

The Wildlife of Lofts Farm 2022

*by Simon Wood**
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The Wildlife of Lofts Farm, Heybridge, Essex 2021-22

This Report covers the year 2022 as well as presenting in list form the results of visits by Essex Field Club in both 2021 and 2022, so that the information is presented in one location, for ease of reference going forward.

It was a very warm year with rainfall significantly below the average (just 375mm being recorded in a nearby garden). This meant that the water levels in the lakes fell significantly from mid-year onwards. Although a wet early winter period did see some recovery of the levels, they remained low going into 2023.

In all a total of 79 full morning visits were made during the year by Malcolm Corbett, Graham Barber and Simon Wood, with the number of visits in each month being: January 4; February 7; March 9; April 10; May 6; June 8; July 7; August 4; September 8; October 5; November 5; December 6. There were in addition, other visits, for instance to check for evening roosts, attending meetings etc at which observations were made.

The Essex Field Club visited in 2021 on 24th October with, in attendance David Carr, Yvonne Crouch, Peter Harvey, Martin Heywood, Simon Taylor and Simon Wood and in 2022 on 7th August 2022 with Yvonne Crouch, Simon Taylor and Simon Wood in attendance. The botany group made two visits during 2021, but I do not have dates for those visits. A moth night on 9th September 2021 was attended by Simon Wood, Graham Ekins, Dougal Urquhart, Carla Davis and John Buchanan.

BIRDS

A total of 109 species were recorded in 2022.

Where I have presented graphs showing an annual distribution of records by month, I have tried to eliminate the bias caused by variation in frequency of visits by using simple statistics. This has been done by calculating an 'average count per visit' by dividing the sum of all birds seen in a month by the number of visits made in that month. Thus, if in August Green Woodpecker was seen on four dates and the number of birds on each date was 3, 2, 2 and 3, then these would be totalled up to ten. The number of visits to the site made in August was 5 and so dividing the total of ten by five gives 'average' of 2. I have tried, for consistency to use only those visits by Malcolm, Graham and myself that took place in the morning and involved a full walk round. Thus, an afternoon visit to, for example, check for any roosting egrets, would not be included in this calculation. If two of us were on site at the same time and both submitted a list, the highest count of each species across both lists was used and the two visits counted as a single visit.

All survey records were submitted into the Essex Birdwatching Society's database, from which this section was compiled. The systematic list, names and order are based on the last BOURC British List 9th Edition 2017 (with amendments dated August 2021). More familiar English names are included in brackets. With the recent publication of the Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BOCC5), the opportunity has been taken to identify those species on the Red List (**R**), and of most conservation concern, and those on the Amber List (**A**), the next level of concern.

Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*

Common, naturalised, resident.

Numbers of birds both during and outside the breeding season were lower than in recent years. Perhaps just a single pair bred and the highest counts of the year were 30 on 26th July and 19 on 21st July.

Greylag Goose *Anser anser* **A**

Common, naturalised, resident.

Like Canada Goose recorded in lower numbers during the year, especially in the second half of the year.

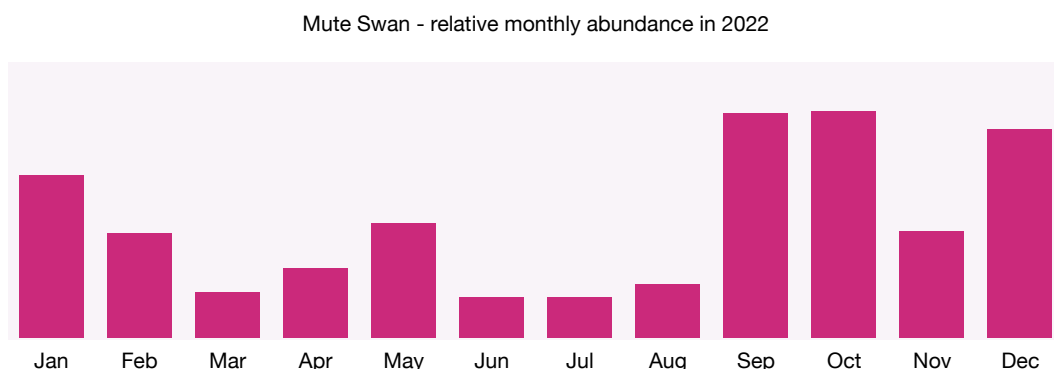
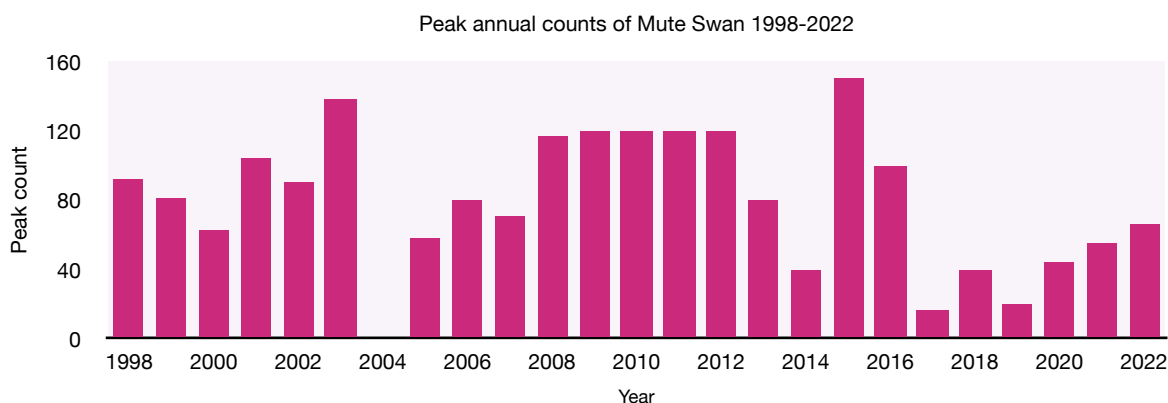
About 4-5 pairs probably bred. In the early part of the year, there were four counts of over 100, with the highest 250 on 19th January. Numbers then peaked again in late summer as moult flocks formed involving both adults and young birds, with the peak 200 on 28th July. Numbers then declined, as weekly shooting commenced over Trout Lake, with a peak of just 12 noted in late November.

Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*

Common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

Two pairs bred and raised nine young, in line with recent levels. The young remained until the end of the year, but unfortunately at least four were found dead in early 2023 presumably victims of the H5N1 bird flu virus.

Outside the breeding season, the first winter period saw a peak count of 43 on 19th January with numbers then declining during the spring and summer and increasing rapidly in September when the years peak count, of 66 on 22nd occurred with numbers then stabilising at 20-40 for the rest of the year, apart from 53 on 28th December. After a noticeable decline in the period 2017-2019, it is encouraging that peak counts are increasing again, although it remains to be seen if bird flu will have a negative impact in 2023



Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiaca*

Common, naturalised, resident.

No sign of breeding this year and for much of the year counts were in single figures. December saw an increase, however, with 16 on 30th November, 22 on 1st and 18 on 20th December.

Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* A

Late winter/spring visitor; has bred.

There was no evidence to suggest breeding.

The first bird of the year was a single bird on 28th February with a further six records between 3rd March and 27th April, with peaks being nine on 3rd March and three the next day, otherwise singles.

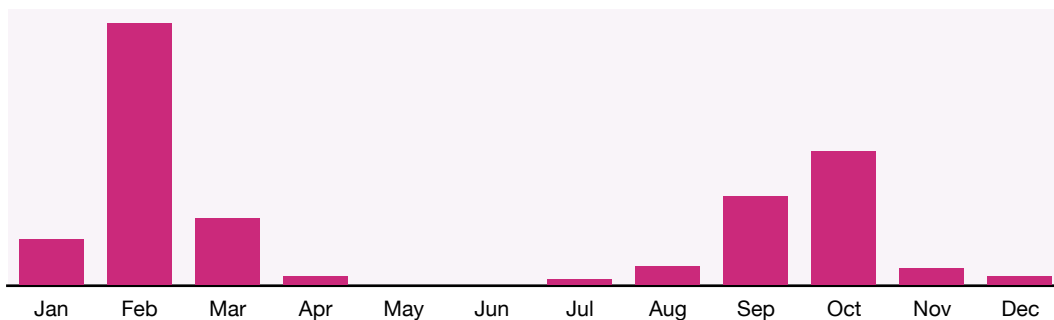
Northern Shoveler *Spatula clypeata* A

Passage migrant and winter visitor. Has summered.

Recorded in all months apart from May and June.

Numbers were general in single figures but February saw 41 on 17th and 37 on 23rd, otherwise there were only three double-figure counts outside February (two in October and one in September), the peak being 20 on 6th October.

Shoveler - relative monthly abundance in 2022

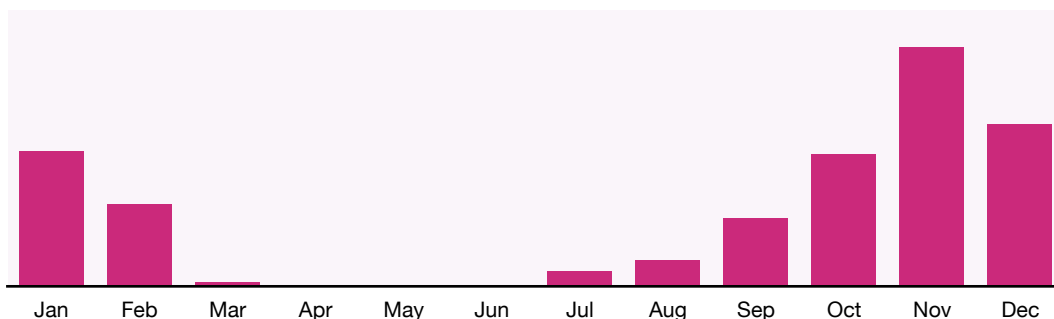


Gadwall *Mareca strepera* A

Fairly common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

Despite being recorded in every month of the year, there were no signs of breeding, some young looking birds noted in July possibly from Chigborough where the species is thought to breed.

Gadwall - relative monthly abundance in 2022



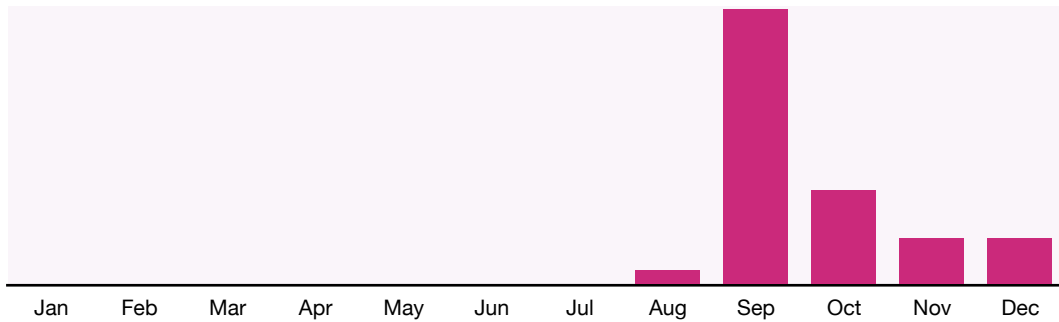
Numbers were highest during the winter with a peak in the first winter of 46 on 27th January and in the second 74 on 24th November, the highest site count since early 2016.

Eurasian Wigeon *Mareca penelope* A

Passage migrant.

Just an autumnal and second winter visitor this year, with the first record involving an eclipse male on Carp Lake on 16th August. Numbers peaked during September with several double-figure counts, the highest being 39 on 8th and 37 on 22nd. There were just two double-figure counts outside September, 12 on 3rd October and 11 on 5th December - there have previously been no December records.

Wigeon - relative monthly abundance in 2022



American Wigeon *Mareca americana*

A female was found at the west end of Carp Lake on 1st September and was observed for a quarter of an hour or so until it flew off with the small flock of Eurasian Wigeon that it was with. It was subsequently seen in more or less the same location on the evening of 2nd. It is only the fourth Essex record and the first of a female bird.

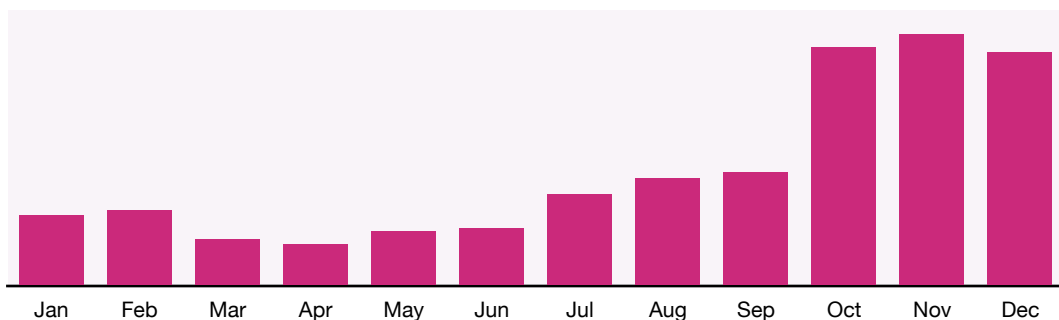
Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* A

Common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

Approximately 6-8 broods were noted, suggesting a better than average breeding season.

The first winter period saw a peak count of 51 on 8th February with numbers declining steadily through the spring, slowly increasing again from late July. High numbers were present from October with a total of four three-figure counts noted (one in October, two in November and one in December) and a peak count of 140 on 13th December occurring when most of the Lakes were frozen over and birds were restricted to a small ice free area on Carp Lake.

Mallard - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Eurasian Teal *Anas crecca* A

Passage migrant.

Just 13 records over the course of the year (in February and August to December) but with counts of ten on 10th and 17th February and 14 on 12th October, the latter the largest site count to date.

Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*

Ten records involving 22 birds. Origins uncertain.

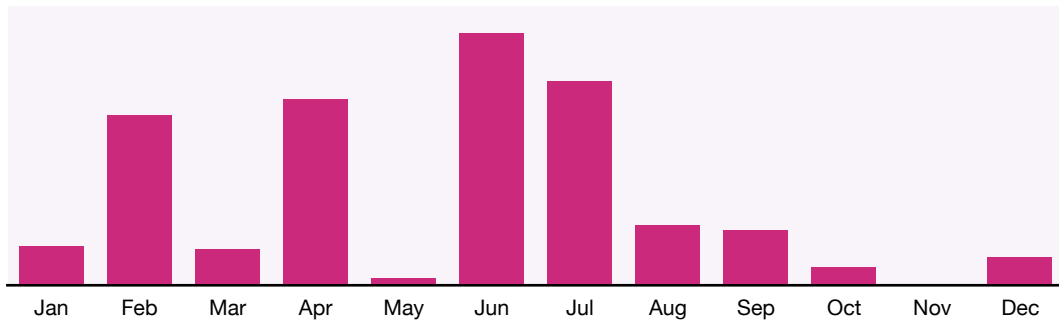
A female was present from 15th March to 11th April.

Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* R

Much declined passage migrant and winter visitor.

Present in every month of the year except November, but with no evidence of breeding. A male and a female were present on 26th May whilst up to 18 were present in June (on 28th) with 14 still present on 5th July. In other months, numbers were generally very low with peak counts of 13 in February and 12 in April the highest. No more than three were reported in the second winter.

