

Green Hill Farm Biodiversity Report 2024

Author: Prof Russell Wynn (Director, Wild New Forest CIC)

Date submitted: 17 April 2025



Photo: Southern Marsh Orchids in the northern conservation fields at Green Hill Farm on 31 May 2024

Executive Summary

- This 2024 Biodiversity Report for Green Hill Farm (Landford) provides an overview of ecological survey and monitoring work conducted in 2024, and forms part of a long-term Biodiversity Enhancement Plan for the site.
- The report focusses on an area called the 'conservation fields' that are primarily managed to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain; these fields cover nearly 11 ha, which is about one-third of the overall site area.
- A total of 52 hours of survey effort was delivered in 2024, including monthly walkover surveys, an eight-month trail camera deployment, and a nocturnal moth survey.
- A total of 141 new species was recorded across the whole site in 2024, bringing the 2023-24 species total to 847 species using all survey methods, including 32 priority species of high conservation interest. A total of 609 species has been recorded from the conservation fields alone, including 20 priority species.
- A whole-site breeding bird survey recorded 29 breeding bird species and a total of 141 occupied territories, which is a 15% increase on the 2023 total. Three pairs of Stonechats bred successfully for the first time, including two pairs on the conservation fields where non-breeding Dartford Warbler was also recorded for the first time.
- Reptiles included the first records of Slow-worm in the conservation fields and regular sightings of Common Lizard and Grass Snake, both of which appear to be spreading into new areas of developing damp grassland and/or scrubby habitat.
- Dedicated counts of orchids in the conservation fields produced five Bee Orchids, 58 Pyramidal Orchids, and 507 Southern Marsh Orchids, while numbers of Corky-fruited Water-dropwort increased to 25 and the red-listed Lesser Spearwort and Corn Mint were also noted.
- Polecat and Woodcock were notable records from the trail camera deployment in the woodland block adjacent to the conservation fields.
- Fungi records included a specimen of the nationally rare *Conocybe dentatomarginata* that was confirmed by DNA analysis and is the first Wiltshire and New Forest record, and a record of Scarlet Elf Cup that was identified by microscopy and is the first confirmed New Forest record.
- A nocturnal moth survey in the conservation fields on 13 Aug 2024 produced two Tree-lichen Beauty (a recent colonist in the region), as well as the nationally scarce Gorse Knot-horn and Waste Grass Veneer for the second year running, indicating local breeding.
- Current and future management of the conservation fields is focussed on developing an appropriate mix of grassland and scrub, and includes a variable mowing regime, targeted control of creeping thistle and ragwort, and removal of non-native plant species; ongoing ecological monitoring will assess the efficacy of management interventions and inform future action.
- Guided walks for lodge owners have helped to raised awareness of on-site biodiversity and conservation management, and further guided walks for lodge owners and local residents are planned for 2025.

1. Introduction

This 2024 Biodiversity Report for Green Hill Farm forms part of a Biodiversity Enhancement Plan (BEP) for the site, which is being delivered by Wild New Forest CIC with oversight from New Forest National Park Authority. The BEP outlines management actions to increase biodiversity on an area of the site referred to here as the 'conservation fields', together with requirements for ecological monitoring and reporting.

This report outlines details of the methodology used in 2024, the results of the biodiversity survey and monitoring work, and an update on management measures in the BEP. In most cases, only the common names of species are used in the text for accessibility, but both common and scientific names are provided in the full species lists in Appendix 1.



Fig. 1: Aerial image of Green Hill Farm showing the survey site outline (solid white line) and the outlines of the three conservation fields (dashed white lines, labelled southern, central, and northern). White circle represents trail camera deployment location as outlined in Section 3.3. and the white star represents the nocturnal moth survey location as outlined in Section 3.4.

2. Survey site

The Green Hill Farm site is approximately 31 ha in area, with the conservation fields covering about one-third (nearly 11 ha). These fields mostly comprise neutral agriculturally improved grassland, bounded by mature hedgerows and mixed scrub containing a variety of native tree and scrub species (Fig. 1). The remainder of the site comprises holiday lodges and associated infrastructure, surrounded by a mosaic of improved grassland, broadleaf woodland, riparian woodland bordering a stream, man-made ponds, and mature hedgerows (Fig. 1).

The future long-term management regime for the conservation fields will likely involve a combination of mechanical mowing and/or livestock grazing, informed by the biodiversity monitoring programme as part of an iterative process. Although the conservation fields will primarily be maintained as grassland, delivery of increased biodiversity will be achieved through development of a heterogenous mosaic of grassland blocks that vary in terms of sward length, together with development of scrubby patches and margins through natural regeneration.

The survey site lies within the Wiltshire sector of the New Forest National Park and is immediately adjacent to the New Forest SSSI, SAC, SPA, and RAMSAR site (to the east), and the Landford Heath SSSI (to the south), while the Landford Bog SAC and SSSI is a few hundred metres away (to the west). These sites host a variety of protected species such as Dartford Warbler, Nightjar, and Woodlark, that have the potential to utilise the survey site as the habitat develops.

3. Survey methods

A total of 52 hours of fieldwork was delivered in 2024, and a summary of survey activity is provided in Table 1 below.

Date (2024)	Hours	Survey type
01 Mar	1.5	Trail camera deployment
18 Mar	5	Walkover survey (entire site) including BBS
18 Apr	6	Walkover survey (entire site) including BBS
31 May	6	Walkover survey (entire site) including BBS
22 Jun	4	Walkover survey
02 Jul	1	Trail camera check
01 Aug	3	Walkover survey
13 Aug	3.5	Nocturnal moth survey
11 Sep	3.5	Walkover survey
21 Sep	6.5	Owners guided walk (including recce)
05 Oct	4.5	Owners guided walk
31 Oct	5.5	Walkover survey (entire site) and NPA Ecologist visit
05 Nov	2	Walkover survey and Chair CDA visit

Table 1: Summary of ecological survey activity conducted at Green Hill Farm in 2024. BBS = Breeding Bird Survey.

The walkover surveys and trail camera deployments were mostly delivered as planned, and a whole-site breeding bird survey was successfully completed, but nocturnal surveys (primarily for bats and moths) were again disrupted by prolonged periods with cold nights in spring and summer. Descriptions of each survey type are provided below.

3.1. Walkover surveys

A total of seven walkover surveys were conducted, approximately monthly, between March and November (Table 1). Walkover surveys were primarily focussed on the conservation fields, although surveys of the whole site were conducted on several dates. Surveys aimed to target all the main habitats on site, and all animals, plants, and fungi were recorded and identified to species level where possible (noting that aquatic invertebrates, bryophytes, lichens, and microscopic species were out of scope).

3.2. Breeding bird survey

A breeding bird survey (BBS) of the entire site was conducted on three dates in the March to May period (Table 1). The survey aimed to access all areas of the site to within at least 50 m. All bird species were recorded together with information on breeding behaviour, which helped to determine occupied territories (defined here as a singing male in suitable habitat, and/or direct evidence of breeding such as nest-building and chick-feeding).

3.3. Trail cameras

A single infrared trail camera was again operated continuously at a woodland location near the southern site boundary (Fig. 1) from 01 Mar to 31 Oct 2024, totalling 246 deployment days, primarily to capture information on the mammal assemblage (diurnal and nocturnal). The camera was set to record still images, and the minimum number of each mammal and bird species was recorded each month to allow assessment of seasonal variation.

3.4. Nocturnal moth surveys

A nocturnal moth survey was conducted in the central conservation field on 13 Aug 2024 (Table 1) and was based around non-destructive light trapping using a 125-Watt mercury vapour (MV) bulb over a white sheet powered by a mobile generator. The survey commenced at dusk and continued for 3.5 hours, and was conducted in optimal conditions for moth activity, i.e. a still, warm evening with cloud cover. All moths and other invertebrates attracted to light were identified to species (or species aggregate) level.

4. Survey results

Some of the key survey results are summarised below:

- A total of **122** new species were recorded across the site in 2024, with 86 (70%) of these coming from the conservation fields.
- This means that an overall total of **846** species was recorded on site in 2023-24 using all survey methods, comprising 97 vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians), 397 invertebrates (nearly 60% of which are butterflies and moths), 218 plants, and 133 fungi.

- A total of **609** species has been recorded from the conservation fields in this two-year period, representing 72% of the site total.
- A total of **31** priority species was recorded on site in 2023-24, including 20 (65%) from the conservation fields; these priority species are classified as nationally rare, scarce, or endangered, based on the most recent assessments (note that the apparent decrease compared to the totals published in the 2023 report is due to the exclusion of some Section 41 species that do not meet the nationally rare, scarce, or endangered criteria).

A full species list is provided in Appendix 1 and selected images are provided in Appendix 2 (Figs A1-30).

As always, it should be noted that, with just seven days of field time on site in 2024, it is inevitable that only a relatively small proportion of the total species occurring on site will have been recorded. The vertebrate and plant lists are now likely to be relatively complete allowing new arrivals to be readily identified, but the invertebrate and fungi lists will be much less so, in part due to the challenges of recording species whose appearances are often sporadic (and weather-related) and where many species groups present significant identification challenges. The following accounts therefore focus on easily identifiable priority species and species that are useful habitat indicators.

4.1. Walkover surveys

4.1.1. Vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians)

The only new mammal species recorded in 2024 was a Common Shrew found dead on the main site. Encouragingly, both Slow-worm (Fig. A1) and Grass Snake were found beneath a corrugated sheet in the southern conservation field, the former being a new site record. Other Grass Snakes were seen in damper sections of the central conservation field and the main site (Fig. A2), while Common Lizards were regularly observed in various locations in the southern conservation field.

In addition to the breeding bird survey (Section 4.2), walkover surveys produced sightings of several notable non-breeding species in the conservation fields. The highlights were a Dartford Warbler in the emergent scrub in the southern conservation field on 1 Oct 2024, and two juvenile Woodlarks feeding in an area of short sward in the same field on 31 May 2024 (Fig. A3); both species are likely to have dispersed from the adjacent open forest and are designated features of the New Forest Special Protection Area (SPA). Goshawk, Peregrine, and Red Kite are Schedule 1 species that breed nearby and were recorded hunting over the site. Autumn migrants included both Whinchat and Willow Warbler in Aug-Sept, while flocks of up to 30 Goldfinches (Fig. A4) and 40 Meadow Pipits were again present in autumn and winter, respectively. Elsewhere on site, there were first site records of a migrant Brambling in autumn and a Greylag Goose on the fishing ponds.

4.1.2. Invertebrates

In the conservation fields, new moth species included Burnet Companion and Five-spot Burnet Moth (Fig. A5), both of which are day-flying grassland species that are often associated with

bird's-foot trefoils and clovers as larval foodplants. Brown Argus butterflies were again present in the drier section of the central conservation field. An Evergreen Oak on the eastern margin of the development site hosted the mines of the Speckled Holm Oak Dot, a nationally scarce micro-moth that appears to be increasing in our region.

The nationally scarce Downland Villa fly was recorded in the southern conservation field on 22 June 2024 (Fig. A6); this species may be colonising the northern New Forest as another was recorded just 3 km away on the previous day. Also of note was a record of Bog Ant Fly on 31 May 2024 (Fig. A7), one of several new hoverfly species recorded on site, and Fleabane Tortoise Beetle on the abundant Common Fleabane in the central conservation field (Fig. A8). The rarely seen pink form of Field Grasshopper was seen on 01 Aug 2024 (Fig. A9).

