



Ufford Neighbourhood Plan **Environmental report**

Produced by the Ufford Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group to support the development of the Ufford Neighbourhood Plan

October 2023

1. Ecological Corridors in Ufford

- 1.1 Ufford is a village with a rich and biodiverse ecology. This study has been undertaken to: identify the continuity of wildlife habitat within and beyond the parish; identify species-rich locations; and assess the sensitivity to disturbance through excessive human usage or pressure for development. Through this study we will identify types of habitats, whether they function satisfactorily, and what may be done to enhance their value into the future.

2. Ufford's Landscape

- 2.1 The River Deben and the associated Byng Brook valley has shaped the distinct linear development pattern of the village of Ufford. The high-quality natural habitats where woodland coexists with water, permeates the fringes of the settlement and influences much of the character further into the built-up area. An established ecological network of arable fields and woodland and the varied topography of the area provides an excellent variety in the natural landscape. This landscape is home to wildlife and native vegetation species. Natural features including veteran trees, large front and back gardens, green spaces, and rural lanes and streets further contribute to the green character and lifestyle of Ufford. The strong connection to nature is valued by the community.
- 2.2 Ecological or wildlife corridors refer to **any linear feature in the landscape that can be used for the mitigation or dispersal of wildlife**. Such corridors allow for the linking of habitats and reduce the isolation of populations. Linear features may vary and may not always be continuous. However, patches of natural habitat can benefit wildlife and occasionally the term 'stepping-stone' is used to refer to them. The role of ecological corridors is assuming greater importance and opportunities should be taken to protect and enhance existing corridors in the parish, and to create new ones responding to new development.
- 2.3 The landscape of the parish falls into two distinct zones divided by the A12 trunk road:
- To the north of the village, the land rises to over 30 metres and has a combination of heavy clay arable farmland and a mixture of deciduous woodland with more recent coniferous plantation.
 - To the south of the A12 lies the main residential area, which is focused upon two key locations, the original north-south thoroughfare, the Yarmouth Road, and the ancient village hub in the River Deben Valley. These two residential zones are now linked by subsequent development in School Lane and the Avenue. The cultivated upland differs in soil type from that to the north of the A12 in its light sandy consistency.
- 2.4 Above the main settled area, and to the east is an intensively farmed upland plateau that differs in soil type to that north of the A12 by being a much lighter and sandy consistency. This slopes steeply to the alluvial floodplain of the River Deben, which at its lowest is less than 5 metres Above Ordnance

Datum. The settlement area is concentrated within an elevation above the wetland pasture and at the foot of the steep and often wooded valley sides.

3. Habitat types

- 3.1 Ufford has a surprisingly broad range of landscape types, which accounts for the wide distribution of species represented across such a limited geographic area.
- 3.2 Although there is a natural continuity across the village landscape and a high level of porosity from one zone to another, we have identified farmland, woodland, water meadow-wetland, hedgerow, drains and footpaths, domestic garden and the River Deben as our key habitat types.

Farmland

- 3.3 It is evident that the highest proportion of land-use in Ufford, other than residential, is agricultural, the greatest part of which is given over to arable cultivation.
- 3.4 An overview of the upland cultivated area reveals considerable loss of hedgerows, leaving small remnants of woodland and single free-standing veteran trees. Although the practice of using land to its utmost capacity, planting to the field edge, and making minimal provision for wildlife persists, many farmers have adopted stewardship agreements, and some have converted to organic production. The extent of uptake strongly influences the viability of wildlife corridors within the parish. Examples of the pro-active initiatives by landowners can be seen in the creation of broader field margins, small parcels of land taken out of production to restock with native tree species or reseeded as wildflower meadow. All these have a beneficial effect upon the continuity of biodiversity within the landscape encouraging an increase in invertebrate species and attracting a broader network of other species.
- 3.5 The light sandy soils to the south and east of the A12 are particularly suitable for high quality vegetables and organic production. Whilst the free-draining upland areas are mainly dedicated to arable production, this kind of usage is unsuitable for the low wetland of the Deben Valley and its tributary stream, Byng Brook, which is largely given over to pasture, mainly for cattle and horses. Much of this lowland is subject to a traditional management regime of grazing through much of the year and harvesting for winter fodder during the summer months. Much of the land is unimproved grassland and is therefore host to a wide variety of plant species and can be subject to seasonal flooding.
- 3.6 As they flood regularly in the winter and spring, the water meadows do not lend themselves to cultivation, and have retained much of the earlier field system and mature hedgerows, where wetland species such as alder, willow and poplar thrive in the areas that never quite run dry.

