

**'The Common' Management Plan
For Westleton Parish Council
2013 – 2023**

AMENDED FINAL VERSION

Issue April 26th 2013

David Rous (Westleton Common Friends) and Susan Stone (Suffolk Wildlife Trust) on behalf of
Westleton Parish Council

CONTENTS

GLOSSARY		3
1 VISION STATEMENT & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY		4
2 POLICY STATEMENT		4
3 SITE DESCRIPTION		5
3.1 Location and extent		5
3.2 Tenure and Legal Obligations		5
3.3 History and Archaeology		6
3.4 Geology		6
3.5 Wildlife		6
3.6 Public interest and community involvement		7
4 MANAGEMENT		8
4.1 Past recent management		8
4.2 Objectives of current plan		8
4.3 Annual/routine management		9
4.4 One-off proposed management		11
APPENDICES		12
Appendix 1 Location Map		13
Appendix 2 Boundary Map		14
Appendix 3 Compartment Map		15
Appendix 4 Geological Information		16
Appendix 5 County Wildlife Site Information		19
Appendix 6 Past research activity		21
Appendix 7 Species lists		22
Westleton Common Friends Committee members at the time of drawing up this Management Plan		45

GLOSSARY

The Common - In this document 'The Common' refers to that area of land purchased by the Westleton Parish Council for the village in 2003 from an aggregates company. It does not refer to the wider area shown on the 1840 Tithe Map by that name.

Biodiversity Action Plan – (BAP) Species or Habitat as being a Priority for Conservation in Suffolk and or nationally

Countryside Stewardship Scheme – (CSS) Agri-environment grant scheme funded by Natural England – now replaced by Environmental Stewardship

Higher Level Stewardship – (HLS) – The higher tier of the Natural England Environmental Stewardship agri-environment grant scheme that helps to support conservation management of important semi-natural habitat.

County Wildlife Site – (CWS) A non- statutory designation that recognises a site's high value for wildlife

County Geological Site –(CGS) A non-statutory designation that recognises a site's high geological value

Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) - THE CROW ACT) applies to England and Wales only, received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000, with the provisions it contains being brought into force in incremental steps over subsequent years. Containing five Parts and 16 Schedules, the Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Act is compliant with the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, requiring consultation where the rights of the individual may be affected by these measures.

Westleton Common Friends (WCF) A group of local people, organised by their own committee, with the skills and knowledge necessary to assist Westleton Parish Council with the maintenance of The Common.

1. VISION STATEMENT & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Westleton Parish Council will endeavor to manage -The Common for people and wildlife.

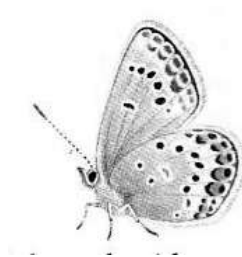
The Common is a valued community asset, enjoyed for informal recreation by local people and visitors alike. It is also part an integral part of the landscape, economic and social history of the parish.

In addition, The Common is a rich and varied habitat. It is a mosaic of heathland (Biodiversity Action Plan-BAP), acid grassland (BAP), scrub; woodland and early successional/ruderal vegetation communities. This supports a wide range of wildlife including silver studded blue butterfly (BAP), bullfinch (BAP), four species of reptile including adder (BAP) and antlion (BAP). The Common also supports a number of notable plant species including nationally scarce species such as clustered clover and mossy stonecrop.

2. POLICY STATEMENT

The Westleton Common Friends is a sub-committee of Westleton Parish Council and manages The Common on behalf of the Parish Council and has the following objectives:

- To conserve and enhance the local landscape and biodiversity of The Common
- To provide appropriate access and enjoyment of The Common for residents and visitors.
- To work in partnership with other organisations, wherever practical, to ensure conservation objectives are met and to ensure the most effective use of resources.



3. SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location and extent.

The OS grid reference for the centre of the Common is TM442681 – OS Landranger series 1:50,000 – sheet 156. It is situated to the south east of the main village of Westleton. See Appendix 1

3.2 Tenure and legal obligations

The Common is included on the National Commons Register and covers approximately 17.95ha.

In 2003, Westleton Parish Council purchased the area of land now called The Common. The purchase was supported by Heritage Lottery Funding

In 2012, Westleton Parish Council took on the Scheme of Regulation from Suffolk Coastal District Council (SCDC) and is now formally responsible for the Common's management. There are no longer any common rights registered on the land, but bylaws are in operation.

Since 2003 The Common's management has been supported by a Countryside Stewardship (CSS) agreement held by SCDC and now by Westleton Parish Council. The CSS agreement expires in September 2013 and Westleton Parish Council is therefore applying for Natural England's Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) to help fund future management of The Common.

Since 2006 the land has been designated as Open Access land under the framework of the CROW Act. The land is crossed by a number of permissive footpaths and a Bridleway runs along the south-eastern boundary.

The management of The Common is overseen by the Westleton Parish Council and implemented by the Westleton Common Friends (WCF). The Friends provide the Parish Council with a monthly update and an annual report.

The Parish Council is responsible for all matters of health and safety including tree safety, footpath safety, and maintenance of amenity infrastructure and litter clearance and is kept informed of any matters arising by the WCF.

The Common has a high fire risk, particularly in periods of prolonged dry weather. So an important part of managing The Common is regularly assessing fire risk. It is also essential that all those working on The Common are aware of risks and know what to do in the case of a fire emergency.

3.3 History and archaeology

Westleton Common would have originally have been a pasture common with open margins, typical of the impoverished sandy soils of east Suffolk. The Common's character would have been shaped by activities as grazing and minor local extraction rights. However all such activity has now ceased and probably would have done so when gravel extraction began on a more extensive scale in the 1880's.

Gravel extraction began as supplying material for roads, but during WW2 large amounts of gravel were needed for the construction of airfields. The Common was also used as an army camp during WW2. Evidence of its historical use for gravel extraction and use as an army camp in WW2 are clearly visible on the ground in the form of derelict 'rock pools', former building bases and training trenches.

During the 1950's and 60's sand and gravel extraction took place on a commercial basis and The Common was in the private ownership of the aggregate company.

Any further opportunities for extraction finally came to an end in the 1990's and the aggregate company put the Common on the open market and in 2003 Westleton Parish Council purchased most of what had previously been Common Land from the aggregate company, the remainder that had not gone into private ownership, and retained the name of 'The Common' - for the land purchased for the village

3.4 Geology

The Common is designated as a County Geology Site for its important exposures of Norwich crag sands and gravels known as the Westleton Beds. The Norwich crag sands are also important for ant lion. This invertebrate is confined to the Sandlings area of east Suffolk. See Appendix 4.

GeoSuffolk are keen that the revealed geological faces are kept exposed, as they are an important aspect of the site for geologists.

3.5 Wildlife

Since the cessation of any large scale gravel extraction in the late 60's, no formal 'restoration' of the Common took place. The steep sides of the pits were left intact, along with damp areas where the washing pits were, a bank of washed sand, bare ground and hard standings where machinery once stood. To have retained such features is unusual, with many former quarries and pits tending to be infilled or restored to agricultural land.

The semi-natural vegetation that has since developed is, therefore, a very varied mosaic of relict heathland (BAP) that was not affected by quarrying; naturally regenerated heathland; scrub; woodland and early successional/ ruderal vegetation communities of the quarry floor.

In addition, former industrial /wartime activities and infrastructure such as soil dumping and hard standings have provided 'man-made' habitat niches that have been colonised by species not necessarily characteristic of the locality, but that none the less, add to the ecological diversity and

varied character of The Common, e.g. wall pennywort on former soil dumps and lichens that have colonised concrete.

The Common is a designated County Wildlife Site (CWS) in recognition of the remarkable diversity of habitats and species it supports. See Appendix 5 re CWS.

Some of the habitats /species are widely recognised as priorities for conservation and targets for HLS, such as heathland (Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat) and associated species like silver studded blue butterfly (BAP) and adder (BAP). Other habitats are perhaps lower profile such as woodland, scrub and ruderal grassland but are equally important for wildlife and add value to The Common, by forming a varied buffer and graded edge to the main heathland habitats. All the habitats found are very typical of the Suffolk Sandlings.

3.6 Public interest and community involvement

The Common has a long history of being integral to the parish and continues to be a valued local asset today.

