

# Hullavington Wildlife Survey

## Summer 2023

Updated October 2024

A report by Debbie Lawley, Biodiversity lead, Hullavington Community Group

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## Purpose

The purpose of this report is to inform readers about the Wildlife Survey completed in Hullavington Parish during the summer of 2023 and what it has achieved.

## Background

Hullavington's "Great Wildlife Survey" as it came to be known, was the culmination of a growing interest in local wildlife, evidenced by the lively and enthusiastic postings on the Hullavington Wildlife Matters Facebook Group<sup>1</sup>. After its creation in October 2021, which follows the inspirational approach by Emma Trickett, group membership grew rapidly and has remained around 130. Bringing people together in this way led to a variety of wildlife-related events and activities, which in turn alerted people, not just to the wonders of the wildlife that survives locally but also to its increasing precariousness. People have become more aware of this and more alert to losses in our own parish, including some specific extinctions, the water vole being one.

The biodiversity crisis in England as a whole is well documented and is very apparent. Not so well documented are some of the more localised losses. People have become increasingly aware of this too and this has been one of the drivers for this survey.

Our survey, by enthusiastic volunteers in the local community, has had three main aims:

1. To record;
2. to understand and inform; and
3. to enthuse, particularly the younger generation,

with the objective of protecting, nurturing and, ultimately, restoring.

## Recording

This survey has been welcomed and supported by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust and the Biological Records Team for Swindon and Wiltshire. By undertaking this survey, areas of the countryside, which previously have been under-represented as significant sites for wildlife are now better understood. There are still gaps in the records, which we aim to fill over the coming months where possible. Notably, mammals are largely unrecorded. They tend to be shy and hard to spot – although we know we have several species of deer, as well as hare, foxes, badgers, field mice, shrews and voles. We will be taking advice from Wiltshire Wildlife and Wiltshire & Swindon Biological Records Centre on next steps.

## Understanding and informing

Understanding what we have and where it is will help the community to nurture biodiversity for the future. Our dialogue with Wiltshire & Swindon Biological Records Centre (WSBRC) is proving especially helpful in this regard. This organisation collects, collates and manages species, sites and habitat data throughout the county.

There are Designated Wildlife Sites around the Parish, typically small, wooded areas. WSBRC were keen to work with the local volunteers to expand on the records for the area and to understand the local species distribution in more detail.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Hullavington Wildlife Matters' is Public Facebook Group, visible to all, created in October 2021 for those who want to celebrate, protect and encourage the growth of wildlife in Hullavington.

## Enthusiastic

We are mindful that knowing what's there and where it is, is only a start. If we are to protect, nurture and restore, support will be needed from enthusiastic people for the long term. We have therefore taken deliberate steps to be as inclusive and accessible as possible for people of all ages and abilities. A variety of events, including a special new wildlife category in the village show have helped with this.

## Method

Using well-recognised Apps to help with identification, a team of volunteers spent many hours over the course of June, July and August carefully recording as many wild plants and animals in the parish as they could. Access is typically limited by public footpaths but nonetheless, a wide area of the parish was covered. The volunteers' records were then downloaded at the end of each month and, after careful verification, sent to the Biological Records team in the format and to the specification they require.

Local County Recorders then validate the recordings and the data then goes on to form the official biological record for the area.

## The identification process

Using Apps on Smartphones, volunteers were able to upload their sightings of the wild plants and animals in the parish. This included wildlife of all shapes and sizes, from lichens to trees and from snails to insects of all sorts, to birds, hare and deer.

The application we used is called **Obsidentify**. It enables you to identify what you are looking at using your phone's camera and enables you to upload your sightings to our Group listing. If coverage is poor, you can choose to upload your sightings at home.

Birds are harder to photograph and so we used the [Merlin App](#) – again to record bird song. In all cases the results were individually checked. Uncertain identifications were checked on alternative Apps. In the case of Obsidentify, their own experts checked uploads.

Hullavington is very fortunate in having a local zoologist and a keen amateur ornithologist. With their help, records were validated and sent to WSBRC ahead of final verification by the County Recorders and then addition to the biological records for the county. This final level of verification is yet to be completed and, therefore, the species lists are currently in draft version.

