

We have concerns as follows:

A short ½ day bio-diversity survey undertaken in July 2021 by Graeme Lyons on a small area of Sullington Manor Farm but including the side of Sullington Hill and the field known as The Gratton, through which the proposed cable will go, showed over 400 species found. The conclusion of the report stated that “this is a rich site, with a high number of species found in a very short time”. A highlight was identifying three nationally scarce spiders. In particular, a male Theridion familiare spider, a nationality scarce spider and according to the Spider Recording Scheme this was the first sighting of this particular species in the UK since 2013. The proposed projects takes none of the above into account.

In addition, the east side of Sullington Hill is designated as an SSSI for chalk grassland and juniper species.

We hold great concern that we are unable to see our land interested listed on the Applicant’s Land Rights Tracker.

Sullington Manor Farm Ltd (IP: RAM2-AFP627) and G R Kittle (IP: RAM2-AFP220) own the land known as Sullington Manor Farm on the Downs to the south-east of Storrington, in the heart of the South Downs National Park.

We want to be notified and included in site visits so that we accompany any site inspections at Sullington Manor Farm.

This has not happened to date.

Further to our previous representations, including via H J Burt, we are deeply concerned regarding the use of the well-used bridleways that runs through our farm. We would be very interested in results of a road traffic safety survey at Washington roundabout, where the A283 meets A24.

The planning application is too extensive for a cable only and fencing off this area, for the project, will have a significantly negative impact on our cattle herd who will not be able to graze where they normally would. We are concerned that the noise and visual impact of the project on our farm and our holiday guests who stay here for the peace in the countryside will be hugely negatively affected, also our café business.

We have not been appraised of any additional requirement for the extent of the area for which planning permission is sought and can, therefore, not agree to this proposal.

Further, we hear from a third party that there is to be major vehicle access to our land but we have not been notified of this.

We truly hope you take these concerns seriously.

Biodiversity audit and natural history training at Sullington Manor Farm, West Sussex, South Downs

Graeme Lyons

January 2022



Fig. 1. Male *Theridion familiare*.

0 - Summary

Sullington Manor Farm is an approximately 200 ha farm in the South Downs National Park to the south east of Storrington in West Sussex. Part of the site is on the Downs and is designated as a SSSI for its chalk-grassland interest. The rest of the site is on the clay at the foot of the Downs but a base-rich influence is still present here.

The farm was split into six roughly equal compartments. At each compartment, one hour exactly was spent recording all plants, invertebrates, birds and any other taxa that can be readily identified in the field. Sweep nets, beating trays and a suction sampler were all used to record and collect invertebrates, as were more passive techniques such as turning over logs and searching flowers. Six specimen jars will be carefully labelled and all invertebrates that cannot be field determined will be collected for microscopic identification. The site was visited on the 16th July 2021.

A total of 790 records of 419 species was made. Of these, 205 were invertebrates, 185 were plants and 29 were vertebrates.

Of the 205 invertebrates, 11 had some form of conservation status (5.4%). Beetles were the most speciose invertebrate group with 58 species, followed by bugs at 46 and spiders at 36.

An extremely unexpected find and no doubt the highlight of the survey was that of a single male *Theridion familiare*, a Nationally Scarce spider found in compartment 6. This is the first time the author has encountered this spider and it is new to West Sussex. According to the Spider Recording Scheme, it is also the first UK record since 2013. The tiny weevil *Squamapion flavimanum* (Na), that feeds on Wild Marjoram and Wild Basil, was also recorded in compartment 6.

A total of 185 plants, of which 181 were vascular plants, were recorded. Four species with status were recorded with the chalk-grassland having three of these. **Juniper**, **Round-headed Rampion** and **Hound's-tongue**. A Plant Life's arable plant index of 8 is not high enough to reach the threshold of 30 needed for a site of regional significance.

A total of 29 vertebrates were recorded, of which two were mammals and 27 were birds. Of the birds, 11 were classed as Birds of Conservation Concern 5. **Yellowhammer** was widespread and **Mistle Thrush** was also present on site. Skylark was not recorded though. **Brown Hare** was recorded once on the top of the Downs.

The chalk-grassland compartments 3 & 5 had the highest proportion of inverts with status but 3 was quite hard grazed compared to 5 and this was reflected in the invertebrate assemblage. Compartment 6 also scored high for the proportion of invertebrates with status and had the joint most species and the most species of invertebrate. The arable blocks off the chalk scored high for the number of species but lacked many species with status (apart from Birds of Conservation Concern that were well represented on the r).

This is a rich site, with a high number of species found in a very short time. The arable was not particularly rich for arable weeds, seemingly due to lack of bare ground and fertilising. The chalk-grassland was rich and diverse but in places, suffered from hard grazing for the time of year.

1 - Introduction

Sullington Manor Farm is an approximately 200 ha farm in the South Downs National Park to the south east of Storrington in West Sussex. Part of the site is on the Downs and is designated as a SSSI for its chalk-grassland interest. The rest of the site is on the clay at the foot of the Downs but a base-rich influence is still present here.

The majority of the site sits in the hectad TQ01 but some of the site also sits in the adjacent TQ11.

2 - Methodologies

2.1 - Site selection

Farms were selected that passed a series of criteria

- Lay in the relevant cluster farm area.
- Had sympathetic land owners.
- Had (at least) a mix of arable and chalk-grassland but more habitats the better.
- Were not too big as to make getting around impossible, under 200 ha ideally.

