Westleton Common

Annual Report 2007

INDEX

Editorial

First of all an apology for the late arrival of this years report. If you have ever moved house you will know what a busy time this is and how time for other things is severely restricted. Most will know that Alison Paul who keeps the records for the Common finally completed her move from Cambridge to her real home here in Westleton. This did mean that there was a slight delay in getting all the reports to me and this did coincide with me working on another large project. Then all work ground to a halt when I became unwell and it is this latter fact that has severely delayed the appearance of this report, so the fault lies mainly with me.

I think that you will all agree that 2007 was been a very successful and exciting year with a lot happening on the Common. Your committee have worked hard to ensure that this was a good year and I would like to thank them all for their help and support. The programme of activities were very well supported both indoor and outdoor. We continued our programme of work parties on Saturday mornings through the winter months and it is so gratifying so many of you turn up to help with this very important work on the Common and the good happy spirit that exists on these occasions.

We had a successful display at the annual Village Exhibition, which drew a lot of appreciative comments as have the wonderful displays in the Common notice boards produced by Dr Michael Kirby. Michael has also written several articles for this edition which I am sure that you will find informative.

My thanks to all of you who help our work on the Common in whatever way, those who help with the work itself, those who provide refreshments for the work parties or at the Christmas meeting, those who have led the activities. I am sure that I have missed someone out but my grateful thanks to each and every one of you.

Doug Ireland
Chair. Westleton Common Committee
June 2008.

Birds of Westleton Common 2007

Despite a better coverage in 2007, less species were recorded compared with 2006 – 74 against 94. The weather during June, July and August did not help but the spring and autumn were good weatherwise. Although there was an overall drop in species numbers there were three outstanding species – Stone Curlew, Golden Oriole and Waxwing.

For the fourth year Richard Drew censused the breeding birds and the results can be found in Appendix 1. It was disappointing that nightjar did not use the Common as part of its territory. It is pleasing to see that Willow warbler held its breeding numbers at the same level as 2006. In another area that I census they went from 10 territories to nil and I know from other areas that numbers fell significantly, it will be interesting to see what happens in 2009.

Timing of Visits

10 survey visits were all early morning, mostly between 6.30 am - 8.00 am, on days when the weather was good with generally sunny, still days.

LIST OF VISITS

1	13 March
2	4 April
3	7 April
4	17 April
5	23 April
6	2 May
7	8 May
8	28 May
9	19 June
10	5 July

LIST OF SPECIES MAPS

1. Greenfinch, Coaltit, Goldcrest
2. Woodlark, Pied Wagtail, Goldfinch
3. Magpie, Jay, Cuckoo
4. Red-legged Partridge, Pheasant, Skylark
5. Bullfinch, Linnet
6. Green Woodpecker, Great Spotted Woodpecker
7. Mistle Thrush, Song Thrush, Lesser Whitethroat
8. Great Tit, Blue Tit
9. Robin
10. Chiffchaff, Willow Warbler
11. Yellowhammer, Wren
12. Chaffinch
13. Blackbird, Long Tailed Tit
14. Nightingale, Dunnock
15. Blackcap, Garden Warbler, Whitehtroat
16. Turtle Dove, Collared Dove

Notes on some species

Greylag goose	Lots of records of overflying skeins particularly in the post harvest period
Canada goose	Lots of records of overflying skeins particularly in the post harvest period
Barnacle goose	several records of skeins overflying the Common as they moved between their Nocturnal roost on the scrape at Misnmere and the Peasenhall/Sibton area. 50 were counted on 25 January
Shelduck	A pair showed an interest in the sandy bank in the south east corner of the Common in late March and early April
Red Kite	One seen over the Common on 8 April
Marsh harrier	overflying of birds from Minsmere provided several records of adults in the early part of the year and juveniles in the autumn.
Merlin	Juvenile on 1 November
Hobby	Several records through the year, the earliest on 12 May and the last on 26 September
Stone curlew	One recorded by Richard Drew on 19 October
Mediterranean Gull	Single over the Common on 8 April and two flying over and calling on 21 April.
Barn owl	Single recorded by Richard Drew on 25 January. Frequently seen in early mornings from The Noddle but remaining tantalising the wrong side of the Reckford Road to be recorded.
Nightjar	The only record was a bird that sang three or four phrases as I was setting up the Moth trap for the moth event on 24 August.
Waxwing	Up to 4 birds around the Common from 5 – 20 January
Spotted Flycatcher	Single noted on 25 May
Golden oriole	Female or immature male 16 May

Richard Drew and Doug Ireland

Turtle Dove below Ralph's Mill
Photo: Doug Ireland

Appendix 1. Westleton Common - Territories Held

			2004	2005	2006	2007
Sparrowhawk			1	1	1	1
Kestrel			1	0	0	0
Red-legged Partridge			1	0	1	0
Pheasant			1	1	1	2
Collared Dove			2	2	2	2
Turtle Dove			2	3	2	2
Cuckoo			1	1	1	1
Tawny Owl			0	1	1	1
Nightjar			1	1	1	0
Swift			1	0	0	0
Green Woodpecker			2	2	2	2
Great Spotted Woodpecker			1	2	1	1
Skylark			1	1	1	1
Woodlark			2	2	1	2
Pied Wagtail			1	1	1	1
Wren			15	16	13	14
Dunnock			6	10	5	9
Robin			12	12	10	11
Nightingale			8	9	10	9
Blackbird			8	9	9	9
Song Thrush			2	4	3	3
Mistle Thrush			2	1	1	1
Lesser Whitethroat			2	4	2	3
Whitethroat			3	4	4	3
Blackcap			3	4	4	3
Garden Warbler			4	5	5	3
Willow Warbler			5	4	3	3
Chiffchaff			9	7	7	11
Goldcrest			2	1	1	2
Blue Tit			12	11	8	12
Great Tit			5	9	8	9
Coal Tit			1	2	2	1
Long tailed Tit			3	2	2	4
Jay			1	1	1	1
Magpie			4	2	2	2
Chaffinch			19	20	19	18
Greenfinch			12	7	12	14
Goldfinch			1	1	1	1
Bullfinch			2	3	3	2
Linnet			4	5	5	4
Yellowhammer			7	6	6	4
Woodpigeon - **Bred but not included in Survey**						

“Reindeer Moss”

Towards the end of 2006 concerns were raised about the apparent “take over” of some of the areas of heather on the Common by a white blanket of “Reindeer Moss”. The species concerned turned out not to be a moss but a lichen *Cladonia portentosa.*

Initial enquiries about what effects this lichen may have on the heather were not very encouraging, so as a trial, we took the decision to rake an area of about 5 metres square to remove the lichen from the heather. This was done during the February 2007 work party with the lichen being removed from the area. The raked area was then monitored through the year to see what effects , if any, this raking had.

Our prime concern that this lichen might be having an adverse affect on the heather, in turn translated into what effect it would have on our important Silver-studded blue butterfly population. We contacted Rob Parker, who is the leading authority on this species of butterfly in Suffolk. Initially Rob was not certain if there would be any problems, but he did contact a number of experts in their various fields to seek their views on what effects this lichen may have on the heather, the butterflies and the ants on which the butterflies so much depend.
Reproduced below are three of the replies that were received and as you will see there was some confusion over the exact identity of the “Reindeer Moss” which at that stage had not been positively identified. All three replies are important for the points that were made.

Response from Richard Fisk, County Bryophyte Recorder:

“I do not think there is much you can do about this. *Campylopus introflexus* is a southern hemisphere species first discovered in Britain in 1941. It very quickly spread and now occurs in every part of the country and has spread similarly on the Continent. I do not think raking it up and removing it will be a solution unless it is done frequently. As you know raking moss out of ones lawn does not get rid of it for long. Perhaps in early spring it might help, the moss will have more trouble re-colonising during a dry summer than during the winter. It does not need spores to spread, it produces deciduous shootlets which get carried around on ones feet and in the wind and these easily re-grow. It forms a complete carpet on heathy ground such as Westleton Common, Dunwich Heath etc., but also grows on rotting tree stumps, decaying fences and gates and I have even seen it on an aluminium greenhouse where it was growing between the glass and the frame, so it is a pretty persistent plant.
On Westleton Common, as elsewhere down the east of the county (and in Belgium, France and Germany), a southern hemisphere liverwort *Lophocolea semiteres* is spreading with equal vigour. I have seen it growing over *Campylopus introflexus* so it will be interesting to see which wins in the long run.
Perhaps this is New Zealand getting its own back for all its unwanted immigrants!!”

Note in most parts the moss referred to by Richard Fisk is found with the lichen below the heather.

Response from Nick Blacker, Ant Enthusiast:

" Quick reply. I'm puxzzled tho' as I think "reindeer moss" is a lichen, not this (referring to *Campylopus introflexus)*. *Lasius* potentially OK, unless moss covers everything and gets too deep so insulating – tho' they might then build a mound."

Response from Neil Sherman, Greenkeeper at Ipswich Golf Course with experience managing Purdis Heath for heather and Silver-studded blues:

"All I can comment on is that where I've scraped off areas to restore heather at the golf course, sometimes where there is a small amounts of moss, the heather seems to get away before the moss comes back. I've also seen an area where the heather seedlings came up between the cracks in the moss, the moss possibly aiding germination by providing shelter and/or moisture. In dry summers it seems to break up into small blocks which become dislodged and blow around, and I suppose once it gets wet again the stuff grows where it has ended up resting. So I don't think I would recommend leaving it in heaps. It should be taken away."

In early May, Rob Parker kindly came across to the Common and met up with members of the Commons Group and Peter Smith from Suffolk Coastal District Council. Having walked round the Common and examined the problem at very close quarters, Rob's conclusion was that the lichen was probably beneficial. He pointed out to us that the lichen appeared to be acting as a nurse to the young heather seedlings. The encrusting *Campylopus introflexus* was at the stage when we looked at it of being very dry and the cracks were providing a sheltered route for the *Lasius sp* ants to move around. The cracks were also providing a sheltered environment for the young heather plants (see comments above by Richard Fisk and Neil Sherman).

