

Dry Drayton Village Plan

Parish Biodiversity Survey / Inventory 2010/11

Introduction and Methods

The purpose of this survey was to visit and record the green spaces of Dry Drayton parish so that their value for wildlife and recreation can be properly represented within the village plan. From this record, due account can be taken of them in the event of any future planning applications or land use changes that may seek to alter their current status.

Most of the sites were originally visited and assessed as part of the Millennium project, culminating in publication of the natural history of the parish in the book 'Gallows Piece to Bee Garden' published in 2000. Most of the publicly-accessible sites have been revisited / surveyed in 2010/11 for the purpose of updating the earlier information for the village plan. In addition, several new sites have been assessed as part of the later survey.

The principal habitat of Dry Drayton parish is arable farmland, but within this a number of natural and man-made habitats account for a wider biodiversity. Such features include secondary woodland, copses, hedgerows, streams, ponds, grassland, road verges and gardens.

The aim of the biodiversity survey / inventory was not to compile exhaustive lists of species present, although this has been achieved independently by several individuals for birds, mammals, amphibians, plants, butterflies, moths and dragonflies. These lists are included as an Appendix. The main purpose of the current survey was to document the various habitats within the parish, their main value for wildlife and people, their structure, conservation needs and any likely threats to their continued existence.



Buttercup meadow near Duck End Farm

Provisional list of green spaces / wildlife habitats (grid refs are approx centres of sites)

1. The Park (TL382619) and ponds

Resurveyed 22.4.11 and 29.8.11

Area of grazed / semi-improved grassland that contains important archaeological remains relating to the ancient historic centre of the village. It is also the former site of The Manor House (demolished about 1818). Two ponds are a key feature, one being the remains of an old moated garden pond dating probably from the time the old house occupied the site. Hedgerows containing mostly hawthorn surround part of the site.

Key species / habitats :

Grassland – Bulbous buttercup, Red bartsia and clovers, plus some fine grasses are known to be present, although the sward was too grazed by horses / rabbits to be able to survey for plants at the time of visit. Several extensive ungrazed clumps of nettles, occasional thistles and a number of Ragwort plants were present.

Ponds – birds (Coot - nesting, Moorhen, Mute Swan, Canada geese, Mallard). Swallows from the nearby Duck End Farm colony drink from the ponds in flight. One clump of Cuckoo-flower was found and one pond contained Common Water-crowfoot. Some Hawthorn trees grow by one pond, the other being completely open.

- dragonflies (incl. Small Red-eyed damselfly, a recent colonist to England)

Both ponds are subject to fluctuating water levels. The pond to the SE has heavily poached margins, unfortunately invaded by *Crassula* (New Zealand Pygmyweed) when resurveyed on 29.8.11.

Hedgerows – mostly consist of Hawthorn, with some Elm and Blackthorn, and provide nesting / shelter for birds.

Other species recorded at the time of survey included Brimstone, Orange-tip, Small Tortoiseshell and Green-veined White butterflies. Pied Wagtail was present and the Park is known to attract flocks of other foraging birds such as finches / buntings and Starlings in winter and Swallows in summer.

Conservation : the site is grazed by horses but the extent is not regulated and the ground flora suffers as a result. The margins of one pond are also heavily poached. Consideration should be given to instituting a proper grazing regimen, whereby part of the site is temporarily fenced and animals moved round the site to ensure over-grazing does not occur.

The ponds probably do not require any specific attention currently. The hedgerows may need very occasional trimming, or some gapping-up in one or two places.

Threats : over-grazing, neglect.



The Park



2. Duck End Farm (TL385617)

A former farm owned by Prof. and Mrs Edwards comprising stable blocks and the farmhouse itself, plus grassland, trees and a large pond and feeder stream. Considerable tree planting has taken place by the present owners (see below). Old hedgerows surround the site and there are a number of old elms, now sadly succumbing to Dutch Elm disease.

Key species : Mrs Edwards has taken a keen interest in recording the wildlife and there is a sizeable moth list for the site, including key species such as White-spotted Pinion, a very localised moth dependent on elm. The pond is important for a range of dragonfly and damselfly species, plus nesting water birds. Water voles also use the pond. The stables have nesting Swallows in summer which use the surrounding horse paddocks and farmland for feeding. The uncut grassland supports a range of commoner butterflies and day-flying moths.

There has been a large tree planting of the field beside Madingley Road at TL388617, across which runs the FP from the parish boundary to Duck End Farm. This consists of blocks of mixed native and ornamental species, intersected by broad grass rides which are cut. Tall tree lines containing a number of elms border the site on the W and E sides and a mixed native species hedge lies between the site and the road on the S side. Species planted include : *Prunus* sp., Field Maple, Wayfaring tree, Ash, Scots Pine, Aspen, Guelder rose, Oak, White Poplar, Hawthorn, Spindle, Lime, Hazel, Dogwood, Silver birch, Cherry, Alder, Elm and Horse chestnut. Ornamentals include Acacia, red-leaved *Prunus* sp. and a variegated-leaved Dogwood. There are a number of large rings, probably of the Fairy Ring Champignon *Marasmius oreades*, in the grass on the west end of the site.

Conservation : apart from grass-cutting of parts of the site and occasional weed clearance from the pond, the site is lightly managed overall and this will benefit the wildlife interest.

Threats : none in present ownership



Lake at Duck End Farm



Tree plantation, Duck End Farm

3. Callow Brook (flows north from under the A428 at TL372597 in the extreme south of the parish, then eventually east to become Beck Brook, leaving the parish boundary at TL396619) (resurveyed – Beck Brook 7.5.11; Callow Brook 14.8.11)

An important, though small, stream traversing the length of the parish through arable land. It is very overhung in much of its length by vegetation and some mature trees, making it very shaded. Where it flows alongside the DD-Madingley road it is frequently choked with debris from hedgecutting, road run-off, etc.

Between the church and the A428 in the south of the parish, Callow Brook is extensively shaded by elms in the northern parts and also mixed shrubs including Elder, Blackthorn and other plants including Great Willow-herb, thistles, Burdock. These however are useful for small birds for cover / forage and butterflies for nectar sources. Several large isolated willows are a feature of the more southerly parts of Callow Brook in the parish. To either side here are intensively managed arable fields, the brook and its associated vegetation therefore form a vital wildlife corridor.

Tree / shrub species : Ash, Hawthorn, Cherry Plum, Blackthorn, Elm suckers, Field Maple, White Willow (some large examples)

Water plants : virtually non-existent due to heavy shading, etc, but ?Common Water-starwort in Beck Brook section.

Conservation : ? responsibility of Environment Agency / ?IDB ?maintenance

Threats : destabilisation of banks, pollution from agricultural run-off, over-shading by vegetation.



Old willows, Callow Brook

4. The Shrubs (TL392617) (surveyed 29.8.11)

A parish edge plantation probably planted originally as game cover but also useful as a shelter belt for smaller birds and mammals. Its outer edges have a hedge-like quality consisting of elm suckers, hawthorn, blackthorn and sycamore. Mature / semi-mature trees within The Shrubs include Elm, Ash, hybrid Poplar, Scots pine and Oak (especially at the northern end). Speckled Wood butterflies, which are known to frequent wood-edge habitat, were present at the time of the survey.

Key species : none apparent, but detailed survey not conducted

Conservation : the site actually lies in Madingley parish and appears to have little or no intervention. Useful retention as an 'island' habitat of secondary woodland in a sea of arable fields, providing homes for birds, mammals and insects and continuity to other wildlife habitats via the surrounding hedges.

Threats : lack of management leading to overgrowth by tree layer, with shading of the ground / herb layers and consequent impoverishment of habitat structure.

4a The Folly (TL399624) (surveyed 29.8.11)

This is the memorial garden for Cambridge Crematorium and has Ash, Elm, Field maple, Oak, Hawthorn, Dogwood, Sallow and Poplar trees above a rather bare ground layer. It is rather dark due to the tree shading. Paths run through it and there are several seats. It is obviously subject to a certain amount of human disturbance.

The Folly has not been surveyed in detail but probably only acts as a temporary roosting location for birds, as there are no plants of note within it and little sunlight penetrates to make it sufficiently attractive for insects.

5. Icehouse Grove / Derrymore House grounds (TL377622)

The Hawkes' family have several houses on site but this large block of land (about 7 acres) consists of a mix of woodland, with some magnificent mature trees, especially some fine Field Maples and Oaks, also some old ridge and furrow grassland (former horse pasture) containing some indicator species such as Adder's-tongue fern. An old C19 brick icehouse, which gives the site its name, is an occasional bat roost.

Key species : Bluebells (woodland), Adder's-tongue fern, Cowslip, Field maple, Oak, Walnut

Conservation : at the discretion of the owners.

Threats : probably none in present ownership.

6. The Drift towards Bar Hill (TL379627) and path from end of High St towards The Plantation (TL381626)

These two paths are bordered by tall hedgerows containing a range of native species and are important for roosting and nesting birds, also common open countryside butterflies such as Speckled Wood and a number of other invertebrates, including species of dragonfly which use the lane for hawking smaller insects and for shelter. Certain wildflowers such as Crosswort provide additional interest.

The Drift (resurveyed 23.4.11)

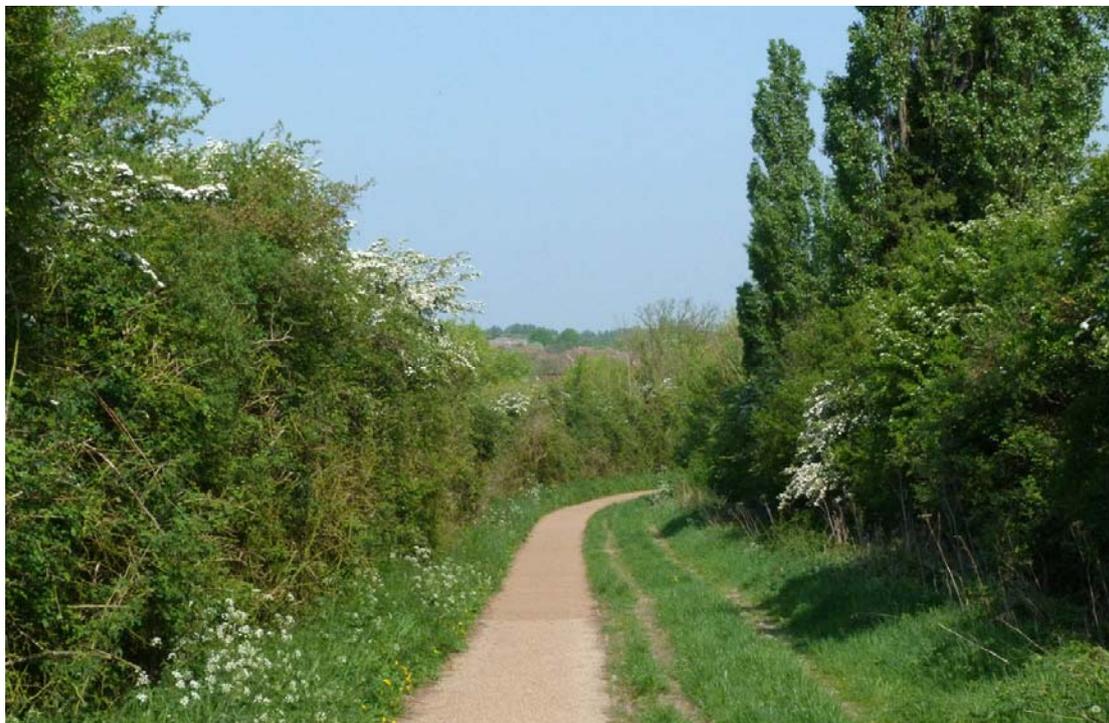
The more open (village) end provides glimpses across arable fields towards Bar Hill while the more enclosed bottom end has a more sylvan aspect. The grass verges contain mostly coarse herbs such as common umbellifers, Nettle and Cleavers but are vital for insects.

Hedgerows : Wild plum, Ash, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Spindle, Hybrid Poplar (4), Field Maple, Elm (2 species and sucker growth), Apple, Dog rose, Bramble, Ivy, Elder. There is one large Oak tree with woodpecker holes just in Bar Hill parish.

A number of small birds such as finches, Robin, Blackbird, Dunnock, Chiffchaff and Blackcap are known to use the hedgerows. Bullfinches (now a scarce bird nationally) are frequently seen. Bats are sometimes seen hunting above the Drift. Butterflies include Orange-tip, Green-veined White, Speckled Wood and Holly Blue.

Conservation : no measures needed currently

Threats : none apparent



The Drift, looking towards Bar Hill

Path between end of High St and The Plantation (resurveyed 7.5.11)

A broad unsurfaced path enclosed by tall hedges and mature ash trees between the village and Bar Hill. Some of the shrubs and trees have invaded / overhung from adjacent gardens in Pettitts Close.

Hedgerows : Hawthorn, Blackthorn, several large Ash trees, Dog rose, Field Maple, Sycamore, Elm suckers, Bramble, Ivy.

Verges : species poor with only Nettle, Cleavers, Cow parsley, Docks, Creeping buttercup, Ground Ivy, Field Forget-me-Not and other common weeds.

The hedgerows again form shelter for birds and insects and provide some autumn fruits. Common butterflies include Orange-tip, Green-veined White, Holly Blue and Speckled Wood. Dragonflies hawk the lane in summer.

Conservation : little required since the track is broad and the verges do not encroach on to the footpath. Possible occasional cutting on alternate sides to keep growth in check. Hedgerows do not require any maintenance apart from cutting back any serious overhangs which occur.

Threats : verges and ditches cleared December 2011.

7. Setaside fields (Drill Lodge field) between Bar Hill and The Plantation (TL381629)

These fields have not been cultivated for some years and have developed a range of wildflowers and in turn are a refuge for invertebrates and small mammals. In spring 2010 and 2011 there was a large swathe of cowslips in the larger field.

Key species : Cowslips, Bee Orchids, Common Spotted Orchid (1 plant in 2011). Spurge Laurel in surrounding hedge towards The Plantation (see 13)

Conservation : an annual cut in late summer, after seed-set, and removal of arisings

Threats : resumption of cultivation



Cowslips in Drill Lodge field beside The Drift

8. Long Lane / Butchers Lane (TL382623 – intersection)

These two old rights of way are unimproved lanes consisting of some mature trees (Ash, Field maple, Elm (dying), some reasonable hedgerows and a rather impoverished ground layer either side of the actual footpaths. They hold habitats for birds and insects.

Key species :

Long Lane (resurveyed 22.4.11)

Trees / shrubs

Field maple – several fine specimens
Elm (dead/dying) but sucker growth
Ash

Hawthorn
Snowberry
Sycamore
Cherry plum
Elder
Pedunculate Oak (2 young trees)
Whitebeam (planted)
Ornamental cherry (planted)
Dogwood
Wild rose

Herb layer

The herb layer bordering the path consists only of the more coarse species such as Cow parsley, Stinging nettle, Cleavers, Ground ivy and Garlic mustard, with a scattering of Lords and Ladies, Lesser celandine and Forget-me-not. There is a considerable quantity of ivy. However, this is ideal habitat for insects, small mammals and birds.

Conservation :

This is a very pleasant, shaded public footpath between the corner of Pettitts Lane and Park Lane / Park St. It becomes very muddy in wet weather although this has been ameliorated by the recent hard surfacing of part of the path. When visited on a dry and sunny spring day the lane is a dappled tunnel of over-arching trees. The habitat is important for small birds such as tits, Robin, Blackbird and Dunnock, plus warblers in spring / summer. It is also home to several common butterflies including Speckled Wood, Orange-tip (foodplant Garlic mustard), Green-veined White and Holly Blue. The elms, while many are diseased or dying, have sucker growth and may be important for White-spotted Pinion moth (essentially localised to Cambs/Hunts) and White-letter Hairstreak butterfly, both known to be in the local vicinity.

Although some of the dead elm trees may need felling on safety grounds, it is suggested that stumps are left as deadwood habitat for invertebrates (particularly beetles) and to allow sucker growth. Occasional cutting back of some of the other trees to allow in a little more light to the under-storey would be needed. Mowing of alternate sides of the path each year will help to keep the vigour of the ground layer in check. Care is needed to conserve the form and stature of the Field Maples.

Threats : neglect, allowing the lane to become too overgrown and shaded.

Butcher's Lane (resurveyed 27.8.11)

Trees / shrubs

Field maple
Horse chestnut
Blackthorn
Hawthorn
Elm + sucker growth
Ash
Elder
Bramble
Ivy

Herb layer

Fairly poor as overshadowed by taller trees / shrubs, but characterised by Nettles, Cuckoo pint, Bramble and several other coarse herbs, etc. Butcher's Lane is a short but pleasant link between Long Lane, the footpath from Cotton's Field, the village pub and village green.



Long Lane



Butcher's Lane

9. Field between Cotton's Field and Butchers Lane (TL380622)

Hedgerow resurveyed 22.4.11

This field has not been under cultivation recently and has developed a suite of common grasses and wildflowers. It is bordered in part by hedgerows with some mature trees and there is the remains of an old pond in one corner.

Key species :

The bordering hedgerows consist of Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Horse Chestnut, Elm, Elder, Field Maple, Apple, with a little intermingling Ivy and Bramble.

The field sward was too low to be able to survey properly when visited but several bird species use the field for foraging; Rook, Mistle Thrush and Song Thrush were present at the time of the first re-survey visit. In addition, Comma and Orange-tip butterflies were evident. The field, if allowed to grow during the spring / summer would attract further insect species.

Conservation :

If the field is to be retained in its present form, it will need a late summer annual cut plus possible autumn grazing to help restore a greater floral diversity. The hedgerows probably need very little attention, apart from occasional pruning, as these form important bird nesting habitat. There might be the possibility of restoring the pond or re-creating a new pond to one side of the field as this would attract a whole new suite of wildlife species.

Threats : neglect of the grassland / building development.

9a Field between Long Lane and village school (TL382621) (surveyed 29.8.11)

This field used to be grazed by horses but is now apparently only grazed in its lower part, fenced off with an electric fence at the time of survey. It consists of a ruderal sward only, but is surrounded by hedges / tree lines on three sides comprising Hawthorn, Ash, Field maple, Blackthorn, Elm suckers, Elder, Dog rose and Bramble.

Key species : none specifically identified, but the coarse grass is excellent for orthoptera (crickets and grasshoppers) and other invertebrates. The nettle beds on the western edge are important as food plants for the larvae of Vanessa butterflies (Peacock, Red Admiral, Small Tortoiseshell).

Conservation : an annual cut, or rotational grazing through the late summer / autumn would be beneficial to prevent scrub invasion of the grassland.

Threats : neglect / overgrazing



Field between Long Lane and village school, looking south

9b Village green

This forms part of the green heart of the village and is an unfenced area of frequently mown grass dotted with semi-mature trees comprising Sycamores, Horse chestnuts, Ash, flowering cherries, Hornbeam, Whitebeam and Lime.

Key species : none identified

Conservation : mowing of the grass during the spring/summer period, leaving some uncut areas, and tree-pruning only as necessary on the grounds of public safety.

Threats : none apparent



Village green

9c Church and churchyard

The church itself has been known to harbour bats. A bat detector survey in the churchyard for about one hour after dusk (floodlighting off) on 14.9.11 found frequent, though brief, bat passes from Common Pipistrelle (45 kHz), most likely therefore passing above, rather than feeding in, the churchyard. A repeat survey on the south side of the churchyard on 3.10.11 (floodlighting on) did not detect any bat passes at all. The churchyard itself consists of tightly mown grass, a variety of gravestones of different ages, some dating back to the 18th century and covered with lichens, a solitary willow, all surrounded by a rather gappy, mixed hedge on the east/south side and a conifer hedge to the west.

Key species : bats / lichens

Conservation : part of the churchyard grass sward could be left uncut for part of the season to determine whether it contains wildflowers / grasses of note, as has been done in other Cambridgeshire churchyards, e.g. Fulbourn. Churchyards often have the only unimproved areas of grassland in otherwise intensively managed modern countryside and the unhindered flowering of these swards results in a surprisingly attractive feature of interest when set off by adjacent mown paths. The longer sward would also benefit insects and, in turn, the birds and bats of the area.



Gravestones with lichens, churchyard

10. Rough grassland and old willows south of parish church, adjacent Madingley Rd, towards Rook Grove (TL381618) (resurveyed 22.4.11)

The site of an old reservoir in part, now dominated by large old willow trees, some in a collapsed state, together with rough grassland. The grassland area formerly had several old pig sheds on it which were used by Little Owls, but these were cleared and the grassland was cut about three years ago. This area was used for a large hayrick in summer 2011.

Provided it is not over-managed the area will support a range of birds and invertebrates.

Key species : songbirds, ?Little Owl

Conservation : provided no safety considerations arise, the willows should be left unmanaged as these habitats and their associated deadwood are vital for a range of insect species. Bark fissures, flaking bark or rot holes may be used by birds for nesting or bats for roosting. The rough grassland offers habitat for small mammals, in turn providing food for birds such as kestrel. The non-interventional approach to this corner, due to its wetness, provides an important mini-sanctuary of undisturbed habitat for wildlife.

Threats : over-management.

10a Rook Grove - Elm area south of church at TL381617

A small area centred over the footpath to Hardwick and Callow Brook consisting of a number of mature elm trees and considerable elm sucker regrowth. This is a surviving piece of a much larger area of former elms around the church, most of which have long since died. Although Dutch Elm disease has taken its toll, possibly this group of trees is a more resistant elm clone.

Key species : as well as the landscape and intrinsic value of the surviving mature elms, these trees are the sole foodplant of two rare lepidopteran species : White-letter Hairstreak butterfly, which flies in July, and White-spotted Pinion moth (present in July/ August).

Conservation : little active intervention is necessary other than essential removal of any unsafe boughs that may overhang the footpath here. It is likely that these trees may eventually succumb to Dutch Elm disease, however. Nevertheless, the sucker regrowth, once it attains a certain size, can also host these rare lepidopteran species.

Threats : Depradations of Dutch Elm disease.

11. Honey Hill (TL383625)

From this point there are fairly uninterrupted sky views, as well as broad views over open countryside towards Cambridge. Although bordering regularly cultivated fields, the rough grass margins contain common open countryside plants and are home to butterflies and other insects.

Conservation : maintenance of the open aspect

Threats : agricultural intensification, tree planting

11a Uncultivated field corner adj. to Honey Hill

In addition, there is a small corner of previously cultivated (but now uncultivated) grassland (at TL382626) between the SW end of The Plantation and the back gardens of Pettitts Lane, bordered by a hedge to the SW and a few planted Sycamores on the NW. This contained Bulbous and Meadow Buttercups, Red Clover, Common Vetch, Hop trefoil, Creeping thistle, Dandelion, Ribwort plantain, Goat's-beard and a little Ground ivy when surveyed on 7.5.11. If left alone the grass sward may further improve, forming a sheltered corner for butterflies, bumble bees and other insects.

11b Footpath between end of Pettitts Lane and Oakington Road (TL383625-TL386624)

Passing between cultivated fields, this footpath is bordered with planted Silver birch, St Paul's Scarlet Hawthorns, Ornamental cherry, Sycamore, Horse chestnut and a hawthorn hedge in its lower part on the SW. Although in itself it is unlikely to provide habitat for much local wildlife (particularly as some non-native species have been used and the trees are still relatively young) this is currently a very pleasant green corridor for walking.

Conservation : the trees will need pruning (and/or possible thinning) as they grow so as not to completely shade and enclose the footpath.

Threats : none currently; non-intervention in future.



Footpath Pettitts Lane – Oakington Road

12. Allotments at Pettitts Close (TL381625) (surveyed 5.9.11)

These are an important resource for the village and are well used for growing vegetables, soft fruit, etc. The surroundings comprise gardens and some old hedgerows. Although not notable for wildlife the site is a peaceful green oasis, much appreciated by its users.

The hedgerows, though not complete, are on the N and W sides and contain Elm suckers, Buddleia, Elder, Bramble, a Sumac (!), Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Field maple and one young Walnut tree. A wooden fence forms the S side and back garden hedges / fences, etc the E side. All plots were in cultivation when visited and contain a wide variety of vegetables and flowers, with some apple trees and soft fruit, including currant bushes. Some of the soft fruit areas are caged. There are mown grass paths dividing the plots and to give main access. Water supply is via two taps with allotment holders' key access. There is some evidence of compost making although this is in containers and not loose.

Key species : there are unlikely to be any unusual species present but the hedges would provide cover, food and nesting for common garden and other birds. Butterflies on the allotment are mainly the 'white' species. The older currant bushes may harbour the day-flying Currant Clearwing moth, as on other local village allotments (e.g. Comberton), although pheromone luring failed to identify this species here in 2010.

Conservation : to maintain the site as it is for gardeners and allotment holders.

Threats : probably none, provided the site remains as allotments.



Allotments, Pettitts Close

13. The Plantation (TL384628) (resurveyed 7.5.11)

A narrow strip of secondary woodland consisting mainly of standard oaks, with a path to Bar Hill running through it. The understorey comprises Hawthorn (mainly Common, but one plant appeared to be the Woodland species), Elm suckers and occasional Field Maple and Alder Buckthorn. This forms one of the few blocks of woodland within the parish. Although the ground flora is relatively species-poor, consisting mainly of Cow parsley and some Privet above a layer of ivy, it harbours Spurge Laurel, an uncommon plant. The woodland will also be important for birds and small mammals, possibly including bats. Importantly, there is a quantity of dead wood, both standing dead trees and fallen dead wood, which is an important habitat for beetles and other wood-boring insects, as well as fungi. Some of the standing dead trees bear woodpecker holes, or signs of flaking bark, crevices and other fissures, which may be important for certain bat species.

The edges of the Plantation bordering grassy paths and fields form an important linear habitat along which foraging bats and insects may travel. They have a tall hedge-like aspect and will also present suitable habitat for bird nests and shelter for invertebrates.

Song thrush, Blackbird, Robin, warblers, tits and Great-spotted Woodpecker were present at the time of re-survey.

A bat detector survey for 1 hour at dusk on both 30.8.11 and 29.9.11 revealed no sustained bat activity apart from transient, occasional Common Pipistrelle passes.

Key species : Spurge Laurel, Butcher's Broom.

Conservation : no active measures needed currently, but some conservation work may be necessary in future to prevent the site becoming too shaded and overgrown. It may be worth considering erecting some bird and bat boxes at height (out of harm's way) to benefit these species.

Threats : neglect



Southern edge of The Plantation

Spurge Laurel growing in The Plantation



14. Whitepits Plantation (TL378597)

A small triangular plantation (secondary woodland, may be semi-natural) in the extreme south of the parish against the A428 road. A fragment of its southern edge was lost in the road widening improvements recently. It is a former Elm wood, with Oak and Ash now dominant. It receives little management and is used for pheasant rearing, but would also be used by a range of other common birds. Ground flora is poor.

Key species : a previous survey identified 42 flowering plant species but it is unknown how many of these are currently present.

Conservation : the site has not been surveyed recently due to accessibility and uncertainty of ownership.

Threats : neglect

15. Boundary Plantation (running from TL385612 in the north to TL380601 in the south) (resurveyed 14.8.11)

A long narrow ribbon of secondary woodland along the SE boundary of the parish. It consists of a range of tree species and provides shelter for farmland birds; a number of fungi can be seen in autumn. A considerable number of surviving and generating Elm suckers are also present within this woodland strip (see also 10a).

Key species : W-E row of White Poplars at field edge between Callow Brook and Boundary Plantation at TL379611. Regenerating Elm suckers.

Conservation : Boundary Plantation is in the care of University of Cambridge Estates Management. There are signs of regular trimming to keep the lower overhanging growth clear of the field edge to the east.

Threats : lack of management.

Boundary Plantation edge – looking north



16. Bar Hill golf course (eastern part within DD parish TL393630)

Not currently surveyed : the rough grass areas may be important for certain wildflowers (Bee Orchids have been recorded previously).

17. Pond at A14 slip road (south side TL396629) (surveyed 29.8.11)

This pond, which was created along with its twin on the northern side of the A14 junction at the time of the widening of that road many years ago, now contains very little open water and is invaded by *Typha* (Great Reed-mace). The water was also covered with an algal film when surveyed.

It is surrounded by a nice sward of bramble scrub, some common wildflowers and is backed by a mixed dense plantation of native trees towards the bridge. Butterflies and bumblebees benefit from the nectar sources provided, especially by summer-flowering species such as Black Knapweed. Teasels and thistles provide winter seeds for finches and buntings and the dense scrub gives safe nesting for species such as Blackbird, and others.

Key species : none specifically identified but see above account

Conservation : periodic clearance of plant growth from the open water and management of scrub to prevent it becoming too invasive is essential if the pond and its margins are to be retained as such.

Threats : complete natural succession of the pond with disappearance of open water and eventual invasion by scrub and trees will be the inevitable result if intervention to arrest this process is not implemented.

17a Associated roadside verges around pond and Oakington Road / A14 interchange junction (surveyed 29.8.11)

The verges on both sides of the road contain a mix of common wildflowers such as Black Knapweed, Ragwort, Bristly Ox-tongue, Yarrow, Teasel, Great Willowherb (nearer pond), Hop trefoil, White Clover, Wild Parsnip, Ribwort Plantain and, in the spring, a number of Cowslip

patches on the NW verge where the slip road joins the westbound A14. The backslope verge bordering Hackers Fruit Farm behind the crash barrier up to the bridge, as well as that down from the concrete road to the farm has had Pyramidal Orchids in the past. It is now getting shaded by maturing trees and Buddleia. Patches of Everlasting pea are a somewhat unusual feature here. Numerous rabbits can be seen on the verges, especially early mornings, and their grazing undoubtedly helps to keep the sward short nearer the road.

The wildflowers in turn support a number of insect and bird species (see also 17 above).

Key species : see above accounts, though no rarities are thought to be present.

Conservation : probably the natural management by rabbits and occasional cutting by the Highways Agency is all that can be expected here.

Threats : impoverishment of ground flora through natural processes. The site suffers a certain amount of littering from passing vehicles too.



Pond at slip road, Oakington Road / A14



Pairing Green-veined White butterflies, road verge, Oakington Rd / A14 junction

18. Balancing pond at TL361598 (surveyed 14.8.11)

On the S boundary of the parish - created by construction of the new A428 route in 2008 (situated between new and old A428 roads). Acts as excess / storm water drainage reservoir from the new road, with an inflow drain on the N side. The pond / small lake is about 70-80m x 25m and is in the early stages of colonisation. There are few floating and no emergent plants as yet, but there is a small reedbed at the E end and a small patch of Reed Sweet-grass on the S edge, plus scattered clumps of rushes.

In addition, the E end bank is covered with ruderal species including teasels, thistles, Ragwort and Rosebay willowherb. These serve as seed sources for birds such as Goldfinch and Linnet flocks and as nectar sources for butterflies. There has also been some planting of the following native species at the W end : Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Rowan, Dog rose and Dogwood.

At the time of survey the only odonata species present were Red-eyed damselfly and Common Blue damselfly, but as the pond matures it is almost certain to attract other species

to breed. A lone mallard was also present briefly and the water body would be important for other water birds, including heron and moorhen and possibly an occasional passage wader if the muddy margins persist.

Key species : dragonflies and damselflies, water birds

Conservation : none at present. The site forms an important largish area of freshwater and is an important addition of this type of habitat in Dry Drayton, as other ponds are scarce.

Threats : none currently



Balancing pond beside A428 road

18a Strip of secondary woodland beside old A428 St Neots Rd, Hardwick

This is a tapering strip of secondary woodland just within the S boundary of the parish, between the roundabout at the entrance to Hardwick and a point about 200m west, between the previous course of the A428 and the old St Neots road. It consists of Oak, Ash and Willow trees, with some Blackthorn. It forms a shelter belt for small birds and mammals but has not been specifically surveyed for these.

Key species : unknown, if any

Conservation : non-intervention is important in order to leave an undisturbed green area for birds / small mammals, but some tree pruning / thinning may be needed later to keep the site in a favourable condition.

Threats : litter, human disturbance, proximity to road, although the volume of traffic using this has greatly diminished since the new A428 road was opened alongside to the N.

19. Road verges

There are no verges of note for wildflowers in the parish apart from those around the junction of Oakington Road with the A14 (see 17a); many are in an impoverished state or mown very short. The verge alongside Scotland Road was covered with dredgings from the adjacent ditch in winter 2010/11. However, some of the better verges may be habitat for certain species of Orthoptera, wildflowers, butterflies and other insects.

20. Other gardens

Apart from the two specific large gardens mentioned above (Duck End Farm, Derrymore House), a number of other, particularly larger, gardens in the village form essential havens for wildlife, e.g. The Coach House has large trees and an ancient pond with Great Crested Newts (BAP priority species with conservation protection designation), and Jasmine House has a number of mature trees and shrubs, benefitting wildlife.

There is an old abandoned garden at the rear of 24 Oakington Road and a small orchard behind 18 Oakington Rd. Old orchards also exist at two sites in Pettitts Lane and many householders manage their gardens with wildlife in mind. These have not been surveyed for the Parish Plan and are outside the scope of this, but all make important contributions in the overall habitat mix for wildlife in Dry Drayton.

21. Other specimen trees (outside above areas)

- Walnuts (garden of 13 Pettitts Lane, on Oakington Rd)
- Hybrid poplar (Oakington Rd)
- Oak at Oak Crescent
- Horse chestnuts in High St and Scotland Road
- Tree of Heaven, Black Horse pub garden
- Wayfaring trees – 3 at corner of Madingley Road / Park St. This is a relatively uncommon shrub here, preferring chalk soils.
- Mature oaks – although just outside the parish boundary (in Madingley parish) there are 8 very large mature oaks along the footpath at TL396375 (between Cole's Plantation and Dry Drayton Road), with some newer plantings of oak and ash, with some White Willow and 2 large hybrid Poplars. The oaks represent complete ecosystems for each tree and are very important landmarks as well as being of great antiquity ?? 200-300 yr oldest.

Other sites

Other sites important for wildlife not included in the above :

Rookery in trees behind Black Horse pub and school – 16 nests present 22.4.11, several being actively occupied.

Hedgerows and trees

The best sites are along both sides of Madingley Road and beside the Bar Hill golf course. The hedgerows of Madingley Road comprise a good quantity of Elm suckers, Ash trees, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, willow, Elder, Field maple, Bramble, Dog rose, Apple, Cherry, and a few Lombardy poplars towards the church end. The hedge on Oakington Road, which borders the Bar Hill golf course towards the A14, contains several Crab apples, Blackthorn and Bramble, providing a natural fruit harvest for anyone willing to brave the speeding traffic alongside !



Fields to south of church



Hedgerow with crab apples

Fields to south of Madingley Road and elsewhere

These occasionally harbour hares, and in winter flocks of birds including Wood Pigeon, Rooks, Lapwings and occasionally Golden Plover. Additionally gull species such as Black-headed and Lesser Black-backed can be seen in autumn / winter.

Newroad Plantation / Fishpond Plantation / Blackthorn Spinney (*surveyed from footpaths 25.9.11*)

Small areas of trees on land around Rectory Farm, in the west of the parish, as follows :

Newroad Plantation

A line of mainly mature Oaks, with some Hawthorn and an underlying hedge, runs from Scotland Road down to Rectory Farm alongside a driveway. The Oaks would provide important habitat for the myriad invertebrates depending on this species, as well as, in turn, birds and small mammals.

Fishpond Plantation

A tiny fragment of Ash, Willow and Oak with a small wet area, providing refuge for birds.

Blackthorn Spinney

Unlike its name, this small spinney now consists of mixed broadleaf trees (e.g.Oak, Ash, Poplar, etc) of various ages, with at least one pine, and bushes, plus a quantity of standing dead wood, acting mainly as game cover. It also provides an oasis of wooded habitat for small birds in an otherwise vast area of open arable fields.

Val Perrin
7th December 2011

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to the following people who helped with reviewing the species lists : Virginia Bird (plants), and Maggie and Ken Hook, Annie Harley (birds, lepidoptera and mammals).

Appendices – species lists

These lists have been updated from the original lists of parish wildlife published in the book 'Gallows Piece to Bee Garden' (2000).

FLOWERING PLANTS

Trees and woody shrubs

Acer campestre (Field Maple)
Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)
Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)
Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)
Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)
Crataegus laevigata (Midland Hawthorn)
Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)
Cupressocyparis X leylandii (Leyland Cypress)
Fagus sylvatica (Beech)
Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)
Juglans regia (Common Walnut)
Ligustrum vulgare (Privet)
Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)
Populus alba (White Poplar)
Populus nigra (Black Poplar)
Populus nigra var. *italica* (Lombardy Poplar)
Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)
Prunus domestica (Damson)
Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)
Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)
Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia)
Salix alba (White Willow)
Salix caprea (Goat Willow / 'Pussy Willow' / Sallow)
Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)
Salix X sepulcralis (Weeping Willow)
Salix viminalis (Osier)
Sambucus nigra (Common Elder)
Sequoiadendron giganteum (Wellingtonia)
Taxus baccata (Yew)
Tilia X vulgaris (Common Lime)
Ulmus glabra ?hybrid (Wych Elm)
Ulmus minor agg. (Smooth-leaved Elm group)
Ulmus procera (English Elm)
Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose)

n= 34

Herbaceous plants

Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)
Aegopodium podagraria (Ground Elder)
Agrimonia eupatoria (Common Agrimony)
Alisma plantago-aquatica (Common Water Plantain)
Alliaria petiolata (Garlic Mustard / Jack-by-the-hedge)
Anacamptis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Orchid)
Anthriscus sylvestris (Cow Parsley)
Arctium lappa (Greater Burdock)
Arctium minus (Lesser Burdock)
Arrhenatherum elatius (False Oat-grass)
Arum maculatum (Cuckoo Pint / Lords and Ladies)
Atriplex patula (Common Orache)
Ballota nigra (Black Horehound)
Barbarea vulgaris (Common Wintercress)
Bellis perennis (Daisy)
Bryonia dioica (White Bryony)
Capsella bursa-pastoris (Shepherd's Purse)
Cardamine pratense (Lady's Smock / Cuckoo Flower)
Carduus crispus (Wetted Thistle)
Carex flacca (Glaucous Sedge)
Carex otrubae (False Fox Sedge)
Centaurea nigra (Black Knapweed / Hardheads)
Cerastium fontanum (Common Mouse-ear)

Chaerophyllum temulem (Rough Chervil)
Chamomilla suaveolens (Pineapple Mayweed)
Chenopodium album (Fat Hen)
Circaea lutetiana (Enchanter's Nightshade)
Cirsium arvense (Creeping Thistle)
Cirsium vulgare (Spear Thistle)
Conium maculatum (Hemlock)
Convolvulus arvensis (Field Bindweed)
Convolvulus sepium (Larger Bindweed)
Coronopus squamatus (Swinecress)
Crepis biennis (Rough Hawk's-beard)
Crepis capillaris (Smooth Hawksbeard)
Cruciata laevipes (Crosswort)
Cymbalaria muralis (Ivy-leaved Toadflax)
Cynosurus cristatus (Crested Dogstail)
Dactylis glomerata (Cocksfoot)
Dactylorhiza fuchsii (Common Spotted Orchid)
Daphne laureola (Spurge Laurel)
Daucus carota (Wild Carrot)
Diplotaxis muralis (Annual Wall Rocket)
Dipsacus fullonum (Common Teasel)
Eleocharis palustris (Common Spike-rush)
Elymus repens (Common Couch)
Epilobium hirsutum (Greater Willowherb)
Epilobium montanum (Broad-leaved Willowherb)
Epilobium roseum (Pale Willowherb)
Equisetum arvense (Field Horsetail)
Erodium cicutarium (Common Stork's-bill)
Fallopia convolvulus (Black Bindweed)
Festuca rubra (Red Fescue)
Galium aparine (Cleavers / Goosegrass)
Galium verum (Lady's Bedstraw)
Geranium dissectum (Cut-leaved Crane's-bill)
Geranium molle (Dove's-foot Crane's-bill)
Geranium pratense (Meadow Crane's-bill)
Geranium robertianum (Herb Robert)
Geum urbanum (Herb Bennet)
Glechoma hederacea (Ground Ivy)
Hedera helix (Ivy)
Heracleum sphondylium (Hogweed)
Hordeum murinum (Wall Barley)
Hordeum secalinum (Meadow Barley)
Hypochoeris radicata (Cat's-ear)
Inula helenium (Elecampane)
Iris foetidissima (Stinking Iris)
Iris pseudacorus (Yellow Flag)
Juncus inflexus (Hard Rush)
Lactuca serriola (Prickly Lettuce)
Lamium album (White Deadnettle)
Lapsana communis (Nipplewort)
Lathyrus nissolia (Grass vetchling)
Lathyrus pratensis (Meadow Vetchling)
Linaria purpurea (Purple Toadflax)
Lolium perenne (Rye-grass)
Lotus corniculatus (Common Bird's-foot Trefoil)
Malva neglecta (Dwarf Mallow)
Malva sylvestris (Common Mallow)
Matricaria perforata (Scentless Mayweed)
Medicago lupulina (Black Medick)
Mercurialis perennis (Dog's Mercury)
Mycelis muralis (Wall Lettuce)
Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not)
Odontites verna (Red Bartsia)
Ophrys apifera (Bee Orchid)
Papaver rhoeas (Common Poppy)
Parietaria judaica (Pellitory of the Wall)
Pentaglottis sempervirens (Green Alkanet)
Petroselinum segetum (Corn Parsley)
Phleum pratense (Timothy)
Picris echioides (Bristly Ox-tongue)
Plantago lanceolata (Ribwort Plantain)
Plantago major (Greater Plantain)
Plantago media (Hoary Plantain)
Poa annua (Annual Meadow-grass)
Polygonum aviculare (Knotgrass)

Polygonum amphibium (Amphibious Bistort)
Potamogeton natans (Broad-leaved Pondweed)
Potentilla anserina (Silverweed)
Potentilla reptans (Creeping Cinquefoil)
Primula veris (Cowslip)
Prunella vulgaris (Self-heal)
Pseudofumaria lutea (Yellow Corydalis)
Ranunculus acris (Meadow Buttercup)
Ranunculus bulbosus (Bulbous Buttercup)
Ranunculus ficaria (Lesser Celandine)
Ranunculus repens (Creeping Buttercup)
Ranunculus sceleratus (Celery-leaved Buttercup)
Rosa arvensis (Field Rose)
Rosa canina (Dog Rose)
Rubus fruticosus agg. (Bramble / Blackberry)
Rumex acetosa (Common Sorrel)
Rumex acetosella (Sheep's Sorrel)
Rumex conglomeratus (Clustered Dock)
Rumex obtusifolius (Broad-leaved Dock)
Rumex sanguineus (Wood Dock)
Ruscus aculeatus (Butcher's Broom)
Scilla non-scripta (Bluebell)
Senecio jacobaea (Common Ragwort)
Senecio viscosus (Sticky Groundsel)
Senecio vulgaris (Groundsel)
Silene latifolia (White Champion)
Sisymbrium officinale (Hedge Mustard)
Solanum dulcamara (Woody Nightshade / Bittersweet)
Solanum nigrum (Black Nightshade)
Soleirolia soleirolii (Mind Your Own Business)
Sonchus asper (Prickly Sow-thistle)
Sonchus oleraceus (Smooth Sow-thistle)
Sparganium erectum (Branched Bur-reed)
Stachys arvensis (Field Woundwort)
Stachys sylvatica (Hedge Woundwort)
Stellaria media (Common Chickweed)
Tamus communis (Black Bryony)
Taraxacum officinale (Common Dandelion)
Torilis japonica (Upright Hedge-parsley)
Tragopogon porrifolius (Salsify)
Tragopogon pratensis (Goat's-beard / Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon)
Trifolium fragiferum (Strawberry Clover)
Trifolium pratense (Red Clover)
Trifolium repens (White Clover)
Tussilago farfara (Coltsfoot)
Typha latifolia (Great Reed-mace)
Urtica dioica (Stinging Nettle)
Veronica catenata (Pink Water Speedwell)
Veronica chamaedrys (Germander Speedwell)
Veronica persica (Common Field Speedwell)
Veronica serpyllifolia (Thyme-leaved Speedwell)
Vicia tetrasperma (Smooth Tare)
Viola odorata (Sweet Violet)

n= 151

FERNS

Ophioglossum vulgatum (Adder's-tongue Fern)

FUNGI

Agaricus campestris (Field Mushroom)
Auricularia auricula-judae (Jew's-ear Fungus)
Bjerkandera adusta
Clitocybe rivuolsa
Collybia confluens (Clustered Tough-shank)
Collybia peronata (Wood Woolly-foot)
Coprinus comatus (Shaggy Ink Cap / Lawyer's Wig)
Coprinus disseminatus (Fairies' Bonnets)
Coprinus domesticus
Coprinus plicatilis
Coriolus versicolor (Many-zoned Polypore)
Cyathus olla (Bird's Nest Fungus)
Dacrymyces stillatus
Daldinia concentrica (King Alfred's Cakes)
Entoloma clypeatum
Flammulina velutipes (Velvet Shank)
Geastrum fimbriatum (Sessile Earth-star)
Hypholoma fasciculare (Sulphur Tuft)
Inonotus hispidus
Laetiporus sulphureus (Sulphur Polypore / Chicken of the Woods)
Lepiota rhacodes (Shaggy Parasol)
Lepista nuda (Wood Blewit)
Lepista saeva (Field Blewit)
Lycoperdon pyriforme
Marasmius oreades (Fairy Ring Champignon)
Panaeolus semiovatus
Pleurotus cornucopiae
Polyporus squamosus (Dryad's Saddle)
Rhodotus palmatus
Stropharia aeruginosa (Verdigris agaric)
Volvariella speciosa
Xylaria hypoxylon (Candle-snuff Fungus)

n=32

LEPIDOPTERA (BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS)

Hepialidae

| | |
|----|--------------|
| 14 | Ghost Moth |
| 15 | Orange Swift |
| 17 | Common Swift |

Cossidae

| | |
|-----|--------------|
| 161 | Leopard Moth |
|-----|--------------|

Sesiidae

| | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 374 | Yellow-legged Clearwing |
| 378 | Orange-tailed Clearwing |
| 379 | Red-belted Clearwing |

Zygaenidae

| | |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 169 | Six-spot Burnet |
| 171 | Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet |

Gracillariidae

| | |
|------|---|
| 332a | <i>Phyllonorycter leucographella</i> Firethorn Leaf Miner |
|------|---|

Yponomeutidae

| | |
|-----|--|
| 425 | <i>Yponomeuta padella</i> Orchard Ermine |
|-----|--|

Oecophoridae

| | |
|-----|------------------|
| 647 | Brown House Moth |
|-----|------------------|

Blastobasidae

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| 874 | <i>Blastobasis decolorella</i> |
|-----|--------------------------------|

Tortricidae

| | |
|------|-------------------------|
| 937 | <i>Agapeta hamana</i> |
| 945 | <i>Aethes cnicana</i> |
| 962 | <i>Cochylis roseana</i> |
| 1020 | Grey Tortrix |
| 1082 | Plum Tortrix |

Alucitidae

| | |
|------|-------------------|
| 1288 | Twenty-plume moth |
|------|-------------------|

Pyralidae

| | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| 1293 | <i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i> |
| 1294 | <i>Crambus pascuella</i> |
| 1300 | <i>Crambus pratella</i> |
| 1305 | <i>Agriphila tristella</i> |
| 1345 | Brown China-mark |
| 1348 | Ringed China-mark |
| 1356 | Garden Pebble |
| 1361 | <i>Pyrausta aurata</i> |
| 1376 | Small Magpie |
| 1378 | <i>Phlyctaenia coronata</i> |
| 1392 | <i>Udea olivalis</i> |
| 1405 | Mother of Pearl |
| 1413 | Gold Triangle |
| 1415 | <i>Orthopygia glaucinalis</i> |
| 1417 | Meal Moth |
| 1421 | Large Tabby |
| 1424 | <i>Endotricha flammealis</i> |
| 1425 | Wax Moth |
| 1428 | Bee Moth |
| 1458 | <i>Myelois cribrella</i> |
| 1470 | <i>Euzophera pinguis</i> |

Pterophoridae

1513 White Plume Moth

Hesperiidae

1526 Small Skipper
1527 Essex Skipper
1531 Large Skipper

Pieridae

1545 Clouded Yellow
1546 The Brimstone
1549 Large White
1550 Small White
1551 Green-veined White
1553 The Orange-tip

Lycaenidae

1561 Small Copper
1572 Brown Argus
1574 Common Blue
1580 Holly Blue

Nymphalidae

1590 Red Admiral
1591 Painted Lady
1593 Small Tortoiseshell
1597 The Peacock
1598 The Comma
1614 Speckled Wood
1615 The Wall
1625 The Gatekeeper
1626 Meadow Brown
1627 Small Heath
1629 The Ringlet

Lasiocampidae

1634 The Lackey
1640 The Drinker

Drepanidae

1651 Chinese Character

Thyatiridae

1653 Buff Arches
1654 Figure of Eighty

Geometridae

1667 Blotched Emerald
1669 Common Emerald
1673 Small Emerald
1680 Maiden's Blush
1682 Blood-vein
1690 Small Blood-vein
1693 Cream Wave
1702 Small Fan-footed Wave
1705 Dwarf Cream Wave
1708 Single-dotted Wave
1711 Treble Brown Spot
1712 Small Scallop
1713 Riband Wave
1716 The Vestal
1724 Red Twin-spot Carpet
1725 Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet
1727 Silver-ground Carpet
1728 Garden Carpet

Geometridae (continued)

| | |
|------|-----------------------|
| 1732 | Shaded Broad-bar |
| 1738 | Common Carpet |
| 1740 | Galium Carpet |
| 1742 | Yellow Shell |
| 1745 | The Mallow |
| 1746 | Shoulder Stripe |
| 1747 | The Streamer |
| 1752 | Purple Bar |
| 1757 | The Spinach |
| 1758 | Barred Straw |
| 1760 | Red-green Carpet |
| 1764 | Common Marbled Carpet |
| 1765 | Barred Yellow |
| 1776 | Green Carpet |
| 1795 | November Moth |
| 1797 | Autumnal Moth |
| 1799 | Winter Moth |
| 1803 | Small Rivulet |
| 1804 | Barred Rivulet |
| 1825 | Lime-speck Pug |
| 1832 | Currant Pug |
| 1833 | Bleached Pug |
| 1834 | Common Pug |
| 1835 | White-spotted Pug |
| 1838 | Tawny-speckled Pug |
| 1839 | Bordered Pug |
| 1860 | Green Pug |
| 1862 | Double-striped Pug |
| 1867 | Treble-bar |
| 1884 | The Magpie |
| 1887 | Clouded Border |
| 1888 | Scorched Carpet |
| 1894 | Latticed Heath |
| 1902 | Brown Silver-line |
| 1904 | Scorched Wing |
| 1906 | Brimstone Moth |
| 1910 | Lilac Beauty |
| 1911 | Large Thorn |
| 1912 | August Thorn |
| 1917 | Early Thorn |
| 1919 | Purple Thorn |
| 1921 | Scalloped Oak |
| 1922 | Swallow-tailed Moth |
| 1923 | Feathered Thorn |
| 1924 | Orange Moth |
| 1927 | Brindled Beauty |
| 1931 | Peppered Moth |
| 1934 | Dotted Border |
| 1936 | Waved Umber |
| 1937 | Willow Beauty |
| 1941 | Mottled Beauty |
| 1943 | Great Oak Beauty |
| 1947 | The Engrailed |
| 1948 | Small Engrailed |
| 1955 | Common White Wave |
| 1956 | Common Wave |
| 1958 | Clouded Silver |
| 1960 | Early Moth |
| 1961 | Light Emerald |

Sphingidae

| | |
|------|--------------------------|
| 1976 | Privet Hawk-moth |
| 1978 | Pine Hawk-moth |
| 1979 | Lime Hawk-moth |
| 1980 | Eyed Hawk-moth |
| 1981 | Poplar Hawk-moth |
| 1984 | Humming-bird Hawk-moth |
| 1991 | Elephant Hawk-moth |
| 1992 | Small Elephant Hawk-moth |

Notodontidae

| | |
|------|-------------------|
| 1994 | Buff-tip |
| 1997 | Sallow Kitten |
| 2000 | Iron Prominent |
| 2003 | Pebble Prominent |
| 2007 | Swallow Prominent |
| 2008 | Coxcomb Prominent |
| 2011 | Pale Prominent |
| 2019 | Chocolate-tip |

Lymantriidae

| | |
|------|------------------|
| 2026 | The Vapourer |
| 2028 | Pale Tussock |
| 2029 | Brown-tail |
| 2030 | Yellow-tail |
| 2031 | White Satin Moth |

Arctiidae

| | |
|------|----------------|
| 2047 | Scarce Footman |
| 2050 | Common Footman |
| 2060 | White Ermine |
| 2061 | Buff Ermine |
| 2063 | Muslin Moth |
| 2064 | Ruby Tiger |
| 2069 | Cinnabar |

Nolidae

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| 2077 | Short-cloaked Moth |
|------|--------------------|

Noctuidae

| | |
|------|--|
| 2082 | Garden Dart |
| 2087 | Turnip Moth |
| 2089 | Heart and Dart |
| 2091 | Dark Sword-grass |
| 2092 | Shuttle-shaped Dart |
| 2098 | The Flame |
| 2102 | Flame Shoulder |
| 2107 | Large Yellow Underwing |
| 2109 | Lesser Yellow Underwing |
| 2110 | Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing |
| 2111 | Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing |
| 2112 | Least Yellow Underwing |
| 2120 | Ingrailed Clay |
| 2123 | Small Square-spot |
| 2126 | Setaceous Hebrew Character |
| 2128 | Double Square-spot |
| 2131 | Square-spotted Rustic |
| 2133 | Six-striped Rustic |
| 2134 | Square-spot Rustic |
| 2136 | The Gothic |
| 2145 | The Nutmeg |
| 2147 | Shears |
| 2150 | Grey Arches |
| 2154 | Cabbage Moth |
| 2155 | Dot Moth |
| 2158 | Pale-shouldered Brocade |
| 2160 | Bright-line Brown-eye |
| 2164 | Broad-barred White |
| 2166 | The Champion |
| 2167 | Tawny Shears |
| 2170 | Varied Coronet |
| 2173 | The Lychnis |
| 2177 | Hedge Rustic |
| 2178 | Feathered Gothic |
| 2182 | Small Quaker |
| 2185 | Lead-coloured Drab |
| 2187 | Common Quaker |
| 2188 | Clouded Drab |
| 2189 | Twin-spotted Quaker |
| 2190 | Hebrew Character |

Noctuidae (continued)

| | |
|------|---------------------------|
| 2192 | Brown-line Bright-eye |
| 2193 | The Clay |
| 2198 | Smoky Wainscot |
| 2199 | Common Wainscot |
| 2205 | Shoulder-striped Wainscot |
| 2232 | Black Rustic |
| 2243 | Early Grey |
| 2245 | Green-brindled Crescent |
| 2247 | Merveille du Jour |
| 2252 | Large Ranunculus |
| 2263 | Red-line Quaker |
| 2264 | Yellow-line Quaker |
| 2265 | Flounced Rustic |
| 2266 | Brown-spot Pinion |
| 2267 | Beaded Chestnut |
| 2269 | Centre-barred Sallow |
| 2270 | Lunar Underwing |
| 2272 | Barred Sallow |
| 2273 | Pink-barred Sallow |
| 2274 | Sallow |
| 2275 | Dusky-lemon Sallow |
| 2278 | Poplar Grey |
| 2279 | Sycamore |
| 2280 | The Miller |
| 2284 | Grey Dagger |
| 2289 | Knot Grass |
| 2293 | Marbled Beauty |
| 2295 | Marbled Green |
| 2297 | Copper Underwing |
| 2299 | Mouse Moth |
| 2302 | Brown Rustic |
| 2303 | Straw Underwing |
| 2306 | Angle Shades |
| 2316 | Lesser-spotted Pinion |
| 2317 | White-spotted Pinion |
| 2318 | The Dun-bar |
| 2319 | Lunar-spotted Pinion |
| 2321 | Dark Arches |
| 2322 | Light Arches |
| 2326 | Clouded-bordered Brindle |
| 2327 | Clouded Brindle |
| 2330 | Dusky Brocade |
| 2333 | Large Nutmeg |
| 2336 | Double Lobed |
| 2337 | Marbled Minor |
| 2338 | Rufous Minor |
| 2339 | Tawny Marbled Minor |
| 2340 | Middle-barred Minor |
| 2341 | Cloaked Minor |
| 2343 | Common Rustic |
| 2350 | Small Wainscot |
| 2352 | Dusky Sallow |
| 2353 | Flounced Rustic |
| 2361 | Rosy Rustic |
| 2362 | The Butterbur |
| 2364 | Frosted Orange |
| 2369 | Bulrush Wainscot |
| 2380 | Treble Lines |
| 2381 | The Uncertain |
| 2382 | The Rustic |
| 2384 | Vine's Rustic |
| 2389 | Pale Mottled Willow |
| 2403 | Bordered Straw* |
| 2421 | Scarce Silver-lines |
| 2434 | Burnished Brass |
| 2441 | Silver Y |
| 2442 | Beautiful Golden-Y |
| 2443 | Plain Golden Y |
| 2450 | The Spectacle |
| 2452 | Red Underwing |
| 2469 | The Herald |
| 2474 | Straw Dot |
| 2477 | The Snout |

Noctuidae (continued)

2484 Pinion-streaked Snout
2489 The Fan-foot

*larvae on *Calendula* (per David Alford)

n = 24 butterfly spp.

n = 267 moth spp.

The species numbering system for lepidoptera follows that of Bradley (1998) *Checklist of Lepidoptera recorded from the British Isles*

DRAGONFLIES

Banded Demoiselle
Azure Damselfly
Variable Damselfly
Blue-tailed Damselfly
Common Blue Damselfly
Red-eyed Damselfly
Small Red-eyed Damselfly
Emerald Damselfly
Large Red Damselfly
Broad-bodied Chaser
Four-spotted Chaser
Emperor
Black-tailed Skimmer
Brown Hawker
Southern Hawker
Migrant Hawker
Common Darter
Ruddy Darter

n=18

GRASSHOPPERS AND CRICKETS

Common Field Grasshopper
Oak Bush-cricket
Speckled Bush-cricket
Roesel's Bush-cricket

SAWFLIES

Pristiphora abbreviata (larva on pear)

BEES AND WASPS

B. hortorum
B. lapidarius (Red-tailed bumblebee)
B. lucorum (Small earth bee)
B. pascuorum
B. pratorum (Early bumblebee)
B. terrestris (Buff-tailed bumblebee)
Psithyrus vestalis (Vestal Cuckoobee)
Honey Bee
Andrena fulva (Tawny Mining Bee)
Common Wasp
German Wasp
Dolichovespula media
Hornet

BUGS

Hawthorn Shield Bug
Ctenarytaina eucalypti

BEETLES

7-spot ladybird
2-spot ladybird
Cream-spot ladybird
Wasp Beetle
Cardinal Beetle
Violet Ground Beetle
Dor Beetle
Cockchafer
Nicrophorus humator (Burying Beetle)
Devil's Coach-horse
Lesser Stag Beetle
Great Diving Beetle
Whirligig Beetle

FLIES

Tipula maxima
Tipula paludosa
Winter gnats
Bombylius major (Bee-fly)
Amblyteles armatopius (Ichneumon fly)
Dasineura gleditchiae

Hoverflies

Episyrphus balteatus
Helophilus pendulus
Eristalis arbustorum
Eristalis tenax
Syrphus vitripennis
Syrphus ribesii
Eupeodes luniger
Platycheirus albimanus
Sphaerophoria scripta
Volucella pellucens

APHIDS

Macrosiphum albifrons (Lupin Aphid)

SPIDERS

Zebra spider
Tegenaria spp. (House Spiders)
Garden Cross spider

BIRDS

Cormorant (o/f)
Grey Heron
Mute Swan
Greylag Goose (o/f)
Canada Goose
Mandarin Duck
Mallard
Garganey
Tufted Duck
Red Kite
Marsh Harrier (o/f)
Sparrowhawk
Common Buzzard
Kestrel
Hobby
Red-legged Partridge
Pheasant
Moorhen
Coot
Golden Plover (o/f)
Lapwing
Snipe
Woodcock
Green Sandpiper
Redshank (o/f)
Great Black-backed Gull (o/f)
Black-headed Gull
Common Gull (o/f)
Lesser Black-backed Gull (o/f)
Herring Gull (o/f)
Stock Dove
Wood Pigeon
Collared Dove
Turtle Dove
Cuckoo
Barn Owl
Little Owl
Tawny Owl
Swift
Kingfisher
Wryneck
Green Woodpecker
Great Spotted Woodpecker
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
Skylark
Sand Martin (o/f)
Swallow
House Martin
Yellow Wagtail
Grey Wagtail
Pied Wagtail
Waxwing

Wren
Dunnock
Robin
Nightingale
Redstart
Stonechat
Blackbird
Fieldfare
Song Thrush
Redwing
Mistle Thrush
Grasshopper Warbler
Reed Warbler
Sedge Warbler
Lesser Whitethroat
Whitethroat
Garden Warbler
Blackcap
Chiffchaff
Willow Warbler
Goldcrest
Spotted Flycatcher
Long-tailed Tit
Marsh Tit
Coal Tit
Blue Tit
Great Tit
Nuthatch
Treetreeper
Jay
Magpie
Jackdaw
Rook
Carrion Crow
Hooded Crow
Starling
House Sparrow
Chaffinch
Brambling
Greenfinch
Goldfinch
Siskin
Linnet
Redpoll
Bullfinch
Yellowhammer
Reed Bunting

n=99

o/f = overflying

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

Common frog
Common toad
Smooth newt
Great crested newt
Common lizard
Grass snake

n=6

MAMMALS

Hedgehog
Mole
Common Shrew
Water Shrew
Common Pipistrelle
Noctule
Natterer's Bat
Brown Long-eared Bat
Rabbit
Brown Hare
Grey Squirrel (incl Black variants)
Bank Vole
Water Vole
Wood Mouse
House Mouse
Harvest Mouse
Brown Rat
Fox
Stoat
Weasel
Badger
Muntjac
Chinese Water Deer

n=23