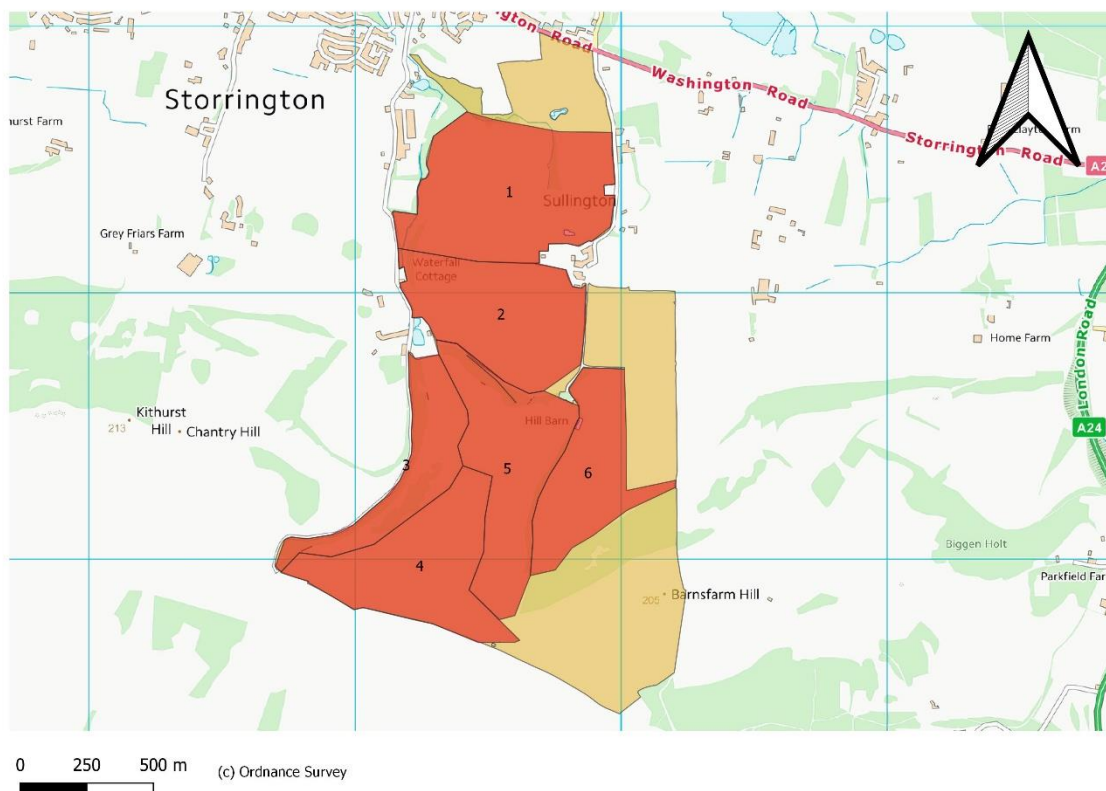


Fig. 2. Location of the six compartments at Sullington Manor Farm.

In order to draw this survey in line with other surveys carried out by the author, each site was split into six compartments. These compartments were selected in order to

- Make valid comparison between the six compartments.
- Make valid comparison between the two farms.

- Make valid comparison between other farms where a similar methodology had been carried out.
- Make sure that recording was not focused in one small area of the farm.
- By stratifying the compartments, it was possible to make valid comparison between habitats (i.e., if half a site was chalk-grassland and the other half arable, three compartments each could be placed in each habitat, allowing for a valid comparison between the three chalk-grassland plots and the three arable plots).
- Ensure a good spread spatially around the site, so that all six compartments are not all bunched up in one corner of the farm.

2.2 - Survey methodology

At each compartment, one hour exactly was spent recording all plants, invertebrates, birds and any other taxa that can be readily identified in the field. Sweep nets, beating trays and a suction sampler will all be used to record and collect invertebrates, as will more passive techniques such as turning over logs and searching flowers. Six specimen jars will be carefully labelled and all invertebrates that cannot be field determined will be collected for microscopic identification.

With up to 10 people being present at each site and a number of sweep nets provided, a great deal of invertebrate material can be collected and processed, using the author as a central hub. Sweep nets full of material deposited in a large plastic tray for all to see can be pointed out, described before being written down/collected.

It is vital to keep moving through such large sites so that when 60 minutes ends, the team are as close as possible to the start of the second compartment. At this point the process begins afresh and a new list is created. At the end of the day, six comparable lists will be held in notebook form along with six labelled killing jars. This allows for the creation of six lists in Excel (that can then be stored along with the six comparable list from the second farm).

Any species with conservation status will be given brief species accounts and a comparative analysis carried out internally on each farm and between farms using the BRC's Pantheon database and Plantlife's Arable Plant Index etc. Management recommendations on a compartment-by-compartment basis will be provided.

An attempt was made to make the visits as closed as is practicably possible in order to make valid comparisons, i.e., within the same week.

3 - Results

3.1 - Summary of findings

A total of 790 records of 419 species was made. Of these, 205 were invertebrates, 185 were plants and 29 were vertebrates.

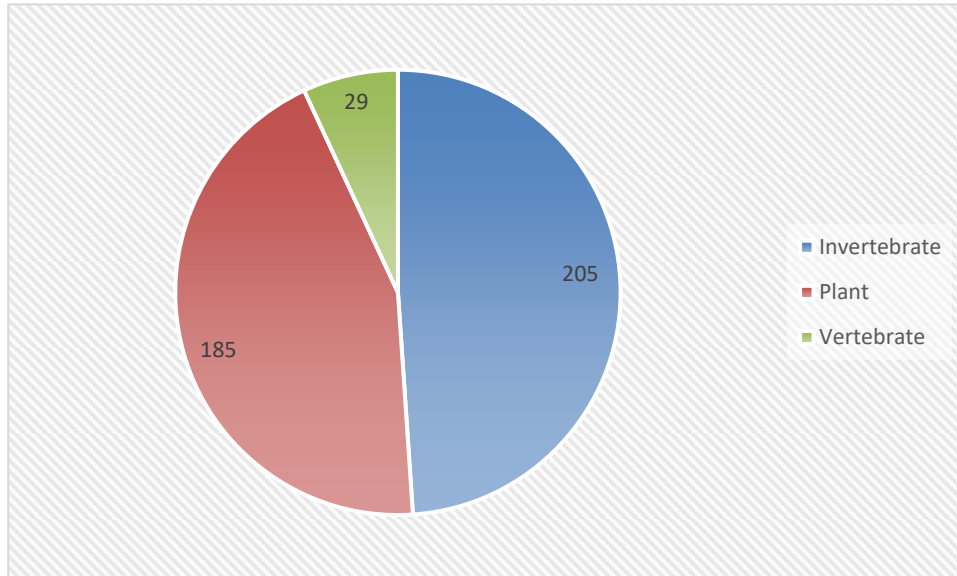


Fig. 3. Breakdown of the main groups recorded.

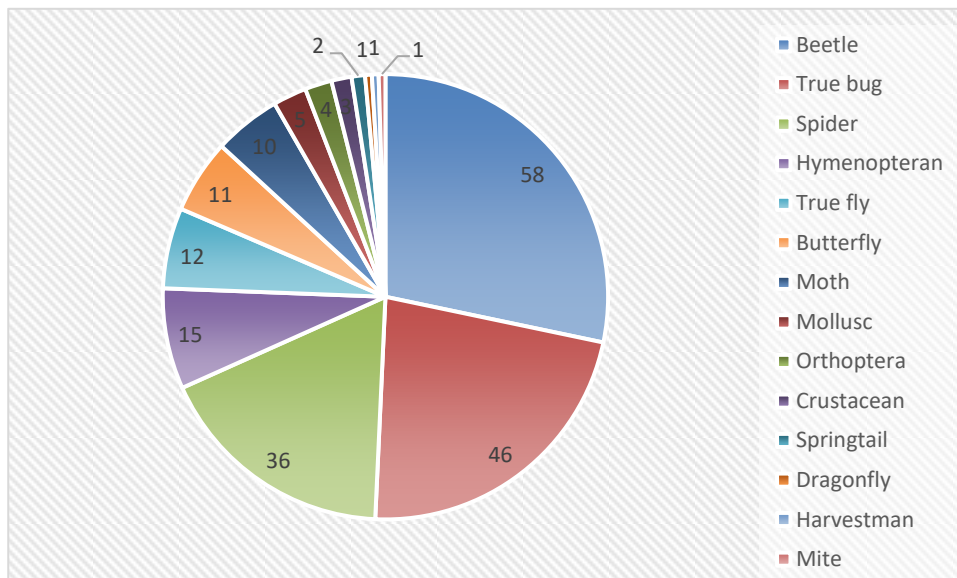


Fig. 4. Breakdown of the invertebrate groups recorded.