Additional information on moths and other insects recorded during nocturnal surveys can be found in Section 4.4,

4.1.3. Plants

A small cluster of five Bee Orchids on the access track to the southern conservation field were new for the site and may be linked to limestone aggregate used there in the past. A count of 507 Southern Marsh Orchids (see front cover) and 58 Pyramidal Orchids in the northern conservation field provided a useful baseline to assess future change, as did a count of 25 Corky-fruited Water-dropwort plants in the central conservation field (which represented a clear increase in number and spatial extent compared to 2023).

The exceptionally wet winter of 2023/24 ensured that the area of damp rush pasture in the central conservation field remained wet well into the spring, which no doubt facilitated the appearance of the nationally vulnerable Lesser Spearwort there. A clump of Corn Mint in the southern conservation field was notable, as this species is nationally listed as near-threatened.

In terms of non-native invasive species that will require management intervention, Himalayan Balsam is present along the ditch running along the southern site margin, and False Acacia is still present near the roadside adjacent to the northern conservation field.

4.1.4. Fungi

A cryptic fungus found in woodchip mulch near the main reception building was identified as *Conocybe dentatomarginata* thanks to DNA analysis co-ordinated by Hampshire Fungus Recording Group (HFRG); this is the first record for Wiltshire and the New Forest of this nationally rare species. A Scarlet Elf Cup taken from damp woodland on the main site (Fig. A10) was confirmed through microscopic analysis to be this species and not the macroscopically similar Ruby Elf Cup - this therefore becomes the first confirmed New Forest record. A specimen of the nationally scarce Wrinkled Conecap (*Pholiotina rugosa*) was also found in woodchip mulch near the main reception, and the nationally rare Magenta Rustgill again appeared on the woodchip pile in the main woodland block (Fig. A11).

On the conservation fields, several Silky Pinkgills, Snowy Waxcaps (Fig. A12), Turf Mottlegills, Dung Roundheads, and earthtongues (Fig. A13) were recorded for the first time, all of which are typical grassland species in the New Forest. A cup fungus (*Peziza*) recovered from

grassland in the central conservation field on 01 Mar 2024 (Fig. A14) was sampled for DNA analysis by HFRG, but specific identification has so far proved elusive (the cup fungi are taxonomically complex and are relatively poorly documented).

4.2. Breeding bird survey

A total of 51 bird species was recorded on the three dates of the breeding bird survey, with breeding evidence obtained for 29 species (Table 2). Most of the remaining 22 species are likely to be breeding at adjacent or nearby sites, with only Meadow Pipit and Siskin deemed to be non-breeding visitors. A total of 15 bird species were again recorded as breeding in the conservation fields (Table 2).

Species	March	Total	April	Total	May	Total	Final Total
Blackbird*	8(5)	6	13(9)	9	14 (6)	6	9
Blackcap	0	0	6(4)	4	(4)	4	4
Blue Tit*	10(6)	6	10(7)	7	9(7)	7	7
Bullfinch	(1)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Carrion Crow	26(1)	1	8	0	4(1)	1	1
Chaffinch*	3(2)	2	(4)	4	(5)	5	5
Chiffchaff*	(4)	4	4(3)	4	6(5)	5	5
Coal Tit	(1)	1	(1)	1	0	0	1
Dunnock*	(8)	8	(8)	8	5(4)	3	8
Firecrest	3(2)	2	(1)	1	(2)	2	2
Goldcrest*	(2)	2	3(1)	2	(4)	4	4
Goldfinch*	20(2)	2	8(3)	3	5(2)	2	3
Great Sp W'pecker	(1)	1	2	1	1	1	1
Great Tit*	10(9)	9	10(7)	7	(2)	9	9
Greenfinch	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Green W'pecker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
House Sparrow	3(2)	2	6	2	7(2)	2	2
Long-tailed Tit*	(1)	1	3	1	0	0	1
Mallard	2	2	4	2	9(3)	3	3
Mistle Thrush	(2)	2	(1)	1	2	2	2
Moorhen	3	3	5	3	3	2	3
Pied Wagtail	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robin*	24(23)	23	23(21)	21	(18)	18	23
Song Thrush*	4(1)	1	5(4)	4	(5)	5	5
Spotted Flycatcher	0	0	0	0	(3)	3	3
Stonechat*	7(4)	4	7(4)	4	6(4)	4	4
Whitethroat*	0	0	1	0	3(2)	2	2
Woodpigeon*	10(9)	9	14(9)	9	12(7)	7	9
Wren*	17(16)	16	(21)	21	(19)	19	21
TOTAL		113		121		118	141

Table 2: List of bird species recorded during monthly breeding bird surveys at Green Hill Farm from March to May 2024. Figures in brackets refer to singing males or equivalent evidence for an occupied territory, e.g. nest-building or chick-feeding. Totals for each month represent estimated number of territories for each species, and final total is the estimate for the maximum number of territories during the survey period. Species marked with an asterisk were recorded in the conservation fields or their bounding hedgerows.

An estimated total of 141 occupied bird territories was recorded on site (Table 2). Robin and Wren were again the most abundant species with 23 and 21 territories, respectively (the

combined total of 44 territories of these two species represents about one-third of all territories). The only Schedule 1 breeding species was Firecrest, with two territories in the main woodland block (Fig. A15).

The number of breeding bird species recorded across the wider site, and the conservation fields, was broadly comparable to 2023. However, the estimated total of territories was nearly 15% higher than in 2023. Some of this may be due to inter-annual variation (e.g. increased overwinter survival) but at least some of this increase can be attributed to colonisation within recovering habitats. The most obvious example is the rapid arrival of breeding Stonechats, which are often an early coloniser of rough grassland and gorse/bramble scrub habitats. Four Stonechat territories were recorded on site in 2024 and included the first confirmed breeding on site (a single off-site territory was recorded in 2023). Three territories were in the conservation fields (two breeding pairs and an unmated male; Fig. A16) and another breeding pair was in rough grassland in the southeast of the development site.

4.3. Trail cameras

The continuous eight-month trail camera deployment in the main woodland block again generated some interesting sightings, including 19 wild mammal and bird species (Table 3).

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Camera days	0	0	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	0	0
Fallow Deer			13	24	15	11	20	15	20	36		
Muntjac Deer			1	1	2	3	4	4	3	3		
Roe Deer					1		1					
Badger			1	1	1	1	1					
Brown Rat						1	1	1				
Domestic Cat									1			
Fox			1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1		
Grey Squirrel			2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1		
Polecat			1									
Rabbit							1					
Blackbird			1	2	3	1	3	2	1			
GS W'pecker						1		1				
Great Tit									1			
Jay					1	1						
Mallard					1							
Robin						1		1	1			
Song Thrush						1	1	1	1			
Tawny Owl			1									
Woodcock			1									
Woodpigeon			2	2	1	2	2	1	1			

Table 3: List of mammal and bird species recorded during trail camera deployment in the main woodland block at Green Hill Farm from 01 Mar to 31 Oct 2024.

The commonest species was Fallow Deer, with minima of 11-36 individuals in all months, peaking in October; these mostly comprised up to 30 does and fawns, including a couple of all-white (leucistic) individuals; a young buck entangled in fencing twine was seen on 30 Mar 2024 (Fig. A17). Other species recorded in all months included Fox, Grey Squirrel, and Muntjac Deer, with sporadic records of Badger, Brown Rat, and Roe Deer, and a single Polecat on 21 Mar 2024. Both Fallow Deer and Muntjac Deer were suspected to be breeding in the woodland, with young fawns of both species observed (Figs A18-A19). The only Rabbit observation was a dead individual on 22 July 2024 in the mouth of a passing Fox (Fig. A20).

Notable birds included Tawny Owl and Woodcock (Fig. A21) in March 2024, both of which are nocturnal species. Also of note was a juvenile Great-spotted Woodpecker on 18 Aug 2024 (Fig. A22) that pecked a neat round hole in the passive infrared sensor of the camera, presumably mistaking it for part of the tree it was attached to!

4.4. Nocturnal moth surveys

A nocturnal moth trapping session on 13 Aug 2024 produced two specimens of Tree-lichen Beauty (Fig. A23), which is a recent colonist in southern England that is rapidly spreading north, as well as Jersey Tiger (Fig. A24) and Rusty Acorn Piercer (Fig. A25) that are also recent 'climate-colonists'. The nationally scarce Gorse Knot-horn (Fig. A26) and Waste Grass Veneer were recorded for the second year running, providing further confidence that they are breeding on the emergent gorse and rough grassland habitats on site.

5. Management plan for the conservation fields

Full details of the Biodiversity Enhancement Plan (BEP) for the site were published in the 2023 report. The BEP recommended a cessation of any management action in the conservation fields in 2023-24, while the biodiversity baseline for this area was being developed. Two years of baseline survey have now been completed, and monitoring of conspicuous species such as breeding birds and notable plants has already commenced in the conservation fields.

Going forwards, the aim is to continue annual monitoring across the site, with a focus on the conservation fields, to ensure that the management actions required to achieve an uplift in biodiversity are being successfully implemented. This monitoring will focus on the Mar-Oct period and will comprise 1) regular (approximately monthly) walkover surveys of the conservation fields to record all animals, plants, and fungi, 2) walkover surveys of the whole site at least once per season (spring, summer, autumn), 3) deployment of a static bat detector in the conservation fields for at least two weeks, and 4) occasional nocturnal moth surveys in suitable conditions.

The baseline survey work conducted in 2023-24 has identified over 600 species in the conservation fields (Appendix 1 and 2), including 20 'priority' species that are classified as nationally rare, scarce, or endangered (based upon the most recent assessments). These include designated features of the New Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) that have potential to breed on site, including Dartford Warbler and Woodlark. However, these priority species were not considered in the previous Biodiversity Net Gain assessment for the site, which was primarily based upon habitat condition, even though in many cases their arrival or continued presence on site will be directly linked to habitat condition. The proposed

management measures for the three conservation fields outlined below therefore focus on priority species and their supporting habitats, as well as an overall increase in biodiversity.

5.1. Southern conservation field

This field complex comprises a broad variety of grassland habitats and a developing area of scrub dominated by bracken and gorse (Figs 2 and A27).

The southern conservation field supports several priority species that are benefiting from increased sward length and structural diversity following the cessation of intensive management. Dartford Warbler, Nightjar, and Woodlark were all recorded in this field in 2023-24 and have the potential to breed in future and/or continue to use it as functionally linked land adjacent to the open forest. In addition, a pair of Stonechats bred in the emergent gorse in 2024, while Slow-worm was recorded for the first time and joins Common Lizard, Common Toad, and Grass Snake as species that have likely colonised this field since intensive management ceased.

A dense area of Creeping Thistle was topped in late summer 2024 (Fig. A28) and the densest patches of Common Ragwort were pulled by hand, in response to concerns from neighbouring landowners; this action will continue in future years to ensure an appropriate balance between conservation objectives on site and land management activities off site.

It is proposed that the following management measures are implemented in this field complex in 2025:

- The densest area of Creeping Thistle to be topped twice (between May and July) to restrict further spread, and the process repeated in future years to reduce vigour; this will only be undertaken once the area has been carefully checked for any breeding birds.
- The Himalayan Balsam emanating from the ditch running along the southern margin to be pulled, in line with guidance provided by the New Forest Non-Native Plants project.
- The access track (Fig. 2) to be mown twice (in spring and autumn) to maintain a short sward suitable for the Bee Orchids and facilitate access for machinery.
- Continuation of restricted access to this field complex to reduce human disturbance.
- Leave remaining areas of grassland untouched to allow further assessment of deer grazing pressure and species diversity, and to allow emergent gorse, bramble, and bracken scrub patches to develop.

