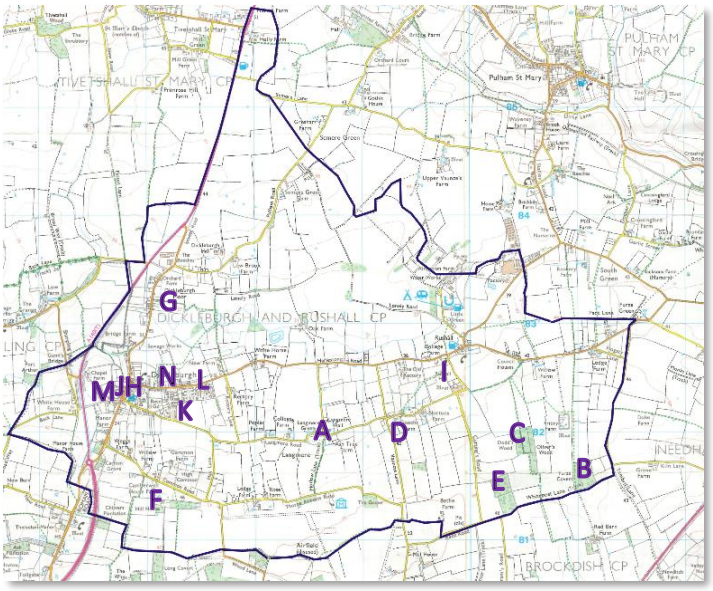
Biodiversity Policy 2: Key Natural Environment Assets (Local Green Spaces)

For a relatively small Parish we are fortunate to have a high number of County Wildlife Sites in addition to the 'jewel in the crown' which is Dickleburgh Moor. Most of these assets are privately owned, and therefore not accessible by the public other than those which contain public rights of way. However, sight and sound of these assets can greatly enhance a feeling of wellbeing and place. These key assets, which include other green spaces which are used by residents, are valued by the community and should be protected and where possible added to.
The areas listed are protected from new development:

A) Langmere Green
B) Furze Covert
C) Dodd's Wood - Oliver's Wood
D) St. Clément's Common
E) White Post Lane Wood
F) Hall Farm Pond
G) Dickleburgh Moor
H) Dickleburgh Village Green, opposite the church
I) The Churchyard of St. Mary's Church, Rushall
J) The Churchyard of All Saints Church, Dickleburgh
K) Dickleburgh Village Hall Playing Fields
L) The Green on Rectory Road/Catchpole Walk
M) The former allotment area (managed by the Townlands Trust) behind Dickleburgh Church
N) The Green around the Gables and between the Gables, number 42, and the water treatment plant.



A

Langmere Green	
Age	On all maps of Langmere
Rarity	Unique within the Parish. The setting provides a tranquil link to the heritage of the Parish.
Aesthetic Value	Year-round interest from mature trees and flora and fauna, ancient grassland. Identified by Norfolk Wildlife Trust. The Green is flanked by mature trees, ditches and hedgerow which form part of the proposed Quiet Lane network. The Green provides a habitat for wildlife, including Turtle doves.
Group Value	A key historic feature of the Parish.
Archaeological Value	Ancient
Archival Interest	High
Historical Interest	Extremely high. Rare species.
Design Landscape Interest	Very High
Landmark Status	Very High
Social and Communal Value	Managed by the Parish Council Commons Committee.

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 lanceolate), 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 petiolate), herb Robert (Geranium robertianum), lesser celandine (Ficaria verua), 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 fructicosus agg.) is encroaching from the ditch into the channel of the stream.

NORFOLK WILDLIFE TRUST

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

B

Furze Covert	
Age	Ancient
Rarity	Very rare within the Parish
Aesthetic Value	High
Group Value	A key historic feature of the Parish.
Archaeological Value	Archaeological features exist
Archival Interest	High
Historical Interest	High
Design Landscape Interest	
Landmark Status	Very High
Social and Communal Value	PROW Extensively used. Privately owned

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 a 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 robertianim), 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.

C

Dodds Wood	
Age	Unspecified
Rarity	Referenced on maps of 1884
Aesthetic Value	High linked to Olivers Wood
Group Value	A key historic feature of the Parish.
Archaeological Value	Brickworks and evidence of human occupation
Archival Interest	Unspecified
Historical Interest	Some
Design Landscape Interest	
Landmark Status	Very High
Social and Communal Value	Privately owned.

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 chamedrys) 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.

D

St. Clements Common	
Age	20th Century
Rarity	Extremely Rare
Aesthetic Value	Extremely High
Group Value	A key historic feature of the Parish.
Archaeological Value	Roman and Pre-Roman archaeology found near by
Archival Interest	A Gift to the Parish by Daphne Buxton
Historical Interest	The Open Spaces Society are the Commoner
Design Landscape Interest	Managed by the Parish Council as a protected wildlife common
Landmark Status	Extremely High
Social and Communal Value	Extremely High.

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 obtrubae), ladies smock (Cardamine pratensis), meadow foxtail, (Alopecuris geniculatus), occasional creeping thistle, occasional hogweed (Heracleum sphondylium) and common vetch (Vicia sativa). Ground ivy (Glechoma hederacea) is

occasional and nettles (Urtica diocia) 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).

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

NORFOLK WILDLIFE TRUST

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(Ref. No. 2196)

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District: South Norfolk

Parish: Dickleborough
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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.

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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

HERITAGE FUND

1

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 for-get-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(Arrenatherum 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.

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

Hay raking meadow 1

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

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.