3.2 - Species with conservation status

Conservation status is a complex issue. Each taxonomic group has used a slightly different set of criteria for assessing their species. Within each group, some species are assessed more often or more thoroughly than others. Some are long overdue and as a result there are two systems running at present. Mike Edwards has kindly allowed the author to use this text to explain both systems.

“GB Conservation Status categories are in the process of being upgraded. This means that it is currently necessary to provide values for both systems as not all groups have been dealt with.

The old RDB (Red Data Book) Conservation Status categories were based purely on the number of 10km squares which a species was known to have been recorded from, with a base-line date of 1970. These categories are obviously susceptible to the progressive accumulation of new records over time. This is especially so as, for some species in particular, non-specialist recording has increased significantly. There are also known changes in range and abundance which have been increasingly commented on by specialists.

The old system graded species like this:

RDB 1. Endangered. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in five or fewer ten-kilometre squares.

RDB 2. Vulnerable. Species in severely declining or vulnerable habitats, or of low known populations. Known to exist (post 1970) in ten, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

RDB 3. Rare. Species with small populations, not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but which are felt to be at risk. Species currently known to exist (post 1970) in fifteen, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

RDB K. Species of undoubted RDB rank, but with insufficient information for accurate placement; includes possible recent arrivals.

Nationally Scarce. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in one hundred, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

In some groups these are further sub-divided into:-

Nationally Scarce a. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in thirty, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

Nationally Scarce b. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in thirty-one to one hundred ten-kilometre squares.

The new IUCN-type Red Data Book Conservation Status categories are based on perceived threat, of which distribution is only one part, the other being related to the population trend over the 10 years previous to the assessment, for the species in question. Such trends may be inferred from accumulated specialist knowledge, but, as the quantity and quality of data improves increasing effort is being made to model such changes. The output of such modelling being then compared with the specialist knowledge. Species with a negative trend may not be inherently rare, it is the decline which is the significant factor.

The new system grades species like this (This is very much a summary, there is considerable detail to this, please consult the group-appropriate published Great Britain Red List for a better understanding of how the gradings have been arrived at):

Regionally Extinct (RE). See group-appropriate Red List for criteria. In general, a sufficiently long time has elapsed since the last record of this species.

Critically Endangered (CE). Species with a very severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Endangered (E). Species with a severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Vulnerable (V). Species with a marked decline in trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Near Threatened (NT). Species which are suspected to qualify for Vulnerable, but where the data does not quite support such a category.

Least Concern (LC). Species which show no marked negative population trend or geographic range. Indeed, they may have positive values for either or both.

There will be a number of species where it has been considered that there is insufficient information to provide a supported grading, such species are called Data Deficient (DD). There are also categories for invasive (with anthropogenic agency) species, which are usually assessed as Not Applicable (NA).

The IUCN Red List system was primarily developed for assessing large mammal populations and fish stocks, adapting it for invertebrates is, inevitably, an experimental process and it is to be expected that there will be variability in its application and interpretation between groups. However, each published GB Red List has information on the actual way in which decisions have been arrived at. These should be consulted where necessary.

There is no inherent equivalence between the old and new systems

Great Britain has a considerable environmental gradient from north to south and, to a lesser extent, east to west. Species which are stable in their trend or geographic extent may still be considerably limited by the availability of suitable habitat resources. In order that such species do not get missed from conservation considerations a second, parallel, system of GB scarcity has been developed. This is similar to the old Conservation Status system in that it is based on the number of 10km squares which the species is known from, in a given time period, usually 30 years previous to the date of the assessment.

Categories for this National Scarcity rating are:

NR, with 1-15 10Km occupied squares

NS, with 16 to 100 10Km occupied squares.

Clearly both systems will require periodic revision if they are to remain relevant to the needs of a modern country and the conservation of its fauna.”

The research BAP is a list of declining but still common moths that should never have been given equivalence to the actual BAP list and as such, they are not treated as having status in this report/analysis. This includes species such as Cinnabar.

Of these, 205 were invertebrates and 11 of these have some form of conservation status (5.4%). This compared to the author's rolling average of 6.5% across all surveys. This is however likely to be higher in reality due to only one day's surveying being carried out. Rare and scarce species often exist in small numbers and are often only encountered as one individual. There is therefore an element of chance in whether you find them on any given

day, the more visits you have, the more rare species you will find and this will in-turn increase this proportion.

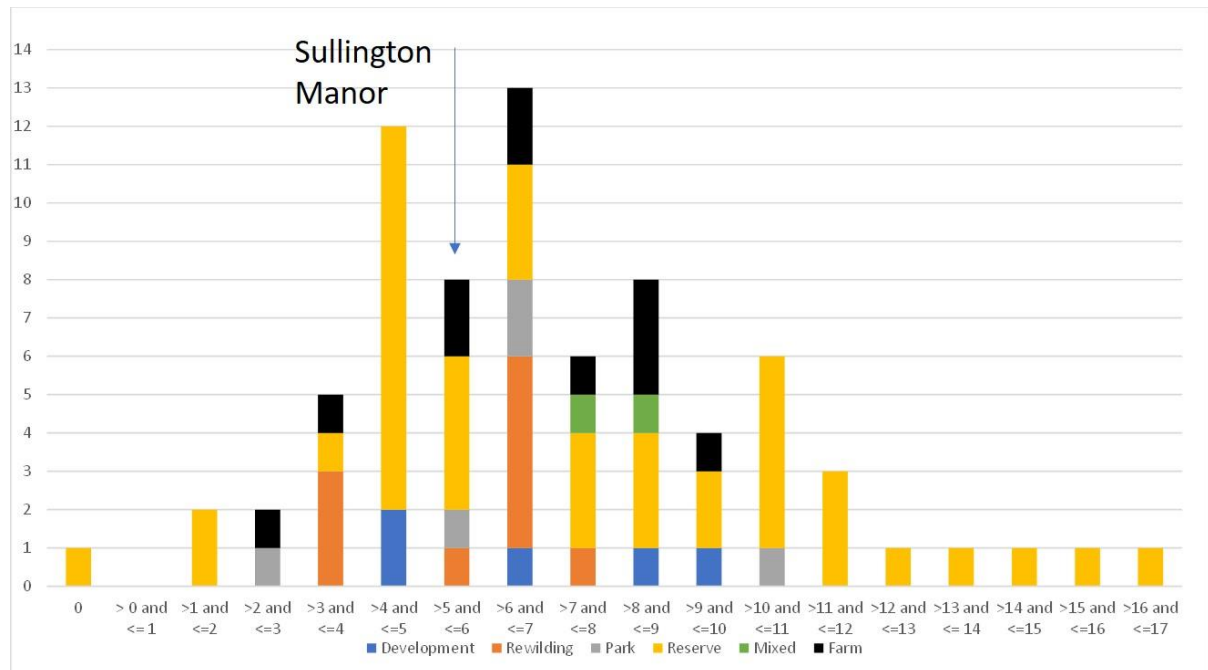


Fig. 5. Frequency distribution of the 'proportion of species with conservation status' from the author's recent survey.

Invertebrates

A total of 205 species were recorded, 11 of which had some form of conservation status.

Aculeate Hymenoptera (bees, ants & wasps)

Fifteen species of bee, wasps and ant were recorded. Only one of which had status.

Lasioglossum pauxillum - Nationally scarce a

A now extremely common species, possibly one of the commonest *Lasioglossum* species. Here a single male was collected in compartment 6. If it were assessed today, it would not be seen as being nationally scarce.

Araneae (spiders)

A total of 36 species of spider were recorded, three of which had conservation status.

Entelecara flavipes - Nationally Scarce

A tiny money spider, usually found on chalk grassland. A single female was recorded in compartment 5.

Episinus maculipes - Nationally Scarce

A once scarce spider that has spread through Sussex in recent years. It is typically associated with deep-shade woodland but does also occasionally turn up in chalk-grassland. Here recorded in compartment 6 only.

***Theridion familiare* - Nationally Scarce - New to West Sussex**

An extremely unexpected find and no doubt the highlight of the survey. A single adult male was found in compartment 6. This is the first time the author has encountered this spider and it is new to West Sussex. According to the Spider Recording Scheme, it is also the first UK record since 2013. It was not one of the 473 spiders the author saw and identified during the 12 months of 2021. See figure 1 on the front page.

Coleoptera (beetles)

A total of 58 species were recorded, four of which had conservation status.

***Cryptocephalus bilineatus* - Nationally Scarce**

Recorded in compartments 3 & 5 on the chalk. A small black and yellow leaf beetle that feeds on legumes and is fairly common on chalk-grassland.

***Neliocarus faber* - Nationally scarce b**

A small terrestrial weevil that feeds at the roots of various plants in short, warm turf. Here it was recorded once in compartment 5.

***Scymnus schmidtii* - Nationally scarce b**

A tiny black ladybird that is fairly common on chalk-grassland. Recorded only in compartment 5.

***Squamapion flavimanum* - Nationally scarce a**

A tiny scarce weevil that feeds on Wild Marjoram and sometimes Wild Basil. It was recorded once in compartment 6.

Hemiptera (true bugs)

A total of 46 species were recorded, with only one having status (albeit very out of date).

***Lygus pratensis* - RDB3**

A now ubiquitous species that does not warrant this status, being perhaps one of the commonest bugs in late summer. Recorded in compartment 6 only.

Lepidoptera (butterflies)

A total of 11 species were recorded, one of which had conservation status.

Small Heath - Near Threatened, Section 41

A common and well-known butterfly that likes short, warm grassland but is not in any way restricted to chalk-grassland. It was recorded in compartments 3 and 5.

Lepidoptera (moths)

A total of ten species were recorded, one of which had conservation status.

***Scythris picaepennis* - Nationally scarce b**

A tiny micro moth that feeds on Bird's-foot Trefoil. Recorded in compartment 3 only. Quite often found by suction sampler but rarely recorded by other means.

Vascular plants

A total of 181 species of vascular plant were recorded, four of which had some form of status.

Bluebell - Protected

The common and well-known ancient woodland indicator. Recorded in a small woodland used for Pheasants in compartment 1.

Hound's-tongue - Near Threatened

A fairly common plant on base-rich soils with fairly high nutrients and disturbance. As such, it is often found near gates or around rabbit warrens. Here it was recorded in compartments 4 and 5.

Juniper - Section 41

Several bushes recorded on compartment 5 where the colony of plants was well known to the farm. A declining species on the chalk in Sussex, it is often difficult to get Juniper to regenerate.

Round-headed Rampion - Nationally Scarce

Recorded on the chalk only in compartment 3.

Birds

Dunnock - Amber Listed

The well-known garden and hedgerow bird. Recorded in compartment 2 only. Expected to be breeding on site.

Herring Gull - Red Listed

Recorded as fly-overs only and not thought to be breeding on site. Recorded in compartments 1, 4 & 5.

House Sparrow - Red Listed

Likely breeding around the farmyard and buildings. Recorded in compartment 2 only.

Linnet - Red Listed

Recorded in compartments 3, 4 & 5. This small finch does well on scattered scrub on the Downs as well as low hedgerows.

Mistle Thrush - Red Listed

A declining species. Recorded as a family party recorded compartment 3 only.

Song Thrush - Red Listed

Recorded in comps 1 & 2. A still common bird of mature hedgerows, woodland & gardens.

Stock Dove - Amber Listed

A hole-nesting bird that typically needs old trees and/or old buildings. Recorded in compartment 1 only.

Whitethroat - Amber Listed

A common summer visitor breeding in scattered scrub and low hedgerows. Recorded in compartments 2 & 5 only.

Wood Pigeon - Amber Listed

A recent addition to the Birds of Conservation Concern list. Recorded in compartments 1, 3 & 6. Inevitably breeding on site.

Wren - Amber Listed

A recent addition to the Birds of Conservation Concern. A well-known bird that is inevitably breeding on site. Recording in compartment 1 only.

Yellowhammer - Red Listed

Widespread around the site and recorded in every compartment except 4. A declining farmland bird that does well on scrubby downland and farms with thick hedges. It is expected to be breeding on the site.

Mammals

Two species of mammal were recorded, one with conservation status.

Brown Hare - Section 41

A single hare was recorded in the tightly-grazed compartment 4.

