

BALLARD MEADOW AND WOODLAND

ANNUAL REPORT FOR APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023

INTRODUCTION

This is The Friends of Ballard Water Meadow's third annual report. Our work on the site is directed by the Management Plan (2020-2024) where we follow the Work Programme from which our Annual Work Plan and monthly work schedules are derived. Like many plans, and our work plan is no different, the majority of work has been achieved whilst some tasks, usually outside our control, remain wanting.

The hot weather in July and August 2022 was unprecedented. The first heatwave in July saw record temperatures in the UK (40.3°C in Lincolnshire) and was closely followed for a couple of weeks in August as well. As if to make up for it, the heavy rains of October and November flooded part of the Meadow and washed-out a footbridge.



1. CONSERVATION AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT

The trees planted in February 2022 in compartment 7 had their guards and stakes removed, allowing them to spread and grow-on. The majority did well despite it being very dry in April. Also, as it was so dry, contractors were able to get into the meadow with heavy equipment and remove the arisings from their earlier tree-felling work.

We cleared the edges of the main path through the woodland and removed some of the lengths of timber. These were cut into shorter lengths for our "wood-walls". We started a new one close to our shed in W12. These also double as compartment boundaries in the woodland. As we moved along the path, bramble was cleared so as not to interfere with safe passage. The long-term plan is to have a grassy/wildflower margin between the edge of the gravel path and the first "row" of newly planted hazel saplings. This will only be 1-2m wide, but will give the feel of a woodland ride. It also creates a corridor for butterflies for example, which can move more freely within the wood looking for nectar sources.

In our woodland glades, bracken is cut on a regular basis in May and June to prevent it becoming a dominant species and blocking light from the more delicate flowers. Both glades were cleared successfully. Also, in the southern glade (W11) we installed a temporary rope-barrier to prevent access. The Bluebells were being trampled unnecessarily here when people were looking at our "bug-hotel". It was decided to move this to the grassy area beside our shed, re-stocked with small sections of timber and covered in mesh. This is now being used by solitary bees.

In the meadow, with help from the Fernhill Friends, we began a more structured programme of controlling Hemlock Water-dropwort; a native but invasive species. In 2022 it was compartments M5 and M11. Two methods are used; removing the flower heads only on some plants in part of the area to be cleared, and cutting the plant at ground level in another. We remove all the arisings and leave in a pile near our access gate for later collection. These compartments were then cut and the arisings collected, later in the year. Two different compartments will be managed this way in 2023 and so on. We cut in June and the timing was right, as it hadn't re-grown and seeded by the time Richard Harvey (farmer/cattle owner) came in to cut these sections in July. The friends then collected the arisings from the cutting, piled them near the gate and these were removed by the Town Council for composting.

The cattle came back onto the Meadow in early September, only to break-through the fencing and into Ballard School grounds a day or two after. The staff at the school were none too pleased, so the cattle were removed.

The north and east sections of fencing were replaced in October, as well as the kissing-gate framework at the end of Hazelwood Avenue, and the bridge across the north-south ditch. This work was arranged through the Town Council who called-in local fencing contractors to do the work. When the fencing work had been completed, 5 Dexter cattle were back on the Meadow on Sunday 20 November and stayed until 12 January.

The FBWM have adopted the small clearing (Green) between Woar Copse and Fawn Gardens in order to increase its value to wildlife. We are implementing a new cutting regime where only half the area is cut each year. All cuttings are removed. By cutting and removing the arisings we will reduce the nutrient input, making it more attractive to the more delicate wild flowers. These in turn will attract more invertebrates and pollinators. By leaving half uncut and long, this allows invertebrates to go through their life-cycle undisturbed; many of which overwinter as eggs or larvae in upright, hollow plant stems and around their bases. We cut one half and removed the cuttings in late August which were bagged and removed for composting by the Town Council, for which many thanks.

As mentioned, we are embarking on a plan to create a more diverse woodland ride through Woar Copse. As we move through the woodland, clearing individual compartments, the edge of the gravel path will be kept clear of bramble and lengths of timber. Eventually, both edges of the gravel path through the woodland will be cut to a metre or so wide. Over time this will encourage grasses and woodland flowers to grow instead of the bramble making it more attractive to invertebrates.