The local community and visitors value The Common for informal recreation such as dog-walking, wildlife observation and simply as a quiet outdoor space to spend time. Many local people have kept invaluable long term records of the wildlife and history of the common and many others are involved in its physical management through the Westleton Common Friends. This management plan has made reference and use of the local records. All the plans for The Common are carried out with extensive local consultation to ensure any management meets the local community's needs/wishes as well as maintaining the wildlife and landscape value of the common.

It is therefore important that the management plan not only delivers biodiversity and landscape targets, but it also needs to be compatible with the wishes and what is feasible for the local community. Following considerable consultation with the many who have an interest in The Common, it is hoped that the management plan achieves this aim and that current balance of habitats which is so valued by people and wildlife is retained into the future.

4 MANAGEMENT

4.1 Past recent management

Since parish acquisition of The Common, management has followed the management plan drawn up Suffolk Coastal District Council in 2003 which is linked to the Countryside Stewardship Agreement. Both the CSS agreement and management plan expire in 2013.

As the Common was in private ownership until 2003, it is understood that no formal management plan was followed prior to this date.

4.2 Management Objectives of current plan

The primary objective is to set out the appropriate management of The Common to maintain and enhance its biodiversity as well as meeting the needs of parishioners and the wider public.

Following on from this the plan should have the following objectives

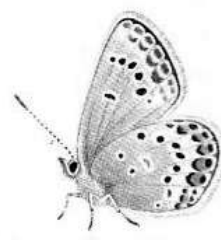
- Maintain the current mosaic and balance of habitat
Be compatible with and meet the prescriptions and obligations of the HLS agreement. This management plan will run for 10 years, concurrently with the proposed HLS agreement and has therefore been written in line with HLS options
- Encourage public interest and community involvement in The Common
- Encourage continued monitoring/recording/research on The Common (see appendix 6 re past research)
- Highlight some of interest features through appropriate interpretation etc.. The Village website can be utilised for this purpose.
- Meet all legal and health and safety obligations

4.3 Annual/routine management

Set out in compartments – See Appendix 3

Management	Method	Compartment(s)
Tree management (December – February)	Selection and removal of occasional trees/saplings causing shading issues e.g. self-seeded silver birch	Compartments 1-15 inclusive as needed
Gorse coppicing (September – February)	Rotational cutting of gorse to encourage thicker re-growth and improve structure and stability	Compartments 4(2%) ,6(5%), 8(5%) ,14(10%) ,12(5%) ,9(5%) per year
Scrub coppicing (December – February)	Rotational cutting of scrub such as bramble/blackthorn to encourage thicker re-growth and improve structure for nesting birds particularly nightingale	Compartments 1-15 inclusive as needed, but never within 30 yards of previous year
Scrub removal/firebreaks (January - February)	Where necessary and feasible cut a 3m wide strip of vegetation down to ground to serve as a firebreak. This should be cut to a height of 2-4 inches and cuttings must be removed. Re – cut approx. every 2-3 years depending on re-growth	Compartments 1 ,6 ,15
Hedgerow management (December- early February)	Restore thickness of hedge by high coppicing to 2-3ft and gap up with hawthorn/blackthorn whips	Compartment 7
Bracken management (pulling May June) (raking September – December)	Control of bracken though the pulling in summer and raking litter in winter	Compartments 6,7,8,10 (% will vary according to bracken growth – to be agreed year by year)

Management	Method	Compartment(s)
Heather management (September- October)	Rotational cutting down to about 2-4" to maintain diverse age structure in heather. (Important to avoid scalping of ground when cutting) Cuttings must be removed	Compartments 1 (40%), 8(30%), 13(30%) Percentage is for whole 10 years not per annum
Grassland management (August – September)	Annual cutting and removal of arisings to maintain area of species diverse grassland. In early years (2013-2016) push back invading bramble scrub to increase area of open grassland	Compartment 7 (100%) mowing Compartment 7 (15%) scrub
Litter picking (All year round)	Formal litter pick in March done as a group and along main paths. Also on-going informal litter picking by individual volunteers	Compartments 1-15 inclusive as needed
Monitoring and Recording (All year round)	On-going survey work and recording to monitor key species and effects of management e.g. silver studded blues, antlion, reptiles	Compartments 1-15 inclusive



4.4 Proposed one-off work management works

- **Antlion cliffs** (creation of angled cliffs of 2m by 30cm on south facing slopes)
- **Renovate the perimeter hedge along the Reckford Road.** This hedge is long overdue corrective maintenance work, and will now require contractors with mechanised saws to regain control. This work is subject to a funding application through Natural England.
- **New access** e.g. steps and path(compartment 9 from layby to black slough track/with new steps or slope on black slough steps)
- **Pond restoration**
Restoration of pond with contracted workers under the HLS capital works
- **Rock pools**
Restoration of WW2 army rock pools in compartment 6

All the above are subject to securing resources to proceed so detailed methodologies for each project have not yet been drawn up.

Interpretation

There are two notice boards sited on The Common and seasonal topics are displayed.

Subject to resources and funding there is interest in increasing the on-site interpretation to include information on the geology and wildlife interest of The Common. This may take the form of:

- Permanent interpretation boards
- Self-guided walk leaflets



- Events on the common such as guided walks

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Location Map

Appendix 2 Boundary Map

Appendix 3 Compartment Map

Appendix 4 Geological Information

Appendix 5 County Wildlife Site Information

Appendix 6 Past research activity

Appendix 7 Species lists

NB Additional information including past and present agri-environment agreements, biological data and contacts are held by Westleton Parish Council and Westleton Common Friends.

