

RAUNDS TOWN COUNCIL

The Hall, Thorpe Street, Raunds, Northamptonshire. NN9 6LT

Telephone: (01933) 622087

E-mail:- info@raunds-tc.gov.uk

Website: www.raunds-tc.gov.uk



Conservation Management Plan

Raunds Cemetery
London Road

Conservation Management Plan Raunds Cemetery, London Road

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Mowing policy
3. Paths
4. Compost Area
5. Trees and Shrubs
6. Meadows
7. Flowers
8. Nettles
9. Ivy
10. Lichens and Mosses
11. Log Piles
12. Deadwood
13. Gravestones
14. Nesting Boxes and invertebrate habitats
15. Herb Gardens/Kerbed Graves
16. Water Feature
17. Water Butt
18. Spoil Heap
19. Noticeboard
20. Community involvement
21. Monitoring and Review
22. Appendix 1: Map
23. Appendix 2: Species List
24. Appendix 3: To Do List

1. Introduction

This Conservation Management Plan applies to *Raunds Cemetery, London Road, Raunds*, owned and managed by Raunds Town Council.

Established in 1917, Raunds Cemetery serves as both an active burial ground and a tranquil space for reflection. Open 24 hours, it's a frequently visited place and a haven for diverse wildlife.

Upon entering the cemetery, on the left visitors will find a unique memorial post box inviting visitors to leave personal messages for loved ones, written on wildflower-seeded, biodegradable paper, which are later planted within the grounds. To the right, a noticeboard provides information on the cemetery's wildlife initiatives and resources for nature enthusiasts. A gentle walk towards the chapel reveals formal flower beds and shrubbery lining the path. The older section of the cemetery, at the front, features gravel paths and banks blooming with wildflowers like dropweed, common knapweed, ox-eye daisies and black medick, while kerb graves are planted with sedums and herbs. A variety of trees provide homes for bird and bat boxes, alongside other wildlife habitats such as bug hotels. Behind the chapel, compost bins and a memorial garden with benches and a water feature offer a tranquil space. Towards the rear, the newer sections boast wildflower meadows, and

a spoil heap located behind a dense hedge, alongside a nearby log pile and hedgehog house, providing a range of habitats for wildlife.

2. Mowing Policy

The council's mowing regime at London Road Cemetery balances general maintenance with biodiversity goals:

Regular Mowing: The cemetery is mowed by a contractor every two weeks from March to October, this is dependent on grass growth and weather, with cuttings left due to cost restraints.

Meadow Management: Two large, designated meadow areas situated at the back of the Cemetery are cut twice a year (March/April and August/September) to promote wildflower growth. These cuttings are collected and placed in the composter bins.

Targeted Cuts: Smaller meadow areas and banks are cut twice a year (March/April and August/September), with cuttings removed to reduce soil fertility and encourage wildflowers, cuttings are placed in the compost bins.

Biodiversity Focus: This varied cutting approach creates diverse grass lengths, supporting a wider range of species.

3. Paths

The older section of the cemetery, located on either side of the entrance, features charming gravel footpaths interspersed with wildflowers like bird's-foot trefoil, black medick, and self-heal. Moving beyond the chapel, the newer sections transition to block-paved footpaths.

4. Compost Area

To promote sustainability, two trellis compost bins are located behind the chapel, where visitors are encouraged to dispose of dead flowers and plants from graves. These composters create refuges and feeding areas for a variety of creatures. There are four dustbins available for non-compostable waste at the side of the chapel.



5. Trees and Shrubs

The cemetery boasts a rich array of trees and shrubs, complemented by dense surrounding hedges. These provide essential resources for wildlife, including nesting sites for birds, vital pollen and nectar for insects, and a seasonal bounty of seeds, nuts, fruits, and berries for birds and mammals. To ensure the ongoing health and safety of these trees, a comprehensive arboricultural survey of 81 specimens is conducted every three years, involving visual assessments and leading to recommendations for immediate and future management. Between surveys, the Council's Gardener visually inspects trees following severe weather and reports any concerns to the Town Clerk.