## Locations

Some areas in the parish yielded far more species than others. Of course, the volunteers needed access and so this meant public footpaths were used, which tended to define the locations. Having said that, most of the land in the parish was covered that was not down to agriculture or private gardens.

Hedgerows with intermittent trees proved to be incredibly important features in creating wildlife corridors. Land adjacent to the richest hedgerows feature many species, especially where land is left to long grass, with once per year cuts.

## The wildlife corridor

The area to the east of the village high street includes a series of fields which have experienced little in the way of agriculture for many, many years. These fields are well bordered with mature hedges

and trees. Some of these fields still have the ridge and furrows from historic plough marks. During parts of the year, one of the fields presents with large areas of wetland. This provides an environment that allows for more diverse species.

This area also borders the old airfield, now owned by the Dyson company. This has created an environment with wide expanses of open grassland. This has created a wildlife haven. It should also be noted that the area excepting the airfield has virtually no artificial lighting.

Of the 21 species of butterfly in the survey, 18 species were present from July to August in this area. Of the endangered birds, five red listed and six amber species are present in this area. There were over 474 observations plus bird and moth identifications taken in this area, with a minimum of 217 species. This does not include grasses – a grasses survey has yet to be undertaken. There were five species of bats on one evening survey.



Other notable areas – see species in separate listings below.

#### [Area including the footpath towards Pig Lane.](#)

This area yielded a fair number of species including an area with reed beds. This is home to skylarks and Reed Bunting plus diverse wetland plants.

#### [Area adjacent to Prior's Wood](#)

The wood itself plus the area of field which is left uncultivated yields a variety of plants and birds.

#### [Meadow with ridge and furrows](#)

This area appears to have few species but the time of year is almost certainly the issue here. This area would benefit from a survey in the spring when the meadow flowers will be in abundance.

#### [Gardens](#)

One garden in particular proved extremely rich in species. This garden of Emma Trickett is carefully nurtured to create a wildlife haven. With a lack of pesticides, sympathetic cultivation and wood piles, this garden yielded 28 moth species and 17 different species of slugs and snails.

The message here is how important our gardens are and how they can provide vital space for threatened wildlife even (possibly especially) in a countryside setting surrounded by mono-cultures and chemically treated land and water courses.

#### [The Gauze Brook](#)

The Gauze Brook is our local stream. It is a small stream which has suffered considerable loss of biodiversity over the past 20 years, including the extinction of the water vole from this area. It suffers from water extraction for agriculture, incursion of chemicals and pollutants from agriculture, supply from oolite aquifers to enhance water levels to support sewage treatment and any outflows from the sewage treatment plant during heavy rain.

Surveying for the Gauze Brook takes the form of Riverfly testing by local volunteers, supported by the Bristol Avon River Trust (BART). These tests have been conducted since summer 2022 and they appear to indicate a weakening situation regarding the health of the stream. The monthly river samples are fed into the database and measured against the trigger set by the Environment Agency (EA). The health of the Gauze Brook is of concern and the water course frequently falls below the trigger level set by the EA.

There are multiple aspects to the health of the Gauze Brook in Hullavington and probably no single answer to improving the ecology. But there are many smaller steps which will collectively help and thereby, improve the water courses for flora and fauna.

The funds have been won for a restoration project fund to improve this water course and therefore the health of the stream. following an application

to <https://www.bristolavoncatchment.co.uk/about-us/bacp-partners/> - Wessex Water is one of the partners. The project will take place in December and January. The project is a collaborative effort