- 3.7 Apart from the Cricket Bat Willow plantation close by in Bromeswell parish, it is doubtful that there has been much interference with the management of the water meadows since the drainage was put in place and the course of the Deben adjusted to facilitate milling activity.
- 3.8 There are a couple of sand cliff areas along East Lane and close to the River Deben. At least one of these is home to sand martins which breed here. These may be under threat from agricultural intrusion.
- 3.9 The mosaic of arable cultivation and woodland favours a wide range of wildlife, flocks of finches including brambling, goldfinch, yellowhammer, linnet, siskin, chaffinch and greenfinch are a familiar sight in the autumn and winter, as are redwing, fieldfare, and mistle thrush. Meadow pipit and skylark can be seen but not necessarily heard the year round. Substantial herds of deer including fallow, roe, muntjac and some red deer roam quite freely between wood and open farmland and badger, fox, stoat and weasel are a consistent presence.

Woodland

- 3.10 Tree cover in the immediate settlement of Ufford is quite dense, particularly upon the steeply sloping valley sides unsuitable for either building or garden and in parts of the former Ufford Place estate where woodland predominated. There many fine old standards including oak and ash and evidence of previous land use practice in the abundance of hazel that stopped being coppiced long ago and elm that never gets beyond a perpetual cycle of developing and dying back. Looking at the whole parish landscape, other than concentrations of ancient woodland and coniferous plantation Ufford is no exception to the mosaic of large intensively cultivated fields with small, isolated coppices and relics of old hedgerow typical of the farmed Suffolk landscape.
- 3.11 Although we have recorded native woodland species in Ufford, we cannot be certain of the consistency of condition across all the woodland sites; we have come across wide disparity of type and condition of woodland that begs the question whether they are all equally valuable and how they could benefit from future management. The heaviest and most diverse concentration of woodland in terms of condition and species value is located between the A12 and Byng Hall Lane:
- Round Grove, a County Wildlife Site and ancient woodland, due to the construction of the A12, is no longer round and is become a fragment of unmanaged scrub and deciduous woodland separated by arable fields from the neighbouring Town Grove and Ufford Thicks.
 - Town Grove is owned by Ufford Charities and appears to have been replanted with native species in recent history, but there is little evidence of recent management.
 - Ufford Thicks is an ancient woodland clear felled in the 1960's and replanted with a mixture of native broadleaf and non-native conifer. Now in private ownership it has been used for various activities including most recently Skirmish Paintball Games run by Hungarian Hall, but now defunct.

- Beyond Ufford Thicks and bordering Byng Hall Road is a substantial coniferous plantation with some clearings and open rides, as private estate the level of habitat value it affords is not known.
- Just south of the A12 between Byng Hall Road and Hill Farm, there is a redundant tree nursery originally managed by Crown Nurseries. This appears to be unmanaged at present and although the plantation contains impressive stands of mature lime, birch, and chestnut, some of it is falling derelict, with the result that it has been used opportunistically as a dump for garden waste and for fly tipping. The plantation slopes down to the Byng Brook and therefore much of it is floodplain. It does not lend itself for development, but with some judicious management it could become an asset rather than a future liability.
- Parklands Wood was originally part of the Ufford Place estate and was the site of a military base in World War II. It was acquired by Ufford Parish Council in 2014 to manage as a community asset into the future. A great deal of consideration has been given to improving the woodland amenity whilst enhancing its ecological value. Many of the trees in the woods including specimens of oak and sweet chestnut date from the time that the site was part of the grounds of the now-demolished Ufford Place. In 2020 a survey of the bat colony of the woods demonstrated that they are host to six species. Although it is not in the parish, Hospital Grove in Melton Park is close to Parklands and has a similar management regime. Like Parklands Wood, it is a community amenity overseen by a voluntary group of residents. Nearby is the defunct Notcutts Nursery site adjacent to Hospital Grove and Cross Meadow at the junction of Yarmouth Road, Old Bredfield Road and the B1438. It is worth considering a future use that will strengthen the ecological links between Hospital Grove and Parklands Wood.
- There is a margin of scrub/woodland between the water meadows and Spring Lane, which includes the area known as Boons Meadow. These sites have evolved from a previous form of husbandry that included hazel coppice for which there is no longer a demand. This area is in multiple ownership but is currently unmanaged and therefore begs the question of how it should be managed into the future since it will eventually demand intervention of some description.
- The only substantial parcel of mature woodland in the water meadows within the parish is privately owned by The Mill House, East Lane and borders the Deben almost to Hawkeswade Bridge.