Tree List

Quantity	Common Name
1	Copper Beech
4	Holly
1	Whitebeam
7	Western Red Cedar
3	Black Cherry Plum
29	Lawson Cypress
3	Common Lime
1	Irish Yew
5	Yew
3	Nootka Cypress
1	Ash
1	Field Maple
2	Lombardy poplar
2	Hawthorn
2	Wild Cherry
4	Crab Apple
3	Beech
1	Almond
1	Deodar Cedar
2	Atlas Cedar
1	Hedgehog Holly
1	Norway Maple
2	Small leaved Lime
1	Laburnum

6. Meadows

There are two designated meadows, one located next to the Children's Section and the other in the far-right hand corner of the cemetery. All the banks surrounding the old section are left for longer grass/wildflower areas. This creates a middle layer between the height of the hedges and then the very short turf of gravel footpath adds another dimension and encourages biodiversity. Long grass provides crucial habitat for many invertebrates to complete their life cycles. It also provides a good habitat for species that enjoy damper conditions such as toads, frogs and newts. Lots of species of butterflies (ringlet, meadow brown, gatekeeper, marbled white, speckled wood, large skipper, Essex skipper, small skipper) and other insects need longer grass in order to lay their eggs and then feed on the grass stems themselves. Refer to the map in Appendix 1 for meadow locations.



7. Flowers

Spring brings daffodils, violets, and primroses to the formal flower beds and graves, while perennials are chosen for their ability to attract pollinators like bees and butterflies, provide colour, diverse habitats, reduce weeds, and provide food for a variety of wildlife. Summer wildflower areas, feature dropwort, black-medick, ox-eye daisies, yarrow, common knapweed, hoary plantain, red and white clover and common bird's-foot trefoil offering vital foraging for pollinators during the warmer months.



Dropwort on banks Hoary plantain in kerbed grave Sedum on grave

The wildlife targeted planting initiatives are:

14 herb gardens have been established in previously untended kerbset graves, providing habitat and food sources for various insects.

Future plans include planting a range of perennials in formal flower beds to attract pollinators like bees and butterflies, as well as providing colour and diverse habitats. These plants will also support birds and help control weeds. The council's policy is to buy locally where possible, with flowers for the Cemetery purchased from a supplier based in the town.

Additional bulb planting is planned to further increase floral diversity and provide early-season food for pollinators.

8. Nettles

When possible, nettles are left in the sun to provide food for the caterpillars of peacock, small tortoiseshell, red admiral and comma butterflies. At the end of summer they are checked to ensure that the caterpillars have moved on and there are no chrysalises on the leaves. The nettles are then cut back down to ground level ready for the next year. Nettles in more shady locations are controlled.

9. Ivy

Dense ivy provides a nesting habitat for various birds, as well as shelter for insects and is an excellent nectar source in the late summer when not much else is in flower. A wide range of pollinators will visit including hoverflies, other flies, bees, wasps and many butterflies. It also provides a good hibernation site for overwintering butterflies such as comma, small tortoiseshell, red admiral, brimstone and peacocks. There are several patches which are left in place. When ivy starts getting high up into the tree canopy then this is when it would need to be dealt with, but otherwise it's left in place.

10. Lichens and Mosses

These are to be left in place on stones and wooden features.

11. Log Piles

The cemetery features three log piles, each designed to support distinct wildlife communities. A secluded, shady log pile is left to decompose naturally, creating a vital habitat for invertebrates like woodlice and millipedes, which in turn provide food for ground beetles, amphibians, birds, and small mammals. Two additional log piles, situated in sunny areas, attract a different array of species, including beetles, solitary bees, and parasitic wasps. Refer to the map in Appendix 1 for log pile locations.



12. Deadwood

Deadwood is collected in a rotting log pile to encourage invertebrates, especially stag beetles. This is left undisturbed as much as possible.



13. Gravestones

Gravestones are important sites for lichens and mosses. Bramble and ivy are removed from old gravestones to encourage the lichen growth – this is extremely slow growing and

cleaning of gravestones is done only when reading the inscriptions is becoming difficult and then only with a minimum of disturbance to the lichens.

14. Nesting Boxes and invertebrate habitats

The cemetery features a diverse range of nesting options, including a mix of open-fronted boxes and small-holed boxes, catering to a variety of species. These boxes are strategically placed in areas with dense cover for predator protection. Specifically, there are:

3 x bat boxes

3 open-fronted bird boxes to attract Robins, Pied Wagtail, Flycatcher, Wrens

2 boxes with 25mm holes to attract Blue Tit, Coal Tit, Tree Sparrow

2 boxes with 32mm holes to attract Great Tit, Nuthatch, House Sparrow

Around the Chapel, there is a collection of ten bug hotels, comprising of four small and six larger structures, in addition to this there are six larger bug hotels positioned on the surrounding banks creating a haven for invertebrates. All of these are constructed from natural materials such as wood, leaves, bamboo, fern cones, sticks, hay and bark offering diverse shelters and breeding spaces.