4 - Conclusions

4.1 - Comparative analysis between the six compartments

Tab. 1. Comparative analysis. The highest scoring compartment per category is highlighted in green, the lowest in red.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	All
Total species	140	140	124	84	129	140	419
Total invertebrates	52	57	48	47	61	69	205
Total vertebrates	16	12	5	5	5	3	29
Total plants	69	70	70	32	62	68	185
Total species with status	7	5	8	4	11	7	27
BoCC	6	5	4	2	4	2	11
Plants with status	1	0	1	1	2	0	4
Inverts with status	0	0	3	0	5	5	11
Proportion of inverts with status	0	0	6.3	0	8.2	7.2	5.4

The chalk-grassland compartments 3 & 5 had the highest proportion of inverts with status but 3 was quite hard grazed compared to five and this was reflected in the invertebrate assemblage. Compartment 6 also scored high for the proportion of invertebrates with status and had the joint most species and the most species of invertebrate.

The arable blocks off the chalk scored high for the number of species but lacked many species with status (other than birds).

4.2 - Plant Life's arable plant index

- Round-leaved Fluellen - 3
- Sharp-leaved Fluellen - 2
- Field Madder - 1
- Common Broomrape - 2

An index score of 8 for chalk is not high enough to reach the threshold of 30 for a site of regional significance.

4.3 - Conclusion

This is a rich site, with a high number of species found in a very short time. The arable was not particularly rich for arable weeds, seemingly due to lack of bare ground and fertilising. The chalk-grassland was rich and diverse but in places, suffered from hard grazing for the time of year.

4.4 - Future monitoring

The site clearly holds far more species than this survey suggests and more visits will paint a truer picture of what the site really holds.

5 - Management recommendations

Compartment 4

This area was very hard grazed and there was very little to be found here, hence a large drop in the number of most taxa in this area. Having some structure and nectar sources in the summer months is vital to allow plants and especially invertebrates to flourish. This compartment was connected to the chalk-grassland slope compartment 3, meaning this area was also quite hard-grazed for the time of year.

Compartment 5

This area of chalk-grassland was really well managed and the sward here was spot on for the time of year. This kind of grazing plan should be similar across all the pristine chalk-grassland on site, such as compartment 3.



Fig. 6. Compartment 5 in July.

Compartment 6

The arable reversion here was looking really good with a wealth of flowers and nectar sources and invertebrates present.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Mike Edwards for allowing me to use his text on the conservation statuses of invertebrates in the UK. Thanks to Sue Simpson for commissioning me to do the work. Thanks

to Grahame Kittle for hosting the survey and to Colin Hedley for his support throughout the survey.

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Appendix 1: Species highlighted in bold have status, red are non-natives.

Taxon group	Status	Species	Vernacular	1	2	3	4	5	6
Beetle		<i>Adrastus pallens</i>	Adrastus pallens		1				
Beetle		<i>Anaspis maculata</i>	Anaspis maculata	1					1
Beetle		<i>Anaspis pulicaria</i>	Anaspis pulicaria						1
Beetle		<i>Anobium fulvicorne</i>	Anobium fulvicorne	1					
Beetle		<i>Anobium punctatum</i>	Common Furniture Beetle	1					
Beetle		<i>Athous bicolor</i>	Athous bicolor			1			1
Beetle		<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	Bembidion lampros		1				
Beetle		<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	Calathus fuscipes						1
Beetle		<i>Cantharis lateralis</i>	Cantharis lateralis	1	1				1
Beetle		<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>	Thistle Tortoise Beetle	1					
Beetle		<i>Ceratapion gibbirostre</i>	Ceratapion gibbirostre						1
Beetle		<i>Ceratapion onopordi</i>	Ceratapion onopordi						1
Beetle		<i>Ceutorhynchus erysimi</i>	Ceutorhynchus erysimi				1		
Beetle		<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird	1			1		1
Beetle		<i>Cordylepherus viridis</i>	Cordylepherus viridis		1				
Beetle	NS	<i>Cryptocephalus bilineatus</i>	Cryptocephalus bilineatus			1			1
Beetle		<i>Cryptocephalus fulvus</i>	Cryptocephalus fulvus						1
Beetle		<i>Curculio glandium</i>	Acorn Weevil				1		
Beetle		<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>	Drusilla canaliculata						1
Beetle		<i>Enicmus transversus</i>	Enicmus transversus				1		
Beetle		<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird	1					1
Beetle		<i>Hister unicolor</i>	Hister unicolor	1					
Beetle		<i>Hypera nigrirostris</i>	Hypera nigrirostris						1
Beetle		<i>Ischnopterapion loti</i>	Ischnopterapion loti			1			
Beetle		<i>Ischnopterapion virens</i>	Ischnopterapion virens	1					
Beetle		<i>Longitarsus flavicornis</i>	Longitarsus flavicornis				1		
Beetle		<i>Margarinotus purpurascens</i>	Margarinotus purpurascens				1		
Beetle		<i>Mecinus pyraeter</i>	Mecinus pyraeter				1		
Beetle		<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Common Pollen Beetle						1
Beetle		<i>Nedyus quadrimaculatus</i>	Small Nettle Weevil	1					
Beetle	Nb	<i>Neliocarus faber</i>	Neliocarus faber						1
Beetle		<i>Ocypus olens</i>	Devil's Coach-horse			1			
Beetle		<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	Oedemera lurida		1			1	1
Beetle		<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Swollen-thighed Beetle		1				
Beetle		<i>Olibrus aeneus</i>	Olibrus aeneus		1			1	
Beetle		<i>Olibrus corticalis</i>	Olibrus corticalis				1		1
Beetle		<i>Olibrus liquidus</i>	Olibrus liquidus						1
Beetle		<i>Paederus littoralis</i>	Paederus littoralis						1
Beetle		<i>Perapion hydrolapathi</i>	Perapion hydrolapathi		1				
Beetle		<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot Ladybird	1	1				1
Beetle		<i>Protapion apricans</i>	Clover Seed Weevil						1
Beetle		<i>Protapion fulvipes</i>	White Clover Seed Weevil	1					
Beetle		<i>Protapion trifolii</i>	Clover Seed Weevil				1		1
Beetle		<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	Black Clock			1			
Beetle		<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Common Red Soldier Beetle	1	1	1	1	1	
Beetle		<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>	Rhyzobius litura	1	1				1