Our two permanent woodland glades (compartments W4 and W11) have been cut and cleared of bramble and last years' vegetation, ready for a wild flower show in the spring. This work started in autumn 2020 and already there are signs that the woodland ground flora is spreading and becoming more varied. We have also started to clear the bramble and small shrubs from the area of woodland near our workbase. This section in our coppice cycle (W12) was cleared, and the area planted with 150 more hazel saplings, in late February. Our last task in this compartment, until we return to do more work here in 10 years' time, was to have our now traditional breakfast bonfire in early March, marking the end of the conservation management work season. Sadly, many of the Hazel saplings did not take and we will have to re-plant in November.

We are fortunate in being able to apply to the Woodland Trust for free native hedgerow shrubs and in November we planted around 50 saplings along the new fence line at the eastern end of the meadow in compartment M12. More are being requested for 2023.

During the winter storms of 2021, a large, old willow collapsed across the ditch in M12 near to the Guide Hut entrance. For the last couple of years, we have been reducing the spread of the willow in this corner of the site, so cutting and clearing this was added to our programme. Cutting the old timber back, causes the willow to sprout new, fresh growth (like pruning and coppicing) as well as opening-up ground below to allow meadow plants to spread. If left, it can act as a holdfast for bramble which tends to smother the more delicate meadow flora.

As with any cutting or clearing that we do, it creates material that we have to get rid of. The most efficient way of dealing with this material is to burn it, so we've had a few bonfires to keep on top of things. We are mindful of wind direction and the amount of wood-smoke burning may generate, and each time we burn Hampshire Fire and Rescue are informed. Any material not burnt is stacked into habitat piles in selected locations or piled near the entrance gate, ready for removal and composting by the Town Council.

It is the very nature of meadows that they crave to be woodland. Initially, if left unmanaged or as a legacy of inappropriate management, bramble and small woody shrubs begin to colonise. Before long, scrub and then woodland develops. At Ballard Meadow, the bramble creeps in from the edges and soon, as it becomes too dense, livestock won't touch it, allowing it to become very well established. So, we have to keep it in check. Each year we intervene by clearing bramble and woody material from the edges of two selected compartments and remove any large obstacles. This takes place in winter and we focused our attention on two compartments next to the stream, compartments M6 and M8. The work was done by the end of March.



We have been supported in our management work by Paul Brockman BEM and students from Ringwood School. They have helped coppice the hazel growing against the stream as part of their woodland management training. We won't be touching the small area of ground between the stream and the new fence, so the cut material is stacked here to allow to rot away naturally.

These habitat heaps and stacked timber (wood-walls) will provide additional, undisturbed habitat for wildlife.

There is still a large amount of old timber stacked against the edges of the gravel path through the woodland. This is mainly holly, cut a few years ago. We are gradually taking this out, cutting it into shorter lengths and stacking it on our woodland compartment boundaries, providing a more useful habitat for fungi to colonise and invertebrates to overwinter. The path edges will then be mown annually, creating a narrow woodland ride edge and encouraging a variety of wildflowers.

Although not strictly within the boundary of the Ballard Meadow and Woodland site, the small patch of scrub and woody vegetation (Willow, Sycamore and bramble) at the entrance to the wood at the end of Hazelwood Avenue, has been cleared and the arisings burnt or taken away by the Town Council. We are hoping that this area will be cut and cleared annually from now on.



2. RECORDING

Two types of records are kept; events which occur on-site that have a bearing on management or wildlife including volunteer effort (see below), and wildlife recording that is more structured taking the form of a detailed survey, census or transect.

A variety of birds use the site. An annual Common Bird Census is a way of assessing those birds which establish territories and may go on to use the site for breeding. A bird seen in April for example, does not mean it is breeding but if recorded singing, or carrying nesting material, then it probably means it is establishing, or has, a territory. Full details of the census done for 2022, is available on the Friends of Ballard Water Meadows website and a summary is shown in APPENDIX 1.

New Milton Town Council and the Group engaged the services of a local entomologist, Bryan Pinchen to undertake the third annual insect survey. The results have been delayed as Bryan was taken ill at the end of the survey season in September 2022.

The Butterfly Transect undertaken on the site is registered as part of the UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme. Butterflies are counted along a fixed route and the results feed into national records via local or County recorders. This way, across the country, the status of individual species is known year by year. This year, Ann Gorman, Pam Petherbridge and Rhona Copp contributed, and the 2022 transect summary is shown in APPENDIX 2.

Pam, also our stream surveyor, sampling water chemistry and macro-invertebrates, continued on a monthly basis when there was water in the stream. Elsewhere in the New Forest, streams were

sampled for their water chemistry, and now more detailed macro-invertebrate studies have started.

