Warbler	Phylloscopus sibilatrikl	ERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus trochilus			Amber
a Cranefly	Pilaria fuscipennis			Nb
Hoary Plantain	Plantago media			DN2
a Fly	Platypalpus infectus			pRDB3
Silver-studded Blue	Plebejus argus	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb
Willow Tit	Poecile montana	NERC 41		Red
Marsh Tit	Poecile palustris	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Kugelann's Ground Beetle	Poecilus kugelanni	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Annual Beard-grass	Polypogon monspeliensis			NS
Fen Pondweed	Potamogeton coloratus			NS; DN1; DR
Curled Pondweed	Potamogeton crispus			DN2
Shining Pondweed	Potamogeton lucens			DN1; DR
Primrose	Primula vulgaris			DBAP
Dunnock	Prunella modularis			Amber
Ground beetle	Pterostichus kugelanni			UKBAP (P)
Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Decline
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Amber
Purple Hairstreak	Quercusia quercus			Decline
Water Rail	Rallus aquaticus		Bonn II	
Common Frog	Rana temporaria	WCA 5 (S)	EC Va; Bern	
Goldilocks Buttercup	Ranunculus auricomus			DN2
Hairy Buttercup	Ranunculus sardous			DN1
White-barred	Recurvaria leucatella			Nb
Groundling	i local varia ledoalella			110
Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica			DN1; DR
Large Wainscot	Rhizedra lutosa	NERC 41		DIVI, DIL
Rhododendron	Rhododendron	WCA 9		
		VV OA 3		
White Book Sedan	Phynobospora alba			DN2
White Beak-Sedge Knotted Pearlwort	Rhynchospora alba			DN3
	Sagina nodosa			
Heath Pearlwort	Sagina subulata			DN3



Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Arrowhead	Sagittaria sagittifolia			DN1
Brown/Sea Trout	Salmo trutta	NERC 41		
Great Burnet	Sanguisorba			DN3
M/laita Jattari Hairratus - Da	officinalis	MOA F (O), NEDO		LUCDAD (D). NIb.
White-letter Hairstreaßa	ityrium w-aibum	WCA 5 (S); NERC		UKBAP (P); Nb;
• •	Osvisala mulastus			Decline
Whinchat	Saxicola rubetra	NEDO 44		Red
Sheperd's needle	Scandix pecten- veneris	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); NS; DN1; DR
White-line snout	Schrankia taenialis			Nb
Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola			Red
Mullein Wave	Scopula marginepunctata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Shaded Broad-Bar	Scotopteryx chenopodiata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Pepper-Saxifrage	Silaum silaus			DN1
Wild Service-tree	Sorbus torminalis			DN2
Eurasian Common Shrew	Sorex araneus	WCA 6	Bern III	
Eurasian Pygmy Shrew	Sorex minutus	WCA 6	Bern III	
Unbranched Bur-reed	Sparganium emersum			DN2
White Ermine	Spilosoma lubricipeda	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Buff Ermine	Spilosoma luteum	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Autumn Lady's- Tresses	Spiranthes spiralis			DN2
Greater Duckweed	Spirodela polyrhiza			DN1
Anomalous	Stilbia anomala	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Turtle Dove	Streptopelia turtur	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Tawny Owl	Strix aluco	-		Amber
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris			Red
Ruddy Darter	Sympetrum sanguineum			Nb; KeyD (R)
Large Red-belted Clearwing	Synanthedon culiciformis			Nb
Yellow-legged	Synanthedon			Nb
Clearwing A beetle	vespiformis Tachys parvulus			Nb
Erratic AntTapinoma eri		NERC 41		IND
Great Green Bush Cricket	Tettigonia viridissima	NEITO 41		DBAP
Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb
A beetle	Thinobius praetor	110/10 (U), NETTO 41		N
Hedge Rustic	Tholera cespitis	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Feathered Gothic	Tholera decimalis	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Essex Skipper	Thymelicus lineola	116110 41		Decline
Blood-Vein	Timandra comae	NERC 41		Doomio
Pale Eggar	Trichiura crataegi	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	11L110 F1		UKBAP (P); Red
Mistle Thrush	Turdus viscivorus			Red



Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Lesser Bulrush	Typha angustifolia			DN1
Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
a Lichen	Usnea articulata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Witches' Whiskers Lichen	Usnea florida	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Bladderwort	Utricularia australis			DN1
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Twiggy Mullein	Verbascum virgatum			NS; DN2
Pale Dog-violet	Viola lactea	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); NS; DN2
Oak Hook-tip	Watsonalla binaria	NERC 41		
Sallow	Xanthia icteritia	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Dark-Barred Twin-	Xanthorhoe ferrugata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Spot Carpet	_			
Heath Rustic	Xestia agathina	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Neglected Rustic	Xestia castanea	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Sword-Grass	Xylena exsoleta			UKBAP (P); Na

NERC 41	NERC Act (2006) Section 41: Species listed under Section 41 of the
	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). These are the
	species found in England which have been identified as requiring action
	under the UK BAP. All local authorities and other public authorities in
	England and Wales have a duty to promote and enhance biodiversity in all
	of their functions.

- 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 Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 8: plants which are protected.
- WCA 9 Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 9: animals and plants for which release into the wild is prohibited.
- **BA**Protection of Badgers Act 1992: badgers may not be deliberately killed, persecuted or trapped except under licence. Badger setts may not be damaged, destroyed or obstructed.
- **DA Deer Act 1991:** deer protected under the Deer Act.



Bern 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).

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.

NR Nationally Rare: 1-15 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.

NS Nationally Scarce: 15-100 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.

Devon Notable Species: Selected species recorded from over 50 2km squares in the Atlas of Devon Flora 1984 (R.B. Ivimey-Cook, Department of Biological Sciences, The University

of Exeter).

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 Notablé: Selected species recorded from over 50 2 km squares in

Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.



DR Devon Rarity: native species recorded from 3 or fewer localities within

Devon.

N Notable: Species that are estimated to occur within the range of 16 to 100

10km squares of the National Grid. The subdividing of this category into Notable A and Notable B species has not been attempted as their status is often too poorly known to be more precisely estimated. Taken from the

Invertebrate Site Register.

Na Nationally Notable A: known from 30 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from

the Invertebrate Site Register.

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.

