

Abdon District Community Wildlife Group

Annual Report 2022



We look for, observe, record and enjoy wildlife

Introduction

Each year, as I put this Report together, I am struck by how active our Group has been; the range of wildlife we are observing, the variety of events, and the physical ground we cover. However, a Report such as this can only focus on the headlines; there is an awful lot more going on. At every event, there is an exchange of ideas, help with species identification, and each individual's wildlife knowledge progresses further. This report can only struggle to reflect the wonderful camaraderie as we share our mutual interest.



Dawn Chorus Walk

Photo : Trice Astill

The year began in Clee St. Margaret, with a very well-attended Annual Meeting, at which our "Natural Networks" project was born (see below under NNABC). We, again published an ambitious programme (Appendix 1) and are pleased to report that all but one or two events took place. Numbers at events have been good. "Due to lack of interest" is not part of our vocabulary. Through the year, new names continued to be added to the email list, creeping towards the 100 mark. K.L.

Birds

As part of the Uplands Common Project on Clee Liberty a breeding bird survey was carried out over 4 weeks again this summer with help from two of our members. Wheatear are a speciality of the Common normally being seen on spring and autumn passage. This summer, breeding on the Common was confirmed which is great news. More survey work will be carried out in 2023 concentrating on Wheatears.

Not many reports of unusual bird sightings this year. There were two winter reports of Hen Harrier sightings, one on The Brown Clee and one near Tugford



Female Wheatear

Photo : Miles Leach

Dawn Chorus Walk



Our dawn chorus walk on the 30th April, being blessed with outstanding early spring weather, attracted a sizeable crowd of birdwatchers, young and old, leaving the picnic area as close to 5.00 am as possible. We saw many spring arrivals along with thrush species. Watching the glowing sunrise Alan alerted us to the crossbills in the larch trees. We walked up to The Brancepeth pool finding a nest of pied flycatchers nesting very near the path. A great photo opportunity and thanks to Miles for his records of these delightful birds. Breakfast at The Willows Café completed a wonderful morning. Great birds and wonderful company.

Male Pied Flycatcher at nest hole. Photo : Miles Leach

Lapwing, Curlew & Other Birds Survey

In February we were again privileged to have a talk from Leo Smith, at Abdon Village Hall, detailing the 2021 results, and explaining the current status of curlews in Shropshire. 2022 was the 5th year that we carried out the survey. 28 members of the group surveyed 18 tetrads (72 sq. kilometres). Sadly we are again not aware of any young having fledged. Full details of the 2022 survey will be available from Leo, when he visits us again in February.

We would like to acknowledge and give a big thank you to many volunteers who helped with this survey: Ann Wishart & Kathy Watson, Pam Dicer and Bob Milward, Dee Snape and Caroline Mant, Mariel Lubman and Tamsin Osler, Ian and Sara Davies, Martin and Sue Steer, John Thirlwell, Alan Hunt, Clive and Nicky Fisher, Judi Major and Rob Woods, Pamela Thom and Chris Rowe, Cliff Kimber, Camilla Fiddian-Green and Sue Cornah, Chris Moore, Sue Crichton and Dave Hackney, John Bradshaw and David Munn, and a special thankyou to Miles Leach for both surveying a tetrad, and organising the whole project.

Birdwalk on Brown Clee



Members of our Group took part in a bird walk, alongside some members of South Shropshire RSPB on Saturday 17th December. It was a chilly winter's day but there were plenty of interested ornithologists. The event was kindly hosted by Trish Shotton, who led us around Botwood Farm and we were kindly helped by Miles Leach in identifying some woodland and heathland birds. The highlight of the walk was definitely the snipe, a rather rare species, but one that is known to visit damp farm fields at this time of year. Lapwing were also seen flying over, not such a common bird as they once were. Worth listening for in the area next spring time.

Watching birds!