There are plants which are associated with particular habitats and are known as Indicator Species. These are recorded annually, by individual compartment by Ann. Each of the meadow indicator species is assessed more closely in terms of either counts or the percentage cover over the ground (where individuals are too numerous to count easily), whereas the woodland element is recorded, simply as presence or absence. All plants recorded to date by year, across the whole site (our Master List) is shown in APPENDIX 3.

The plant list is by no means complete and new species are recorded each year. In 2022 there were three new species found in the meadow (Snowflake, Barren Strawberry and Oval Sedge) and one in the woodland (Snowdrop).

New for 2023, after receiving a generous donation from the Hampshire Biodiversity and Information Centre (HBIC) of Hampshire County Council, we purchased a mains-powered Robinson Mercury Vapour moth trap. A second donation from Cllr Blunden enabled the Group to purchase a powerful, re-chargeable battery pack. This enables the Group to also make use of a smaller, more portable battery-powered moth-trap, and can be used away from a mains power supply, not only at Ballard but elsewhere in the town. Calm evenings will be chosen in late spring and summer and moths will be recorded, with experts on-hand, and released unharmed using this specialist equipment.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE

There are checks on the infrastructure (gates, fences, bridges etc) on a regular basis. Small repairs we can do ourselves but the larger jobs require assistance and when anything fails, we inform the Town Council. This year new stock-proof fencing was installed along the northern and eastern boundaries of the meadow.

The strong winds bringing down many branches and heavy rain in the autumn created blockages in the concrete culvert in the north-east corner of the site. The knock-on effect of this was to send the stream water through the meadow. Regular checks at the culvert are now in place. Any blockages here are removed quickly.

4. VOLUNTEER WORK EFFORT

During the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 the Friends of Ballard Water Meadow volunteers, the Fernhill Friends and the school students' working parties clocked-up a total of 1,556 man-hours. We continue to meet twice weekly, Friday and Sunday mornings at 09.30 at our workbase on Lake Grove Road.

5. LIAISON AND ADMINISTRATION

The Friends of Ballard Water Meadow are grateful for the help and support from officers and members of New Milton Town Council and in particular, the Estates and Facilities Management Team. Throughout the year the Group has worked closely with Fernhill Friends, who helped clear Hemlock Water-dropwort from the Meadow, and donated proceeds from various fund-raising events, for which we are grateful.

In order to increase our profile, as one of a number local community groups, we held an event in July to celebrate National Meadow Day and were joined by the New Milton Men's Shed.

Through our membership of Conservation Connection New Forest South, a small piece of ground was donated by the Town Council in Long Meadow Village Green in Barton on Sea. This small area, like the patch at the entrance to Fawcett's Field in 2021, was sown with native wildflower seed in April 2022. There was a large amount of dormant seed from previous sowings by the Town Council and Corn Marigold dominated the patch in the summer. We also joined-in with their celebrations at the Bee Fayre in August. Our own final fund-raising event was on New Milton market in December, selling gift packs of native wildflower seed.

Our trips out were few, but we managed to visit the restoration work at Downton Quarry in May (at the invitation of New Milton Sand and Ballast), we were guided by Phil Collier on two occasions around Barton Common and we visited Sims Wood on the North Solent National Nature Reserve in July, where we were rewarded with a spectacle of butterflies including White Admiral and Silver-washed Fritillary.

As part of our Community Involvement, the Chairman was invited to attend a spring festival at Our Lady of Lourdes church, the Remembrance Day commemoration at the War Memorial in New Milton and a Christmas Carol service at St Mary Magdalene Church.

The Committee of the Friends of Ballard Water Meadow meets regularly and before any special event. Our Annual General Meeting was held at the new Crematorium along Stem Lane in October, at the invitation of the Crematorium staff, and our thanks go to them for supporting us on the evening. The committee was re-elected and two new members appointed.

The Committee in 2022/23 comprised:

Chairman: Bob Lord
Secretary: Ann Gorman
Treasurer/Membership Secretary: Pam Petherbridge
Town Council Representative: Steve Clarke
Media/Engagement: Mandy Hayes

This venue has been offered by the Crematorium staff again for the 2023 AGM.

6. ENGAGEMENT AND MEDIA

6.1 Engagement

Ballard Water Meadow and Woodland welcomes many people every day throughout the year. People come to walk, watch the birds, look at the wildflowers and generally enjoy this beautiful environment. We have dog walkers, families, the elderly, and youngsters. There is something for everyone at this little oasis almost in the centre of town.