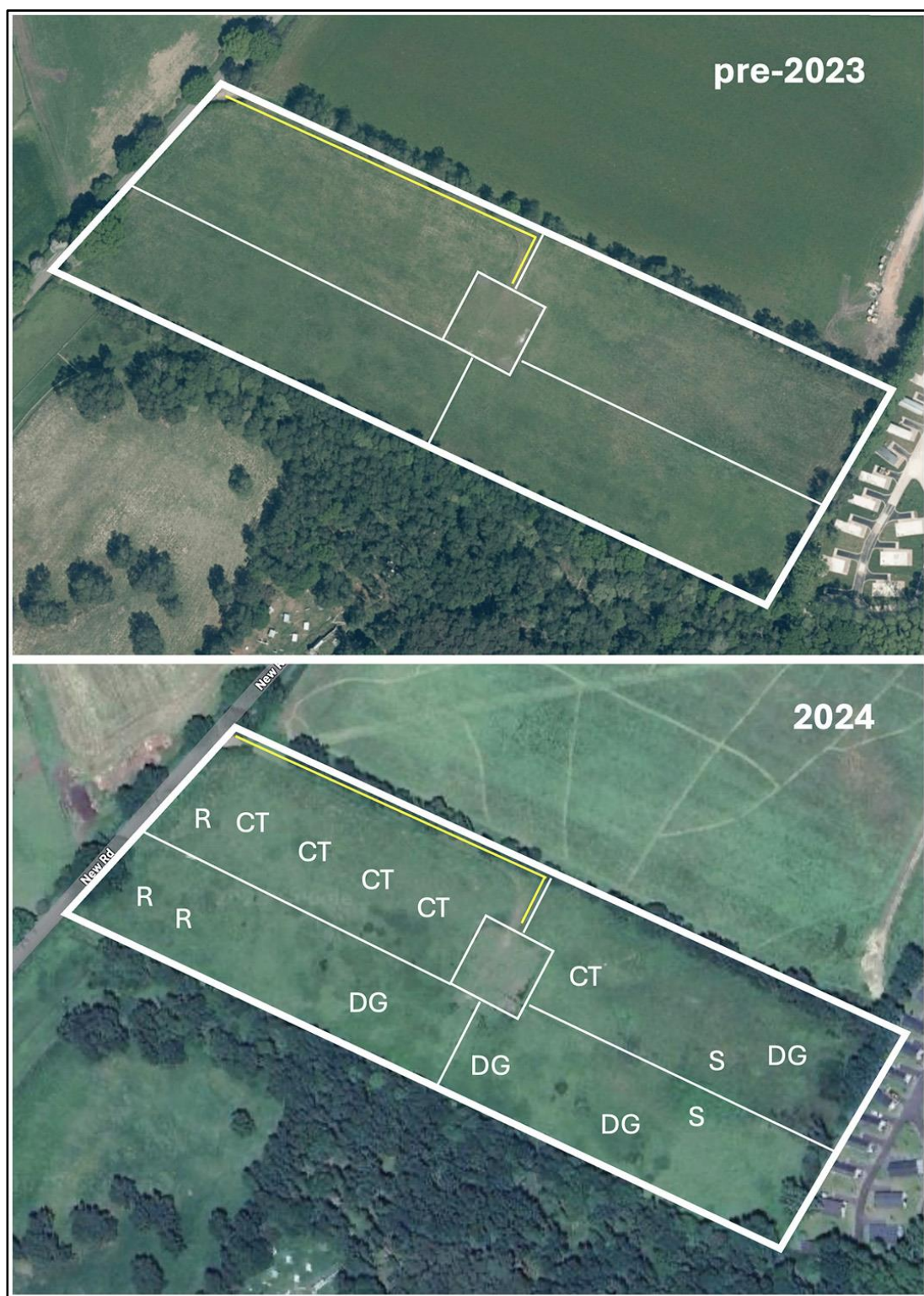


Fig. 2: Aerial image showing the southern conservation field in pre-2023 (top) and 2024 (bottom) outlined with bold white line. For overall location see Fig. 1. Thin white lines show existing internal fence lines that may form a basis for delimiting future management sub-units. Yellow line shows access track from New Road. CT = Dense Creeping Thistle; R = Dense Common Ragwort; DG = Damp Grassland; S = Bracken/Gorse Scrub.

5.2. Central conservation field

This field mostly comprises relatively homogeneous species-poor grassland, although there are emerging areas of gorse scrub and a damp area containing abundant Soft Rush, Common Fleabane, and occasional Lesser Spearwort (Fig. A29), while the drier grassland holds increasing numbers of Corky-fruited Water Dropwort. The grassland is bordered by narrow hedgerows and linear strips of gorse/bramble scrub. Mown paths around and across the field facilitate recreational access for lodge owners.

Rabbit grazing pressure is highest near the northern margin, which is the sandiest and driest area of the field; this area of shorter sward holds the larval foodplants of Brown Argus butterflies that have a small colony here.

Proposed management actions for this field in 2025 are as follows:

- Maintain the main access paths in their current configuration around and across the southern half of the field, comprising a central corridor of ~5m width that is mown monthly between spring and autumn, bounded by strips that are also of ~5m width that are mown twice (in early spring and autumn). All cuttings to be removed.
- Leave remaining areas of grassland untouched to allow further assessment of rabbit/deer grazing pressure and species diversity.
- Allow the emerging strips of gorse scrub bisecting the field and around the northeast boundary to develop with a view to creating a wildlife corridor and nesting habitat for bird species such as Stonechat.

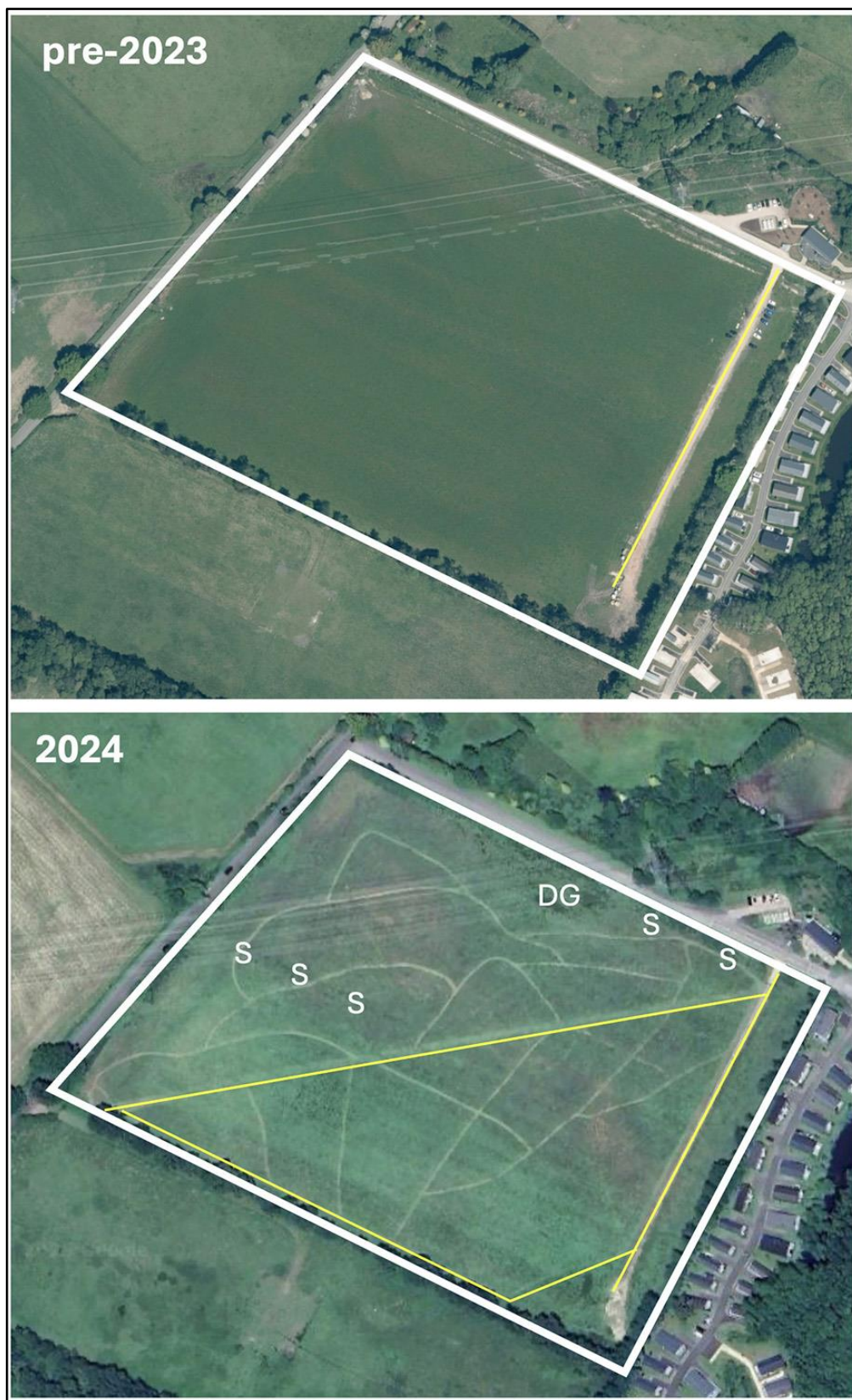


Fig. 3: Aerial image showing the central conservation field in pre-2023 (top) and 2024 (bottom) outlined with bold white line. For overall location see Fig. 1. Yellow lines show main recreational access tracks. DG = Damp Grassland; S = Bracken/Gorse Scrub.

5.3. Northern conservation field

This field complex comprises a variety of habitat types and is sub-divided by fence lines and/or tree lines into a series of small fields of different character that are subject to variable grazing pressure and surface wetness (Fig. 4). A local resident has permission to intermittently graze a small number of horses on the northwest field, and this area has relatively low floral diversity, although a small (fenced) area contains numerous Pyramidal Orchids. Areas of damp grassland with no grazing pressure are relatively species-rich and include abundant Southern Marsh Orchids (Fig. A30) and occasional Ragged-robin. There is a small area of damp woodland containing a pond (Fig. 4), but this is challenging to access.

Proposed management actions for this field complex in 2025 are as follows:

- The isolated small non-native conifers encroaching upon the damp grassland (Fig. 4) to be removed and assess whether some of the encroaching Grey Willow also requires management.
- Count the flower spikes of Southern Marsh Orchid in the damp grassland (Fig. 4) at the correct season to monitor the size of the colony.
- The non-native False Acacia close to the northern corner to be monitored and removed if encroachment into the survey area is observed.



Fig. 4: Aerial image showing the northern conservation field in pre-2023 (top) and 2024 (bottom) outlined with bold white line. For overall location see Fig. 1. Thin white lines show existing internal fence lines that may form a basis for delimiting future management sub-units. DG = Damp Grassland; DW = Damp Woodland; C = Non-native Conifer.



6. Educational and community engagement activities

Guided walks for lodge owners were successfully delivered on 21 Sep and 05 Oct 2024 and helped to raise awareness of on-site biodiversity and management; further walks are planned for 2025, both for lodge owners and the local community.

The New Forest National Park Authority Ecologist visited on 31 Oct 2024 to discuss current and future management of the conservation fields and to see some of the priority species already identified; they will be provided with a copy of this report and will again be invited to attend a site visit in spring-summer 2025.