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:

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
Acer campestre	Field Maple	

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

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

D a

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

Fauna List

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

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

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

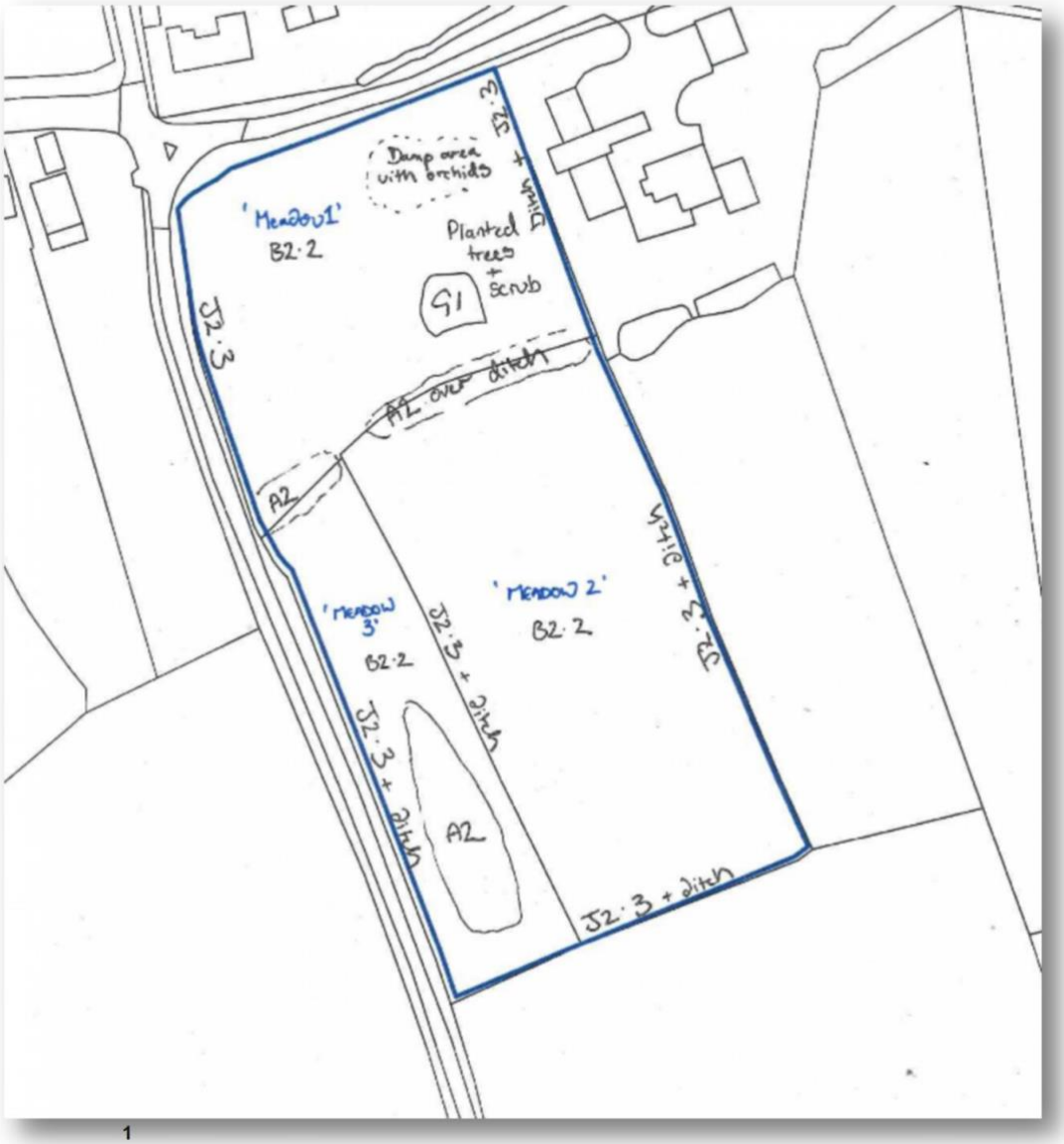
County Wildlife Site Survey Form
(Ref. No.)

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.

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

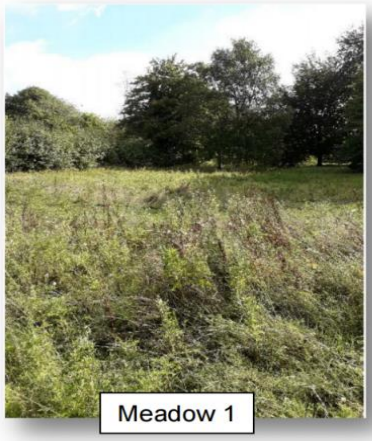
Cutting and raking/collecting of cut material would improve conditions for wildflowers across the site.

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


Meadow 1


Meadow 2


Meadow 3

PLANT LIST

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

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

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

Fauna List

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

WILDLIFE IN COMMON SURVEY

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

E

White Post Lane Wood	
Age	Unspecified
Rarity	
Aesthetic Value	
Group Value	A key historic feature of the Parish.
Archaeological Value	
Archival Interest	High
Historical Interest	High
Design Landscape Interest	
Landmark Status	High
Social and Communal Value	Privately owned

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 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 chamedrys) 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.

F

Hall Farm Pond	
Age	
Rarity	
Aesthetic Value	
Group Value	A key historic feature of the Parish.
Archaeological Value	
Archival Interest	
Historical Interest	
Design Landscape Interest	
Landmark Status	
Social and Communal Value	Privately owned

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 sallow (Salix cinerea).

G

Dickleburgh Moor	
Age	Ancient
Rarity	Extremely rare vulnerable wetland
Aesthetic Value	Extremely High
Group Value	A key historic feature of the Parish.
Archaeological Value	Roman and Pre-Roman finds have been found including some of county wide significance
Archival Interest	Extremely High
Historical Interest	Extremely High
Design Landscape Interest	Extremely High
Landmark Status	Extremely High
Social and Communal Value	Extremely High

Dickleburgh Moor, has since been made a County Wildlife site

Dickleburgh Moor – history, geology and hydrology.