Beetle	Nb	<i>Scymnus schmidti</i>	Scymnus schmidti						1
Beetle		<i>Sitona hispidulus</i>	Clover-root Weevil					1	
Beetle		<i>Sitona humeralis</i>	Sitona humeralis						1
Beetle		<i>Sitona sulcifrons</i>	Clover Weevil						1
Beetle		<i>Sphaeroderma testaceum</i>	Sphaeroderma testaceum					1	
Beetle	Na	<i>Squamapion flavimanum</i>	Squamapion flavimanum						1
Beetle		<i>Syntomus foveatus</i>	Syntomus foveatus						1
Beetle		<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	Tachyporus hypnorum						1
Beetle		<i>Tachyporus pusillus</i>	Tachyporus pusillus					1	
Beetle		<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>	Trichosirocalus troglodytes					1	1
Beetle		<i>Tychius picirostris</i>	Tychius picirostris				1		1
Beetle		<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	16-spot Ladybird	1					
Butterfly		<i>Aglais io</i>	Peacock					1	
Butterfly		<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet		1				
Butterfly	NT, S.4	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath					1	1
Butterfly		<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small Copper						1
Butterfly		<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	1	1				1 1
Butterfly		<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	Marbled White	1					1
Butterfly		<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White		1				
Butterfly		<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White		1	1	1		1
Butterfly		<i>Speyeria aglaja</i>	Dark Green Fritillary						1
Butterfly		<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral						1
Butterfly		<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady		1				
Crustacean		<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>	Common Pill Woodlouse	1			1		1
Crustacean		<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>	Common Striped Woodlouse	1	1				1
Crustacean		<i>Porcellio scaber</i>	Common Rough Woodlouse	1			1		1
Dragonfly		<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	Beautiful Demoiselle					1	
Harvestman		<i>Mitopus morio</i>	Mitopus morio		1	1			1
Hymenopteran		<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western Honey Bee		1				1
Hymenopteran		<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Red-tailed Bumblebee				1	1	1
Hymenopteran		<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee				1	1	
Hymenopteran		<i>Colletes daviesanus</i>	Davies' Colletes		1				
Hymenopteran		<i>Diplolepis rosae</i>	Bedeguar Gall				1		
Hymenopteran		<i>Halictus tumulorum</i>	Bronze Furrow Bee						1 1
Hymenopteran		<i>Lasioglossum fulvicorne</i>	Chalk Furrow Bee						1
Hymenopteran		<i>Lasioglossum lativentre</i>	Furry-claspered Furrow Bee						1 1
Hymenoptera	Na	<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee						1
Hymenopteran		<i>Lasius flavus</i>	Yellow Meadow Ant				1		1
Hymenopteran		<i>Lasius niger</i>	Small Black Ant					1	1
Hymenopteran		<i>Melitta leporina</i>	Clover Blunthorn Bee						1
Hymenopteran		<i>Myrmica ruginodis</i>	Myrmica ruginodis		1				
Hymenopteran		<i>Myrmica scabrinodis</i>	Myrmica scabrinodis				1		
Hymenopteran		<i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum</i>	Common Spangle Gall	1					
Mite		<i>Aceria fraxinivora</i>	Aceria fraxinivora	1					
Mollusc		<i>Ceriuella virgata</i>	Striped Snail					1	1 1
Mollusc		<i>Monacha cantiana</i>	Kentish Snail		1				
Mollusc		<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	Moss Chrysalis Snail						1

Mollusc		<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	Hairy Snail						1
Mollusc		<i>Xeroplexa intersecta</i>	Wrinkled Snail			1	1	1	1
Moth		<i>Ancylis comptana</i>	Little Roller			1			
Moth		<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y	1	1				1
Moth		<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	Yellow Shell						1
Moth		<i>Carcina quercana</i>	Long-horned Flat-body	1					
Moth		<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Garden Grass-veneer	1		1	1	1	1
Moth		<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing			1			
Moth		<i>Pyrausta despicata</i>	Straw-barred Pearl				1		1
Moth	Nb	<i>Scythris picaepennis</i>	White-dusted Owlet				1		
Moth		<i>Syncopacma</i>	Syncopacma			1			
Moth		<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	1		1			1
Orthoptera		<i>Chorthippus albomarginatus</i>	Lesser Marsh Grasshopper		1				
Orthoptera		<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>	Meadow Grasshopper	1	1				
Orthoptera		<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i>	Roesel's Bush-cricket		1	1	1	1	
Orthoptera		<i>Omocestus viridulus</i>	Common Green Grasshopper	1	1		1	1	
Spider		<i>Araneus diadematus</i>	Garden Cross Spider						1
Spider		<i>Araniella cucurbitina</i>	Araniella cucurbitina				1		
Spider		<i>Araniella opisthographa</i>	Araniella opisthographa				1		
Spider		<i>Bathyphanes gracilis</i>	Bathyphanes gracilis			1			1
Spider		<i>Dictyna latens</i>	Dictyna latens	1					1
Spider		<i>Dictyna uncinata</i>	Dictyna uncinata						1
Spider	NS	<i>Entelecara flavipes</i>	Entelecara flavipes						1
Spider	NS	<i>Episinus maculipes</i>	Episinus maculipes						1
Spider		<i>Erigone atra</i>	Erigone atra	1		1	1	1	
Spider		<i>Erigone dentipalpis</i>	Erigone dentipalpis	1	1	1	1		1
Spider		<i>Erigone promiscua</i>	Erigone promiscua			1			
Spider		<i>Euophrys frontalis</i>	Euophrys frontalis						1
Spider		<i>Hahnia montana</i>	Hahnia montana						1
Spider		<i>Heliophanus flavipes</i>	Heliophanus flavipes			1			
Spider		<i>Hypomma cornutum</i>	Hypomma cornutum	1					
Spider		<i>Larinioides cornutus</i>	Larinioides cornutus	1					
Spider		<i>Meioneta rurestris</i>	Meioneta rurestris			1	1	1	1
Spider		<i>Microlinyphia pusilla</i>	Microlinyphia pusilla	1					
Spider		<i>Neoscona adianta</i>	Neoscona adianta			1			
Spider		<i>Oedothorax retusus</i>	Oedothorax retusus				1		
Spider		<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	Pachygnatha degeeri		1	1			
Spider		<i>Pardosa palustris</i>	Pardosa palustris	1					
Spider		<i>Pardosa prativaga</i>	Pardosa prativaga		1				
Spider		<i>Pardosa pullata</i>	Pardosa pullata		1	1			
Spider		<i>Pelecopsis parallela</i>	Pelecopsis parallela						1
Spider		<i>Peponocranium ludicrum</i>	Peponocranium ludicrum						1
Spider		<i>Philodromus praedatus</i>	Philodromus praedatus				1		
Spider		<i>Phylloneta impressa</i>	Phylloneta impressa			1			
Spider		<i>Phylloneta sisyphia</i>	Phylloneta sisyphia				1		
Spider		<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>	Nursery-Web Spider		1				
Spider		<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i>	Tenuiphantes tenuis	1		1	1	1	1