Finally, the Chair of the New Forest Commoners Defence Associated visited the site on 05 Nov 2024 to discuss options for future conservation grazing of the southern conservation field.

Appendix 1

List of animal, plant, and fungus species recorded at Green Hill Farm in 2023-24. Species in each category are listed in alphabetical order according to common name. Species marked with an asterisk have been recorded within the conservation fields. Species shown in red recorded for the first time in 2024. Species shown in bold are conservation priority species; UK status data taken from latest assessment, e.g. UK Red List, UK Birds of Conservation Concern 5, UK Schedule 1 and Special Protection Area species, Fungi Recording Database of Britain and Ireland (FRDBI).

Vertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	UK status	Notes
Mammals			
Badger*	<i>Meles meles</i>	Common	Trail camera only
Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Vulnerable	Acoustic detection only (2022)
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Common	Acoustic detection only
Common Pipistrelle*	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common	Acoustic detection only
Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Common	Found dead
Fallow Deer*	<i>Dama dama</i>	Common	Visual
Field Vole*	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>	Common	Visual
Fox*	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Common	Trail camera only
Grey Squirrel*	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Common	Visual
Mole*	<i>Talpa europaea</i>	Common	Molehills observed
Muntjac Deer	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Common	Trail camera only
Noctule*	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Common	Acoustic detection only
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Local	Trail camera only
Polecat	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	Local	Trail camera only
Rabbit*	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Common	Visual
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Common	Visual
Serotine*	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Vulnerable	Acoustic detection only
Soprano Pipistrelle*	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Common	Acoustic detection only
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Common	Trail camera only
Wood Mouse*	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Common	Trail camera only
Birds			
Barn Owl*	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Green	
Blackbird*	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Green	
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Green	
Blue Tit*	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Green	
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Green	
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Amber	
Buzzard*	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Green	
Canada Goose*	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Non-native	
Carrion Crow*	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Green	
Chaffinch*	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Green	
Chiffchaff*	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Green	
Coal Tit*	<i>Periparus ater</i>	Green	
Common Crossbill*	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Green	Flyover only
Cormorant*	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Green	Flyover only
Dartford Warbler*	<i>Curruca undata</i>	Amber; S1	Schedule 1 / SPA
Duncock*	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber	

Fieldfare*	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Red	
Firecrest*	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Green; S1	Schedule 1
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Green	
Goldcrest*	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Green	
Goldfinch*	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Green	Max 30 on 11/09/24
Goshawk*	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Green; S1	Schedule 1
Gt Spotted Woodpecker*	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Green	
Great Tit*	<i>Parus major</i>	Green	
Greenfinch*	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Green	
Green Sandpiper*	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Amber	Flyover only
Green Woodpecker*	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green	3 on 31/10/24
Grey Heron*	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Green	Flyover only
Grey Wagtail*	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Amber	
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Amber	
House Martin*	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Red	Flyover only
House Sparrow*	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red	
Jackdaw*	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	Green	
Jay*	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Green	
Kestrel*	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber	
Lesser Redpoll*	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Red	Flyover only
Linnet*	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red	
Long-tailed Tit*	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Green	
Magpie*	<i>Pica pica</i>	Green	
Mallard*	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber	
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Red	
Meadow Pipit*	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Amber	Max 40 on 31/10/24
Mistle Thrush*	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red	
Moorhen*	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Amber	1 pr + 4 juvs on 11/09/24
Nightjar*	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Amber; SPA	Schedule 1 / SPA
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Green	
Peregrine*	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Green; S1	Schedule 1
Pheasant*	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Non-native	Female with chicks on 01/08/24
Pied Wagtail*	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Green	
Raven*	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Green	2 in air on 18/03/24
Red Kite*	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Green; S1	Schedule 1; 5 in air on 18/03/24
Redwing*	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Amber	
Robin*	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Green	
Rook*	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Amber	
Siskin*	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Green	
Song Thrush*	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber	
Sparrowhawk*	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Amber	
Starling*	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red	
Stock Dove*	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber	Flyover only
Stonechat*	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Green	Max 10 on 11/09/24
Swallow*	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Green	
Swift*	<i>Apus apus</i>	Red	Flyover only
Tawny Owl*	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Amber	
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Amber	
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Green	
Whinchat*	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Red	1 migrant on 11/09/24
Whitethroat*	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Amber	
Willow Warbler*	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Amber	Migrants on 01/08/24
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Red	Trail camera on 02/03/24

Woodlark*	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Green; S1	Schedule 1 / SPA; 2 on 31/05/24
Woodpigeon*	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber	
Wren*	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Green	
Reptiles			
Common Lizard*	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common	
Grass Snake*	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	Common	
Slow-worm*	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Common	1 on 31/05 and 2 on 22/06
Amphibians			
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common	
Common Toad*	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	NT	Near Threatened

Invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	UK status	Notes
Lepidoptera (butterflies)			
Brimstone*	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Common	
Brown Argus*	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	Common	
Common Blue*	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common	
Gatekeeper*	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Common	
Green-veined White*	<i>Pieris napi</i>	Common	
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	Common	
Marbled White*	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	Common	
Meadow Brown*	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Common	
Orange-tip*	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Common	
Painted Lady*	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Common	
Peacock*	<i>Aglais io</i>	Common	
Red Admiral*	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Common	
Ringlet*	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Common	
Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Common	
Small Copper*	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Common	
Small Skipper*	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Common	
Small White*	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Common	
Speckled Wood*	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Common	
Lepidoptera (micro moths)			
Ash-bark Knot-horn*	<i>Euzophera pinguis</i>	Common	
Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix	<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	Common	
Barred Grass-moth*	<i>Agraphila inquinatella</i>	Common	
Birch Marble*	<i>Apotomis betuleana</i>	Common	
Birch Tortrix*	<i>Epinotia immundana</i>	Common	
Black-banded Masoner*	<i>Blastobasis rebeli</i>	Adventive	
Blue-bordered Carpet*	<i>Plemyria rubiginata</i>	Common	
Box-tree Moth*	<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i>	Adventive	
Bramble Leaf Miner*	<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	Common	
Bramble Shoot Moth*	<i>Notocelia uddmanniana</i>	Common	
Brown China-mark*	<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>	Common	
Bud Moth*	<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	Common	
Bulrush Veneer*	<i>Calamotropha paludella</i>	Local	
Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix*	<i>Pandemis corylana</i>	Common	

Common Bagworm*	<i>Psyche casta</i>	Common	Larval case
Common Birch Bell*	<i>Epinotia immundana</i>	Common	
Common Gorse Moth*	<i>Cydia ulicetana</i>	Common	
Common Grass Veneer	<i>Agraphila tristella</i>	Common	
Common Marble*	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	Common	
Common Purple and Gold*	<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>	Common	
Common Yellow Conch*	<i>Agapeta hamana</i>	Common	
Dark Seedhead Moth*	<i>Apodia martinii</i>	Local	
Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix*	<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	Common	
Diamond-back Moth*	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Migrant	
Dingy Dowd*	<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>	Common	
Dotted Ermel*	<i>Ethmia dodecea</i>	Local	
Oak Knot-horn*	<i>Phycita roborella</i>	Common	
Double-striped Knot-horn*	<i>Cryptoblabes bistriga</i>	Local	
Double-striped Tabby*	<i>Hysopygia glaucinalis</i>	Common	
European Corn-borer*	<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	Local	
Garden Grass Veneer*	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Common	
Garden Grey*	<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>	Common	
Golden Argent*	<i>Argyresthia goedartella</i>	Common	
Golden-brown Fern Moth*	<i>Musotima nitidalis</i>	Adventive	
Gorse Knot-horn*	<i>Pempelia genistella</i>	Nat. Scarce	1 on 13/08/24
Grey Tortrix agg	<i>Cnephasia agg</i>	Common	
Hawthorn Moth*	<i>Scythropia crataegella</i>	Common	
Inlaid Grass Veneer*	<i>Crambus pascuella</i>	Common	
Large Clouded Knot-horn*	<i>Homoeosoma nebulella</i>	Nat. Scarce	
Large Fruit-tree Tortrix*	<i>Archips podana</i>	Common	
Light-brown Apple Moth*	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	Common	
Little Ermine*	<i>Swammerdamia pyrella</i>	Common	
Long-horned Flat-body*	<i>Carcina quercana</i>	Common	
Maple Button*	<i>Acleris forsskaeana</i>	Common	
Marbled Piercer*	<i>Cydia splendana</i>	Common	
Mother of Pearl*	<i>Patania ruralis</i>	Common	
Narrow-winged Grey*	<i>Eudonia angustea</i>	Common	
Olive Pearl	<i>Udea olivalis</i>	Common	
Orange Pine Tortrix*	<i>Lozotaeniodes formosana</i>	Common	
Orange-spotted Shoot*	<i>Rhyacionia pinicolana</i>	Common	
Pale-streak Grass Veneer*	<i>Agraphila selasella</i>	Common	
Pied Grey*	<i>Eudonia delunella</i>	Nat. Scarce	
Plain Gold	<i>Micropterix calthella</i>	Common	
Red-barred Tortrix*	<i>Ditula angustiorana</i>	Common	
Ringed China Mark*	<i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i>	Common	
Rosy Tabby*	<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>	Common	
Rush Marble*	<i>Bactra lancealana</i>	Common	
Rush Veneer*	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	Migrant	
Rusty-dot Pearl*	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>	Migrant	
Satin Grass Veneer*	<i>Crambus perlella</i>	Common	
Small China Mark*	<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>	Common	
Small Magpie	<i>Anania hortulata</i>	Common	
Speckled Fanner	<i>Glyphipterix thrasonella</i>	Common	
Speckled Holm Oak Dot	<i>Ectoedemia heringella</i>	Nat. Scarce	Mines in Holm Oak
Spindle Ermine*	<i>Yponomeuta cagnagella</i>	Common	
Straw Grass Veneer*	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	Common	
Thistle Bell*	<i>Epiblema scutulana</i>	Common	

Thistle Marble*	<i>Lobesia abscisana</i>	Common	
Triple-blotched Bell	<i>Notocelia trimaculana</i>	Common	
Twin-barred Knot Horn	<i>Homoeosoma sinuella</i>	Common	
Rusty Acorn Piercer*	<i>Cydia amplana</i>	Colonist	3 on 13/08/24
Vetch Sober*	<i>Aproaerema anthyllidella</i>	Local	
Viburnum Button*	<i>Acleris schalleriana</i>	Common	
Wainscot Smudge*	<i>Ypsolopha scabrella</i>	Common	
Waste Grass Veneer*	<i>Pediasia contaminella</i>	Nat. Scarce	1 on 13/08/24
Water Veneer*	<i>Acentria ephemerella</i>	Common	
White Plume Moth*	<i>Pterophorus pentadactyla</i>	Common	
White-strap Sober*	<i>Apoaerema larseniella</i>	Local	
Lepidoptera (macro moths)			
Angle Shades*	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Common	
Autumnal Rustic*	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	Common	
Barred Hook-tip*	<i>Watsonalla cultraria</i>	Local	
Beautiful Hook-tip*	<i>Laspeyria flexula</i>	Local	
Black Arches*	<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	Local	
Blood Vein*	<i>Timandra comae</i>	Common	
Blotched Emerald	<i>Comibaena bajularia</i>	Common	
Brimstone*	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Common	
Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing*	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	Common	
Brown Silver-line	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>	Common	
Brown-tail*	<i>Euprocis chrysorrhoea</i>	Local	
Brussels Lace*	<i>Cleorodes lichenaria</i>	Local	
Buff Arches*	<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>	Common	
Buff Ermine*	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Common	
Burnet Companion*	<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	Common	
Canary-shouldered Thorn*	<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	Common	
Centre-barred Sallow*	<i>Atethmia centrargo</i>	Common	
Cinnabar Moth*	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Common	
Clay*	<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>	Common	
Cloaked Minor*	<i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>	Common	
Clouded Border*	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Common	
Common Carpet*	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common	
Common Footman*	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	Common	
Common Lutestring	<i>Ochropacha duplaris</i>	Common	
Common Marbled Carpet*	<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	Common	
Common Pug	<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>	Common	
Common Rustic agg*	<i>Mesapamea agg.</i>	Common	
Common Wainscot*	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common	
Copper Underwing agg*	<i>Ampiphyra agg.</i>	Common	
Coronet*	<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	Common	
Cream-bordered Green Pea	<i>Earias clorana</i>	Local	
Dark Arches*	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Common	
Dark Spectacle*	<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>	Common	
Dark Sword-grass*	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Migrant	
Delicate*	<i>Mythimna vitellina</i>	Migrant	
Dingy Footman*	<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Common	
Dot Moth*	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Common	
Double-striped Pug*	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	Common	
Drinker*	<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	Common	
Dun-bar*	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Common	