It is a common misconception that Dickleburgh Moor is exclusively the circa 50 acre county wildlife site owned and managed by The Otter Trust (see Fig 1.). Dickleburgh this only forms the epicentre of a much more extensive wetland landscape that that feeds into Frenze Beck and there on into the River Waveney, (see Fig 2.). Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk (surveys being completed between 1790 and 1794) and the tithe maps (1836-1850) clearly indicate the former extent of the Moor in post enclosure times (see Fig 3 and Fig 4).

The area known as Dickleburgh Moor, is the site of a former glacial lake; with a British Geological Survey borehole showing 14.3m of post-glacial freshwater deposits resting on glacial till with surface peat deposits in excess of 1.4 meters (see Brooks, 1999). Evidence of permanent open water habitat being present from circa 10000 ybp. to a minumum of 425 ybp. is provided by a 20cm shell layer at an approximate depth of 40/50cm across the entire

site, and the record of 1576, whereby Semere moor (which was concurrent with Dickleburgh moor at that time) was let to the Gentleman Thomas Whipple of Dickleburgh with '*the liberty of fishing and fowling in Semere moor and Damm's Dyche Dickleburgh'* for a period of 21 years in '*An Essay Towards the Topographic History of the County of Norfolk*, (Blomefield and Parkin, 1739-1775 and 1805). Damm's dyche is what is now locally called Dickleburgh stream.

The importance of the Moor from a social perspective is also evidenced in the memoires H. Bix (1850) who wrote of the beauty of the winter flooding, wildfowl and carnivals that formerly took place there during hard winters when the moor froze over. The moor also played its part during the inter World War years, 1914-1945 where local residents used the land to grow vegetables and raise chickens.

The site is also very close to the Pye Road (Roman), (See Fig 4.)and one can reasonably assume that an open water site would have been utilised by the Romans for watering troops, horses and other livestock, and been involved in more pastoral activities like farming; this being evidenced during the construction of Dickleburgh bypass (1990-1992) uncovered both a previously unknown Roman settelment and Saxon cemetery, sadly these were both destroyed without record (Wade-Martins, 2017).

Evidence for Roman activity on the moor can be seen in Fig 5. which shows a 3rd century BC Roman coin. We also have evidence of later activity (Fig 5.) with an Elizabethan silver coin and a variety of finds spanning to modern times, most notable of which are crotal bells which are significant as Dickleburgh Moor is actually the home of the Suffolk Punch horse breed (the breed being standardised at Dickleburgh Hall which can be seen in Fig 4. The Otter Trust owns 7 Suffolk punch horses which are utilised for conservation grazing and provide a heritage link to the breed and its inception, (see Fig 6.).

Fig 1. – Outline of dickleburgh Moor County Wildlife site – Google maps.

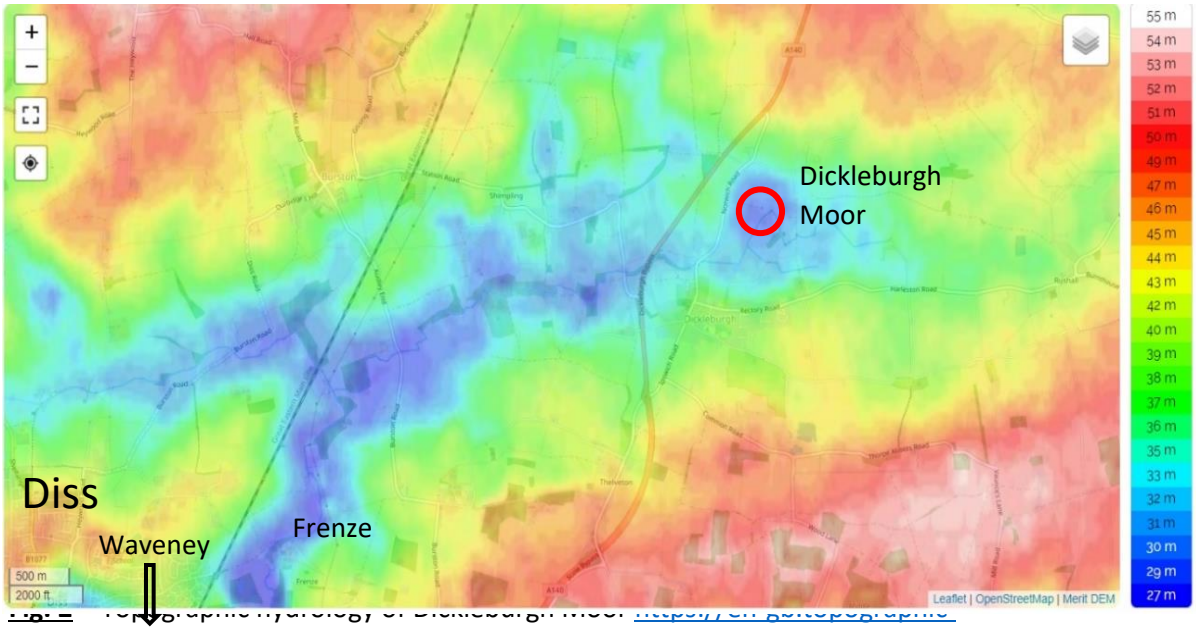


Fig 2. Topographic hydrology of Dickleburgh Moor https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/maps/swsb/Norfolk/

Fig 3. Tithe Map circa 1840 http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/mapexplorer/