Other woodlands

3.12 As discussed under the farmland section there are many small, wooded areas within the parish, but these often occupy areas for which there is no viable alternative use:

- There are many disused excavations, which have become overgrown, and now contain healthy mature trees. One of these on Spring Lane where a redundant pit has become a playing field for the adjacent housing estate.

- The valley formed by Byng Brook is well wooded and contains some poplar and willow plantation.
- Where they persist, hedgerows are host to mature trees, particularly oak and particularly bordering the road network, where they are maintained by the local authority.
- Coppices, coverts and single veteran trees are frequently the remaining relics of more comprehensive tree cover before the land was rationalised to accommodate contemporary agricultural practice.

3.13 Many of the common species of birds associated with woodland in UK are also familiar to Ufford, this cannot be an exhaustive list but includes green and greater spotted woodpecker, tree creeper, nuthatch. Tawny owl, and barn owl are both seen and heard in the woods and the surrounding meadowland, sparrowhawk, buzzard, and kestrel are always present as are jay, magpie, rook, and carrion crow. In the summer the normal visitors can be heard if not so easily seen, these include the cuckoo, chiff chaff, whitethroat, blackcap, cetti's warbler and the nightingale singing from the scrubby woodland margins.

Wetland, water meadows and the River Deben

- 3.14 Any continuous watercourse and its surrounding floodplain landscape must be a corridor for wildlife, but it should be understood, watercourses can and are also a conduit for chemical contaminants and pollution.
- 3.15 The settled area of Ufford is grouped along the sheltered lower slopes of the upland plateau, just above the water meadows of the Deben floodplain. The water meadows are a defining feature of the village landscape and bring a wetland biodiversity into the heart of the community. Ufford marks the southernmost limit of the freshwater Deben where it meets the tidal estuary just below the Hawkeswade Bridge. This introduces a brackish ingredient into the water quality and is where freshwater species of fish give way to those normally associated with a tidal environment such as flounder and mullet. The freshwater floodplain extends inland beyond Wickham Market. It also traces Byng Brook, the main tributary of the Deben in the village northwards beyond the A12 in a great loop, reaching beyond Bredfield. The floodplain valley extends well beyond the Ufford parish boundary and forms a wet wooded intervention in an otherwise intensively cultivated landscape.
- 3.16 The wetland, with its hedgerows and stands of trees provides a biodiverse core to the parish and is host to a wide range of marshland species particularly where it is open and prone to seasonal flooding. These include greylag goose, widgeon, teal and goldeneye in winter, and snipe, woodcock, heron, and little egret the year round. The mature and decaying willows and alder attract tawny and barn owls to roost and nest. Whilst the management of much of the upper Deben might leave a lot to be desired, dense bankside vegetation and reedbeds provide habitat for amphibian species such as frogs, toads and crested newt, shelter for moorhen and coot and mute swan, and perfect habitat for water vole and otter. In the summer months the vegetated margins of the river and network of drains are alive

with visitors including reed, sedge and willow warbler and swallows, swifts and house martin hawking for insects.

- 3.17 A combination of lack of management of the River Deben and the increased pollution generated by sewage treatment works and, to a lesser extent farm runoff, have led to the water quality and diversity of the river being degraded. The result is excessive algal and weed growth and a loss of species with the river over the past 25 years.

Domestic Gardens

- 3.18 Properties in Ufford typically have generous garden space and since many houses back on to field or woodland, there is a strong sense of continuity with the surrounding landscape. Consequently, this affords rich habitat for most species of common garden birds and animals.
- 3.19 Blue tit, great tit, long tailed and coal tit are familiar to many householders, as are blackbird, song thrush and robin. Goldfinch and chaffinch may be a consistent presence, but greenfinch and bullfinch are not seen quite so frequently. Summer visitors include garden warbler, blackcap and whitethroat and spotted flycatcher and the most common raptor is the sparrowhawk. There are many other examples of the continuity of habitat between domestic gardens and the immediate landscape, which depend strongly on location, whether woody or wet.