KeyD (N) Nationally Important Key Dragonfly Species: those which have been

recorded in less than 10% of 10km squares in Britain. Those occurring in Devon are White-legged damselfly (Playcnemis pennipes) Scarce bluetailed damselfly (Ischnura pumilio) Small red damselfly (Ceriagrion tenellum) Hairy dragonfly (Bracytron pratense) Downy emerald (Cordulia aenea) and

Keeled skimmer (Orthoetrum coerulescens).

KeyD (R) Regionally Important Key Dragonfly Species: those which have been

recorded in 10-20% of the 10km squares in Britain: Red-eyed damselfly

(Erythromma najas) and Ruddy darter (Sympetrum sanguineum).

CR A taxon is Critically Endangeredwhen the best available evidence

indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Red List Categories and Criteria booklet for details) and it is therefore

considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

EN A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it

meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Red List Categories and Criteria booklet for details), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very

high risk of extinction in the wild.

VUL A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it

meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Red List Categories and Criteria booklet for details), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high

risk of extinction in the wild.



As well as incidental records and records from consultants, our data search includes data from: the Botanical Society for the British Isles (BSBI); British Dragonfly society; Butterfly Conservation; Cetacean recording network; Devon Bird Watching and Preservation Society (only 2001, 2006 records at moment), Devon Mammal Group; Devon Reptile and Amphibian Group; Devon Moth group; Devon Wildlife Trust nature reserves; Environment Agency (fish and invertebrate records); Natural England (bat records); Seasearch and the MNCR database; Seawatch foundation. Please note we do not hold information for the Devon Bat Group (http://www.dbg.me.uk/) or Devon Invertebrate Forum. For more information on the species records we hold. See our website http://www.dbrc.org.uk/species-datasets/.

DBRC have provided this report in PDF format and are unable to provide it in GIS or other formats.

- **3. Key principles to protect wildlife and geology in Neighbourhood Plans-** These can be written into Development Policies in your plan
 - Avoid both statutorand non-statutoralesignated sites
 - Avoid non-designated areas which contain large or linked areas of semi-natural habitat
 - Consider the potential protected species implications of sites before finalising plans-it is far better to scope these at the outset to prevent costly delays later
 - Where sites contain patches of semi-natural habitat make sure these can be retained and ideally linked together as part of the intended end land use.
 - Ensure there is potential to retain, restore and re-create **habitat linkages such as hedges** as part of developments
 - Look for enhancement opportunities to create, expand, buffer and link seminatural habitats on-site
 - Consider the potential for creating new semi-natural habitat off-site if opportunities
 on-site are limited, this is known as 'biodiversity offsetting'. It may be possible to pool
 contributions from several developments.

An ecological consultant can help to interpret data from DBRC and give recommendations for your neighbourhood plan. You can find an Ecological consultant here: www.cieem.net/members-directory/search.

The information within this report is provided for use within the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan, The information contained within can be used for this sole purpose and should not be copied, republished or passed on to third parties without DBRC's consent

Appendix 5.2 - Key supporting documents

Appendix 5.2: Key Supporting Documents – Land and Environment

- Wildlife Site Resource Map and Species Information for Neighbourhood Planning
 Bovey Tracey Parish
- The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC and Defra, 2012)
- The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework Implementation Plan
- Biodiversity Strategy 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011) has as its mission to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems, and establish coherent ecological networks,
- BS 42020 Biodiversity Code of Practice for planning and development (2013)
- 'Making Space for Nature' The Lawton Report (Professor Sir John Lawton, 2010,)
- Building with Nature a New Benchmark for Green Infrastructure" (Sinnett et. al, 2017, Town and Country Planning)
- A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (Defra 2018)
 Conservation 21
- Natural England's Conservation Strategy for the 21st Century (Natural England 2016)
- National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government)
- Landscape Character Area South Devon 151 and Dartmoor 150 Natural England

Appendix 6.1 - Car ownership in the Parish

KS404EW -Car or van availability

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Appendix 6.1

All households; All cars or vans

Households 2011 rural urban Total

Area (Parishes)	Car o availab House	l categories: Car or van vailability All Households Households with no cars or vans		1 car or van in household		2 cars or vans in household		3 cars or vans in household		4 or more cars or vans in household		All cars or vans as a proportion to all Teignbridge		Cars per house hold	
Teignbridge	54,003		8,673	16.1%	23,340	43.2%	16,301	30.2%	4,080	7.6%	,609	3.0% 75	443		
Ashburton	1,788	3.3%	258	14.4%	777	43.5%	549	30.7%	144	8.1%	60	3.4%	2,575	3.4%	1.44
Ashcombe	83	0.2%	5	6.0%	25	30.1%	27	32.5%	17	20.5%	9	10.8%	170	0.2%	2.05
Ashton	79	0.1%	5	6.3%	19	24.1%	29	36.7%	21	26.6%	5	6.3%	163	0.2%	2.06
Bickington	131	0.2%	9	6.9%	39	29.8%	56	42.7%	19	14.5%	8	6.1%	242	0.3%	1.85
Bishopsteignton 1,216	2.3%	115	9.5%	552	45.4%	422	34.7%		7.7%		33	2.7%	1,826		1.50
Bovey Tracey	3,220	6.0%	358 1	1.1%	,578 4	19.0% 1	.,004 3	1.2%	199	6.2%	31 2.5	5% 4,557			1.42
Bridford	6 29%	0.4%	11	5.0%	77	35.3%	95	43.6%	28	12.8%	7	3.2%	381	0.5%	1.75
Broadhempston	264	0.5%	9	3.4%	91	34.5%	107	40.5%	37	14.0%	20	7.6%	508	0.7%	1.92
Buckfastleigh	1,594	3.0%	256	16.1%	779	48.9%	414	26.0%	105	6.6%	40	2.5%	2,102	2.8%	1.32
Buckland in the Moor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Christow	342	0.6%	27	7.9%	129	37.7%	139	40.6%	30	8.8%	17	5.0%	583	0.8%	1.70
Chudleigh	1,791	3.3%	201	11.2%	756	42.2%	626	35.0%	155	8.7%	53	3.0%	2,717	3.6%	1.52
Coffinswell	102	0.2%	4	3.9%	22	21.6%	47	46.1%	19	18.6%	10	9.8%	216	0.3%	2.12
Dawlish	5,975	11.1%	1,414	23.7%	2,674	44.8%	1,433	24.0%	341	5.7%	113	1.9% 7,0	52		1.18
Doddiscombsleigh 118	0.2%	5	4.2%	33	28.0%	50	42.4%	21	17.8%	9	7.6%		235		1.99
Bunchideock	110	0.2%	3	2.7%	25	22.7%	56	50.9%	21	19.1%	5	4.5%	221	0.3%	2.01
Dunsford	291	0.5%	21	7.2%	103	35.4%	116	39.9%	32	11.0%	19	6.5%	513	0.7%	1.76
Exminster	1,535	2.8%	138	9.0%	693 4	5.1%	552 3	6.0%	118	7.7% 34	2.2	2%	2,302		1.50
Placeombe with Combe	313	0.6%	18	5.8%	101	32.3%	132	42.2%	46	14.7%	16	5.1%	580	0.8%	1.85
Hennock	743	1.4%	56	7.5%	310	41.7%	279	37.6%	63	8.5%	35	4.7%	1,227	1.6%	1.65
Holcombe Burnell 229	0.4%	10	4.4%	88	38.4%	92	40.2%	25	10.9%	14	6.1%		409		1.79
હ્યે§%	231	0.4%	24	10.4%	94	40.7%	82	35.5%	21	9.1%	10	4.3%	368	0.5%	1.59
Ideford	157	0.3%	9	5.7%	49	31.2%	75	47.8%	16	10.2%	8	5.1%	281	0.4%	1.79
Ilsington	1,045	1.9%	44 4	4.2% 41	7 39.9	9% 39	8 38.	1% 122	2 11.7	7% 64	6.3	1%	1,861		1.78
Pp prepen	1,078	2.0%	106	9.8%	453 4	2.0%	368 3	4.1%	104	9.6% 47	4.4	4%	1,713		1.59
Řem .	418	0.8%	19	4.5%	173	41.4%	158	37.8%	47	11.2%	21	5.0%	722	1.0%	1.73
Kenton	470	0.9%	43	9.1%	182	38.7%	178	37.9%	53	11.3%	14	3.0%	760	1.0%	1.62
Kingskerswell	2,118	3.9%	287	13.6%	906	42.8%	693	32.7%	161	7.6%	71	3.4%	3,095	4.1%	1.46