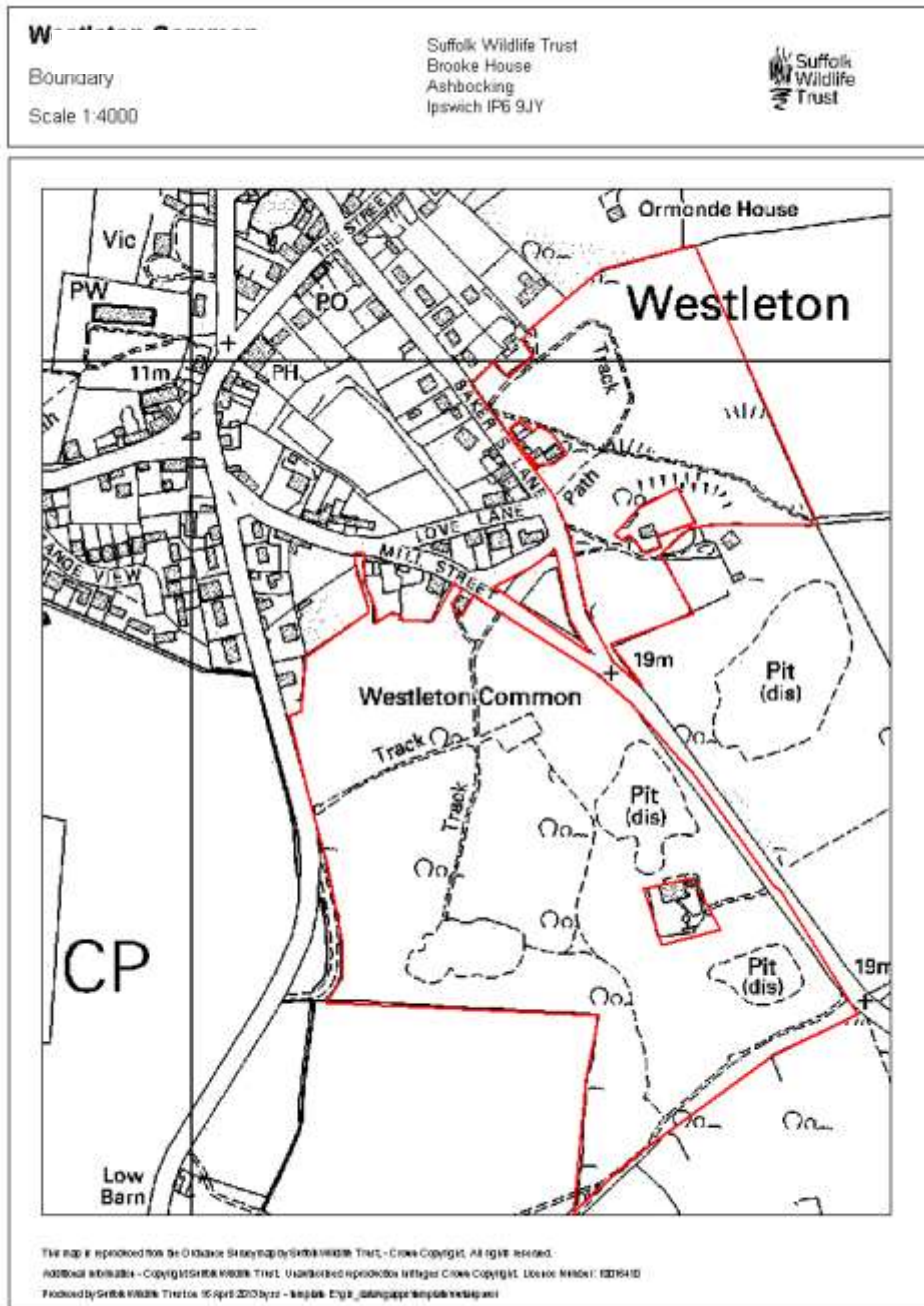
<http://westleton.onesuffolk.net/>

Information is held both as paper and electronic format



These maps are illustrative only and not accurate enough to be used for definitive purposes such as legal landownership or scaling.

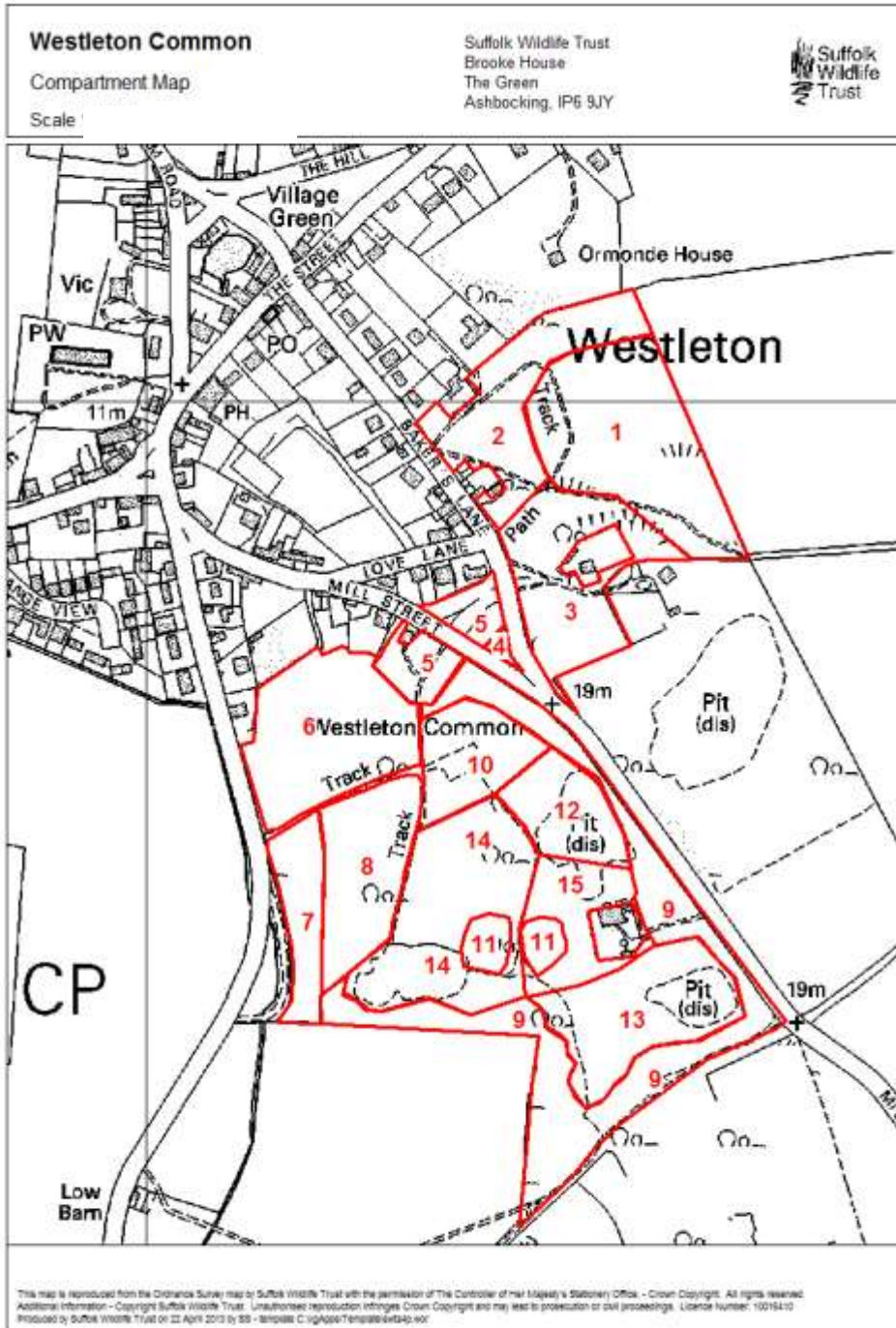
APPENDIX 2 Boundary Map



These maps are illustrative only and not accurate enough to be used for definitive purposes such as legal landownership or scaling.

APPENDIX 3

Compartment Map



These maps are illustrative only and not accurate enough to be used for definitive purposes such as legal landownership or scaling.

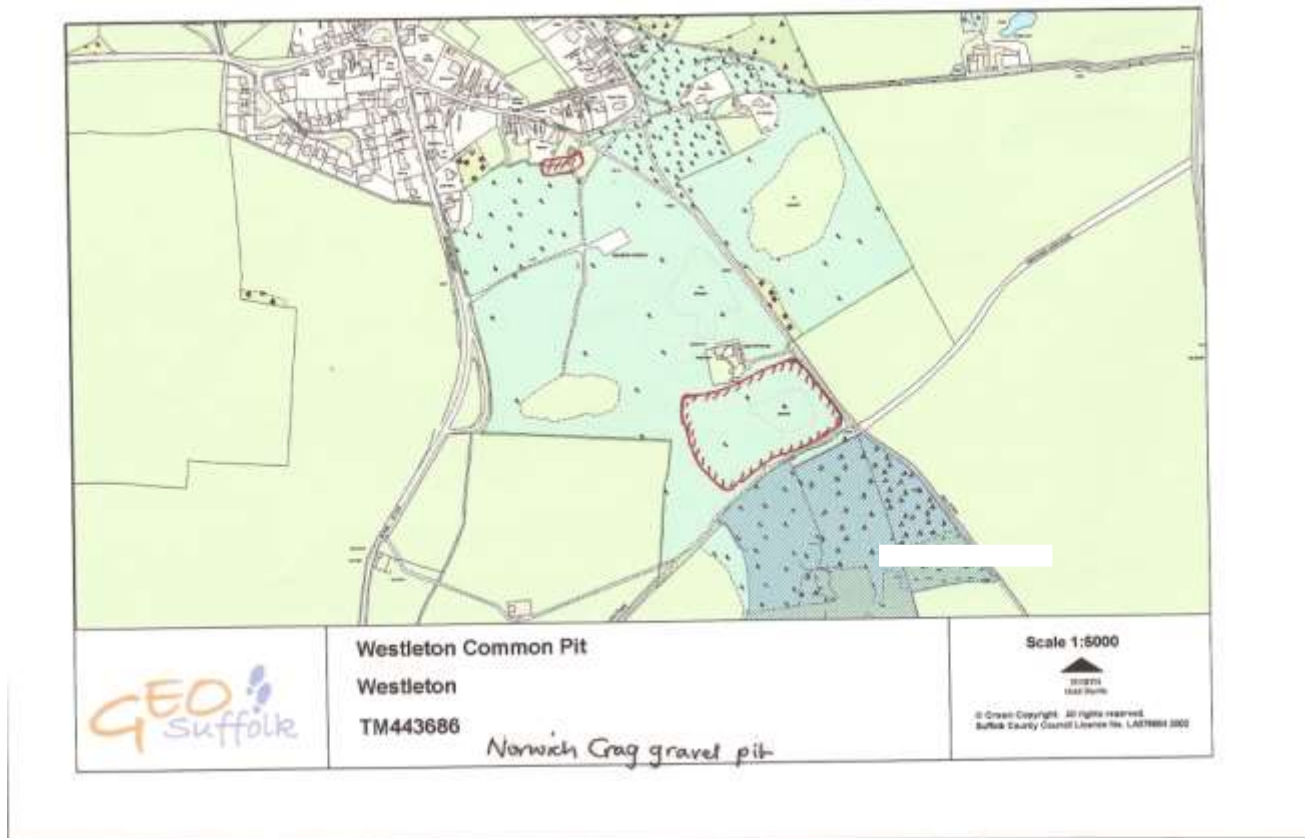
APPENDIX 4Geological Information
Geology Record Sheet