Pochard - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Tufted Duck *Aythya fuliga*

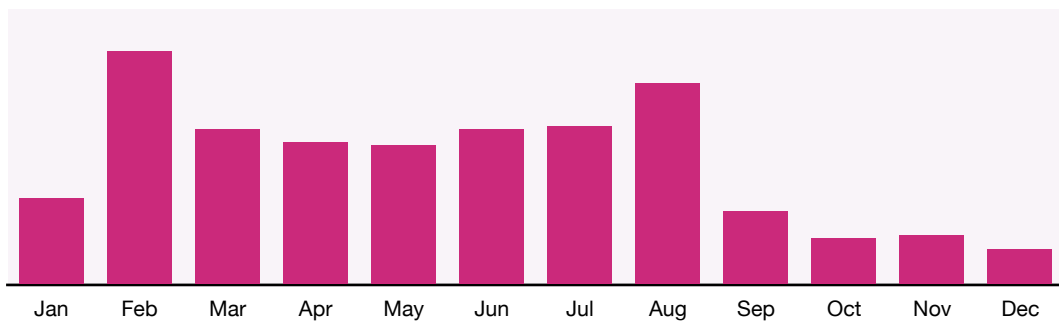
Common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

Six pairs bred, suggesting a better than average breeding season.

Non-breeding birds were present in reasonable numbers with monthly peaks of 50 on 25th April, 47 on 30th May and 38 on 21st June with 43 also present on 5th July.

During the first winter period, the peak count was 65 on 17th February whilst in the later winter period, numbers were exceptionally low with most counts barely reaching double-figures, the highest being just 22 on 30th November. Late summer saw a build-up of numbers with monthly peaks of 50 on 9th August and 24 on 1st September. A fairly typical year by recent standards.

Tufted Duck - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Common Merganser (Goosander) *Mergus merganser*

Four records involving nine birds.

A male and a female were present on 9th-10th March.

Common Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*

Common naturalised resident. Many released birds.

There were no records suggestive of breeding.

Most records involved single-figure counts but a presumed local releases in March and September saw double-figure counts in those months plus October and November with a peak of 17 on 12th October

Red-legged Partridge *Alectoris rufa*

Naturalised resident with numbers boosted by released birds.

There were no records suggestive of breeding.

There were no double-figure counts until September and presumably relating to a local release(s), with four counts (one in September and three in December) and a peak of 20 on 30th November and 1st December.

Common Swift *Apus apus* R

Fairly common summer visitor and passage migrant.

Extreme dates - 27th April and 25th August (two), the later presumably migrants with the last records before that, of four on 22nd July possibly local birds..

Thirty were over Lofts on 10th May, otherwise all counts were of single birds.

Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* R

Fairly common summer visitor and passage migrant.

Extreme dates - 25th April and 28th June, the latest record for the site by three days.

All of the 12 records were of single calling birds except for four on 2nd June, two calling and two seen.

Feral Pigeon *Columba livia*

Common year round visitor.

Flocks of racing pigeons were seen fairly regularly flying over the site, although true feral pigeons were also seen regularly.

Stock Dove *Columba oenas* A

Uncommon resident, perhaps increasing.

A pair was seen regularly around the farm buildings in the breeding season and may have bred.

Outside of the breeding season, not recorded in January, October and November, with the largest count by some way being 15 in Carp and Lake Fields on 20th December.

Common Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus* A

Abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

Although not confirmed, breeding almost certainly takes place around Lofts as several very young birds were seen during the breeding season.

There were only four three-figure counts during the year, one in January, two in February and one in November, with the highest being 200 on 17th February.

Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*

Common resident.

One to two pairs were seen periodically round the farm buildings but there was no firm evidence of breeding.

The largest numbers were noted during the summer when up to 20 (1st September) were encouraged in to the Turtle Dove supplementary feeding. Numbers did eventually decline with the cessation of feeding, although 18 were noted in the north-west corner of Barn Field on 30th November.

Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*

Ten records involving 11 birds.

With six records during the year - one in February, one in March, one in August, one in November and two in December (with two birds reported on 20th) - it is tempting to suggest that the species has, historically, been under-recorded.

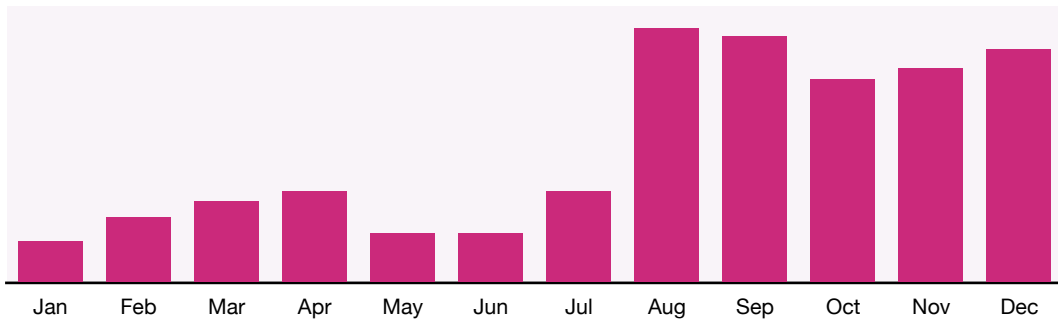
Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* A

Common resident, possible passage migrant and winter visitor.

An inconspicuous species that is difficult to record during the breeding season, at least 2-3 pairs likely bred, one of Trout and two on Carp Lake, although this 'feels' like an underestimate.

Outside the breeding season, numbers were generally low in the first winter period with just three double-figure counts, all of ten, on 21st March, 30th March and 4th April. At the other end of the year, numbers start to increase noticeably from early August with peak monthly counts of 24 on 9th August, 28 on 1st September, 25 on 3rd October and 29 on both 30th November and 5th December, all the latter records being the highest counts to date.

Moorhen - relative monthly abundance in 2022



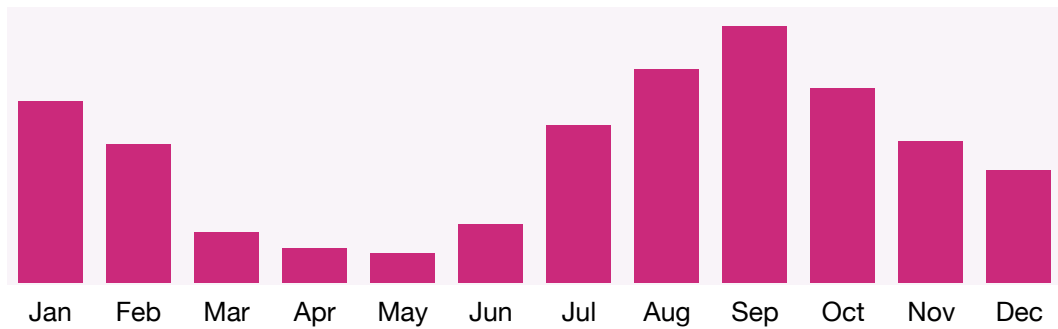
Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

Common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

Approximately 11-15 broods were noted, suggesting a good year.

Outside the breeding season, the greatest numbers occurred during late summer, between

Coot - relative monthly abundance in 2022



August and October, with a peak of 316 on 26th September. Otherwise, in the first winter, there was a peak of 212 on 27th January and in the second winter, 177 on 16th November.

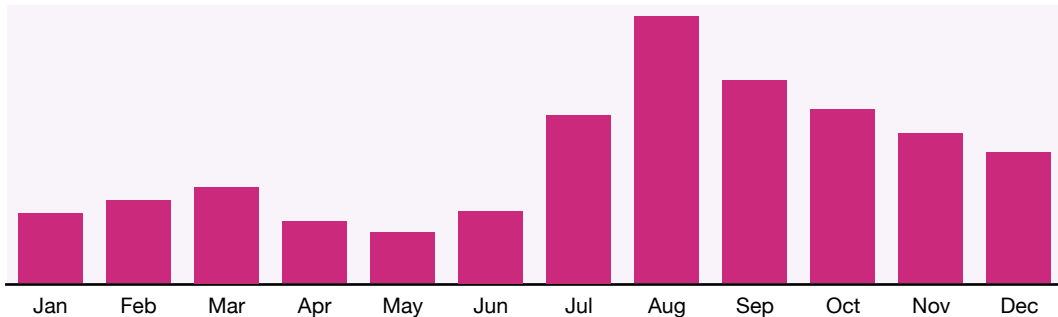
Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

Common resident.

A total of 3-4 pairs bred.

Numbers were at their highest in July and August with peak counts in the former of 26 (26th) and 28 (9th) both being the highest counts on the site to date. Numbers declined very slowly

Little Grebe - relative monthly abundance in 2022



thereafter, with peaks of 21 in September, 21 in October, 17 in November and 19 in December show a remarkably consistency in numbers.

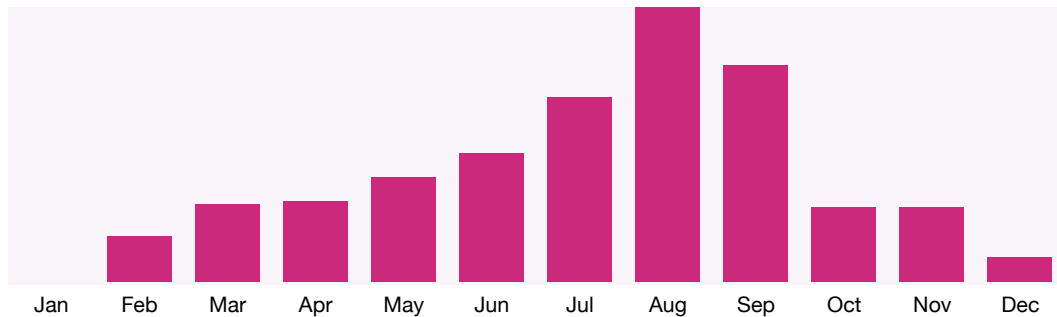
Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

Common resident.

Three pairs bred, all on Carp Lake. Breeding appeared to be late with no clear signs until early July.

Numbers started to build in late July and peaked in late summer with the highest counts being 22 on 30th August and 1st September. Otherwise, counts are generally in single figures.

Great Crested Grebe - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* A

Formerly bred. Occasional visitor.

One on 9th March appeared to have a damaged leg.

Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* R

Common passage migrant and winter visitor.

Recorded in just four months (January, May, October and December). Cold weather during December saw 105 on the fields and approximately 600 feeding on 20th December. Two on 17th May represent the latest spring record.

Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*

Rare winter visitor.

A flock of 35 were with Lapwing on Lake/Barn Field on 13th December with two present on 20th - surprisingly the first record for the site.

Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* R

Uncommon, predominantly winter visitor.

A single bird in the traditional location of the west Meadow from 20th-28th December, a month in which the species has not previously been recorded.

Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* A

Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

A total of seven, including five around Carp Lake and singles on Trout Lake and Lake Field ditch on 13th December is the largest day count on the site to date. Otherwise, there were two on 29th March. Records of singles from 3rd-12th October possibly all refer to the same bird.

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* A

Uncommon passage migrant; declining.

Just three typical records, of single birds: on 22nd and 28th July and another on 7th September, the first two records possibly relating to the same bird.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ocherous* A

Almost annual passage migrant and winter visitor.

One on 25th April was the sole record.

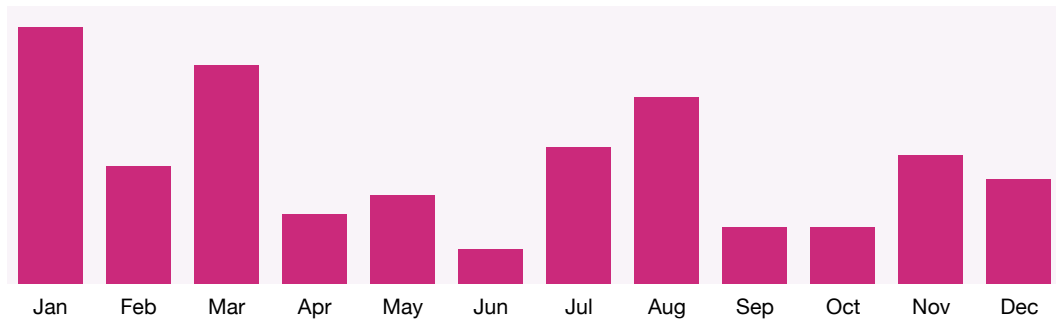
Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* A

Common, year round visitor. Has bred.

Despite the low water levels and records from all months, there was no evidence of any attempts to nest on the exposed areas of shingle.

Three-figure counts were noted on ten occasions in six months of the year with four of these counts during March, although the years peak count was 300 on 6th January.

Black-headed Gull - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Mediterranean Gull *Ichthyaetus melanocephalus* A

Late winter and summer visitor in very small numbers.

Two typical records involving an adult and 1st calendar-year bird flying over on 13th April and an adult, also flying over, on 22nd June

Mew (Common) Gull *Larus canus* A

Winter visitor and passage migrant in small numbers. Rare in summer.

Unusually the species was present in all months of the year, due to an aberrant plumaged adult that was noted on 26th May and 9th June. Aside from these birds, the latest spring individual occurred on 4th April with the first returning birds being three on 26th July.

Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus* A

Annual but records generally involve single birds in late winter/spring and late summer.

After a single 2nd-calendar year bird on 27th April, single birds were noted on and off from 30th August to the end of the year. All the records in the later part of the year were of an adult bird and it is tempting to suggest that the same individual was involved in the series of sightings.

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* R

Common year round visitor. Possibly bred in 2019.

The species was recorded in all months of the year with the smallest peak monthly counts occurring between July and November. Double-figure counts were noted on 14 occasions in seven months of the year (Jan (1), March (4), April (3), May (1), June (3), November (1), December (1)) with the peak counts being 34 on 14th April, 30 on 22nd December and 22 on 21st April.

Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus* A

Common year round visitor.

Typically smaller numbers present than Herring Gull, although the largest count by some way involved 26 on 28th June on fields following hay cutting. Otherwise, there were just two further double figure counts, in June and July. Numbers were generally low in January-February and October-December when just 1-2 birds were reported.

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* A

Common summer visitor. Formerly bred.

The first birds of the year were two on 21st April, with three on 16th August the last birds of the year. All counts were of 1-3 birds apart from eight on 28th April and five on 5th May. Despite birds being seen all summer, there was no evidence of breeding.

Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea* A

Five records of at least 12 birds.

The run of records continues with two birds passing through on both 27th April and 2nd May.

White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*

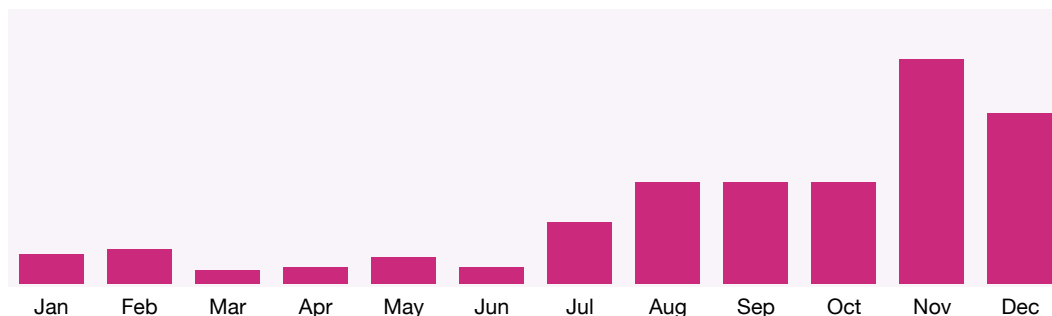
Two records.

One flew south on 26th April; the only previous record was in 2003.

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Common visitor all year. Formerly bred.