Dusky Sallow*	<i>Eremobia ochroleuca</i>	Common	
Dwarf Cream Wave*	<i>Idaea fuscovenosa</i>	Common	
Ear Moth agg*	<i>Amphipoea</i> agg.	Common	
Elephant Hawk Moth*	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Common	
Fan-foot*	<i>Herminia tarsipennalis</i>	Common	
Feathered Gothic*	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	Common	
Festoon*	<i>Apoda limacodes</i>	Local	
Five-spot Burnet Moth*	<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>	Common	
Flame Shoulder*	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Common	
Grass Emerald*	<i>Pseudoterpna pruinata</i>	Common	
Green Carpet*	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Common	
Green Pug*	<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>	Common	
Grey Arches*	<i>Polia nebulosa</i>	Common	
Heart-and-Club	<i>Agrotis clavis</i>	Common	
Heart-and-Dart*	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	Common	
Hedge Rustic*	<i>Tholera cespitis</i>	Common	
Iron Prominent*	<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	Common	
Jersey Tiger*	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Local	3 on 13/08/24
Kent Black Arches*	<i>Meganola albula</i>	Local	
Knot Grass*	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Common	Larva
Large Emerald*	<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>	Common	
Large Yellow Underwing*	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Common	
Least Yellow Underwing*	<i>Nocuta interjecta</i>	Common	
Leopard Moth*	<i>Zeuzera pyrina</i>	Common	
Lesser BB Yellow Underwing*	<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Common	
Lesser Cream Wave*	<i>Scopula immutata</i>	Local	
Lesser Swallow Prominent*	<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	Common	
Lesser Yellow Underwing*	<i>Noctua comes</i>	Common	
Light Emerald*	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>	Common	
Lime-speck Pug*	<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	Common	
Lobster Moth*	<i>Stauropus fagi</i>	Common	
Marbled Minor agg.	<i>Oligia strigilis</i> agg.	Common	
Marbled White Spot*	<i>Protodeltote pygarga</i>	Common	
Marsh Oblique-barred*	<i>Hypenodes humidalis</i>	Local	
May Highflyer	<i>Hydriomena impluviata</i>	Common	
Middle-barred Minor	<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	Common	
Mottled Beauty	<i>Alcis repandata</i>	Common	
Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet*	<i>Zygaena lonicerae</i>	Common	
Oak Hook-tip*	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Common	
Old Lady*	<i>Mormo maura</i>	Local	
Orange Footman	<i>Eilema sororcula</i>	Local	
Orange Swift*	<i>Triodia sylvina</i>	Common	
Pale Mottled Willow*	<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>	Common	
Pale Prominent*	<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	Common	
Peach Blossom*	<i>Thyatira batis</i>	Common	
Peacock Moth*	<i>Macaria notata</i>	Local	
Pebble Hook-tip*	<i>Drepana falcataria</i>	Common	
Peppered Moth*	<i>Biston betularia</i>	Common	
Pine Hawk Moth*	<i>Hyloicus pinastri</i>	Common	
Portland Ribbon Wave*	<i>Idaea degeneraria</i>	Colonist	2nd Wilts record
Privet Hawk Moth	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>	Common	
Riband Wave*	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Common	
Rosy Footman*	<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>	Common	

Round-winged Muslin*	<i>Thumatha senex</i>	Local	
Ruby Tiger*	<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	Common	
Rustic*	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Common	
Satin Beauty	<i>Deileptenia ribeata</i>	Common	
Satin Wave*	<i>Idaea subsericeata</i>	Common	
Scarce Footman*	<i>Eilema complana</i>	Common	
Scorched Wing	<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>	Common	
Setaceous Hebrew Character*	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Common	
Sharp-angled Carpet*	<i>Euphyia unangulata</i>	Local	
Sharp-angled Peacock	<i>Macaria alternata</i>	Common	
Shoulder-striped Wainscot	<i>Mythimna comma</i>	Common	
Shuttle-shaped Dart*	<i>Agrotis puta</i>	Common	
Silver-Y*	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Migrant	
Single-dotted Wave*	<i>Idaea dimidata</i>	Common	
Six-spot Burnet*	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Common	
Six-striped Rustic*	<i>Xestia sexstrigata</i>	Common	
Small Angle Shades*	<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>	Common	
Small Dotted Buff*	<i>Photedes minima</i>	Common	
Small Rivulet*	<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	Common	
Small Rufous*	<i>Coenobia rufa</i>	Common	
Small Seraphim*	<i>Pterapherapteryx sexalata</i>	Common	
Small Square Spot*	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Common	
Small Yellow Wave*	<i>Hydrelia flammeolaria</i>	Common	
Smoky Wainscot*	<i>Mythimna impura</i>	Common	
Snout*	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	Common	
Spectacle*	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	Common	
Square-spot Rustic*	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	Common	
Straw Dot*	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Common	
Straw Underwing*	<i>Thalophila matura</i>	Common	
Swallow Prominent*	<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	Common	
Swallow-tailed Moth*	<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>	Common	
Tawny-barred Angle*	<i>Macaria liturata</i>	Common	
Tree-lichen Beauty*	<i>Cryphia algae</i>	Colonist	2 on 13/08/24
True Lover's Knot*	<i>Lycophotia porphyrea</i>	Common	
Vestal*	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>	Migrant	
Vine's Rustic*	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>	Common	
White-spotted Pug*	<i>Eupithecia tripunctaria</i>	Local	
White Point*	<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>	Local	
Willow Beauty*	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Common	
Yellow-barred Brindle*	<i>Acasis viretata</i>	Local	
Yellow Shell*	<i>Campptogramma bilineata</i>	Common	
Odonata (dragonflies, damselflies)			
Blue-tailed Damselfly*	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Common	
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Common	
Common Darter*	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common	
Emperor Dragonfly*	<i>Anax imperator</i>	Common	
Golden-ringed Dragonfly*	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Common	
Keeled Skimmer*	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	Common	
Large Red Damselfly*	<i>Pyrrosoma nymphula</i>	Common	
Dermeptera (earwigs)			
Common Earwig*	<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	Common	

Orthoptera (crickets, grasshoppers)			
Dark Bush-cricket*	<i>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</i>	Common	
Field Grasshopper*	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	Common	
Lesser Marsh Grasshopper*	<i>Chorthippus albomarginatus</i>	Common	
Long-winged Conehead*	<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Common	
Meadow Grasshopper*	<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>	Common	
Oak Bush-cricket*	<i>Meconema thalassinum</i>	Common	
Roesel's Bush Cricket*	<i>Roeseliana roeselii</i>	Common	
Slender Groundhopper*	<i>Tetrix subulata</i>	Common	
Speckled Bush-cricket	<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Common	
Woodland Grasshopper	<i>Omocestus rufipes</i>	Nat. Scarce	
Wood Cricket	<i>Nemobius sylvestris</i>	Nat. Scarce	
Hemiptera (bugs)			
Birch Shieldbug*	<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i>	Common	
Common Grass Bug*	<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>	Common	
Common Green Capsid*	<i>Lygocoris pabulinus</i>	Common	
Common Pondskater	<i>Gerris lacustris</i>	Common	
Dock Bug	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Common	
Eared Leafhopper*	<i>Iassus lanius</i>	Common	
Gorse Shieldbug*	<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i>	Common	
Hairy Shieldbug	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	Common	
Knapweed Plant Bug*	<i>Oncotylus viridiflavus</i>	Common	
Lesser Water Boatman*	<i>Corixa sp.</i>	Common	
Long-legged Plant Bug*	<i>Phytocoris sp.</i>	Common	
Meadow Plant Bug	<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	Common	
Mirid Bug*	<i>Polymerus palustris</i>	Local	
Nettle Plant Bug*	<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>	Common	
Red-legged Shieldbug*	<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>	Common	
Rhododendron Leafhopper	<i>Graphocephala fennahi</i>	Common	
Tunic Plant Bug*	<i>Pantilius tunicatus</i>	Common	
Trichoptera (caddisflies)			
Caddis Fly*	<i>Athripsodes bilineatus</i>	Common	
Cinnamon Sedge*	<i>Limnephilus lunatus</i>	Common	
Grouse Wing*	<i>Mystacides longicornis</i>	Common	
Mottled Sedge	<i>Glyptotendipes pellucidus</i>	Common	
Neuroptera (lacewings)			
Green Lacewing*	<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i> agg.	Common	
Coleoptera (beetles)			
7-spot Ladybird*	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	Common	
14-spot ladybird	<i>P. quatuordecimpunctata</i>	Common	
16-spot Ladybird*	<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	Common	
Acorn Weevil*	<i>Curculio glandium</i>	Common	
Alder Leaf Beetle	<i>Agelastica alni</i>	Common	
Banks's Leaf Beetle	<i>Chrysolina banksii</i>	Common	
Brown Chafer*	<i>Serica brunnea</i>	Common	
Coastal Paederus*	<i>Paederus littoralis</i>	Common	
Common Burying Beetle*	<i>Nicrophorus vespillo</i>	Common	
Common Red Soldier Beetle*	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Common	