SITE	
Locality name	Westleton Common pits
Parish	Westleton
Local Authority	Suffolk Coastal DC
NGR (accuracy)	TM443686
ACCESS	
Contact	Alison Paul, Westleton Common Committee, Four Winds, bakers Lane, Westleton, IP17 3AZ 01728 648685 aa.paul@btinternet.com
Owner	Westleton Parish Council
Contact notes	Westleton Common Friends (WCF, SWT & parishioners) http://www.westleton.onesuffolk.net/westleton-common/
Access details	Open access
Access notes	Parking in layby off B1125 just south of Westleton TM 441685 Good footpaths throughout the site
SITE STATUS	
Site use history	Long history of common land with gravel pits. Commercial gravel extraction in WWII and 1950s, 60s (Atlas or RC Norman). Bought with Heritage Lottery Funding by Westleton Parish Council in 2003.
Site description	Area of old gravel workings, now heathland covering most of grid sq 4468
Condition	Recommend keeping faces open – Norwich Crag gravels support high angle of slope, so new scrapes could be successful in maintaining small sections at various levels.
Conservation	Management by Countryside unit of SCDC and SWT as public open space and for wildlife. Regular Saturday morning work parties from September to April. In SCH AONB. (GeoSuffolk site meeting with Westleton Common Group 17.07.10 discussed site management)
RIGS	CGS
GEO FEATURES	
Summary	Small exposures of Norwich Crag gravels & sands over a 1 km area of heathland.
Stratigraphy	Norwich crag sands and gravels (Westleton Beds stratotype – see Prestwich (1871))

Geology	Interbedded sand and gravel – rounded flints up to 6cm with chatter marks.
Structures	Closely interbedded sand and gravel, beds up to about 0.5m. Individual beds well-graded (large gravel, small gravel or sand). Apparent dip to SE.
Geomorphology	Gravelly layer of soil at top.
OTHER FEATURES	
Educational	Open public access, much gravel in evidence, so geodiversity very obvious.
Historical	“Westleton Beds” first described here. Accounts by early pioneers of east Anglian Crags/Quaternary (notably Prestwich and Whitaker). 2 windmills on the common– Rouse’s Mill (TM 445683) until 1880 and Ralph’s Mill (TM444685) until 1969 with a further one at TM 444692 until 1963.
Wildlife	Heathland – lichen, bell heather, gorse, silver studded blue butterfly (Westleton Common is a site of national importance for this species), antlions, trentepohlia (see Kirby & Francis (2009))
Aesthetic	Attractive gravel/heather mix.
Leisure	Common land much used by local people
References	D Baden-Powell & R West (1960) <i>Summer Field meeting in East Anglia 14-24 August 1958</i> . Proc.Geol.Assoc.vol 71,p61-80 R Hey (1967) <i>The Westleton Beds reconsidered</i> . Proc.Geol.Assoc.vol 78, p427-445. M Kirby & S Francis, <i>Trentepohlia on Westleton Common</i> , White Admiral Vol 73 (Summer 2009). S Mathers & J Zalasiewicz (1966) <i>A gravel beach-rip channel system: the Westleton Beds (Pleistocene) of Suffolk, England</i> , Proc.Geol.Assoc.vol 107,p57-67 J Prestwich (1871), <i>On the structure of the crag-beds of Suffolk and Norfolk with some observations on their organic remains, Part3. The Norwich Crag and Westleton Beds</i> . Q.J.Geol.Soc.London 27, p425-496. J Prestwich (1890), <i>On the relation of the Westleton Beds, or Pebbly Sands of Suffolk, to those of Norfolk, and their extension inland: with some observations on the period of the final elevation and denudation of the Weald and of the Thames Valley, Part1</i> . Q.J.Geol.Soc.London46, p84-119. H Spencer (1971) <i>A contribution to the geological history of Suffolk, Part5. The Early Pleistocene</i> . Transactions of the Suffolk Naturalists’

	Society vol15, p279-363. W Whitaker & W Dalton (1887) <i>The geology of the country around Halesworth and Harleston. Explanation of quarter sheet 50NE</i> .Mem.Geol.Survey, p41.
MAP	Attached
PHOTOS	
SITE VISIT	Name: Date C Markham, R Markham, H Mottram 22.08.09
RECORD	Name: Date C Markham 25.08.09 (addendum 17.07.10)

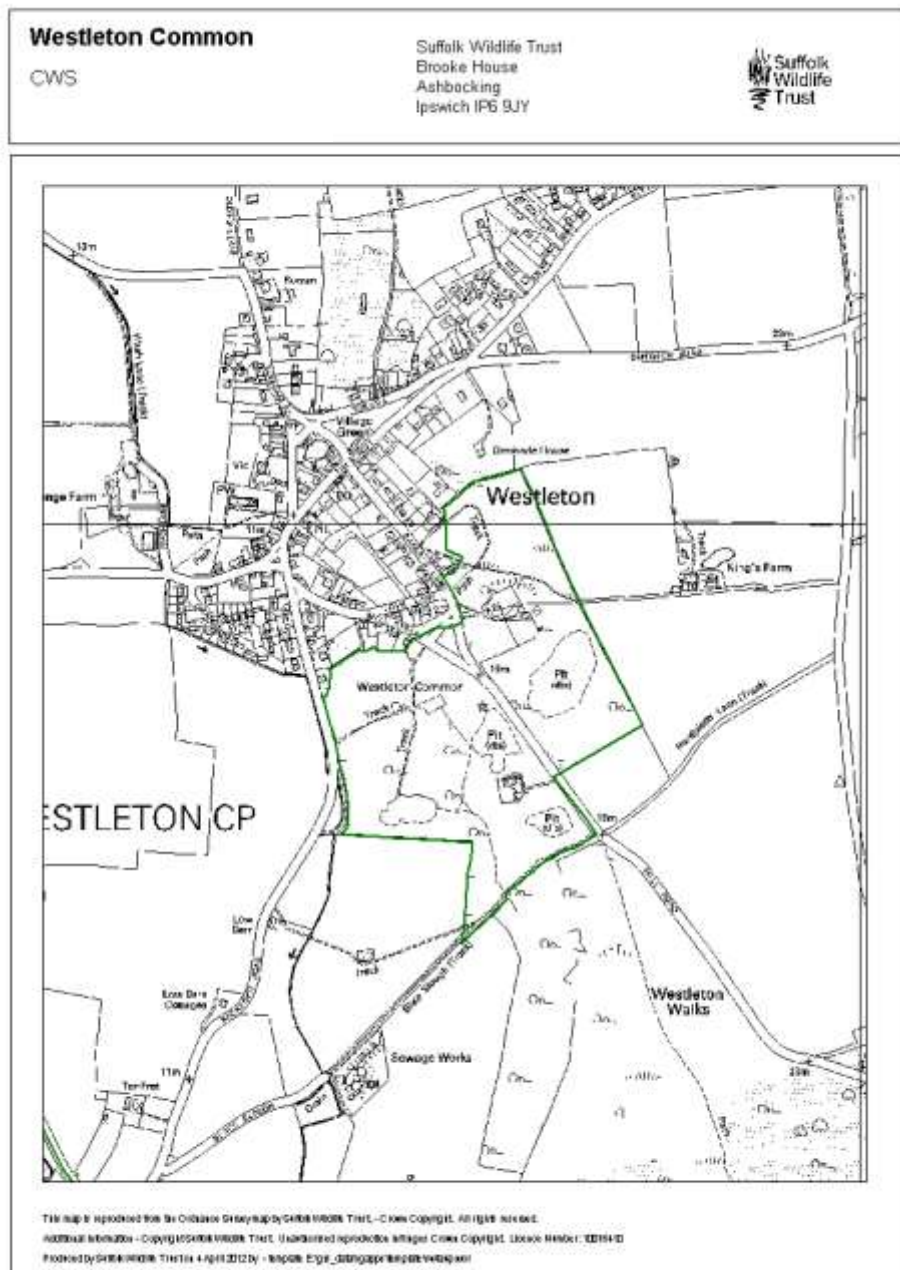
Geological Map



APPENDIX 5

County Wildlife Site Information

CWS Map



This map shows the area of land defined by The County Council as an area of special wildlife interest. It includes The Common, plus other land in private ownership.