Cormorant - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Although recorded in all months of the year, there was no evidence of breeding. Double-figure counts were noted in all months bar January and from April to June with numbers generally peaking in November/December when there were 51 on 22nd November and 40 on 1st December. Outside these months, counts did not exceed 20.

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*

Common year round visitor.

Not surprisingly, given the proximity of the breeding colony at Chigborough Lakes, the species was recorded in all months. Numbers are, however, always in single figures with all records of 1-5 birds apart from six noted on four dates in March, September and November.

Great Egret *Egret alba* A

Seven records of nine birds.

Singles flew over on 10th February and 30th March.

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

Common year round visitor.

Records came from all months apart from January with numbers peaking in early autumn when a roost of 62 birds was noted on the evening of 7th September. Other double-figure counts were 11 on 16th August and 13 on 29th September.

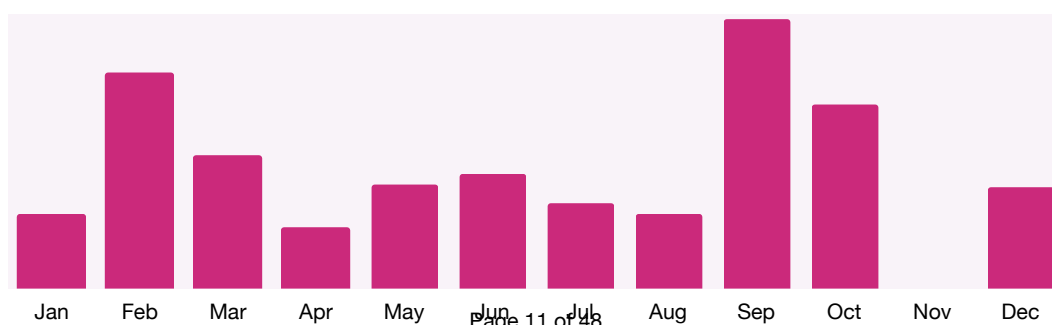
The proximity of the breeding colony at Chigborough Lakes suggests that most records involve birds from there.

Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* A

Fairly common year round visitor. May breed.

With records coming from all months, bar November, it is likely that the species is breeding nearby or on the site, although there was no evidence to confirm this. All records were of 1-2 birds apart from three on 23rd February, a time when the species is more visible than other times of year. The total number of records in each month suggests movement through the site in the autumn.

Sparrowhawk - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Western Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* A

Twelve records.

Five sightings almost doubles the previous number of records. Single birds were noted on 17th February, 15th March, 29th September, 6th October and 12th October.

Red Kite *Milvus milvus*

Increasing passage migrant; now resident nearby.

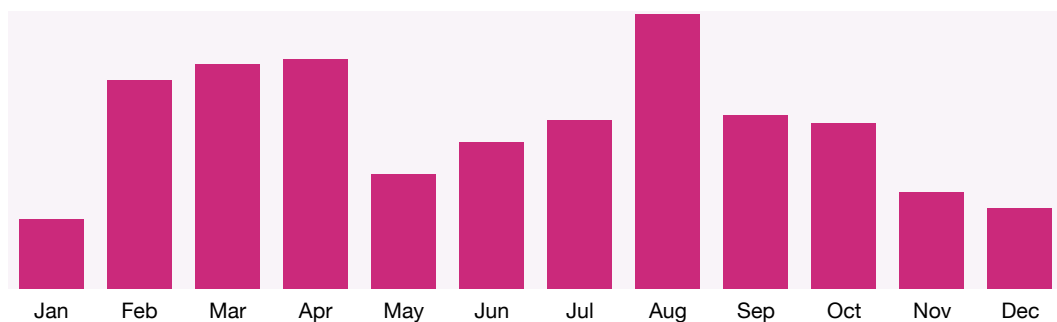
A total of 15 records in during March (6), April (2), May (1), June (4), July (1) and September (1), all concerning single birds apart from two on 15th and 17th March and 4th April. The peak in March is typical of birds moving through on passage.

Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*

Now common year round resident. Confirmed breeding in 2020.

There was no evidence to suggest that breeding occurred although a pair was seen displaying and food passing over the fields north of Trout Lake.

Buzzard - relative monthly abundance in 2022



The largest numbers were recorded during the spring when the species is involved in breeding display with counts of seven or eight on several occasions, although this did involve birds more distantly over the Tothams and Wickham Bishops.

The largest count of the year, however, was in late summer when a kettle of nine birds drifted over Lake Field on 9th August.

Western Barn Owl *Tyto alba*

Scarce year round resident. Breeds in farm buildings occasionally.

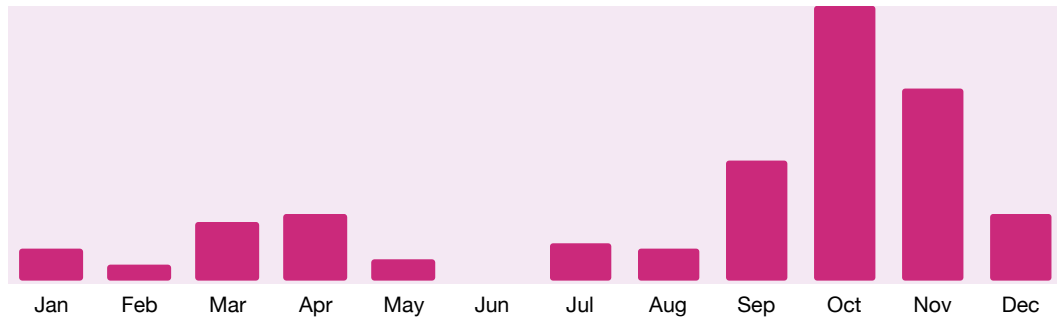
A pair bred successfully in the main barn, the nest being located in the south-eastern corner of the hay loft. When accidentally found when a building surveyor was on site on 30th May, the nest contained a few day old bird and an egg. Subsequently two chicks were noted on a very brief visit and both birds were known to have fledged.

Birds were seen on just nine occasions throughout the year, in January, February, April (2), May (2), June, August and September.

Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*

Resident.

Kingfisher - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Records came from all months, apart from June, but despite birds seeming to be present for a period during April around Silt Pond, there was no evidence to suggest breeding and there were few mid-summer records.

All records involved 1-2 birds apart from a period in October/November when 3-4 individuals were present. Outside of summer, sightings were at their lowest in the first winter.

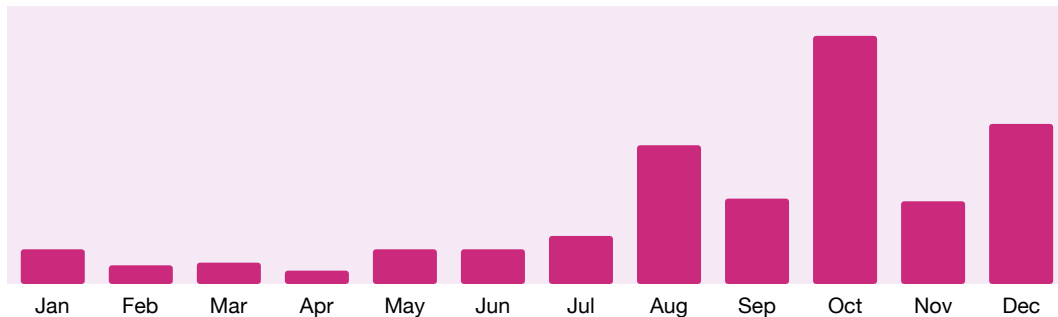
Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major*

Resident.

Despite birds being present in every month and drumming heard in March along the Scraley Road boundary there was no definite breeding records.

The largest counts occurred during late September/October with four on 29th September and five on 3rd October and six on 12th.

Great Spotted Woodpecker - relative monthly abundance in 2022

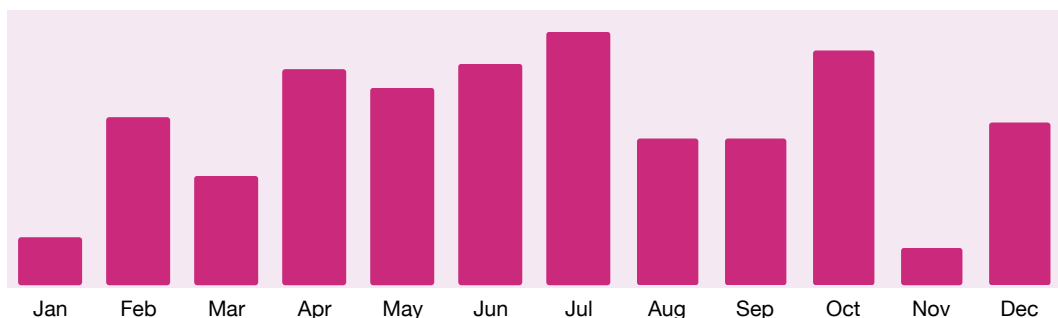


Green Woodpecker *Picus viridis*

Resident.

Much the same as Great Spotted, with birds present in ever month but no evidence to confirm breeding.

Green Woodpecker - relative monthly abundance in 2022



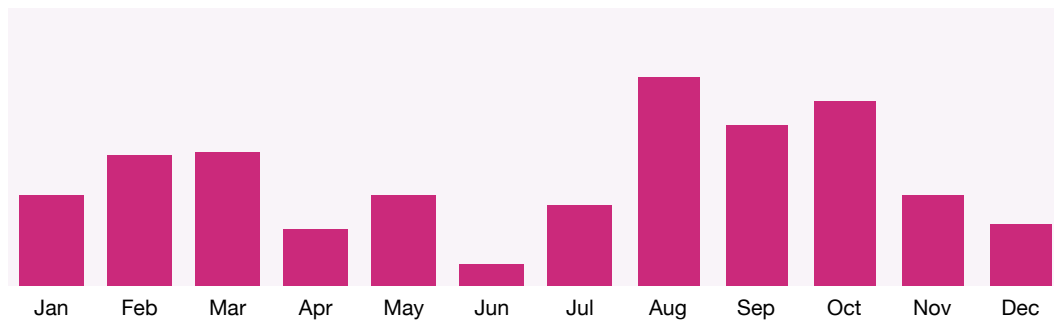
Likewise, numbers peaked in late summer with peak counts of five on 30th August and 8th September, although apparent movement through the site was less pronounced in the autumn.

Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* A

Resident.

The species was present all year, and apart from four on 2nd June, all records were of 1-2 birds, a suspected pair, although two males were present on 17th March and 26th April. However, no evidence of breeding was forthcoming

Kestrel - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo*

Principally summer migrant. May have bred?

There were five records involving single birds, apart from two together on 16th May, the other records are in June, two in August and a late juvenile on 12th October, the latest on the site by 11 days (1st October in 2018 and 2021).

Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*

Twelve records of 13 birds.

Three records involving two on 4th February (including a female), and singles on 14th April and 11th May. The February and April records are the first in those months.

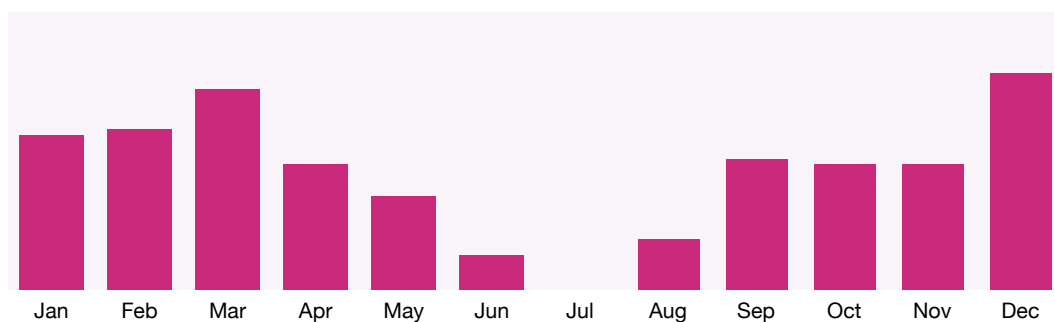
Eurasian Jay *Garrulus glandarius*

Fairly common visitor.

A surprisingly elusive species, and although recorded in every month, it is unclear whether breeding takes place on the site although the reduced number of records during the summer months suggests that it didn't.

All records were of 1-3 birds apart from four on dates in February (1), March (3), April (1), May (1), September (1) and December (1) with five on 20th December.

Jay - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Eurasian Magpie *Pica pica*

Common resident.

Rather surprisingly, there were no definite breeding records in 2022, although it is assumed breeding did take place.

Double-figure counts were noted in every month with the largest numbers during February, when there was a peak of 24 on 7th, and March with 27 on 15th.

Western Jackdaw *Coloeus monedula*

Common and increased resident.

Breeding probably took place in Ash trees along the Scraley Road boundary and almost certainly at other locations around the site.

Despite the large numbers that roost at Chigborough Lakes, the highest counts were 100 on both 6th October and 10th November, otherwise the species was a regular visitor throughout the year. However, double-figure flocks can regularly be found feeding in the arable fields.

Rook *Corvus frugilegus* A

Year round visitor.

Although recorded in every month of the year, the species is surprisingly uncommon on the site and indeed many records involve fly-over birds. In all, there were just 33 records during the year, with the largest numbers noted on West Meadow, there being 50 on 25th August and 40 there on 1st September, whilst a similar number were noted on 22nd November on Barn Field. Other double-figure counts were noted in June, August and October.

Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*

Common resident and perhaps passage migrant.

Nests were noted on Carp Lake Island and the Scraley Road boundary.

Double-figure counts were noted in seven months of the year (Mar, June-July, September-December) with the largest numbers occurring in October, when there were counts of 50 on both 6th and 12th, and November, with 100 on 10th.

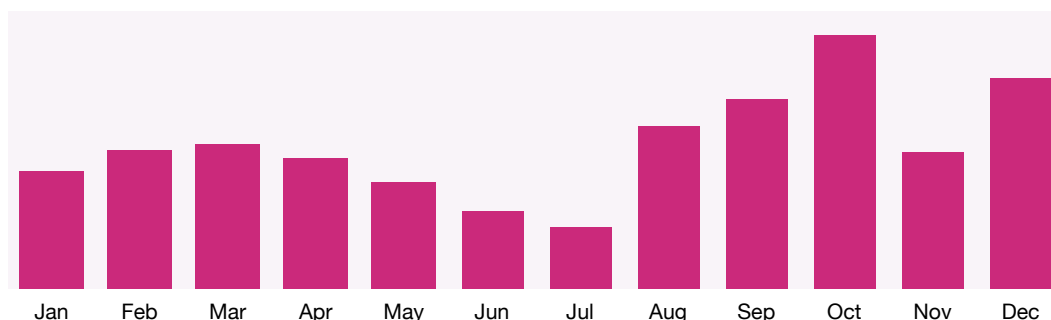
Eurasian Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*

Common resident and perhaps passage migrant.

Common around the site all year with recently fledged birds seen at at least three locations and young being fed at a fourth during May.

Numbers were fairly constant during the early part of the year with the onset of the breeding season seeing a decline until juveniles began to wander further in late summer, with a noticeable

Blue Tit - relative monthly abundance in 2022



peak in October as presumed migrants moved through the site and helped by a notable count of 36 on 12th October, coinciding with the peak Great Tit count for 2022 (see below). Another peak in December may have been due to frozen conditions mid-month meaning birds became more obvious?