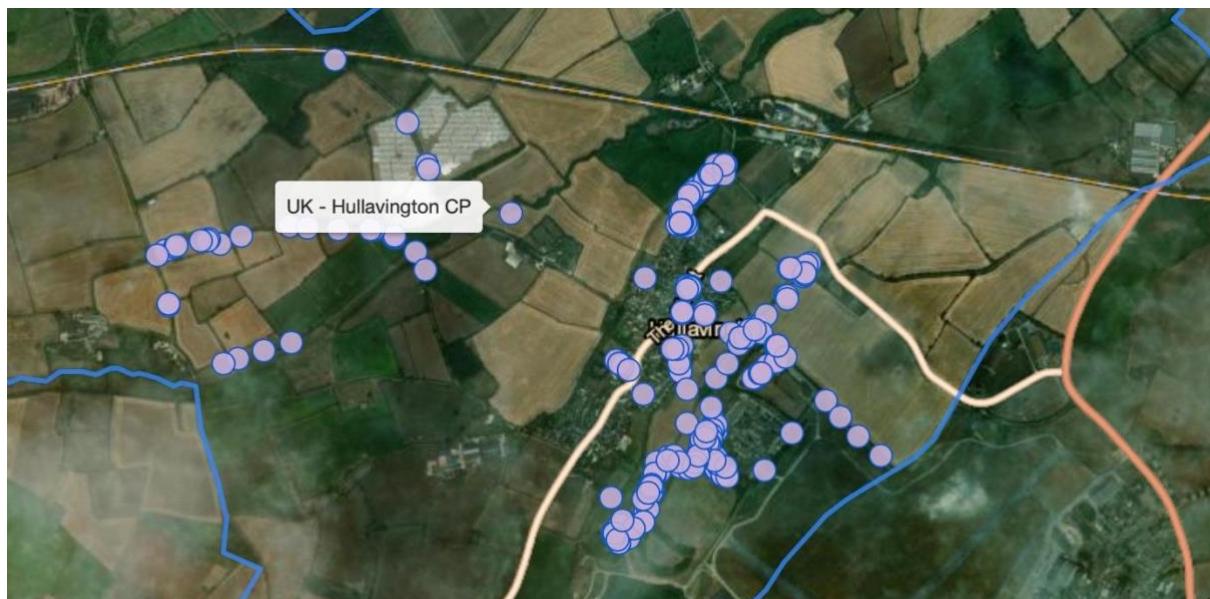
including the Project manager from BART, members of the Hullavington Community Group plus local landowners.

## The Species

### Plants

The survey identified 142 species to date. There were concentrations of plants in some areas – see locations above. Footpaths adjacent to fields used for intensive agriculture did not yield multiple species. Areas with low or no levels of agriculture were much richer. There are some areas of spring or summer meadow and these are richer in species. Grasses are a group that require more survey work and this will be undertaken next year with the help of the County Specialist.

It is to be noted that the survey was undertaken primarily in July to end of August and so some plant species were not identified.



### Birds

The survey has listed some 61 species of birds, of which, we have recorded 10 red species and a further six amber species. Wooded areas, areas with long grass and bordered by hedgerows are proving especially important. We have a number of Wildlife sites dotted around the parish which link up using the uncultivated areas. In addition, the wetter areas of land with reeds also make excellent features in our landscape.

We have created a fairly comprehensive list of the birds in this parish. Of course, many birds have also been spotted from gardens although the surrounding countryside is clearly vital for their survival. House martins have previously nested frequently in the houses in this parish. New builds have caused issues for these returning birds though they are still present on some properties. Equally, barn renovations appear to have disrupted nesting sites for swifts.

Two species previously recorded in the Parish and identified as part of the ecological study conducted by a landowner, do not appear in this survey. It is quite possible that the lapwing and

Corn Bunting are sadly no longer present. Of course, should reports be received that identify these birds, they will be added to the species list, see end of this report. Special thanks to James Salkeld for his invaluable help.

## Bats

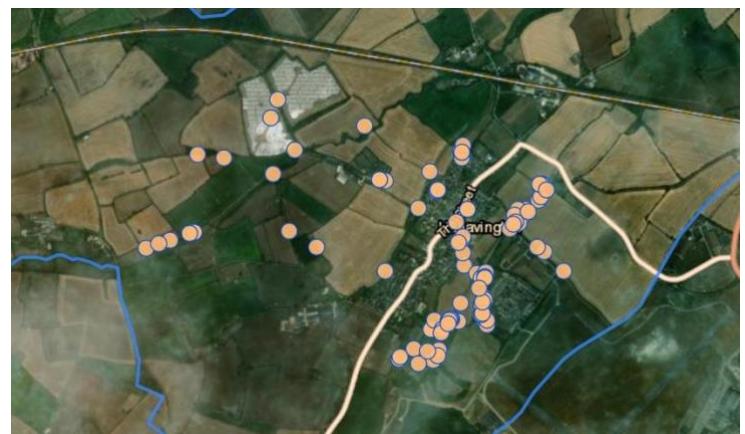
A bat listening device was deployed over several evenings. The sonographs confirmed by the County Recorders include Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Noctule, Serotine, Daubentons and Whiskered/Brandt's. All of these were recorded in the Wildlife Corridor. The Hill Hayes Lane included multiple species as well. The area past the farm down to Danes Bottom recorded plenty of activity.