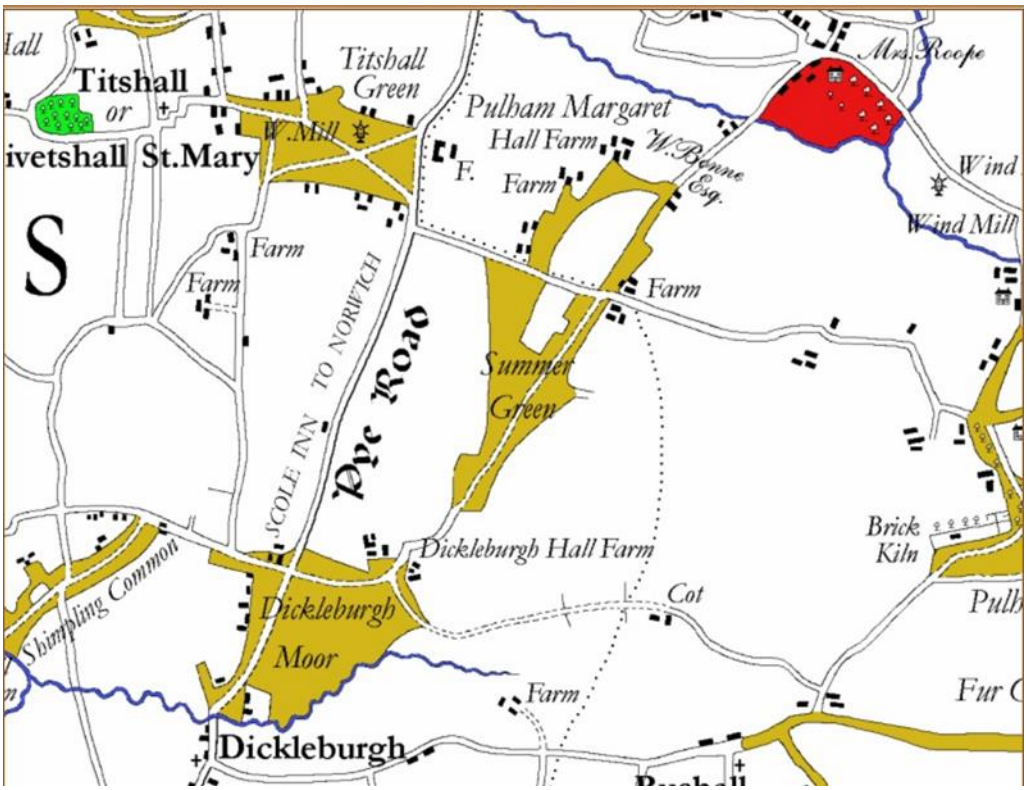


Fig 4. Faden, 1797 Norfolk map redrawn

http://www.fadensmapofnorfolk.co.uk/mapBrowserNew.asp

Fig 5. Left to Right Elizabethan coin, Roman Coin, Crotal bell

Fig 6. – Suffolk Punch at Dickleburgh Moor – credit B. Potterton.

However, the jewel in the historic, and social historic crown of Dickleburgh Moor which cements it as a site of significance from at least 3700 ybp is the recent serendipitous discovery of a Early Bronze age trackway and other structures on the Moor. A rescue archaeological dig was performed by wet wood specialist Heather Wallis (http://www.hwallis.co.uk/) under the direction of Historic England and NCC. The trackway has been radiocarbon dated from 1775 – 1623BC, (see Fig 7.) The trackway is of national significance as it represents the 2nd oldest Bronze age wooden structure in Norfolk (being only 3/400 yrs. younger than the so-called Sea-henge) and the only trackway of this period in England. The uniqueness and significance could easily grant it scheduled monument status hence any disturbance and or development to the land and its hydrology (wet wood archaeology is dependent upon the maintenance of waterlogged conditions) would destroy the trackway and other structures and defile a historic landscape. Indeed, Historic England have offered by means of grants to pay for any further works on the site in light of its importance and as the site is now recorded will apply strong restrictions on any attempts to change the appearance and use of the land.

Further work is now underway to investigate the over 130 pieces of wood retrieved from the site (with most of it still in situ), (See Fig. 8) to determine tool use, type and number and hence an extrapolation of the number of persons involved. Tool marks of a bronze axe can clearly be seen in figure 8. It is highly likely that the site was of at least in part ritualistic practice as during the early Bronze age wetland sites were becoming more significant in terms of belief and transition to the after life, for example the deposition of broken tools and weapons are often associated with wetland sites like the Moor, see for examples Yates and Bradley, 2017.

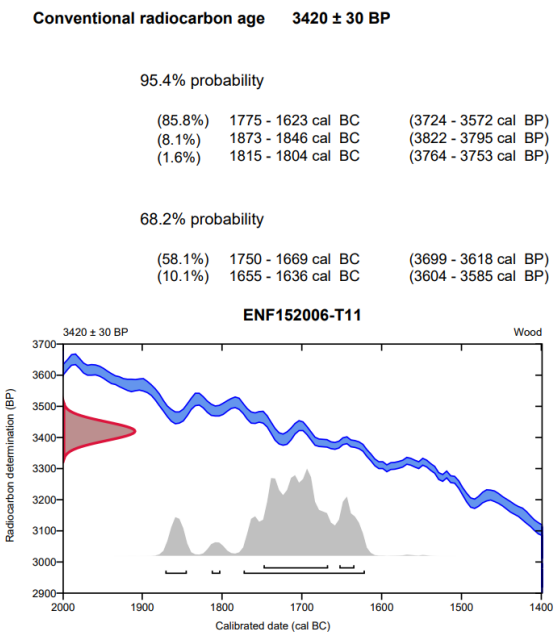


Fig 7. – Results of radiocarbon dating – Beta-Analytica Feb 2022

Fig 8. Left 1 and centre – Plank and post trackway. Right above and below tool marks.