Parish WESTLETON

District Suffolk Coastal

Overlap district

Area (ha) 21.75

Distcode Suffolk Coastal 180

Site Name WESTLETON COMMON

Grid Reference TM443686

Description

Westleton Common, which is situated to the north west of Minsmere nature reserve is of great importance for wildlife conservation. It supports a good diversity of acid grassland plants including heath bedstraw, stonecrop, bird's-foot and a number of rare clover species, for example subterranean, suffocated and clustered clovers. Another notable species on this site is Western gorse, a plant which grows mainly in the south-western part of England but occasionally occurs on Suffolk Sandling sites. Another unusual feature of Westleton Common is its extensive and diverse lichen flora. This site is also important for invertebrate conservation. The silver studded blue butterfly, a Schedule 5 Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) species, closely associated with heathland and restricted to a few localities in Suffolk has been reintroduced to this site as part of a conservation programme. Furthermore, the exposed sand banks of a number of disused sand pits provides ideal conditions for a number of invertebrates restricted to this type of habitat. Reptiles are also well represented on the Common; lizards, adders and slow-worms have been recorded here. In addition, nightjar an uncommon heathland bird has been recorded on this site.



APPENDIX 6

Past Research

Since approximately 2000, there have been extensive and systematic observations on gorse mites on the Common, (*Tetranychus lintearius*) and regular estimates of mite populations and observations of their behavior have been recorded.

A number of papers have been published (e.g. Gorse mites and their predators, *British Wildlife* 16, 314. 2005).

For the last four years the populations have declined drastically, but in 2008, about 20 colonies of gorse mite were discovered and their progress closely followed. High infestations of gorse mite severely debilitate gorse bushes and may lead to death. (Gorse mites have been exported to Australia and NZ where their biology has been extensively studied with a view to using them for biological control of gorse)

Studies of antlion biology and numbers have been made in and around Westleton including the Common (*Kirby, 2001, Antlions in the Suffolk Sandlings*). At present the number of antlions (based on the number of pits) seems to be in decline on the Common. The antlion is the subject of a SAP (Species Action Plan). It is important that certain south facing slopes with suitable sand soil retain some sheltering gorse overhang to encourage the Antlion's success. .

The current population of Silver-studded Blue butterflies is the subject of an annual monitoring programme along with the annual recording of vascular plants, bryophytes and cyanobacteria, fungi and lichens, butterflies, moths and dragonflies, mammals, reptiles amphibians, birds and insects.

While this type of research is not affected by the management of the Common, or vice versa, an acknowledgement of its value for natural history study reasons as part of the Common study activities is recorded as part of the Commons asset and biodiversity values.

APPENDIX 7

Species information

Birds on and over the Common 2004-8.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			✓		✓
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓	✓		
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	✓				✓
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>			✓		
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Red-breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	✓				
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>			✓		
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			✓		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓		
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		✓		✓	
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			✓		
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>				✓	
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			✓		
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		✓			
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓		
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Stone Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>				✓	✓
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			✓		
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>			✓		
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			✓		
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	✓	✓			
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓	✓		
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓			
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			✓		
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	✓			✓	
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>			✓	✓	
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>			✓	✓	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	✓	✓	✓		

Westleton, The Common Management Plan 2013 - 2023

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>			✓	✓	
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓			
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	✓				
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			✓	✓	✓
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			✓		
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓	✓			
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulous</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		✓			✓
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	✓	✓			
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>					✓
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				✓	
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marsh Tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>				✓	
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Westleton, The Common Management Plan 2013 - 2023

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			✓	✓	
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>					✓
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>			✓		
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>					✓
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Richard Drew and Doug Ireland

In 2009, a Buzzard, (*Buteo buteo*) was seen over the Common (Hazel Leggett)

Butterflies and Dragonflies 2004-2009

Butterflies

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Skipper			✓				
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>			✓			
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓	✓			✓	
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	✓			✓		
Purple Haistreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>		✓			✓	✓
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>					✓	
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White Admiral	<i>Ladoga camilla</i>				✓		
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	✓			✓	✓	
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gatekeeper	<i>Maniola tithonus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Hazel Leggett, David Rous, Doug Ireland, Richard Drew

Dragonflies

Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum canvellatum</i>			✓
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	✓		✓
Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>	✓	✓	
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	✓		
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	✓		✓
Southern Hawker	<i>Aesha cyenea</i>			✓

(Records were only noted in certain years, though dragonflies were seen at other times)

Moths recorded in 2007

Code	Scientific	Vernacular
15	<i>Hepialus sylvina</i>	Orange Swift
228	<i>Monopis weaverella</i>	
436	<i>Pseudoswammerdamia combinella</i>	
544	<i>Coleophora albicosta</i>	
641	<i>Batia lambdella</i>	
658	<i>Carcina quercana</i>	
774	<i>Teleiodes luculella</i>	
776	<i>Teleiopsis diffinis</i>	
796	<i>Aroga velocella</i>	
797	<i>Neofaculta ericetella</i>	
873	<i>Blastobasis lignea</i>	
874	<i>Blastobasis decolorella</i>	
965	<i>Cochylis hybridella</i>	
1076	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	
1082	<i>Hedya pruniana</i>	Plum Tortrix
1093	<i>Apotomis betuletana</i>	
1120	<i>Ancylis mitterbacheriana</i>	
1134	<i>Epinotia ramella</i>	
1169	<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>	
1205	<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	Bud Moth
1255	<i>Cydia succedana</i>	
1260	<i>Cydia splendana</i>	
1301	<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>	
1304	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	
1305	<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	
1306	<i>Agriphila inquinatella</i>	
1307	<i>Agriphila latistria</i>	
1313	<i>Catoptria pinella</i>	
1323	<i>Pediasia contaminella</i>	
1325	<i>Platytes alpinella</i>	
1334	<i>Scoparia ambigualis</i>	

Moths recorded in 2007

Code	Scientific	Vernacular
1340	<i>Eudonia truncicolella</i>	
1356	<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>	Garden Pebble
1424	<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>	
1433	<i>Cryptoblabes bistriga</i>	
1470	<i>Euzophera pinguis</i>	
1485	<i>Phycitodes maritima</i>	
1645	<i>Falcaria lacertinaria</i>	Scalloped Hook-tip
1651	<i>Cilix glaucata</i>	Chinese Character
1652	<i>Thyatira batis</i>	Peach Blossom
1677	<i>Cyclophora albipunctata</i>	Birch Mocha
1680	<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>	Maiden's Blush
1707	<i>Idaea seriata</i>	Small Dusty Wave
1712	<i>Idaea emarginata</i>	Small Scallop
1713	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave
1738	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet
1752	<i>Cosmorhoe ocellata</i>	Purple Bar
1764	<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	Common Marbled Carpet
1776	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet
1803	<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	Small Rivulet
1819	<i>Eupithecia exiguata</i>	Mottled Pug
1825	<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	Lime-speck Pug
1838	<i>Eupithecia icterata</i>	Tawny Speckled Pug
1862	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	Double-striped Pug
1884	<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>	Magpie
1889	<i>Macaria notata</i>	Peacock Moth
1890	<i>Macaria alternata</i>	Sharp-angled Peacock
1906	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth
1913	<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	Canary-shouldered Thorn
1921	<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>	Scalloped Oak
1937	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty
1961	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>	Light Emerald
1978	<i>Hyloicus pinastri</i>	Pine Hawk-moth
1979	<i>Mimas tiliae</i>	Lime Hawk-moth
1997	<i>Furcula furcula</i>	Sallow Kitten
2003	<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>	Pebble Prominent
2005	<i>Peridea anceps</i>	Great Prominent
2006	<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	Lesser Swallow Prominent
2007	<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	Swallow Prominent
2008	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	Coxcomb Prominent
2011	<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	Pale Prominent
2014	<i>Drymonia dodonaea</i>	Marbled Brown
2028	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>	Pale Tussock
2033	<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	Black Arches
2043	<i>Eilema sororcula</i>	Orange Footman