## Butterflies

Of 46 different species of butterflies that can be found in Wiltshire, we recorded 19. Butterflies are very seasonal and as the survey took place over July and August several species were not recorded that are present earlier in the year.

Action – to survey the butterfly population earlier in the year.



## Moths

A moth capture and identification evening took place in September 2022. This yielded 22 different species – a good result considering the time of year on a cool night. This identification event took place in the Wildlife corridor and included an amber listed species. One garden dedicated to wildlife resulted in 28 species of moth over the period of the survey. Inevitably, most moths were identified in homes. Further moth identification activities should be scheduled to achieve a fuller picture.



## Bees and wasps

We identified 16 species of bees and wasps in the survey. This is probably lower than we might have expected but may well be an indication that volunteers were not especially active in taking photographs of bees and wasps.

Action – to actively survey bee and wasps, looking out for solitary species, potentially in dry stone walls and banks.

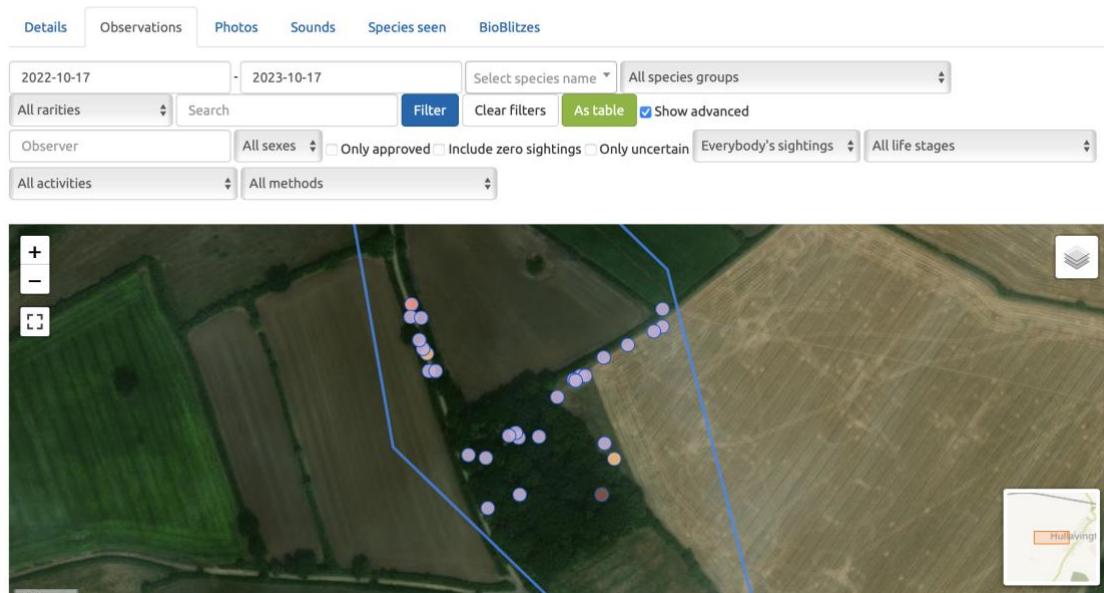
## Other Insects

Other insects were present in all areas especially in long grasses. Crickets and grasshoppers seem to be having a good year along with shield bugs. Our list is far from comprehensive, probably due to difficulty in capturing insects on camera.

## Species Listings – location

Please note: these species lists have now been validated by the County Recorders.