4. Wildlife Corridors

- 4.1 Within the settlement the continuity of wildlife habitat is obvious, it is fortunate that the village enfolds the water meadows of the River Deben and its tributary Byng Brook, where there has been a minimum of historical intervention in the landscape and therefore little evidence of disturbance.
- 4.2 The arable uplands are quite a different matter, the land is made to work very hard and although increasing effort is made to accommodate wildlife through leaving field margins and keeping shelterbelt trees, this is not universally adopted as policy and the landscape still suffers from historical clearance of hedgerows to facilitate the use of heavy machinery. Whilst there has been some uptake of stewardship agreements, not all landowners subscribe and although compensatory habitat has been created by new tree and meadow planting projects, and organic schemes undertaken, the practice of planting to the field boundary and heavy reliance upon chemicals persists. Different approaches to farming practice, be they organics against use of herbicide and pesticide, the elimination of hedgerows or planting to the field boundaries against the creation of buffer zones, exert a dramatic influence upon biodiversity and linkages between ecological oases represented by isolated coppices and clumps of trees.
- 4.3 Although there is increased uptake of Natural England stewardship schemes in the parish, there are some exceptions, which represent large physical gaps

in the continuity of the landscape and an obstacle for invertebrates and small mammals.

- 4.4 As well as a dividing line between two distinct farming landscapes, the A12 represents an effective barrier to the mobility of wildlife. Fortunately, the Byng Brook is not culverted but passes beneath the road via a substantial bridge which affords no barrier to communication from one side to the other. By the time that it passes under the A12, it has lost its water meadow character and is become a wet wooded valley, which is how it remains, still woody but more intermittently so upstream beyond Byng Hall. The brook is traceable as a viable watercourse and drain for the surrounding arable farmland until it disappears where it rises in a cistern beside the Woodbridge Road in Debach. For such a tiny watercourse the ecosystem service it should provide contrasts with the intensity of arable production in the surrounding area. Byng Brook links the agricultural hinterland via the River Deben to the tidal estuary, there are locations where for expediency sake it has become no more than a ditch, but upon examination these locations are still host to ancient hedgerow flora and would benefit from the effort to restore and replant.
- 4.5 Although the landscaped verges of the A12 highway represent a linear habitat, it is a definite barrier for mammals and reptiles and might only be crossed safely where other roads cross it. Within the parish, there is just one crossing point where Byng Hall Lane passes beneath it, and two more just outside of the parish via Loudham Hall Road and the Yarmouth Road. By the amount of roadkill, it is evident that animals such as deer, badger and fox are unlikely to cross the road in any way other than directly. Where it passes through well-wooded embankments, the road creates good habitat, the verges have a high level of biodiversity since they are not commonly prone to disturbance. The abundance of roadkill is a benefit for scavengers such as red kite and carrion crow.
- 4.6 As the rail network is increasingly becoming fenced in, it can also be a barrier to the mobility of wildlife. Due to its longevity as a landscape feature the railway acts as a linear habitat and does not represent as severe an impediment to the movement of wildlife as does the A12.
- 4.7 Hedgerows, drains, field margins and footpaths are vital corridors between isolated woodland habitats. Although Ufford is fortunate in its footpath network, many hedgerows have been lost and crops planted right up to the field boundaries. Taken in combination with the still-widespread use of chemical, many plant and invertebrate species have become scarce with negative consequences further up the food chain.