Moths recorded in 2007

Code	Scientific	Vernacular
2044	<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman
2047	<i>Eilema complana</i>	Scarce Footman
2058	<i>Arctia villica</i>	Cream-spot Tiger
2060	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine
2081	<i>Euxoa tritici</i>	White-line Dart
2085	<i>Agrotis vestigialis</i>	Archer's Dart
2087	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>	Turnip Moth
2089	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	Heart & Dart
2092	<i>Agrotis puta</i>	Shuttle-shaped Dart
2102	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder
2107	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing
2109	<i>Noctua comes</i>	Lesser Yellow Underwing
2111	<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing
2118	<i>Lycophotia porphyrea</i>	True Lover's Knot
2123	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot
2126	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character
2131	<i>Xestia rhomboidea</i>	Square-spotted Clay
2134	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	Square-spot Rustic
2145	<i>Discestra trifolii</i>	Nutmeg
2154	<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	Cabbage Moth
2157	<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i>	Light Brocade
2159	<i>Lacanobia suasa</i>	Dog's Tooth
2173	<i>Hadena bicurris</i>	Lychnis
2194	<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>	White-point
2199	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common Wainscot
2284	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger
2297	<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	Copper Underwing
2303	<i>Thalpophila matura</i>	Straw Underwing
2306	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades
2321	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches
2334	<i>Apamea sordens</i>	Rustic Shoulder-knot
2337	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>	Marbled Minor
2339	<i>Oligia latruncula</i>	Tawny Marbled Minor
2380	<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>	Treble Lines
2384	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>	Vine's Rustic
2434	<i>Diachrysia chrysitis</i>	Burnished Brass
2439	<i>Plusia festucae</i>	Gold Spot
2441	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y
2449	<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>	Dark Spectacle
2450	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	Spectacle
2477	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	Snout

Doug Ireland

Amphibians, reptiles and mammals 2004-2009

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Amphibians							
Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	✓					
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>			✓			
Reptiles							
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adder	<i>Viperus berus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Lizard	<i>Licerta vivipara</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓
Slow Worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mammals							
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Muntjac Deer	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fox	<i>Vulpia vulpia</i>	✓		✓			✓
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>					✓	
Rabbit	<i>Orytolagus cuniculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stoat	<i>Mustella erminea</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓
Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>		✓			✓	
Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>		✓	✓			✓
Grey Squirrel	<i>Neosciurus carolinensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shrew			✓				

David Rous, Hazel Leggett, Alison Paul, Chris Chambers, Michael Kirby

Vascular plants 2004-2009

* Species added in 2009

Vascular plants 2004-9

<i>Acaena anserinifolia</i> (possibly x <i>A. inermis</i>)	* a Pirri-pirri-bur (see elsewhere in report)
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	Velvet Bent
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	Brown Bent
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> agg.	Lady's mantle

Vascular plants 2004-9

<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Amsinckia micrantha</i>	Common Fiddleneck
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	Bugloss
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	Bur Parsley (Bur Chervil)
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley Piert
<i>Aphanes australis</i>	Slender Parsley-piert
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>leptoclados</i>	Small Thyme-leaved Sandwort
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Arum italicum</i>	Italian Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage
<i>Brassica napus oleifolia</i>	Rape
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Ling
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bittercress
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bittercress
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle (Seaside Thistle)
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	Pill Sedge
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> agg.	Common Knapweed
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear
<i>Cerastium semidecandrum</i>	Little Mouse-ear
<i>Ceratocarpus claviculata</i>	Climbing Corydalis
<i>Chaerophyllum temulentum</i>	Rough Chervil

Vascular plants 2004-9

<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	Many-seeded Goosefoot
<i>Chionodoxa forbesii</i>	Glory-of-the-snow
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Spring Beauty
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Pink Purslane
<i>Clinopodium ascendens</i>	Common Calamint
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild Basil
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
<i>Consolida ajacis</i>	Larkspur
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane
<i>Crassula tillaea</i>	Mossy Stonecrop
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard
<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	Beaked Hawk's-beard
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	* Dodder
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Couch Grass
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willow-herb
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill
<i>Erophila verna</i>	Common Whitlowgrass
<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Caper Spurge
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Russian-vine
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black Bindweed
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Festuca ovina</i> agg.	Sheep's Fescue
<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	Red Fescue
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw

Vascular plants 2004-9

<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill(Pyrenean Crane's-bill)
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens (Herb Bennet)
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Violet
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
<i>Hordium murinum</i>	Wall Barley
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Lamiumstrum galeobdolon ssp argentatum</i>	Yellow Archangel (variegated)
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy
<i>Leucocjum aestrum</i>	Summer Snowflake
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Woodrush (Good Friday Grass)
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk Mallow
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple-weed
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Balm
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass
<i>Montia fontana</i>	Blinks
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forgetmenot
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forgetmenot
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forgetmenot

Vascular plants 2004-9

<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	* Wood Forgetmenot
<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	Daffodil
<i>Odontites verna</i> ssp. <i>serotinus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	Large-flowered Evening-primrose
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid
<i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i>	Star-of-Bethlehem
<i>Ornithops perpusillus</i>	Birds'-foot
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink-sorrel
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	* Spreading Yellow Sorrel
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redleg
<i>Phleum bertolinii</i>	Small Cat's-tail
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Ox-tongue
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Rat's-tail Plantain
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Wood Meadow-grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Western Polypody
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Polypody
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Hoary Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	Hairy Buttercup
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Flowering Currant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Burnet Rose ("Dunwich Rose" locally)

Vascular plants 2004-9

<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet-briar (Eglantine)
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Dewberry
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's-sorrel
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort
<i>Sagina subulata</i>	Heath Pearlwort
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i> ssp. <i>cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	* Soapwort
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	Heath Groundsel
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	Charlock
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Smyrniium olusatrum</i>	Alexanders
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Spurgularia rubra</i>	Sand Spurrey
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	* Hedge Woundwort
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Symphytum orientale</i>	White Comfrey
<i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i>	Russian Comfrey
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Taraxacum</i> Sect. <i>Erythrosperma</i>	Lesser Dandelion
<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	Shepherd's Cress
<i>Teucrium scorodonium</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil

Vascular plants 2004-9

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

Joan Westcott
Alison Paul
Judy Boulanger

* New species in 2009

Total number of species = 273

Bryophytes and cyanobacteria 2004-2009

Mosses

Amblystegium serpens
Aulacomnium androgynum
Barbula convoluta
Barbula unguiculata
Brachythecium albicans
Brachythecium rutabulum
Brachythecium velutinum
Bryoerythrophyllum recurvirostrum
Bryum argenteum
Byrum bicolor
Byrum capillare
Byrum ruderales
Caliergonella cuspidata
Campylopus introflexus
Campylopus pyriformis
Ceratodon purpureus
Cryphaea heteromalla *
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

Westleton, The Common Management Plan 2013 - 2023

Polytrichum formosum
Polytrichum juniperinum
Polytrichum piliferum
Pseudocrossidium hornschurchianum
Rhynchostegium confertum

Mosses (continued)

Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus
Schistidium apocarpum *
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)

Fungi recorded in 2007-2008

Fungi		2007	2008
<i>Aleuria aurantica</i>	Orange peel fungus	✓	✓
<i>Amanita citrina</i>	False death cap	✓	✓
<i>Amanita fulva</i>	Tawny grisette	✓	✓
<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Fly agaric	✓	✓
<i>Amanita phalloides</i>	Death cap	✓	✓
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey fungus		✓
<i>Bjerkandera adjusta</i>	Smoky bracket		✓
<i>Boletus edulis</i>	Penny bun	✓	✓
<i>Bovista nigrescens</i>	Brown puffball		✓
<i>Calvatia exipuliforme</i>	Pestle	✓	✓
<i>Clavaria argillacea</i>	Moor club	✓	✓
<i>Clavaria fusiformis</i>	Golden spindles	✓	
<i>Clavaria helvola</i>	Yellow club	✓	

