
APPENDIX W ENVIRONMENT BIODIVERSITY DATA SETS W3



DICKLEBURGH AND RUSHALL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN
REGULATION 14 PRE-SUBMISSION

Introduction

The biodiversity team undertook a wide range of studies, embracing national and international developments and areas of debate, in addition to the examination of existing legislation and the intentions, plans and projects of local and national bodies which might impact upon the Parish of Dickleburgh & Rushall.

A broad examination of ancient maps was made and comparisons made with the contemporary landscape following extensive surveys of the naturally occurring features within the Parish boundary. The 'Have Your Say' open days and questionnaires highlighted the importance placed on wildlife by residents and we followed up on the anecdotal reference to certain features by capturing actual data from old, recent and new wildlife surveys. Surveys were conducted by local enthusiasts and volunteers, conservationists, and the team itself.

Bat surveys were completed and continue using the Parish's own Bat monitor, working in conjunction with the British Trust for Ornithology in Thetford.

It is intended that this survey work will be ongoing. A permanent Biodiversity Body is planned, and this will dovetail with the existing Commons Committee working with local and national wildlife bodies. A website is planned so that all existing and new data, surveys and so on are made permanently available to the public.

This document illustrates some of the survey data conducted, features extracts from certain publications and makes reference to a cross-section of the study materials used in the preparation of the Plan.

Biodiversity data sets

The Biodiversity Data Appendix is divided into several separate sections, as follows:

Section 1 Wildlife Reports & Data 1

- Bats

Extract from a bat survey 2019

Specimen of one of the Parish Bat Surveys September 2019

2019's bat survey sites and results and extracts from new mammal/insect surveys

Sonogram of Pipistrelle Bats on Dickleburgh Moor Sept 2020

Maps

Habitat and Land Use Summary from NBIS May 2019

Section 2 Wildlife Reports & Data 2

- General Wildlife

Bird List for Dickleburgh Moor from 2018

Dickleburgh & Rushall Species sighted 2017/2018

Survey of moths - Dickleburgh 2017-2019

General Wildlife Survey - Langmere & Dickleburgh 2019

Dickleburgh's Wild Birds 2000-2001

Dickleburgh Species Results from NBIS

Section 3 Wildlife Reports & Data 3

- Specific Sites

County Wildlife Sites in the Parish: General Overview of each site

County Wildlife Site Survey 2019 for St. Clement's Common

County Wildlife Site Survey 2018 for St. Clement's Common

Section 4:

Hedges, Trees, Verges & Habitat

Hedgerow Surveys for the Parish, sample summary
Specimen of a typical completed Hedgerow Survey within the Parish
Norfolk County Council Verge Cutting Plans
Verges Conservation & Verge Management
Norfolk County Council Biodiversity Action plan for Hedgerows
Map illustrating interlinking corridors of hedgerows.
Ecologist's notes on habitat loss etc.
Local Government Association Workshop - Environmental Net Gain

Regulations

Hedgerow Regulations & Definitions

Relevant Publications

Tree Planting & Air Quality Academic Paper

Miscellaneous

Quiet Lane Proposal Document for the Parish
Dark Skies - links to Various articles and papers relating to health and light pollution
Trees - notes on Tree Preservation Orders for South Norfolk County Council
References to other wildlife data held in archive
Miscellaneous Additional Research
Research: Dickleburgh and Rushall NP Biodiversity – insect decline

Wildlife Reports & Data 3

- Specific Sites

County Wildlife Sites in the Parish: General Overview of each site

County Wildlife Site Survey 2019 for St.Clement's Common

County Wildlife Site Survey 2018 for St.Clement's Common

Norfolk Wildlife Trust - County Wildlife Sites in the Parish: General Overview

County Wildlife Sites within the Parish - brief summaries from Norfolk Wildlife Trust

St.Clement's Common

This site consists of three small meadows, divided and surrounded by tall, mature hedges and located on boulder clay. The site is a registered common and is used largely for informal recreation.

The smallest field appears to reflect the pattern of early (possibly pre-Roman) enclosure, suggesting that the hedges could be remnants of ancient woodland.

The field nearest the entrance to the site is a small, semi-improved meadow, surrounded by hedges, at the centre is a damp hollow and to the south a large, permanent pond, mostly surrounded by mature trees and scrub.