Dickleburgh Moor is the lowest lying piece of land in the local area see Fig 9. As such water naturally flows into it, as noted previously it has been a lake for millennia. Hence it forms a natural catchment that can hold back floodwater and prevent this entering the village. With climate change well under way and warmer wetter winters the significance of the moor in this capacity will only increase over time. For example 2020 which saw 'Wettest February on record (State of the UK Climate 2020, McCarthy *et al*, 2021). Fig 10., shows the moor in March of 2020 which clearly demonstrates its potential to protect the village by holding back and then releasing water by means of a pump at a controlled rate into Dickleburgh stream. Furthermore, as an area of significant peat deposit the moor is a valuable asset for aiding the governments England Peat Action Plan stating "*We want our peatland to meet the needs of wildlife, people and the planet. All uses of peatland should keep the peat wet and in the ground*." (England Peat Action Plan, May 2021); and "*We will work to ensure all our peatlands, not just deep or protected peat, are responsibly managed, or, in good*

hydrological condition or under restoration management. We will set a target for peatland restoration as part of the forthcoming Net Zero Strategy, recognising the important role that peat plays in the pathway to net zero emissions." Hence the moor is of cultural, economic and environmental significance.

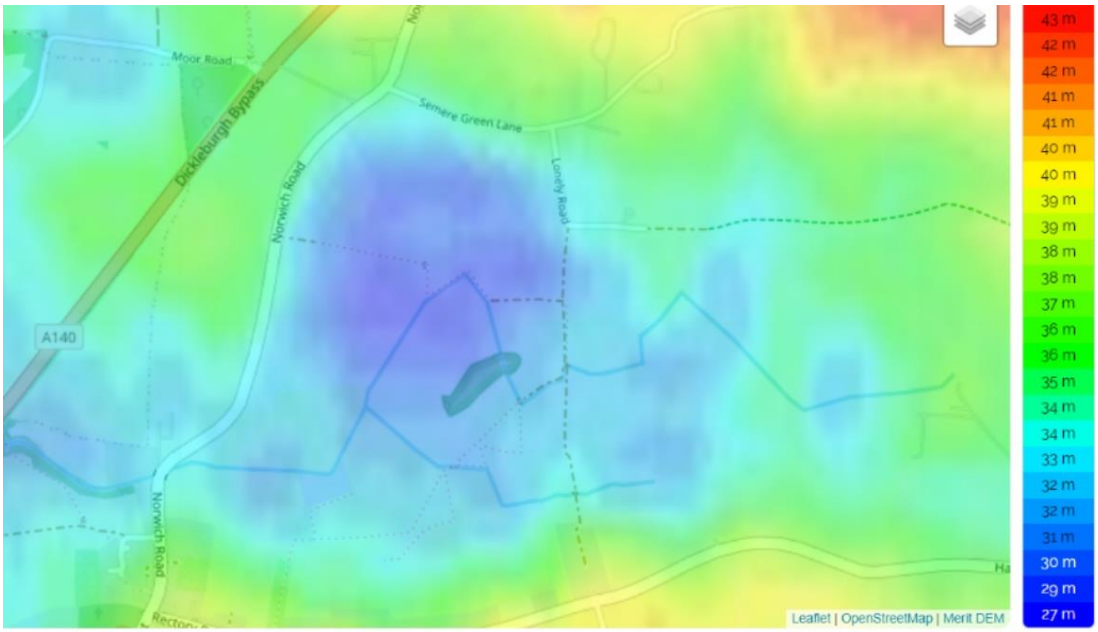


Fig 9. Topographic hydrology of Dickleburgh Moor https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/maps/swsb/Norfolk/

Fig 10. Above. The Moor in March 2020 – the red circle indicates the lowest point in the village where Dickleburgh Stream passes by housing. All the water would have be channelled directly to this point via the stream without the Moor's holding capacity.

Dickleburgh Moor – Wildlife

The moor has always been a haven for wildlife even during the past 50 years when it was continually drained via the pump for the purpose of cattle grazing. It remained wet and as such always saw the arrival of migrant wading birds in the winter months. The periphery of the site is also one of the few nesting sites of the endangered turtle dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) in the upper Waveney valley catchment. If one searches the Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service one will notice a dearth of information about Dickleburgh Moor and South Norfolk in general. This is however, due to the fact that no surveys have been completed at the Moor. The Moor during the past 50 years has been heavily drained, sprayed and subject to post war and outdated farming methodologies (see for example: Robinson, 2002) which have seen the decline of many specialist pre intensive agriculture species. Since 2016 when the Otter Trust bought the moor, considerable efforts have been made to enhance the habitat by allowing it to rewild and rewet itself and to clean out ditches and provide shallow scrapes for birds and drinking inlets for livestock. Traditional grazing methods using heritage breeds, including the aforementioned Suffolk Punch, Redpoll cattle and a mix of Norfolk Horn and Bagot sheep have allowed the regeneration of wetland flora, see Middleton *et al*, 2009. There has been a great deal of natural regeneration from the seedbank and two plants of note, the locally scarce Nodding bur marigold (*Bidens cernua L.*) of which the moor hosts hundreds of individuals and the nationally scarce Pedunculate club rush (*Bolboschoenus laticarpus*), (Rumsey *et al*, 2018) – see Fig 11.