Westleton, The Common Management Plan 2013 - 2023

Fungi		2007	2008
<i>Clavaria rugosa</i>	Club fungus	✓	
<i>Clitocybe infundibuliformis</i>	Common funnel	✓	✓
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded agaric	✓	✓
<i>Collybia butyracea</i>	Buttercap	✓	✓
<i>Coniophora puteana</i>	Wet rot		✓
<i>Conocybe rickeniana</i>		✓	
<i>Coprinus atramentarius</i>	Common ink cap	✓	
<i>Coprinus disseminatus</i>	Fairy bonnet	✓	
<i>Cordeyceps militaris</i>	Scarlet caterpillar club		✓
<i>Cortinarius sp.</i>	Webcap		✓
<i>Dacromyces deliquesens</i>			
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing bracket	✓	✓
<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	Velvet stem	✓	✓
<i>Galerina hypnorum</i>	Moss bell	✓	✓
<i>Geoglossum sp.</i>	Earth tongue		✓
<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	Spectular rustgill	✓	
<i>Handkea utriformis</i>	Mosaic puffball	✓	✓
<i>Hebeloma crustuliniforme</i>	Poison pie	✓	✓
<i>Hebeloma mesophaeum</i>	Veiled poison pie	✓	✓
<i>Hohenbuehelia geogenia</i>	Oyster		✓
<i>Hygrocybe coccinea</i>	Scarlet wax cap	✓	✓
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	✓	✓
<i>Inocybe maculata</i>	Frosty fibrecap	✓	✓
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Violet deceiver	✓	✓
<i>Laccaria proxima</i>	Scurfy deceiver	✓	✓
<i>Lactarius quietus</i>	Oakbug milkcap	✓	✓
<i>Lactarius turpis</i>	Ugly milkcap	✓	✓
<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	Tawny funnel	✓	✓
<i>Lepista saeva</i>	Common field blewit	✓	✓
<i>Lycoperdon spp</i>	Puffballs	✓	✓
<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>	Parasol	✓	✓
<i>Macrolepiota rhacodes</i>	Woodland parasol	✓	
<i>Mycena epipterygia</i>	Yellowleg bonnet	✓	✓
<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	Snapping bonnet	✓	✓
<i>Omphalina fibula</i>	Orange mosscap	✓	✓
<i>Otidea onotica</i>	Hares ear	✓	
<i>Oudemansiella radicata</i>	Rooting shank	✓	✓
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown rollrim	✓	✓
<i>Peiophora incarnate</i>	Rosy crust		✓
<i>Peziza rutilans</i>	Cup fungus (ascomycete)		
<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Stinkhorn	✓	✓
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Razorstrop fungus	✓	✓
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Oyster mushroom	✓	✓
<i>Polypore spp</i>	Bracket fungus		
<i>Rickenella fibula</i>	Orange mosscap		✓
<i>Russula atropurpurea</i>	Purple brittle gill	✓	✓
<i>Russula violeipes</i>	Velvet brittle gill	✓	✓
<i>Scleroderma aurantium</i>	Earth ball	✓	✓
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy curtain crust	✓	
<i>Thelephora terrestris</i>	Earthfan		✓
<i>Trametes cinnibarina</i>	(Bracket fungus)		
<i>Trametes gibbosa</i>	Lumpy bracket	✓	✓

Westleton, The Common Management Plan 2013 - 2023

Fungi		2007	2008
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail		✓
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	Yellow brain		✓
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff fungus		✓
Rusts			
<i>Phragmidium violaceum</i>	Violet bramble rust	✓	✓
<i>Puccinia glechomatis</i>	Ground ivy rust	✓	✓
<i>Puccinia malvacearum</i>	Mallow rust	✓	✓
Mildew			
<i>Microsphaera alphitoides</i>	Oak mildew		✓
Algae			
<i>Trentepohlia</i> spp.	Red Alga		✓

Michael Kirby (most of the records) and Sheila Francis

Lichens recorded 1984 to 2009

Lichens

DAFOR Score

D - Dominant
A - Abundant
F - Frequent
O - Occasional
R - Rare

Lichen name	DAFOR Score
<i>Amandinea punctata</i>	O
<i>Anisomeridium polypori</i>	O
<i>Arthroraphis grisea</i>	R
<i>Bacidia saxenii</i>	R
<i>Baeomyces rufus</i>	O
<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>	O
<i>Caloplaca flavocitrina</i>	O
<i>Caloplaca holocarpa</i>	O
<i>Caloplaca phlogina</i>	O
<i>Candelariella aurella</i>	O
<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>	O
<i>Catillaria chalybeia</i>	O
<i>Cetraria aculeata</i>	F
<i>Cladonia caespiticia</i>	O
<i>Cladonia cervicornis</i> var. <i>cervicornis</i>	O
<i>Cladonia cervicornis</i> var. <i>verticillata</i>	O
<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	F
<i>Cladonia ciliata</i> var. <i>ciliata</i>	O

Lichens

DAFOR Score

D - Dominant
 A - Abundant
 F - Frequent
 O - Occasional
 R - Rare

Lichen name	DAFOR Score
<i>Cladonia ciliata</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>	O
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	O
<i>Cladonia diversa</i>	F
<i>Cladonia fimbriata</i>	O
<i>Cladonia floerkeana</i>	F
<i>Cladonia foliacea</i>	O
<i>Cladonia furcata</i> var. <i>furcata</i>	F
<i>Cladonia glauca</i>	O
<i>Cladonia humilis</i>	O
<i>Cladonia macilenta</i>	O
<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>	A
<i>Cladonia ramulosa</i>	F
<i>Cladonia rangiformis</i>	F
<i>Cladonia scabriuscula</i>	R
<i>Cladonia subulata</i>	R
<i>Clauzadea monticola</i>	R
<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	R
<i>Dimerella pineti</i>	R
<i>Evernia prunastri</i> var. <i>herinii</i>	R
<i>Evernia prunastri</i> var. <i>prunastri</i>	F
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	R
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	A
<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	R
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	R
<i>Lecania cyrtella</i>	R
<i>Lecanora albescens</i>	R
<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	F
<i>Lecanora compallens</i>	R
<i>Lecanora coniziaeoides</i>	R
<i>Lecanora crenulata</i>	R
<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>	R
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	F
<i>Lecanora flotoviana</i>	R
<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>	O
<i>Lecidella stigmathea</i>	R
<i>Lepraria lobificans</i>	F
<i>Lepraria incana</i>	F
<i>Melanelixia subaurifera</i>	F
<i>Micarera denigrata</i>	R
<i>Micarea erratica</i>	R
<i>Micarea lignaria</i> var. <i>lignaria</i>	R
<i>Micarea lithinella</i>	R
<i>Micarea nitschkeana</i>	R
<i>Micarea prasina</i>	R

Lichens

DAFOR Score

D - Dominant
 A - Abundant
 F - Frequent
 O - Occasional
 R - Rare

Lichen name	DAFOR Score
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	F
<i>Parmotrema perlata</i>	O
<i>Peltigera canina</i>	A
<i>Peltigera hymenina</i>	F
<i>Peltigera rufescens</i>	F
<i>Pertusaria hemisphaerica</i>	R
<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i>	F
<i>Physcia adscendens</i>	F
<i>Physcia caesia</i>	O
<i>Physcia tenella</i> var. <i>tenella</i>	F
<i>Placynthiella dasaea</i>	R
<i>Placynthiella icmalea</i>	O
<i>Placynthiella oligotropha</i>	R
<i>Placynthiella uliginosa</i>	R
<i>Porpidia soledizodes</i>	F
<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>	O
<i>Protoblasrtenia rupestris</i>	R
<i>Pseudevernia furfuracea</i> var.	R
<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>	R
<i>Punctelia jeckeri</i>	R
<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i>	O
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	F
<i>Rhizocarpon distinctum</i>	R
<i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i>	A
<i>Sarcogyne regularis</i>	R
<i>Scoliosporum chlorococcum</i>	O
cf <i>Schaereria fuscocinerea</i>	R
<i>Trapelia obtegens</i>	R
<i>Trapeliopsis flexuosa</i>	R
<i>Trapeliopsis granulosa</i>	R
<i>Usnea</i> cf. <i>flammea</i>	R
<i>Verrucaria muralis</i>	R
<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>	R
<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i> f. <i>tectorum</i>	R
<i>Xanthoparmelia mougeotii</i>	R
<i>Xanthoria candelaria</i>	R
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	F
<i>Xanthoria polycarpa</i>	O
Allied fungi	
<i>Arthonia punctiformis</i>	R
<i>Athelia arachnoidea</i>	R
<i>Cyrtidula quercus</i>	O
<i>Xanthoriicola physciae</i>	R

List of sites and dates surveyed

Area	Grid Ref	Date
Footpath east of road	62/445.684 to 62/449.687	4/5/1984
Heathland west of road	62/44-68-	13/11/1989, 28/11/1989, 5/2/1990 and 5/6/1990, 31/3/2009, 4/4/2009 and 7/5/2009
Oak post by road	62/443.687	5/6/1990
Heathland east of road	62/444.687	5/6/1990
Oak and heath, east of road	62/442.689	26/12/2004 and 14/7/2005
Heathland east of road		7/5/2009

Some records were made in relation to a talk on lichens given at the Village Hall, 12/8/2006. The field meeting was rained off. See Annual Report 2006 and 2008.