As a result of Rob's visit it was agreed that the following action would be taken:

1. A strip of heather to be flail cut through one of the affected areas, cut at two different heights, and to monitor the results on the young heather and the progression of the lichen. This work to be carried out in the Autumn with fixed point photography before, during and after the work.
2. The area raked in February 2007 to be marked and monitored.
3. A separate area to be left to progress naturally and monitored using photography. An affected area away from the trial areas was chosen
4. Close monitoring of the behaviour of the female Silver-studded blue's around the raked area.

<u>Results from 2007.</u>

1. Due to a variety of circumstances, it was not possible to carry out the flail cutting of a strip of heather. It is hoped that this can be done in Autumn 2008.
2. Due to the poor summer weather and the resultant low population of Silver-studded blues, it was not possible to monitor the behaviour of females in the raked area.
3. The non-intervention plot along with several other untreated areas were closely monitored and the results were just as predicted. There was a good strong growth of heather seedlings through the *Cladonia portentosa* as can be seen from the photograph below. We must just be a little cautious about this because the growing season was rather unusual in that it was very wet compared with normal summer weather in this area and that average temperatures were about normal. This must have helped promote the vigorous growth, normal growing conditions are generally very dry and sometimes very hot. Growth in these times is no near as vigorous as noted n 2007.
4. The raked area was monitored through the season and the results were interesting. When the plot was checked on 7 July most the Bell Heather on the Common was in flower, but in the raked plot there were no flowers. Study of the photograph below shows the area edged in yellow (the raked area) with no heather in flower whereas just outside heather is in good flower. It was to be another six weeks before this plot of heather came into flower. Clearly the raking had unfortunately set the season for this area of heather back quite considerably. On the plus side when the raked area was photographed on 7 July, there was plenty of activity with the *Lasius* ants.

Young heather growing through Cladonia, compare growth with two older spikes on right

Compare heathergrowth in raked area inside yellow line with that outside

Conclusions

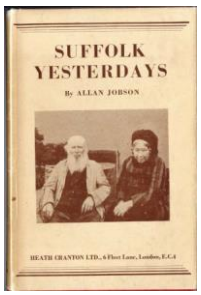
It is too early to draw conclusions on one years observations, especially an abnormal one weatherwise. Further monitoring and work will take place during 2009.

Doug Ireland.

Allan Jobson, Author

Once again, the 'creeping hours of time' have overtaken me!
When I undertook to Doug to pen this, I thought that there was plenty of time to write a fitting tribute to 'Mr Suffolk'. Instead of which this represents an invitation to all those much more qualified and knowledgeable to contribute to a compilation of memories and observations in next years Newsletter. Via me if you so trust.
So, emboldened by the absence of criticism of last years notes about the Railway Carriage, here is an extremely brief synopsis of the work of Allan Jobson.

Allan Jobson, whose grandparents were the Barhams of Rackford Farm, Middleton, lived in Westleton for many years before moving to Felixstowe. Pre-eminent author and documenter of Suffolk life, his earlier years were spent in south London where he embarked upon the first of his many books about the County, most of which are an enjoyable balance of history and anecdote.



His many books include:
Creeping Hours of Time
Dunwich Story
Hour Glass on the Run
In Suffolk Borders
Felixstowe Story
Portrait of Suffolk
Something of Old Suffolk
Suffolk Calendar
Suffolk Miscellany
Suffolk Remembered
Suffolk Villages
Suffolk Yesterday
This Suffolk
Under a Suffolk Sky
Victorian Suffolk
Walberswick Story
Window in Suffolk
Ypres Story

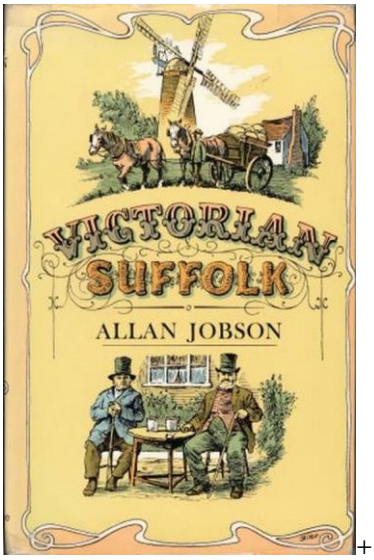
There is a selection of his notes, newscuttings, articles, correspondence and photographs of the 1960's to 1990's at the Suffolk Record Office (reference HD2022) which we shall in due course investigate.

Allan Jobson lived with his family at 'The Cleeves' in the 'forties and sold the house to Gillian Houghton. Ronnie Strowger kindly has given us a signed copy of Walberswick Story, wherein the reader is invited to purchase further copies by sending a postal order for 2/6 directly to the Author at 'The Cleeves'. Here he

assembled a vast collection of historic farming implements in the Railway Carriage, which unfortunately was sold to the ‘States

Any information or anecdotes received with interest.

Once again, our sincere thanks to Doug, Alison and all in Westleton, particularly all who make taking part in Common activities such a joy.



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Tony Ingram
‘The Cleeves’
Mill St
Westleton

Barkflies on the Common

Barkflies are minute insects which feed on dead bark, fungi, algae and other plant residue. They are members of the order Psocoptera, the ‘indoor’ species of which are the booklice. They resemble small aphids with two pairs of wings which are held tent like over the body. The venation of the wings, long antennae and biting jaws, however, are characteristic and serve to identify them.

Adult barkfly
Some species have patterns on their wings which help to identify them (Length c.2mm)

They have been relatively unknown in Britain until 2000 and there are very few records for East Anglia. They came to naturalists’ notice when an exotic species was recently found in Cornwall and it is suspected that its arrival is linked to the changing nature of Britain's climate. In response to this the National Barkfly Recording Scheme was set up in April this year and barkflies are now subjects in various Biodiversity Surveys such as the Natural England Saproxylic Invertebrate Survey (Report Number 691).
Bark flies were found in Westleton in October on oak trees in my garden where I had been watching the development of a gall organism throughout the season and realised that an unknown (to me) tiny insect was becoming very numerous. Inspection of a few oak trees on the Common revealed that they also had big populations of the insects. They were eventually identified via the Barkfly Recording Scheme; which identified four species (see Appendix) including *Trichopsocus clarus* which until recently was thought to be a scarce species in England, and this record will get a write-up in the Entomologists’ Record.
I hope to find out more about the species and distribution of these insects on the Common when I get access to some relevant papers and a copy of Royal Entomological Society handbook covering Psocoptera.

Michael Kirby

Notice Boards 2007

Notes on seasonal topics were displayed as illustrated mini-posters in the notice boards.

Topics included:

Another good oak apple year

Broom Galls

Culture on the Common (Slime-flux on a sycamore stump)

Impressionist Painting (Slime-flux on a sycamore stump, later stage)

Moss Mushrooms

The gorse pod moth

Violet Bramble Rust

Broom gall mite (Photomicrograph to accompany 'Broom Galls')

Cooperation on the Common (Mycorrhizal relationships)

Gorse mites on the Common

Miniature Landscapes (Mosses and moss capsules)

Robbers on the Common (Heather flowers robbed by Short tongued bees)

Toadstools and other fungi on the Common

Wild plums on the Common

Two of these topics, on Robbers on the Common and on Moss Mushrooms are included in the Report. Copies of all the posters are deposited in the Westleton Village Archives.

(*The posters gave much pleasure and interest to everyone throughout the year -Ed*)

Robbers on the Common

Bell Heather flowers are adapted to pollination by long tongued insects. The flask shaped, pendent flower is about 10 mm long with a small entrance hole almost blocked by the stigma. To gain entrance, the tongue of the pollinating insect brushes past the stigma and the stamens which are grouped around the style before it reaches the nectar at the bottom of the flower.

Several species of bumble bees forage for nectar from the heather, but some have short tongues which cannot reach the nectar by the legitimate route and these 'rob' the flowers. They gain access by biting a hole in the base of the flower. Using this method they can collect only nectar unlike the long tongued bumble bees which also collect pollen.

			
Robbing holes cut by short tongued bumble bees	Long tongued bumble bee with full pollen baskets, collecting nectar and pollen.	Short tongued bee robbing a flower	Honey bee using a robbing hole to collect nectar

Almost every mature heather flower on the Common has a hole or holes showing what an important source of honey the flowers are. Honey bees, in particular, are present in large numbers systematically working over the heather, taking advantage of the work of the long tongued bumble bees. Other insects such as solitary wasps and ants also join in.

Moss Mushrooms

The larger mushrooms and toadstools are now more or less finished but there are lots of mini-mushrooms appearing in the mosses which are beginning to grow in the cooler and wetter conditions.
Most are small and some are tiny, their caps only two or three millimetres in diameter; some are brightly coloured contrasting with the vivid greens of the moss. The fruiting body pushes its way up through the stems to form its cap at the surface so that it looks like a coloured button.
Most break down organic matter but it is thought that some form a mutually beneficial ('mycorrhiza l') relation with the moss

Above and right Moss bell (*Galerina hypnorum*)
The photograph above shows one with moss removed to show the stem.

Left Orange mosscap (*Omphalina fibula*)
(Orange nail fungus, USA)

Right A tiny, unidentified fungus
The inset (bottom RH side) shows a dressmakers pin for scale.

Butterflies 2007

The year started off with great promise as we had lovely sunny days and in April some abnormally high temperatures. The butterflies were appearing early too, and in March Red Admiral, Peacock, Large White and Comma were recorded.

On April 11th, Green-veined White, Orange tip, Red Admiral, Peacock and Speckled Wood were all seen on a short walk around the large area of the Common SW of Mill Street. The first Holly Blue was recorded on April 19th, and Small Copper on 28th.

Early May saw good numbers of whites, Small Copper, Speckled Wood and a Green Hairstreak on 1st May in the former council dump area and a further Green Hairstreak on 24th May on the track to Reckford Road.

We then had fairly low numbers due to bad weather. I was unable to do any observations from mid-June to mid-July.

A White Admiral was seen and photographed by Richard and Mary Drew in July.