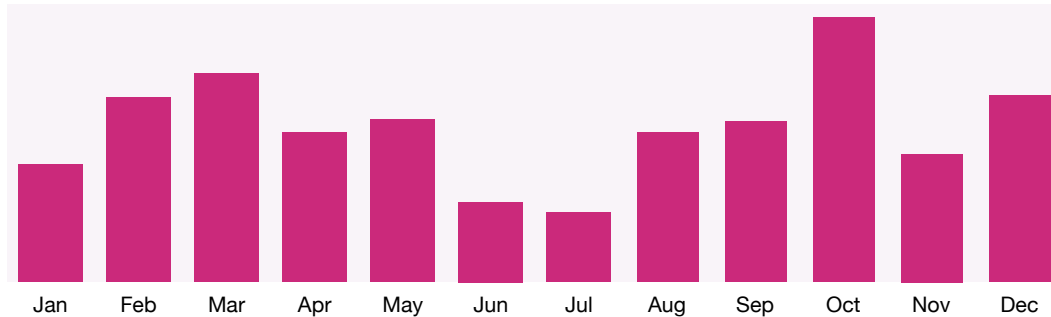
Great Tit *Parus major*

Common resident.

Several pairs were noted feeding young across the site, perhaps 5-6 pairs, but this is almost certainly a significant under-estimate of the actual number of pairs on site.

A not dissimilar pattern of occurrence to Blue Tit with the October peak helped by an influx of Great and Blue Tit on 12th October, with a count of 27.

Great Tit - relative monthly abundance in 2022



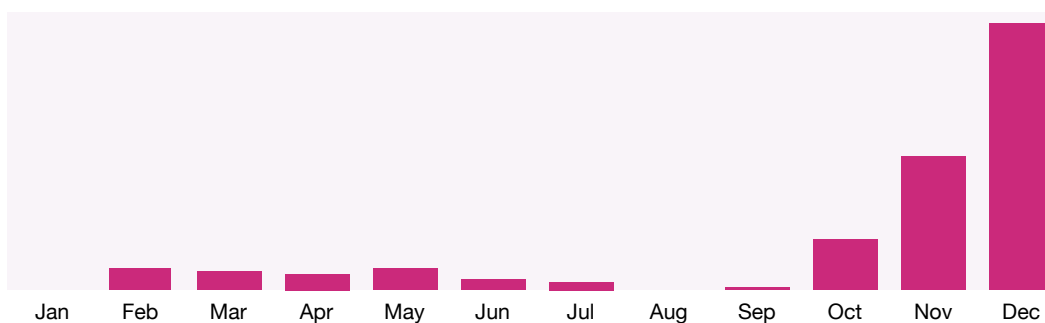
Skylark *Alauda arvensis* **R**

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

At least six singing males were present on West Meadow, Lake and Barn Fields through the breeding season with a male seen carrying food.

Until late autumn, the highest site count was 30 on 8th October 2018. After a small visible overhead movement on 12th October, involving some 25 birds, numbers around the site were not noticeably increased. However, a flock of 24 was noted on Lake Field on 10th November and this steadily increased to a peak of 130 on 28th December. The flock tended to feed on the wild flower margins around the edges of the field, although when disturbed would move to the centre of the fields and feed. They were often accompanied by Linnet. The seasonal occurrence chart is clearly heavily influenced by this influx.

Skylark - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*

Common passage migrant.

A poor year with just six records, all of 1-2 birds, apart from six on 29th September.

Extreme dates were 5th May (the only spring record) and 6th October, the latest site record (was 1st October in 2020 - three birds).

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

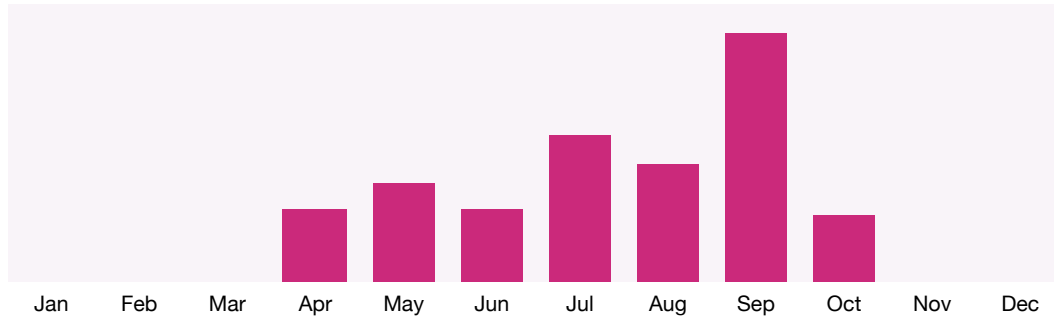
Common summer visitor and passage migrant.

By recent standards, a fairly average year with once again no signs of breeding although occasional birds were noted around the farm buildings.

Extreme dates were 28th March and 6th October, 20 passing through on the latter date.

Otherwise double-figure flocks were noted in April to May and July to October with the highest counts being 75 moving south on 1st September and 30 on both 26th July (some of these were clearly migrants, despite the early date) and 29th September.

Swallow - relative monthly abundance in 2022



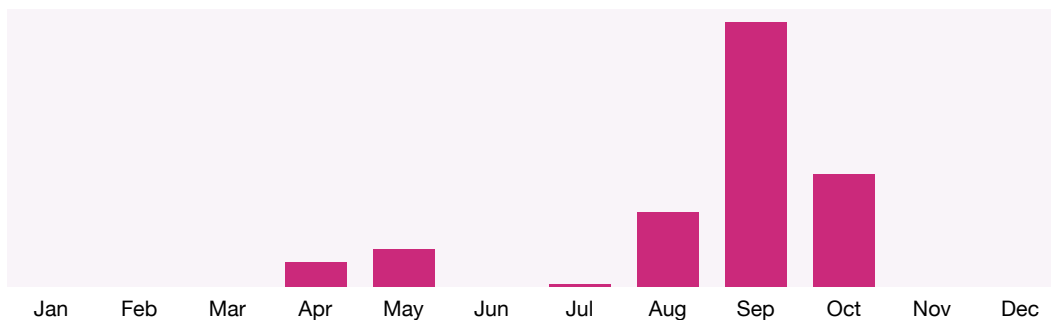
Common House Martin *Delichon urbicum* **R**

Much declined summer visitor, principally a passage migrant.

2021 was a disastrous year locally for the species with very few birds seen. 2022 proved a bit more encouraging.

On the site the earliest birds were six on 21st April, with the latest being two heading south on 12th October.

House Martin - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Double-figure flock were noted in April-May, with the highest count being 20 on 28th April and August-October. In the latter period, there were three, three-figure counts with 100 being noted on 1st September and 6th October and the highest count so far noted on the site, 200 on 29th September moving south-west between 08:30 and 11:00.

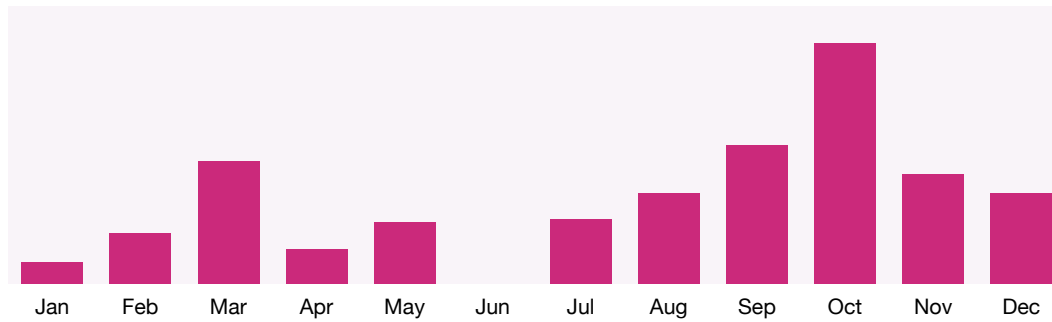
Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*

Increasing resident.

Records came from all months, apart from June. Although impossible to confirm, the absence of records suggests that the species did not breed on the site in 2022.

Numbers peaked in October, presumably as birds moved away from breeding areas. All records were of 1-3 birds apart from four on 18th October.

Cetti's Warbler - relative monthly abundance in 2022



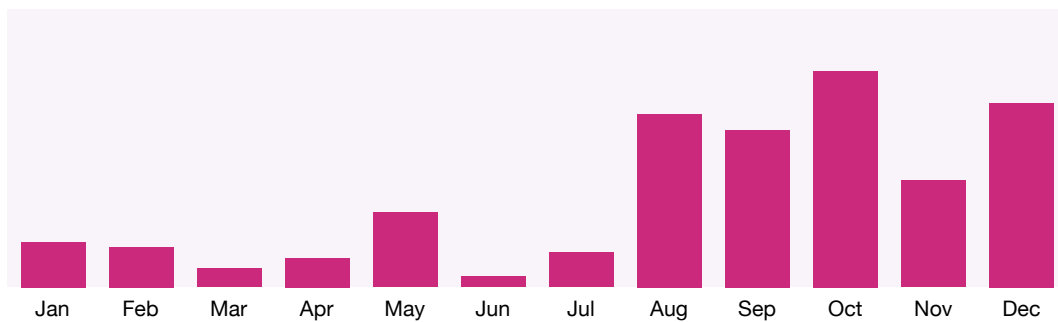
Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus*

Common resident.

At least six pairs were noted around the site, but this must be an under-estimate of the total number present.

Small flocks are present almost all year, with numbers lowest in June and July, the only months in which double-figure counts were not noted.

Long-tailed Tit - relative monthly abundance in 2022



The highest counts of the year were: 39, which occurred on 12th October, the day on which the largest numbers of Blue and Great Tit also occurred; 33 on 5th December during a spell of cold weather. A count of 30 along the northern boundary of Lake Field on 26th May was predominantly juveniles.

Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus* A

Much decreased summer visitor and passage migrant.

There was just one record in the spring, a male singing in the south-east corner of Silt Pond on 11th April. Autumn was likewise quiet with just five records, two in August including an influx of 15 on 16th, two in September and a late bird with Chiffchaff in the Lake/Barn Field hedgerow on 18th October.

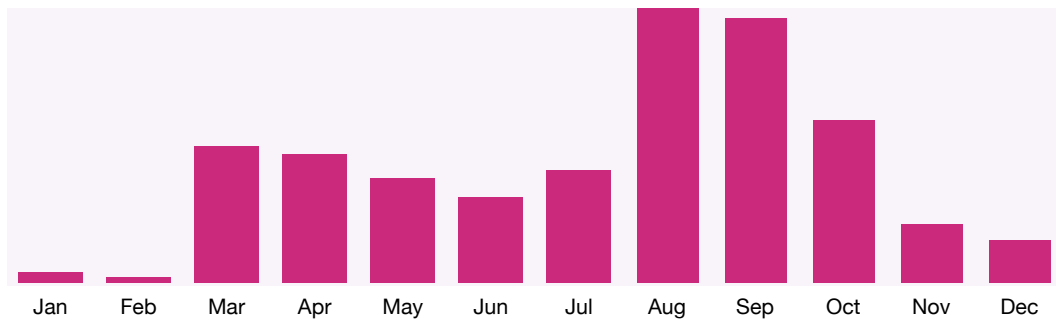
Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*

Common summer visitor and passage migrant. Occasional in winter.

A strong spring passage saw a peak of ten singing males on 13th April, although it is unclear how many stayed to breed.

Autumn passage began in late July and continued through to October after which up to six birds (5th) were noted into December. Double-figure counts were noted in April and August to October with the highest being 16 on 26th September.

Chiffchaff - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* A

Summer visitor.

Just the single bird, with records on 8th and 9th September presumed to relate to the same individual.

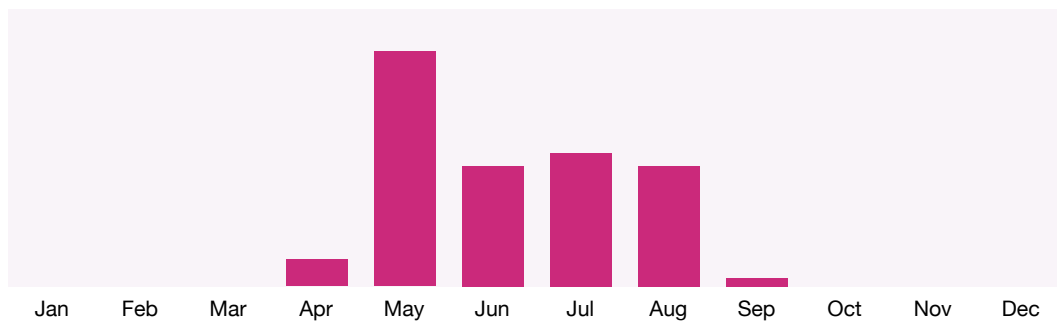
Eurasian Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*

Summer visitor and passage migrant.

A total of 13 singing males were noted on 30th May, a single on Kingfisher Pond, three Carp Lake, two Silt Lake, six Trout Lake and one Lake Field hedge which suggests an improvement on recent years, perhaps due to the retention of increased amounts of waterside vegetation, especially around Trout Lake.

The first two birds arrived on 21st April, with the last noted on 7th September. Outside the breeding season double-figure counts were noted on 26th July (12) and 16th August (13).

Reed Warbler - relative monthly abundance in 2022



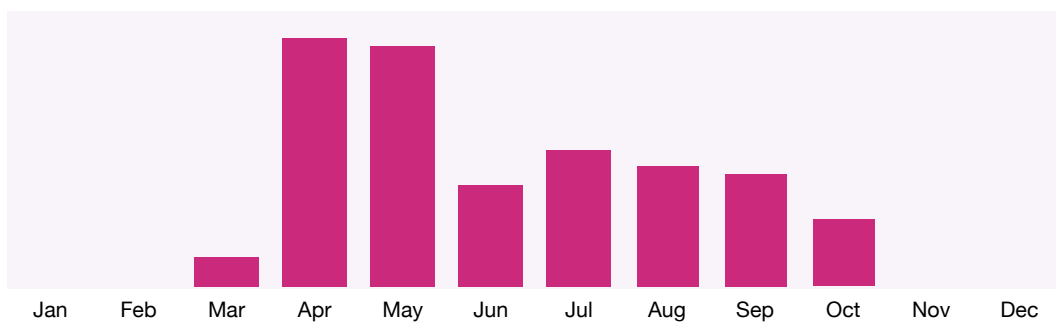
Eurasian Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*

Increasing summer visitor and passage migrant.

A summer visitor to the site with the earliest noted on 9th March, the earliest site record, with the last on 6th October.

Up to seven singing males were noted during April, although it is not known how many pairs bred. There were no double figure counts noted and the highest count away from the breeding season was four on both 26th September and 3rd October.

Blackcap - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin*

Very rare passage migrant. Seven records.

A single bird in the orchard on 8th September is the latest record for the site.

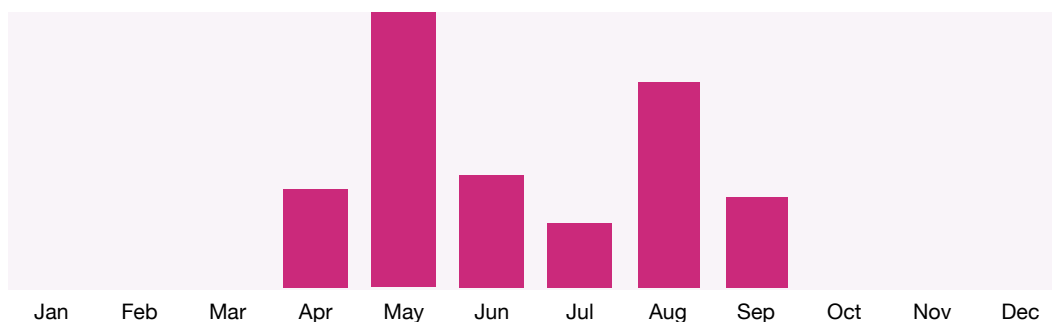
Lesser Whitethroat *Curruca curruca*

Fairly common summer visitor.