KS404EW -Car or van availability (Page 2)
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All households; All cars or vans

population units date rural urban Households 2011 Total

	All														
Area (Parishes)	Car o	gories: r van	with no cars		1 car or van in household		2 cars or vans in household		3 cars or vans in		4 or more		Sum of all cars		Cars per house
Area (Paristies)	availabi	lity All													
	Households		or vans						household		in household		area		hold
Kingsteignton	4,463		602 1	3.5%	,944	43.6%	,453 3	2.6%	334	7.5%	130	2.9% 6,4	19		1.44
Bustieigh	254	0.5%	11	4.3%	77	30.3%	118	46.5%	31	12.2%	17	6.7%	481	0.6%	1.89
Mamhead (no data) -	-	_	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_			
Manaton	140	0.3%	8	5.7%	48	34.3%	52	37.1%	24	17.1%	8	5.7%	261	0.3%	1.86
Moretonhampstead 727	1.3%	85	11.7%	326	44.89	6 233	32.0%	51	7.0%		32	4.4%	1,090		1.50
North Bovey	113	0.2%	3	2.7%	35	31.0%	51	45.1%	16	14.2%	8	7.1%	220	0.3%	1.95
Ogwell	916	1.7%	67	7.3%	343	37.4%	36	39.	4% 1	00 10.	9%	45	4.9%1,5	558 2.	1% 1.70
Powderham	43	0.1%	2	4.7%	18	41.9%	15	34.9%	5	11.6%	3	7.0%	75	0.1%	1.74
Shaldon	855	1.6%	107	12.5%	398	46.5%	276	32.3%	58	6.8%	16	1.9%	1,195	1.6%	1.40
	57 0.3	3%	\$ 5.	1%	2 3	3.1%	1 38	.9% 2	5 15	.9% 1	1 7	7.0%	307		1.96
9tareross	783	1.4%	139	17.8%	373	47.6%	197	25.2%	55	7.0%	19	2.4%	1,018	1.3%	1.30
Stokeinteignhead 299	0.6%	15	5.0%	111	37.1%	125	41.8%	38 1	2.7%	10	3.3%		529		1.77
पिल्विर्burn St. Mary 691	1.3%	79	11.4%	335	48.5%	197	28.5%	57	8.2%		23	3.3%	1,019		1.47
†elg ngrace	111	0.2%	7	6.3%	47	42.3%	39	35.1%	11	9.9%	7	6.3%	188	0.2%	1.69
Teignmouth	6,691	12.4%	1,649	24.6%	2,936	43.9%	1,625	24.3%	357		124	1.9%	7,801	10.3%	1.17
	57 0.7	%	16	4.5%	136	38.1%	137	38.4%	50	14.0%	18	5.0%	636		1.78
Ψr&sham	83	0.2%	2	2.4%	31	37.3%	34	41.0%	7	8.4%	9	10.8%	158	0.2%	1.90
Whitestone	277	0.5%	15	5.4%	104	37.5%	96	34.7%	40	14.4%	22	7.9%	516	0.7%	1.86
Widecombe in the Moor	238	0.4%	14	5.9%	74	31.1%	109	45.8%	28	11.8%	13	5.5%	433	0.6%	1.82
Woodland	54	0.1%	0	0.0%	14	25.9%	29	53.7%	7	13.0%	4	7.4%	113	0.1%	2.09
Abbotskerswell	648	1.2%	51	7.9%	266	41.0%	223	34.4%	83	12.8%	25	3.9%	1,071	1.4%	1.65
Newton Abbot	10,444	19.3%	2,338	22.4%		43.3% 2,		.8% 644		242 2.3					1.24
12,976 1 7 0 1 % s	56014	100%	8673		23340		16301		4080		1609)	75443	100%	1.35

Bovey Parish is the 5th largest settlement in Teignbridge District
Of the 5 largest settlements BP has the lowest proportion of households withouta car or van.
BP has the highest proportion of households with 1 car or van in all of Teignbridge District
Within the largest 5 communities, BP has the 3rd highest proposition of households with 2 cars

BP averages 1.42 cars or vans per household, which is greater that Newton Abbot, Teignmouth and Dawlish and equals Kingsteignton

Appendix 6.2 - Parking Audit Report

Because of its large size, this appendix is available separately from the Town Council Office. Please phone in advance so a copy can be prepared for you.