5. Potential Ecological Corridors Policy and Actions

- 5.1 Proposals for new development will be expected to retain, protect, and enhance existing ecological corridors within the parish.
- 5.2 Existing ecological corridors must be retained, and opportunities should be taken to reconnect the ecological network including:

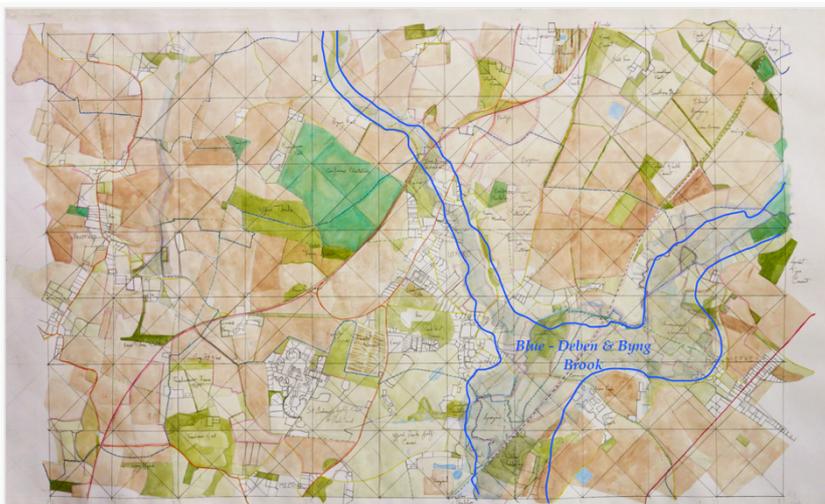
- Linear features such as the river and streams and their associated habitats; hedgerows, mature trees, and ditch networks.
- Links between ponds, meadows and woodlands should be created and enhanced.
- Solutions such as reconsideration of planting, harvesting and ploughing regime for arable land.
- Management of roadside verges, or the creation of hedgehog pathways through neighbourhood gardens.
- In the event of planning applications for new development, consideration should be given to solutions that enhance connectivity for wildlife.

5.3 In addition to these measures, existing landowners as well as new developments are expected to take action to:

- Encourage a more wildlife friendly approach to land management through reinstating hedgerows, creating fallow areas for tree planting or buffer zones for wildlife. Environmental Stewardship schemes administered by Natural England can be a bespoke agreement for alternative management strategies and are as light touch or ambitious as a landowner may see fit.
- Consider whether there is any way to address the apparent barrier to connectivity represented by the A12.

5.4 The Deben valley and its constituent network of tributaries and drains is subject to high levels of e-coli and phosphate pollution. This is a matter of extreme community concern and the subject of strenuous campaigning to bring it to the attention of local government and water authorities. This remains an unresolved issue, compromising the beneficial character of the blue/green wildlife corridor.

5.5 The following have been identified as Priority Ecological Corridors with Ufford and its adjoining parishes:



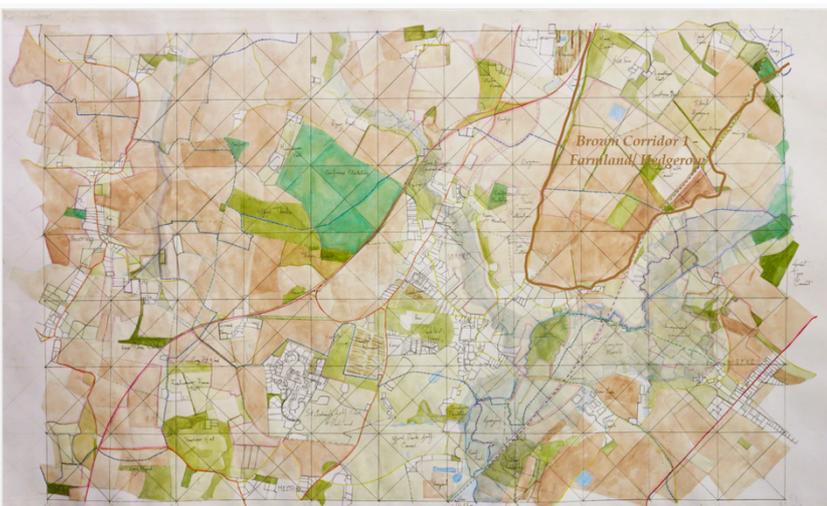
Blue Corridor - the River Deben, Byng Brook and the immediate water meadows and wooded areas (drafted map opposite).



Green Corridor - the wooded areas, standing specimen trees and hedgerows from the Ufford Thicks to Parklands Wood and the Ufford Park golf course (drafted map opposite).