Our visitors seem very keen to know more about the Habitats and wildlife at the site and the conservation work of The Friends so this year we have been putting up some informative posters. Each month we publish a 'What to Look For' poster and also informative posters at different times highlighting our conservation work or nature's spectacles, such as the Bluebells and Foxgloves.

We continue to forge links with local schools and colleges and in 2022 we welcomed students from Ringwood School, Bournemouth University and Brockenhurst College.

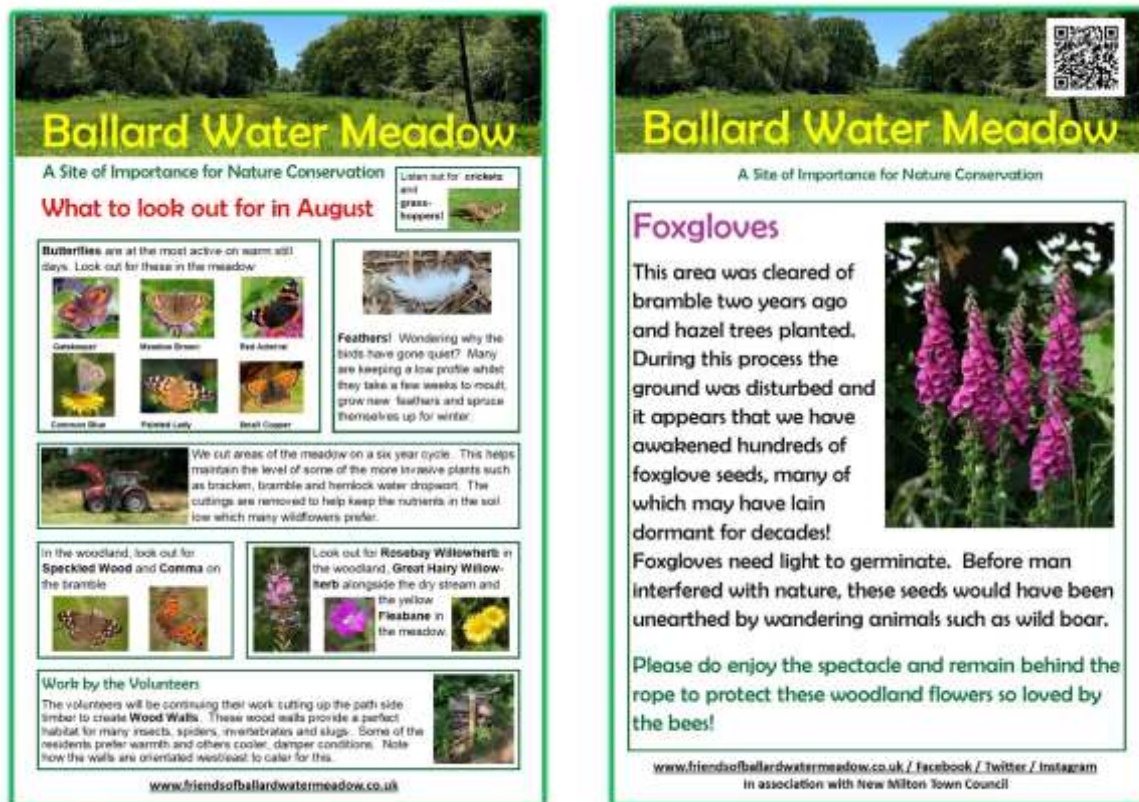
We also have close-links with a proposed new Community Garden, planned for establishment in Fawcett's Field, New Milton in 2023. Pam is our representative on the Community Garden Committee.

6.2 Signage

The Friends are currently working with New Milton Town Council to update all the signage at Ballard. There will be a Heritage Style board at the main entrance with information about the history of the site and the work of the Friends. There will also be new informative lecterns around the site highlighting the special nature of Ballard with its meadow, woodland and water habitats.

6.3 Litter Pickers

With such a heavy footfall, there is also the inevitable remains of human activity. The majority of people do respect this fragile area and there are many who pick up litter around the site. So much so, that you will barely see litter nowadays. A huge thank you to everyone who helps keep the site so clean.