White Admiral – Photo Mary Drew

On 21st July the Butterfly Walk took place, 10 people joining it. After some very variable weather it was mainly sunny on the morning of the walk, although rather windy. Starting from the Noddle car park, we saw whites, Red Admiral and a few Gatekeeper straight away. On brambles near the track to the Reckford Road we saw Gatekeeper, Meadow Brown, Green-veined White and Small Copper. At the bottom of the track, close to the road, we saw a single Ringlet. We walked through the dump, usually a good area due to the variety of flowering plants. However, all we saw were whites and a few Gatekeeper.

As we emerged from the wooded path up to the sand area, we saw our first Silver-studded Blue on the heather bordering the sand. Further Silver-studded Blue and Small Copper were noted as we walked towards Ralph's Mill. We spend some time on the heather area below the mill houses and saw Grayling (2), a single Painted Lady and more Small Copper, Silver-studded Blue and Gatekeeper. David Rous showed us nests of the ants which milk the caterpillars of Silver-studded Blue and carry them to food plants.

Some of the group went off to look at solitary bees and wasps and a few of us returned to the car park where a Comma was seen resting on brambles. We then went up to the Noddle and saw a Meadow Brown and under the oak trees several Speckled Wood were rising in combat flight. A male Holly Blue briefly joined in the fray. A pair of Speckled Wood settled to mate.

The main butterfly count was done on 3rd and 6th August, and was very disappointing with numbers considerably down after three months of predominantly wet, cold and often windy weather (see separate Table 1).
On 25th August the weather was suddenly sunny and warm and a pristine Small Tortoiseshell was sunning itself on heather at 8.30am. This was the first seen on the Common this year.
Once again butterfly numbers have been very low generally, despite a good start to the year.

The full list of butterflies seen in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 is shown in Appendix 2.

Hazel Leggett

Silver-studded Blue Butterflies 2007.

The 2007 season turned out to be absolute disaster. The persistent cold and wet weather severely depressed numbers and also undoubtedly affected any breeding that adults may have been tempted to undertake. It will be interesting to see how the 2008 season develops and given good weather whether the colony will recover.

The weather was so poor that it was very difficult to find days with the optimum count conditions and in the end only three counts were possible. As you can see from the table of counts the counts are down by around 75% on 2007.

Date	19 Jun	28 Jun	16 Jul
Area 1 males	5	3	3
Area 1 females	0	3	1
Area 2 males	1	0	0
Area 2 females	1	0	0
Area 3 males	24	24	7
Area 3 females	5	6	5
Area 4 males	13	7	2
Area 4 females	1	9	2
Area 5 males	12	18	3
Area 5 females	2	4	0
Area 6 males	20	23	5
Area 6 females	4	4	2
Area 7 males	26	19	2
Area 7 females	4	6	2
Area 8 males	16	13	2
Area 8 females	2	2	1
TOTAL	**136**	**141**	**37**

See 2007 Annual Report A for Hazel Leggett's Table of Butterfly Counts on 3rd and 6th August 2007.

Vascular plants 2004-2007

Once again we have been able to add to the list of vascular plants which have been found on the Common, there being 17 new ones this year. Since our records began in 2004, a few have not reappeared at all, but, bearing in mind that some are annuals, others are biennials, the numbers each year are very satisfying.

Judy Boulanger has been assiduous in finding flowers on the Common and bringing me specimens to check if she is in doubt.

During 2007 a new venture was for a "Wildflower Walk" on June 2nd. We had picked some of the more common flowers and put them in water in jam jars to keep them fresh. These were set out on a table in a sheltered area by The Cleeves at the top of Mill Street, which was the gathering place for the 20 or so participants. There were copies of several books to assist identification. We then split into two groups, one led by Judy Boulanger and covering the SW corner by the lay-by (WC4) and up the hill track towards WC6 and the concrete area. The other group joined me and Alison Paul to go across to Bakers Lane and the northern part of the Common (WC7, WC8, WC9). The total number of species seen in flower on this day was 76.

The combined total number of species seen over the four years 2004 to 2007 is 253. The full list is given in Appendix 4.

Joan Westcott

Picture
Joan Westcott identifying flowers for Ann Follows and Pat Swindell at the start of the Wildflower Walk on 2nd June
Photograph Alison Paul

Gravel Workings on the Common

The Common has, since before living memory, been a source of sand and gravel for villagers to utilise for their personal use, although maybe not always legally. The entrance from Mill Street comprised 2 posts sited 10 feet apart, with a cross-piece about 3 foot from the ground which allowed entry for wheelbarrows and small trailers, but no large vehicles. By about 1930 there was a locked gate at the entrance to the small pit, which was situated near to where the large concrete base now stands. This pit was just used by local builders for sand and gravel.

In 1942 the gravel workings were taken over by Wimpey & Costain and the size of the pit increased greatly as the gravel was needed for building runways at nearby airfields, mainly Holton, Leiston and Parham. Large numbers of 7 ton lorries (small by today's standards) were a common sight conveying this gravel. These lorries were loaded by caterpillar-wheeled vehicles, known as Draglines, which had a long jib (or arm) with a bucket attached to a cable, which was called the Grab.

The Grab at work loading a lorry

Before the usable gravel could be reached, the top metre of soil had to be removed, this was bulldozed to the edge of the area, these heaps of spoil are still visible. Excavation to within a few feet of Mill House and Mill Cottage took place. For safety reasons, the sheer cliff which was formed had to be reprofiled to form a slope. A similar sheer cliff came to within 2 metres of Mill Road.

After the war other changes occurred. The quality of the gravel was rated as poor because of the sand, thus only the stones were required. The sand was washed out in the centre of the site and can still be seen in the slopes around the site.

Washing Plant sited beneath Ralph's Mill

The concrete base which we still see on the common once had a large a crushing plant standing on it. The stones were taken to this crusher to be reduced to a suitable size. This was an extremely noisy process. Large lakes formed from the washing water, and the areas which were used for washing had to be fenced off for safety reasons. Notices were positioned warning of dangerous Quicksand. These

areas are now thought to be safe. Working the Quarry was scaled down in the early 1960s and eventually ceased altogether by the middle of the decade.

Crusher

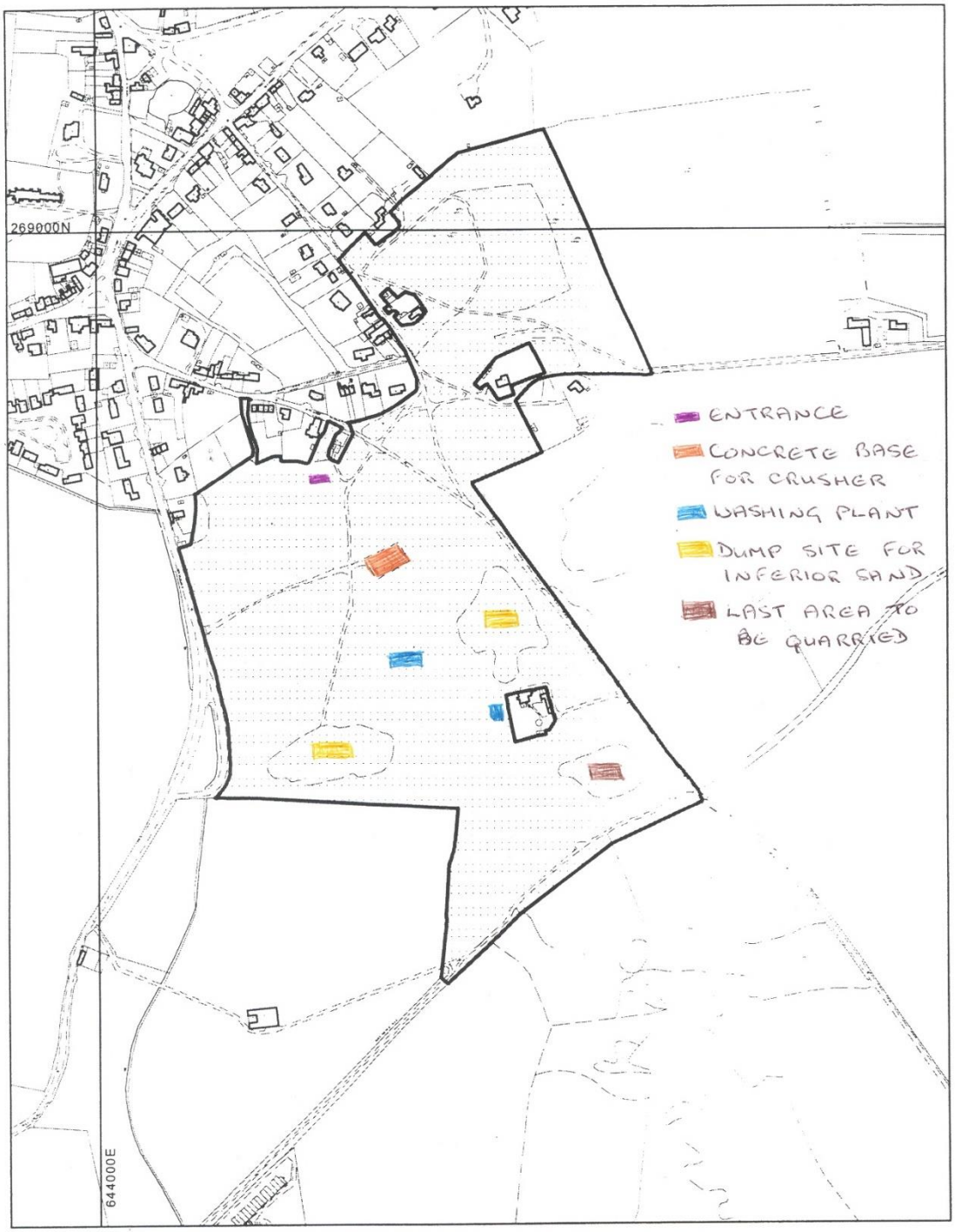
Pond

Before all this excavation took place the whole area was a gentle, undulating slope from Black Slough to the area where the houses on Mill Street begin. The Common as it is today was shaped by all of the gravel workings. Without this the area would probably be just another area of heathland without the diversity of habitats that it now provides, especially the large open areas of bare sand which are so important to various small insects and other invertebrates.