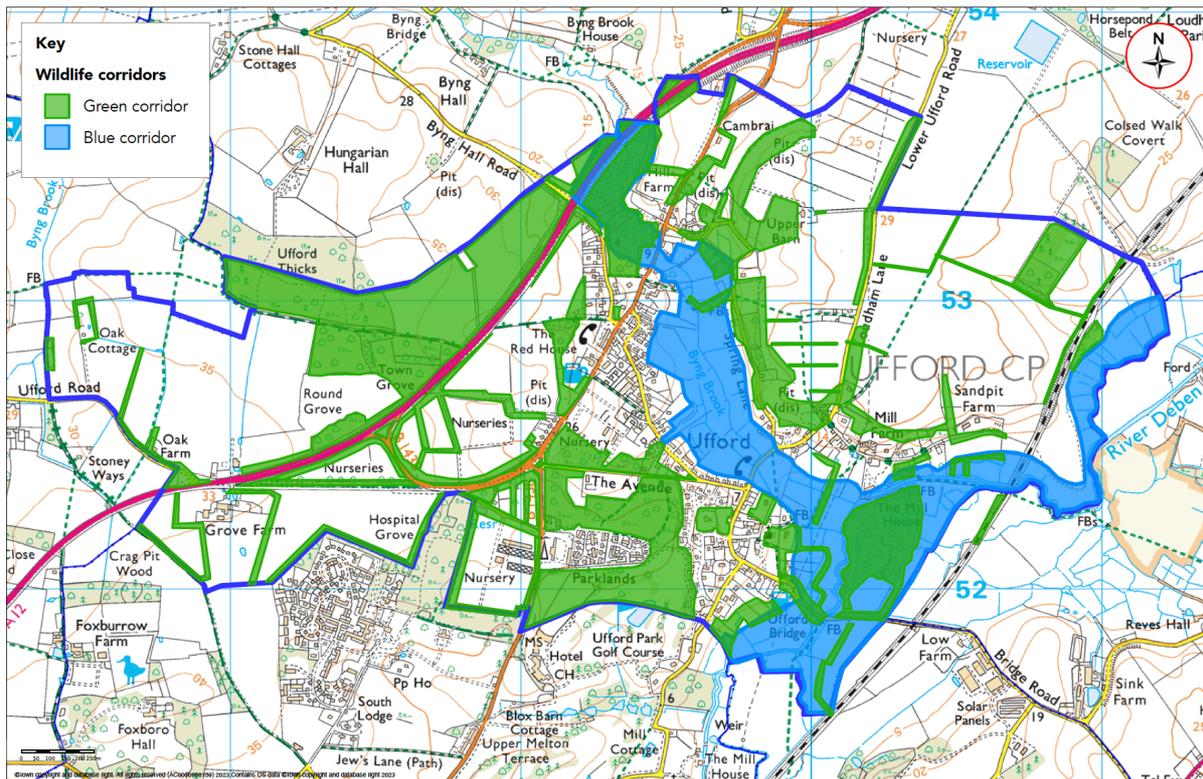


Green Corridor 2 - the wooded and agricultural areas bordering Ufford, which have Foxborrow Farm Nature Reserve as its hub (drafted map opposite).



Brown Corridor - The network of hedgerows, small coppices and wooded lanes which run from Loudham Hall (Pettistree parish) towards Spring Lane, connecting the Blue Corridor with the higher farmland areas (drafted map opposite).

5.6 The following composite map shows blue and green corridors, which have been further defined.



Above: Composite map of wildlife corridors in Ufford (source: Parish Online with own annotations). Blue line denotes parish boundary.

6. Wildlife Corridors

- 6.1 The list of species in each section of this report is by no means exhaustive, but it is sobering to reflect that of those we have mentioned. Swift, house martin, fieldfare, mistle thrush, cuckoo, nightingale, spotted flycatcher are all on the UK red list of threatened species, as are everyday species such as herring gull, starling and house sparrow. A more complete list of wildlife associated with Ufford and the East Suffolk rural landscape may be found below.