Common Staphylinus	<i>Staphylinus dimidiaticornis</i>	Common	
Cream-spot Ladybird	<i>Calvia quattuordecimguttata</i>	Common	
Darkling Beetle*	<i>Diaperis boleti</i>	Nat. Scarce	
Devil's Coach-horse*	<i>Ocypus olens</i>	Common	
False Ladybird*	<i>Endomychus coccineus</i>	Common	
Fleabane Tortoise Beetle*	<i>Cassida murraea</i>	Local	
Golden-bloomed Grey Longhorn	<i>Agapanthia villosa</i>	Local	
Green Nettle Weevil	<i>Phyllobius pomaceus</i>	Common	
Harlequin Ladybird*	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Common	
Lesser Stag Beetle*	<i>Dorcus parallelipipedus</i>	Common	
Minotaur Beetle*	<i>Typhaeus typhaeus</i>	Common	
Mud Dweller*	<i>Ilybius ater</i>	Common	
Red Weevil	<i>Apion frumentarium</i>	Common	
Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>	Common	
Rough-haired Darkling Beetle*	<i>Lagria hirta</i>	Common	
Rustic Sailor Beetle	<i>Cantharis rustica</i>	Common	
Soldier Beetle*	<i>Cantharis flavilabris</i>	Common	
Soldier Beetle	<i>Cantharis rufa</i>	Common	
Strawberry Seed Beetle*	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	Common	
Summer Chafer*	<i>Amphimallon solstitiale</i>	Common	
Swollen-thighed Beetle*	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Common	
Violet Ground Beetle*	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	Common	
Diptera (flies)			
Band-eyed Brown Horsefly*	<i>Tabanus bromius</i>	Common	
Batman Hoverfly*	<i>Myiothropa florea</i>	Common	
Black Snipefly	<i>Chrysopilus cristatus</i>	Common	
Bog Ant Fly*	<i>Microdon myrmicae</i>	Local	
Broad Centurion*	<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	Common	
Bumblebee Hoverfly*	<i>Volucella bombylans</i>	Common	
Cluster Fly sp.*	<i>Pollenia sp.</i>	Common	
Common Drone Fly*	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Common	
Common Greenbottle*	<i>Lucilia sericata</i>	Common	
Common Spotted Field Syrph*	<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>	Common	
Crane fly*	<i>Tipula fascipennis</i>	Common	
Crane fly*	<i>Tipula oleracea</i>	Common	
Crane fly*	<i>Tipula paludosa</i>	Common	
Crane fly	<i>Tipula vittata</i>	Common	
Dark-edged Bee Fly	<i>Bombylius major</i>	Common	
Downland Villa*	<i>Villa cingulata</i>	Nat. Scarce	
Eurasian Drone Fly*	<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>	Common	
Flesh Fly sp.*	<i>Sarcophaga sp.</i>	Common	
Furry Dronefly*	<i>Eristalis intricaria</i>	Common	
Giant Crane fly	<i>Tipula maxima</i>	Common	
Golden-tailed Hoverfly	<i>Xylota sylvarum</i>	Common	
Great Pied Hoverfly	<i>Volucella pellucens</i>	Common	
Greater Spring Blacklet*	<i>Cheilosia grossa</i>	Common	
Holly Leaf Miner	<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>	Common	
Hornet Robberfly*	<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	Local	
Kite-tailed Robberfly*	<i>Tolmerus atricapillus</i>	Common	
Long Hoverfly*	<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	Common	
Marsh Snipefly*	<i>Rhagio tringarius</i>	Common	
Migrant Field Syrph	<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>	Common	

Noon Fly*	<i>Mesembrina meridiana</i>	Common	
Orange-belted Hoverfly	<i>Xylota segnis</i>	Common	
Red-sided Parasite Fly*	<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>	Common	
Small Forest Hoverfly	<i>Chalcosyrphus nemorum</i>	Common	
Small Spotted-eyed Dronefly*	<i>Eristalinus sepulchralis</i>	Common	
St Mark's Fly	<i>Bibio marci</i>	Common	
Superb Ant-hill Hoverfly*	<i>Xanthogramma pedissequum</i>	Common	
Tapered Dronefly*	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	Common	
Thick-legged Hoverfly*	<i>Syrirta pipiens</i>	Common	
Tiger Crane-fly*	<i>Nephrotoma flavescens</i>	Common	
Tiger Hoverfly*	<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	Common	
Two-banded Wasp Hoverfly*	<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>	Common	
Verall's Wasp Hoverfly*	<i>Chrysotoxum veralli</i>	Common	
Yellow Dung Fly*	<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>	Common	
Mecoptera (scorpionflies)			
Common Scorpionfly*	<i>Panorpa communis</i>	Common	
Hymenoptera (bees, wasps etc)			
Black Ant sp.*	<i>Lasius sp.</i>	Common	
Buff-tailed Bumblebee*	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Common	
Cherry Gall Wasp	<i>Cynips quercusfolii</i>	Common	
Clarke's Mining Bee*	<i>Andrena clarkella</i>	Common	
Common Clover Sawfly agg*	<i>Tenthredo arcuata agg.</i>	Common	
Common Wasp*	<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	Common	
Early Bumblebee*	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Common	
Flavous Nomad Bee*	<i>Nomada flava</i>	Common	
German Wasp*	<i>Vespula germanica</i>	Common	
Honeybee*	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Common	
Hornet*	<i>Vespa crabro</i>	Common	
Ichneumon Wasp*	<i>Opheltes glaucopterus</i>	Common	
Median Wasp*	<i>Dolichovespula media</i>	Local	
Orange-brown Ichneumon Wasp	<i>Ophion scutellaris</i>	Common	
Red-tailed Bumblebee*	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Common	
Yellow-legged Mining Bee*	<i>Andrena flavipes</i>	Common	
Arachnida (spiders etc)			
Alder Gall Mite*	<i>Aceria nalepai</i>	Common	
Cricket-bat Spider*	<i>Mangora acalypha</i>	Common	
Daddy Long-legs Spider*	<i>Pholcus phalangioides</i>	Common	
Deer Tick	<i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	Common	
False Widow Spider	<i>Steatoda nobilis</i>	Common	
Furrow Orbweaver Spider*	<i>Larinioides cornutus</i>	Common	
Garden Spider*	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>	Common	
Grass-blade Spider	<i>Tibellus oblongus</i>	Common	
Green Crab Spider	<i>Diaea dorsata</i>	Common	
Harvestman*	<i>Phalangium opilio</i>	Common	
Labyrinth Spider*	<i>Agelena labyrinthica</i>	Common	
Large House Spider*	<i>Eratigena atrica agg.</i>	Common	
Narrow-banded Zebra Spider	<i>Salticus cingulatus</i>	Common	
Nurseryweb Spider*	<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>	Common	
Orb Weaver Spider	<i>Metellina mengei</i>	Common	
Orb Weaver Spider	<i>Zilla diodia</i>	Common	

Stretch Spider sp.	<i>Tetragnatha sp.</i>	Common	
Walnut Orb-weaver Spider*	<i>Nuctenea umbratica</i>	Common	
Wandering Crab Spider*	<i>Philodromus aureoles sp.</i>	Common	
Wasp Spider*	<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>	Common	
Wolf Spider sp.*	<i>Pardosa sp.</i>	Common	
Trombidiidae (mites)			
Alder Gall Mite	<i>Aceria nalepai</i>	Common	
Carion Beetle Mite*	<i>Poecilochirus sp.</i>	Common	
Velvet Mite agg*	<i>Trombidiidae sp.</i>	Common	
Myriapoda (centipedes etc)			
Flat-backed Millipede*	<i>Polydesmus sp.</i>	Common	
Pill Woodlouse*	<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>	Common	
Mollusca (slugs, snails etc)			
Balkan Threeband Slug	<i>Ambigolimax nyctelius</i>	Common	
Black Slug agg*	<i>Arion ater agg.</i>	Common	
Brown-lipped Snail	<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>	Common	
Garden Snail*	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	Common	
Kentish Snail*	<i>Monacha cantiana</i>	Common	
Leopard Slug	<i>Limax maximus</i>	Common	
Netted Slug	<i>Deroceras reticulatum</i>	Common	
Annelida (worms)			
Common Earthworm*	<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>	Common	

Plants

Common name	Scientific name	UK status
Trees and shrubs (>2m high)		
Alder*	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Native (common)
Alder Buckthorn*	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Native (common)
Ash*	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Native (common)
Aspen*	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Native (common)
Beech*	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Native (common)
Blackthorn*	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Native (common)
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Native (common)
Elder*	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Native (common)
Evergreen Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Neophyte
False-acacia*	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Neophyte
Field Maple*	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Native (common)
Goat Willow*	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Native (common)
Grey Willow*	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Native (common)
Guelder Rose*	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Native (common)
Hawthorn*	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Native (common)
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Native (common)
Horse-chestnut*	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Neophyte
Pedunculate Oak*	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Native (common)
Rowan*	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Native (common)
Scots Pine*	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Neophyte
Silver Birch*	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Native (common)

Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Native (common)
Sweet Chestnut*	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Archaeophyte
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Neophyte
Walnut*	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Neophyte
Wayfaring-tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Native / Neophyte
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Native / Neophyte
Flowering and non-flowering plants		
Agrimony*	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Native (common)
Annual Meadow-grass*	<i>Poa annua</i>	Native (common)
Autumn Hawkbit*	<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i>	Native (common)
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Native (common)
Barren Brome*	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Archaeophyte
Beaked Hawk's-beard*	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	Neophyte
Bee Orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Native (common) x5
Bittersweet (Woody Nightshade)	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Native (common)
Black Bryony	<i>Tamus communis</i>	Native (common)
Black Horehound*	<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Archaeophyte
Black Medick*	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Native (common)
Black Nightshade*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Native (common)
Blinks*	<i>Montia fontana</i>	Native (common)
Bog Myrtle	<i>Myrica gale</i>	Native (Near Threatened)
Bracken*	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Native (common)
Bramble*	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Native (common)
Bristly Oxtongue*	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Archaeophyte
Broad-leaved Dock*	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Native (common)
Buck's-horn Plantain*	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Native (common)
Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Native (common)
Butchers Broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Native (common)
Canadian Fleabane*	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Neophyte
Caper Spurge	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Archaeophyte
Cat's-ear*	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Native (common)
Changing Forget-me-not*	<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Native (common)
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Native (common)
Cock's-foot*	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Native (common)
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil*	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Native (common)
Common Centaury*	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Native (common)
Common Comfrey*	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Native (common)
Common Dog-violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Native (common)
Common Field-speedwell*	<i>Veronica persica</i>	Neophyte
Common Figwort*	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Native (common)
Common Fleabane*	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Native (common)
Common (Stinging) Nettle*	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Native (common)
Common Ragwort*	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Native (common)
Common Sedge	<i>Carex nigra</i>	Native (common)
Common Sorrel*	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Native (common)
Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Native (common)
Common Stork's-bill*	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Native (common)
Common Toadflax*	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Native (common)
Common Vetch*	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Native (common)
Common Yellow-sedge	<i>Carex demissa</i>	Native (common)
Compact Rush*	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Native (common)
Corky-fruited Water Dropwort*	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Native (common) x25

Corn Mint*	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Native (Near Threatened)
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	Native (common)
Creeping Bent*	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Native (common)
Creeping Buttercup*	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Native (common)
Creeping Cinquefoil*	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Native (common)
Creeping Thistle*	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Native (common)
Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Native (common)
Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Native (common)
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Native (common)
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Archaeophyte
Daffodil agg.	<i>Narcissus</i> agg.	Neophyte
Daisy*	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Native (common)
Dandelion agg*	<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Native (common)
Dog's Mercury*	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Native (common)
Dog-rose*	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Native (common)
Dotted Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	Neophyte
Dove's Foot Crane's-bill*	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Native (common)
Early Dog-violet	<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Native (common)
Enchanter's-nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Native (common)
Fairy Flax*	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Native (common)
False Oat-grass*	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Native (common)
False Oxlip	<i>Primula vulgaris x veris</i>	Hybrid
Fat Hen*	<i>Chenopodium album</i> agg.	Native (common)
Field Bindweed*	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Native (common)
Field Forget-me-not*	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Archaeophyte
Field Horsetail*	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Native (common)
Field Wood-rush	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Native (common)
Foxglove*	<i>Digitalis pupurea</i>	Native (common)
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Native (common)
Germander Speedwell*	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Native (common)
Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Native (common)
Gorse*	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Native (common)
Great Mullein*	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Native (common)
Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil*	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Native (common)
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	Native (common)
Greater Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Native (common)
Green Alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Neophyte
Groundsel*	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Native (common)
Ground-elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Archaeophyte
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Native (common)
Hairy Bitter-cress*	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Native (common)
Hairy Sedge*	<i>Carex hirta</i>	Native (common)
Hairy Tare*	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Native (common)
Hard Fern	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Native (common)
Hard Rush*	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Native (common)
Hart's-tongue*	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Native (common)
Heath Speedwell*	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Native (common)
Hedge Bindweed*	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Native (common)
Hemlock Water-dropwort*	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Native (common)
Hemp-agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Native (common)
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Native (common)
Himalayan Balsam*	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Neophyte
Hoary Willowherb*	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Native (common)