A hedgehog house is nestled near the spoil heap, concealed by the surrounding overgrowth.



15. Herb Gardens/Kerbed Graves

To enhance the beauty and sustainability of the kerbed graves, we're replacing overgrown vegetation with hardy Mediterranean herbs like marjoram and thyme. These low-maintenance plants offer several benefits, creating a fragrant, pollinator-friendly carpet of blooms in summer. Through our "Adopt-a-Grave" scheme, residents are invited to revitalise neglected kerbed graves by clearing, planting, and maintaining them. Many kerbed graves running alongside London Road already showcase established flowers, including vibrant sedums that blanket the ground with white and yellow blossoms. To protect the stonework, self-seeded trees are being removed.



16. Water Feature

To support local wildlife, a water feature with an integrated bug hotel has been installed behind the Chapel in the Memorial Garden, providing a source of water for birds and insects.

17. Water Butt

A water butt connected to the Chapel's guttering, collects rainwater, offering a sustainable and readily available water source for plants, particularly during dry spells.



18. Spoil Heap

Behind a dense hedge, a large spoil heap provides a substantial habitat for diverse insect populations.



19. Noticeboard

Raunds Town Council provides information about their wildlife-friendly cemetery management through a noticeboard at the entrance. This noticeboard directs visitors to:

Official Documents: The "Regulations for the Management of Raunds Cemetery" (www.raunds-tc.gov.uk/uploads/regulations-for-the-management-of-raunds-cemetery-may-2024.pdf?v=1716304221) and the "Conservation Management Plan of Raunds Cemetery" are available online.

Wildlife Gardening Resources: Links to websites offering advice on wildlife gardening (www.wlgf.org/ht_adapt_garden.html) and www.rhs.org.uk/wildlife) and activities for children (www.wildlifewatch.org.uk/activities).

Community Involvement: Information on adopting a grave (www.raunds-tc.gov.uk/adopt-

[a-grave](#)) and an offer of free seed bombs from the town hall to encourage home wildlife gardening.

Map: To show people where the meadows and habitats are.

Beyond the main noticeboard, we have placed additional signage near the adopted graves area to explain the 'adopt a grave' scheme. Plus, clear signage on the compost bins to guide visitors on proper waste disposal, supporting our sustainability efforts.

20. Community Involvement

Raunds Town Council actively engages the community in cemetery conservation through several initiatives:

Adopt-a-Grave Scheme: The council encourages individuals and groups to "adopt" untended graves, where they clear, plant herbs, and maintain them.

Community Group Involvement: Local groups, such as the Scouts and Playgroup, have contributed by building wildlife habitats (bat boxes, bird boxes, bug hotels) and adopting graves for planting herb gardens.

Annual Cleanup: Every September, a "Love Where You Live" event is organised, this is a collaborative event involving the council, McDonald's, and the local Girl Guides and Scout groups who focus on litter picking, pruning, cleaning, and planting within the cemetery.

Seventeen different community groups are currently involved, totalling approximately 50 people.