Ufford species

Avian	Habitat	Location	Status
Greylag Goose	Freshwater Wetland Flood Plain	River Deben, water meadow	seasonal migrant
Canada Goose	Freshwater Wetland Flood Plain	River Deben, water meadow	resident
Egyptian Goose	Arable Farmland	River Deben, water meadow, arable farmland	Introduced feral resident
Brent Goose	Freshwater Wetland Flood Plain, Arable Farmland	River Deben, water meadow	migrant
Barnacle Goose	Freshwater Wetland Flood Plain, Arable Farmland	River Deben, water meadow	partial migrant
Mute Swan	River, pond and lake	River Deben, water meadow	resident
Mallard	River, pond and lake	River Deben, water meadow	resident
Widgeon	Freshwater Wetland	River Deben, water meadow	partial migrant
Teal	Freshwater Wetland	River Deben, water meadow	partial migrant
Goldeneye	Freshwater Wetland	River Deben, water meadow	partial migrant
Shelduck	Fresh and saltwater	River Deben, water meadow	occasional visitor
Coot	Fresh and salt sheltered water	River Deben, water meadow ponds	resident
Moorhen	Fresh and salt sheltered water	River Deben, water meadow ponds	resident
Tufted Duck	Fresh water	River Deben	
Herring Gull	Arable Farmland watermeadow	River Deben, water meadow	resident
Black Headed Gull	Arable Farmland watermeadow	River Deben, water meadow, arable farmland	resident
Lesser Black Backed Gull	Arable Farmland watermeadow	River Deben, water meadow	partial migrant
			resident
Heron	Wetland fresh and salt, woodland (nesting)	River Deben, water meadow ponds	recent resident

Egret	Wetland Fresh and Salt	River Deben, water meadow ponds	resident/occasional visitor
Cormorant	tidal and fresh water and reservoirs	River Deben	partial migrant
Lapwing	Wetland Floodplain	water meadow, farmland	partial migrant
Curlew	Wetland floodplain arable farmland	water meadow	partial migrant
Snipe	Wetland Floodplain	water meadow, farmland	seasonal migrant
Woodcock	Wetland Floodplain	water meadow	Occasional visitor
Redshank	Wetland Floodplain	water meadow	
Green Woodpecker	Woodland, Hedgerow, Garden	Woods, Gardens	resident
Great Spotted Woodpecker	Woodland	Woods, Gardens	resident
Nuthatch	Woodland Hedgerow, garden	Woods, Gardens	resident
Tree Creeper	Woodland Hedgerow, garden	Woods, Gardens	resident
Cuckoo	Woodland	Woods	migrant
Linnet	Woodland, hedgerow, garden	hedgerow, farmland	resident
Chaffinch	Woodland Hedgerow Garden, Arable Farmland	wood, hedgerow, garden, wetland	resident
Goldfinch	Woodland Hedgerow Garden, Arable Farmland		resident
Bullfinch	Woodland Hedgerow Garden, Arable Farmland		resident
Greenfinch	Woodland Hedgerow Garden, Arable Farmland		resident
Yellowhammer	Woodland Hedgerow Garden, Arable Farmland		resident
Blue Tit	Hedgerow, Garden		resident
Great Tit	Hedgerow, Garden		resident
Coal Tit	Hedgerow, Garden		resident

Long Tail Tit	Hedgerow, Garden		resident
Siskin	Hedgerow, Garden Arable Farmland		resident
Lesser Redpoll	Hedgerow, Garden Arable Farmland		resident
Brambling	Hedgerow, Garden Arable Farmland		resident
Black Redstart	Hedgerow, Garden Arable Farmland		migrant
Wheatear	Hedgerow, Garden Arable Farmland		migrant
White Throat	Hedgerow Woodland, Garden		migrant
Chiff Chaff	Hedgerow Woodland		migrant
Black Cap	Hedgerow Woodland, Garden		migrant
Nightingale	Woodland, scrub		migrant
Sedge Warbler	Floodplain wetland, river, drains		migrant
Reed Warbler	Floodplain wetland, river, drains		migrant
Cetti's Warbler	Floodplain wetland, river, drains		migrant
Willow Warbler	Floodplain wetland, river, drains		migrant
Meadow Pipit	Open arable wetland and meadow		resident
Skylark	Open arable wetland and meadow		resident
Garden Warbler	Scrub, hedgerow, dense gardens		migrant
Dunnock	Garden, Hedgerow		resident
House Sparrow	Garden Farmstead		resident
Robin	Garden, Hedgerow		resident
Wren	Garden Hedgerow, woodland		resident
Starling	Arable Farmland, Garden		resident
Spotted Flycatcher	Woodland, Garden, Hedgerow		migrant
Pied Wagtail	Garden Hedgerow		resident
Grey Wagtail	Wetland, river, running water		resident
Goldcrest	Garden, woodland coniferous woodland		