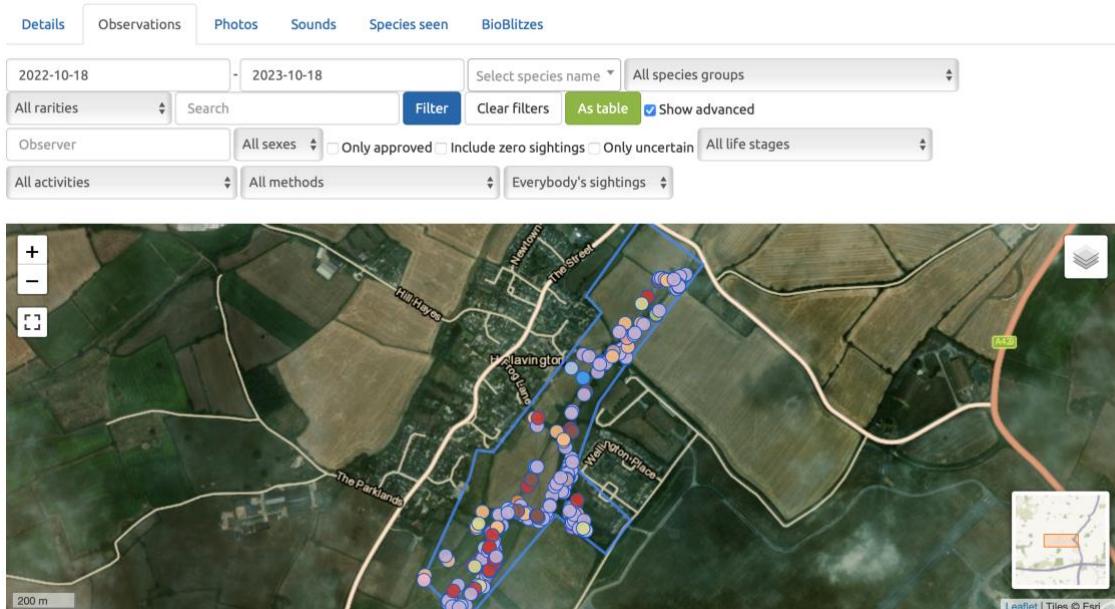
### Hullavington - adjacent to Prior's Wood (deb lawley)



Black Bryony	Tamus communis
Blackberry unknown	Rubus spec.
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Dog's Mercury	Mercurialis perennis
Elder	Sambucus nigra
Field Bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis
Field Maple	Acer campestre
Gatekeeper	Pyronia tithonus
Goat Willow	Salix caprea
Great Hairy Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum
Greater Plantain	Plantago major
Herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum
Magpie	Abraxas grossulariata
Meadow Brown	Maniola jurtina
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria
Pyramidal Orchid	Anacamptis pyramidalis

Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
White Bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Wood-sedge	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>
Parasola plicatilis sl, incl. galericuliformis, hercules, kuehneri, leiocephala, megasperma, schroeteri	Parasola plicatilis sl, incl. galericuliformis, hercules, kuehneri, leiocephala, megasperma, schroeteri

## Hullavington expanded wildlife corridor (deb lawley)



22-spot Ladybird	<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>
5-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella quinquepunctata</i>
Agapeta hamana	<i>Agapeta hamana</i>
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>
Arion rufus/vulgaris	<i>Arion rufus/vulgaris</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Blackberry unknown	<i>Rubus spec.</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Blue Mint Beetle	<i>Chrysolina coerulans</i>
Bolbitius titubans	<i>Bolbitius titubans</i>
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>
Black Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Buff-tailed Bumblebee/White-tailed Bumblebee s.l. (Europe)	<i>Bombus terrestris/lucorum/magnus/cryptarum</i>

Burdock unknown	Arctium spec.
Carline Thistle	Carlina vulgaris
Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae
Cock's-foot	Dactylis glomerata
Comma	Polygonia c-album
Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica
Common Blue	Polyommatus icarus
Common Carder Bumblebee	Bombus pascuorum
Common Carrot	Daucus carota
Common Compost Fly	Syritta pipiens
Common Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale s.l. (incl. all sec.)
Common Drone Fly	Eristalis tenax
Common Fig	Ficus carica
Common froghopper	Philaenus spumarius
Common Globetail	Sphaerophoria scripta
Common Mallow	Malva sylvestris
Common Nettle	Urtica dioica
Common orange lichen	Xanthoria parietina
Common Ragwort	Jacobaea vulgaris
Common Red Soldier Beetle	Rhagonycha fulva
Common Toad	Bufo bufo
Common Toadflax	Linaria vulgaris
Common Whitethroat	Curruca communis
Cow Parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris
Crambidae indet.	Crambidae indet.
Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculus repens
Creeping Cinquefoil	Potentilla reptans
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Geranium dissectum
Dilated Scalewort	Frullania dilatata