Spider	NS	<i>Theridion familiare</i>	Theridion familiare							1
Spider		<i>Theridion varians</i>	Theridion varians							1
Spider		<i>Tibellus oblongus</i>	Tibellus oblongus		1					
Spider		<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>	Xysticus cristatus		1					
Spider		<i>Zilla diodia</i>	Zilla diodia							1
Springtail		<i>Orchesella villosa</i>	Orchesella villosa		1					
Springtail		<i>Pogonognathellus longicornis</i>	Pogonognathellus longicornis							1
True bug		<i>Amblytylus nasutus</i>	Amblytylus nasutus						1	
True bug		<i>Anthocoris confusus</i>	Anthocoris confusus	1						
True bug		<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	Common Flower Bug	1	1					
True bug		<i>Batracomorphus irroratus</i>	Batracomorphus irroratus							1
True bug		<i>Berytinus minor</i>	Berytinus minor							1
True bug		<i>Calocoris roseomaculatus</i>	Calocoris roseomaculatus			1			1	
True bug		<i>Campyloneura virgula</i>	Campyloneura virgula	1						1
True bug		<i>Closterotomus norwegicus</i>	Potato Capsid		1					1
True bug		<i>Cyphostethus tristriatus</i>	Juniper Shieldbug							1
True bug		<i>Deraeocoris ruber</i>	Deraeocoris ruber		1					1
True bug		<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	Hairy Shieldbug		1			1		1
True bug		<i>Euscelis incisus</i>	Euscelis incisus		1					
True bug		<i>Grypocoris stysi</i>	Grypocoris stysi							1
True bug		<i>Heterogaster urticae</i>	Nettle Groundbug		1					
True bug		<i>Heterotoma planicornis</i>	Heterotoma planicornis	1	1					1
True bug		<i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i>	Ant Damsel Bug		1					
True bug		<i>Ischnodemus sabuleti</i>	European Cinchbug		1					
True bug		<i>Kalama tricornis</i>	Kalama tricornis					1	1	
True bug		<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	Meadow Plant Bug	1	1					
True bug		<i>Leptopterna ferrugata</i>	Leptopterna ferrugata			1		1	1	1
True bug		<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>	Liocoris tripustulatus		1					
True bug	RDB3	<i>Lygus pratensis</i>	Lygus pratensis							1
True bug		<i>Lygus rugulipennis</i>	European Tarnished Plant Bug		1					1
True bug		<i>Megophthalmus scabripennis</i>	Megophthalmus scabripennis			1				
True bug		<i>Metopoplax ditomoides</i>	Metopoplax ditomoides		1					
True bug		<i>Myrmus miriformis</i>	Myrmus miriformis			1				
True bug		<i>Neophilaenus exclamationis</i>	Neophilaenus exclamationis			1			1	
True bug		<i>Neophilaenus lineatus</i>	Neophilaenus lineatus		1			1		
True bug		<i>Notostira elongata</i>	Notostira elongata							1
True bug		<i>Oncotylus viridiflavus</i>	Oncotylus viridiflavus							1
True bug		<i>Orthocephalus saltator</i>	Orthocephalus saltator			1			1	1
True bug		<i>Orthonotus rufifrons</i>	Orthonotus rufifrons	1						
True bug		<i>Orthotylus tenellus</i>	Orthotylus tenellus	1						1
True bug		<i>Palomena prasina</i>	Green Shieldbug							1
True bug		<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>	Red-legged Shieldbug	1						
True bug		<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	Cuckoo-Spit Insect	1		1		1	1	
True bug		<i>Phytocoris ulmi</i>	Phytocoris ulmi							1
True bug		<i>Plagiognathus arbustorum</i>	Plagiognathus arbustorum	1	1			1		
True bug		<i>Plagiognathus chrysanthemi</i>	Plagiognathus chrysanthemi							1
True bug		<i>Stenodema calcarata</i>	Stenodema calcarata	1						

True bug		<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>	Stenodema laevigata							1
True bug		<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>	Timothy Grassbug	1	1					1
True bug		<i>Stictopleurus punctatonervosus</i>	Stictopleurus punctatonervosus		1					
True bug		<i>Strongylocoris leucocephalus</i>	Strongylocoris leucocephalus			1				
True bug		<i>Tinicephalus hortulanus</i>	Tinicephalus hortulanus						1	
True bug		<i>Trigonotylus caelestialium</i>	Trigonotylus caelestialium				1			
True fly		<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	Broad Centurion	1			1			1
True fly		<i>Episyrrhus balteatus</i>	Marmalade Hoverfly	1	1					1
True fly		<i>Jaapiella veronicae</i>	Jaapiella veronicae			1			1	
True fly		<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i>	Striped Slender Robberfly	1	1					1
True fly		<i>Machimus atricapillus</i>	Kite-tailed Robberfly			1			1	
True fly		<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	Melanostoma mellinum		1	1	1			1
True fly		<i>Nephrotoma flavescens</i>	Tiger Cranefly			1				1
True fly		<i>Pachygaster atra</i>	Dark-winged Black				1	1		
True fly		<i>Phytomyza ilicis agg.</i>	Holly Leaf Miner	1						
True fly		<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>	Scathophaga stercoraria		1		1			1
True fly		<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	Sphaerophoria scripta		1					1
True fly		<i>Tabanus bromius</i>	Band-eyed Brown Horsefly							1
Moss		<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked Feather-moss	1						
Moss		<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	Pointed Spear-moss	1						
Moss		<i>Pseudoscleropodium purum</i>	Neat Feather-moss						1	
Moss		<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	Springy Turf-moss			1				
Vascular plant		<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	1						
Vascular plant		<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	1	1					
Vascular plant		<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow			1	1	1		
Vascular plant		<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	1						
Vascular plant		<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	1		1		1	1	1
Vascular plant		<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Black-grass		1					
Vascular plant		<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid			1		1	1	1
Vascular plant		<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel		1					1
Vascular plant		<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass							1
Vascular plant		<i>Arctium</i>	Burdock		1	1	1			1
Vascular plant		<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-Leaved Sandwort			1		1	1	1
Vascular plant		<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass		1					
Vascular plant		<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	Squinancywort			1		1		
Vascular plant		<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache		1					1
Vascular plant		<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild-oat		1					
Vascular plant		<i>Barbarea</i>	Winter-Cress	1						
Vascular plant		<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	1		1	1	1	1	1
Vascular plant		<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort						1	
Vascular plant		<i>Brachypodium rupestre</i>	Tor-grass						1	
Vascular plant		<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass			1				
Vascular plant		<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-Brome		1		1			
Vascular plant		<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Barren Brome		1					
Vascular plant		<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony			1				
Vascular plant		<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed		1					
Vascular plant		<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell			1		1		