Hogweed*	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Native (common)
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Native (common)
Ivy*	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Native (common)
Ivy-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Archaeophyte
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Neophyte
Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Native (common)
Lesser Celandine*	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Native (common)
Lesser Spearwort*	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Native (Vulnerable)
Lesser Stitchwort*	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Native (common)
Lesser Swine-cress*	<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	Neophyte
Lesser Trefoil*	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Native (common)
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Native (common)
Lungwort	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	Neophyte
Marsh-bedstraw*	<i>Galium palustre</i>	Native (common)
Marsh Cudweed*	<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Native (common)
Marsh Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Native (Near Threatened)
Marsh Thistle*	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Native (common)
Meadow Buttercup*	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Native (common)
Meadow Fescue	<i>Schedonorus pratensis</i>	Native (common)
Meadow Vetchling*	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Native (common)
Milk Thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Archaeophyte
Mouse-ear Hawkweed*	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Native (common)
Mugwort*	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Archaeophyte
Musk Mallow*	<i>Malva moschata</i>	Native (common)
Narrow Buckler-fern	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Native (common)
Oval Sedge*	<i>Carex leporina</i>	Native (common)
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Native (common)
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	Native (common)
Perennial Rye-grass*	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Native (common)
Perforate St John's-wort*	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Native (common)
Primrose*	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Native (common)
Procumbent Pearlwort	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Native (common)
Purple Moor-grass	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Native (common)
Purple Toadflax	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Neophyte
Pyramidal Orchid*	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Native (common) x58
Ragged-robin*	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Native (Near Threatened)
Red Campion*	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Native (common)
Red Clover*	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Native (common)
Red Fescue*	<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	Native (common)
Red Dead-nettle*	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Archaeophyte
Redshank*	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Native (common)
Ribwort Plantain*	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Native (common)
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendrum ponticum</i>	Neophyte
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	Native (common)
Rough Meadow-grass*	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Native (common)
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Native (common)
Scarlet Pimpernel*	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Native (common)
Scentless Mayweed*	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Archaeophyte
Selfheal*	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Native (common)
Sharp-flowered Rush*	<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Native (common)
Sheep's Sorrel*	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Native (common)
Short-fruited Willowherb*	<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Native (common)
Silverweed*	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Native (common)

Smooth Tare*	<i>Ervum tetraspermum</i>	Native (common)
Snowdrop*	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Neophyte
Soft-brome*	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Native (common)
Soft-rush*	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Native (common)
Southern Marsh-orchid*	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Native (common) x507
S. Marsh x Common Spotted-orchid*	<i>Dactylorhiza x grandis</i>	Hybrid
Spear Thistle*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Native (common)
Spotted Medick*	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Native (common)
Square-stalked St John's-wort*	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Native (common)
Square-stalked Willowherb*	<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Native (common)
Squirreltail Fescue*	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Native (common)
Sticky Mouse-ear*	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Native (common)
Sun Spurge*	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Archaeophyte
Sweet Vernal-grass*	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Native (common)
Thyme-leaved Speedwell*	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Native (common)
Timothy*	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Native (common)
Toad Rush*	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Native (common)
Trailing Tormentil (or hybrid)*	<i>Potentilla anglica</i>	Native (common)
Tufted Vetch*	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Native (common)
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Native (common)
Upright Hedge-parsley*	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Native (common)
Vervain*	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Archaeophyte
Water Figwort*	<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Native (common)
Water Mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Native (common)
Water-pepper	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Native (common)
Water-purslane	<i>Lythrum portula</i>	Native (common)
White Campion*	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	Archaeophyte
White Clover*	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Native (common)
White Dead-nettle*	<i>Lamium album</i>	Archaeophyte
Wild Daffodil*	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Native (common)
Wild Onion*	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Native (common)
Wild Teasel*	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Native (common)
Winter-cress*	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Native (common)
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Native (common)
Wood Dock	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Native (common)
Wood Forget-Me-Not	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Native (common)
Wood Sage*	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Native (common)
Wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Native (Near Threatened)
Wood Speedwell	<i>Veronica montana</i>	Native (common)
Yarrow*	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Native (common)

Fungi

Rare species are those with <100 records on the Fungi Recording Database of Britain and Ireland (FRDBI), scarce species are those with <250 records on FRDBI, and occasional are those with <500 records on FRDBI.

Common name	Scientific name	UK status
Fungi		
Alder Bracket	<i>Mensularia radiata</i>	Common
Amethyst Deceiver*	<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Common
Angel's Bonnet	<i>Mycena arcangeliana</i>	Common

Aniseed Funnel	<i>Clitocybe odorata</i>	Common
Bay Bolete*	<i>Imleria badia</i>	Common
Beech (or Common) Tarcrust	<i>Biscogniauxia nummularia</i>	Common
Beech Milkcap*	<i>Lactarius blennius</i>	Common
Birch Brittlegill	<i>Russula betularum</i>	Common
Birch Knight*	<i>Tricholoma fulvum</i>	Common
Birch Milkcap*	<i>Lactarius tabidus</i>	Common
Birch Polypore*	<i>Fomitopsis betulina</i>	Common
Birch Woodwart	<i>Annulohypoxylon multiforme</i>	Common
Bitter Oysterling	<i>Panellus stipticus</i>	Common
Blackening Brittlegill*	<i>Russula nigricans</i>	Common
Blackening Waxcap*	<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	Common
Bluefoot Bolete*	<i>Xerocomellus cisalpinus</i>	Common
Blue Roundhead	<i>Stropharia caerulea</i>	Common (4 NF sites)
Blusher*	<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	Common
Blushing Bracket	<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Common
Bolete Mould*	<i>Hypomyces chrysospermus</i>	Common
Bracken Map	<i>Rhopoglyphus filicinus</i>	Common
Brown Birch Bolete*	<i>Leccinum scabrum</i>	Common
Brown Cup	<i>Rustroemia firma</i>	Common
Brown Mottlegill*	<i>Panaeolina foenicisii</i>	Common
Brown Rollrim*	<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Common
Burgundydrop Bonnet*	<i>Mycena haematopus</i>	Common
Butter Cap	<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>	Common
Candlesnuff Fungus*	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Common
Cavalier sp.	<i>Melanoleuca sp.</i>	Common
Cep / Penny Bun	<i>Boletus edulis</i>	Common
Chanterelle	<i>Cantharellis cibarius</i>	Common
Clouded Funnel	<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Common
Clustered Domecap	<i>Lyophyllum decastes</i>	Common
Common Bird's Nest	<i>Crucibulum laeve</i>	Common (4 NF sites)
Common Earthball*	<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Common
Common Eyelash*	<i>Scutellinia scutellata s.l.</i>	Common
Common Inkcap	<i>Coprinopsis atramentaria</i>	Common
Common Jellyspot	<i>Dacrymyces stillatus</i>	Common
Common Rustgill	<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	Common
Common Stump Brittlestem	<i>Psathyrella piluliformis</i>	Common
Conical Brittlestem	<i>Parasola conopilea</i>	Common
Conocybe dentatmarginata	<i>Conocybe dentatmarginata</i>	Rare (1st NF record)
Crystal Brain*	<i>Exidia nucleata</i>	Common
Deceiver*	<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Common
Deer Shield	<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Common
Dung Roundhead*	<i>Protostropharia semiglobata</i>	Common
Earthfan*	<i>Thelephora terrestris</i>	Common
Earthtongue sp.*	<i>Geoglossum sp.</i>	Common
Ergot	<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>	Common
Fairy Inkcap	<i>Coprinellus disseminatus</i>	Common
Fairy Ring Champignon*	<i>Marasmius oreades</i>	Common
False Deathcap	<i>Amanita citrina</i>	Common
Fly Agaric*	<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Common
Fragile Brittlegill	<i>Russula fragilis</i>	Common
Frosty Webcap*	<i>Cortinarius hemitrichus</i>	Common
Funeral Bell*	<i>Galerina marginata</i>	Common

Glistening Inkcap	<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	Common
Green Elf Cup	<i>Chlorociboria aeruginascens</i>	Common
Grey Milkcap	<i>Lactarius vietus</i>	Common
Gymnopus fuscopurpureus	<i>Gymnopus fuscopurpureus</i>	Scarce (2 NF sites)
Hairy Curtain Crust*	<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Common
Holly Speckle	<i>Trochila ilicina</i>	Common
Holly Spot	<i>Phacidium lauri</i>	Common
Honey Fungus*	<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Common
Ivory Bonnet*	<i>Mycena flavoalba</i>	Common
Jelly Ear	<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Common
Lemon Disco	<i>Calycina citrina</i>	Common
Leopard Earthball	<i>Scleroderma areolatum</i>	Common
Magenta Rustgill	<i>Gymnopilus dilepis</i>	Rare (3rd NF record)
Meadow Waxcap*	<i>Cuphophyllus pratensis</i>	Common
Mycoacia uda	<i>Mycoacia uda</i>	Common
Netted Crust	<i>Byssomerulius corium</i>	Common
Oakbug Milkcap	<i>Lactarius quietus</i>	Common
Ochre Aldercap	<i>Naucoria escharioides</i>	Common
Ochre Bracket	<i>Trametes ochracea</i>	Common
Ochre Brittlegill*	<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Common
Orange Oak Bolete*	<i>Leccinum aurantiacum</i>	Common
Orange Moss-cap*	<i>Rickenella fibula</i>	Common
Petticoat Mottlegill*	<i>Panaeolus papilionaceus</i>	Common
Pleated Inkcap*	<i>Parasola plicatilis</i>	Common
Pointed Club	<i>Clavaria acuta</i>	Common
Poisonpie sp.*	<i>Hebeloma sp.</i>	Common
Purple Jellydisc*	<i>Ascocoryne sarcoides</i>	Common
Redlead Roundhead	<i>Leratiomyces ceres</i>	Occasional (3 NF sites)
Rhododendron Bud Blast	<i>Seifertia azaleae</i>	Common
Root Rot	<i>Heterobasidium annosum</i>	Common
Russet Toughshank	<i>Gymnopus dryophilus</i>	Common
Scarlet Elf Cup	<i>Sarcoschypha austriaca</i>	Scarce (1st NF record)
Scarlet Caterpillarclub*	<i>Cordyceps militaris</i>	Common
Scurfy Deceiver*	<i>Laccaria proxima</i>	Common
Sheathed Woodtuft	<i>Kuehneromyces mutabilis</i>	Common
Silky Pinkgill*	<i>Entoloma sericeum</i>	Common
Silverleaf Fungus*	<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i>	Common
Sinuous Chanterelle	<i>Pseudocraterellus undulatus</i>	Common
Small Stagshorn	<i>Calocera cornea</i>	Common
Smoked Oysterling	<i>Resupinatus applicatus</i>	Common
Spring Brittlestem	<i>Psathyrella spadiceogrisea</i>	Common (1 NF site)
Southern Bracket*	<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Common
Snapping Bonnet	<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	Common
Snowy Waxcap*	<i>Cuphophyllus virgineus</i>	Common
Spectacular Rustgill	<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	Common
St George's Mushroom*	<i>Calocybe gambosa</i>	Common
Sticky Scalycap*	<i>Pholiota gummosa</i>	Common
Stinkhorn	<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Common
Sulphur Tuft	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Common
Tawny Grisette*	<i>Amanita fulva</i>	Common
Trumpet Chanterelle	<i>Craterellus tubaeformis</i>	Common
Turf Mottlegill*	<i>Panaeolus fimicola</i>	Common
Turkeytail*	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Common