Appendix 7.1 - August 2019 Riverside Practice Update

Practice Update August 2019

We are delighted to announce that we have recruited Dr Paul Graham and Dr Tessa Keeler to John our team at Riverside Surgery. Or Graham Johns us in early October and Dr Keeler in January. These two additional GPs will increase the total number of clinical sessions we are able to offer to our patients.

High demand for routine appointments

Currently, like many other practices, we are experiencing a high demand for appointments, with a wait of up in 3 or 4 weeks for routine appointments to see a GP or Nurse Fractitioner. Also, some members of our team have had periods of lilness and this has unfortunately increased waiting times for some appointments. When our new doctors join us, we will be able to reduce waiting times for GP appointments.

Urgent help is sometimes needed

We do understand that some patients will need to see a doctor more quickly. If your allment requires urgent attention, we will always do our best to offer you a same-day telephone consultation in which you will be able to talk to a GP or Nurse Practitioner. If appropriate, you will then be offered a same-day appointment at the Surgery.

When you request urgent help, our Receptionists will ask you for quite detailed information about your illness and your present condition before they offer you a telephone consultation. Our Receptionists have been extensively trained to help your if they are in any way uncertain about how to do that, they will ask advice from medical staff.

When you are offered a telephone consultation or same-day appointment, we cannot guarantee that you will be dealt with by any specific GP. Therefore, If you feel you need to be seen by your preferred GP, you should book a routine appointment.

On-line services

If you have access to our website, and you are keen in have your atlment assessed as soon as possible, but not urgently, you should use our e-consult service. You can email your symptoms and other relevant information to a GP or Nurse Practitioner who will reply to you with advice within no longer than 48 hours. You can access the e-consult service from the home page of our website, or direct at https://towerhousesurgery.websp.com/

Finally, please remember that II you sign up for on-line access to our Practice, you will be able to book appointments with GPs and Nurse Practitioners, request repeat prescriptions, and view your test results and medical records. Our Receptionists can tell you how to sign up or you can find all the details at: https://www.towerhousesargery.co.ulopaees/Online-Access



Riverside Surgery Bovey Tracey 01525 832666

Tower House Surgery Chudleigh 01626 852379



Proctice Up date for Fatients, Bovey Tracey and Child eigh

August 20 # 902

Appendix 7.2 - NHS Clinical Commissioning Group response to Challabrook phase 2



Case Officer: Kelly Grunnill Teignbridge District Council Forde House Brunel Road Newton Abbot TQ12 4XX

13th February 2020

Dear Kelly,

NHS Devon S106 Department
Commercial Development Team
1st Floor Estates and Facilities
Torbay Hospital
Lowes Bridge
TQ2 7AA

tsdft.s106@nhs.net

19/02583/MAJ,Application for second phase of Residential Development of 128 dwellings. Outline Application for employment site and 5 self build dwelling plots. Land To West Of Monks Way, Bovey Tracey, Devon, TQ139JZ

The application has been reviewed from a primary care perspective and the following comments are provided by NHS Devon Clinical CommissioningGroup as their response to the application. The response has been informed by the Devon Health Contributions Approach: GP Provision (https://www.devon.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies/other-county-policy-and-guidance)which was jointly prepared by NHS England and Devon County Council. In preparing this response, it is noted that policy S5: Infrastructure in the Local Plan identifies that the provision of new and infrastructure, such as health will form a key issue in planning for the growth of sustainable communities.

The current position in Bovey Tracey is that there is one practice in the area, The Bovey Tracey and Chudleigh Practice. The surgery is located approximately 1.1 miles from the development site. A comprehensive primary care capital investment plan is being prepared by the CCG. This work identifies the current condition of the GP practices across Devon and the need for improvement in the context of development proposals coming forward. This emerging work has identified the need to consider how both surgeries may accommodate further patients and sets out that the surgery is in need of expansionor extension in the next five years. Such improvements will ensure that the health facilities are fit for purpose and can accommodate patients from developments planned in the area.

The proposal includes 128 dwellings excluding the 5 Self Build plots. Government occupancy figures for Teignbridge are 2.25 people per household. The dwellings proposed are therefore estimated to yield 288 people. The current patient list for the surgery is 14,520.



2 | NHS Devon CCG

Adding the additional 288 patients from the development would take the patient list size to 14,808 patients.

The total current Gross Internal Area (GIA) of Bovey Tracey and Chudleighpractice is $995.82 \, \text{m}^2$. In terms of their numbers of patients, this surgery has already exceeded the upper end of the size standards included in the Devon health contributions approach for GP provision. Taking into account the additional 288 patients resulting from this development means there will be a requirement for $40.74 \, \text{m}^2$ of additional floor space to conform to the Devon health contributions approach for GP provision. The cost of additional floor space is identified to be £2,299 per $\, \text{m}^2$. Applying this cost to the additional $\, 40.74 \, \text{m}^2$ of floor space generates a total cost of £93,661. This sum is sought by NHS Devon CCG in order to mitigate the impact of the development in question.

In addition to the contribution figures quoted above, NHS Devon CCGwishes to recover legal costs incurred as a result of the preparation and completion of the s106agreement which will most likely be required.

The financial contributions requested in this response should be index linked to adjust for inflation on the date of payment, where relevant, in accordance with any increase in Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) all in tender price index.

Yours faithfully,

Malcolm Dicken

Head of Commercial Development On behalf of NHS Devon CCG

Appendix 7.3 - Bovey Tracey Masterplan 2011

Community and Social issues



• There is a desire to have a balanced community. A shortage of affordable housing as well as broader population change factors means Bovey Tracey has an ageing population – the over 65 age group increasing from 25%

to around 33% of the population to 2031. This means there is a need to plan for facilities, particularly health and social care, for this age group. Concerns were also raised regarding whether current GP provision would continue to be sufficient, also to ensure the hospital remains open.