Grateful thanks to all who supplied information, especially Ronnie Strowger. Also Cana Turner for allowing us to use photographs taken by Alf Fisk in the 1940s and 50s.

Penny Rous and Alison Paul

Westleton Common - Boundary Plan



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Management, Meetings and Other Activities 2007

Committee

Doug Ireland	Chairman
Barbara Caines	Westleton Parish Council
David Rous	Work Party leader
Penny Rous	
Hazel Leggett	
Alison Paul	Records coordinator

The committee met on 21st March, 2nd May and 12th September, and organised six guided wildlife walks, a meeting in the Village Hall, and the display at the Village Hall exhibition.

Work party contributors in 2007: John and Ann Bebbington, Juliette Bullimore, Chris Chambers, Antony Clough, Roger and Janie Driver, Mike and Ann Follows, Vanessa Fraser, Peter Hecker, Tony and Anne Ingram, Doug Ireland, Roy Jones, Patricia Ladly, Hazel Leggett, Camilla Lillieskold, Irene Lucas, Jean Maskell, Ivor and Jean Murrell, Philip and Jean Page, Alison Paul, Steve and Irene Ridley, Sheena Robertson, John and Linda Robinson, David Rous, Stan and Gwen Saunders, Arthur and Sally Simpson, Ron Strowger, Roy Swindell, David Thompson, Gordon Turner, Dave and Ruth Whittaker, Harvey Young, Tim and Linda.

Working parties on the Common 2007

Led David Rous, with input from Doug Ireland, and on extra occasions by Peter Smith, (Suffolk Coastal DC).

Regrowth bracken on the Noddle was sprayed by a contractor appointed by Suffolk Coastal District Council, as was the bank of bracken on the south facing slope by the car park. Once the bracken had died off it was cut using a brushcutter.
All of the tracks and footpaths were cut back using a brushcutter and a start was made on lowering the level of the previous bracken area on the Noddle. A total of 55 man hours.

Suffolk Coastal distroct Council removed two trees on the noddle so that the two open areas could be linked into one continuous open space.

Two new seats, made by Antony Clough, were installed, one at the south near the steps to the Black Slough and the other beside the path to King's Farm on the north section of the Common.

Saturday 20th January 2007, 10-12.30
30 people, working on three tasks. One group cleared and smoothed the path up to the Noddle, a second cut gorse by the path below Ralph's Mill (WC6, Management Proposal area 5) and the third cut brambles spreading over the turf near the layby (WC4). [75 man hours]

Saturday 17th February 2007, 10-12.30

25 people, continuation of a similar work plan as on 20th January. One group put up the rail beside the path to the Noddle, and the other cut gorse on the slope adjacent to the sand slope to the north of Ralph's Mill (WC6 , Management Proposal area 5). [62.5 man hours]

Installing handrail on path to The Noddle
Photo Alison Paul.

Saturday 3rd March 2007, 10-12.30
22 people, one group continued to cut gorse on the slope adjacent to the sand slope to the north of Ralph's Mill (WC6 , Management Proposal area 5). The other put up two bicycle racks beside the notice board at the edge of the Noddle car park and also filled some of the holes in the entrance driveway, using gravel from the bank below The Cleeves. [55 man hours]

Saturday 20th April 2007, Footpath Day, 9.30-12.30
23 people cut brambles from footpaths chiefly at a) entrance from car park down to the concrete patch (WC1), b) the track down to the lay-by (WC1 and WC4), and c) on the northern part of the Common (WC9). Some previously cut gorse was cleared from the Noddle, and more holes filled in the driveway. Three sacks were also filled with rubbish. [57.5 man hours]

Saturday 22nd September 2007, 10-12.30
13 people raked gorse litter on the slope adjacent to the sand slope to the north of Ralph's Mill (WC6 , Management Proposal area 5), and repaired the entrance path from the car park to the concrete patch. [32.5 man hours]

Saturday 27th October 2007, 10-12.30
Doug Ireland had been cutting areas of bracken and bramble, which were then cleared by the working party.
27 people raked and burnt bracken from the bank near the telegraph poles (WC6 Management Proposal area 6), raked bracken onto the heap on the Noddle (WC1, Management Proposal area 1), and raked the brambles cut from the edges of the turf near the layby (WC4). [67.5 man hours]

Saturday 17th November 2007, 10-12.30

26 people cut gorse on the slope above the concrete patch (WC6, Management Proposal area 7), and cleared the bramble recently cut from the edges of the path leading from the concrete to the lay-by. [65 man hours]

Saturday 1st December 2007, 10-11am
20 people planted a new hedge of hawthorn along the north-east boundary of the northern section of the Common. Each sapling was given a stake and a rabbit guard.
[20 man hours]

Hedge Planting – Photo Alison paul

In total 490 man hours of work was achieved by the working parties in 2007.

The workers were grateful for refreshments provided at work parties by Lis and Harvey Young, Jane and Roy Jones, Freda and David Thompson, Janie and Roger Driver. These were served beside the new container or at The Hollies.

Other Activities

Saturday 12th May 2007. Dawn Chorus walk starting at 5 am, led by Doug Ireland. The 9 people were rewarded for their early rise by the nightingale in full song by the Noddle car park as we gathered to start. A total of 35 species were seen or heard, warblers and other spring migrants featuring well. A woodlark was prominent in song and was seen relatively close by on the ground. We reached Hazel's for tea at 7am, and added one more to our list, the jay on her bird table.

Saturday 2nd June 2007. Wild flower walk, led by Joan Westcott, Judy Boulanger and Alison Paul. The account of this is contained in the Vascular Plants report, see elsewhere in this Report. At the base near The Cleeves, seats and refreshments were provided by Anne Ingram.

Saturday 21st July 2007. Butterfly walk, led by Hazel Legget and David Rous. The account of this is contained in the Butterfly report, see elsewhere in this Report.

Friday 27th to Monday 30th July 2006. Westleton Village Hall Exhibition.
A display of the wildlife studies and surveys, photography and management work on the Common, was set up as one of the 16 exhibitions at this Village Festival. A history of gravel extraction on the Common was illustrated using photographs taken by Alf Fisk in the 1950s, see elsewhere in this Report for details of this. A panel of photographs by Michael Kirby on 'A Common for All Seasons' featured an area in each of the four seasons, together with characteristic plants and insects.

Saturday 4th August 2007. Insect walk, led by Michael Kirby. On this sunny hot day, 12 people had a fascinating insight into some of the smaller inhabitants on the Common. The walk started at the oak trees on the Noddle, to look at the galls on the leaves and twigs. Moving down into the pit, we saw broom bushes affected by broom gall mites. Leaf galls were present on the grey willows. Reaching the sandy area, we watched sand wasps patrolling around their holes before being shown one of the specialities of the Common, ant-lions (see also Michael's article on ant-lions in the 2005 Annual Report). A digital audio recording of the day was made by Ann Follows of the Westleton Village Archives.

Saturday 25th August 2007. Moths. Doug Ireland had set up a box moth trap on the north area of the Common near Four Winds the evening before. At 7am on the Saturday, 17 people gathered to be shown the moths that had been attracted to the light, and were now resting on egg boxes. The misty night had led to a rather low count, 22 species being seen, most of them new to the gathered participants. See elsewhere in the Report for more details on moths.

Examining the moth catch – Photo Alison Paul

Friday 30th November 2007. Social Evening in Westleton Village Hall, for all contributors to the Common, from work party members to wildlife recorders. Doug Ireland hosted the evening, taking us back into earlier years on the Common, using photographs taken by Alf Fisk in the 1940s and 50s. This generated a lot of interest in comparing these to the present, seeing the earlier large extent of excavated sand, big ponds, open heather areas and Ralph's Mill. This was followed by an anagram and photographic quiz on wildlife on the Common organised by Penny and David Rous. The festive spirit of the evening was rounded off by seasonal refreshments organised by Barbara and Morgan Caines, and a successful raffle organised by Penny Rous.

Saturday 29th December 2007. Post-Christmas walk, led by Doug Ireland. 14 people enjoyed the sun despite a cold wind, seeing a good number of winter birds. The walk was followed by mulled wine at the Cleeves.

Post Christmas Walk, preparing to set off in strong sunshine
Photo Alison Paul

Alison Paul

Fungi on the Common – 2007.

The pattern of rainfall and temperature through the season was conducive to a fine show of the higher fungi (Appendix 6) in all the habitats on the Common. The list is not complete as many fungi, particularly the tiny ones among mosses (Mycena and other genera) were not identified. Some highlights are described below.

Mycorhizas These are fungi which form associations with trees promoting growth by taking up minerals from the soil in exchange for sugars manufactured by the tree.
One of the earliest to appear was the earth ball *(Scleroderma aurantium)* which occurred under almost all the oak trees in such profusion that it often that it often looked like a scattering of practice balls on a tennis court. (*see photo*). A notable mycorhizal fungus was the death cap (*Amanita phalloides*) a shapely, subtly coloured toadstool, attractive in spite of its sinister overtones (Photo). It was seen only under a few oak trees in the depression, north of the path from Reckford Road, where the soil remained wetter during dry periods. (*see photo)*

Another amanita (*Amanita muscaria*), the fly agaric, occurred under almost every birch tree, including those on the S. side of the sallow thicket where the caps were particularly large and deep red. In this area the fungus appeared to be a food source for various animals; some caps had narrow grooves exposing the white flesh beneath probably made by slugs or snails (Photo). Others had large chunks bitten out of the cap with what appeared to be tooth marks, possibly of rodents or deer, as this area is often frequented by Muntjacs. (*see photo)*

No amanitas were found under the sallows, where several species of colourful Russula were probably the main mycorhizas. Many of the other genera listed in the appendix, such as *Laccaria*, *Lactarius* and *Boletus* are also known to be mycorhizal, all providing nutrients promoting the healthy growth of the Common trees.