Photo : Cathy Beardes

Dragonflies

In April, Sue Reece-Evans, the county dragonfly recorder came to Abdon Village Hall to give us an entertaining and very informative talk, which was very well attended. Unfortunately we did not get a dragonfly field trip this year.

Butterflies

Clee Liberty Butterfly Transect

With assistance from Mike Williams & Jenny Joy of Butterfly Conservation, we set up a transect to record butterflies on Clee Liberty Common. Butterfly transects are a way of monitoring the number and variety of butterflies present at a site from year to year. A fixed route is decided, about a mile in length, and this route is walked every week from 1st April to the end of September, all butterflies within 5m of the route being recorded.



Six of our members carried out the transect survey – Cathy Beardes, Polly Bolton, Alan Hunt, Miles Leach, Mariel Lubman and Dee Snape. We completed the survey on 23 of the 26 weeks of the survey period 1 April - 26 September. Time taken in total 37.5 hours

We recorded 18 species of butterflies as detailed in Appendix 2.

Wall Brown butterfly

Photo : Miles Leach

Butterfly Walk

On 25th May a Butterfly Walk took place on Clee Liberty. This was part of the Butterfly & Moth Festival under the Uplands Common Project. A small number of us took part in it. Not great weather for butterflies but we did manage to find a number of Green Hairstreaks, one of the specialities of the Common.

It is worth noting that during the site visits to Clee Liberty with the interested parties to look at habitat & potential habitat enhancements a number of Marsh Violet plants on which Small Pearl Bordered Fritillaries feed were found at 2 further sites.

Butterflies of note this year

Some observations from Miles Leach

- A male & female Wall Brown on Clee Liberty 19/5. Another Clee Liberty speciality (see photo above)
- A marbled White in Tugford 03/8, the first I have seen locally away from the Brown Clee picnic area.
- A Clouded Yellow at Earnstrey 27/8, the first I have seen in Shropshire & UK.

Moth Mornings

2 moth mornings took place this year both of which we organised as part of the Uplands Commons Project Butterfly & Moth Festival. Both sites chosen backed on to the Clee Liberty Common. Good numbers attended both mornings and included a number of non-members. Lots of moths at both sites, lots of interest, chatting, tea, coffee and cake! Thanks to Polly, Nicky and Clive for hosting. As always all records were sent to the county recorders.

Bats

Our bat detector and ID sheets were borrowed by a couple of members during the year. They were also loaned out to the Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group as required by the grant from the AONB for their purchase.

A bat evening was held at Clee St Margaret village hall in August. 15 members attended but the bats were a little more reluctant in coming. Eventually we recorded Common pipistrelle, Soprano pipistrelle, Noctule and possibly Brandt's or Whiskered bats. As always lots of animated chatting if not many bats.

Other Mammals

Again, we have not been very active on this front. However, thanks to a superb photograph of a stoat taken by Cliff Kimber in his garden, we can fill this space!





Helvella crispa (White Saddle Fungus)
Photo : Mariel Lubman

Fungi

We began our walk on the same date, 23rd October, and from the same spot (Picnic Area car park) as the year before, but went in a different direction, over the cattle grid into the parkland area, and so found ourselves among oak, sweet chestnut and larch trees (as opposed to beech the year before). This was very much reflected in the species of fungi we were able to identify (listed below).

This was a self-help team effort and we found plenty and identified – to the best of our ability - many Boletes some Bonnets, Brittlegills and others