The earliest birds were three on 21st April whilst the last was one near the farm buildings in 29th September.

Four-five singing males were noted during the spring, with courtship display noted and young

Lesser Whitethroat - relative monthly abundance in 2022



birds seen during early summer.

Outside the breeding season, very few birds were noted, with the highest count being just six on 9th August with all other records of 1-3 birds.

Common Whitethroat *Curruca communis*

A

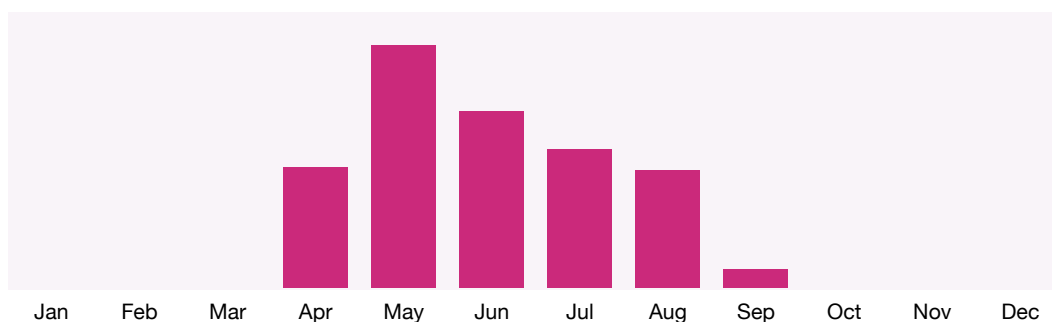
Resident and passage migrant.

A singing male was noted on 14th April, with the last bird of the year being one in Home Field on 8th September.

Up to eight singing males were noted during the spring and food carrying noted, as well as very young birds in early summer.

Outside of the breeding season, there were just two double-figure counts, of ten birds, on both 22nd and 28th July, the early date suggesting these may have been family parties.

Whitethroat - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*

Scarce year round visitor and passage migrant.

Aside from a lone bird on 5th July, all the other 15 records occurred between 1st September and the end of the year. Counts peaked in late September/early October with the highest total of the year being nine on 12th October (with six on 3rd October and five on both 26th September and

16th November). In all, there were three records involving nine birds in September, four of 19 in October, four of 13 in November and four of eight in December.

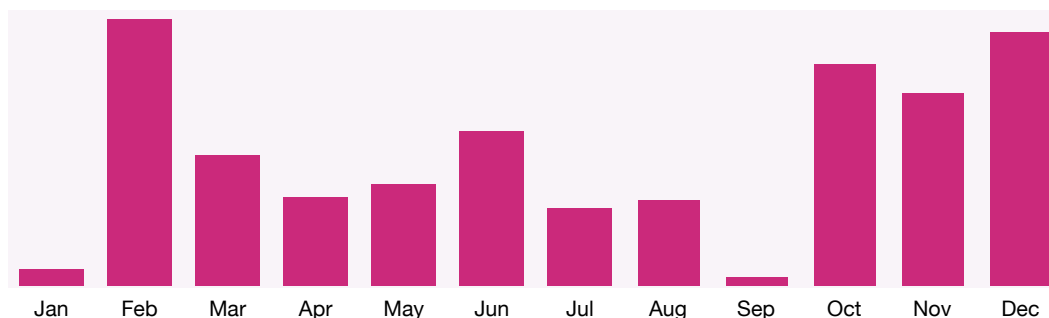
Eurasian Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* **A**

Common resident.

Up to 12 singing males were noted in the spring.

Outside the breeding season, numbers were generally in single figures, with ten on 3rd October the only double-figure count, perhaps suggestive of some movement through the sight given the relative abundance during that month.

Wren - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*

One record.

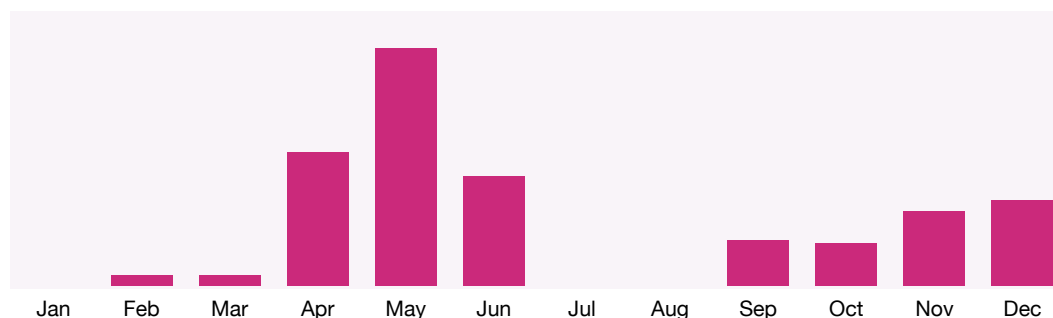
The first record for the site involved one with tits along the Silt Pond/Carp Lake track on 30th November.

Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* **R**

Common year round visitor, passage migrant and winter visitor.

Records came from every month with three-figure counts occurring in April, May and June as juveniles flocked together and fed, primarily on West Meadow with the peak count being 150 on both 27th April and 26th May. Outside of this period, double figure counts were noted from September to December with a peak of 60 on 30th November.

Starling - relative monthly abundance in 2022



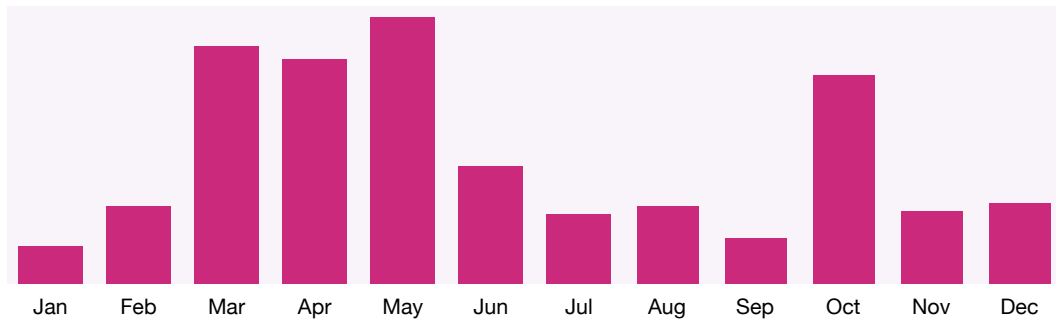
Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* **A**

Uncommon resident. Passage migrant and winter visitor.

Perhaps three singing males during the spring and birds seen food carrying.

Outside the breeding season, the largest numbers were present from October to December, although the peak count was just nine on 3rd October.

Song Thrush - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus* R

Very scarce visitor.

Two, possibly a pair, were noted on 9th March with one singing on 28th March.

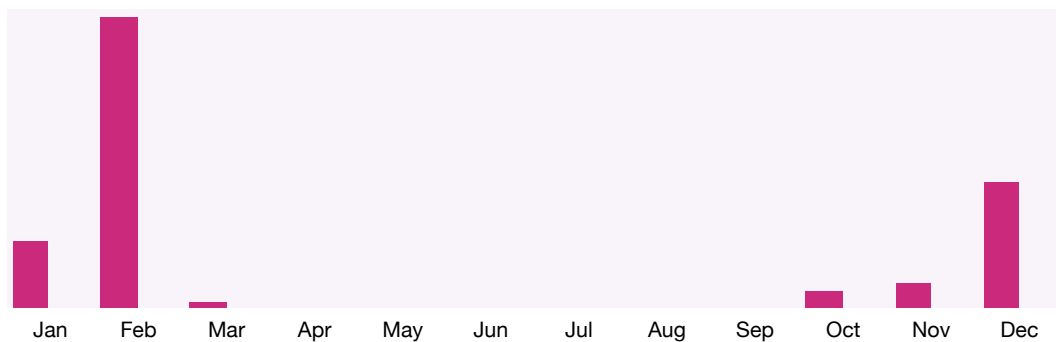
Redwing *Turdus iliacus* A

Winter visitor and passage migrant in small numbers.

In the first winter period, the last record was a single bird in the orchard on 30th March, whilst the first returning bird flew over on 12th October.

The first winter period saw four double-figure counts, the highest being 60 on 7th February. At the other end of the year, there were only two double-figure counts, both in December, the largest being 18 on 20th.

Redwing - relative monthly abundance in 2022

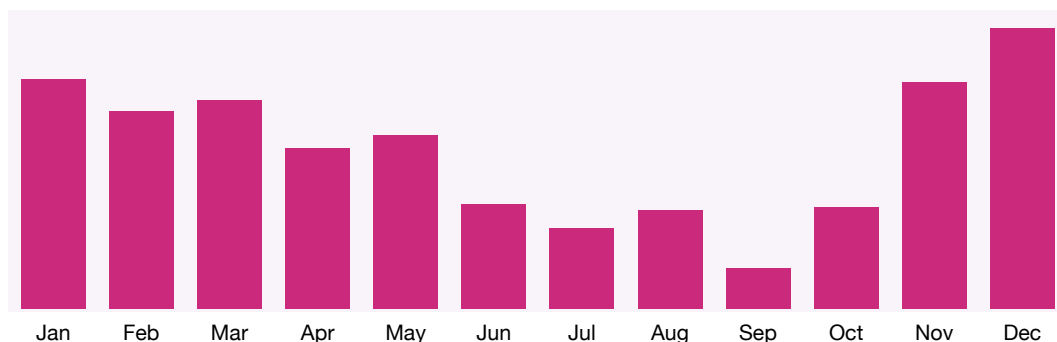


Common Blackbird *Turdus merula*

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

A minimum of five singing males in spring, together with a couple of birds carrying food, must be a significant under-recording of the true number of Blackbird around the site.

Blackbird - relative monthly abundance in 2022



The species was recorded in single-figures almost all year. Counts of up to 17 (on 9th March) were noted in the first four months of the year, then apart from ten on 30th June, there were no further double-figure counts until late November/December with a peak of 20 on 20th December.

Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris* R

Common passage migrant and winter visitor.

In the first winter, the last record was around 100 on 3rd March by far the largest of the three records for this period. The first returning birds were 14 on 10th November.

During the second winter period there were eight double-figure counts, the largest being 85 on 30th November.

Fieldfare - relative monthly abundance in 2022



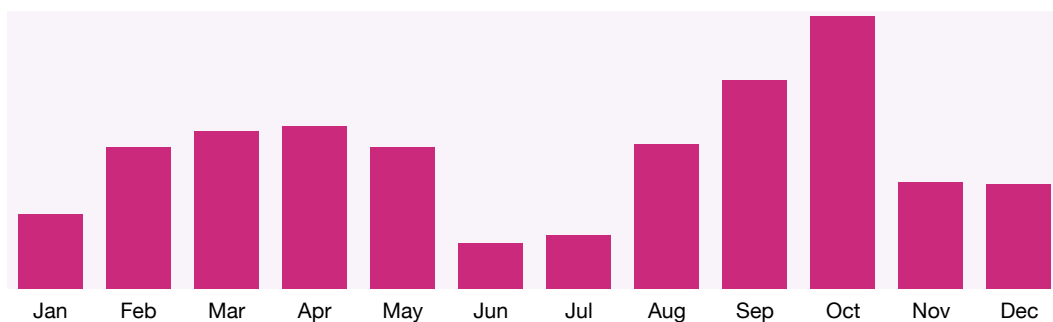
European Robin *Erithacus rubecula*

Common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

At least 15 singing males were noted during the spring.

Outside the breeding season, double figure counts (10-20) were regular, apart from during June and July, and the highest numbers present in early October, peaking with 31 on 12th (the same day as high numbers of tits etc.).

Robin - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Common Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos* R

May have bred. Increasingly scarce summer visitor.

A pair almost certainly bred on the south side of Carp Lake. Singing was heard three times between 13th April and 16th June with what was assumed to be a juvenile seen on 22nd June after observer was alerted by classic 'Cronk' contact calls.

Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* A

Seven records of nine birds.

Two birds noted in the spring, one on 29th March and one from 25th-27th April all on Lake Field. The March record is the earliest to date.

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*

Two records of three birds.

The first site records involved two in weed-filled field west of Trout Lake on 1st September with another in the hedgerow between Lake and Barn Field on 29th September.

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* R

Resident?

Based on the records in 2022, it is highly unlikely that the House Sparrow is resident on the site, but rather a regular visitor in small numbers.

The largest counts were six on both 30th May and 5th July. Records fell in the period March-July, together with a lone October record, of a lone bird on 28th.

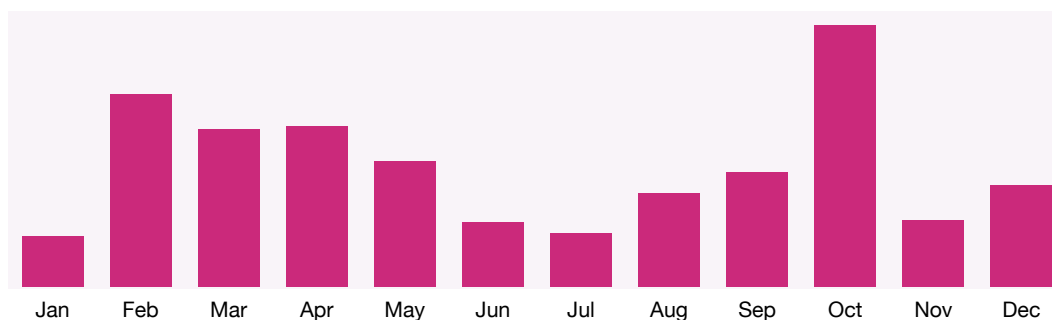
Duncock *Prunella modularis* A

Common resident.

At least six singing males were noted in the spring.

An inconspicuous species with numbers generally in single figures, although 12 were noted on 23rd February, ten on 29th March and 12 on 3rd October.

Duncock - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Western Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava* R

Possible rare summer resident, otherwise passage migrant in small numbers.

A total of nine records, two of singles in April, with the first on 25th and seven records in the autumn with the first on 5th July and the last on 26th September, the latest record for the site by nearly two weeks. All the records were of singles apart from two on 7th August and eight that flew over on 16th August. There were two records in July, three in August and two in September.

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*

Annual passage migrant and winter visitor.

An exceptional seven records, all in the autumn apart from one (a single) on 29th April, the first record for that month. There was single September record, followed by three in October and one in each of November and December. All involved singles apart from three on 13th December (one south of Carp Lake and two in the farm buildings).

White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*

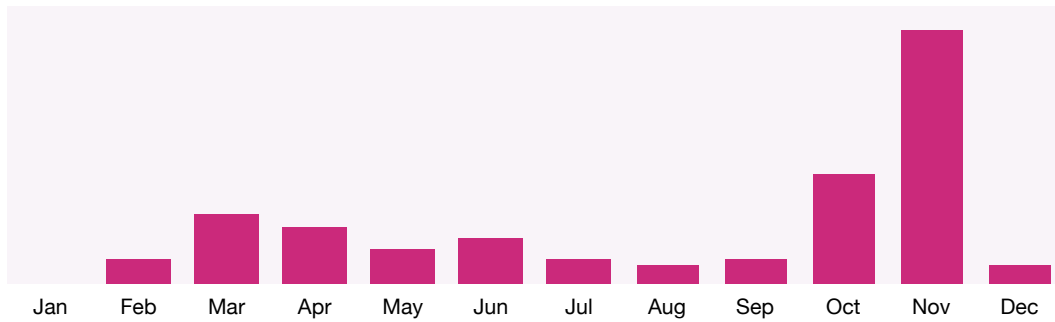
Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba yarrellii*

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

There was no evidence to suggest breeding.