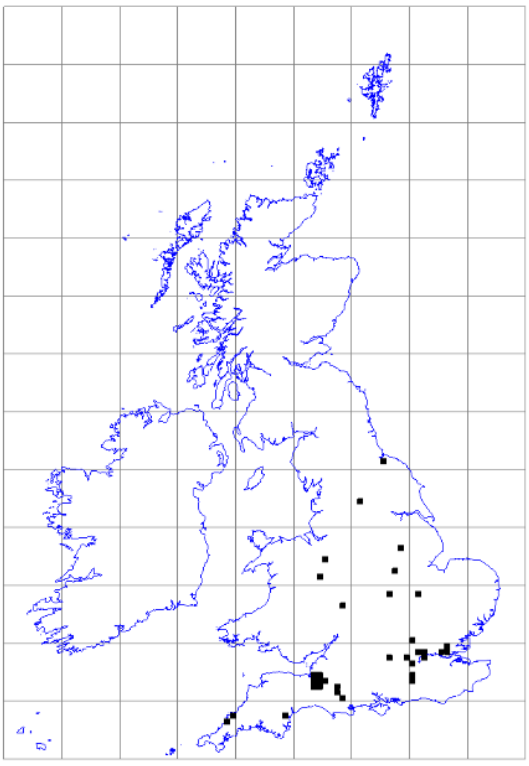


Fig 11. Distribution of Pedunculate club rush (Bolboschoenus laticarpus) from Rumsey *et al*. 2018.Top scarce Nodding bur marigold (*Bidens cernua L*.). Bottom *B. laticarpus*.

Dickleburgh Moor has been recognised as an important site floral biodiversity site by Natural England and are currently in talks about becoming a wetland flora refuge for threatened wetland species that are suffering declines due to the increased salination of costal freshwater sites. During the Summer of 2022, the site will be undergoing a complete bio-blitz (By Natural England professionals) to quantify and record the extent of the biodiversity across numerous floral and faunal taxa. The expectation is that more rare wetland species will be discovered. The Otter Trust has recently received a grant from NCC to spearhead a Black poplar (*Populus nigra betulifolia*) – (the rarest native hardwood timber tree in the UK and once a dominant feature of lowland wetland habitats) – project which will see the Moor become a clone bank for true native *P. nigra betulifolia*, with the aim to reintroduce this tree to Norfolk and beyond.

The Moor has always attracted a number of migrant waders. Since the Otter Trust began its work numbers have skyrocketed, for example, flocks of 600+ individuals of the red listed lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) have been regularly recorded over the past two years. These birds also nest on the site and nests have increased to 30+ nests over the same period. The Broads Authority (BA) has recently awarded the Otter trust a grant for a thermal scope and bird rings to better assess the site use by lapwing and other species. The Otter Trust is also hosting a number of outreach events to encourage landowners to manage their land in a more wader friendly manner. As evidence of the importance of the site for avifauna site was listed as a WeBs (Wetland Bird Survey site, with the BTO (British Trust for Ornithology) in January 2022. Other birds of note on the Moor are snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), jack snipe (*Lymnocryptes minimus*), red and green sandpiper (*Scolopacidae*), large flocks of linnet (*Linaria cannabina*), yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*), reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*); and birds of prey including marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*) and hobby (*Falco subbuteo*). Dickleburgh Moor appeared for the first time in the Norfolk Bird and Mammal Report (2021) so for exact numbers please refer here (https://norfolknaturalists.org.uk/wp/publications/bird-and-mammal-report/). The site has also received a number of notable visitors including a pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*), long billed dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*), spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) and black terns (*Chlidonias niger*).

The Moor is home to a host of mammalian species including; harvest mice (*Micromys minutus*); water voles (*Arvicola amphibius*); Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*); water shrews (*Neomys fodiens*); and is well represented with amphibians including common frog (*Rana temporaria*), common toad (*Bufo bufo*), smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*).

The extent of the biodiversity on the moor is far too large to do justice in a short report and an extensive species list will be compiled by the end of 2022. A point of note, for its size and location the biodiversity is exceptional and has received praise from all conservation bodies that have visited.

Dickleburgh Moor – social and wellbeing provision

The Moor (in its current and wider context) has been an important feature of the landscape for at least 3700 years. It is ingrained in the hearts and minds of the people of Dickleburgh past and present. It should be conserved into the future. Any development that overlooks the moor will mar the view and with current climatic trends be at a high risk of flooding.

The Moor provides a place of peaceful solace and wild remoteness that is difficult to find in busy South Norfolk. During the pandemic it saw increased visitors, but at no point was there any littering, the land was respected and the land is loved by the residents of the village and by many, many people from all over Norfolk, Suffolk and beyond. It is a place for people and a place for wildlife and should remain so.

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Further information can be found at

https://www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk/wildlife-in-norfolk/commons/st-clements-common,-rushall

D

White Post Lane Wood	
Age	Ancient
Rarity	Very rare within the Parish
Aesthetic Value	High
Group Value	A key historic feature of the Parish.
Archaeological Value	Archaeological features exist
Archival Interest	High
Historical Interest	High
Design Landscape Interest	
Landmark Status	Very High
Social and Communal Value	PROW Extensively used. Privately owned

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 chamedrys) 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.

H

Dickleburgh Village Green	
Age	Unspecified
Rarity	Standard
Aesthetic Value	Essential
Group Value	A key historic feature of the Parish.
Archaeological Value	Extremely High
Archival Interest	High
Historical Interest	High
Design Landscape Interest	Extremely High
Landmark Status	Extremely High
Social and Communal Value	Extremely High

The Village Green is a small, enclosed green, standing opposite All Saints Church in the village of Dickleburgh at the junction of The Street and Rectory Road. It homes the Village sign, and is bordered by houses on 2 sides (North and East), the Church opposite (South), and the Village store on the final side (West).