The open field is dominated by native grasses, with Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*) and rough meadow grass (*Poa trivialis*) all abundant. Perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*) is frequent and cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) rarer. Dry areas contain abundant white clover (*Trifolium repens*), meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and occasional broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*). Rough chervil (*Chaerophyllum temulentum*), silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*) and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) also occur. The east of the field is a fire site where creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) dominate and to the west are patches of white campion (*Silene alba*).

The damp hollow contains common false fox sedge (*Carex otrubae*), ladies smock (*Cardamine pratensis*), meadow foxtail, (*Alopecurus geniculatus*), occasional creeping thistle, occasional hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*) and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*). Ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*) is occasional and nettles (*Urtica dioica*) rare. Cut-leaved crane's bill (*Geranium dissectum*) also occurs here. The hedges to the north and west of this field are kept low and contain field maple (*Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), sallow (*Salix caprea*), oak (*Quercus robur*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*). Herbs associated with the hedge include cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) and upright hedge parsley (*Torilis japonica*).

The large pond is surrounded by mature trees, which include ornamental species, such as horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), as well as planted native species, including ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and birch (*Betula pendula*). Ground flora here includes bristly ox-tongue (*Picris hieracioides*) and ground ivy. The pond itself appeared to support no aquatic plants at the time of survey.

The largest field is flat and uniform in character; the grassland here is improved, although selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) occurs in patches and there are a few finer grasses. The main wildlife interest is the mature hedges that form three sides of the field. The hedge is more than two metres thick in places,

containing many mature trees, with both standing and fallen deadwood. Hedgerow species include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn, ash, bramble, oak, dogwood, blackthorn, elder (*Sambucus nigra*), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and black bryony (*Tamus communis*).

The small field to the east of the site, is the most shaded of the three and is separated from the largest field by a dense, mature hedge and a ditch that was dry at the time of survey. A similar hedge marks the boundary with the lane to the west of the site, with some elm (*Ulmus procera*) suckers also present. This field is the most species-rich of the three, especially where it is less shaded, however, some scrub, including blackthorn, has developed here and at the time of survey, the grassland was unmanaged and rank. Forbs found here include tufted forget-me-not (*Myosotis caespitosa*), hogweed, white dead nettle (*Lamium alba*), white campion, hound's tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*) and green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempivirens*). The dominant grasses are cocksfoot and false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), with Yorkshire fog and rough meadow grass also common.

A small pond occurs to the south and appears to have been recently created; rough chervil, hairy brome (*Bromus ramosus*) and germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) grow near the pond.

Langmere Green

Langmere Green is a small, 1.3 ha area of registered common land (Common Land Unit 203), shown on Fayden's Map of 1797 with the same footprint as now. It consists predominantly of semi-improved neutral grassland, verging towards unimproved grassland towards the edges and scrubland along its southern boundary. A small stream runs west-east across the northern portion of the site, widening into open water near the centre. The site is currently managed via an annual hay cut and is surrounded almost exclusively by arable land.

The main area (south of the stream) is open, moderately species-rich grassland, bounded by scrub to the south and sloping down towards the stream in the north. The sward is of variable height (averaging around 0.5m) and the ratio of grasses to flowering plants roughly equal. There are defined areas of cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) at the margins, along with abundant common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), as well as occasional hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), cuckoo flower (*Cardamine pratensis*), germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) and lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*).

The area of grassland north of the stream slopes up to meet the northern road boundary. The area contains wet depressions where cuckoo flower, meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) and thistles are abundant. Diversity increases as the meadow meets the stream and includes abundant yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), cut-leaved cranesbill (*Geranium dissectum*), occasional common mouse-ear (*Cerastium fontanum*) and mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*). Grasses are more abundant in the centre, towards the stream.

Running west-east across the northern end of the site, the stream widens in the centre of the green to form a shallow pool with a silted bottom. This area in particular is beginning to scrub up with encroaching willow (*Salix alba*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and there are large overhanging oak trees (*Quercus robur*). Species in the water include yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), marsh marigold (*Caltha*

palustris), Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra* 'italica'), willow and abundant greater pond sedge (*Carex riparia*). An area of scrub running along the southern boundary of the site mainly consists of blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), hawthorn, sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), elder, a few standard apple (*Malus* sp.) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*). The scrub is graduated in height (tallest towards western boundary) from 8-16 feet. Ground flora comprises common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), dock species (*Rumex* sp.), ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), germander speedwell, garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), lesser celandine (*Ficaria verna*), greater stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*) and white dead nettle (*Lamium alba*). The western bank and ditch are bounded by the same road as the northern meadow. The high sward is dictated by cow parsley, common nettle (locally abundant close to the bridge) and widespread cleavers. Other species include ribwort plantain, creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), thistle sp., common sorrel, broad-leaved dock, hogweed, common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), white campion (*Silene latifolia*) and hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*). Where the stream enters the site at north-west edge, the composition expands to include bedstraws (*Galium* sp.), meadowsweet and willow herbs. Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is encroaching from the ditch into the channel of the stream.

Oliver's Wood and Dodd's Wood

This is an area of broadleaved woodland over clay soils. The site is divided into two square blocks and is surrounded by ditches, with another ditch bisecting the site from east-west. CWS 75 Oliver's and Dodd's Woods stands one field away, to the east.

The southern block of woodland is composed mainly of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and occasional oak (*Quercus robur*) standards, with abundant hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and some young ash below. In the middle of the block is a dense thicket of hawthorn, blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and sprawling goat willow (*Salix caprea*) in locally damp ground. Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) is locally frequent in a pheasant feeding area on the northern edge. Common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) is the dominant species in the field layer, with some dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*) and occasional ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*). Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) becomes more frequent in the south half of this block, with occasional germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) and three-nerved sandwort (*Moehringia trinervia*).

The northern block is damper although with a similar range of tree and shrub species. The north half is particularly damp, with frequent goat willow (*Salix caprea*) which becomes very dense and tangled in the middle-west of the block. An area of dense hawthorn occurs in the south-eastern corner, while old falling and leaning elder are frequent in the south-west. Under the trees, nettle remains the main vegetation, though false brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) grows along the lighter northern edge. The ground flora is most diverse along the western edge of the woodland, where species include false brome, primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), three-nerved sandwort, wood avens (*Geum urbanum*) and occasional dog's mercury. Grassy tracks run through both blocks of woodland. The northern block is divided into four by damp grassy tracks, creating a narrow grassy rectangle on the eastern side, with Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), rough meadow grass (*Poa trivialis*), cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) with common nettle and creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). The northernmost track supports soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and hairy sedge (*Carex hirta*) in the damper parts. The southern part of the north-south track has sweet-grass (*Glyceria* sp.), as well as creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*). The damper northern half of the track is encroached by shrubs.

In the southern block, the tracks run across the northern edge and then down to the pheasant enclosure. The lighter conditions lead to locally abundant common nettle and creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), with locally frequent bugle (*Ajuga reptans*). The hedges around the site are species-rich, composed of frequent hawthorn, some with old trunks, and field maple (*Acer campestre*), with oak and ash standards, occasional hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), hazel, blackthorn and apple (*Malus domestica*), with ivy (*Hedera helix*) among them all. Live and dead small-leaved elm (*Ulmus minor* agg.) also occur.

There is a small pond on the west edge of the northern wood.

Furze Covert

This wood has been extensively used for recreation and contains the remnants of banks, trenches and toilets. There is a large open area in the centre of the site which contains a sizeable pond. The edges of the site are typical semi-natural woodland. Wooded areas have a canopy dominated by oak (*Quercus robur*), and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) with less frequent hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). The shrub layer consists of a scattering of young trees, largely hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), ash, hornbeam and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Where the canopy casts dense shade the ground flora is of dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*), herb-robert (*Geranium robertianum*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*) and ground-ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*) whilst in more open areas bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and grasses such as creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*) are abundant. The water quality of the pond is rather poor although broad-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*) occurs on the surface and branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*) around the edges. The bankside vegetation is rich and varied with soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), cyperus sedge (*Carex pseudocyperus*), bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), jointed rush (*Juncus articulatus*) and square-stalked St. John's-wort (*Hypericum tetrapterum*). The surrounding open area has frequent nettle, creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), great willowherb and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*). There is no canopy here although young ash and hornbeam are frequent.

CWS24 (Hall Farm Pond) near Hill House off Common Lane

This is a small seasonally wet pond with a species-rich marginal vegetation. The centre of the pond contains abundant mare's-tail (*Hippurus vulgaris*) but little else. The marginal vegetation lies in a 2m band around the pond and is dominated by common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) with scattered branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*) and frequent bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), fool's water-cress (*Apium nodiflorum*) and water forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*). Water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*) and mare's-tail occur occasionally whilst marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), gipsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*), hoary willowherb (*Epilobium parviflorum*), cyperus sedge (*Carex pseudocyperus*) and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) are less frequent. The banks are gently sloping and support a vegetation dominated by hard rush (*Juncus inflexus*) and great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*). Other species present include clustered dock (*Rumex conglomeratus*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*), false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), rough meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*), creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), soft rush, marsh horse-tail (*Equisetum palustre*) and creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*). To the south-east the bank becomes steep and dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) with nettle (*Urtica dioica*), great willowherb and hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*). Around the edge are several trees, largely hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and willow (*Salix cinerea*).

White Post Lane Wood

This is an area of broadleaved woodland over clay soils. The site is divided into two square blocks and is surrounded by ditches, with another ditch bisecting the site from the east-west. CWS 75 Oliver's and Dodd's Woods stands one field away, to the east.

The southern block of woodland is composed mainly of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and occasional oak (*Quercus robur*) standards, with abundant hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and some young ash below. In the middle of the block is a dense thicket of hawthorn, blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and sprawling goat willow (*Salix caprea*) in locally damp ground. Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) is locally frequent in a pheasant feeding area on the northern edge. Common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) is the dominant species in the field layer, with some dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*) and occasional ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*). Herb robert (*Geranium robertianum*) becomes more frequent in the south half of this block, with occasional germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) and three-nerved sandwort (*Moehringia trinervia*).

The northern block is damper although with a similar range of tree and shrub species. The north half is particularly damp, with frequent goat willow (*Salix caprea*) which becomes very dense and tangled in the middle-west of the block. An area of dense hawthorn occurs in the south-eastern corner, while old falling and leaning elder are frequent in the south-west. Under the trees, nettle remains the main vegetation, though false brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) grows along the lighter northern edge. The ground flora is most diverse along the western edge of the woodland, where species include false brome, primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), three-nerved sandwort, wood avens (*Geum urbanum*) and occasional dog's mercury. Grassy tracks run through both blocks of woodland. The northern block is divided into four by damp grassy tracks, creating a narrow grassy rectangle on the eastern side, with Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), rough meadow grass (*Poa trivialis*), cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) with common nettle and creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). The northernmost track supports soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and hairy sedge (*Carex hirta*) in the damper parts. The southern part of the north-south track has sweet-grass (*Glyceria* sp.), as well as creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*). The damper northern half of the track is encroached by shrubs. In the southern block, the tracks run across the northern edge and then down to the pheasant enclosure. The lighter conditions lead to locally abundant common nettle and creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), with locally frequent bugle (*Ajuga reptans*). The hedges around the site are species-rich, composed of frequent hawthorn, some with old trunks, and field maple *Acer campestre*, with oak and ash standards, occasional hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), hazel, blackthorn and apple (*Malus domestica*), with ivy (*Hedera helix*) among them all. Live and dead small-leaved elm (*Ulmus minor* agg.) also occur. There is a small pond on the west edge of the northern wood.

NB Dickleburgh Moor, which is not included here, has since been made a County Wildlife site

County Wildlife Site Survey 2019 for St.Clement's Common

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY



County Wildlife Site Survey Form (Ref. No. 2196)

Site Name: St Clement's Common
Grid reference: TM 192 820
District: South Norfolk

Parish: Dickleborough
Area: 1.25 acres
Survey date: Various from May to September 2019

Registered Common Number: CL 443

A site consisting of three small semi-improved, neutral grassland meadows surrounded by tall hedges with mature trees. Ditches with hedges/scrub, some of which are seasonally wet, border the site. Some stretches of the ditches are quite deep. A drainage ditch with scrub crosses the site, west to east.

The most species-rich area of grassland is the northern meadow with a small number of bee orchids (*Ophrys apifera*), southern marsh orchids (*Dactylorhiza praetermissa*) and pyramidal orchids (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*) present – all occurring in a damp area in the north east. Also here is false fox sedge (*Carex otrubae*) and cowslip (*Primula veris*), as well as coarser grassland species such as creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*) and nettle (*Urtica dioica*). There is one pond in the north-east corner with mature trees and scrub surrounding it, and little vegetation present in the pond itself.

The largest meadow (marked as meadow 2 on the map) is maintained as short, amenity grassland for community activities.

The smallest meadow (meadow 3) is coarser grassland with, in places, dominating nettle, cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*), false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and increasing blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) scrub. A small pond has been shaded out by blackthorn and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) scrub.



Practical task carried out on St. Clement's Common under the Wildlife in Common project (2019)

Hay raking meadow 1



Habitat Map:



2

Annotated habitat map:



Target Notes:

Meadow 1

Semi-improved neutral grassland with a boundary of hedgerow and trees and scrub. Scattered trees and scrub surrounding a deep sided pond with little aquatic or marginal vegetation. The tall hedge has hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), field maple (*Acer campestre*) and blackthorn.

The western section of the meadow slopes gently down to the east, with a damper area here being more species-rich, with a few flower spikes of bee orchid, southern marsh orchid and pyramidal orchid, also false fox sedge and cowslip.

The main grassland is drier and coarser, supporting Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), with frequent perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) and cocksfoot. Also white clover (*Trifolium repens*), silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), frequent ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), and increasing broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*). Patches of nettles are occasional.

3

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

Two areas of planted trees, some ornamental, to the south east have birch (*Betula pendula*), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*).

A deep pond is heavily shaded by tall trees and scrub, with no aquatic species visible, and was almost dry at the time of surveying.

Meadow 2

Semi-improved neutral grassland, with hedgerow and trees and scrub, kept as an amenity for village recreation.

Meadow 2 is rectangular in size, bordered on all sides by tall hedges, with no signs of recent maintenance including hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, elm (*Ulmus* sp.), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

This area is kept mown, with species including patches of selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) and ground ivy.

Meadow 3 (Also known as the "Old Stackyard")

Semi-improved neutral grassland, with hedgerow and trees. Increasing scrub now covers a small depression. This pond is about 10 years old, and has blackthorn and bramble scrub which is increasing to the north across the grassland.

Meadow 3 is narrow and bounded by high hedges with ditches, and is species-poor, with areas dominated by nettle and coarse grasses. This area is less managed than the other meadows, and is becoming quite coarse, supporting cocksfoot, false oat grass, Yorkshire fog, hogweed, white dead nettle (*Lamium album*) and green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*).

Other notable species:

Include non-plant species eg turtle dove/barn owl/dingy skipper

Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)

Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)

Noctule bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*)

See fauna list for other species recorded.

Adjacent habitats/potential buffer zones & linkage to other sites:

There is agricultural land surrounding the common, with country lanes to the north and west, with residential buildings to the north east of the site.

Is the site in positive conservation management?

The 'amenity grassland' meadow is mown regularly – the other two grassland areas are occasionally mown.

The increasing amounts of scrub in the southwest meadow are occasionally reduced, as are the nettles.

Brief management proposals:

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

Eg should the site be grazed/cut & raked off/coppiced/thinned etc

Management statement reviewed in 2019 and copy sent to the parish council.

Has a site condition assessment form been completed for this site? Yes

To be filled in by Conservation Officer, final assessment of site: April 2020

Habitat	Criteria passed on	Criteria failed on	Comments
Grassland	2, 7		
Hedgerows	1 2 3 4 5 7		

Site qualifies as grassland with hedgerows, bit being of equal value on this site.

Recommendations:

- Site remains CWS (boundary unchanged)**
- Site deleted
- Boundary altered
(specify)

Notify site as CWS

Site Images (By Anne Acres)



Meadow 1



Meadow 2



Meadow 3

PLANT LIST

County Wildlife Site name & reference number: St Clement's Common, Rushall (2196)

Surveyors: Anne Acres, Anne Langley, Sarah Day

Scientific name	Common name	Comments/Location
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Fox Tail Grass	
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	1 flower spike seen
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	
<i>Arctium</i> sp.	Burdock	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat grass	
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords and Ladies	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	
<i>Bryonia alba</i>	White Bryony	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	
<i>Carclamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo Flower	
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False fox sedge	
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge	
Scientific name	Common name	Comments/Location
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Knapweed	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil	
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Midland Hawthorn	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hounds-tongue	Garden escape
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot grass	
<i>Dactylorhiza fushsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid	
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern marsh orchid	1 flower spike seen
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willow Herb	
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Horsetail	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black Bindweed	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cranesbill – Cut leaf	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	
<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	Mare's Tail	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead Nettle	
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead Nettle	

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury	
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Forget-me-not	
<i>Narcissus sp.</i>	Daffodil	Garden escapes
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	5 flower spikes seen
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet	
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Common Knotgrass	
<i>Populus sp.</i>	Poplar	
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	
<i>Potentilla repens</i>	Creeping cinquefoil	
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip - leaves only	
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	
Scientific name	Common name	Comments/Location
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Cherry - wild	
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Bullace	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Oak	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field - Rose (white)	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dogrose	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	Dock	
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock	
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	
<i>Silene album</i>	White campion	
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow-thistle	
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Woundwort - Hedge	
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed - common	
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Comfrey	
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small Leaved Lime	
<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	Lime	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	
<i>Ulmus procera salisb</i>	Elm	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Speedwell - germander	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog Violet	

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

Fungi records		
Scientific name	Common name	Comment
<i>Aleuria aurantia</i>	Orange Peel	
<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	Field Mushroom	
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded Funnel	
<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>	Parasol	
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Many-zoned Polypore (Turkeytail)	

Fauna List

Bird Records		
Date	Common name	Scientific name
11-09-18	Long Tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
09-10-18	Red Legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>
14-05-19	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
14-08-18	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
12-02-19	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
19-06-18	Wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
19-06-18	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
11-09-18	Bluetit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
12-02-19	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
14-05-19	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
8-1-19	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
14-08-18	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
12-02-19	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
17-07-18	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>
8-1-19	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>
14-08-18	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
8-1-19	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
11-09-18	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
17-07-18	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
17-07-18	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
17-07-18	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
17-07-18	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
17-07-18	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
11-09-18	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
17-07-19	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
8-01-19	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
Bee Records		

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

Date	Common name	Scientific name
12-02-19	Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
19-06-18	Garden Bumblebee	<i>Bombus hortorum</i>
17-07-19	Tree Bumblebee	<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>
17-07-19	Red tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>
14-05-19	White Tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lucorum</i>
17-07-18	Buff Tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>
17-07-18	Vestal Cuckoo Bee	<i>Bombus vestalis</i>
Moth Records		
Date	Common name	Scientific name
19-06-18	Grass veneer moth	<i>Agriphila tristella</i>
17-07-18	Beautiful plume moth	<i>Amblyptilia acanthadactyla</i>
24-07-18	Silver Y moth	<i>Syngrapha interrogationis</i>
Butterfly Records		
Date	Common name	Scientific name
14-05-19	Orange tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>
17-17-18	Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
19-06-18	Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
11-09-19	Speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
17-07-18	Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>
17-07-18	Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>
17-17-18	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>
14-05-19	Common blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
17-17-18	Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>
Amphibian and Reptile Records		
Date	Common name	Scientific name
17-07-18	Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>
17-07-18	Grass snake	<i>Natrix Natrix</i>
11-09-18	Common frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>
Mammal Records		
Date	Common name	Scientific name
14-05-19	Field mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>
19-06-18	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
14-08-19	Noctule bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
19-06-18	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
14-08-19	Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
19-06-18	Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>
11-09-18	Grey squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Dragonfly and Damselfly Records		

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

Date	Common name	Scientific name
14-08-18	Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>
17-07-18	Azure damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
17-07-18	Common darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>
Other Invertebrate Records		
Date	Common name	Scientific name
17-07-18	2-spot ladybird	<i>Adalia bipunctata</i>
17-07-18	Field grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>
17-7-18	Meadow grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>
17-07-18	Twin-lobed deer fly	<i>Chrysops relictus</i>
19-03-19	7-spot ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>
17-07-18	Marmalade hoverfly	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>
17-07-18	Drone fly	<i>Eristalis pertuax</i>
Date	Common name	Scientific name
17-07-18	Harlequin ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>
19-06-18	Cuckoo spit (spittle bug)	<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>
17-07-18	14-spot ladybird	<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>
17-07-18	Common red soldier Beetle	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>
17-07-18	Flesh fly	<i>Sarcophaga carnaria</i>
17-07-18	Hoverfly	<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>
17-07-18	Hoverfly	<i>Sphaerophoria taeniata</i>
17-07-18	Hoverfly	<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>
17-07-18	Gall fly	<i>Terellia tussilaginis</i>
14-08-18	Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>
17-07-18	Great pied hoverfly	<i>Volucella pellucens</i>
17-7-18	Common wasp	<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>

County Wildlife Site Survey 2018 for St.Clement's Common

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

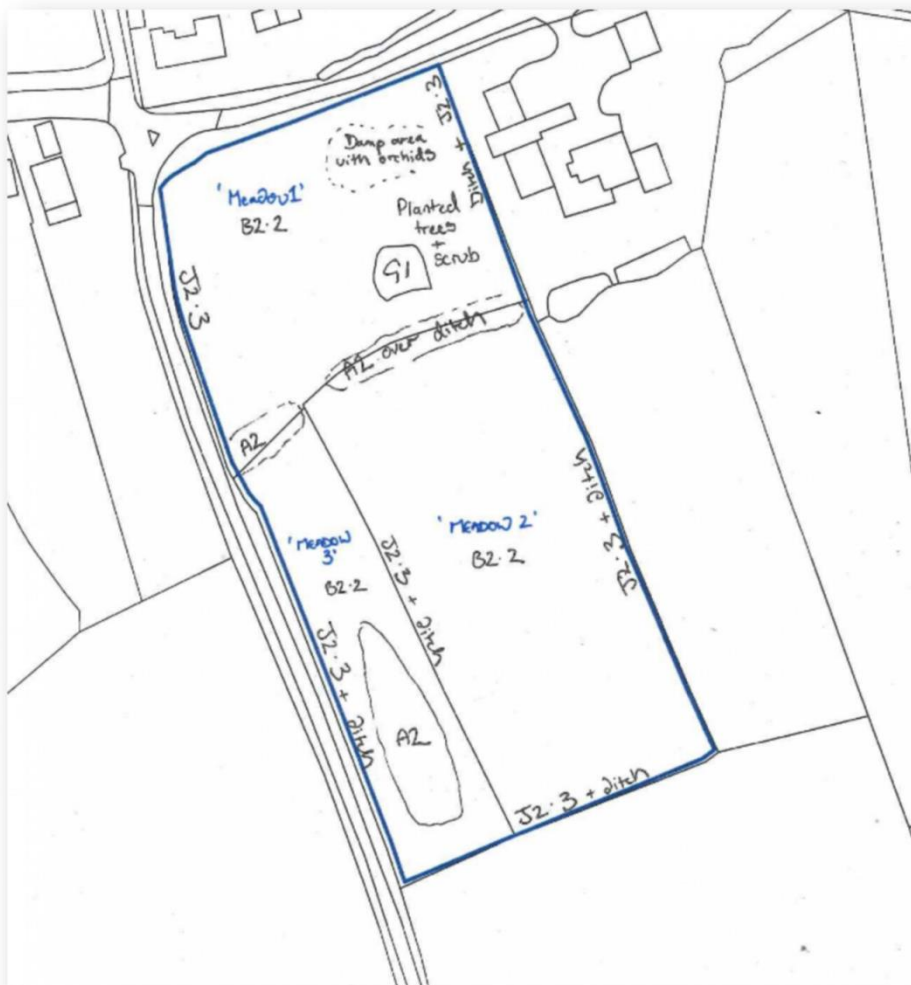
County Wildlife Site Survey Form (Ref. No.)

Site Name: St Clement's Common
Grid reference: TM 192 820
District: South Norfolk

Parish: Dickleburgh
Area: 1.2 acres
Survey date: Various from May to
September 2018

Registered common: CL 443

Annotated habitat map if available:



1

Habitat description

A site consisting of three small semi-improved, neutral grassland meadows surrounded by tall hedges with mature trees. Ditches with hedges/scrub, some of which are seasonally wet, border the site. A drainage ditch with scrub crosses the site, west to east.

The most species-rich area of grassland is the northern meadow with a small number of bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), southern marsh orchid (*Dactylorhiza praetermissa*) and pyramidal orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*) present – all occurring in a damp area in the north east. Also here is false fox sedge (*Carex otrubae*) and cowslip (*Primula veris*), as well as coarser grassland species such as creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*) and nettle (*Urtica dioica*). There is one pond in the north-east corner with mature trees and scrub surrounding it, and little vegetation present in the pond itself.

The largest meadow (marked as meadow 2 on the map) is maintained as short, amenity grassland for community activities.

The smallest meadow (meadow 3) is coarser grassland with, in places, dominating nettle, cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*), false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and increasing blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) scrub. A small pond has been shaded out by blackthorn and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) scrub.

TARGET NOTES

'Meadow 1' – Semi-improved neutral grassland (B2.2) with a boundary of hedgerow and trees (J2.3) and scrub (A2). Scattered trees and scrub surrounding a deep sided pond with little vegetation (G1). The tall hedge has hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), field maple (*Acer campestre*) and blackthorn.

The western section of the meadow slopes gently down to the east, with a damper area here being more species-rich, with a few flower spikes of bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), southern marsh orchid (*Dactylorhiza praetermissa*) and pyramidal orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*), also false fox sedge and cowslip.

Two areas of planted trees, some ornamental, to the south east have birch (*Betula pendula*), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). A deep pond is heavily shaded by tall trees and scrub, with no plant life visible, and was almost dry at the time of surveying.

'Meadow 2' – Semi-improved neutral grassland (B2.2), with hedgerow and trees (J2.3) and scrub (A2)

Meadow 2 is rectangular in size, bordered on all sides by tall hedges, with no signs of recent maintenance including hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, elm (*Ulmus* sp.), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

This area is kept mown, with species including selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) and ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*).

'Meadow 3' (Also known as the "Old Stackyard") – Semi-improved neutral grassland (B2.2), with hedgerow and trees (J2.3). Increasing scrub (A2) now covers a pond.

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

Meadow 3 is narrow and bounded by high hedges with ditches, and is species-poor, with areas dominated by nettle and coarse grasses. This is the least managed area of the site.

Other notable species:

Include non-plant species eg turtle dove/barn owl/dingy skipper

Hedgehog, common pipistrelle, noctule bat (see fauna list for other species recorded).

Adjacent habitats/potential buffer zones & linkage to other sites:

Is the site next to another CWS/SSSI? Is there similar habitat adjacent or is the site surrounded by agricultural land?

There is agricultural land surrounding the common, with country lanes to the north and west, with residential buildings to the north east of the site.

Is the site in positive conservation management? Partly

The 'amenity grassland' meadow is mown regularly – the other two grassland areas are occasionally mown.

The increasing amounts of scrub in the southwest meadow are occasionally reduced, as are the nettles.

Brief management proposals:

Eg should the site be grazed/cut & raked off/coppiced/thinned etc

Cutting and raking/collecting of cut material would improve conditions for wildflowers across the site.

Cut hedges on rotation, so that there are always flowers/fruit available for wildlife.

Reduce scrub around ponds.

Has a site condition assessment form been completed for this site? Yes

Images by Anne Acres



PLANT LIST

County Wildlife Site name & reference number: St Clement's Common, Rushall

Scientific name	Common name	Comments/Location
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	
<i>Arctium</i> sp.	Burdock	
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Cherry - wild	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed - common	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot grass	
<i>Symphytum</i> sp.	Comfrey	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip - leaves only	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cranesbill – Cut leaf	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dogrose	
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field - Rose (white)	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	
<i>Tilia</i> sp.	Lime	
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords and Ladies	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Oak	
<i>Populus</i>	Poplar	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow-thistle	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Speedwell - germander	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	White Clover	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	Forget-me-not	
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet	

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

Scientific name	Common name	Comments/Location
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	Hawkbit	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sowthistle	
<i>Bryonia alba</i>	White Bryony	
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead Nettle	
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Wild Damson	
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Woundwort - Hedge	
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	2 flower spikes seen
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	
<i>Potentilla repens</i>	Creeping cinquefoil	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False fox sedge	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat grass	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut	
<i>Equisetum</i> sp.	Horsetail	
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Knapweed	
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Knotgrass	
<i>Tilia</i> sp.	Lime	
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern marsh orchid	1 flower spike seen
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Fox Tail Grass	
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	1 flower spike seen
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	

Fauna List

Common name	Scientific name
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Bluetit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
Longtail tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

Common name	Scientific name
Red tailed bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>
Silver Y moth	<i>Syngrapha interrogationis</i>
Common Blue butterfly	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Grass veneer moth	<i>Agriphila tristella</i>
Small white butterfly	<i>Pieris rapae</i>
Common frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
Noctule bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
7 spot lady bird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>
Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>