6.4 The PUPS

Dog mess was a problem on the site. In June 2022 a group of dog walkers decided to do something about it and the Pick-Up Poo Squad (PUPS) was formed. On the first day, 178 deposits were picked up from the paths and verges. Since then, dog poo bag dispensers have been put up and the PUPS go out every day, chat to other dog walkers, top up the bag dispensers and pick up any deposits they see.

The PUPS have been delighted with the positive response from the public and calculate that in a year about 2000 extra 'deposits' have been removed over and above those that would have normally been picked up without this campaign. That's a lot of 'mess' decomposing and altering the natural habitats!



7. OTHER EVENTS

During the year we have had a rough-sleeper in a tent in the Meadow. He was reported to Social Service and hopefully now has a more secure place to live.

8. MEMBERSHIP

The Friends of Ballard Water meadow are grateful to all those who have renewed their membership for the year. As with all membership groups, there is a turnover and this year we welcomed several new members. Our membership for 2022/23 stood at 59.

To celebrate the support of the membership, and to pay special tribute to one founder member, we held a Member's Day in September. All members were invited to the workbase, where we served snacks and refreshments as a "thank-you" for supporting the Friends of Ballard Water Meadow. Our special tribute was to Enid Knight, who, in the late 1990s alerted naturalists and local authorities to the reversion of Ballard Meadow from grassland to scrub. Following surveys and the classification of the Site of Importance for Nature Conservation in 1998, Enid was instrumental in forming the Friends' Group which was established in 2005.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As mentioned above, the Friends of Ballard Water Meadow cannot operate in isolation. As a not-for-profit group, we rely heavily on membership subscriptions and donations to keep us running. We have been more fortunate this year in being able to once again, generate some income from fund-raising events.

We have received donations from several sources as well as our members, for which many thanks and this is gratefully received. All our accounts can be obtained from the Treasurer on request.

The Committee would particularly like to thank: Westerleigh Group (New Forest Crematorium), HBIC, Fernhill Friends, New Milton Town Council, New Milton Town Councillors Geoff Blunden and Steve Clarke, Paul Brockman BEM and Priestlands School and last, but not least all the willing volunteers who help, come rain or shine.

Bob Lord
Chairman

September 2023

10. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – COMMON BIRD CENSUS 2022

APPENDIX 2 – BUTTERFLY TRANSECT 2022

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED PLANT LIST (1998-2022)

APPENDIX 1 – COMMON BIRD CENSUS 2022 (Summary)

A. BREEDING BIRDS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Territories
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	5 (6)
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	18 (19)
Great Spotted Woodpecker*	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	2 (3)
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1 (2)
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	1 (2)
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	2 (3)
Carrion Crow*	<i>Corvus corone</i>	3
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	4 (5)
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	14 (15)
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	6 (7)
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalus caudatus</i>	2
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collibita</i>	4 (5)
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	5
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	3
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	15
Nuthatch*	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	4 (5)
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	2 (3)
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	15 (17)
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	2 (3)
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	15 (17)
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	10
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	5 (6)
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	3
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	4 (5)

* - denotes nest (seen, bird at nest, entering nest site or young calling in nest)

B. NON-BREEDING BIRDS PRESENT ON ONE OR MORE OCCASIONS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	A pair – visit 4
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Single bird – visit 6
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Two over – visit 5
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Calling – visit 1
Treecreeper	<i>Certhis familiaris</i>	Single bird – visit 1
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Single bird – visit 1
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Male calling – visit 1

Data collected by: Bob Lord

APPENDIX 2 – BUTTERFLY TRANSECT 2022 (Summary)

SPECIES	TRANSECT SECTION		
	1 south edge	6 meadow	7 Woar copse
Small/Essex Skipper		15	
Large Skipper		1	
Brimstone	1	2	1
Large White	5	13	6
Small White	3	58	2
Green-veined White		1	
Orange Tip	3	6	
Small Copper		4	
Common Blue	2	33	
Holly Blue	2	2	1
Red Admiral	2	3	4
Painted Lady			1
Peacock	2		1
Small Tortoiseshell		1	
Comma		3	2
Marbled White		3	
Ringlet		1	
Speckled Wood	3	6	22
Gatekeeper	19	51	3
Meadow Brown	16	115	23

Extracted from: Ballard Water Meadow Transect Report (New Forest Transect Group/Friends of Ballard Water Meadow 2022).