I

Churchyard Rushall	
Age	Pre 1066
Rarity	Wildlife haven
Aesthetic Value	Extremely High
Group Value	A key historic feature of the Parish.
Archaeological Value	High
Archival Interest	Extremely High
Historical Interest	Extremely High
Design Landscape Interest	Extremely High
Landmark Status	Extremely High
Social and Communal Value	Extremely High

Brief synopsis of Bat Survey Results, carried out in September 2019:

- **Bat Survey results for TM1982 from 2 survey nights**

Below you can find a summary of the main findings from your bat survey visits. Further information for individual visits can be found in the full report.

The total number of recordings per night:

7067 on 26th Sep

1719 on 27th Sep

- **Bat species detected:**

Our provisional analysis of the recordings detected the following species. The numbers relate to the number of bat passes rather than the number of individual bats.

- **Species Total number of passes (all nights)**

Barbastelle 38

Brown long-eared bat 13

Common pipistrelle 346

Daubenton's bat 5

Leisler's bat 2

Natterer's bat 60

Noctule 2

Serotine 3

Soprano pipistrelle 15

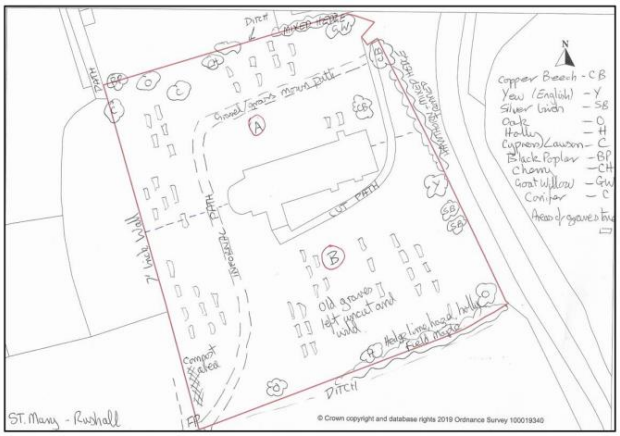
Below are details of recordings that could not be assigned with confidence to a single species.

- **Species Total number of passes (all nights)**

Leisler's bat or Noctule 3

Myotis species 8

Pipistrelle species 180



J

Churchyard Dickleburgh	
Age	Pre 1066
Rarity	
Aesthetic Value	Extremely High
Group Value	A key historic feature of the Parish.
Archaeological Value	Extremely High
Archival Interest	High
Historical Interest	High
Design Landscape Interest	Extremely High
Landmark Status	Extremely High
Social and Communal Value	Extremely High

K

L

The Green Rectory Road and Catchpole	
Age	
Rarity	First open space as approaching the village of Dickleburgh from Rushall.
Aesthetic Value	High. Offers a green space and sense of calm
Group Value	High
Archaeological Value	High Remnants of original Parsonage land.
Archival Interest	High Remnants of original Parsonage land.
Historical Interest	High Remnants of original Parsonage land.
Design Landscape Interest	Extremely High
Landmark Status	Extremely High
Social and Communal Value	Extremely High Owned and managed by Saffron Housing

Rarity	Only playing field within the Parish.
Aesthetic Value	High
Group Value	A key feature of the Parish
Archaeological Value	Unknown but in proximity of historical buildings
Archival Interest	Essential
Historical Interest	High. Land managed by Townland Trust Charity
Design Landscape Interest	Extremely High
Landmark Status	Extremely High
Social and Communal Value	Extremely High

M

The Allotments Townsland Trust Land	
Age	Gifted for the benefit of the villagers of Dickleburgh in 1483
Rarity	Rare plants found on site. Rich in biodiversity
Aesthetic Value	High. Offers a green space and sense of calm
Group Value	High
Archaeological Value	High. On the North South axis of Roman and Pre-Roman finds
Archival Interest	Extremely High
Historical Interest	High Historical and social value
Design Landscape Interest	High
Landmark Status	Extremely High
Social and Communal Value	Extremely High provides part of the green walk out of the village of Dickleburgh.

Dickleburgh Old allotments

The allotment site and the surrounding ditches have been present since at leas1830s as evidence by the tithe map (Fig 1.) and the subsequent first OS map (Fig.2) and finally by the RAF arial

survey(1946-60). As such it is an integral and historic element of the village. It is likely that the plot and its boundary ditches predate the tithe map as the land was part of the original "townlands trust" which was set up in the early part of the 15th century. The land has been designated as an allotment since at least 1950 (personal conversation). The land itself is heavy loam and clay, and waterlogged on the northern end and as such has always been difficult to work and manage; with people coming and going for a few seasons then giving up. The authors father (T. Grief) however, gradually took on more and more of the plot until he had the entire area (1.3 acres – source QGIS) cropped and maintained the land productively from the of Spring 1982 to December 2013.

Since the spring of 2014 the land has been left undisturbed and has rapidly "wilded". A previous allotment holder planted heritage fruit trees (apple, pear, quince and medlar) circa 1990, 15 of these trees remain and are mature (4+ meters tall with an abundance of developing deadwood). This constitutes an orchard (Woodland trust) and the age makes it a mature orchard (Woodland trust) with high biodiversity and community value. Furthermore, the government funded scheme countryside stewardship scheme (GOV.UK) for orchard creation runs until 2025 destroying it would be a travesty. (These trees form a haven for winter birds including migrant fieldfare and redwing. Beneath the trees there is rough grass sward which holds numerous impressive anthills of the common yellow meadow ant *(Lasius flavus)* – other species of ant are also present including *Lasius niger, L. platythorax*, *Formica cunicularia*, *F. fusca* and *Myrmica rubra*. This list is not extensive as no formal survey has been conducted on ants to date.