21. Monitoring and Review

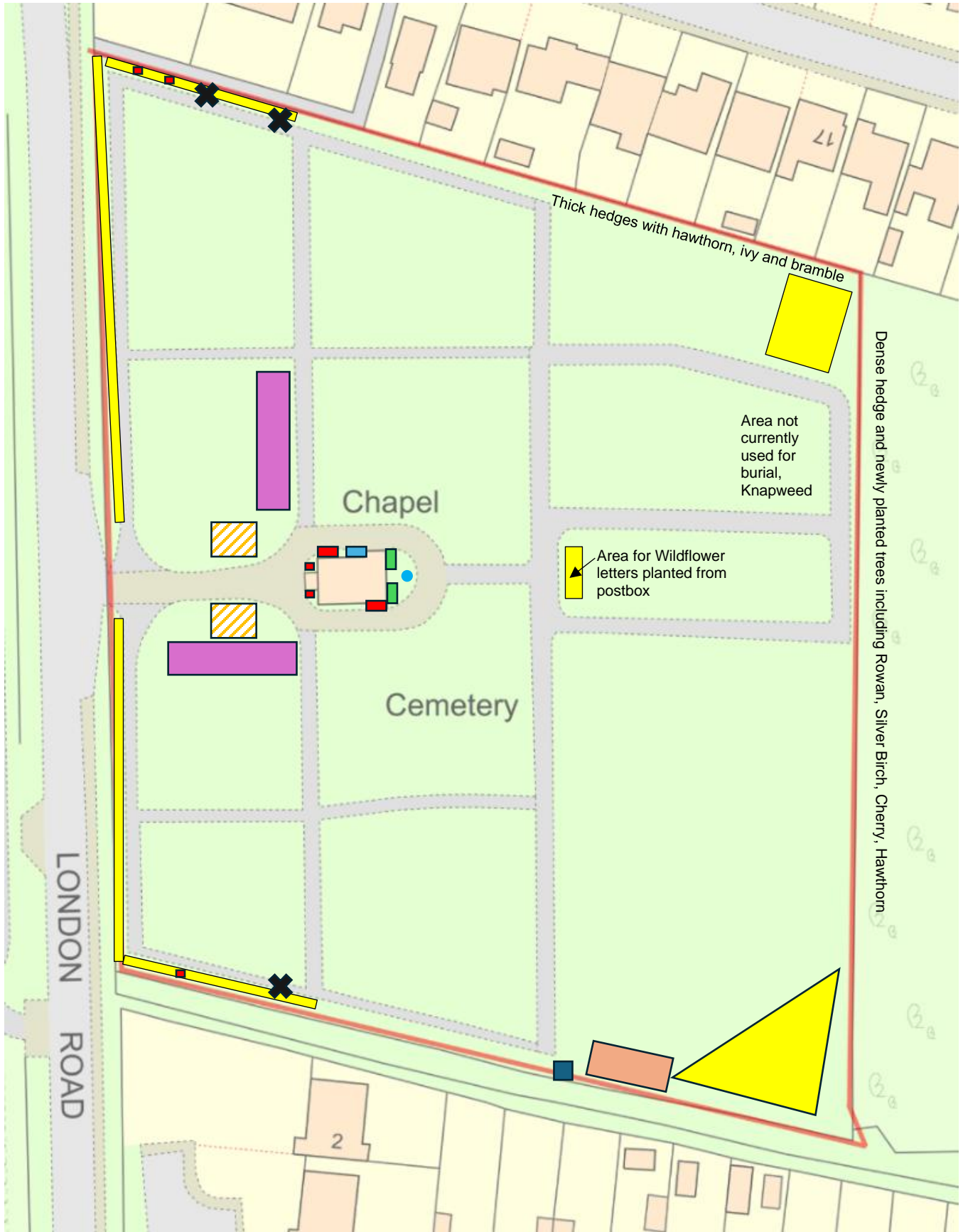
The Council budget is set annually through a process which commences in September and concludes in January. As part of the budget process, this management plan will be reviewed and any proposals for expenditure in the following financial year will be included in the draft budget which is presented to the Finance Committee.

The Council's staffing structure provides resource to ensure the effective administration and management of the cemetery. Included within this is resource for the Assistant Clerk to oversee the implementation of this plan and to develop the detailed actions and projects which the plan aspires to. The Council also employs a skilled gardener with expertise in horticulture and conservation. This individual is responsible for the ongoing maintenance of the cemetery grounds, including the monitoring and identification of plant species to ensure the preservation of biodiversity and the protection of ecologically significant vegetation.

This management plan will be subject to regular monitoring through the Council's Environment, Leisure and Recreation Committee, which has oversight of its implementation.

22. Appendix 1 - Map

- Wildflower Banks and Meadows - Not cut
- Hedgehog House
- Bug Hotels
- Spoil heap
- Water Butt



- Compost Bins
- Kerbside Herb Gardens
- Formal Beds & Shrubs
- ✕ Shady Log Pile
- Water Feature