Dog's Mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elm unknown	<i>Ulmus spec.</i>
Eristalis arbustorum/abusiva	<i>Eristalis arbustorum/abusiva</i>
Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>
European honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
European Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>
Eyebright unknown	<i>Euphrasia spec.</i>
Fairy Ring Champignon	<i>Marasmius oreades</i>
Ferruginous Bee-grabber	<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Fluffy dust lichen	<i>Lepraria finkii</i>
Fruticicola fruticum	<i>Fruticicola fruticum</i>
Garden Grass-Veneer	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>
Garden Snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>
Geomysa tripunctata	<i>Geomysa tripunctata</i>
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Great Hairy Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>
Grey-spotted Sedgesitter	<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>
Hairy Shieldbug	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>
Hard Rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>
Hart's-tongue Fern	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>
Hastate Orache	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>

Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Hedge-bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>
Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
Hop Trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Jacobaea vulgaris subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris subsp. <i>vulgaris</i></i>
Kentish Snail	<i>Monacha cantiana</i>
Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>
Liocoris tripustulatus	<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>
Long-tailed Field Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>
Lucilia spec.	<i>Lucilia spec.</i>
Male-fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>
Marmalade Hoverfly	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>
Marsh Cinquefoil	<i>Comarum palustre</i>
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow Grasshopper	<i>Pseudochorthippus parallelus</i>
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Nabis spec.	<i>Nabis spec.</i>
Neomyia cornicina	<i>Neomyia cornicina</i>
Opilio canestrinii	<i>Opilio canestrinii</i>
Panaeolina foenisecii	<i>Panaeolina foenisecii</i>
Panaeolus acuminatus	<i>Panaeolus acuminatus</i>

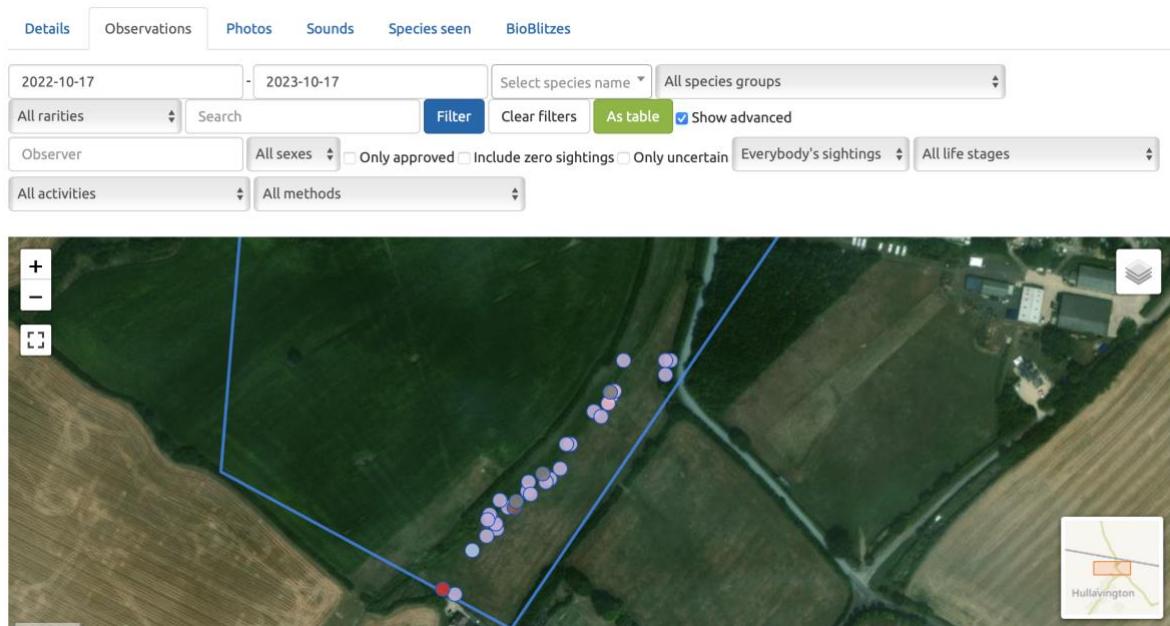
Parmotrema perlatum	Parmotrema perlatum
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Phalangium opilio	Phalangium opilio
Phellinus tuberculosus	Phellinus tuberculosus
Philodromus spec.	Philodromus spec.
Phyllobius pomaceus	Phyllobius pomaceus
Pineappleweed	Matricaria discoidea
Prickly Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Red Bartsia	Odontites vernus
Red Clover	Trifolium pratense
Red-sided Eriothrix	Eriothrix rufomaculatus
Reed Canary-grass	Phalaris arundinacea
Restharrow	Ononis spinosa
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Eyebright	Euphrasia agg s.l.
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Rose Bedeguar Gall	Diplolepis rosae
Round-leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>
Seven-spot Ladybird	Coccinella septempunctata
Shaded Broad-bar	Scotopteryx chenopodiata
Sharp Dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Sitochroa verticalis	Sitochroa verticalis
Slime mold spec.	Myxomycota indet.
Slippery moss snail	Cochlicopa lubrica
Small Burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>
Small Heath	Coenonympha pamphilus
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>