Recorded throughout the year (apart from during January) in single figures except for 19 feeding on Lake Field on 22nd November with 15 still two days later.

Pied Wagtail - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis* A

Passage migrant and winter visitor in small numbers.

Recorded from January to April (13th) and from 26th September to the end of the year. In the first winter there were peak counts of 22 in January (6th), 17 in February (10th) and 24 in March (3rd). The second winter saw a peak October count of 15 (12th) and in November 30 (30th) with much lower numbers in December.

Meadow Pipit - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Common Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*

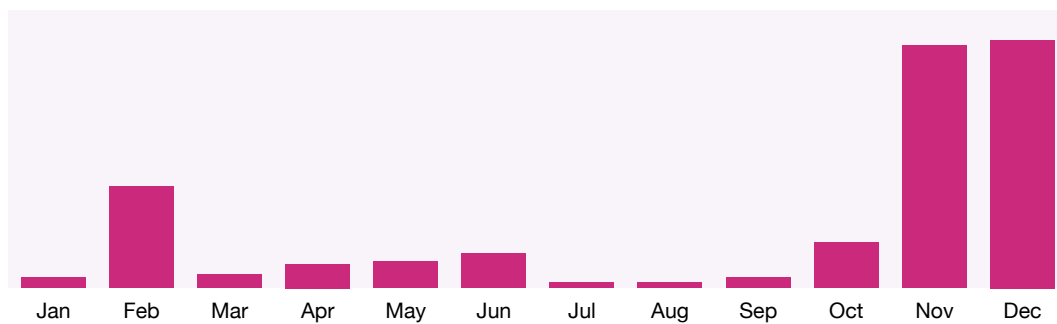
Common resident and passage migrant. Fewer birds during breeding season in recent years.

Three-four singing males were present during the breeding season.

In the first winter period and with the exception of 25 in the northern boundary of Lake Field on 14th February there were no counts greater than two.

The second winter also saw low numbers and it wasn't until 30th November that double-figures

Chaffinch - relative monthly abundance in 2022



were reached with a count of 40 including 30 in the north-west corner of Barn Field, with the flock of 30 still present on 1st December and 20 on 5th.

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*

Six records of seven birds.

One on 14th February with Chaffinches along north boundary of Lake Field.

Eurasian Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* A

Breeding status uncertain. Otherwise, visitor in very small numbers.

A total of nine records with one in January, two in February, one in March, two in April, one in August and two in December. All records were of 1-2 birds.

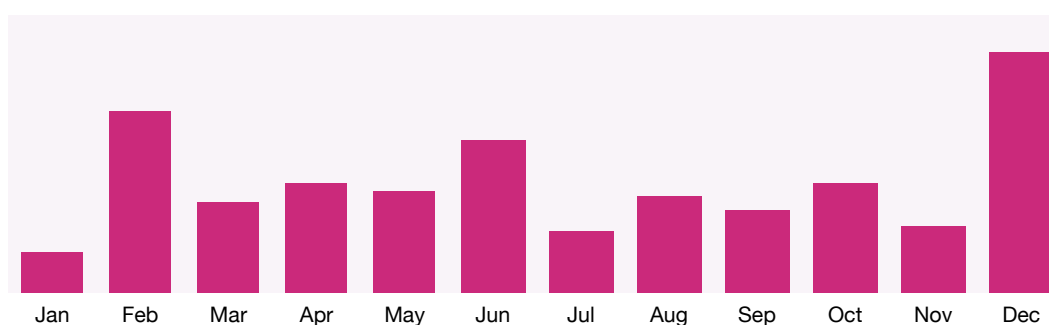
European Greenfinch *Chloris chloris* R

Resident, has decreased.

Three-four singing males were present in the spring.

Recorded in every month but in small numbers, the highest counts being nine over Lake Field on

Greenfinch - relative monthly abundance in 2022



26th September, disappointing after the reasonable numbers noted last year.

Common Linnet *Linaria cannabina* R

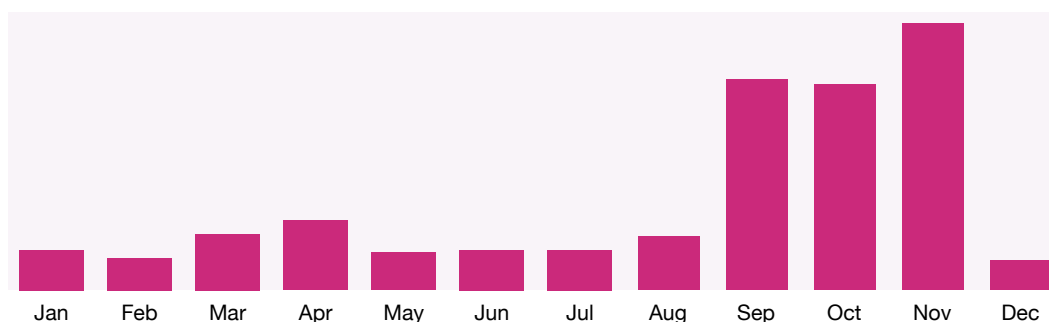
Scarce resident; common passage migrant and winter visitor.

Two-three singing males were present during the spring.

In the first winter period, the highest counts were 18 on 6th January, 17 on 17th March and 12 on 11th April with ten noted on both 26th May and 9th June

August saw numbers start to increase with 14 on 2nd and then a rapid increase in numbers in early September with a flock of 65 (8th) feeding in the weedy margins of Lake and Barn Fields. About 60 were still present on 18th October, 40 on 30th November and 15 still on 28th December.

Linnet - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Lesser Redpoll *Acanthis cabaret* R

Almost annual passage migrant and winter visitor.

Two flew over on 11th January and another on 23rd February.

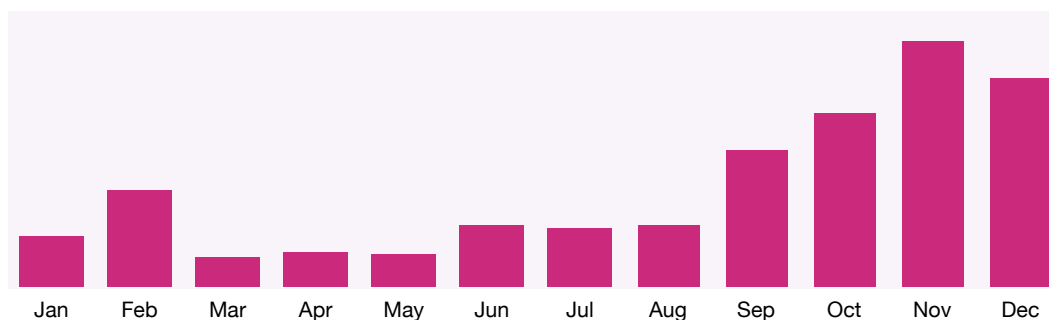
European Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*

Common, year round resident passage migrant and winter visitor.

Two-three singing males were present in the spring and very young birds seen in the late spring, early summer period.

Double-figure counts were recorded in all months apart from April and May. During the first winter period, the peak count was 29 on 7th February. After the breeding season counts began to build again from September, although 22 were noted on 30th June. 45 were noted on 12th October, with 55 on 30th November and 70 on 1st December.

Goldfinch - relative monthly abundance in 2022



Eurasian Siskin *Spinus spinus*

Annual passage migrant and winter visitor, in variable but generally small numbers.

A total of seven records, four in February, one in October and two in December. Four of the records involved singles, with two noted on 8th February and 20 December and four on 28th February, the latest spring record with the first returning bird on 12th October.

Corn Bunting *Emberiza calandra* **R**

Former rare visitor, may have bred.

Just four records, with four on 10th and three on 23rd February and a single on 25th April with, at the other end of the year, one on 30th November.

Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella* **R**

Scarce visitor.

A total of 20 records in January (3), February (7), March (4), April (2), May (1), October (2) and November (1). All records were in single figures apart from 15 on 14th February feeding in the north-west corner of Barn Field.

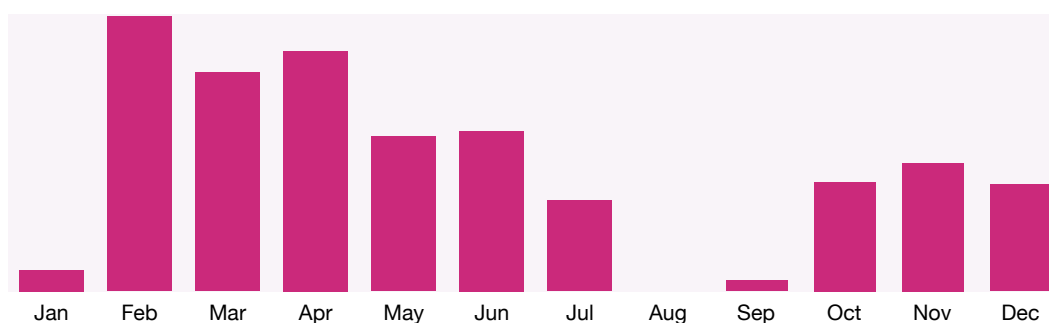
Common Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* **A**

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

Three-four singing males/pairs were present in the spring and food carrying noted.

Numbers were generally small throughout the year with the only double-figure count being ten on 28th February. None were seen in August and just a single bird in September.

Reed Bunting - relative monthly abundance in 2022



LEPIDOPTERA - butterflies and moths

Butterflies

Note that a list of moths recorded in daytime field visits in 2021 and 2022, together with those identified at a moth night in 2020 are listed below the butterflies.

The following species were recorded during the year.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Essex Skipper | An average year |
| Small Skipper | As is usual, appeared a week or so earlier than Essex. |
| Large Skipper | An average year |
| Orange-tip | A poor year? |
| Large White | An average year |
| Small White | A reasonable year |
| Green-veined White | A poor year |
| Brimstone | Three spring sightings only |
| Speckled Wood | An average year |
| Small Heath | Seems to have a good year with, for example, 15 along footpath to west end of Carp Lake on 26th May and 22nd June. |
| Ringlet | A below average year |
| Meadow Brown | Average year. Nearly 100 counted on usual walk on 26th June. |
| Gatekeeper | Appeared to have had a good year |
| Purple Emperor | Male along track by SW corner of Carp Lake on 22nd June |
| Red Admiral | A poor year. The latest was seen on 9th November. |
| Painted Lady | A poor year with just three seen including a late individual on 9th November |
| Peacock | A poor year |
| Small Tortoiseshell | A poor year but perhaps signs of an increase over recent years. |
| Comma | A below average year |
| Small Copper | A poor year - just one record |
| Purple Hairstreak | Present again along Scraley Road boundary. |
| Brown Argus | A poor year with just the one record. |
| Common Blue | By recent standards, an average year. |
| Holly Blue | Not recorded. |

Moths

Species were identified either during daylight visits or on a moth night on 9th September 2021 when several moth traps were run to the south of Carp Lake.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Triodia sylvina</i> | Orange Swift |
| <i>Stigmella oxyacanthella</i> | Common Fruit-tree Pygmy |
| <i>Ectoedemia louisella</i> | Maple Seed Pygmy |
| <i>Psyche casta</i> | Common Bagworm |
| <i>Euspilapteryx auroguttella</i> | Gold-dot Slender |
| <i>Parornix anglicella</i> | Hawthorn Slender |
| <i>Phyllonorycter quercifoliella</i> | Common Oak Midget |
| <i>Phyllonorycter corylifoliella</i> | Hawthorn Midget |
| <i>Phyllonorycter acerifoliella</i> | Maple Midget |
| <i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i> | Bird-cherry Ermine |
| <i>Lyonetia clerkella</i> | Apple Leaf Miner |
| <i>Carcina quercana</i> | Long-horn Flat-body |
| <i>Agonopterix arenella</i> | Brindled Flat-body |
| <i>Blastobasis lacticolella</i> | London Dowd |
| <i>Archips podana</i> | Large Fruit-tree Tortrix |
| <i>Pandemis corylana</i> | Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix |
| <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> | Light Brown Apple Moth |
| <i>Cochylis hybridella</i> | White-bodied Conch |
| <i>Cochylis molliculana</i> | Ox-tongue Conch |
| <i>Hedya salicella</i> | White-backed Marble |
| <i>Celypha lacunana</i> | Common Marble |
| <i>Spilonota ocellana</i> | Bud Moth |
| <i>Dichrorampha simpliciana</i> | Round-winged Drill |
| <i>Cydia splendana</i> | Marbled Piercer |
| <i>Cydia amplana</i> | Vagrant Piercer |
| <i>Pammene fasciana</i> | Acorn Piercer |
| <i>Phycita roborella</i> | Dotted Oak Knot-horn |
| <i>Acrobasis repandana</i> | Warted Knot-horn |
| <i>Patania ruralis</i> | Mother of Pearl |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Homoeosoma sinuella</i> | Twin-barred Knot-horn |
| <i>Anania crocealis</i> | Ochreous Pearl |
| <i>Cydalima perspectalis</i> | Box-tree Moth |
| <i>Evergestis limbata</i> | Dark Bordered Pearl |
| <i>Eudonia pallida</i> | Marsh Grey |
| <i>Agriphila straminella</i> | Straw Grass Veneer |
| <i>Agriphila geniculea</i> | Elbow-stripe Grass-veneer |
| <i>Acentria ephemerella</i> | Water Veneer |
| <i>Cataclysta lemnata</i> | Small China-mark |
| <i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i> | Ringed China-mark |
| <i>Watsonalla binaria</i> | Oak Hook-tip |
| <i>Cilix glaucata</i> | Chinese Character |
| <i>Idaea dimidiata</i> | Single-dotted Wave |
| <i>Scopula imitaria</i> | Small Blood-vein |
| <i>Timandra comae</i> | Blood-vein |
| <i>Cyclophora punctaria</i> | Maiden's Blush |
| <i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i> | Garden Carpet |
| <i>Camptogramma bilineata</i> | Yellow Shell |
| <i>Epirrhoe alternata</i> | Common Carpet |
| <i>Dysstroma truncata</i> | Common Marbled Carpet |
| <i>Colostygia pectinataria</i> | Green Carpet |
| <i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i> | Double-striped Pug |
| <i>Eupithecia phoeniceata</i> | Cypress Pug |
| <i>Aplocera plagiata</i> | Treble-bar |
| <i>Lomaspilis marginata</i> | Clouded Border |
| <i>Chiasmia clathrata</i> | Latticed Heath |
| <i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i> | Brimstone Moth |
| <i>Ennomos alniaria</i> | Canary-shouldered Thorn |
| <i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i> | Dusky Thorn |
| <i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i> | Willow Beauty |
| <i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i> | Engrailed |
| <i>Cabera exanthemata</i> | Common Wave |