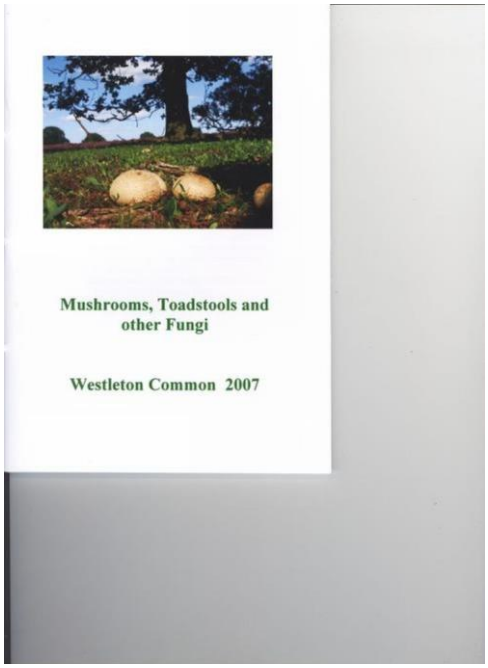
Wood rotters With so much fallen wood and dead stumps of gorse bushes there many colourful, clump forming fungi appeared during the season. Sulphur tuft (*Hypholoma fasciculare*) was seen on dead wood all over the common; a particularly large clump grew on a fallen oak branch on the Noddle which, for a few days, lit up the dark shadows when the sun penetrated the tree foliage.
The small *Coprinus disseminatus* (fairy bonnets) first formed a clump on a dead branch of the big goat sallow at the W. edge of the sallow thicket; a short time later the ground all round the trunk erupted into a mass of several hundred small toadstools; after a few days the fairies all departed (*see photo*).
Although many of the dead, fallen branches around the sallows have been tidied up there were a number of interesting bracket fungi in the sallow thicket, particularly in the more inaccessible places. A fine example was the oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus)* which grew on a dead sallow branch and also occurred on some of the dead gorse trunks in the adjacent bushes (see photo).
The dead birch trunks around the common were particularly susceptible to wood rotting fungi. As in previous years, the tree on the S. margin of the northern part of the Common, carried several white razor strop brackets (*Piptoporus betulinus)* and the dead roots of a birch stump in the south east corner were host to five enormous clumps of the 'spectacular rustgill' (*Gymnopilus junonius).* As these matured the edges of the caps curled up and split into several segments which in the late evening sun looked like clumps of flowers.
Bad smells A few stinkhorns (*Coprinus disseminatus)* were seen on the Noddle (*see photo*). The bad smell emanating from around this area indicated that there were others unseen in the bushes or bracken.
Biological Control The brambles, particularly those in the south eastern sector were severely infected with Violet bramble rust (*Phragmidium violaceum*). The summer spores of this cover the lower leaf surfaces with a yellow powder, which as the leaves die and curl up, look like flowers among the vegetation; this is attractive to insects which forsake the flowers to gather the spores, distributing the

spores to other plants. The fungus has been exported to NZ and Australia for biological control of introduced brambles. The rust will not kill the infected plants but will stunt their growth.

A puzzle The clearing in the gorse to the S.E. of the concrete slab had a very high density of fungi, mostly Laccarius spp. and Brown rollrim (*Paxillus involutus*). The reason for this is not obvious, but there may be a particularly high concentration of organic matter in the area.

Michael Kirby

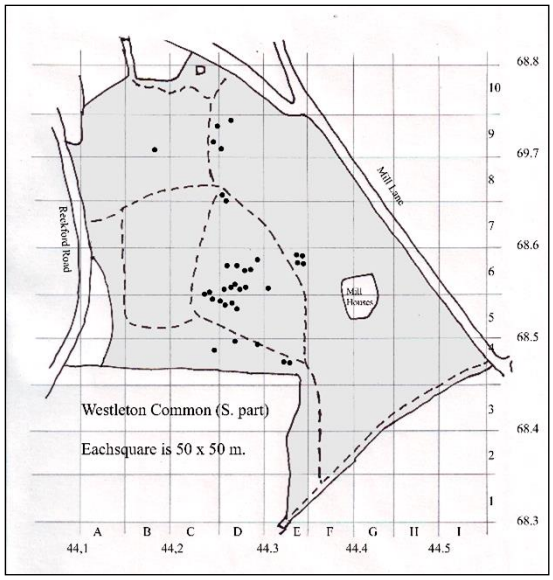
Editorial Note:
Michael has produced an A5 booklet containing photos he has taken of fungi on the Common.
If you would like a copy they are available direct from Michael at a cost of £5.00 each.
Please contact Michael direct at:
The Studio, Blythburgh Road, Westleton, Saxmundham, IP17 3AS.



	
Earth balls (*Scleroderma aurantium*) in leaf litter beneath an oak tree	Death cap (*Amanita phalloides*) under an oak near rock holes
	
Fly agaric (*Amanita muscaria*) nibbled by a rodent?	Fairy bonnets (*Coprinus disseminatus*) in profusion under a goat sallow
	
Oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus)* on a fallen sallow bough	Stinkhorn (*Phallus impudicus*) on the Noddle

Sallows

Sallows, the shrubby willows, are an important element of the vegetation of the southern part of the Common. There is a dense thicket in the low lying area on either side of the path (D, E6). Other, more isolated trees occur near the entrance at C, D9, one in the gulley at B9, and several on the southern margin (C, D, E4).



Sketch map showing the approximate position of the sallows.

Not all the trees are represented. Several trees in D6 (probably goat sallows) have produced multiple layers after having fallen or been blown down and others are inaccessible.

Species and hybrids There are two main species on the Common, the Goat Sallow (*Salix caprea*) and the Grey Sallow (*S. cinerea*). There are two good examples of the former, one, a female, in the gulley at B9 and the other, a male, in the NW quadrant of D6; examples of the smaller multi-stemmed grey sallow occurs near the Common entrance (C, D9). Many of the other trees may be hybrids; for example, one in F6 has both male and female as well as bisexual catkins which probably indicates a hybrid origin, and some of the others have intermediate leaf shapes. Sallows are notoriously difficult to sort out as both flowers and leaves are needed to identify them; flowers and leaves are separated in time and the unisexual trees are separated in space. The trees on the Common which have not been managed and have their origin in seed blown in, presumably, from some distance away are a remarkable group for anyone interested to discover the extent of the genetic diversity.

Conservation and Biodiversity In spring the nectar-rich catkins provide one of the first sources of food for bumble bees, solitary bees and wasps, emerging after hibernation, and are visited by several other groups of insects, including different species of ladybirds, flies and shieldbugs. The leaves are host to gall-forming organisms such as mites and sawfly larvae. Several types of mycorrhizal fungi are associated with the sallow including species which provide food for a wide range of animals. The old, standing dead wood is host to wood-boring insects and woodpecker activity is widespread; several types of wood rotting fungi and myxomycetes grow on the dead, fallen wood. Muntjac deer often shelter amongst the trees.

Ecology the sallows present a number of interesting topics for the curious naturalist. All the trees appear to be of the same age and are now growing in what is an atypical environment in which no replacement seedlings have been found. They presumably were established when the conditions were wetter and their relationship with the quarrying activity may be investigated using the Common archive photographs. Their continuing growth may be aided by the geology of the area as standing surface water after rain may indicate clay strata from glacial outwash.

Dr.E.J.M.Kirby

Appendix 1. Westleton Common. Birds recorded in 2007.

Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
Greylag Goose	*Anser anser*
Canada Goose	*Branta Canadensis*
Barnacle Goose	*Branta leucopsis*
Shelduck	*Tadorna tadorna*
Marsh Harrier	*Circus aeruginosus*
Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter nisus*
Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*
Hobby	*Falco subbuteo*
Pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*
Oystercatcher	*Haematopus ostralegus*
Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*
Woodcock	*Scolopax rusticola*
Curlew	*Numenius arquata*
Black-headed gull	*Larus ridibundus*
Common gull	*Larus canus*
Great Black-backed gull	*Larus marinus*
Lesser Black-backed Gull	*Larus fuscus*
Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*
Woodpigeon	*Columba palumbus*
Collared dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*
Turtle Dove	*Streptopelia turtur*
Cuckoo	*Cuculus canorus*
Barn owl	*Tyto alba*
Tawny owl	*Strix aluco*
Nightjar	*Caprimulgus europaeus*
Swift	*Apus apus*
Green Woodpecker	*Picus viridis*
Great Spotted Woodpecker	*Dendrocopus major*
Woodlark	*Lullula arborea*
Skylark	*Alauda arvensis*
Sand martin	*Riparia riparia*
Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*
House Martin	*Delichon urbica*
Meadow Pipit	*Anthus pratensis*
Pied Wagtail	*Motacilla alba yarrellii*
Waxwing	*Bombycilla garrulous*
Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*
Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*
Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*
Nightingale	*Luscinia megarhynchos*
Blackbird	*Turdus mercula*
Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*
Song Thrush	*Turdus philomelos*
Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*
Mistle Thrush	*Turdus viscivorus*
Lesser Whitethroat	*Sylvia curruca*
Whitethroat	*Sylvia communis*
Garden Warbler	*Sylvia borin*
Blackcap	*Sylvia atricapilla*
Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*
Willow Warbler	*Phylloscopus trochilus*
Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*
Long-tailed Tit	*Aegithalos caudatus*
Coal Tit	*Parus ater*

Blue Tit	*Parus caeruleus*
Great Tit	*Parus major*
Jay	*Garrulus glandarius*
Magpie	*Pica pica*
Jackdaw	*Corvus monedula*
Rook	*Corvus frugilegus*
Carrion Crow	*Corvus corone*
Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
Chaffinch	*Fringilla coelebs*
Greenfinch	*Carduelis chloris*
Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*
Linnet	*Carduelis cannabina*
Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*
Yellowhammer	*Emberiza citronella*