Small-flowered Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>
Smooth Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Sphaerophoria spec.	<i>Sphaerophoria spec.</i>
Spined Mason Bee	<i>Osmia spinulosa</i>
Spiny Restharrow	<i>Ononis spinosa subsp. spinosa</i>
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>
Strawberry blossom weevil	<i>Anthonomus rubi</i>
Striped Snail	<i>Cernuella virgata</i>
Sulphur Pearl	<i>Sitochroa palealis</i>
Swollen-thighed Beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Syrphus spec.	<i>Syrphus spec.</i>
Tall Fescue	<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Violet Ground Beetle	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>
Water Mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>
Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
White Bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
White Campion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
White-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lucorum</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wild Mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
Wild Onion	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yellow Dung Fly	<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>

Parasola plicatilis sl, incl. galericuliformis, hercules, kuehneri, leiocephala, megasperma, schroeteri	Parasola plicatilis sl, incl. galericuliformis, hercules, kuehneri, leiocephala, megasperma, schroeteri
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto Alba</i>
Barred Sallow	<i>Tiliacea aurago</i>
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>
Black Rustic	<i>Aporophyla nigra</i>
Blackbird	<i>turdus merula</i>
Blackcap	<i>sylvia atricapilla</i>
Blue tit	<i>cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Brimstone	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>
Brown Spot Pinion	<i>Agrochola litura</i>
Bullfinch	<i>pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
ChiffChaff	<i>phylloscopus collybita</i>
Collared dove	<i>streptopelia decaocto</i>
Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>
Common Plume	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Deep Brown Dart	<i>Aporophyla lueneburgensis</i>
Dunnock	<i>prunella modularis</i>
Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>
Feathered Gothic	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>
Garden Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>
Goldfinch	<i>carduelis carduelis</i>
Great tit	<i>parus major</i>
Green Carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>
Green woodpecker	<i>picus viridis</i>
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
Grey Pine Carpet	<i>Thera obeliscata</i>