Observers: Ann Gorman, Pam Petherbridge, Rhona Copp

Ringlet and Small Tortoiseshell – first records.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED PLANT LIST 1998-2022 (all habitats)

Stat	Loc	Species	Common name	Year recorded				
				1998-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
**		<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple					
nn	w	<i>A. platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	X				
	w	<i>A. pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>A. ptarmica</i>	Sneezewort				X	X
**		<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	Moschatel					
	m	<i>Agrostic capillaris</i>	Common Bent	X	X		X	X
		<i>A. stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	X			X	X
*	cm	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle		X	X	X	X
		<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard			X	X	
nn		<i>Allium triquestrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek		X	X	X	
**		<i>A. ursinum</i>	Ramsons					
		<i>A. vineale</i>	Crow Garlic		X	X		
	m	<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail	X		X	X	X
	m	<i>A. pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	X			X	X
		<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel		X			
**	w	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	X	X	X	X	X
	w	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	X	X	X	X	X
	c	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Water-cress	X				
	mw	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	X			X	
	m	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	X		X	X	X
	m	<i>Arum italicum</i>	Italian Lord and Ladies				X	X
	m	<i>A. maculatum</i>	Cuckoo Pint		X	X	X	X
		<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern			X		
	m	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy		X	X	X	X
	w	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch		X	X	X	
**	w	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern					
**	w	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome	X				
**		<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	Wood-brome					
		<i>Bromus hordaceus</i>	Soft-brome					
**		<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	Wood Small-reed					
	m	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold		X	X	X	X
		<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	X		X	X	X

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED PLANT LIST 1998-2022 (all habitats) continued

Stat	Loc	Species	Common name	Year recorded				
				1998-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
**		<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower					
**		<i>Cardamine amara</i>	Large Bitter-cress					
	m	<i>C. flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress				X	X
	m	<i>C. pratensis</i>	Cuckoo Flower		X	X	X	X
*	m	<i>Carex disticha</i>	Brown Sedge	X		X		
		<i>C. divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge					
		<i>C. flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge	X				
	m	<i>C. hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>C. laevigata</i>	Smooth-stalked Sedge					
	m	<i>C. ovalis</i>	Oval Sedge					X
**		<i>C. pallescens</i>	Pale Sedge					
**		<i>C. pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge		X	X	X	X
		<i>C. pilulifera</i>	Pill Sedge				X	X
**	mw	<i>C. remota</i>	Remote Sedge	X		X	X	X
**		<i>C. strigosa</i>	Thin-spiked Wood Sedge					
**	w	<i>C. sylvatica</i>	Wood Sedge	X		X	X	X
**		<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam					
**		<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Helleborine					
	m	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury		X			X
	m	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>Ceratocarpus claviculata</i>	Climbing Corydalis					
	w	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willow-herb				X	X
**		<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage					
	w	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	X		X	X	X
	m	<i>C. vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Autumn Crocus					
	mw	<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lilly-of-the-Valley					
	m	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Lesser Swine-cress	X		X	X	
	w	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>Crategeus laevigata</i>	Midland Hawthorn					
	mw	<i>C. monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard					
	c	<i>Cynosaurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail				X	X

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED PLANT LIST 1998-2022 (all habitats) continued

Stat	Loc	Species	Common name	Year recorded				
				1998-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	w	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom			X	X	X
	mw	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid					X
	m	<i>D. maculata</i>	Heath Spotted-orchid		X	X	X	
*	m	<i>D. praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh-orchid	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge Laurel					
	m	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	X				
	w	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel		X			
**		<i>D. pilosus</i>	Small Teasel					
**		<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern					
		<i>D. carthusiana</i>	Narrow Buckler-fern					
	w	<i>D. dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	X		X		
	w	<i>D filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Elyocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	X		X	X	X
**		<i>Elymus caninus</i>	Bearded Couch					
	m	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	X				
	m	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb					
	w	<i>E. montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	X	X	X		
		<i>E. parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb	X	X	X		
	m	<i>E. tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb	X	X	X		
**		<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine					
**		<i>E. muelleri</i>	Narrow-lipped Helleborine					
		<i>E. purpurata</i>	Early Purple-orchid					
	m	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail				X	X
		<i>E. palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail	X				
**		<i>E. sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail					
**		<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge		X	X	X	
	w	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	X	X	X	X	X
	mw	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue	X				
**		<i>F. gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue	X				
	m	<i>F. pratensis</i>	Meadow Fescue	X			X	X
	m	<i>F. rubra</i>	Red Fescue	X			X	X
	m	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet		X	X	X	X