Twig Parachute	<i>Marasmiellus ramealis</i>	Common
Variable Oysterling*	<i>Crepidotus variabilis</i>	Common
Variable Webcap	<i>Cortinarius anomalus</i>	Common
Veiled Poisonpie*	<i>Hebeloma mesophaeum</i>	Common
Vinegar Cup	<i>Helvella acetabulum</i>	Occasional (2nd NF record)
Violet Bramble Rust	<i>Phragmidium violaceum</i>	Common
Ugly Milkcap*	<i>Lactarius turpis</i>	Common
Velvet Shank	<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	Common
Velvet Twiglet	<i>Simocybe sumptuosa</i>	Occasional
Warlocks Butter	<i>Exidia nigricans</i>	Common
Watery Milkcap	<i>Lactarius serifluus / subumbonatus</i>	Uncommon
Weeping Widow	<i>Lacrymaria lacrymabunda</i>	Common
White Fibrecap	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>	Common
White Saddle*	<i>Helvella crispa</i>	Common
Willow Shield	<i>Pluteus salicinus</i>	Common
Winter Polypore*	<i>Polyporus brumalis</i>	Common
Witches Broom*	<i>Taphrina betulina</i>	Common
Witches Butter	<i>Exidia glandulosa</i>	Common
Wood Blewit*	<i>Lepista nuda</i>	Common
Woolly Milkcap*	<i>Lactarius torminosus</i>	Common
Wrinkled Conecap	<i>Pholiotina rugosa</i>	Scarce (4 NF records)
Wrinkled Crust*	<i>Phlebia radiata</i>	Common
Yellow Club	<i>Clavulinopsis helvola</i>	Common
Yellow Fieldcap	<i>Bolbitius titubans</i>	Common
Yellow Stagshorn*	<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	Common
White Coral Slime Mould	<i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i>	Common

Appendix 2: Selected images



Fig. A1: Slow-worm in the southern conservation field on 22 June 2024



Fig. A2: Grass Snake in rough grassland on the main site on 31 May 2024



Fig. A3: Juvenile Woodlark in the southern conservation field on 31 May 2024



Fig. A4: Goldfinches feeding on Ragwort in the southern conservation field on 11 Sept 2024

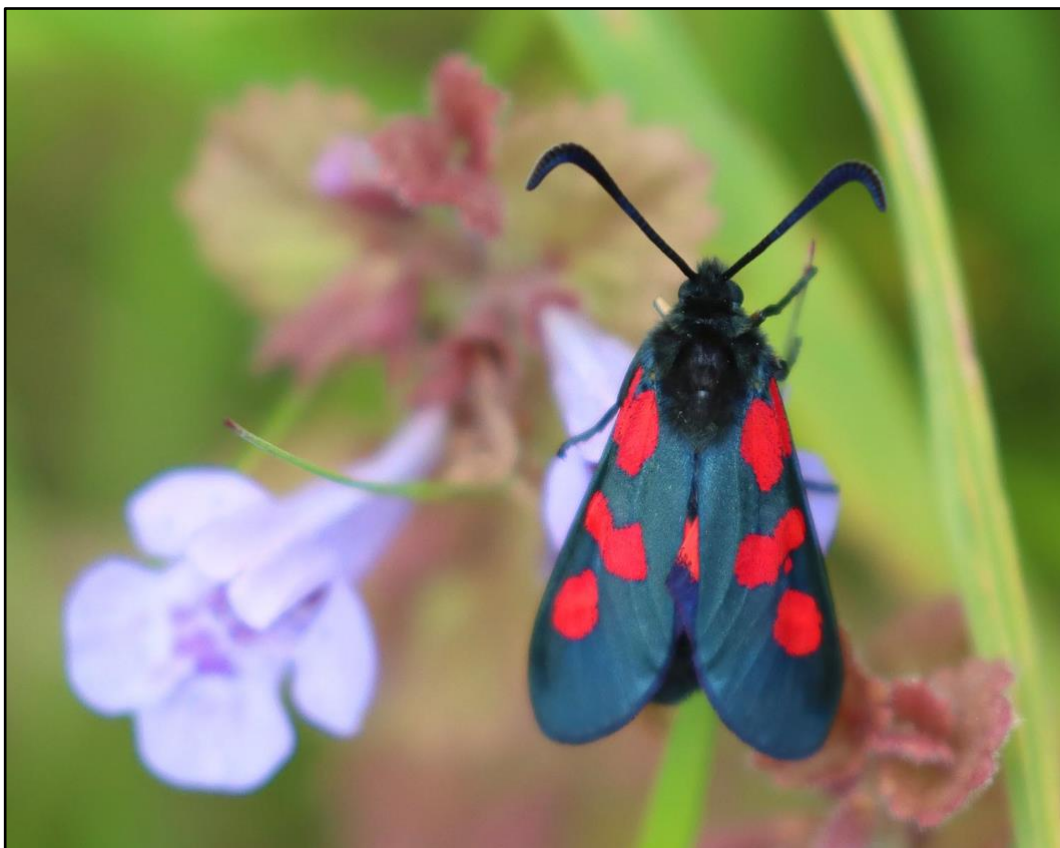


Fig. A5: Five-spot Burnet Moth in the southern conservation field on 31 May 2024



Fig. A6: Downland Villa in the southern conservation field on 22 June 2024



Fig. A7: Bog Ant Fly in the northern conservation field on 31 May 2024



Fig. A8: Fleabane Tortoise Beetle in the northern conservation field on 31 May 2024



Fig. A9: Pink form of Field Grasshopper in the northern conservation field on 01 Aug 2024



Fig. A10: Scarlet Elf Cup in the main woodland block on 02 Mar 2024



Fig. A11: Magenta Rustgill on woodchip in the main woodland block on 11 Sep 2024



Fig. A12: Snowy Waxcaps in the southern conservation field on 31 Oct 2024

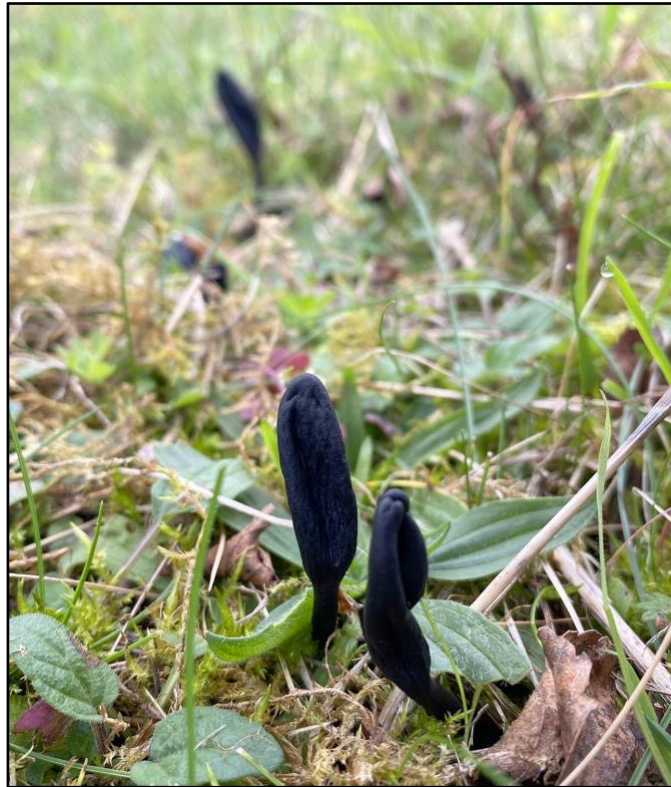


Fig. A13: Earthtongues in the southern conservation field on 31 Oct 2024



Fig. A14: Cup fungus (Peziza) in the central conservation field on 01 Mar 2024



Fig. A15: Singing Firecrest in the main woodland block on 18 Mar 2024



Fig. A16: Male Stonechat in the central conservation field on 31 May 2024



Fig. A17: Fallow Deer buck entangled in fencing twine on 23 Jan 2024



Fig. A18: Fallow Deer doe and fawn on 03 July 2024



Fig. A19: Muntjac Deer doe and fawn on 18 July 2024



Fig. A20: Fox carrying Rabbit prey on 22 July 2024



Fig. A21: Woodcock in the main woodland block on 02 Mar 2024



Fig. A22: Juvenile Great-spotted Woodpecker on 18 Aug 2024



Fig. A23: Tree-lichen Beauty on 13 Aug 2024

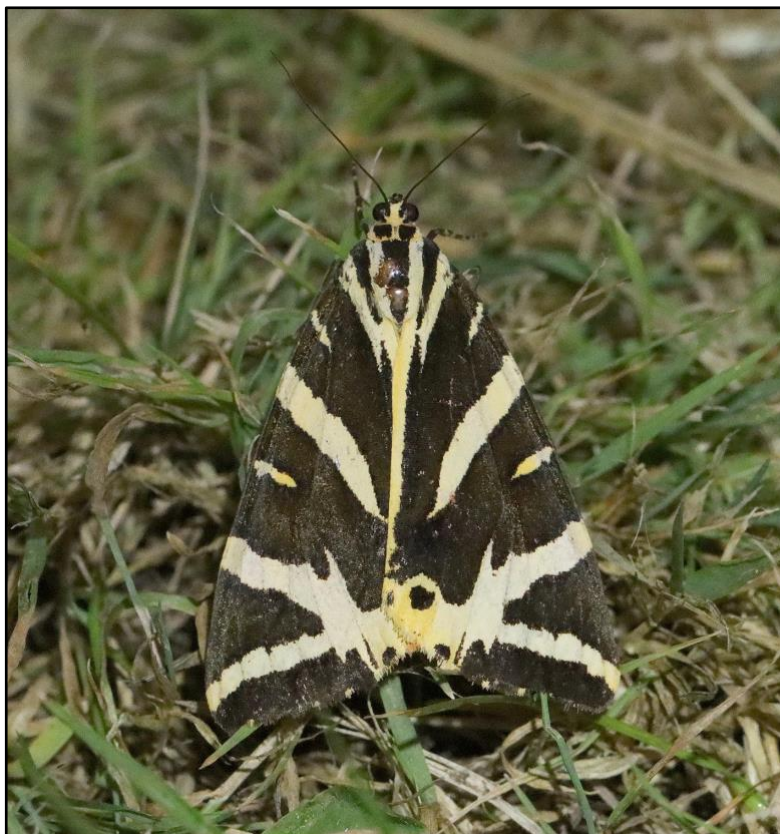


Fig. A24: Jersey Tiger on 13 Aug 2024



Fig. A25: Rusty Acorn Piercer on 13 Aug 2024



Fig. A26: Gorse Knot-horn on 13 Aug 2024



Fig. A27: Wildflowers and emergent scrub in the southern field on 22 June 2024



Fig. A28: Topped grassland in the southern field on 22 June 2024



Fig. A29: Damp rush pasture in the central field on 01 Aug 2024



Fig. A30: Species-rich damp grassland in the northern conservation field on 22 June 2024