- There are areas where residents face some quality of life issues. These include low household income, particularly affecting children and the elderly, poor access to employment opportunities and homes which provide a poor living environment due to their condition.
- Whilst across the two primary schools there is sufficient provision for Bovey Tracey, there are concerns that capacity may be reached if significant numbers of new homes are planned. As the existing primary school site is constrained, it was suggested that if a new primary school is needed in Bovey Tracey, it should be combined with a community centre (with flexible rooms), as space for sports and community activities is also needed. This project could perhaps also provide a new Information Centre or business hub to create a new focal point for the town.
- The need for facilities for younger people was highlighted including the lack of a skate park and other suitable play facilities around the town.
- The sometimes difficult relationship between commercial and residential uses at Heathfield was a further matter of concern. There are no statutory Air Quality problems at Heathfield but there are inevitably competing needs and demands from the different communities.

What we can do:

We can propose policies and sites in support of developing community facilities to provide for a larger, new multi purpose community building. We can work with landowners and trustees to agree a plan for the facilities to be redeveloped. We can secure funding from new development to contribute towards community facilities. Developing school facilities can be particularly costly, however we can secure contributions from new development to help support local needs.

We can put in place policies to support proposals to provide new homes including lifetime homes that can be adapted for older people.

We can seek funding from new development to contribute towards new social infrastructure (such as play space for the young or additional facilities for the elderly) and we can plan to prioritise its delivery.

Community liaison groups are being established to improve communication between various industrial and residential groups at Heathfield.



Appendix 7.4 - Notes of community meeting 25th October 2016

Notes of the public meeting, organised by Bovey Futures, about setting up a development trust for the Bovey and Heathfield area, held on 25th October 2016 at the Methodist Hall, Bovey Tracey.

Our thanks to Bovey Futures for sharing these.

1. Who came?

Around 80 people came to the meeting, mainly from Bovey Tracey and Brimley. Attendees were mainly older people but a few younger people and parents also came. There were lots of people who had lived in the area for a long time. There were about 20 people who either worked in or ran businesses in Bovey Tracey. Well over half the attendees were active in a local community organisation.

2. What is a development trust?

There was a brief presentation about what a local development trust might achieve using

Moretonhampstead Development Trust as an example. A development trust is a community anchor organisation, which: Is based in, and works to benefit, a town, village, neighbourhood or other community Looks to the future - identifying new ways to address existing and coming challenges Works in partnership with existing organisations, such as a Town Council, Residents' Association, or business association. Is governed by local people - either directly, where individuals can become members and appoint directors, or indirectly, where members are local organisations which do Other important features of a development trust include: An incorporated status, such as company limited by guarantee, community interest company, or charitable incorporated organisation. This status limits the liability of directors, ensures the organisation sticks to its purpose The ability to buy land, and employ people.

The ability to apply for grants, including large grants from grant-making trusts, provided its objects are charitable. The ability to test new ideas, which, if successful, might then be run by independent organisations (such as the Moretonhampstead Food Festival). The ability to apply for grants for small groups which do not have a constitution or bank account, and so cannot do this directly. The ability to set up subsidiary companies, or trading arms. For example, Moretonhampstead Development Trust has set up NED Care as a subsidiary company. Development trusts can become involved in a very wide range of activities (directly, or through subsidiaries), including, for example, Running the local shop and post office Developing play park and recreational facilities Managing housing developments Developing renewable energy projects Providing managed workspaces setting up training programmes

Running childcare or youth services

Preserving the local heritage

Restoring and conserving historic buildings	
If you would like to know more about development trusts, a good place to start is <u>Locality</u> . An excellent local example is <u>Moretonhampstead Development Trust</u> .	
1. What are the priorities for action in the Bovey and Heathfield area? People were asked to spend around 40 minutes in small groups to discuss what they saw the main priorities for action in the Bovey area and then to share their 3 main priorities.	as
There was general agreement that the Bovey and Heathfield area was a good place to live There were also quite a lot of similar ideas about what might make the area even better, we several groups highlighting the same issues.	ith:
Priorities for a development trust included: Build a new big, multi-functional cross generational community hall that could provide a range of activities and services such as sports and leisure, a theatre and a centre, a health and wellbeing centre, a community cinema/film club, activities for young people, education, advice services etc. (x4) Create "pop-up" community centres, especially on new estates Improve sports and cultural facilities- get local clubs to work together better Better promotion and marketing of the area Improve the street scene - street furniture, public art, Christmas lights Improve pedestrian safety in Bovey - create a footbridge near the mill, put in a new pedestrian crossing higher up Fore Street Create free parking in Bovey to encourage more shoppers and visitors - help the regeneration of shops and businesses Develop a renewable energy project - water wheel, wind turbine? - on council land (x2) Write a Neighbourhood Plan (x2) Ensure that green space is protected - the area is in danger of being over-developed Improve communication to inform residents better about what is happening, including via a communal website, more noticeboards, a Facebook page (x2) Improve how we involve families and young people in this and other community in atives - go to places that families use, hold events on days and at times more suitable for people with children etc. Set up a Free School Build more sheltered housing for older people - build a new bigger primary school elsewhere in Bovey and use the site for sheltered housing Save Bovey Hospital for other community uses - training and advice, hot meals/ a drop in centre, and more sheltered housing (x2) Develop another GP Surgery in Bovey Improve public transport by setting up a community transport scheme	ed d- iti- ble
Other ideas for action were:	
 A voice for the people - enable residents to have a bigger say in what happens Maintain the bus service and have affordable fares for all. Older people with bus passes could contribute a nominal amount to enable families and young people to pay less. 	
 İmprove toilet provision. Encourage shops, cafes, pubs Quick winsand other buildings with facilities to allow everyone to use them freely - have a "toilet map"? 	
Improve safe access to the new Co-op in Bovey - create an access from the Method Hall car park	list
 Have a bridge between the Bovey park and Buller's field Improve parking and traffic flow in Bovey Have directional finger posts 	

Create a pedestrian footpath/bike path from Bovey Tracey to Chudleigh Knighton
Create a covered market area
Put bike racks in Bovey town centre and elsewhere
More evening classes
Community composting project

What next?

There will be a meeting for people interested in taking the ideas forward on: Wednesday, 9th November at 7pm at the Cromwell Arms, Bovey Tracey.

Appendix 7.5 - Notes of community meeting 4th March 2017

Bovey Futures

Notes from the Community Groups Consultation Meeting on 4th March 2017 at 11am, at the Baptist Hall, Bovey Tracey

Bovey Futures invited representatives from over 90 local community, sports and arts organisations to meet together to discuss their successes, the issues facing their groups and clubs, and what action was needed to help their organisations to thrive in the future.

Around 70 people came, representing a wide range of organisations based in Bovey Tracey, Brimley and Heathfield.

Following a brief overview of Bovey Futures, people worked in groups responding to 3 questions. Overall, the main issues that most groups agreed on were:

- There is an urgent need for a new large multi-purpose community and sports facility in Bovey Tracey. Bovey Futures should work with the Town Council to immediately set up a working group with sports and community groups.
- Community and sports groups need access to better support and information, including about funding and training opportunities, and about attracting new members, volunteer helpers and committee members.
- Most people thought it would be useful to have a regular community groups network meeting.

1 Blue Table - Arts, Education and Culture

Indoor and outdoor facilities and meeting rooms in the area

- Generally speaking, most of the organisations in this group did not have problems with facilities.
- However, the BT Society of Artists have particular problems. If they want to do
 a workshop, they must book the Phoenix Hall a year ahead and have to cover
 the floor with plastic sheeting. There are occasional problems with double
 booking on some days and the Phoenix hall has poor parking facilities.
- There is no space where artists can display their work for a week uninterrupted.
- They have held exhibitions at the Edgemoor Hotel but it is out of town.
- Artists (not members of the BT Society) also have problems in finding space for workshops now the Town Hall has gone.
- There was a general feeling that there aren't sufficient public meetings places and a desire for more communal meeting halls.
- There should be covered areas ("canopies") in Mill Marsh Park to keep children (and minders) dry in wet weather. This should be raised with the Town Council who are responsible for this.

1

Access to funding

- Generally, the blue table had no problem with this.
- One person had particular issues with the lack of multi-year funding.
- The Library are short of funds, but they have been able to transform themselves into a community business and could attract funding from sources other than Devon CC.
- Assistance with marketing the voluntary sector to sponsors would be welcome.

Membership and running your organisation.

- Generally, this was not seen as a problem but there was a general feeling that organisations would like more young people to get involved.
- There was also a view that there is a problem persuading people to be officers (secretaries, chairs etc.) of the organisations.
- The Library said that they weren't particularly good at recruiting, and that is
 where BLAST assists. They don't currently use volunteers, but if they could it
 might be possible to open the Library for longer.
- It was suggested that Bovey Futures could act as an umbrella organisation for the various societies.
- The idea of a welcome pack for new residents got general approval. This could be distributed to "incomers" by estate agents and include contact details for local societies and clubs.

2 Yellow Table - Sports and Leisure Activities

Indoor and outdoor facilities and meeting rooms in the area

- An indoor sports facility is really needed for training etc. All sports
 organisations should work together with Bovey Futures, other interested
 groups and the Town Council and immediately set up a Working Group to
 progress this initiative.
- Where would funding for a new community building come from? The
 discussion raised: how much is the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) from
 local housing development and where was this going? Why is there no
 information for residents about this? There are other possible sources like
 Sports Lottery but has Sports Lottery funded others like Stover School
 recently? Clear and accurate information is urgently needed.
- The Swimming Pool could be better used. What about a roof over the pool so that it could be an indoor facility with year round use? Need to open for a longer season, offer more lessons. Would need more volunteers and funding.
- Were there to be a new primary school, a new community and sports hall could be incorporated into this. However, this was thought to be unlikely, even in the medium term.
- A Neighbourhood Plan would be a good way of making sure that community needs were flagged up and acted on.

Access to funding

 For current activities, all groups charge for membership and sometimes for attending sessions but try to make this affordable for all. The Football Club struggles for funding and just about manages. Other clubs could always usefully use additional funds.

Membership and running your organisation.

- The sports and activities groups between them have many members. BT Activities Trust has 400+ members aged over 55; the Over 60s Club has 40+ members; the choir is thriving; the tennis club has over 200 members (110 juniors and 90 adults) with 4 league teams and junior teams (caters for 4 to 84 year olds); the Rugby Club has a senior team with a squad of 40, a female team and a masters (over 35) team and is starting a junior team next season; the football club has 11 Youth Teams and 2 Senior Teams; there is an enthusiastic group of petangue players.
- The Football Club in particular need more volunteer helpers and committee
 members but most groups said that they would like more committee
 members. Training and support to attract and keep new committee members
 world be useful.
- Getting to and from groups and clubs needs to be improved with better footpaths (especially from Heathfield), cycle paths, and late buses.
- Marketing and publicity more noticeboards required; an open day or community day so that people could try different sports and activities; a community groups "market" to promote groups; a way of people coming as and when rather than sign up for annual membership (tennis club doing this after Easter).
- There needs to be better communication for sports and community groups with the Town Council. Bovey Futures should have a slot at monthly Town Council meetings.

3 Red Table - Children and Young People, Faith Groups

Indoor and outdoor facilities and meeting rooms in the area

 The Scout HQ is fully used so there is very little opportunity for other public use. The Youth Café has lots of spare capacity – 75% of day time and 2/3 evenings. The churches/church halls have some capacity but not on a regular basis.

Access to funding

 All groups could benefit from: having more volunteers for making grant applications; accessing training on how to apply for funding; having more IT skills – young people could offer IT and social media training in the Youth Café; having more information about funders made available by the District Council.

Membership and running your organisation.

Better communication is key. There were lots of ideas to help groups including: a town diary so activities don't clash; community information boards (including in the Youth Café); a central list of venues and contact details; more exhibition space; more use of social medias (Facebook etc.); a fresher's type fair for community groups; a community bus; a list of organisations/groups needing volunteers (and a central list of volunteers, like a volunteer bureau?); youth members (16-24 years) in Bovey Futures.

4 Green Table - Environment, gardening and sports

Indoor and outdoor facilities and meeting rooms in the area

- The current facilities for many groups is too small.
- A large multi-purpose hall is needed in Bovey, accommodating at least 200
 people but also having sections for smaller events. It needs to be able to hold
 sports activities; have a dance floor; a large car park; good kitchen facilities; a
 licence for music and alcohol; a crèche facility; and be attractive to young
 people (and everyone else).
- There needs to be space for outdoor bowling at least 40x30 yards and indoor short mat bowls space which needs to be 3 lanes, 45 feet long.