Song Thrush	Woodland, garden, hedgerow		resident
Mistle Thrush	Farmland		migrant
Redwing	Garden, hedgerow, woodland, farmland		migrant
Blackbird	Garden, hedgerow, woodland, farmland		resident
Fieldfare	Arable farmland, meadow		seasonal migrant
Swift	Settlements, Farmland		migrant
Swallow	Settlements,		migrant
House Martin	Settlements,		migrant
Sand Martin	Sandy cliffs		migrant
Collar Dove	Woodland, Farmland Gardens		resident
Wood Pigeon	Woodland, Farmland Gardens		resident
Turtle Dove	Woodland, Farmland Gardens		resident
Pheasant	Woodland Farmland, Gardens		resident
Red Legged Partridge	Farmland, Field Margins		resident
Carrion Crow	Ubiquitous, around livestock esp pigfarms		resident
Rook	Arable Farmland, Woodland		resident
Jackdaw	Old settlements		resident
Magpie	Ubiquitous,		resident
Jay	Ubiquitous,		resident
Barn Owl	Woodland, Farmland		resident

Tawny Owl	Woodland, Farmland		resident
Little Owl	Woodland Farmland		resident
Buzzard	Open Country		resident
Kestrel	Ubiquitous, farmland, gardens opencountry		resident
Sparrowhawk	Gardens, hedgerow, woodland		resident
Red Kite	Ubiquitous scavenger		resident
Merlin	Gardens, hedgerow, woodland farmland		resident
Marsh Harrier	Wetland and marshland (occasional)		Resident

Mammal

Field Mouse
 House Mouse
 Brown Rat
 Common Shrew
 Water Vole
 Bank Vole
 Mole
 Hedgehog
 Stoat
 Weasel
 Otter
 Fox
 Badger
 Polecat
 Grey Squirrel
 Fallow Deer
 Roe Deer
 Red Deer
 Muntjac

Habitat

Garden and arable farmland
 Residential and gardens
 Ubiquitous
 Ubiquitous
 Wetland, drains and river
 Woodland, hedgerow, scrub
 Ubiquitous, open fields
 domestic gardens
 Ubiquitous
 Ubiquitous
 Wetland river lakes ponds and salt water
 Ubiquitous
 Undisturbed woodland
 Undisturbed woodland
 Woodland, gardens, hedgerow
 Woodland and open farmland
 Woodland and open farmland
 Woodland and open farmland
 Woodland, open farmland and domestic gardens

Bats

Pipistrelle
 Soprano Pipistrelle
 Barbastelle
 Brown Long Eared
 noctule
 Leislars

Habitat

Woodland farmland and domestic gardens
 Woodland farmland and domestic gardens

Reptiles

Grass Snake
 Adder
 Slow worm
 Common Lizard

Habitat

Wetland, gardens and woodland
 open woodland and farmland
 Ubiquitous
 Ubiquitous

Amphibians

Frog
 Toad
 Common Newt

Habitat

Wetland, ditches, drains and ponds
 gardens and wetland
 undisturbed water

Invertebrates

Hummingbird Hawkmoth
 Elephant Hawkmoth
 Poplar Hawkmoth
 Small Tortoise Shell Butterfly
 Holly Blue
 Gatekeeper
 Meadow Brown
 Brimstone
 Orange Tip

Red Admiral
Small White
Cabbage White
Painted Lady
Speckled Wood
Grayling
Small Copper
Comma Butterfly
Hoverflies
Mason Bee
Mining Bee
Leaf Cutter Bee
Buff Tailed Bumble Bee
White Tailed Bumble Bee
Honey Bee
Hairy -Footed Flower Bee
Hornet
Wasp
Brown Argos
Damsel Fly
Dragonfly
Blue Tip Damsel Fly
Red Darter
Willow Emerald
Brown Hawker
Southern Hawker
Ladybird
Shield Beetle
Stag Beetle
Cockchafer

Fish

Brown trout
Perch
Roach
Pike
Dace
Chub
Bream
Gudgeon
Eel
Sea trout
Flounder
Bullhead