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Campaea margaritaria</i> | Light Emerald |
| <i>Rivula sericealis</i> | Straw Dot |
| <i>Hypena proboscidalis</i> | Snout |
| <i>Orgyia antiqua</i> | Vapourer |
| <i>Abrostola tripartita</i> | Spectacle |
| <i>Abrostola triplasia</i> | Dark Spectacle |
| <i>Macdunnoughia confusa</i> | Dewick's Plusia |
| <i>Diachrysia chrysitis</i> | Burnished Brass |
| <i>Autographa gamma</i> | Silver Y |
| <i>Acronicta psi</i> Agg | Grey Dagger |
| <i>Craniophora ligustri</i> | The Coronet |
| <i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i> | Copper Underwing |
| <i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i> | Mouse Moth |
| <i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i> | Pale Mottled Willow |
| <i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i> | Vine's Rustic |
| <i>Thalpophila matura</i> | Straw Underwing |
| <i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i> | Angle Shades |
| <i>Hydraecia micacea</i> | Rosy Rustic |
| <i>Luperina testacea</i> | Flounced Rustic |
| <i>Nonagria typhae</i> | Bulrush Wainscot |
| <i>Globia sparganii</i> | Webb's Wainscot |
| <i>Mesapamea secalis</i> agg | Common Rustic |
| <i>Xanthia icteritia</i> | Sallow Moth |
| <i>Atethmia centrago</i> | Centre-barred Sallow |
| <i>Dryobotodes eremita</i> | Brindled Green |
| <i>Anarta trifolii</i> | Nutmeg |
| <i>Lacanobia oleracea</i> | Bright-line Brown-eye |
| <i>Mythimna pallens</i> | Common Wainscot |
| <i>Mythimna impura</i> | Smoky Wainscot |
| <i>Mythimna albipuncta</i> | White-point |
| <i>Agrotis segetum</i> | Turnip Moth |
| <i>Agrotis puta</i> | Shuttle-shaped Dart |

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|----------------------------|--|
| <i>Ochropleura plecta</i> | Flame Shoulder |
| <i>Diarsia rubi</i> | Small Square-spot |
| <i>Noctua pronuba</i> | Large Yellow Underwing |
| <i>Noctua fimbriata</i> | Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing |
| <i>Noctua orbona</i> | Lunar Yellow Underwing |
| <i>Noctua comes</i> | Lesser Yellow Underwing |
| <i>Noctua janthe</i> | Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing |
| <i>Xestia xanthographa</i> | Square-spot Rustic |
| <i>Xestia c-nigrum</i> | Setaceous Hebrew Character |

ODONATA - Dragonflies and Damselflies

The following species were recorded during the year

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Willow Emerald | Average year |
| Banded Demoiselle | One on 7th August |
| Azure Damselfly | A poor year, significantly outnumbered by Common |
| Common Blue Damselfly | A very good year. Significant emergences on 26th May and 7th July, numbering in the 100s if not 1000s round the lakes |
| Red-eyed Damselfly | An average year |
| Small Red-eyed Damselfly | An average year - 100 on Carp Lake on 7th August |
| Blue-tailed Damselfly | Average year |
| Large Red Damselfly | Poor year? Only one sighting. |
| Southern Hawker | Not recorded |
| Brown Hawker | An average year |
| Migrant Hawker | Seems lower in numbers than recent years |
| Emperor Dragonfly | An average year - still flying in mid August |
| Lesser Emperor | A male present on 11th-12th July |
| Hairy Dragonfly | Just the one record. |
| Broad-bodied Chaser | A poor year? Just the one record |
| Scarce Chaser | Not recorded |
| Four-spotted Chaser | Average year |
| Black-tailed Skimmer | Slightly above average year |
| Ruddy Darter | Average year |
| Common Darter | Average year |

MAMMALS

The following species were recorded during the year, apart from the two bat records that were noted on the moth evening on 9th September 2021.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Red Fox | No actual sightings but poo seen occasionally. |
| Rabbit | Only seen in ones and twos in a few locations round the site. |
| Brown Hare | Four records including four on 25th April |
| Grey Squirrel | Most often seen along Scraley Road |
| Muntjac | 1-2 seen most months; in addition plenty of tracks everywhere |
| Badger | Holt along Public Footpath became active in the latter months of the year. |
| Polecat | Adult male hunting Rabbit in broad daylight by Trout Lake on 22nd June. |
| Daubenton's Bat | 2021 record |
| Soprano Pipistrelle | 2021 record |

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Common Lizard | Seen several times at various localities |
| Smooth Newt | Noted in/around Carp Lake on 9th September 2021 |
| Grass Snake | Several seen around Carp Lake |

HYMENOPTERA - Wasps, Ants and Bees

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Black Ant | <i>Lasius niger sens. str.</i> |
| Red Tailed Bumblebee | <i>Bombus lapidarius</i> |
| Common Carder Bee | <i>Bombus pascuorum</i> |
| Common Furrow-bee | <i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i> |
| German Wasp | <i>Vespula germanica</i> |

ARACHNIDA - spiders, harvestmen and allies

| | |
|--------------|---|
| A harvestman | <i>Dicranopalpus ramosus sens. str.</i> |
| A harvestman | <i>Leiobunum blackwalli</i> |
| A harvestman | <i>Paroligolophus agrestis</i> |
| A spider | <i>Agyneta affinis</i> |
| A spider | <i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i> |

| | |
|----------|--|
| A spider | <i>Anelosimus vittatus</i> |
| A spider | <i>Anyphaena accentuata</i> |
| A spider | <i>Centromerita bicolor</i> |
| A spider | <i>Centromerita concinna</i> |
| A spider | <i>Centromerus incilium</i> |
| A spider | <i>Clubiona brevipipes</i> |
| A spider | <i>Clubiona terrestris</i> |
| A spider | <i>Diplocephalus permixtus</i> |
| A spider | <i>Diplostyla concolor</i> |
| A spider | <i>Episinus angulatus</i> |
| A spider | <i>Erigone dentipalpis</i> |
| A spider | <i>Forficula auricularia</i> |
| A spider | <i>Gibbaranea gibbosa</i> |
| A spider | <i>Hahnia nava</i> |
| A spider | <i>Haplodrassus signifer</i> |
| A spider | <i>Harpactea hombergi</i> |
| A spider | <i>Hylyphantes graminicola</i> |
| A spider | <i>Larinioides cornutus</i> |
| A spider | <i>Larinioides sclopetarius</i> |
| A spider | <i>Lathys humilis</i> |
| A spider | <i>Lepthyphantes tenuis</i> |
| A spider | <i>Linyphia triangularis</i> |
| A spider | <i>Lithobius forficatus</i> |
| A spider | <i>Mermessus trilobatus</i> |
| A spider | <i>Metellina mengei</i> |
| A spider | <i>Metellina segmentata sens. str.</i> |
| A spider | <i>Microctenonyx subitaneus</i> |
| A spider | <i>Monocephalus fuscipes</i> |
| A spider | <i>Neriene clathrata</i> |
| A spider | <i>Neriene montana</i> |
| A spider | <i>Nigma puella</i> |
| A spider | <i>Nigma walckenaeri</i> |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A spider | Oonops pulcher |
| A spider | Pachygnatha degeeri |
| A spider | Pardosa nigriceps |
| A spider | Philodromus cespitum |
| A spider | Phrurolithus festivus |
| Nursery Web Spider | Pisaura mirabilis |
| A spider | Platnickina tinctoria |
| A spider | Porrhomma pygmaeum |
| A spider | Stemonyphantes lineatus |
| A spider | Tenuiphantes flavipes |
| A spider | Tenuiphantes tenuis |
| A spider | Tetragnatha extensa |
| A spider | Tetragnatha montana |
| A spider | Theridion pictum |
| A spider | Tibellus oblongus |
| A spider | Trachyzelotes pedestris |
| A spider | Zelotes latreillei |
| A spider | Zilla diodia |
| A spider | Zora spinimana |
| A spider | Zygiella x-notata |

HEMIPTERA - bugs

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a Mirid bug | Agnocoris reclairei |
| a True bug | Anthocoris limbatus |
| A Stilt bug | Berytinus signoreti |
| Tortoise Shieldbug | Cassida rubiginosa |
| Reedmace Bug | Chilacis typhae |
| Dock Leatherbug | Coreus marginatus |
| A bug | Cymus melanocephalus |
| a Mirid bug | Deraeocoris lutescens |
| A Mirid bug | Dicyphus tamaninii |
| Hairy Shieldbug | Dolycoris baccarum |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| A leafhopper | <i>Dryodurgades antoniae</i> |
| Box Leatherbug | <i>Gonocerus acuteangulatus</i> |
| A lygaeid bug | <i>Heterogaster urticae</i> |
| Ant Damsel Bug | <i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i> |
| A lygaeid bug | <i>Kleidocerys resedae</i> |
| A Mirid bug | <i>Lygus maritimus</i> |
| A Mirid bug | <i>Lygus pratensis</i> |
| A Mirid bug | <i>Lygus rugulipennis</i> |
| A Mirid bug | <i>Macrotylus horvathi</i> |
| A bug | <i>Myrmus miriformis</i> |
| A Damsel bug | <i>Nabis ferus</i> |
| Common Damsel Bug | <i>Nabis rugosus</i> |
| A Mirid bug | <i>Notostira elongata</i> |
| Common Green Shieldbug | <i>Palomena prasina</i> |
| Forest Bug | <i>Pentatotma rufipes</i> |
| A bug | <i>Physatocheila dumetorum</i> |
| A bug | <i>Phytocoris varipes</i> |
| A Mirid bug | <i>Pinalitus cervinus</i> |
| Water Stick Insect | <i>Ranatra linearis</i> |
| A Mirid bug | <i>Stenodema calcarata</i> |
| A Mirid bug | <i>Stenodema laevigata</i> |
| A bug | <i>Stictopleurus punctataonervosus</i> |
| Creeping Thistle Lacebug | <i>Tingis ampliata</i> |

COLEOPTERA - beetles

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 Spot Ladybird | <i>Adalia bipunctata</i> |
| 10 Spot Ladybird | <i>Adalia decempunctata</i> |
| Water Ladybird | <i>Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata</i> |
| Churchyard Beetle | <i>Blaps mucronata</i> |
| Thistle Tortoise Beetle | <i>Cassida rubiginosa</i> |
| Kidney Spot ladybird | <i>Chilocorus renipustulatus</i> |
| Red Marsh Ladybird | <i>Coccidula rufa</i> |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 7 spot Ladybird | <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> |
| A Ground beetle | <i>Demetrias atricapillus</i> |
| Pine ladybird | <i>Exochomus quadripustulatus</i> |
| Harlequin Ladybird | <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> |
| Adonis Ladybird | <i>Hippodamia variegata</i> |
| Devil's Coach Horse | <i>Ocypus olens</i> |
| A ground beetle | <i>Paradromius linearis</i> |
| 14 Spot Ladybird | <i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i> |
| 22 Spot Ladybird | <i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i> |
| A Ladybird | <i>Rhyzobius chrysomeloides</i> |
| A ladybird | <i>Rhyzobius litura</i> |
| Dot Ladybird | <i>Stethorus pusillus</i> |
| 24 spot Ladybird | <i>Subcoccinella vigintiquatuor punctata</i> |
| 16 Spot Ladybird | <i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i> |

ORTHOPTERA - Grasshoppers, Crickets and allies

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Meadow Grasshopper | <i>Chorthippus parallelus</i> |
| Field Grasshopper | <i>Chorthippus brunneus</i> |
| Long Winged Conehead | <i>Conocephalus fuscus</i> |
| Southern Oak Bush Cricket | <i>Meconema meridionale</i> |
| Slender Groundhopper | <i>Tetrix subulata</i> |
| Common Earwig | <i>Forficula auricularia</i> |

TRICOPTERA - Caddisfly

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Limnephilus lunatus</i> |
| | <i>Limnephilus marmoratus</i> |
| | <i>Limnephilus flavicornis</i> |
| | <i>Limnephilus affinis</i> |
| Mottled Sedge caddisfly | <i>Glyptotaelius pellucidis</i> |
| | <i>Mystacides longicornis</i> |
| | <i>Oecetis testacea</i> |

DIPTERA - Flies

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A Cranefly | <i>Ptychoptera contaminata</i> |
| A Picture winged fly | <i>Anomoia purmunda</i> |
| A fruit fly | <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> |
| A fruit fly | <i>Anomoia purmunda</i> |
| Yellow Dung Fly | <i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i> |
| Marmalade Hoverfly | <i>Episyrphus balteatus</i> |
| Common Lagoon Hoverfly | <i>Eristalinus aenus</i> |
| Common Drone Hoverfly | <i>Eristalis tenax</i> |

MECOPTERA - Scorpionflies and allies

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| A Scorpionfly | <i>Panorpa germanica</i> |
| A Scorpionfly | <i>Panorpa communis</i> |

GASTROPODA - slugs and snails

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| slug | <i>Ambigolimax nyctelius</i> |
| slug | <i>Deroceras invadens</i> |
| slug | <i>Deroceras laeve</i> |
| slug | <i>Deroceras reticulatum</i> |
| slug | <i>Lehmanna marginata</i> |
| slug | <i>Limacus maculatus</i> |
| Leopard Slug | <i>Limax maximus</i> |
| slug | <i>Vitrina pellucida</i> |
| snail | <i>Aegopinella nitidula</i> |
| snail | <i>Cepaea nemoralis</i> |
| snail | <i>Clausilia bidentata</i> |
| snail | <i>Cornu aspersum</i> |
| snail | <i>Discus rotundatus</i> |
| snail | <i>Lauria cylindracea</i> |
| snail | <i>Monacha cantiana</i> |
| snail | <i>Trochulus hispidus</i> |

ISOPODA - woodlice and allies

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| woodlouse | Armadillidium nasatum |
| woodlouse | Armadillidium vulgare |
| woodlouse | Platyarthrus hoffmannseggii |
| woodlouse | Porcellio scaber |

DIPLOPODA - millipedes and allies

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| millipede | Cylindroiulus caeruleocinctus |
| millipede | Glomeris marginata |
| millipede | Polydesmus angustus |
| millipede | Tachypodoiulus niger |

APHIDOIDEA - aphids

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Giant Willow Aphid | Tuberolachnus salignus |
|--------------------|------------------------|

GALLS ON PLANTS

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Ram's Horn Gall | Andricus aries |
| Bedeguar Gall Causer | Diplolepis rosae |
| gall on Willow sp. - a gall midge | Iteomyia major |
| Smooth spangle gall | <i>Neuroterus albipes</i> (Schenck) |
| Oyster gall | <i>Neuroterus anthracinus</i> (Curtis) |
| Silk-button gall | <i>Neuroterus numismalis</i> (Geoffroy in Fourcroy) |
| Common spangle gall | <i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum</i> (L.) |