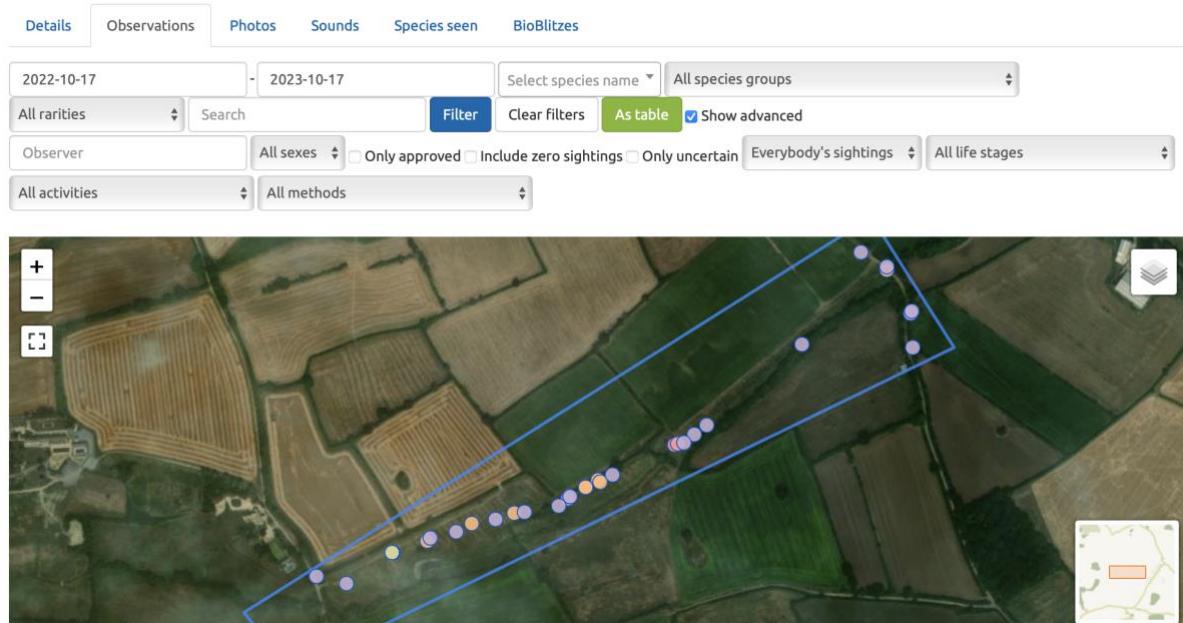
House Martin	<i>delichon urbicum</i>
Large Yellow Under Wing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>
Lesser Yellow Under Wing	<i>Noctua comes</i>
Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>
Long tailed tit	<i>aegithalos caudatus</i>
Lunar Underwing	<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>
Orange Sallow	<i>Tiliacea citrago</i>
Parasola plicatilis sl, incl. galericuliformis, hercules, kuehneri, leiocephala, megasperma, schroeteri	
Redstart	<i>phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>
Setaceous Hebrew Character x 4	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>
Shuttle Shaped Dart	<i>Agrotis puta</i>
Skylark	<i>Alauda Arvensis</i>
Square Spot Rustic	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>
Swift	<i>apus apus</i>
Thistle Ermine	<i>Myelois circumvoluta</i>
Treecreeper	<i>certhia familiaris</i>
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>
Wren	<i>troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Plus bats - Pipistrellus pipistrellus,(Pipistrelle)	
Pipistrellus pygmaeus (Soprano Pipistrelle)	
Nyctalus noctula (Noctule)	
Eptesicus serotinus (Serotine)	
Myotis daubentonii (Daubentons)	
Myotis mystacinus (Whiskered)	
Myotis brandtii (Brandt's)	

## Hullavington - 690 site (deb lawley)



Arion rufus/vulgaris	Arion rufus/vulgaris
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Blue Shieldbug	Zicrona caerulea
Broad-leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolius
Brooklime Speedwell	Veronica beccabunga
Cicadella viridis	Cicadella viridis
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense
Elder	Sambucus nigra
European Mole	Talpa europaea
Field Maple	Acer campestre
Fool's-water-cress	Helosciadium nodiflorum
Hard Rush	Juncus inflexus
Lesser Marsh Grasshopper	Chorthippus albomarginatus
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris
Persicaria lapathifolia + Persicaria maculosa	Persicaria lapathifolia + Persicaria maculosa
Prickly Sow-thistle	Sonchus asper
Sharp Dock	Rumex conglomeratus
Silverweed	Potentilla anserina
Spear Thistle	Cirsium vulgare

## Hullavington - Footpath through to Pig Lane (*deb lawley*)



Black Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>
Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Meadow Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Red-sided Eriothrix	<i>Eriothrix rufomaculatus</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Wild Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>

## Bird Species List

Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia curuca</i>
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulla phryrrula</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Carriion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus Collybita</i>
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus Vulgaris</i>
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Goldfinch	<i>Cardeulis cardeulis</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
Greenfinch	<i>Cardeulis chloris</i>
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer Domesticus</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Covus monedula</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curuca</i>
Linnet	<i>Cardeulis cannabina</i>
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>
Long Tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus patensis</i>
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>

Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniculus</i>
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Siskin	<i>Carduelis Spinus</i>
Skylark	<i>Alauda avensis</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Sparrow Hawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Musciapa Stratus</i>
Stock Dove	<i>Columba aenus</i>
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>