Twisted Deceiver in Stoke St. Milborough churchyard
Photo : Chris Moore

Fungi species successfully identified on our walk

<i>Boletus pruinatus</i>	Matt Bolete		<i>Marasmius rotula</i>	Parachute fungus
<i>Boletus cisalpinus</i>	Bluefoot Bolete		<i>Collybia butryacea</i>	Buttercap
<i>Boletus chrysentron</i>	Red Cracking Bolete		<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown Roll-rim
<i>Xerocomus subtomentosus</i>	Suede Bolete		<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candle-snuff Fungus
<i>Boletus badius</i>	Bay Bolete		<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	Common Rustgill
<i>Suillus grevillei</i>	Larch Bolete		<i>Hygrophoropsis aurantia</i>	False Chanterelle
<i>Lepiota sp.</i>	Parasol		<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur Tuft
<i>Armillaria ostoyae</i>	Dark Honey Fungus		<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	Yellow Stagshorn
<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	Snapping Bonnet		<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Common Yellow Russula
Other <i>Mycena spp.</i>	Bonnets		<i>Lepista nuda</i>	Wood Blewit
<i>Lycoperdon sp.</i> (puffball)	molle/umbrinum/echinatum?			

Plant Life

Axiophytes

Early in July, Dee and Mariel made their way to the wild and remote Stoke Enclosure to check up on the Bog Asphodel which they had discovered the previous year (first ever record of this plant on Brown Clee Hill). They were delighted to report there were more than 20 spikes in flower, plus more in bud, the plants spread over a bigger area than the year before.

Unfortunately, the “Walk to look for Mountain Pansies” in our programme did not take place.

Bryophytes (Mosses and Liverworts)

On 5th November ten of us met at Ditton’s Cricket Pavilion to examine specimens we brought with us. With books, hand lenses, microscopes and help from each other plus expertise from Lal Hampson we identified a wide range of mosses.



Examining mosses on Brown Clee

Photo : Sue Crichton



Two-horned Pincerwort *Photo : John Handley*

On 12th November we met for a field walk on the Brown Clee open access area. We were led by professional botanist, John Handley who was excellent in de-mystifying the use

of the complex key in the British Bryological Society’s Field Guide. He showed us how to identify many species of moss and some liverworts. Particularly enlightening was the method he demonstrated to examine and identify different species of the *Sphagnum* group (bog mosses). John, knowing both where and how to look, also found the tiny liverwort *Cephalozia bicuspidata*, (“Two-horned

Pincerwort”) growing within a clump of *Sphagnum*. With shoots 0.5-1.5mm wide, and leaves less than 1mm long, it must be the smallest plant we’ve found on Brown Clee Hill!

Great excitement arose, not from a bryophyte, but when a Hen Harrier emerged from the mist, hunting close by, before going over the skyline.

Churchyard Surveys

When our Group began in 2016, one of our first field meetings was in Abdon Churchyard, where we recorded every plant and animal we could find. Churchyards can be important refuges for wildlife, and we thought we might see what we could find in those within “our patch”. Thanks to helpful cooperation from Church Wardens Sue Cornah and Claire Brentnall at Stoke St. Milborough and at Holdgate respectively, we were able to make two visits to each site to record plant life.

The species we found (plus those from Abdon in 2016) are listed in Appendix 3. Over the three sites, we recorded 173 plant species. Approximately 100 species were found in each churchyard (Abdon 94, Holdgate 98, and Stoke St. Milborough 117). All our records have been submitted to SEDN (The Shropshire Ecological Data Network).



A total of 44 species were common to all three sites. Of course, we probably didn’t find everything. Interestingly, 50% of the species

After surveying Holdgate churchyard, we found ourselves inspecting new swift boxes! Photo : Carol Wood

were found at only one site (38 at Stoke St. M., and 24 each at the other two). These do of course include oddities arising from people introducing plants to churchyards (e.g. Mahonia and Garden Solomon's Seal at Holdgate). At Stoke St. Milborough we found four species of the fern genus *Asplenium*, including *A. ceterach*, Rustyback, not widespread in Shropshire. It was growing in the lime-rich mortar of the old boundary wall. At Holdgate we found two "woodland" grasses, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, Wood False Broome, and *Schedonorus gigantea*, Giant Fescue, both enjoying the shade cast by a large specimen of Cherry Laurel. Nine axiophytes (shown in red in the appendix) were found altogether, seven of which were found at Abdon.

Once all the results had been written up, they were sent to the respective churches, with plants of special value to pollinators, and to butterflies being highlighted. A copy was also sent to the Caring for God's Acre charity, which assists with churchyard management at Stoke St. Milborough, and may become involved at Holdgate. We hope in 2023 to do surveys at two further churchyards.

Green Lane Walk

We are all well aware that Brown Clee is surrounded by a network of tracks and footpaths. Some of these, known as driftways or green lanes, can appear to be 'sunken' into the landscape, hollowed out over the centuries by hoof, wheel and foot. The adjoining hedge-banks represent a little-disturbed habitat going back centuries, and can almost be thought of as linear ancient woodland.

At the end of May a group of us spent a most enjoyable morning exploring some of the green lanes in the Clee St. Margaret area. We began, and finished, with tea and biscuits, at Polly Bolton's. The section of green lane walked on this occasion appears to follow a direct trajectory between Abdon village and Stoke St Milborough, perhaps once linking the two settlements and, maybe, a route for pilgrims to the holy well of St Milburgha.

In the early 2000s the local community raised concerns regarding the use of the lane by off-roaders and other 'recreational' vehicles. Deep ruts filled with mud rendered it dangerous and impassable in places. Trees and hedgerows had been chain-sawed and removed for easier passage of vehicles. These ancient trackways are irreplaceable, vital for wildlife and important for they can tell us about local history and ecology. This tract of ancient landscape was in real danger of being lost for ever. In 2005 an extensive report was published by local Polly Bolton and Jeanette Evason concerning the environmental impact of off-roaders upon this lane and many others in the Marches. It is due to their efforts that this lane is now protected, an asset for both wildlife and walkers.

We were delighted to find Sanicle (*Sanicula europaea*) growing on the bank at one point. This is both an axiophyte and an ancient woodland indicator. Nearby we found Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage (*Chrysplenium oppositifolium*) growing, as one would expect, close by a tiny, splashing watercourse.

Natural Networks Around Brown Clee (NNABC)

At our Annual Meeting in January, we put together this new project. The initiative came from Sue Crichton, who summed up the idea as follows:



"Our aim is to create both a network of natural sites, and also a network of support between ourselves and any interested neighbours. It would be wonderful if eventually all the networks were linked in some way - a necklace of habitat around Brown Clee! That would be amazing. What a legacy!"

... a network of natural sites

Sue has had an OS map printed with the Brown Clee at the centre. Throughout 2022 she has been speaking to members and non-members, inviting them to "get on the map!" Wherever people are actively encouraging biodiversity, it goes on the map. It could be, adding a pond, a wood pile, a compost heap, planting trees, adding

Karl Liebscher explains how new microhabitats are created when a windblown tree is left in situ.

Photo : Sue Crichton



*David Munn shows our group around woodland belonging to Ditton Priors Community Land Trust
Photo : Sue Crichton*

bird feeders, avoiding chemicals or even planting a wildflower area. It might be a small or large garden, a 5-acre wildflower meadow, a churchyard, or a 20-acre woodland.

We had a NNABC stand at the Burwarton Show, in the conservation area and had lots of interested visitors. Quite a few people came and added their garden or land to the NNABC map. It's been inspiring to see the mapped areas grow and start to form this necklace of biodiversity in our local area.

... a network of support between ourselves

Our second aim was to create a network of support for people too. To this end, we organised visits to four of the sites "on the map", where we could be shown around by the owners and share lots of ideas. Visits took place at two woods near Ditton Priors, a small-holding at Norncott, and woodland and grazing land at Cold Weston. All events were very well attended, and bringing and sharing a plate of food at the end of the walk, made these visits really enjoyable.

Clee St Margaret Village Hall, was the first village hall in the area to go on the map. The hall committee has developed a brilliant scheme to enhance its grounds for biodiversity. Stoke St Milborough churchyard participated in "No Mow May" and got on the NNABC map. Large areas of the Boyne Estate, where biodiversity is being actively encouraged, have been added too.



*Martin Steer explains the construction of a hibernaculum - an artificial hibernation site for amphibians and reptiles.
Photo : Sue Crichton*

Contributors Thank you to the following for text contributions to this Annual Report: Sue Crichton, Miles Leach, Karl Liebscher, Mariel Lubman, Pam Thom, Carol Wood.

Appendix 1 : 2022 Programme

Abdon District Community Wildlife Group

Programme 2022



Main Programme These are mainly outdoor, field meetings, usually a walk each of which will have a main aim, but also an opportunity to simply "see what we find"! **Full details will come to you by email shortly before each event.** Weather sometimes causes late change, and dates for some events will be announced nearer the time. There will also be an event every month as part of our new project, NNABC (Natural Networks Around Brown Clee). These will be notified each month by email.

FEBRUARY	Wednesday 23rd	Talk about the curlew survey by Leo Smith Abdon Village Hall. 7.30p.m.
MARCH	Sunday 20th	NNABC – Two Woodland visits. Ditton Priors area.
	Wednesday 30th	Setting up butterfly transects on Clee Liberty 11a.m.
APRIL	Wednesday 20th	Talk on Dragonflies Sue Reece-Evans Abdon Village Hall 7.30 p.m.
	Thursday 28th	Churchyard 1 – 1 st visit Recording plant life, In association with God's Acre.
	Saturday 30th	Dawn Chorus Walk (joint with RSPB Ludlow) Start at 5a.m. at picnic area map ref SO608872. Finish at the Willows Café, Ditton Priors.
MAY	Saturday 7 th	Churchyard 2 – 1 st visit. Recording plant life, In association with God's Acre.
	Thursday 19 th	Green Lane Walk 10am 3 hour amble along green lanes in Clee St Margaret area
	Wednesday 25th	Butterfly Walk on Clee Liberty. Green Hairstreak and possibly Emperor Moth
JUNE	Date TBA	Dragonfly Walk or two. We need some new destinations, please!
	Early June	Walk to top of Clee Burf to look for Mountain Pansies
	Thursday 30th	Churchyard 1 - 2 nd visit
JULY	Early July	Walk to Stoke Enclosure to look for Bog Asphodel
	Saturday 9th	Churchyard 2 – 2 nd visit
	Sunday 31st	Moth Morning at Burnt House, adjacent to Clee Liberty
AUGUST	Date TBA	Moth Morning Clee Liberty
SEPTEMBER		Nothing planned as yet!
OCTOBER	Sunday 9th	Bird Walk (joint with RSPB Ludlow) Powkesmoore 10a.m. start
	Saturday 15 th or 22nd	Fungi Walk. Suggestions for venue please!
NOVEMBER	Date TBA	Bryophytes (mosses & liverworts) indoor field meeting.
	Date TBA	Bryophytes meeting on Brown Clee Hill. Probably in summer, not November!

Ongoing Recording News is always welcome of interesting wildlife observations. Please note **date, species, number, location** (with 6 or 10-figure map reference), and **any comment**. Send this to the appropriate person, who will enter it in Group Records, and forward to the County Recorder where of interest.

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Curlew, Lapwing & Other Birds Survey We intend to do the survey as previous years; the first recording period is 19th March to 3rd April. Miles will contact everyone soon to confirm who is able to do survey visits.

Moth Mornings Miles would like to set up his moth trap at different locations, and at different seasons. Can you offer a venue? Must have an electricity supply. Fix a date with Miles, milesleach712@gmail.com which will be circulated to all members, who can arrive early morning to view and identify trap contents, and drink coffee!

Bat Evenings If you have bats flying on your property, and would like to host a bat evening, contact Miles milesleach712@gmail.com

Appendix 2 : Butterflies Recorded on Clee Liberty Transect

DATE	Small Skipper	Brimstone	Large White	Small White	Green-veined White	Orange Tip	Small Copper	Common Blue	Holly Blue	Red Admiral	Small Tortoiseshell	Peacock	Comma	Speckled Wood	Gatekeeper	Meadow Brown	Ringlet	Small Heath	TOTAL
1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
22.4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
29.4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
6.5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
13.5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
20.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
24.6																			0
1.7																			0
8.7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	11
15.7	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	1	23
22.7	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	12
29.7	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	15
5.8	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	12
12.8																			0
19.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	10
2.9	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
9.9	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
16.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	1	22	11	21	2	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	3	21	21	3	1	121

Appendix 3 Plant Species recorded at churchyards

Table 1 : Species found at all three churchyards

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore		<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow		<i>Holchus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent		<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard		<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail		<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field wood-rush
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass		<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley		<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Cuckoo Pint		<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy		<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed		<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle		<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Field Buttercup
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut		<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Bramble
<i>Corylus</i>	Hazel		<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn		<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Dryopteris felix-mas</i>	Male Fern		<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue		<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers		<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert		<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens		<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Groun-ivy		<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet

Table 2 : Species found at either one or two churchyards

A= Abdon S=Stoke St. Milborough H= Holdgate

Axiophytes shown in red

HA	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple		A	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
S	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder		S	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
SA	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle		A	<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty
SA	<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> agg.	Lady's-mantle		SA	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping-Jenny
S	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Wild garlic		H	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Mahonia
S	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	Alkanet		H	<i>Malus</i> sp.	Apple (just outside?)
SA	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone		H	<i>Malva</i> sp.	Mallow
A	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine		H	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed
S	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock		SA	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
SH	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat Grass		S	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Wall Lettuce
S	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort		SH	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not
S	<i>Asplenium officinarum</i>	Rusty-back Fern		A	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
S	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall Rue		S	<i>P. domestica</i> subsp. <i>Institia</i>	Bullace
S	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's Tongue Fern		S	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet
SH	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Wood False-Brome		A	<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>	Common Bistort
H	<i>Bromus mollis</i>	Soft Brome		SA	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
SH	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Barren Brome		A	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
S	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush		S	<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs
H	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box		S	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear-hawkweed
S	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed		A	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
S	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress		HA	<i>Plantago major</i>	Rat's-tail Plantain
SH	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower		A	<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
H	<i>Cardamine</i> sp.	Bittercress		H	<i>Polygonatum x hybridum</i>	Garden Solomon's seal
H	<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge		S	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody
S	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian		SH	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
SH	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear		A	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
A	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress		S	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum
S	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb		H	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
S	<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage		SH	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
HA	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle		A	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	Lungwort
SH	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle		A	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
A	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood		S	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak seedling
H	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster		A	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	Goldilocks Buttercup
A	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort		H	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
SA	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail		HA	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
A	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot		SA	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
S	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Stotted-orchid		S	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow-rattle
SA	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove		HA	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Gooseberry
A	<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony		HA	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose
S	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel		S	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
H	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Couch Grass		H	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> Schott	
SH	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb		SH	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel
A	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech		H	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
S	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech		H	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
H	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> "Heterophylla"	Cut-leaved Beech		SA	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
S	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser Celandine		SH	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
SA	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet		H	<i>Schedonorus gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue
SA	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry		SA	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
S	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop		S	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
A	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Woodruff		SH	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
HA	<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw		HA	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Mountain Ash
HA	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell		A	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony
S	<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	Imperforate St. John's-wort		SH	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
S	<i>Hypericum</i> sp.	(shrub on grave)		H	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
SH	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear		A	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
H	<i>Iris</i> sp.	Iris		S	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
A	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel		A	<i>Tilia</i>	Lime
H	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle		S	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
A	<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch		SA	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
S	<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	Bitter-vetch		SH	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
SH	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling		H	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot
SH	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit		H	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein
SA	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy		H	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
S	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax		S	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet
SH	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Rye Grass				