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED PLANT LIST 1998-2022 (all habitats) continued

Stat	Loc	Species	Common name	Year recorded				
				1998-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
**		<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn					
	mw	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle	X			X	X
	w	<i>Galanthus sp.</i>	Snowdrop					X
	mw	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass/Cleavers	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>G. odoratum</i>	Woodruff					
	m	<i>G. palustre</i>	Marsh Bedstraw	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Geraneum dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	X	X	X	X	X
	mw	<i>G. robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens					
	mw	<i>G. urbanum</i>	Wood Avens/Herb Bennet	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	X			X	X
	m	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass	X			X	
		<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	X				
	mw	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Heiraceum agg.</i>	Hawkweed		X	X	X	
**		<i>Helleborus viridis</i>	Green Hellebore					
	mw	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	X		X	X	X
	mw	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	X	X	X	X	X
**	w	<i>H. mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	X				
**		<i>Hordelymus europaeus</i>	Wood Barley					
**	w	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	X	X	X	X	X
*#		<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	X				
**		<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>H. pulchrum</i>	Slender St John's-wort					
	m	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	X	X	X	X	X
**	mw	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	X	X	X	X	X
**	w	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris			X	X	X
	m	<i>I. pseudacorus</i>	Yellow-flag		X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush	X	X	X	X	X
	mw	<i>J. bufonius</i>	Toad Rush		X			X
	mw	<i>J. effusus</i>	Soft Rush	X		X	X	X
**		<i>Lamiumstrum galeobdelon</i>	Yellow Archangel				X	

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED PLANT LIST 1998-2022 – continued

Stat	Loc	Species	Common name	Year recorded				
				1998-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle		X			
	mw	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort		X	X	X	X
**		<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>	Toothwort					
**		<i>Lathyrus lineifolius</i>	Bitter-vetch					
	m	<i>L. pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling		X	X	X	X
		<i>L. sylvatica</i>	Wood Vetch					
**		<i>L. sylvestris</i>	Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea					
*	mc	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy			X	X	X
	m	<i>Leucojum vernum</i>	Snowflake					X
		<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax			X	X	
	m	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	X	X	X	X	X
	w	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>L. pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush			X	X	X
**		<i>L. forsteri</i>	Southern Wood-rush					
**	w	<i>L. pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood-rush			X		
**		<i>L. sylvatica</i>	Great Wood-rush					
*#	m	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	X				
	m	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loostrife	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Malus pumilla</i>	Apple	X				X
**	w	<i>M. sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	X	X	X		
	m	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed		X	X	X	X
**#	w	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	X				
**	w	<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	X			X	X
**	w	<i>Milium effusum</i>	Wood Millet					
**	w	<i>Moehringia trinerva</i>	Three-nerved Sandwort	X			X	X
	m	<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not			X	X	X
		<i>M. scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	X				
		<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Daffodil					
	m	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Common Watercress			X	X	
**		<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's-nest Orchid					

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED PLANT LIST 1998-2022 – continued

Stat	Loc	Species	Common name	Year recorded				
				1998-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	mw	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>O. pimpinelloides</i>	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort		X	X	X	X
**		<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple-orchid					
**		<i>Oreopteris limbosperma</i>	Lemon-scented Fern					
	m	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern		X	X	X	X
**	W	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood Sorrel		X	X	X	X
**		<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb Paris					
nn	w	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet		X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper	X	X	X		X
		<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	X				
		<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Butterbur				X	
	m	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail	X				
	m	<i>P. pratense</i>	Timothy	X		X	X	X
**	w	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's Tongue		X	X		
		<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed					
		<i>Pinus sp</i>	Pine	X				
	m	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	X	X	X	X	X
	mw	<i>P. major</i>	Greater Plantain		X	X	X	
**		<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly-orchid					
	w	<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	X	X	X	X	X
**	w	<i>P. nemoralis</i>	Wood Meadow-grass	X				
	m	<i>P. pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass			X	X	X
	w	<i>P. trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal					
	m	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	X		X	X	
**		<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody	X		X	X	X
**		<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	Hard Shield-fern					
**		<i>P. setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern	X				
**		<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen					
	m	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>P. erecta</i>	Tormentil		X			
	m	<i>P. reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>P. sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry					X
**		<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	X		X	X	X

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED PLANT LIST 1998-2022 – continued