Access to funding

- The Horticultural Society needs annual funding for its horticultural shows.
- The Bowls Club needs new greens plus machinery maintenance funding.
- The Devon Wildlife Trust needs funding for a variety of local projects such as for bat detectors etc.

Membership and running your organisation.

- The Bowling Club is restricted in numbers due to its lack of facilities.
- The Horticultural Society is liking for new members and volunteers

5 Black Table – Civic, Resident and Political Groups

Indoor and outdoor facilities and meeting rooms in the area

 We need a large multi-purpose hall for our growing population and catering for all including families. It is important that it can be divided up (and/or also have smaller rooms?) as one large hall would be expensive to heat and therefore to rent out, and be flexible to accommodate various sports. We need to research and take advice on future trends and plans for Bovey.

Access to funding

• It is difficult to raise funds and we would welcome any funding that other organisations could raise but without conditions.

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Membership and running your organisation.

- All our organisations have difficulty recruiting younger members. We could survey parents of local schools.
- Some would welcome training and using outside skills from those in the community to those who need them.

6 Feedback from Stands

Feedback from the Community Hall ideas stand:

- A sports hall (x4) with a gym and rooms for other events.
- Need a space bigger than 200 seats
- A rugby and football pitch
- Integrate this with a new primary school.
- Do not build here (Molay Littray Way) manage as a green corridor
- Dimensions of a Community Hall would be helpful is there enough parking space?
- Sheltered housing for elderly population
- Access required please by foot for dog walkers to enter green area without need to use road.

Feedback from the vison for the future of Bovey Heathfield and Brimley stand:

- New school (x 5) school too crowded now
- Community arts centre please
- Space to run arts workshops/exhibition space
- Half hourly evening bus service from Heathfield Bovey between 8pm and 11pm. Maybe 39A? Using Optare last bus from Exeter.
- More nature
- Green spaces corridor especially along the river for walkers and dogs x2

7 Next Steps

- Notes from the event will be circulated by email to all attendees.
- There was a general agreement that it would be useful for there to be a regular Community Network meeting to share information, develop partnerships and have speakers from support organisations, like Teignbridge CVS. It could also be a good way of improving communication with Town, District and County councils.

Appendix 7.6 - Question 12 from Communitee Questionnaire Report May 2012

SECTION 4: COMMUNITY FACILITIES & ACTIVITIES (RECREATION & LEISURE)

Question 12 asked participants to score a list of proposals in terms of the importance they attached to their provision in the parish.

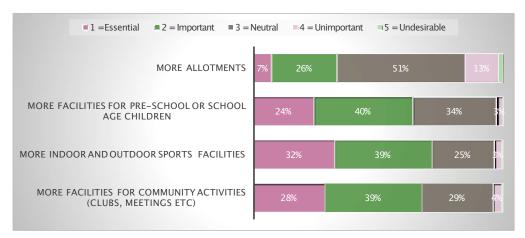


Figure 13: Opinions about provision of facilities in the Parish

A total of 1,138 people or 92% of participants responded to this question. The combined "essential" and "important" scores per issue give a good indication of the relative significance attached:

- More indoor and outdoor sports facilities 71%
- More facilities for community activities 67%
- More facilities for children 64%
- More Allotments 33%

Question 13 invited participants to submit any other views or comments about community facilities in the parish.

A total of 405 people submitted their comments. Many of the comments re–iterated or elaborated on their preferences expressed in question 12 above. A number of clear themes emerged which have been listed below in order of frequency:

- Multi-usecommunity centre with focus on sport and leisure needed (35%)
- Appreciate, increase use and maintain well the great assets we already have (29%)
- Focus on facilities for children and teenagers to socialise be active (12%)
- We need a gym for all ages (8%)
- Priority is new bigger school with better facilities (8%)
- Priority is larger GP/Health centre (4%)
- Provide cover /all-weather roof for swimming pool
- More live arts and entertainment space -Paradiso enterprise is great initiative

Appendix 7.7 - Community Land Position Statement Bovey Tracey Town Council

POSITION STATEMENT - Covenanted Land off Le Molay-Littry Way

This statement is being issued to clarify the position relating to the covenanted land held by Bovey Tracey Town Council off The Le Molay–Littry Way, as a result of queries from members of the public

Background

In the 1990sthe freehold of this land (approximately 3 hectares) was transferred to the Town Council by developers of adjoining new estates with a covenant attached restricting the area in question for future community use (i.e. no further residential development on it).

Two unsuccessful attempts were made in the mid–1990stoearly 2000speriod by a community group to establish firstly a new community & multi-purposesports facility on the land, and then a multi-usesingle storey community facility. Despite setting up a CommunityCentre Trust and gaining conditional planning permissions, the projects collapsed due to the inability to raise sufficient funding, and the Centre Trust was dissolved, with the land being returned to Bovey Tracey Town Council.

More recently

Many will remember that around 2011, there was an attempt by a well–knownsupermarket group to build a new store on the land. This was opposed by many in the town, which led to a community consultation being undertaken by the Town Council concerning the future use of the land. The consultation exercise received 1,981 responses, with 94.63% of respondents supporting the use of the site for a replacement primary school, with additional community facilities. This remains the position for the Town Council today.

Teignbridge District Council, as Planning Authority, established its Local Plan for 2013–2033,whichwas officially adopted in 2012. In the Plan, Policy BT4 (relating to Bovey Tracey) states that the District Council would support the provision of community related facilities on this site, including a replacement primary school, multi–use community buildings and public open space such as allotments, orchards, sports and recreation facilities.

It is clear from the current situation the Primary School finds itself in today, with the amount of new housing development taking place within the town, that the need for a larger school on a new site is greater than ever. The covenanted land being discussed here is seen presently as the only realistic and available site for such a new school to be situated. Discussions between Devon County Council, the school, and the Town Council continue around this today.

In 2017, an approach was made to the Town Council by a Community Interest Organisation to seek support in progressing a Community facility on the land. While the Town Council's view at the time was in principle to support progressing such a facility, this could not be taken further until a firm decision about a new school is arrived at.

Current Position

The completion of a NeighbourhoodDevelopment Plan (NDP) for Bovey Tracey parish is currently being undertaken after a CommunityQuestionnaire on the issues affecting the town and the facilities the Communitywould like to see in Bovey Tracey for the foreseeable future. This is a Plan that the communitywill be asked to vote on in a referendum before adoption by TeignbridgeCouncil, which would provide legal force in planning matters to the wishes of the local community. The two issues

which are considered most essential by the greatest number of participants to be addressed are medical capacity (97%) and school capacity (94%).

Fundingfor a new school is a major hurdle at present due to Government restrictions on local government spending. The figure given for a new 420 place school is estimated at £6.5 to £7 million. At present £2.0 to £2.5 million is available for increasing school capacity. This is leading to considerations of expanding the existing site or splitting the school between the existing site and the covenanted land, with a hope that the school will be able to transfer across later when additional funding is available.

Although uncertainty still remains around the future deliverability of a replacement school, previous consultation highlights how important this land is for the community either for a school on its own or combined with the provision of additional facilities for community use.

The view of the current Town Council is that until the NDP is agreed, it would not be appropriate at this time to change Teignbridge's existing BT4 Local Plan Policy. However, if additional funding becomes available for a new school in the meantime, this would be considered, along with the possibility of incorporating community facilities (e.g. sports, arts, education, welfare) that the NDP is likely to highlight as desirable by the community, for which funding would also be needed. At this point, the council would want to engage Legal Counsel to ensure any restrictions from the covenant on the land would be met, and how the responsibility for the land would best be managed for the benefit of the town.

The Council intends to preserve this land for its proposed use as a school, with or without additional community facilities, and does not intend to transfer it to a third party unless and until Devon County Council decides to locate a new school elsewhere.

Appendix 7.8 - Statement of DCC principle of Local Provision for Local Children

set out a strategic framework for decision-making. They provide a clear framework for our approach, and highlight the challenges to meet our objectives for future pupil place delivery.

The principles are summarised here and the following sections of the EIP explain how we will work with the stakeholders to apply these principles to each aspect of pupil place delivery.

Our principles for providing additional provision are to:

- provide local provision for local children promoting a pattern of sustainable, high-quality
 provision which maximises accessibility, meets local needs and recognises the needs generated
 by planned growth in specific localities and reduces the need for home to school transport;
- Early years and childcare places will be required both locally and close to or an route to parent's places of work;
- provide parents and children with choice, diversity and excellence, expanding popular and successful schools and early years providers where there is demand;
- ensure that there is a flexible framework in place which promotes a mixed market of providers and manages the impact of new providers entering the system

We will do this by:

- maintaining a network of provision in all parts of Devon, with a presumption against closing schools unless necessary for educational reasons;
- working with small schools to explore options to maintain sustainable provision and excellence in particular through strong school to school support/partnership;
- expanding popular and successful schools, in particular where this would secure
 greater parental preference;
- minimising the relinnee on the school transport budges to meet our starutory responsibilities;
- working with clusters of schools and early years providers to identify optimal solutions to
 capacity issues arising from demographic change in local communities;
- securing provision which supports the most vulnerable children, in particular the need to expand the special school offer.

These principles are interrelated, so our approach needs to bring these together and demonstrate how they will be used to shape pupil place planning.

The overall approach

2.5 Our approach to education provision in Devon needs to plan for the capacity demands arising from local communities, where pressures may result from increasing births, and the needs generated by new developments.

However, we recognise that education provision is not solely about capacity and numbers and has a key role in promoting choice, quality and diversity in the range of education provision available. This is extremely challenging in a rural context where the limited scale of facilities and a potential oversupply of provision both affect the sustainability of schools and limits the range and quality available to all children.

Appendix 7.9 - Letter from DCC to the Town Clerk dated 16th November 2017



Mr Mark Wells Bovey Tracey Town Council Town Hall Bovey Tracey Devon TQ13 9EG County Hall Topsham Road Exeter EX2 4QD

Tel: 01392 383554 Email: sarah.ratnage@devon.gov.uk

16 November 2017

Dear Mr Wells

Re: Primary School Provision - Bovey Tracey Parish

Thank you for your letter dated 7th November 2017.

As you are aware, there are pressures for school places within the town. Bovey Tracey Primary School is at capacity in nearly every year group and has limited ability to accommodate children moving into the area.

It is recognised that policy BT4 – Land off Le Molay Littry Way in the Teignbridge Local Plan identifies a site for community facilities, including a replacement primary school, and alongside this, a replacement primary school is identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

Given the pressure for school places, Devon County Council (DCC) has been considering options to deliver additional places in the town. Enquiries were made to officers at Teignbridge District Council (TDC) about the availability of CIL to support the relocation of the school. The response was that, although education is a CIL item, sufficient CIL was not going to be available to fund the relocation of the primary school. It should also be noted that DCC is not funded to deliver additional places arising from development as it is assumed that developer contributions are available to support this, whether through s.106 or CIL and as such does not have the level of funding needed to deliver a relocated primary school in the town.

Due to CIL not being available to support the relocation of the primary school, DCC is working with the school to look at options to expand on the existing site. A split site option was considered, potentially utilising land identified in policy BT4, however the school did not support this for educational reasons. The current scheme on the school site would take the school from 280 places to 420, an additional 140 places. The expansion of the primary school on the existing site would achieve the same number of school places within the town as the relocation of the school, which is expected to broadly meet the needs arising from the development proposed in the Local Plan.

The primary school site is significantly constrained, which limits the available options and will have an impact on the cost of any project. Expanding on the school site would still be cheaper than relocating the school albeit a much less suitable offer for the pupils. The current status of this project is that the initial design has been reviewed to try and find a deliverable scheme and this scheme is currently being costed. A strategic approach is being taken towards this scheme and as the scheme would involve use of the library land for the school, a contribution is likely to be made to supporting the relocation of library services into the new community building.

We recognise there is local support for the relocation of the primary school as detailed the Local Plan and IDP and would be happy to work with the Town Council and other parties to explore the opportunities to achieve this. The timescale is important given the pressure for school places in the town currently, which will increase as further development comes forward. Should the school be expanded on its current site, it is not expected, based on the information currently available, that additional primary school places beyond this would be required to meet the demand generated by the development proposed in the Local Plan. This would virtually rule out any chance of relocation to a more suitable school site.

I would be happy for you to share the contents of this letter as there is not anything that should not be within the public domain.

Yours sincerely

Sarah Ratnage

Special Projects and School Infrastructure Development Officer

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