Richard Drew and Doug Ireland

Appendix 2. Butterflies, Moths and Dragonflies 2004-2007

Butterflies

		2004	2005	2006	2007
Skipper			✔		
Clouded Yellow	*Colias croceus*			✔	
Brimstone	*Gonepteryx rhamni*				✔
Large White	*Pieris brassicae*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Small White	*Pieris rapae*	✔	✔		
Green-veined White	*Pieris napi*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Orange Tip	*Anthocharis cardamines*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Green Hairstreak	*Callophrys rubi*	✔			✔
Purple Haistreak	*Quercusia quercus*		✔		
Small Copper	*Lycaena phlaeas*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Silver-studded Blue	*Plebejus argus*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Common Blue	*Polyommatus icarus*	✔	✔		
Holly Blue	*Celastrina argiolus*	✔	✔	✔	✔
White Admiral	*Ladoga camilla*				✔
Red Admiral	*Vanessa atalanta*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Painted Lady	*Cynthia cardui*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Small Tortoiseshell	*Aglais urticae*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Peacock	*Inachis io*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Comma	*Polygonia c-album*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Speckled Wood	*Pararge aegeria*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Wall	*Lasiommata megera*	✔			✔
Grayling	*Hipparchia semele*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Gatekeeper	*Maniola tithonus*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Meadow Brown	*Maniola jurtina*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Small Heath	*Coenonympha pamphilus*	✔	✔	✔	
Ringlet	*Aphantopus hyperantus*	✔	✔	✔	✔

Hazel Leggett, David Rous, Doug Ireland, Richard Drew

Dragonflies

Broad-bodied Chaser	*Libellula depressa*	✔			✔
Black-tailed Skimmer	*Orthetrum canvellatum*				✔
Four-spotted Chaser	*Libellula quadrimaculata*	✔			✔
Emperor Dragonfly	*Anax imperator*	✔	✔		
Azure Damselfly	*Coenagrion puella*	✔			
Common Darter	*Sympretum striolatum*	✔			✔
Southern Hawker	*Aesha cyenea*				✔

Richard Drew, Doug Ireland

Moths recorded in 2007

Code	Scientific	Vernacular
15	*Hepialus sylvina*	Orange Swift
228	*Monopis weaverella*	
436	*Pseudoswammerdamia combinella*	
544	*Coleophora albicosta*	
641	*Batia lambdella*	
658	*Carcina quercana*	
774	*Teleiodes luculella*	
776	*Teleiopsis diffinis*	
796	*Aroga velocella*	
797	*Neofaculta ericetella*	
873	*Blastobasis lignea*	
874	*Blastobasis decolorella*	
965	*Cochylis hybridella*	
1076	*Celypha lacunana*	
1082	*Hedya pruniana*	Plum Tortrix
1093	*Apotomis betuletana*	
1120	*Ancylis mitterbacheriana*	
1134	*Epinotia ramella*	
1169	*Gypsonoma dealbana*	
1205	*Spilonota ocellana*	Bud Moth
1255	*Cydia succedana*	
1260	*Cydia splendana*	
1301	*Crambus lathoniellus*	
1304	*Agriphila straminella*	
1305	*Agriphila tristella*	
1306	*Agriphila inquinatella*	
1307	*Agriphila latistria*	
1313	*Catoptria pinella*	
1323	*Pediasia contaminella*	
1325	*Platytes alpinella*	
1334	*Scoparia ambigualis*	
1340	*Eudonia truncicolella*	
1356	*Evergestis forficalis*	Garden Pebble
1424	*Endotricha flammealis*	
1433	*Cryptoblabes bistriga*	
1470	*Euzophera pinguis*	
1485	*Phycitodes maritima*	
1645	*Falcaria lacertinaria*	Scalloped Hook-tip
1651	*Cilix glaucata*	Chinese Character
1652	*Thyatira batis*	Peach Blossom
1677	*Cyclophora albipunctata*	Birch Mocha
1680	*Cyclophora punctaria*	Maiden's Blush
1707	*Idaea seriata*	Small Dusty Wave
1712	*Idaea emarginata*	Small Scallop
1713	*Idaea aversata*	Riband Wave

1738	*Epirrhoe alternata*	Common Carpet
1752	*Cosmorhoe ocellata*	Purple Bar
1764	*Chloroclysta truncata*	Common Marbled Carpet
1776	*Colostygia pectinataria*	Green Carpet
1803	*Perizoma alchemillata*	Small Rivulet
1819	*Eupithecia exiguata*	Mottled Pug
1825	*Eupithecia centaureata*	Lime-speck Pug
1838	*Eupithecia icterata*	Tawny Speckled Pug
1862	*Gymnoscelis rufifasciata*	Double-striped Pug
1884	*Abraxas grossulariata*	Magpie
1889	*Macaria notata*	Peacock Moth
1890	*Macaria alternata*	Sharp-angled Peacock
1906	*Opisthograptis luteolata*	Brimstone Moth
1913	*Ennomos alniaria*	Canary-shouldered Thorn
1921	*Crocallis elinguaria*	Scalloped Oak
1937	*Peribatodes rhomboidaria*	Willow Beauty
1961	*Campaea margaritata*	Light Emerald
1978	*Hyloicus pinastri*	Pine Hawk-moth
1979	*Mimas tiliae*	Lime Hawk-moth
1997	*Furcula furcula*	Sallow Kitten
2003	*Notodonta ziczac*	Pebble Prominent
2005	*Peridea anceps*	Great Prominent
2006	*Pheosia gnoma*	Lesser Swallow Prominent
2007	*Pheosia tremula*	Swallow Prominent
2008	*Ptilodon capucina*	Coxcomb Prominent
2011	*Pterostoma palpina*	Pale Prominent
2014	*Drymonia dodonaea*	Marbled Brown
2028	*Calliteara pudibunda*	Pale Tussock
2033	*Lymantria monacha*	Black Arches
2043	*Eilema sororcula*	Orange Footman
2044	*Eilema griseola*	Dingy Footman
2047	*Eilema complana*	Scarce Footman
2058	*Arctia villica*	Cream-spot Tiger
2060	*Spilosoma lubricipeda*	White Ermine
2081	*Euxoa tritici*	White-line Dart
2085	*Agrotis vestigialis*	Archer's Dart
2087	*Agrotis segetum*	Turnip Moth
2089	*Agrotis exclamationis*	Heart & Dart
2092	*Agrotis puta*	Shuttle-shaped Dart
2102	*Ochropleura plecta*	Flame Shoulder
2107	*Noctua pronuba*	Large Yellow Underwing
2109	*Noctua comes*	Lesser Yellow Underwing
2111	*Noctua janthe*	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing
2118	*Lycophotia porphyrea*	True Lover's Knot
2123	*Diarsia rubi*	Small Square-spot
2126	*Xestia c-nigrum*	Setaceous Hebrew Character
2131	*Xestia rhomboidea*	Square-spotted Clay
2134	*Xestia xanthographa*	Square-spot Rustic
2145	*Discestra trifolii*	Nutmeg
2154	*Mamestra brassicae*	Cabbage Moth
2157	*Lacanobia w-latinum*	Light Brocade

2159	*Lacanobia suasa*	Dog's Tooth
2173	*Hadena bicruris*	Lychnis
2194	*Mythimna albipuncta*	White-point
2199	*Mythimna pallens*	Common Wainscot
2284	*Acronicta psi*	Grey Dagger
2297	*Amphipyra pyramidea*	Copper Underwing
2303	*Thalpophila matura*	Straw Underwing
2306	*Phlogophora meticulosa*	Angle Shades
2321	*Apamea monoglypha*	Dark Arches
2334	*Apamea sordens*	Rustic Shoulder-knot
2337	*Oligia strigilis*	Marbled Minor
2339	*Oligia latruncula*	Tawny Marbled Minor
2380	*Charanyca trigrammica*	Treble Lines
2384	*Hoplodrina ambigua*	Vine's Rustic
2434	*Diachrysia chrysitis*	Burnished Brass
2439	*Plusia festucae*	Gold Spot
2441	*Autographa gamma*	Silver Y
2449	*Abrostola triplasia*	Dark Spectacle
2450	*Abrostola tripartita*	Spectacle
2477	*Hypena proboscidalis*	Snout

Appendix 3. Amphibians, reptiles and mammals 2004-2007

		2004	2005	2006	2007
Amphibians					
Frog	*Rana temporaria*	✔			
Common Toad	*Bufo bufo*			✔	✔
Reptiles					
Grass Snake	*Natrix natrix*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Adder	*Viperus berus*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Common Lizard	*Licerta vivipara*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Slow Worm	*Anguis fragilis*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Mammals					
Red Deer	*Cervus elaphus*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Muntjac Deer	*Muntiacus reevesi*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Fox	*Vulpia vulpia*	✔		✔	✔
Rabbit	*Orytolagus cuniculus*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Stoat	*Mustella erminea*	✔	✔		✔
Weasel	*Mustela nivalis*		✔		
Mole	*Talpa europaea*		✔	✔	✔
Grey Squirrel	*Neosciurus carolinensis*	✔	✔	✔	✔
Shrew			✔		

David Rous, Hazel Leggett, Alison Paul, Chris Chambers, Doug Ireland

Appendix 4. Vascular plants 2004-2007

* Species added in 2007

Acer pseudoplatanus		Sycamore
Achillea millefolium		Yarrow
Aethusa cynapium	*	Fool's Parsley
Agrostis canina		Velvet Bent
Agrostis capillaris		Common Bent
Agrostis stolonifera		Creeping Bent
Agrostis vinealis		Brown Bent
Aira praecox		Early Hair-grass
Alchemilla vulgaris agg.	*	Lady's mantle
Alliaria petiolata		Garlic Mustard
Amsinckia micrantha		Common Fiddleneck
Anacamptis pyramidalis		Pyramidal Orchid
Anagallis arvensis		Scarlet Pimpernel
Anchusa arvensis		Bugloss
Anisantha sterilis		Barren Brome
Anthoxanthum odoratum		Sweet Vernal Grass
Anthriscus caucalis		Bur Parsley (Bur Chervil)
Anthriscus sylvestris		Cow Parsley
Aphanes australis		Slender Parsley-piert
Aquilegia vulgaris		Columbine
Arabidopsis thaliana		Thale Cress
Arctium minus		Lesser Burdock
Arrhenatherum elatius		False Oat-grass
Artemisia vulgaris		Mugwort
Arum italicum		Italian Lords-and-Ladies
Arum maculatum		Lords-and-Ladies
Atriplex patula	*	Common Orache
Ballota nigra		Black Horehound
Bellis perennis		Daisy
Betula pendula		Silver Birch
Borago officinalis	*	Borage
Brassica napus oleifolia	*	Rape
Bromus hordeaceus ssp. *hordeaceus*		Soft Brome
Bryonia dioica		White Bryony
Calluna vulgaris		Ling
Capsella bursa-pastoris		Shepherd's Purse
Cardamine flexuosa		Wavy Bittercress
Cardamine hirsuta		Hairy Bittercress
Carduus crispus	*	Welted Thistle
Carduus nutans		Musk Thistle
Carduus tenuiflorus		Slender Thistle (Seaside Thistle)
Carex arenaria		Sand Sedge
Carex pilulifera		Pill Sedge
Castanea sativa		Sweet Chestnut
Centaurium erythraea		Common Centaury
Cerastium fontanum ssp. *vulgare*		Common Mouse-ear
Cerastium glomeratum		Sticky Mouse-ear
Cerastium semidecandrum		Little Mouse-ear
Ceratocapnos claviculata		Climbing Corydalis
Chaerophyllum temulentum		Rough Chervil
Chamerion angustifolium		Rosebay Willowherb