23. Appendix 2 – Species List

Name of Church: Raunds Cemetery | Grid ref: SP9973 Date Present

Species Name	Scientific name	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
		05/07/2024						
Plants and Trees								
Angelica	Angelica sylvestris							
Annual Meadow-grass	Poa annua							
Apple	Malus pumila	y						
Aquilegia	Aquileia sp.							
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	y						
Autumn Hawkbit	Leontodon autumnalis							
Barren Brome	Anisantha sterilis							
Bay laurel	Laurus nobilis	y						
Beech (Copper)	Fagus sylvatica f.purpurea	y						
Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara	y						
Black Medick	Medicago lupulina	y						
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	y						
Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta							
Bluebell Hybrid	Hyacinthoides x massartiana							
Borage	Borago officinalis							
Box	Buxus sempervirens	y						
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	y						
Bristly Oxtongue	Picris echioides	y						
Broad-leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolius	y						
Broad-leaved willowherb	Epilobium montanum							
Bugle	Ajuga reptans							
Bulbous Buttercup	Ranunculus bulbosus							
Burnet-saxifrage	Pimpinella saxifraga							
Butterfly-bush	Buddleja davidii							
Campanula sp.	Campanula							
Cat's-ear	Hypochaeris radicata							
Cherry sp.	Prunus sp.	y						
Cleavers	Galium aparine	y						
Cock's-foot	Dactylis glomerata	y						
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris							
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	Lotus corniculatus	y						
Common Chickweed	Stellaria media							

Common Comfrey	Symphytum officinale							
Common field speedwell	Veronica persica							
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	y						
Common Mallow	Malva sylvestris							
Common Mouse-ear	Cerastium fontanum							
Common Nettle	Urtica dioica							
Common Poppy	Papaver rhoeas	y						
Common Ragwort	Senecio jacobaea							
Common Sorrel	Rumex acetosa	y						
Common Spotted-orchid	Dactylorhiza fuchsii							
Common/Norway spruce	Picea abies							
Common Toadflax	Linaria vulgaris							
Common Vetch	Vicia sativa segetalis							
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	y						
Cow Parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris							
Cowslip	Primula veris							
Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculus repens							
Creeping Cinquefoil	Potentilla reptans							
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense	y						
Creeping-Jenny	Lysimachia nummularia							
Crested Dog's-tail	Cynosurus cristatus							
Crocus	Crocus sp.							
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus	y						
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Geranium dissectum	y						
Cyclamen	Cyclamen hederifolium							
Cypress	Cupressus sp.							
Daffodil	Narcissus pseudonarcissus	y						
Daisy	Bellis perennis	y						
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg.	y						
Dog-rose	Rosa canina	y						
Dog's Mercury	Mercurialis perennis							
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea							
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	Geranium molle							
Dropwort	Filipendula vulgaris	y						
Elder	Sambucus nigra							

English Elm	Ulmus procera							
Evergreen Oak	Quercus ilex							
False Oat-grass	Arrhenatherum elatius							
Feverfew	Tanacetum parthenium							
Field Bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis	y						
Field Forget-me-not	Myosotis arvensis							
Field Maple	Acer campestre							
Field Scabious	Knautia arvensis							
Field Wood-rush	Luzula campestris							
Flowering Currant	Ribes sanguineum							
Forget-me-not	Myosotis							
Forsythia	Forsythia sp.							
Fox-and-cubs	Pilosella aurantiaca							
Foxglove	Digitalis purpurea							
Garlic Mustard	Alliaria petiolata	y						
Germander Speedwell	Veronica chamaedrys							
Goldilocks Buttercup	Ranunculus auricomus							
Great mullein	Verbascum thaspus							
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum	y						
Greater Celandine	Chelidonium majus							
Greater Plantain	Plantago major							
Green Alkanet	Pentaglottis sempervirens	y						
Ground-elder	Aegopodium podagraria							
Ground-ivy	Glechoma hederacea							
Groundsel	Senecio vulgaris							
Hawk's-beard	Crepis sp.	y						
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	y						
Hazel	Corylus avellana							
Hedge Bindweed	Calystegia sepium	y						
Hedge Mustard	Sisymbrium officinale							
Hedge Woundwort	Stachys sylvatica							
Hemlock	Conium maculatum							
Herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum	y						
Himalayan Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera							

Hoary Plantain	Plantago media	y						
Hoary Ragwort	Jacobaea erucifolia	y						
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	y						
Honesty	Lunaria annua							
Honeysuckle	Lonicera periclymenum	y						
Hop trefoil	Trifolium campestre	y						
Black Horehound	Ballota nigra	y						
Horsetail	Equisetum arvense	y						
Ivy	Hedera helix	y						
Ivy-leaved speedwell	Veronica hederifolia							
Ivy-leaved Toadflax	Cymbalaria muralis							
Lady's Bedstraw	Galium verum							
Lavender	Lavandula sp.	y						
Lesser Burdock	Arctium minus							
Lesser Celandine	Ranunculus ficaria							
Lesser Stitchwort	Stellaria graminea	y						
Lilac	Syringa vulgaris	y						
Lime	Tilia x europaea	y						
Lords-and-Ladies	Arum maculatum							
Lungwort	Pulmonaria officinalis							
Mahonia/Oregon-grape	Mahonia aquifolium	y						
Marjoram/Oregano	Marjoram sp.							
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris							
Meadow Crane's-bill	Geranium pratense							
Meadow Foxtail	Alopecurus pratensis							
Meadow Saxifrage	Saxifraga granulata							
Meadow Vetchling	Lathyrus pratensis							
Mouse-ear-hawkweed	Pilosella officinarum	y						
Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris							
Nigella/Love-in-a-mist	Nigella damascene							
Nipplewort	Lapsana communis	y						
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	y						
Oxford ragwort	Senecio squalidus							
Pear (wild)	Pyrus communis							
Pedunculate Oak	Quercus robur							
Pellitory-of-the-wall	Parietaria judaica	y						
Perennial Rye-grass	Lolium perenne							
Perennial Sow-thistle	Sonchus arvensis	y						

Perforate St John's-wort	Hypericum perforatum							
Periwinkle	Vinca minor	y						
Petty spurge	Euphorbia peplus	y						
Philadelphus sp.	Philadelphus sp.	y						
Prickly Lettuce	Lactuca serriola	y						
Prickly Sow-thistle	Sonchus asper	y						
Primrose	Primula vulgaris	y						
Plum sp.	Prunus sp.	y						
Pyracantha	Pyracantha sp.							
Ramsons	Allium ursinum							
Red Bartsia	Odontites vernus							
Red Champion	Silene dioica							
Red Clover	Trifolium pratense	y						
Red Dead-nettle	Lamium purpureum							
Red Fescue	Festuca rubra							
Red Valerian	Centranthus ruber							
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	y						
Rosebay Willowherb	Chamerion angustifolium	y						
Rosemary	Salvia rosmarinus	y						
Rough Hawkbit	Leontodon hispidus	y						
Rough Meadow-grass	Poa trivialis							
Round-leaved cranesbill	Geranium rotundifolium							
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	y						
Russian Comfrey	Symphytum x uplandicum							
Scarlet Pimpernel	Anagallis arvensis	y						
Sedum sp.	Sedum	y						
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	y						
Shepherd's-purse	Capsella bursa-pastoris	y						
Silver Birch	Betula pendula	y						
Silverweed	Argentina anserina							
Smooth Sow-thistle	Sonchus oleraceus	y						
Snowberry	Symphoricarpos albus							
Snowdrop	Galanthus nivalis							
Solomon's seal	Polygonatum x hybridum							
Spear Thistle	Cirsium vulgare							
Speedwell sp.	Veronica							

Spindle	Euonymus europaeus							
Star of Bethlehem	Ornithogalum umbellatum							
Stinking iris	Iris foetidissima							
Sweet violet	Viola odorata							
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	y						
Thyme	Thymus vulgaris							
Thyme-leaved speedwell	Veronica serpyllifolia							
Timothy	Phleum pratense							
Tufted Hair-grass	Deschampsia cespitosa							
Viburnum sp.	Viburnum sp.	y						
Violet sp.	Viola	y						
Wall Barley	Hordeum murinum	y						
Weeping Ash	Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'							
Weeping beech	Fagus sylvatica 'Pendula'							
Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	y						
White campion	Silene latifolia							
White Clover	Trifolium repens	y						
White Dead-nettle	Lamium album							
White Stonecrop	Sedum album	y						
Wild Cherry	Prunus avium							
Wild Mignonette	Reseda lutea							
Wild Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	y						
Wild Strawberry	Fragaria vesca							
Wild Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum							
Winter aconite	Eranthis hyemalis							
Winter heliotrope	Petasites fragrans							
Wood anemone	Anemone nemorosa							
Wood Avens	Geum urbanum	y						
Wood Dock	Rumex sanguineus							
Wood spurge	Euphorbia amygdaloides							
Wood-sedge	Carex sylvatica							
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	y						
Yellow Archangel	Lamiastrum galeobdolon							
Yellow Loosestrife	Lysimachia vulgaris							
Yellow oat grass	Trisetum flavescens							
Yew	Taxus baccata	y						

Yorkshire-fog	Holcus lanatus	y						
Butterflies and Moths								
Brimstone	Gonepteryx rhamni							
Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae							
Common Blue	Polyommatus icarus							
Gatekeeper	Pyronia tithonus	y						
Large Skipper	Ochlodes faunus							
Large White	Pieris brassicae							
Marbled White	Melanargia galathea							
Meadow Brown	Maniola jurtina							
Orange-tip	Anthocharis cardamines							
Peacock	Inachis io							
Red Admiral	Vanessa atalanta							
Ringlet	Aphantopus hyperantus							
Silver Y	Autographa gamma							
Six-spot Burnet	Zygaena filipendulae							
Small Copper	Lycaena phlaeas							
Small Heath	Coenonympha pamphilus							
Small Skipper	Thymelicus sylvestris							
Small Tortoiseshell	Aglais urticae							
Speckled wood	Pararge aegeria							
Mammals								
Badger	Meles meles							
Fox	Vulpes vulpes							
Grey squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis							
Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus							
Mole	Talpa europaea							
Rabbit	Oryctolagus cuniculus							
Birds								
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica							
Blackbird	Turdus merula							
Blue Tit	Parus caeruleus							
Buzzard	Buteo buteo							
Carrion Crow	Corvus corone	y						
Chaffinch	Fringilla coelebs							
Chiffchaff	Phylloscopus collybita							

Collared Dove	Streptopelia decaocto							
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris							
Goldcrest	Regulus regulus	y						
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	y						
Great Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos major							
Great Tit	Parus major							
Green Woodpecker	Picus viridis							
Greenfinch	Carduelis chloris	y						
Dunnock	Prunella modularis							
House martin	Delichon urbicum							
Jackdaw	Corvus monedula							
Jay	Garrulus glandarius							
Long-tailed Tit	Aegithalos caudatus							
Magpie	Abraxas grossulariata							
Mistle Thrush	Turdus viscivorus							
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus							
Pheasant	Phasianus colchicus							
Raven	Corvus corvax							
Red Kite	Milvus milvus	y						
Robin	Erithacus rubecula	y						
Rook	Corvus frugilegus							
Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos							
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris							
Stock Pigeon	Columba oenas							
White Wagtail	Motacilla alba							
Wood Nuthatch	Sitta europaea							
Wood Pigeon	Columba palumbus							
Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	y						
Bees & Wasps								
Buff-tailed Bumble Bee	Bombus terrestris							
Carder Bee	Bombus pascuorum							
Common Wasp	Vespula vulgaris							
Grey Mining Bee	Andrena cineraria							
Hairy Footed Flower Bee	Anthophora plumipes							
Honey Bee	Apis mellifera							
Ivy Bee	Colletes hederæ							
Red-tailed Bumble Bee	Bombus lapidarius							

Nomada bee	Nomada sp.							
Tawny Mining Bee	Andrena fulva							
Wool-Carder Bee	Anthidium manicatum							
Other non-plant species								
Cinnabar moth	Tyria jacobaeae	y						
Common Froghopper	Philaenus spumarius	y						
Hornet hoverfly	Volucella zonaria	y						
Marmalade hoverfly	Episyrphus balteatus	y						
Woolly Apple Aphid	Eriosoma sp.	y						
Hoverfly	Myathropa florea	y						

24. Appendix 3 – To Do List

When ?	What?	Who?
January	Install signage to encourage people to put dead flowers and plants in compost areas. Gravel back of Chapel area.	Office Gardener
February	Hedges around perimeter of cemetery cut. Cut and prune large shrubs. Install Bug Hotels.	Contractor Gardener
March	Mow regime starts Install water feature and two benches. Install Bird & Bat Boxes Install signage with information about Log piles. Banks and mini meadows cut and cuttings deposited in the compost bin.	Contractor Gardener Gardener Office Gardener
April	Install new larger noticeboard	Office/Contractor
May	Plant perennials in formal flower beds. Plant wildflower letters from memorial post box	Gardener
June	Species check sheet reviewed	Gardener
July August		
September	Cemetery Clean-up event with McDonalds "Love Where You Live" Hedges around perimeter of cemetery cut Banks and mini meadows cut and the cuttings deposited in the compost bin.	Volunteers Contractor Gardener
October	Mow regime stops	
November	Cut and prune large shrubs.	Gardener
December		