FLORA

The botany group made two visits in 2021 and their combined list is below

| | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| Field Maple | <i>Acer campestre</i> | |
| Sycamore | <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | |
| Yarrow | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | |
| Horse-chestnut | <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | white flowered |
| Fool's Parsley | <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> subsp. <i>cynapium</i> | |
| Common Bent | <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Creeping Bent | <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | |
| Garden Lady's-mantle | <i>Alchemilla mollis</i> | scattered in grass near Trout Lake |
| Water-plantain | <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> | one plant on far eastern end of Carp lake |
| Garlic Mustard | <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | |
| Green Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | near farm buildings |
| Common Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | on pumpkin field edge |
| Juneberry | <i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i> | one tree on edge of Carp lake |
| Scarlet Pimpernel | <i>Anagallis arvensis subsp. arvensis</i> | |
| Barren Brome | <i>Anisantha sterilis</i> | |
| Cow Parsley | <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | |
| Snapdragon | <i>Antirrhinum majus</i> | |
| Fool's-water-cress | <i>Apium nodiflorum</i> | |
| Thale Cress | <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> | |
| Lesser Burdock | <i>Arctium minus</i> | |
| Thyme-leaved Sandwort | <i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> | |
| False Oat-Grass | <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | |
| Mugwort | <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> | |
| Garden Asparagus | <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> | |
| Water Fern | <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> | growing on bank of Carp lake |
| Black Horehound | <i>Ballota nigra</i> | |
| Winter-cress | <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> | |
| Daisy | <i>Bellis perennis</i> | |
| Silver Birch | <i>Betula pendula</i> | |
| Downy Birch | <i>Betula pubescens</i> | |
| Trifid Bur-marigold | <i>Bidens tripartita</i> | on edges of lakes |
| Sea Club-rush | <i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> | |
| Borage | <i>Borago officinalis</i> | |
| Butterfly-bush | <i>Buddleja davidii</i> | |
| Large Bindweed | <i>Calystegia silvatica</i> | |
| Shepherd's-purse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | |
| Wetted Thistle | <i>Carduus crispus</i> | |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| False Fox-sedge | <i>Carex otrubae</i> | |
| Pendulous Sedge | <i>Carex pendula</i> | |
| Cyperus Sedge | <i>Carex pseudocyperus</i> | on edge of Silt & Carp lakes |
| Remote Sedge | <i>Carex remota</i> | |
| Knapweed | <i>Centaurea nigra var. nemoralis</i> | |
| Common Centaury | <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> | |
| Common Mouse-ear | <i>Cerastium fontanum subsp. vulgare</i> | |
| Sticky Mouse-ear | <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> | |
| Rigid Hornwort | <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> | in Silt lake |
| Japanese Quince | <i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> | |
| Rosebay Willowherb | <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> | |
| Fat-hen | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | |
| Many-seeded Goosefoot | <i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i> | |
| Red Goosefoot | <i>Chenopodium rubrum</i> | |
| Striped Goosefoot | <i>Chenopodium strictum</i> | |
| Creeping Thistle | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | |
| Spear Thistle | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | |
| Field Bindweed | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | |
| Guernsey Fleabane | <i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> | |
| Dogwood | <i>Cornus sanguinea subsp. sanguinea</i> | |
| Hazel | <i>Corylus avellana</i> | |
| New Zealand Pigmyweed | <i>Crassula helmsii</i> | in Silt & Carp lake |
| Various-leaved Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus heterophylla</i> | |
| Midland Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> | |
| Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | |
| Smooth Hawk's-beard | <i>Crepis capillaris</i> | |
| Crested Dog's-tail | <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> | |
| Broom | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | |
| Cock's-foot | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | |
| Purple-flowered Thorn-apple | <i>Datura stramonium var. chalybaea</i> | several plants in scree area |
| Wild Carrot | <i>Daucus carota subsp. carota</i> | |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Tufted Hair-grass | <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> subsp. <i>cespitosa</i> | |
| Foxglove | <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | |
| Male-fern | <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> | several plants on banks of drainage ditch between fields |
| Cockspur | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> | |
| Common Spike-rush | <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i> | edge of Tout & Carp lakes |
| Canadian Waterweed | <i>Elodea canadensis</i> | in Trout lake |
| Nuttall's Waterweed | <i>Elodea nuttallii</i> | in Trout & Carp lake |
| Common Couch | <i>Elytrigia repens</i> f. <i>aristata</i> | |
| American Willowherb | <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> | |
| Great Willowherb | <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> | |
| Square-stalked Willowherb | <i>Epilobium tetragonum</i> | |
| Field Horsetail | <i>Equisetum arvense</i> | |
| Californian Poppy | <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> | |
| Ribbon Gum | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> | Near Farm House |
| Spindle | <i>Euonymus europaeus</i> | one plant in boundary hedge |
| Sun Spurge | <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> | |
| Petty Spurge | <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> | |
| Russian-vine | <i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> | on boundary |
| Black-bindweed | <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> | |
| Red Fescue | <i>Festuca rubra</i> agg. | |
| Common Cudweed | <i>Filago vulgaris</i> | |
| Forsythia | <i>Forsythia x intermedia</i> | |
| Ash | <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | |
| Common Fumitory | <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> subsp. <i>wirtgenii</i> | in scree area |
| Goat's-rue | <i>Galega officinalis</i> | |
| Cleavers | <i>Galium aparine</i> | |
| Cut-leaved Crane's-bill | <i>Geranium dissectum</i> | |
| Small-flowered Crane's-bill | <i>Geranium pusillum</i> | |
| Herb-Robert | <i>Geranium robertianum</i> | |
| Ground-ivy | <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> | |
| Plicate Sweet-grass | <i>Glyceria notata</i> | in ditch near paddocks |

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| Marsh Cudweed | <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> | |
| Common Ivy | <i>Hedera helix</i> | |
| Bristly Oxtongue | <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> | |
| Hogweed | <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> | |
| Yorkshire-fog | <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | |
| Hydrangea | <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> | against outside wall of farm wall |
| Perforate St John's-wort | <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | |
| Cat's-ear | <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | |
| Yellow Iris | <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | |
| Walnut | <i>Juglans regia</i> | |
| Jointed Rush | <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | on edge of Carp lake |
| Toad Rush | <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | |
| Compact Rush | <i>Juncus conglomeratus</i> | |
| Soft-rush | <i>Juncus effusus</i> | |
| Hard Rush | <i>Juncus inflexus</i> | |
| Sharp-leaved Fluellen | <i>Kickxia elatine</i> | in scree area |
| Prickly Lettuce | <i>Lactuca serriola f. integrifolia</i> | |
| Great Lettuce | <i>Lactuca virosa</i> | |
| White Dead-nettle | <i>Lamium album</i> | |
| Red Dead-nettle | <i>Lamium purpureum</i> | |
| Nipplewort | <i>Lapsana communis subsp. communis</i> | |
| Ivy-leaved Duckweed | <i>Lemna trisulca</i> | in Carp lake |
| Lesser Hawkbit | <i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> | in scree area |
| Swine-cress | <i>Lepidium coronopus</i> | |
| Lesser Swine-cress | <i>Lepidium didymum</i> | |
| Hoary Cress | <i>Lepidium draba</i> | |
| Purple Toadflax | <i>Linaria purpurea</i> | |
| Common Toadflax | <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> | |
| Garden Lobelia | <i>Lobelia erinus</i> | |
| Perennial Rye-grass | <i>Lolium perenne</i> | |
| Wilson's Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera nitida</i> | on boundary |

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| Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> | |
| L. caprifolium x etrusca | <i>Lonicera x italica</i> | in farmyard |
| Bird's-foot Trefoil | <i>Lotus corniculatus var. corniculatus</i> | |
| Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil | <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> | |
| Gypsywort | <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> | |
| Apple | <i>Malus pumila</i> | |
| Dwarf Mallow | <i>Malva neglecta</i> | |
| Common Mallow | <i>Malva sylvestris</i> | |
| Scented Mayweed | <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> | |
| Pineappleweed | <i>Matricaria discoidea</i> | |
| Spotted Medick | <i>Medicago arabica</i> | |
| Black Medick | <i>Medicago lupulina</i> | |
| Water Mint | <i>Mentha aquatica</i> | |
| Annual Mercury | <i>Mercurialis annua</i> | near Farm House, hidden in scrub |
| Black Mulberry | <i>Morus nigra</i> | |
| Field Forget-me-not | <i>Myosotis arvensis var. arvensis</i> | |
| Spiked Water-milfoil | <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> | in Carp lake |
| Argentine Needle-grass | <i>Nassella tenuissima</i> | |
| Water-cress | <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> | |
| Apple-of-Peru | <i>Nicandra physalodes</i> | several plants seeding in scree area |
| Sweet Tobacco | <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> | in scree area |
| Red Tobacco | <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> | in scree area |
| Red Bartsia | <i>Odontites vernus</i> | |
| Large-flowered Evening-primrose | <i>Oenothera glazioviana</i> | in scree area |
| Pink-sorrel | <i>Oxalis articulata</i> | in scree area |
| Purple-leaved Procumbent Yellow Sorrel | <i>Oxalis corniculata var. atropurpurea</i> | in scree area |
| Procumbent Yellow Sorrel | <i>Oxalis corniculata var. corniculata</i> | in scree area |
| Common Poppy | <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> | in scree area |
| Opium Poppy | <i>Papaver somniferum</i> | in scree area |
| False Virginia-creeper | <i>Parthenocissus inserta</i> | in SE scrub area |
| Blue Passionflower | <i>Passiflora caerulea</i> | on edge of scree area |

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| Green Alkanet | <i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i> | |
| Water-pepper | <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> | |
| Pale Persicaria | <i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> | |
| Redshank | <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> | |
| Petunia | <i>Petunia x hybrida</i> | in scree area |
| Reed Canary-grass | <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> | in ditch near paddocks |
| Smaller Cat's-tail | <i>Phleum bertolonii</i> | |
| Timothy | <i>Phleum pratense</i> | |
| Common Reed | <i>Phragmites australis</i> | |
| Norway Spruce | <i>Picea abies</i> | small group in grassed area with scrub in front of Farm house |
| Mouse-ear-hawkweed | <i>Pilosella officinarum subsp. officinarum</i> | |
| Buck's-horn Plantain | <i>Plantago coronopus</i> | |
| Ribwort Plantain | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | |
| Greater Plantain | <i>Plantago major subsp. intermedia</i> | |
| Greater Plantain | <i>Plantago major subsp. major</i> | |
| Annual Meadow-grass | <i>Poa annua</i> | |
| Jacob's-ladder | <i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> | one plant seen in scree area |
| Equal-leaved Knotgrass | <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> | |
| Knotgrass | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> | |
| Cornfield Knotgrass | <i>Polygonum rurivagum</i> | TL8647,0925 frequent in edge of Lake Field |
| White Poplar | <i>Populus alba</i> | Young plant, suckering |
| Creeping Cinquefoil | <i>Potentilla reptans</i> | |
| Barren Strawberry | <i>Potentilla sterilis</i> | small patch on verge of pathway around Trout lake |
| Selfheal | <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | |
| Wild Cherry | <i>Prunus avium</i> | |
| Blackthorn | <i>Prunus spinosa</i> | |
| Bracken | <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | |
| Common Fleabane | <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> | |
| Firethorn | <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> | one plant on edge of Carp lake |
| Turkey Oak | <i>Quercus cerris</i> | |
| Evergreen Oak | <i>Quercus ilex</i> | |

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| Pedunculate Oak | <i>Quercus robur</i> | |
| Meadow Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | |
| Creeping Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | |
| Celery-leaved Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> | |
| Weld | <i>Reseda luteola</i> | abundant in farmyard |
| Dog-rose | <i>Rosa canina</i> | |
| Short-styled Field-rose | <i>Rosa stylosa</i> | |
| Himalayan Blackberry | <i>Rubus armeniacus</i> | |
| Bramble | <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> | |
| Sheep's Sorrel | <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | |
| Clustered Dock | <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> | |
| Curled Dock | <i>Rumex crispus</i> | |
| Golden Dock | <i>Rumex maritimus</i> | TL8656,0925 C15 plants, self-seeded in arable field (Barn Field) 10 metres from lake |
| Golden Dock | <i>Rumex maritimus</i> | TL8694,0890 about 20 plants on the edge of easternmost pool of Carp lake |
| Broad-leaved Dock | <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | |
| Wood Dock | <i>Rumex sanguineus var. viridis</i> | |
| R. crispus x obtusifolius | <i>Rumex x pratensis</i> | |
| Annual Pearlwort | <i>Sagina apetala subsp. apetala</i> | |
| Procumbent Pearlwort | <i>Sagina procumbens</i> | |
| White Willow | <i>Salix alba var. alba</i> | |
| Goat Willow | <i>Salix caprea</i> | |
| Grey Willow | <i>Salix cinerea subsp. cinerea</i> | |
| Almond Willow | <i>Salix triandra</i> | TL8656,0873 one small tree about 4m with main trunk laying low |
| Osier | <i>Salix viminalis</i> | |
| Hybrid Crack-willow (<i>S. euxina</i> x <i>alba</i>) | <i>Salix x fragilis</i> | |
| Elder | <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | |
| Annual Knawel | <i>Scleranthus annuus subsp. annuus</i> | TL86540,09050 7 plants by gate and edge of gravel car park TL8647,0906 one plant on gravel pathway |
| Biting Stonecrop | <i>Sedum acre</i> | |

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| Hoary Ragwort | <i>Senecio erucifolius</i> | |
| Common Ragwort | <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> | |
| Groundsel | <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> | |
| Red Campion | <i>Silene dioica</i> | |
| White Campion | <i>Silene latifolia</i> | |
| Stone Parsley | <i>Sison amomum</i> | |
| Bittersweet | <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> | |
| Black Nightshade | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | |
| Perennial Sow-thistle | <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> | |
| Prickly Sow-thistle | <i>Sonchus asper</i> | |
| Smooth Sow-thistle | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | |
| Rowan | <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | |
| Sand Spurrey | <i>Spergularia rubra</i> | |
| Marsh Woundwort | <i>Stachys palustris</i> | |
| Hedge Woundwort | <i>Stachys sylvatica</i> | |
| Hybrid Woundwort (<i>S. palustris</i> x <i>sylvatica</i>) | <i>Stachys x ambigua</i> | |
| Greater Stitchwort | <i>Stellaria holostea</i> | |
| Common Chickweed | <i>Stellaria media</i> | |
| Russian Comfrey (<i>S. asperum</i> x <i>officinale</i>) | <i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i> | in walled garden entrance |
| Lilac | <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> | |
| Feverfew | <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> | scree area |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum</i> agg. | |
| Field Penny-cress | <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> | Scree area |
| Hop Trefoil | <i>Trifolium campestre</i> | |
| Lesser Trefoil | <i>Trifolium dubium</i> | |
| Slender Trefoil | <i>Trifolium micranthum</i> | |
| White Clover | <i>Trifolium repens</i> | |
| Subterranean Clover | <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> | TL8648,0884 to TL8649,0878 along track used by vehicles C100 plants scattered on bare stoney earth |
| Scentsless Mayweed | <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> | |
| Colt's-foot | <i>Tussilago farfara</i> | |

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| Lesser Bulrush | <i>Typha angustifolia</i> | |
| Bulrush | <i>Typha latifolia</i> | |
| T. angustifolia x latifolia | <i>Typha x glauca</i> | |
| Gorse | <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | |
| Wych Elm | <i>Ulmus glabra</i> | |
| Small-leaved Elm (sensu Stace) | <i>Ulmus minor</i> | |
| English Elm | <i>Ulmus procera</i> | |
| Nettle | <i>Urtica dioica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i> | |
| Small Nettle | <i>Urtica urens</i> | |
| Great Mullein | <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> | |
| Argentinian Vervain | <i>Verbena bonariensis</i> | scree area |
| Wall Speedwell | <i>Veronica arvensis</i> | |
| Brooklime | <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> | |
| Common Field-speedwell | <i>Veronica persica</i> | |
| Grey Field-speedwell | <i>Veronica polita</i> | |
| Thyme-leaved Speedwell | <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>serpyllifolia</i> | |
| Common Vetch | <i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i> | |
| Smooth Tare | <i>Vicia tetrasperma</i> | |
| Greater Periwinkle | <i>Vinca major</i> | variegated plant on boundary |
| Field Pansy | <i>Viola arvensis</i> | scree area |
| Squirreltail Fescue | <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> | on walls of farmyard |
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| Notable Lichens | | |
| | <i>Peltigera hymenina</i> | edge of footpath around Trout lake |
| | <i>Cladonia furcata</i> | edge of footpath around Trout lake |