Vascular plant	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower		1					1
Vascular plant	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse							1
Vascular plant	<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle			1	1	1	1	
Vascular plant	<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge			1			1	
Vascular plant	<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	1						
Vascular plant	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern-grass							1
Vascular plant	<i>Centaurea nigra sens. lat. (=nig)</i>	Common Knapweed			1			1	
Vascular plant	<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury							1
Vascular plant	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	1		1	1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen		1					1
Vascular plant	<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	Red Goosefoot							1
Vascular plant	<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Dwarf Thistle			1	1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	1	1			1	1	
Vascular plant	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	1	1	1			1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy			1				1
Vascular plant	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild Basil							1
Vascular plant	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed		1					1
Vascular plant	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	1		1				
Vascular plant	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	1	1					1
Vascular plant	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Midland Hawthorn	1						
Vascular plant	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	1	1	1			1	
Vascular plant	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard		1	1	1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort			1				1
Vascular plant	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax		1					
Vascular plant	NT	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>						1	1
Vascular plant		<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	1		1	1	1	1	1
Vascular plant		<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vascular plant		<i>Dioscorea communis</i>			1				
Vascular plant		<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	1						
Vascular plant		<i>Elytrigia repens</i>		1					
Vascular plant		<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	1	1					
Vascular plant		<i>Equisetum arvense</i>		1					
Vascular plant		<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	1						
Vascular plant		<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>		1					
Vascular plant		<i>Euphrasia</i>			1			1	
Vascular plant		<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>		1					
Vascular plant		<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>		1					
Vascular plant		<i>Festuca ovina</i>			1			1	
Vascular plant		<i>Festuca rubra</i>		1	1	1	1		
Vascular plant		<i>Ficaria verna</i>		1					
Vascular plant		<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	1	1	1				1
Vascular plant		<i>Galium aparine</i>	1						
Vascular plant		<i>Galium mollugo</i>			1			1	1
Vascular plant		<i>Galium palustre</i>	1						
Vascular plant		<i>Galium verum</i>			1			1	1
Vascular plant		<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	1	1	1	1			
Vascular plant		<i>Geranium molle</i>					1	1	1

Vascular plant	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	1		1			1
Vascular plant	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	1	1				1
Vascular plant	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		1				1
Vascular plant	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose					1	
Vascular plant	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	1	1				
Vascular plant	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	1	1	1			
Vascular plant	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley	1					
Vascular plant	Protec <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort		1				
Vascular plant	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear						1
Vascular plant	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	1		1			
Vascular plant	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	1					
Vascular plant	S.41 <i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper						1
Vascular plant	<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	Sharp-leaved Fluellen		1				
Vascular plant	<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	Round-leaved Fluellen		1				
Vascular plant	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious						1
Vascular plant	<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle		1				1
Vascular plant	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit			1		1	
Vascular plant	<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	Lesser Swine-cress						1
Vascular plant	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy					1	
Vascular plant	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax			1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil			1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow		1				1
Vascular plant	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed						1
Vascular plant	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	1		1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not			1			
Vascular plant	<i>Origanum</i>	Marjoram			1			1
Vascular plant	<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape						1
Vascular plant	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy		1		1		
Vascular plant	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall		1				
Vascular plant	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank		1				
Vascular plant	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail	1		1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy		1				
Vascular plant	NS <i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>	Round-headed Rampion			1			
Vascular plant	<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue		1				
Vascular plant	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear-hawkweed			1		1	
Vascular plant	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnet-saxifrage					1	
Vascular plant	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain		1	1		1	1

Vascular plant	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	1		1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain					1	
Vascular plant	<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass						1
Vascular plant	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass		1				
Vascular plant	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort			1		1	
Vascular plant	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Equal-leaved Knotgrass		1				
Vascular plant	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	1	1				1
Vascular plant	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed		1			1	
Vascular plant	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil		1				
Vascular plant	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	Salad Burnet			1		1	
Vascular plant	<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip			1		1	
Vascular plant	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak			1		1	
Vascular plant	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup					1	
Vascular plant	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	1	1	1	1		1
Vascular plant	<i>Rosa</i>	Rose	1		1			
Vascular plant	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Blackberry	1	1	1		1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry						1
Vascular plant	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel			1		1	
Vascular plant	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock		1		1	1	
Vascular plant	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	1	1	1			1
Vascular plant	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Salix cinerea subsp. cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Salix euxina x alba = S. x fragilis</i>	Crack-willow	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder		1	1			
Vascular plant	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious			1		1	
Vascular plant	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel		1				1
Vascular plant	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder			1	1	1	1
Vascular plant	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley	1					
Vascular plant	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	1		1	1		1
Vascular plant	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade						1
Vascular plant	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle		1				
Vascular plant	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle		1			1	
Vascular plant	<i>Sorbus</i>	Whitebeam					1	
Vascular plant	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	1	1				
Vascular plant	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed						1
Vascular plant	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious			1		1	
Vascular plant	<i>Taraxacum</i>	Dandelion	1	1	1	1		1
Vascular plant	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew			1			
Vascular plant	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme			1		1	
Vascular plant	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard						1
Vascular plant	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	1	1		1	1	

Vascular plant		<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	1	1	1	1		1
Vascular plant		<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	1	1	1			1
Vascular plant		<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentsless Mayweed		1				
Vascular plant		<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow Oat-grass			1			1
Vascular plant		<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	1					
Vascular plant		<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	1	1				
Vascular plant		<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	1	1				1
Vascular plant		<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle						1
Vascular plant		<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	1		1			
Vascular plant		<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell			1	1	1	1
Vascular plant		<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell		1				
Vascular plant		<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	1					
Vascular plant		<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree						1
Vascular plant		<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	1					
Vascular plant		<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch		1				
Bird		<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	1	1				
Bird		<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	1			1		
Bird		<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	1					
Bird	AL	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	1					
Bird	AL	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon	1		1			1
Bird		<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow				1		
Bird	AL	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat		1				1
Bird		<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	1					
Bird	RL	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	1	1	1			1 1
Bird		<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin			1			
Bird		<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow		1				
Bird	RL	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	1				1 1	
Bird	RL	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet			1	1 1		
Bird		<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	Pied Wagtail		1				
Bird		<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit		1				
Bird	RL	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow		1				
Bird		<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant	1					
Bird		<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	1					
Bird		<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie	1	1				
Bird		<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	1					
Bird	AL	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock		1				
Bird		<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch						1
Bird		<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	1					1
Bird	AL	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	1					
Bird		<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	1	1				
Bird	RL	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	1	1				
Bird	RL	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush			1			
Mammal		<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Roe Deer		1				
Mammal	S.41	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare					1	