The site also has rapidly developing Rubus spp patches which provide nectar and food for pollinators. There was an extensive patch of blackthorn scrub at the North easter corner but this was destroyed by someone on the Townlands trust in 2018 (It is regrowing) but this offers high potential for nesting turtle dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) which are present in the village (BTO) and surrounding countryside.The surrounding hedge also has a number of very old crab apples Malus sylvestris – possibly the true wild apple and potentially worthy of genetic testing see Worrell *et al* 2019.

The afore-mentioned blackthorn has been plied up into a substantial, of what has become, habitat piles that contains numerous nests of farmland birds including confirmed; robin, blue tit, great tit, cole tit, wren, blackbird, dunnock, chaffinch and flycatcher and fire crest. (Fire crest and flycatcher have been nesting in the churchyard (which borders the site) for 30+ years. Hence this newly wilded area is providing habitat extension for these species.

Other notable residents of the site include bee orchid (including the white form, *Ophrys apifera* v chlorantha). The rough grass also harbours numerous rich nectar plants including numerous (*Mentha*) mint, willowherb (*Epilobium*) bedstraws (*Galium*) figwort (*Scrophularia*) woundwort (*Stachys*) and ragwort (*Senecio*) species. Meadow sweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) is also well represented on the Northern end. As such this is a haven for hymenoptera (bees, ants wasps and sawflys) and also Syrphidae (hoverflies). It is also a productive site for rose (*Cetonia aurata*) and garden chaffer (*Phyllopertha horticola*) beetles.

The site is also a hotspot for the wasp spider (*Argiope bruennichi*). Furthermore, it has an abundance of butterflies including Brimstone, tortoise shell, peacock, meadow brown, speckled wood, ringlet, common and holly blue, comma and all 3 species of white (small, large and green veined). Moth trapping has not yet occurred on the site but will be done in the coming months. Moreover, it is an excellent site for hoverflies (*Syrphidae*) with recording beginning in the Summer of 2021. The abundance of invertebrates on the site provides food not only for the avifauna but also supports the local bat population which is present in the church including common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) and brown-long eared (*Plecotus auratus*). Again a formal

bat survey would be beneficial to establish if other species are present. The site is also abundant in small mammals including bank (*Myodes glareolus*) and field voles (*Microtus agrestis*) and harvest mice (Micromys minutus).

The site also offers high value as a buffer green space to the proposed developments and is also under consideration as a site for the local primary school forest school. It also provides access for dog walkers and rambles to the footpaths that lead out of the village towards Shimpling. Development of this site for housing would be a travesty, destroying a historic piece of land and also destroying a well-established site for wildlife which will only improve over time. With careful development and management this site could be a multifunctional community space for people and wildlife. It is also note worthy that a popular local man committed suicide (J. Lawson, 2018) on a field maple on the edge of the site and that this area has become somewhat of a shrine to his memory. Any development would result in this peaceful area being destroyed and would cause a great deal of angst in the community as it would defile the memory of this young man. The site also holds significant importance to the son of the afore-mentioned T. Grief who passed away after a long battle with dementia in 2021. As such the piece of land holds a spiritual value. It is hard to reconcile the development of a site that although small has a historic, wildlife, community and spiritual value.

Fig 1.

Fig 2.

Fig 3.

Some images of the site.

Looking North

Bee Orchids

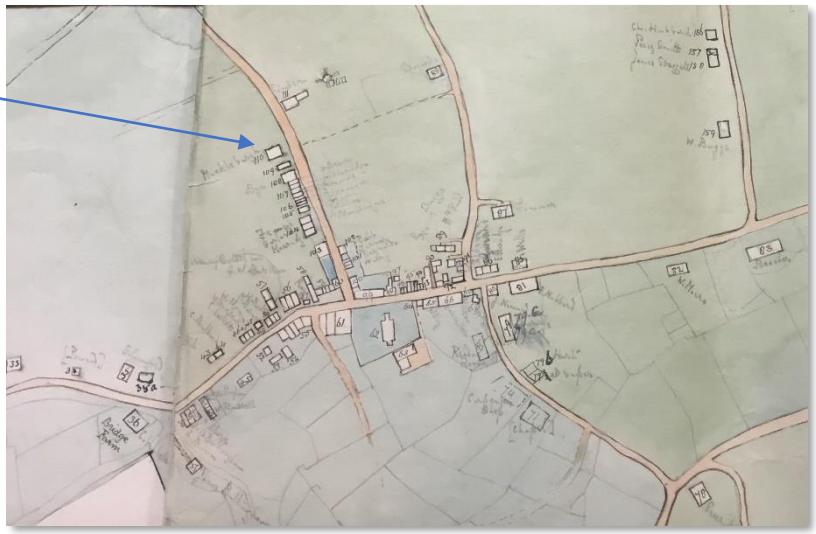
Piled balckthorn with rubus and dogwood thickets – field maple and crab apple on boundaries


Orchard area, note proximity to church.

N

The Green Rectory Road beside the Gables	
Age	Pre 1700
Rarity	Extremely rare. A highly valued space providing a glimpse of the moor and open countryside from the village centre.
Aesthetic Value	High. Offers a green space and sense of calm
Group Value	Extremely High. Very popular footpath (prow) starts here.
Archaeological Value	Extremely High. Ancient archaeology found close by.
Archival Interest	Extremely High.
Historical Interest	Extremely High
Design Landscape Interest	Extremely High
Landmark Status	Extremely High
Social and Communal Value	Extremely High

Map 1843 (curtesy of Norfolk Archive Library showing The Gables (originally an orphanage) on Rectory Road



Google Earth capture showing The Gables on Rectory Road and the Green around the Gables.

The area around the Gables has become a green lung for the village of Dickleburgh it offers the only footpath from within the village to the moor and open fields. This area is highly valued by residents of the whole Parish.