Chris Hitch
(Suffolk Lichen Recorder)

Some insects and mites recorded in 2004-2008

(Searches were not made for all the species each year, but it is likely that many of them were present, for example the galls)

See elsewhere in the Report for a new Gall Mite in 2009

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Antlions						
<i>Euroleon nostras</i>	Antlion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mites						
<i>Aceria ilicis</i> (Acari: Eryiophydoidea)	On Holm Oak					✓
<i>Tetranychus lintearius</i>	Gorse mite	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oak galls caused by gall wasps:						
<i>Andricus fecundator</i>	Artichoke gall	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Andricus kollari</i>	Marble gall	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Andricus lignicola</i>	Cola-nut gall	✓	✓	✓		
<i>Andricus quercusalicis</i>	Knopper gall	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Biorhiza pallida</i>	Oak apple gall	✓		✓	✓	
<i>Cynips divisa</i>	Oak pea gall			✓		
<i>Cynips quercusfolii</i>	Cherry gall	✓		✓		
<i>Neuroterus albipes</i>	Smooth spangle gall	✓		✓	✓	

Westleton, The Common Management Plan 2013 - 2023

<i>Neuroterus numismalis</i>	Silk button gall	✓		✓	✓
<i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum</i>	Spangle gall	✓	✓	✓	✓

Willow (Sallow) leaf galls caused by:

<i>Aceria tetanothrix</i>	A gall mite	✓		✓	✓
<i>Aculus laevis</i>	(Eriophyid gall mite)				✓
<i>Iteomyia major</i>	Gall midge (Diptera; Cecidomyiidae)				✓
<i>Pontania sp.</i>	A sawfly	✓		✓	✓
<i>Pontania bridgemanni</i>	Leaf gall sawfly				✓

Galls caused by:

<i>Acalitus rudis</i>	Birch leaf gall (Eriophyid mite)				✓
<i>Aceria genista</i>	Broom gall				✓
<i>Eriophyes simulis</i>	Wild plum leaf gall				✓
<i>Eriophyes prunispinosae</i>	Mite gall on Blackthorn				✓
<i>Liposthenes glechomae</i>	Wasp gall on ground ivy				✓
<i>Phyllocoptes goniothorax</i>	Hawthorn leaf margin gall (Eriophyid mite)				✓
<i>Trioza remota</i>	Leaf gall	✓		✓	✓

Barkflies or barklice (Lice, Order Psoptera)

<i>Ectopsocus briggisi</i>					✓
<i>Ectopsocus petersi</i>					✓
<i>Trichopsocus clarus</i>					✓
<i>Valenzuela flavidus</i>					✓

Some insects and mites recorded in 2004-2008

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Beetles and Bugs						
<i>Adalia 10-punctata</i>	10-spot ladybird				✓	
<i>Chilochorus 2-pustulatus</i>	Heather ladybird				✓	✓
<i>Chilochorus renipustulatus</i>	Kidney-spot ladybird				✓	
<i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i>	7-spot ladybird	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Exochomus 4-pustulatus</i>	Pine ladybird		✓		✓	✓
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin ladybird				✓	✓
<i>Stethorus punctillum</i>	A black ladybird (on gorse)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	Violet ground beetle		✓			
<i>Apion ulicis</i>	Gorse weevil		✓			✓
<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i>	Gorse sheildbug	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Typhaeus typhoeus</i>	Minotaur beetle	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Insect 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.

Phyocephala 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

Bumble bees seen in 2008 (Michael Kirby)

Bombus lapidarius. Red-tailed bumble bee

Bombus pascuorum. Carder bumble bee

Bee fly seen in 2008 (Michael Kirby)

Bombylius major?. Bee fly

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

Spiders. Westleton Common and Black Slough (BS). July, August, September, 2008 and a few new in 2009

Amaurobiidae (cribellates)

Amaurobius fenestralis

Dictynidae (small cribellates, webs and snares on gorse, tips of shoots etc.)

Dictyna arundinacea (gorse), *Dictyna latens* (heather) BS

Oonopidae (six eyes only) *Oonops pulcher*

Gnaphosidae (cells under stones. Nocturnal)

Drassodes pubescens, *Zelotes pedestris* BS, *Zelotes latreillei* BS

Zoridae (ground runners like lycosids)

Zora spinimana

Crab spiders. *Thomisidae* and *Philodromidae*

Xysticus cristatus, *Xysticus ulmi*, *Xysticus erraticus*, *Oxyptila atomaria* BS
Philodromus dispar BS, *Thanatus striatus* BS

Jumping spiders. Salticidae (like zebra spider on house walls)

Euophrys frontalis, *Heliophanus flavipes*

Wolf spiders. Lycosidae etc (run on ground, fast, hunting)

Pardosa monticola, *Pardosa lugubris*, *Pardosa nigriceps*,
Alopecosa accentuata (Tarantula), *Arctosa perita*

Pisauridae (Nursery web spiders: Thick labyrinthine web on gorse etc)

Pisaura mirabilis

Agelenidae (sheet web with tubular retreat, gorse etc)

Agelena labyrinthica, *Tegenaria silvestris* (relative of the house spider, similar web but more modest)

Hahniidae (small, widespread spinners)

Hahnia nava BS

Mimetidae (pirate spiders on other species' webs)

Ero furcata BS

Theridiidae (typically comb footed. Random web with retreat. Globular abdomens)

Crustulina guttata BS, *Steatoda phalerata* BS, *Theridion sisyphium*, *Theridion pallens* (under oak leaves), *Theridion melanurum*, *Enoplognatha ovata*,
Anelosimus vittatus, *Achaeearanea lunata* (2009), *Steatoda albomaculata* (2009)

Metidae (Orb webs, open hub)

Meta segmentata

Araneidae (orb webs)

Araneus diadematus (garden spider), *Araneus quadratus* (heaviest British spider)
Neoscona adiantum, *Zygiella atrica* (open segment in web with tow rope), *Araniella cucurbitina* (2009)

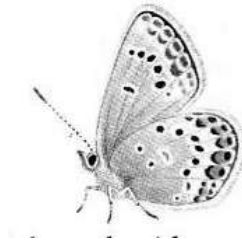
Linyphiidae (sheet web, plus money spiders)

Linyphia triangularis (upside down under sheet web), *Stemonyphantes lineatus*

Anyphaenidae

Anyphaena accentuata (buzzing spider, on leaves) (2009)

R.F. Langley, 2008 and 2009



WESTLETON COMMON FRIENDS COMMITTEE

**At
APRIL 2nd 2013.**

NAME	OFFICE
Ivor Murrell	WCF Chairman and Treasurer
Tony Ingram	Secretary
David Rous	Work Party Leader
Juliet Bullimore	Fauna and Flora co-ordinator and annual report collation
Penny Rous	Events communications and PR
Arlette Smith	Committee member and Parish Council Chairman
Antony Clough	Committee member, Tree Warden and Parish Councillor
Gordon Turner	Committee member, Parish Councillor and liaison to the PC
Sheena Robertson	Committee member and Parish Councillor
Nick Shearme	Committee member and Chairman of the Bonfire Committee