Stat	Loc	Species	Common name	Year recorded				
				1998-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	mw	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	X	X	X	X	X
**	w	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry			X	X	X
	mw	<i>P. spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	Yellow Corydalis					
	mw	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Lungwort		X	X	X	X
nn	m	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	X	X	X		
**		<i>Q. petraea</i>	Sessile Oak					
	mw	<i>Q. robur</i>	English Oak	X	X	X	X	X
*	m	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>R. auricomus</i>	Goldilocks					
	m	<i>R. bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup			X	X	X
	w	<i>R. ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	X	X	X	X	X
*#	m	<i>R. flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>R. lingua</i>	Greater Spearwort		X			
	mw	<i>R. repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant					
**	w	<i>R. rubrum</i>	Red Currant	X				X
**	w	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose	X				X
	w	<i>R. canina</i>	Dog Rose	X	X	X	X	X
	mw	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	X	X	X	X	X
	w	<i>R. ideaus</i>	Raspberry		X			X
*		<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>R. conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	X				
	m	<i>R. crispus</i>	Curled Dock	X	X	X		
	m	<i>R. obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	X	X	X	X	X
	w	<i>R. sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	X				
**		<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom					
	m	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow			X	X	X
		<i>S. cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	X				
	w	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle			X	X	X

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED PLANT LIST 1998-2022 – continued

Stat	Loc	Species	Common name	Year recorded				
				1998-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
**		<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Club-rush					
		<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort		X	X	X	X
**		<i>Sedum telephium</i>	Orpine					
	m	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	X	X	X	X	X
	mw	<i>S. vulgaris</i>	Groundsel		X	X	X	X
**		<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Saw-wort					
	w	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Sium latifolia</i>	Greater Water-parsnip					
	w	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody Nightshade	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>S. nigra</i>	Black Nightshade					
**#	w	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod	X				
		<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>S. oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle		X	X		X
	w	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	X	X	X	X	X
**		<i>S. torminalis</i>	Wild Service					
**		<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony					
	m	<i>S. sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Bog Stitchwort	X				
	m	<i>S. graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	X	X	X	X	X
	w	<i>S. holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort	X				
**		<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	X				
	mw	<i>Taraxacum sp.</i>	Dandelion		X	X	X	X
	w	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	X			X	X
	w	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage				X	X
**		<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Lime					
	m	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil		X	X		
		<i>T. dubium</i>	Lesser Yellow-trefoil	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>T. pratense</i>	Red Clover	X	X	X	X	X
	m	<i>T. repens</i>	White Clover	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	X		X	X	X
	mw	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	X	X	X	X	X
	w	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	X		X	X	X

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED PLANT LIST 1998-2022 – continued

Stat	Loc	Species	Common name	Year recorded				
				1998-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	mw	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>U. urens</i>	Small Nettle		X			
**		<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry					
		<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Common Mullein			X	X	X
	m	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime		X	X	X	X
*	m	<i>V. chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	X	X	X	X	X
		<i>V. hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell				X	X
**		<i>V. montana</i>	Wood Speedwell					
#	w	<i>V. officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	X				
		<i>V. persica</i>	Common Speedwell		X		X	
		<i>V. serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell		X		X	X
**		<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose					
	m	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	X				
	m	<i>V. hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare				X	
	m	<i>V. sativa</i>	Common Vetch			X	X	X
**		<i>V. sepium</i>	Bush Vetch					
		<i>V. sylvatica</i>	Wood Vetch					
		<i>V. tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare		X	X		
	c	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet				X	X
**		<i>V. palustris</i>	Marsh Violet					
**	mc	<i>V. reichenbachiana</i>	Early Dog-violet				X	
		<i>V. riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet		X		X	

Data collected by Ann Gorman and Bob Lord.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED PLANT LIST 1998-2022 – continued

NOTES

Stat (Status): ** - denotes Ancient Woodland Indicator species (South of England – from Rose, F. 2006. The Wild Flower Key)
 * - denotes neutral grassland/meadow indicator species (from HBIC/HLS)
 # - denotes Notable species (vulnerable/near threatened – from HBIC)
 nn – non-native/doubtfully native

Loc (Location): m – meadow
 w – wood
 c – clearing

New plant species for 2022

Meadow		Woodland	
<i>Carex ovalis</i>	Oval Sedge	<i>Galanthus sp</i>	Snowdrop
<i>Leucojum vernum</i>	Snowflake		
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry		