

Biodiversity Action Plan: 2025 - 2029

The Shreen Public Open Space

Incorporating Shiresgate, Frog Hollow and Shreen Meadows



Common Blue



Malacite Beetle



Long-tailed Tit

Dorset Wildlife Trust working in partnership with Gillingham Town Council

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Introduction

Since 2016 Dorset Wildlife Trust and Gillingham Town Council have been working in partnership to develop an exemplary approach to the management of green space management in Gillingham, with biodiversity enhancement as a key priority. Biodiversity Action Plans are recognised as key parts of the overall site management plan.

For the purposes of wildlife monitoring and management, Shiresgate, Frog Hollow and Shreen Meadows are treated as a single site referred to as The Shreen Public Open Space. Survey work carried out on the since 2017 has highlighted the value of the site for biodiversity. By the end of 2024, nearly 1,000 species had been recorded on site including 178 species of flowering plants, 154 bees, wasps and sawflies (Hymenoptera), 266 true flies (Diptera), 82 true bugs (Hemiptera), 96 butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera), 17 dragonflies (Odonata) and 10 grasshoppers and allies (Orthoptera). At least 20 of these are 'Dorset Notables' (8 invertebrates and 12 plants) - many of the insects are also nationally scarce and 16 birds are of 'Conservation Concern', an exceptionally high total for a relatively small, semi-urban site. Records suggest that this is the most biodiverse of Gillingham's green spaces and this reflects the range of habitats at this site and their careful management.

A list of species is attached to this plan (Appendix 1) along with a spreadsheet (Appendix 2) which includes the most recent survey data.

Some key findings have been included in the text of this document along with photographs, largely taken on site. Ongoing wildlife monitoring is a key part of site management, particularly to measure the effectiveness of management changes and inform future management work, so wildlife surveys will continue as a priority but with more emphasis, whenever possible, on community and volunteer involvement.

Shiresgate and Shreen Meadows have been designated as Green Flag sites since 2019, an award which reflects the high quality of management delivered by Gillingham Town Council. This Biodiversity Action Plan forms an important part of the overall Management Plan for the area and a key element of future Green Flag assessments. With the range of habitats and careful management both sites have significant biodiversity interest.

Dorset Wildlife Trust and Gillingham Town Council continue to work together to:

- Develop a strategic overview for Gillingham's green spaces
- Ensure appropriate Management Plans exist for all Gillingham green spaces
- Encourage community engagement and volunteer involvement in sites
- Develop awareness, enjoyment and understanding of local wildlife through appropriate interpretation and education
- Ensure on-going conservation management improvements and site monitoring

Background

Shreen Meadows, Frog Hollow and Shiresgate comprise an important complex of linked open spaces running from Gillingham out into open country on the northern side of the town.

These sites comprise one of four major open space areas in Gillingham, the others being The Stour Public Open Space and The Lodden Public Open Space. The Town Council is keen to develop a more strategic approach to open space and biodiversity throughout Gillingham and possible links to the wider countryside.

There is open public access throughout the sites and they are popular recreational areas with local residents, particularly dog walkers. Informal discussions with local residents suggested a high level of appreciation for the open space and genuine interest in the area's wildlife. With the site's close proximity to a large number of local residents there are opportunities to engage further with the local community through their involvement in wildlife management and monitoring work. There have been some issues relating to public perception of on-site management and these highlight the need for greater public engagement including improved interpretation and information.

Dorset Wildlife Trust, working in partnership with Gillingham Town Council and other groups, has already been involved in a wide range of community engagement work at this site and other areas within the town. Activities and projects include seeding wildflower areas, tree planting, pond creation and other invertebrate habitat works. Both areas have good populations of bees, hoverflies and many other insects (see appendix) and are important sites in the establishment of Gillingham's important role as a Pollinator Friendly Town.



Hepiopelmus melanogaster



Phasia hemiptera



Brown Hawker



Marbled White

Wildlife Overview



Shreen Meadows: Wildflowers in edge habitat, including; Red Campion, Cow Parsley, Common Wintercress and Hedge Mustard

The range of habitats within the two sites include a good variety of grassland, scrub, hedgerow, small ponds, bare ground, woodland, river corridor and an overgrown attenuation pond. This variety of habitats supports a surprisingly diversity of wildlife for a semi-urban green space.

Much of the improved and semi-improved grassland on the site is dominated by False Oat, Cocksfoot and Rye Grass, but more unusual grasses include Tufted Hair Grass and the 'Dorset Notable' Meadow Barley, which is surprisingly abundant in parts of the sward. Within the grassland there are pockets of more diverse flora including Bird's-foot Trefoil and Sorrel which support a good variety of butterflies including the Common Blue, Small Copper and Ringlet (pictured below). The management priority on the site is regular (at least annual) cutting and removal of long grass to reduce fertility and create a more open and diverse sward.

A wetter area, where there is much less vigorous growth of taller grasses, provides a range of micro-habitats which are particularly valuable for insects and other invertebrates. Small ponds have been created, which add to the diversity.

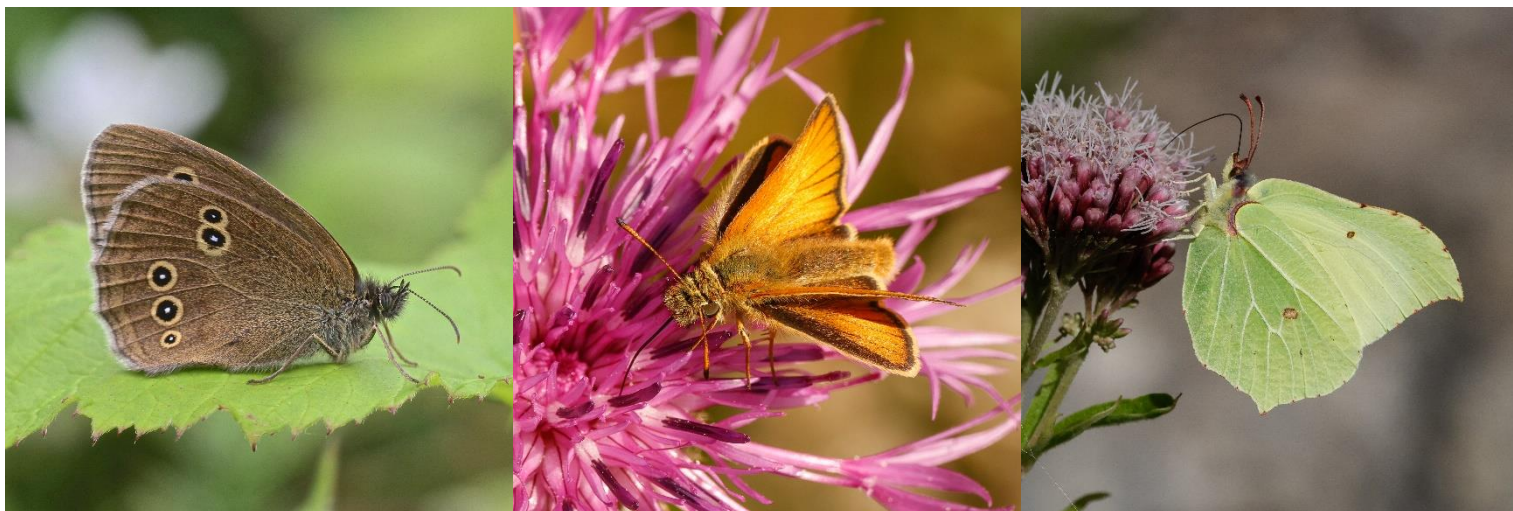
Of particular importance are some of the less-managed areas of 'edge habitat' where a variety of wildflowers is able to thrive. As the photograph above shows, these include Hedge Garlic, Red Campion and Cow Parsley. These, in turn, support a diversity of insects including the attractive Orange Tip butterfly which is a feature of the site in April and May.

There are areas of well-developed scrub and hedgerow which are particularly important for hoverflies and butterflies. This is also an important habitat for nesting and feeding birds with species recorded including; Lesser Whitethroat, Willow Warbler, Chiffchaff, Linnet and Blackcap.

The woodland areas comprise a variety of trees from aspen and willow to elm and oak. In places, there is an interesting ground flora which includes; Bugle, Wood Sedge, Moschatel, Wood Spurge, Ramsons and Wood Forget-me-not. This habitat supports a variety of woodland birds with Treecreeper, Nuthatch, Great Spotted Woodpecker and Goldcrest of particular interest.

The river corridor provides a contrast to the other habitats within the site. Kingfishers and Grey Wagtail were seen on most visits, Otters were reported by local residents, damselflies include Beautiful Demoiselle and White-legged Damselfly, while Semaphore Flies were a feature of the early summer. Riverside plants included two Dorset Notables; Water Chickweed and Marsh Marigold.

Much of the area is managed as mown grassland of various heights and these habitats currently have limited value for wildlife. However, survey work highlights areas which have potential to be improved for wildlife. On-going survey work will add to this knowledge and continue to inform future biodiversity management objectives and plans for the sites. For a number of reasons, including the popularity of the area for dog walking, it is unlikely that grazing is a realistic management option.



Ringlet

Essex Skipper

Brimstone

For a small semi-urban site, Shiresgate and Shreen Meadows have an exceptionally high level of biodiversity, and this should be reflected by an appropriate wildlife designation. The area meets the criteria for designation as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) and the Town Council will work towards achieving this status.

Summary of Biodiversity Management Objectives

- Optimise the biodiversity and wildlife interest of Shreen Meadows and Shiresgate within the context of the sites' popularity for informal recreation
- Contribute to the Dorset Biodiversity Action Plan and other wider wildlife strategies
- Ensure management plans are reviewed and updated regularly and that notable species are conserved and monitored
- Ensure appropriate designations are in place for Shreen Meadows and other sites. These include: Green Flag, Local Nature Reserve and Site of Nature Conservation Interest

- Use this BAP as a template for other green spaces in Gillingham and promote Shreen Meadows / Shiresgate and other Gillingham green spaces as exemplars of biodiversity management
- Develop the site as part of an integrated and strategic approach to biodiversity across Gillingham ensuring connectivity between sites and links to the wider countryside
- Contribute to wider conservation objectives including non-motorise / low carbon transport strategies. Develop a high quality access network for walkers, cyclists, push chair users and people with disabilities
- Contribute to wider conservation initiatives such as 'Beelines', Pollinator Friendly Towns, Hedgehog Towns
- Promote awareness, understanding and enjoyment of the area's rich natural heritage through education, interpretation, events, activities, press and appropriate social media
- Ensure a visit to the site is an enjoyable, safe and high-quality experience for a diverse range of visitors
- Promote wider conservation messages by demonstrating exemplary environmental and conservation practice in site management
- Encourage long-term community engagement and ownership of the site through links with groups, volunteers, schools, Rotary Club, Gillingham Action for Nature Group (GANG) and local residents
- Ensure there are good systems in place to minimise litter and dog fouling and maintain site security
- Explore opportunities to enhance local biodiversity through external funding and grants

Biodiversity Action Plan: Shiresgate and Shreen Meadows



Roesel's Bush-cricket



Jersey Tiger



Essex Skipper

Grassland

There are 5 main areas of grassland, generally dominated by tall species such as Rye Grass and Cock's-foot with limited wildlife value. Despite its limited diversity, this grassland supports a range of butterflies including the Essex Skipper - a Dorset Notable - and grasshoppers, including Roesel's Bush-cricket. Within the grassland, there are smaller areas of increased floral diversity and wildlife interest and these highlight the potential for further improving the overall biodiversity of the habitat. Although these areas are small, they are important for butterflies like the Small Copper and other invertebrates like the Spotted Longhorn Beetle.

The key management priority for this habitat is to create a less vigorous and more diverse sward, primarily through a reduction in fertility. This is best achieved by regular mowing (at least annually) and removal of arisings. A wildflower seeding project has had limited success but would be worth repeating as the soil fertility reduces further.

Woodland, Hedgerow and Scrub

The well-developed areas of scrub are particularly rich in insect life. Many of the hoverflies and bees recorded on site are from this habitat where Bramble blossom is a particularly important source of nectar. The scrub is also an important nesting habitat for a range of breeding birds including less-common species such as Bullfinch and Lesser Whitethroat. Scrub and hedgerow encroachment of grassland is generally kept in check by mowing and, in the short term at least, most scrub areas only require occasional management to keep the areas in check.

Although small, the woodland areas add greatly to the overall diversity of the site. This diversity could be further enhanced by the erection of bird and bat boxes. Careful, selective thinning to create some glade habitat would also make the area more attractive for woodland flora and insects.



Water Chickweed



Beautiful Demoiselle



Figwort Sawfly

River Corridor

The River Shreen forms part of the northern boundary of the site and this freshwater habitat greatly enhances the overall biodiversity of the sites. Kingfishers and Grey Wagtails are regularly recorded here along with 2 Dorset Notable dragonflies, Brown Hawker and Beautiful Demoiselle, and the localised White-legged Damselfly. Riverside vegetation such as Water Chickweed (photo) Water Figwort supports a wide range of insects including the Figwort Sawfly. There are signs of Water Vole activity, and Otters have been reported by local residents. More information is required on the aquatic invertebrates and fish, but the river appears to be in good conditions.

There are some informal public access points to the river which should be assessed as part of a wider access review for the site.

Other Habitats

An overgrown attenuation pond at the eastern end of the site is another valuable habitat containing a range of wildflowers including Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil, Purple Loosestrife and Meadowsweet which, in turn, support a wide range of more specialised invertebrates. To prevent the vegetation becoming too rank, a programme of rotational cutting with a 5-year cycle should be implemented after discussion with the Town Council's Grounds team.

Similar to the above are some valuable areas of 'edge habitat' which have developed around the perimeter of the grassland areas. These should be included in an annual programme of rotational cutting.

A small wetter area provides a range of microhabitats which are not found elsewhere on the site. Small ponds have been created and are part of a separate reptile and amphibian study. Even when partially dried-out, the muddy areas attract mason bees and other specialist insects. Areas of bare ground are also important for various species of mining bee. A variety of wildflowers including Fleabane and Hedge Parsley provide nectar for additional bees and hoverflies and is a particularly valuable area for ichneumon wasps.

Site 1: Shreen Meadows, Frog Hollow and Shiresgate: 5 Year Action Plan: 2025 – 2029

Generally, the two areas are well managed, and this is reflected in the wide range of wildlife recorded on site. A key management priority is to cut and remove rank grasses from the main grassland areas on an annual basis. This will help to reduce fertility and encourage a more diverse meadow flora. It is important that the sites retain their 'natural' feel with a certain degree of untidiness. Much of the wildlife interest is supported by what are often considered 'weed' species such as nettles, hogweed, thistles, ragwort and bramble. Getting a well-balance management regime is key to conserving the considerable wildlife interest of the area.

Management Objectives	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Survey and monitor biodiversity interest of site	Continue survey work: Flora, butterflies, other invertebrates Breeding and wintering birds Look at other areas of wildlife recording including bats and moths Work with local community and volunteers to develop a more sustainable long-term monitoring plan Investigate setting up regular transects wildlife eg butterfly and dragonfly counts.	Continue survey and monitoring work Continue to develop community and volunteer involvement	Continue survey and monitoring work Continue to develop community and volunteer involvement	Continue survey and monitoring work Continue to develop community and volunteer involvement	Continue survey and monitoring work Continue to develop community and volunteer involvement
Apply to Dorset Wildlife Trust for area to be designated a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)	Submit biodiversity records and Management Plan to SNCI panel. Site	If successful, review Management Plan where appropriate	SNCI Monitoring and management	SNCI Monitoring and management	SNCI Monitoring and management

	exceeds basic criteria for SNCI designation (5 Dorset Notables)	to reflect designation. Promote and raise public awareness of SNCI designation through interpretation and media	Continue to promote SNCI	Continue to promote SNCI	Continue to promote SNCI
Investigate opportunity for Shreen Meadows to be designated as a Local Nature Reserve	Collate records and hold initial discussions with Dorset Council	Public consultation			
Improve grassland diversity	Continue grassland wildlife monitoring Mow and remove arisings from all grassland areas in late summer (minimum). Discuss future grassland management with GTC sites team	Continue grassland wildlife monitoring Mow and remove arisings from selected test areas Continue pilot areas for seeding, plug-planting, Yellow Rattle introduction and other habitat improvement techniques	Continue late-summer (minimum) mowing and removal regime Continue to develop habitat improvement techniques in selected areas Monitor and review Discuss with GTC Grounds Team	Continue late-summer (minimum) mowing and removal regime Continue to develop habitat improvement techniques in selected areas Monitor and review Discuss with GTC Grounds Team	Continue late-summer (minimum) mowing and removal regime Continue to develop habitat improvement techniques in selected areas Monitor and review Discuss with GTC Grounds Team

Improve biodiversity of woodland, hedgerows and scrub	Continue detailed ecological survey of existing trees, woodland areas and hedgerows (away from River Corridor) including shrub layer and ground flora Highlight woodland and hedgerow features of particular wildlife interest and/or future potential Detailed survey of woodland ground flora Look in detail at management of hedgerow Elms	Develop Woodland and Hedgerow Management Plan with detailed prescriptions for biodiversity enhancement within context of public safety. From above, develop annual management and maintenance programme for trees and hedgerows Implement small scale 'test projects' for woodland habitat improvements with local community, including bird and bat boxes, ground flora seeding and plug planting	Implement annual woodland management and maintenance programme Replicate and develop woodland habitat improvement techniques in selected areas Monitor and review	Implement annual woodland management and maintenance programme Replicate and develop woodland habitat improvement techniques in selected areas Monitor and review	Implement annual woodland management and maintenance programme Replicate and develop woodland habitat improvement techniques in selected areas Monitor and review
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River Corridor	Undertake more detailed riparian wildlife and in-river habitat surveys Develop a detailed, annual river corridor management plan with sites team identifying specific management for key species Establish an annual programme of rotational riverside vegetation management	Undertake Management of River corridor, riparian vegetation and trees Undertake species and habitat surveys and review management plan Continue annual programme of rotational riverside vegetation management	Undertake Management of River corridor and riparian vegetation and trees Undertake species and habitat surveys and review management plan Continue annual programme of rotational riverside vegetation management	Undertake Management of River corridor and riparian vegetation and trees Undertake species and habitat surveys and review management plan Continue annual programme of rotational riverside vegetation management	Undertake Management of River corridor and riparian vegetation and trees Undertake species and habitat surveys and review management plan Continue annual programme of rotational riverside vegetation management
Other wetland improvements (overgrown Attenuation Pond)	Continue survey work: Flora, butterflies, other invertebrates Review outcomes of Amphibian and Reptile study Develop an overall management plan with sites team identifying specific management for key species	Undertake Management of attenuation pond Undertake medium scale capital works to improve habitats in key areas Undertake species and habitat surveys and review management plan	Undertake Management of attenuation pond Undertake species and habitat surveys and review management plan	Undertake Management of attenuation pond Undertake low cost capital works to improve habitats in key areas Undertake species and habitat surveys and review management plan	Undertake Management of attenuation pond Undertake species and habitat surveys and review management plan

Measure improvements in biodiversity	Establish a database for wildlife records linked to county and national databases. Develop a long-term Monitoring Plan for the area Annual fixed-point photographic survey Photographic record of other key species and habitats	Annual monitoring of selected groups and management areas Annual fixed-point photographic survey Photographic record of other key species and habitats	Annual monitoring of selected groups and management areas Annual fixed-point photographic survey Photographic record of other key species and habitats	Annual monitoring of selected groups and management areas Annual fixed-point photographic survey Photographic record of other key species and habitats	Annual monitoring of selected groups and management areas Annual fixed-point photographic survey Photographic record of other key species and habitats
Community engagement, interpretation and education	Further develop community involvement with wildlife surveys Community guided walks and talks. Community questionnaire Work with existing conservation groups / members Local school visits to optimise educational use of areas.	Build and erecting bird and bat boxes Liaise with residents re other key habitat / wildlife initiatives: eg Hedgehogs, bees, Water Voles Growing on 'plug plants' for grassland, seeding projects Ongoing survey work Guided Walks and Training days	Bird and bat boxes monitoring and maintenance Continue habitat work and community liaison Ongoing survey work Guided Walks and Training days	Bird and bat boxes monitoring and maintenance Continue habitat work and community liaison Ongoing survey work Guided Walks and Training days	Bird and bat boxes monitoring and maintenance Continue habitat work and community liaison Ongoing survey work Guided Walks and Training days

	New interpretation boards including information on biodiversity Temporary information boards as required Update Website and other digital media – possible case study	Local school involvement Longer-term interpretation plan: including digital media group			
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**Appendix 1: List of invertebrates recorded at Shreen Meadows, Frog Hollow and Shiresgate:
For further insect records see spreadsheet in Appendix 2**

Names in **BOLD** indicates Dorset Notable (DN) (not all groups currently covered by the scheme) - total **7 species**

Diptera: True Flies

Hoverflies are important pollinators particularly attracted to brambles and umbellifers

Hoverfly (*Volucella pellucens*)

Hoverfly (*V. zonaria*) -

Hoverfly (*V. inanis*)

Hoverfly (*V. bombylans*)

Hoverfly (*V. inflata*)

Hoverfly (*Chrysotoxum bicinctum*)

Hoverfly (*C. festivum*) DN

Hoverfly (*Eupeodes latifasciatus*)

Hoverfly (*E. luniger*)

Hoverfly (*E. corollae*)

Hoverfly (*Sphaerophoria scripta*)

Hoverfly (*Leucozona laternaria*) DN

Hoverfly (*C. illustrata*)

Hoverfly (*Episyrphus balteatus*)
 Hoverfly (*Syrphus ribesii*)
 Hoverfly (*Melastoma scalare*)
 Hoverfly (*Xanthogramma pedissequuum*)
 Hoverfly (*Helophilus pendulus*)
 Hoverfly (*Helophilus trivittatus*)
 Hoverfly (*Rhingia campestris*)
 Hoverfly (*Merodon equestris*)
 Hoverfly (*Eristalis tenax*)
 Hoverfly (*E. pertinax*)
 Hoverfly (*E. intricarius*)
 Hoverfly (*E. nemorum*)
 Hoverfly (*E. arbustorum*)
 Hoverfly (*E. horticola*)
 Hoverfly (*Eristalinus sepulchralis*)
 Hoverfly (*Dasysyrphus albobriatus*)
 Hoverfly (*Myathropa florea*)
 Hoverfly (*Chrysogaster solstitialis*)
 St Mark's Fly (*Bibio marci*)
 Broad Centurion (*Chloromyia formosa*)
 Dark-winged Bee-fly (*Bombylius major*)
 Dotted Bee-fly (*Bombylius discolor*)
 Tachinid Fly (*Eriothrix rufomaculata*)
 Tachinid Fly (*E. proxima*)
 Tachinid Fly (*Nowickia ferox*)
 Tachinid Fly (*Hemyda vittata*)
 Tachinid Fly (*Tachina magnicornis*)
 Tachinid Fly (*Tachina fera*)
 Tachinid Fly (*Voria ruralis*)
 Tachinid Fly (*Aplomya confinis*)
 Noon Fly (*Membrina meridiana*)
 Conopid Fly (*Sicus ferrugalis*)
 Conopid Fly (*Physocephala rufipes*)

Conopid Fly (*Conops quadrifasciatus*)
 Crane fly (*Nephrotoma appendiculata*)
 Crane fly (*N. flavescens*)
 Crane fly (*N. quadrifaria*)
 Crane fly (*Tipula maxima*)
 Crane fly (*Tipula fascipennis*)
 Crane fly (*T. fulvipennis*)
 Crane fly (*T. luna*)
 Crane fly (*Tipula oleracea*)
 Crane fly (*T. paludosa*)
 Crane fly (*T. vernalis*)
 Crane fly (*T. vittata*)
 Crane fly (*Limonia phragmitidis*)
 Yellow Dung Fly (*Scathophaga stercoraria*)
 Yellow Faced Fly (*Cynomya mortuorum*)
 Red-legged Robberfly (*Dioctria rufipes*)
 Violet Black-legged Robberfly (*Dioctria atricapilla*)
 Kite-tailed Robberfly (*Machimus atricapillus*)
 Picture-winged Fly (*Herina lugubris*)
 Fly (*Graphomya maculata*)
 Fly (*Dexiosoma caninum*)
 Fly (*Pollenia rudis*)
 Semaphore Fly (*Poecilobothrus nobilitatus*)

Hymenoptera: Bees, Wasps and Sawflies

Red-tailed Bumblebee (*Bombus lapidarius*)
 Common Carder Bee (*B. pascuorum*)
 Tree Bumblebee (*B. hypnorum*)
 White-tailed Bumblebee (*B. lucorum*)
 Garden Bumblebee (*B. hortorum*)
 Early Bumblebee (*B. pratorum*)
 Forest Cuckoo Bumblebee (*B. sylvestris*)
 Tawny Mining Bee (*Andrena fulva*)

Ashy Mining Bee (*Andrena cinerea*)
 Grey-patch Mining Bee (*Andrena nitida*) - *local*
 Chocolate Mining Bee (*Andrena scotica*)
 Fabricius' Nomad Bee (*Nomada fabriciana*)
 Gooden's Nomadic Bee (*Nomada goodensii*)
 Painted Nomad Bee (*Nomada fucata*) - ***Nationally Scarce*** (*but extending its range*)
 Yellow-legged Mining Bee (*Andrena flavipes*)
 Red Mason Bee (*Osmia bicornis*)
 Hairy-footed Flower Bee (*Anthophora flavipes*)
 Patchwork Leafcutter Bee (*Megachile centuncularis*)
 Brown-footed Leafcutter Bee (*Megachile versicolor*)
 Leafcutter Bee (*Megachile ligniseca*)
 Wool Carder Bee (*Anthidium manicatum*) - *local*
 Common Furrow Bee (*Lasioglossum calceatum*)
 Ichneuemon Wasp (*Pimpla rufipes*)
 Ichneuemon Wasp (*Amblyteles armatorius*)
 Ichneuemon Wasp (*Ichneuemon sarcitorius*)
 Ichneuemon Wasp (*Gasteruption assector*)
 Icheumon Wasp (*Gasteruption jaculator*)
 Wall Mason Wasp (*Ancistrocerus parientus*)
 Ornate-tailed Digger Wasp (*Cerceris rybyensis*)
 Solitary Wasp (*Ectemenius cephalotes*)
 Solitary Wasp (*Ectemius continuus*)
 Hawthorn Sawfly (*Arge melanochra*)
 Bramble Sawfly (*Arge cyancrocea*)
 Sawfly (*Tenthredo* spp)
 Turnip Sawfly (*Athalia rosae*)

Hemiptera: True Bugs

Red and Black Leafhopper (*Cercopsis vulnerata*) - *a local insect of S England particularly common at this site*
 Brassica Shieldbug (*Eurydema oleracea*)
 Woundwort Shieldbug (*Eysarcois venustissimus*)
 Pied Shieldbug (*Tritomegus bicolor*)

Common Green Shieldbug (*Palomena prasina*)
Hairy Shieldbug (*Dolycoris baccarum*)
Tortoise Shieldbug (*Eurygaster testudinaria/maura*)
Hawthorn Shieldbug (*Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*)
Forget-me-not Shieldbug (*Selirus luctuosus*)
Parent Bug (*Elasmucha grisea*)
Dock Bug (*Coreus marginatus*)
Potato Capsid Bug (*Closterotomus norwegicus*)
Plantbug (*Orthops campestris*)
Plantbug (*Dercaecoris ruber*)

Coleoptera: Beetles

Brown Longhorn (*Stenurella melanura*)
Spotted Longhorn (*Rutpela maculata*)
Four-banded Longhorn (*Leptura quadrifasciatus*)
Wasp Beetle (*Clytus arietus*)
Thick-kneed Flower Beetle (*Oedemera nobilis*)
Soldier Beetle (*Rhagonycha fulva*)
Red-headed Cardinal Beetle *Pyrochroa serraticornis*
Sailor Beetle (*Cantharis rustica*)
Knotweed Beetle (*Gastrophysa polygonia*)
Ground Beetle (*Nebria brevicollis / salina*)
Green Nettle Weevil (*Phyllobius pomaceus*)
Figwort Weevil (*Ciorus scrophulariae*)
Green Dock Beetle (*Gastrophysa viridula*)
Alder Leaf Beetel (*Agelastica alni*)
7-Spot Ladybird (*Coccinella septempunctata*)
2-Spot Ladybird (*Adalia bipunctata*)
10-Spot Ladybird (*Adalia decepunctata*)
16-Spot Ladybird (*Tytthapsis sedecipunctata*)
22-Spot Ladybird (*Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata*)
Harlequin Ladybird (*Harmonia axyridis*)

Lepidoptera: Butterflies and Moths - specific larval foodplants shown in italics. Most other species feed on a variety of grasses.

Essex Skipper (*Thymelicus lineola*) DN
Large Skipper (*Ochlodes venata*)
Small Skipper (*Thymelicus sylvestris*)
Small White (*Pieris rapae*)
Large White (*Pieris brassicae*)
Brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*) - *Buckthorn and Alder Buckthorn*
Orange Tip (*Anthocharis cardamines*) - *Hedge Garlic and Cuckoo Flower*
Clouded Yellow (*Colias croceus*) - *migrant*
Common Blue (*Polyommatus icarus*) - *Bird's-foot Trefoil*
Holly Blue (*Celastrina argiolus*) - *Holly and Ivy*
Small Copper (*Lycaena phlaeas*) - *Sorrel*
Green Hairstreak (*Callophrys rubi*) DN
Marbled White (*Melanargia galathea*)
Gatekeeper (*Pyronia tithonus*)
Meadow Brown (*Jurtina maniola*)
Small Heath (*Coenonympha pamphilus*)
Ringlet (*Aphantopus hyperantus*)
Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*) - *Nettles*
Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*) - *Thistles*
Peacock (*Inachus io*) - *Nettles*
Small Tortoiseshell (*Aglais urticae*) - *Nettles*

Moths: (Mainly day-flying species – no moth trapping done)

Silver Y (*Autographa gamma*) - *migrant*
The Vestal (*Rhodometra sacraria*) - *uncommon migrant*
Yellow Shell (*Camptogramma bilineata*)
Rush Veneer (*Nomophilla noctuella*) - *migrant*
Jersey Tiger (*Euplagia quadripunctaria*) - *migrant?*
Scarlet Tiger (*Callimorpha dominula*) - *local, river banks in S England*
Speckled Orange (*Pseudopanthera macularia*) - *Wood Sage*
Orange spot moth (*Pammene aurana*) - *Hogweed seeds*
Parsnip Moth (*Depresaria radiella*) - *Hogweed and Wild Parsnip*

Brimstone (*Opisthograptis luteolata*)
Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*)
Cinnabar (*Tyria jacobaeae*) - *Ragwort*
Green Longhorn (*Adela reaumurilla*)

Odonata: Dragonflies and Damselflies

Southern Hawker *Aeshna affinis*)
Migrant Hawker (*Aeshna mixta*)
Brown Hawker (*Aeshna grandis*) DN
Golden-ringed (*Cordulegaster boltonii*)
Emperor (*Anax imperator*)
Common Darter (*Sympetrum striolatum*)
Ruddy Darter (*Sympetrum*)
Red-veined Darter (*Sympetrum fonscolombei*) - *uncommon migrant*
Four-spotted Chaser (*Libellula quadrimaculata*)
White-legged Damselfly (*Platycnemis pennipes*) - *local*
Large Red Damselfly (*Pyrrhosoma nymphula*)
Azure Damselfly (*Coenagrion puella*)
Common Blue Damselfly (*Enallagma cyathigerum*)
Blue-tailed Damselfly (*Ischnura elegans*)
Banded Demoiselle (*Calopteryx splendens*)
Beautiful Demoiselle (*Calopteryx virgo*)

Orthoptera: Grasshoppers and Bush-crickets

Meadow Grasshopper (*Chorthippus parallelus*)
Field Grasshopper (*Chorthippus bruneus*)
Lesser Marsh Grasshopper (*Chorthippus albomarginatus*) DN
Dark Bush-cricket (*Pholidoptera griseoptera*)
Roesel's Bush-cricket (*Metrioptera roeselii*)
Long-winged Conehead (*Conocephalus fuscus*)
Common Earwig (*Forficula auricularia*)

Arachnids: Spiders etc

Running Crab Spider (*Tibellus oblongus*)
Crab Spider (*Misumena vasia*)
Wasp Spider (*Argiope bruennichi*)
Common Orb-weaver (*Metallina segmentata*)
Cross Spider (*Araneus diadematus*)
Common Crab Spider? (*Xysticus cristatus*)
4-spotted Orb-weaver (*Araneus quadratus*)
Nursery Web Spider (*Pisaura mirabilis*)
Spider (*Pachygnatha degeeri*)

Mollusca – Slugs and Snails

White-lipped Hedge Snail (*Cepaea hortensis*)
Brown-lipped Hedge Snail (*C. nemoralis*)
Apple Snail (*Cornu aspersum*)
Discus Snail (*Discus rotundatus*)
Black Slug (*Arion ater*)
Leopard Slug (*Limax maximus*)
Yellow Slug (*Limax flavus*)

Miscellaneous

Common Woodlouse (*Oniscus asellus*)
Common Rough Woodlouse (*Porcellio scaber*)
Common Pill Woodlouse (*Armadillidium vulgare*)
Brown Centipede (*Lithobius forficatus*)
Picture-winged Fly (*Herina lugubrious*)
Fly (*Graphomya maculata*)
Fly (*Dexiosoma caninum*)
Fly (*Pollenia rudis*)
Semaphore Fly (*Poecilobothrus nobilitatus*)

Hymenoptera: Bees, Wasps and Sawflies

Red-tailed Bumblebee (*Bombus lapidarius*)
Common Carder Bee (*B. pascuorum*)

Tree Bumblebee (*B. hypnorum*)
 White-tailed Bumblebee (*B. lucorum*)
 Garden Bumblebee (*B. hortorum*)
 Early Bumblebee (*B. pratorum*)
 Forest Cuckoo Bumblebee (*B. sylvestris*)
 Tawny Mining Bee (*Andrena fulva*)
 Ashy Mining Bee (*Andrena cinerea*)
 Grey-patch Mining Bee (*Andrena nitida*) - *local*
 Chocolate Mining Bee (*Andrena scotica*)
 Fabricius' Nomad Bee (*Nomada fabriciana*)
 Gooden's Nomadic Bee (*Nomada goodensii*)
 Painted Nomad Bee (*Nomada fucata*) - *Nationally Scarce (but extending its range)*
 Yellow-legged Mining Bee (*Andrena flavipes*)
 Red Mason Bee (*Osmia bicornis*)
 Hairy-footed Flower Bee (*Anthophora flavipes*)
 Patchwork Leafcutter Bee (*Megachile centuncularis*)
 Brown-footed Leafcutter Bee (*Megachile versicolor*)
 Leafcutter Bee (*Megachile ligniseca*)
 Wool Carder Bee (*Anthidium manicatum*) - *local*
 Common Furrow Bee (*Lasioglossum calceatum*)
 Ichneuemon Wasp (*Pimpla rufipes*)
 Ichneuemon Wasp (*Amblyteles armatorius*)
 Ichneuemon Wasp (*Ichneuemon sarcitorius*)
 Ichneuemon Wasp (*Gasteruption assector*)
 Icheumon Wasp (*Gasteruption jaculator*)
 Wall Mason Wasp (*Ancistrocerus parientus*)
 Ornate-tailed Digger Wasp (*Cerceris rybyensis*)
 Solitary Wasp (*Ectemenius cephalotes*)
 Solitary Wasp (*Ectemius continuus*)
 Hawthorn Sawfly (*Arge melanochnra*)
 Bramble Sawfly (*Arge cyancrocea*)
 Sawfly (*Tenthredo spp*)
 Turnip Sawfly (*Athalia rosae*)

Hemiptera: True Bugs

Red and Black Leafhopper (*Cercopsis vulnerata*) - *a local insect of S England particularly common at this site*

Brassica Shieldbug (*Eurydema oleracea*)

Woundwort Shieldbug (*Eysarcois venustissimus*)

Pied Shieldbug (*Tritomegus bicolor*)

Common Green Shieldbug (*Palomena prasina*)

Hairy Shieldbug (*Dolycoris baccarum*)

Tortoise Shieldbug (*Eurygaster testudinaria/maura*)

Hawthorn Shieldbug (*Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*)

Forget-me-not Shieldbug (*Selirus luctuosus*)

Parent Bug (*Elasmucha grisea*)

Dock Bug (*Coreus marginatus*)

Potato Capsid Bug (*Closterotomus norwegicus*)

Plantbug (*Orthops campestris*)

Plantbug (*Dercaecoris ruber*)

Coleoptera: Beetles

Brown Longhorn (*Stenurella melanura*)

Spotted Longhorn (*Rutpela maculata*)

Four-banded Longhorn (*Leptura quadrifasciatus*)

Wasp Beetle (*Clytus arietus*)

Thick-kneed Flower Beetle (*Oedemera nobilis*)

Soldier Beetle (*Rhagonycha fulva*)

Red-headed Cardinal Beetle *Pyrochroa serraticornis*

Sailor Beetle (*Cantharis rustica*)

Knotweed Beetle (*Gastrophysa polygonia*)

Ground Beetle (*Nebria brevicollis / salina*)

Green Nettle Weevil (*Phyllobius pomaceus*)

Figwort Weevil (*Ciorus scrophulariae*)

Green Dock Beetle (*Gastrophysa viridula*)

Alder Leaf Beetel (*Agelastica alni*)

7-Spot Ladybird (*Coccinella septempunctata*)

2-Spot Ladybird (*Adalia bipunctata*)
10-Spot Ladybird (*Adalia decempunctata*)
16-Spot Ladybird (*Tytthopsis sedecipunctata*)
22-Spot Ladybird (*Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata*)
Harlequin Ladybird (*Harmonia axyridis*)

Lepidoptera: Butterflies and Moths - specific larval foodplants shown in italics. Most other species feed on a variety of grasses.

Essex Skipper (*Thymelicus lineola*) DN

Large Skipper (*Ochlodes venata*)
Small Skipper (*Thymelicus sylvestris*)
Small White (*Pieris rapae*)
Large White (*Pieris brassicae*)
Brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*) - *Buckthorn and Alder Buckthorn*
Orange Tip (*Anthocharis cardamines*) - *Hedge Garlic and Cuckoo Flower*
Clouded Yellow (*Colias croceus*) - *migrant*
Common Blue (*Polyommatus icarus*) - *Bird's-foot Trefoil*
Holly Blue (*Celastrina argiolus*) - *Holly and Ivy*
Small Copper (*Lycaena phlaeas*) - *Sorrel*
Green Hairstreak (*Callophrys rubi*) DN
Marbled White (*Melanargia galathea*)
Gatekeeper (*Pyronia tithonus*)
Meadow Brown (*Jurtina maniola*)
Small Heath (*Coenonympha pamphilus*)
Ringlet (*Aphantopus hyperantus*)
Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*) - *Nettles*
Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*) - *Thistles*
Peacock (*Inachus io*) - *Nettles*
Small Tortoiseshell (*Aglais urticae*) - *Nettles*

Moths: (Mainly day-flying species – no moth trapping done)

Silver Y (*Autographa gamma*) - *migrant*
The Vestal (*Rhodometra sacraria*) - *uncommon migrant*
Yellow Shell (*Camptogramma bilineata*)

Rush Veneer (*Nomophilla noctuella*) - *migrant*
Jersey Tiger (*Euplagia quadripunctaria*) - *migrant?*
Scarlet Tiger (*Callimorpha dominula*) - *local, river banks in S England*
Speckled Orange (*Pseudopanthera macularia*) - *Wood Sage*
Orange spot moth (*Pammene aurana*) - *Hogweed seeds*
Parsnip Moth (*Depresaria radiella*) - *Hogweed and Wild Parsnip*
Brimstone (*Opisthograptis luteolata*)
Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*)
Cinnabar (*Tyria jacobaeae*) - *Ragwort*
Green Longhorn (*Adela reaumurilla*)

Odonata: Dragonflies and Damselflies

Southern Hawker *Aeshna affinis*)
Migrant Hawker (*Aeshna mixta*)
Brown Hawker (*Aeshna grandis*) DN
Golden-ringed (*Cordulegaster boltonii*)
Emperor (*Anax imperator*)
Common Darter (*Sympetrum striolatum*)
Ruddy Darter (*Sympetrum*
Red-veined Darter (*Sympetrum fonscolombei*) - *uncommon migrant*
Four-spotted Chaser (*Libellula quadrimaculata*)
White-legged Damselfly (*Platycnemis pennipes*) - *local*
Large Red Damselfly (*Pyrrhosoma nymphula*)
Azure Damselfly (*Coenagrion puella*)
Common Blue Damselfly (*Enallagma cyathigerum*)
Blue-tailed Damselfly (*Ischnura elegans*)
Banded Demoiselle (*Calopteryx splendens*)
Beautiful Demoiselle (*Calopteryx virgo*)

Orthoptera: Grasshoppers and Bush-crickets

Meadow Grasshopper (*Chorthippus parallelus*)
Field Grasshopper (*Chorthippus bruneus*)
Lesser Marsh Grasshopper (*Chorthippus albomarginatus*) DN

Dark Bush-cricket (Pholidoptera griseoaptera)
Roesel's Bush-cricket (Metrioptera roeselii)
Long-winged Conehead (Conocephalus fuscus)
Common Earwig (Forficula auricularia)

Arachnids: Spiders etc

Running Crab Spider (Tibellus oblongus)
Crab Spider (Misumena vasia)
Wasp Spider (Argiope bruennichi)
Common Orb-weaver (Metallina segmentata)
Cross Spider (Araneus diadematus)
Common Crab Spider? (Xysticus cristatus)
4-spotted Orb-weaver (Araneus quadratus)
Nursery Web Spider (Pisaura mirabilis)
Spider (Pachygnatha degeeri)

Mollusca – Slugs and Snails

White-lipped Hedge Snail (Cepaea hortensis)
Brown-lipped Hedge Snail (C. nemoralis)
Apple Snail (Cornu aspersum)
Discus Snail (Discus rotundatus)
Black Slug (Arion ater)
Leopard Slug (Limax maximus)
Yellow Slug (Limax flavus)

Miscellaneous

Common Woodlouse (Oniscus asellus)
Common Rough Woodlouse (Porcellio scaber)
Common Pill Woodlouse (Armadillidium vulgare)
Brown Centipede (Lithobius forficatus)

Appendix 2: Birds recorded at Shreen Meadows 2019 - 2020

Rare = seen on 1 visit

Occasional = seen on 2-3 visits

Frequent = seen on 4-5 visits

Common = seen on 6 visits

* = possible breeder

Amber and **Red** refer to UK Birds of Conservation Concern (**9 Amber** and **7 Red**)

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*): *Occasional*

Pheasant: *Occasional*

Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*): *Occasional*

Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*): *Rare*

Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*): *Occasional, overhead*

Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*): *Occasional, overhead*

Moorhen (*Gallinule chloropus*): *Rare*

Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*): *Occasional, overhead*

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*): *Occasional, overhead*

Feral Pigeon (*Columba livia*): *Frequent*

Stock Dove (*Columba oenas*): *Occasional** - **Amber**

Woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*): *Common**

Swift (*Apus apus*), *Occasional migrant* - **Amber**

Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*): *Frequent** - **Amber**

Gt Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*): *Frequent**

Green Woodpecker (*Pica viridis*): *Occasional*

Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*): *Occasional, overhead*

Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*): *Occasional overhead*

Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*): *Rare, overhead*

Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*): *Occasional*

Magpie (*Pica pica*): *Common**

Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*): *Frequent*

Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*): *Occasional*

Carion Crow (*Corvus corone*): *Frequent*

Raven (*Corvus corax*): *Rare overhead*
 Coal Tit (*Parus ater*): *Common**
 Blue Tit (*Parus caeruleus*): *Common**
 Great Tit (*Parus major*): *Common**
 Long-tailed Tit (*Aegithalos caudatus*): *Frequent**
 Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*): *Rare*
 Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia*): *Rare, migrant, overhead*
 Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*): *Occasional migrant, overhead*
 House Martin (*Delichon urbicum*): *Occasional migrant, overhead - Amber*
 Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*): *Rare, migrant - Red*
 Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*): *Rare, migrant - Amber*
 Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*): *Frequent**
 Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*): *Rare*
 Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*): *Frequent**
 Lesser Whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*): *Occasional, migrant**
 Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*): *Common**
 Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*): *Common **
 Nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*): *Occasional**
 Treecreeper (*Certhia familiaris*): *Occasional**
 Starling (*Sternus vulgaris*): *Occasional*
 Blackbird (*Turdus merula*): *Frequent**
 Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*): *Rare winter visitor - Red*
 Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*): *Rare winter visitor - Red*
 Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*): *Frequent*- Red*
 Mistle Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*): *Occasional**
 Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*): *Common**
 House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*): *Common - Red*
 Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*): *Common* - Amber*
 Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*): *Occasional - Red*
 Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*): *Occasional*
 Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*): *Occasional - Amber*
 Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*): *Common**
 Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*): *Frequent* - Amber*

Greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*): *Occasional*
 Linnet (*Carduelis cannabina*): *Occasional - Red*
 Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*): *Frequent*
 Siskin (*Spinus spinus*): *Rare*
 Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*): *Rare - Amber*

Appendix 3: List of Vascular Plants recorded at Shreen Meadows, Frog Hollow & Shiresgate (names in **BOLD** indicate Dorset Notables (DN) - **total 12**

Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)
 Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*)
Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) DN
 Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*)
 Lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*)
 Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*)
 Stream Water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus penicillatus*)
 Wych Elm (*Ulmus glabra*)
 English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)
 Nettle (*Urtica dioica*)
 Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)
 Common Orache (*Atriplex patula*)
 Common Chickweed (*Stellaria media*)
Water Chickweed (*Stellaria aquatica*) DN
 Lesser Stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*)
 Greater Stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*)
 Common Mouse-ear (*Cerastium fontanum*)
 Sticky Mouse-ear (*Cerastium glomeratum*)
 Bladder Campion (*Silene vulgaris*)
 White Campion (*Silene latifolia*)
 Red Campion (*Silene dioica*)
 Redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*)

Knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*)
 Black Bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*)
 Common Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*)
 Curled Dock (*Rumex crispus*)
 Wood Dock (*Rumex sanguineus*)
 Broad-leaved Dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*)
 St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
 Hairy St John's-wort (*Hypericum hirsutum*)
 Common Mallow (*Malva sylvestris*)
 Common Dog Violet (*Viola hirta*)
 Hedge Mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*)
 Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)
 Wintercress (*Barbarea vulgaris*)
 Hairy Bittercress (*Cardamine hirsuta*)
 Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*)
 Cuckoo Flower (*Cardamine pratensis*)
 Charlock (*Sinapsis arvensis*)
 Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*)
 Scarlet Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*)
Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) DN
 Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*)
 Silverweed (*Potentilla anserine*)
 Herb Bennet (*Geum urbanum*)
 Blackthorn (*Purnus spinosa*)
 Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) DN
Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus pendunculatus*) DN
 Meadow Pea (*Lathyrus pratensis*)
 Tufted Vetch (*Vicia cracca*)
 Bush Vetch (*Vicia sepium*)
 Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*)
 Common Vetch (*Vicia sativa*)
 Black Medick (*Medicago lupulina*)

Spotted Medick (*Medicago arabica*)
 Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*)
 White Clover (*Trifolium repens*)
 Lesser Trefoil (*Trifolium dubium*)
 Great Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*)
 Willowherb (*Epilobium* spp)
 Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*)
 Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*)
 Sun Spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*)
Wood Spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*) DN
 Cut-leaved Crane's-bill (*Geranium dissectum*)
 Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*)
 Hedge Crane's-bill (*Geranium pyrenaicum*)
 Ivy (*Hedera helix*)
 Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*)
 Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)
 Wild Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*)
 Hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*)
 Hedge Parsley (*Torilis japonica*)
 Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*)
 Rough Chervil (*Chaerophyllum temulum*)
 Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*)
 Ground Elder (*Aegopodium podagraria*)
 Common Centaury (*Centaurium erythraea*)
 Black Nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*)
 Bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*)
 Field Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
 Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*)
 Water Forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*)
 Field Forget-me-not (*Myosotis arvensis*)
 Hedge Woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*)
 Marsh Woundwort (*Stachys palustris*)
 White Dead-nettle (*Lamium album*)

Red Dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*)
 Ground Ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*)
 Self Heal (*Prunella vulgaris*)
 Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*)
 Great Plantain (*Plantago major*)
 Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*)
 Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)
 Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*)
 Common Figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*)
 Water Figwort (*Scrophularia auriculata*)
 Ivy-leaved Toadflax (*Cymbalaria muralis*)
 Common Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)
 Brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*)
 Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*)
Wood Speedwell (*Veronica montana*) DN
 Common Speedwell (*V. persica*)
 Ivy-leaved Speedwell (*V. hederifolia*)
 Common Broomrape (*O. minor*)
 Hedge Bedstraw (*G. mollugo*)
 Cleavers (*G. aparine*)
 Crosswort (*Cruciata laevipes*)
 Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)
 Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*)
 Red Valerian Centanthrus ruber
 Teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*)
 Field Scabious (*Knautia arvensis*)
Moschatel (*Adoxa moschatellina*) DN
 Burdock (*Arctium minus*)
 Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
 Marsh Thistle (*C. pulustre*)
 Creeping Thistle (*C. arvense*)
Common Knapweed (*C. nigra*) DN
 Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*)

Cat's-ear (*Hypochoeris glabra*)
 Autumn Hawkbit (*Leontodon autumnalis*)
 Bristly Ox-tongue (*Picris echioides*)
 Corn Sow-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*)
 Smooth Sow-thistle (*S. oleraceus*)
 Prickly Sow-thistle (*S. asper*)
 Dandelion (*Taraxacum* spp)
 Beaked Hawk's-beard (*Crepis vesicaria*)
 Smooth Hawk's-beard (*C. capillaris*)
Fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*) DN
 Canadian Fleabane (*Conyza canadensis*)
 Daisy (*Bellis perennis*)
 Mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*)
 Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)
Ox-eye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) DN
 Pinapple Weed (*Matricaria discoidea*)
 Scentless Mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*)
 Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)
 Marsh Ragwort (*S. aquaticus*)
 Hoary Ragwort (*S. erucifolius*)
 Groundsel (*S. vulgaris*)
 Colt's-foot (*Tussilago farfara*)
 Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*
 Lords-and-Ladies (*Arum maculatum*)
 Hard Rush (*Juncus inflexus*)
 Soft Rush (*Juncus effuses*)
 Field Woodrush (*Luzula campestris*)
 Wood Sedge (*Carex sylvatica*)
 Glaucous Sedge (*C. flacca*)
 Drooping Sedge (*C. pendula*)
 False Fox Sedge (*Carex otrubae*)
Meadow Barley (*Hordeum secalinum*) DN
 Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*)

Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*)
Crested Dog'stail (*Cynosurus cristatus*)
Annual Meadow Grass (*Poa annua*)
Rough Meadow Grass *P. trivialis*
Sweet Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*)
Smooth Meadow Grass (*P. pratensis*)
Cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*)
False Oat Grass (*Arrhenantherum elatius*)
Tufted Hair-grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*)
Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*)
Creeping Bent (*A. stolonifera*)
Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*)
Timothy (*Phleum pratense*)
Soft Brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*)
Barren Brome (*Anisantha sterilis*)
Wood False-brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*)
Reed (*Phragmites australis*)
Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)
Branched Bur-Reed (*Spargonium erectum*)
Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) DN
Ramsons (*Allium ursinum*)
Snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*)
Stinking Iris *Iris foetidissima*
Black Bryony (*Tamus communis*)
Pyramidal Orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*) DN