Chelidonium majus	*	Greater Celandine
Chenopodium album		Fat-hen
Chionodoxa forbesii		Glory-of-the-snow
Cirsium arvense		Creeping Thistle
Cirsium vulgare		Spear Thistle
Claytonia perfoliata		Spring Beauty
Claytonia sibirica		Pink Purslane
Clinopodium vulgare		Wild Basil
Conium maculatum		Hemlock
Consolida ajacis		Larkspur
Convolvulus arvensis		Field Bindweed
Conyza canadensis		Canadian Fleabane
Crassula tillaea		Mossy Stonecrop
Crataegus monogyna		Hawthorn
Crepis capillaris		Smooth Hawk's-beard
Crepis vesicaria		Beaked Hawk's-beard
Cynoglossum officinale		Hound's-tongue
Cytisus scoparius		Broom
Dactylis glomerata		Cock's-foot
Digitalis purpurea		Foxglove
Dryopteris dilatata		Broad Buckler-fern
Elytrigia repens		Couch Grass
Epilobium ciliatum	*	American Willow-herb
Erica cinerea		Bell Heather
Erodium cicutarium		Common Stork's-bill
Erophila verna		Common Whitlowgrass
Euphorbia lathyris		Caper Spurge
Euphorbia peplus		Petty Spurge
Fallopia baldschuanica		Russian-vine
Fallopia convolvulus	*	Black Bindweed
Fallopia japonica		Japanese Knotweed
Festuca ovina agg.		Sheep's Fescue
Festuca rubra agg.		Red Fescue
Filago vulgaris		Common Cudweed
Foeniculum vulgare		Fennel
Fraxinus excelsior		Ash
Galanthus nivalis		Snowdrop
Galium aparine		Cleavers
Galium mollugo		Hedge Bedstraw
Galium saxatile		Heath Bedstraw
Geranium dissectum		Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
Geranium molle		Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
Geranium pusillum	*	Small-flowered Crane’s-bill
Geranium pyrenaicum		Hedgerow Crane's-bill(Pyrenean Crane’s-bill)
Geranium robertianum		Herb Robert
Geum urbanum		Wood Avens (Herb Bennet)
Glechoma hederacea		Ground-ivy
Hedera helix		Ivy
Heracleum sphondylium		Hogweed
Hesperis matronalis		Dame's Violet
Holcus lanatus		Yorkshire Fog
Hordium murinum		Wall Barley
Humulus lupulus		Hop
Hyacinthoides non-scripta		Bluebell
Hypericum perforatum		Perforate St. John's-wort

Hypochaeris radicata		Cat's-ear
Ilex aquifolium		Holly
Juncus bufonius		Toad Rush
Juncus effusus		Soft Rush
Lamium album		White Dead-nettle
Lamium purpureum		Red Dead-nettle
Lapsana communis		Nipplewort
Leontodon autumnalis		Autumn Hawkbit
Leucanthemum vulgare		Ox-eye Daisy
Leucojum aestrum		Summer Snowflake
Ligustrum vulgare		Wild Privet
Linaria vulgaris		Common Toadflax
Lolium perenne		Perennial Rye-grass
Lonicera periclymenum		Honeysuckle
Lotus corniculatus		Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Lunaria annua		Honesty
Luzula campestris		Field Woodrush (Good Friday Grass)
Malus domestica		Apple
Malva moschata		Musk Mallow
Malva neglecta	*	Dwarf Mallow
Malva sylvestris		Common Mallow
Matricaria discoidea		Pineapple-weed
Medicago arabica		Spotted Medick
Medicago polymorpha	*	Toothed Medic
Melissa officinalis		Balm
Molinia caerulea		Purple Moor-grass
Montia fontana		Blinks
Myosotis arvensis		Field Forgetmenot
Myosotis discolor		Changing Forgetmenot
Myosotis ramosissima		Early Forgetmenot
Narcissus sp.		Daffodil
Odontites verna ssp. *serotinus*		Red Bartsia
Oenothera glazioviana		Large-flowered Evening-primrose
Ophrys apifera		Bee Orchid
Ornithogalum angustifolium		Star-of-Bethlehem
Ornithops perpusillus		Birds’-foot
Oxalis articulata		Pink-sorrel
Papaver rhoeas		Common Poppy
Papaver somniferum		Opium Poppy
Parietaria judaica		Pellitory-of-the-wall
Pentaglottis sempervirens		Green Alkanet
Persicaria maculosa	*	Redleg
Phleum bertolinii		Small Cat's-tail
Picris echioides		Bristly Ox-tongue
Pilosella officinarum		Mouse-ear Hawkweed
Plantago coronopus		Buck's-horn Plantain
Plantago lanceolata		Ribwort Plantain
Plantago major		Rat's-tail Plantain
Poa nemoralis		Wood Meadow-grass
Poa pratensis		Smooth Meadow-grass
Polypodium interjectum	*	Western Polypody
Polypodium vulgare		Polypody
Potentilla argentea		Hoary Cinquefoil
Potentilla reptans		Creeping Cinquefoil
Potentilla sterilis		Barren Strawberry

Primula vulgaris		Primrose
Prunella vulgaris		Selfheal
Prunus spinosa		Blackthorn
Pteridium aquilinum		Bracken
Pulicaria dysenterica		Common Fleabane
Quercus robur		Pedunculate Oak
Ranunculus bulbosus		Bulbous Buttercup
Ranunculus ficaria		Lesser Celandine
Ranunculus repens		Creeping Buttercup
Ranunculus sardous		Hairy Buttercup
Raphanus raphanistrum		Wild Radish
Reseda luteola		Weld
Ribes rubrum		Red Currant
Ribes sanguineum		Flowering Currant
Rosa canina		Dog Rose
Rosa pimpinellifolia		Burnet Rose ("Dunwich Rose" locally)
Rosa rubiginosa		Sweet-briar (Eglantine)
Rubus caesius		Dewberry
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Bramble
Rumex acetosa		Common Sorrel
Rumex acetosella		Sheep's-sorrel
Rumex crispus		Curled Dock
Rumex obtusifolius		Broad-leaved Dock
Sagina procumbens		Procument Pearlwort
Sagina subulata		Heath Pearlwort
Salix caprea		Goat Willow
Salix cinerea ssp. *cinerea*		Grey Willow
Salvia verbenaca		Wild Clary
Sambucus nigra		Elder
Scleranthus annuus	*	Annual Knawel
Scrophularia nodosa		Common Figwort
Sedum acre		Biting Stonecrop
Sedum album		White Stonecrop
Senecio jacobaea		Common Ragwort
Senecio sylvaticus		Heath Groundsel
Senecio vulgaris		Groundsel
Silene dioica		Red Campion
Silene latifolia		White Campion
Sinapsis arvensis		Charlock
Sisymbrium officinale		Hedge Mustard
Smyrnium olusatrum		Alexanders
Solanum nigrum		Black Nightshade
Sonchus asper		Prickly Sow-thistle
Sonchus oleraceus		Smooth Sow-thistle
Sorbus aucuparia		Rowan
Spurgularia rubra		Sand Spurrey
Stellaria graminea	*	Lesser Stitchwort
Stellaria holostea		Greater Stitchwort
Stellaria media		Common Chickweed
Symphytum orientale		White Comfrey
Symphytum x uplandicum		Russian Comfrey
Tanacetum parthenium		Feverfew
Tanacetum vulgare		Tansy
Taraxacum officinale agg.		Dandelion
Taraxacum Sect. Erythrosperma		Lesser Dandelion

Teesdalia nudicaulis		Shepherd's Cress
Teucrium scorodonium		Wood Sage
Torilis japonica		Upright Hedge-parsley
Trifolium campestre		Hop Trefoil
Trifolium dubium		Lesser Trefoil
Trifolium glomeratum		Clustered Clover
Trifolium micranthum		Slender Trefoil
Trifolium ornithopodioides		Bird's-foot Clover (Fenugreek)
Trifolium repens		White Clover
Trifolium striatum		Knotted Clover
Trifolium subterraneum		Subterranean Clover
Trifolium suffocatum		Suffocated Clover
Tripleurospermum inodorum		Scentless Mayweed
Ulex europaeus		Gorse
Ulex gallii		Western Gorse
Ulmus procera		English Elm
Umbilicus rupestris		Navelwort (Wall Pennywort)
Urtica dioica		Stinging Nettle
Urtica urens		Small Nettle
Verbascum x semialbum (V.thapsus x nigrum)		Hybrid Mullein
Verbascum nigrum		Dark Mullein
Verbascum thapsus		Great Mullein
Verbascum virgatum		Twiggy Mullein
Veronica arvensis		Wall Speedwell
Veronica chamaedrys		Germander Speedwell
Veronica hederifolia ssp. *lucorum*		Ivy-leaved Speedwell
Veronica officinalis	*	Heath Speedwell
Veronica persica		Common Field-speedwell
Veronica serpyllifolia		Thyme-leaved Speedwell
Vicia hirsuta		Hairy Tare
Vicia sativa ssp. *nigra*		Common Vetch ssp.
Vicia sativa ssp. *segetalis*		Common Vetch ssp.
Vinca major		Greater Periwinkle
Viola arvensis		Field Pansy
Viola odorata		Sweet Violet
Viola riviniana		Common Dog-violet
Vulpia bromoides		Squirrel-tailed Fescue

Joan Westcott

Total number of species = 253

Appendix 5. Bryophytes and cyanobacteria 2004-2006

(No visits were made in 2007, but future visits are planned))

Mosses

Amblystegium serpens
Aulacomnium androgynum
Barbula convoluta
Barbula unguiculata
Brachythecium albicans
Brachythecium rutabulum
Brachythecium velutinum
Bryoerythrophyllum recurvirostrum
Bryum argenteum
Byrum bicolor
Byrum capillare
Byrum ruderale
Caliergonella cuspidata
Campylopus introflexus
Campylopus pyriformis
Ceratodon purpureus
Dicranella heteromalla
Dicranoweisia cirrata
Dicranum majus
Dicranum scoparium
Didymodon fallax
Didymodon insulanus
Eurhynchium praelongum
Fissidens taxifolius
Funaria hygrometrica
Grimmia pulvinata
Hypnum cupressiforme
Hypnum jutlandicum
Hypnum lacunosum
Hypnum resupinatum
Mnium hornum
Orthodontium lineare
Orthotrichum affine
Orthotrichum anomalum
Orthotrichum diaphanum
Orthotrichum lyellii
Orthotrichum pulchellum
Plagiothecium curvifolium
Plagiothecium nemorale
Plagiothecium undulatum
Pleurozium schreberi
Pohlia nutans
Polytrichum formosum
Polytrichum juniperinum
Polytrichum piliferum
Pseudocrossidium hornschuchianum
Rhynchostegium confertum

Mosses (continued)

Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus
Scleropodium purum
Syntrichia intermedia
Syntrichia ruraliformis
Syntrichia ruralis
Tortula muralis
Ulota bruchii
Ulota phyllantha

Liverworts

Cephaloziella divaricata
Frullania dilatata
Lophocolea bidentata
Lophocolea heterophylla
Lophocolea semiteres

Cyanobacteria (Blue-green algae)

Nostoc commune

Richard Fisk

(Suffolk Bryophyte Recorder)

Appendix 6. Fungi and lichens recorded in 2004-2007

Fungi

		2004	2005	2006	2007
Aleuria aurantica	Orange peel fungus				✔
Amanita citrina	False death cap				✔
Amanita fulva	Tawny grisette				✔
Amanita muscaria	Fly agaric	✔	✔		✔
Amanita phalloides	Death cap				✔
Boletus edulis	Penny bun				✔
Calvatia exipuliforme	Pestle				✔
Clavaria argillacea	Moor club	✔	✔		✔
Clavaria fusiformis	Golden spindles				✔
Clavaria helvola	Yellow club				✔
Clavaria rugosa	Club fungus				✔
Clitocybe infundibuliformis	Common funnel				✔
Clitocybe nebularis	Clouded agaric				✔
Clitocybe spp	(Toadstool)	✔	✔		
Collybia butyracea	Buttercap				✔
Conocybe rickeniana					✔
Coprinus atramentarius	Common ink cap				✔
Coprinus disseminatus	Fairy bonnet				✔
Dacromyces deliquesens				✔	
Daedaleopsis confraga	Blushing bracket				✔
Flammulina velutipes	Velvet stem	✔			✔
Galerina hypnorum	Moss bell				✔
Gymnopilus junonius	Spectular rustgill				✔
Handkea utriformis	Mosaic puffball				✔
Hebeloma crustuliniforme	Poison pie				✔
Hebeloma mesophaeum	Veiled poison pie				✔
Hygrocybe coccinea	Scarlet wax cap				✔
Hypholoma fasciculare	Sulphur tuft		✔		✔
Inocybe maculata	Frosty fibrecap				✔
Laccaria amathystina	Violet deceiver				✔
Laccaria proxima	Scurfy deciever				✔
Lactarius quietus	Oakbug milkcap				✔
Lactarius turpis	Ugly milkcap				✔
Lepista flaccida	Tawny funnel				✔
Lepista saeva	Common field blewit				✔
Lycoperdon spp	(Puffballs)		✔		✔
Macrolepiota procera	Parasol		✔		✔
Macrolepiota rhacodes	Woodland parasol				✔
Mycena epipterygia	Yellowleg bonnet				✔
Mycena vitilis	Snapping bonnet				✔
Omphalina fibula	Orange mosscap				✔
Otidea onotica	Hares ear				✔
Oudemansiella radicata	Rooting shank			✔	✔
Paxillus involutus	Brown rollrim				✔
Peziza rutilans	Cup fungus (ascomycete)			✔	
Phallus impudicus	Stinkhorn	✔	✔		✔
Piptoporus betulinus	Razorstrop fungus				✔

Pleurotus ostreatus	Oyster mushroom				✔
Polypore spp	(Bracket fungus)		✔		
Porphyrellus pseudoscaber					✔
Russula atropurpurea	Purple brittle gill				✔
Russula violeipes	Velvet brittle gill				✔
Scleroderma aurantium	Earth ball				✔
Stereum hirsutum	Hairy curtain crust				✔
Trametes cinnibarina	(Bracket fungus)			✔	
Trametes gibbosa	Lumpy bracket				✔
Trametes spp	(Bracket fungus)	✔			
Tremella mesenterica	Stagshorn (on gorse)			✔	
Xylaria hypoxylon	orange (on gorse)			✔	

Rusts

Phragmidium violaceum	Violet bramble rust				✔
Puccinia glechomatis	Ground ivy rust				✔
Puccinia malvacearum	Mallow rust				✔

Lichens

Cladonia spp		✔	✔		
Cladonia aculeata				✔	
Cladonia cerviconis				✔	
Cladonia diversa				✔	
Cladonia fimbriata				✔	✔
Cladonia furcata				✔	
Cladonia portentosa				✔	✔
Cladonia ramulosa				✔	
Peltigera lactifolia				✔	
Xanthora parietina	An orange lichen		✔	✔	✔

Michael Kirby (especially 2007)
Hazel Leggett
Chris Hitch (2006, Suffolk Lichens Recorder)

Appendix 7. Some insects and mites recorded in 2004-2007

		2004	2005	2006	2007
Antlions					
Euroleon nostras	Antlion	✔	✔	✔	✔
Mites					
Tetranychus lintearius	Gorse mite	✔	✔	✔	✔
Oak galls caused by gall wasps:					
Andricus fecundator	Artichoke gall	✔	✔	✔	✔
Andricus kollari	Marble gall	✔	✔	✔	✔
Andricus lignicola	Cola-nut gall	✔	✔	✔	
Andricus quercusalicis	Knopper gall	✔	✔	✔	✔
Biorhiza pallida	Oak apple gall	✔		✔	✔
Cynips divisa	Oak pea gall			✔	
Cynips quercusfolii	Cherry gall	✔		✔	
Neuroterus albipes	Smooth spangle gall	✔		✔	✔
Neuroterus numismalis	Silk button gall	✔		✔	✔
Neuroterus quercusbaccarum	Spangle gall	✔	✔	✔	✔
Willow (Sallow) leaf galls caused by:					
Aceria tetanothrix	A gall mite	✔		✔	✔
Aculus laevis	(Eriophyid mite)				✔
Iteomyia major	Gall midge (Diptera; Cecidomyiidae)				✔
Pontania sp.	A sawfly	✔		✔	✔
Galls caused by:					
Acalitus rudis	Birch leaf gall (Eriophyid mite)				✔
Aceria genista	Broom gall				✔
Eriophyes simulis	Wild plum leaf gall				✔
Eriophyes prunispinosae	Mite gall on Blackthorn				✔
Liposthenes glechomae	Wasp gall on ground ivy				✔
Phyllocoptes goniothorax	Hawthorn leaf margin gall (Eriophyid mite)				✔
Trioza remota	Leaf gall	✔		✔	✔
Barkflies or barklice (Lice, Order Psoptera)					
Ectopsocus briggsi					✔
Ectopsocus petersi					✔
Trichopsocus clarus					✔
Valenzuela flavidus					✔

Appendix 7. Some insects and mites recorded in 2004-2007 (con't)

		2004	2005	2006	2007
Beetles and Bugs					
Adalia 10-punctata	10-spot ladybird				✔
Chilochorus 2-pustulatus	Heather ladybird				✔
Chilochorus renipustulatus	Kidney-spot ladybird				✔
Coccinella 7-punctata	7-spot ladybird	✔	✔	✔	✔
Exochomus 4-pustulatus	Pine ladybird		✔		✔
Harmonia axyridis	Harlequin ladybird				✔
Stethorus punctillum	A black ladybird (on gorse)	✔	✔	✔	✔
Carabus violaceus	Violet ground beetle		✔		
Piezodorus lituratus	Gorse sheildbug	✔	✔	✔	✔
Typhaeus typhoes	Minotaur beetle	✔	✔	✔	✔

Uncommon Invertebrate Species seen in 2004 (Nigel Cuming)

Philanthus triangulum. (F). Bee-wolf. Status: Formally still regarded as RDB2. but in the light of it's expansion of range this status is under revision.
Cerceris arenaria. L. Status: Locally common.
Dasypoda altercator. (Harris). Status: Nb. A mining bee.
Ectobius panzeri. Step. Lesser Cockroach. Status: Nb.
Physocephala rufipes. (F). Conopid fly. Status:Local.
Porcinolus murinus. (F). A Pill beetle. Status: Nb.
Aphanus rolandri. (L). A ground bug. Status: Na. (seen also in 2005)

Solitary bees and wasps seen in 2007 (Michael Kirby)

Ammophila sabulosa. Solitary wasp
Cerceris arenaria. Solitary wasp
Colletes spp. Solitary bee
Dasypoda altercator. Solitary bee
Epeolus variegatus. Solitary, parasitic bee

Michael Kirby (most of the records), Hazel Leggett, Alison Paul, Nigel Cuming