

# Home Farm Field Wildlife Report



**2020 - 2021**

**A VALUABLE SITE FOR DOWNLAND WILDLIFE  
AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY**

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## 1. Summary

Species-rich chalk grasslands have become increasingly rare over recent decades due to changes in land use, moving from low-level grazing practices to more intensive pasture and arable production. Home Farm Field (HFF) is an open downland field which was taken out of arable production during the late 1990s. Botanical diversity is highest around the banked edges of the field, where historically ploughs and other machinery have caused less disturbance to the soil. Records of specialist chalk plants, fungi and invertebrate species are known to have existed here, or more recently from nearby ancient chalk downland sites.

The primary objective for this field should be to restore the site for specialist chalk grassland wildlife, through the sensitive management of habitats and voluntary local community involvement. Grants and schemes may provide the funds needed for the initially intensive treatment of multiple grassland cut-and-collects, later reduced to a single annual action, followed by low-level aftermath grazing. Ongoing opportunities for local volunteer groups are small-scale habitat tasks to be carried out with hand tools. Further engagement of the community through guided wildlife walks is also recommended, with the dual actions of collecting invaluable wildlife records while increasing awareness of the site.

Despite the challenges a site with high public footfall may pose, there is much potential for restoring HFF to a more flower-rich, structurally diverse open meadow, providing an expansive area of good-quality habitat connecting up other high-value chalk grassland sites.

### Acknowledgements

We are grateful for the time and expertise of Dave Bangs and Peter Whitcomb, for sharing their knowledge and history of the site, as well as their all-important wildlife records. We would also like to thank the following wildlife recorders for donating their time, expertise and suggestions toward further site enhancements: Peter Hodge, Nick Aplin, Laurie Jackson, Tony Spiers, Paul Stevens and Tim Squire.

## 2. Introduction

### MOULSECOOMB FOREST GARDEN AND WILDLIFE PROJECT

The Moulsecoomb Forest Garden and Wildlife Project (MFGWP) started in 1994 as an inclusive community garden project, set on ten allotments in an area of multiple deprivation in Brighton. As well as growing vegetables, fruit, flowers and herbs organically, the team at MFGWP provides an outdoor education programme for local pupils who benefit from an alternative to a typical classroom setting, as well as providing outdoor activities for young people and adults with learning disabilities. Through use of the garden space and the adjacent woodland, people are being brought regularly into contact with wildlife and the natural world.

In 2009 a management plan was published for Queensdown Wood, a woodland site directly adjacent to the community garden. A wildlife management plan was also created for MFGWP in 2019, focused on the enhancement of habitats within the community garden, while making best use of the resources available to the project. The plan included inviting local naturalists to lead public wildlife engagement events, while collecting valuable ecological records and increasing understanding of the wildlife using these habitats. By extension, the open-access field to the north of the project, aka Home Farm Field, was included in a programme of wildlife recording walks. The site was noted for its wildflower richness and potential for rare and notable species to be present. Collectively the team at MFGWP wish to see the site increase in its potential value for wildlife and proposed this report which includes a suggested management plan.

## HOME FARM FIELD SITE DESCRIPTION

Home Farm Field (HFF) is a site owned by Brighton and Hove City Council (BHCC) situated within the South Downs National Park. It is an urban-fringe area of open grassland, bordered by Hollingdean in the south-west, Hollingbury Golf Course and the Hillfort to the north-west, and Wild Park Local Nature Reserve to the north and east. Queensdown Wood protrudes directly into the field in the south, with Moulsecoomb Train Station and University of Brighton's Moulsecoomb campus further to the south, within 500m of the boundary.



View within Home Farm Field looking south-west toward the sea, April 2021

The site is relatively expansive at approximately 15ha (37 acres) in size, on a south-facing incline, with extensive views of Brighton, the surrounding countryside and sea. The underlying geology of the area is chalk, with flint and clay deposits in the upper soil layers. Historically the land use was arable and ploughed for wheat, then became 'set-aside' land toward the end of the 1990s. It has subsequently been left as a meadow with no further cultivating of the soil. The current management regime is a single annual topping cut, generally in mid-to-late summer. The herbaceous cuttings are then left in-situ as they are of little value to the tenant farmer and would present an additional cost to remove. These in-situ cuttings have resulted in layers of thatch and nutrient enrichment over time, with parts of the field becoming grass-dense, rank (dominated by tall herbs), with increasing amounts of low bramble and densely-mown scrub colonising within central compartments.

Along Queensdown Wood boundary is a transitional zone of tall herbaceous flora, bramble, and woody climbers, blending into Ash and Sycamore woodland. The west and northern boundaries of the field abutting the allotments and golf course consists of a narrow, and in places, very sparse line of mature scrub, and a row of medium to large-sized trees.

Around the trampled edges of the field, the sward is very short and highly rabbit grazed in patches. Some of these areas are very species rich, with good wildflower coverage compared to areas of longer vegetation and coarser grasses. Both the western and eastern edges of HFF include sloping banks, which have become increasingly encroached by rank and woody vegetation. A butterfly bank between the Hollingbury skate park and Lower Roedale allotments was created in late 2013, which shall be referred to as the Hollingdean Park Butterfly Bank for the purposes of this report. It demonstrates early successional chalk habitat with newly colonising wildflowers, however it looks to be currently unmanaged, therefore potentially under threat of becoming swamped by dominant vegetation.



Fig 1. Home Farm Field aerial map with site boundary and neighbouring areas

The field is openly accessible with broad footpaths around the outer edges, which are frequented by members of public and particularly popular with dog walkers. Footfall can at times be very high through the middle of the site, with several 'desire lines' persisting,

particularly during the spring months while the vegetation is shorter. There are some issues with littering, dog mess and dog waste bags being left in-situ, particularly around the edges of the site.

While the site is botanically rich in some areas of shorter sward, benefitting specialist downland invertebrates, the taller rank vegetation is out-competing delicate species and likely to be increasing year on year. The other most valuable parts of the site are the transitional zones of sloping banks and scrub edges, with cover, nesting habitat, and food resources benefiting a wide variety of birds, basking reptiles, foraging bats and invertebrate species.

### 3. Habitat management recommendations

#### FLAGSHIP SPECIES

Several notable species of conservation concern, based on both historical and recent species data, are selected to act as ‘flagships’ for the site. These species highlight the value of existing habitats, providing direction for suggested management actions to benefit the widest suite of species as possible. The selected species have either been confirmed as currently present on site or are found close to the boundary.

**Table 1. Flagship species and habitat actions**

Species	Habitat type	Action
<b>Kidney Vetch</b> ( <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> ) Group: Leguminous plants	An important food plant for several species of beetle, butterfly and moth. Requires areas of bare ground and low nutrient soils	Cutting back vegetation hard and short in patches during late summer to autumn, then removing cuttings. Consider direct seeding or planting of plugs in short sward areas and on sloping banks to boost population
<b>Earthtongues and waxcaps</b> Group: Fungi	Low-nutrient grassland with a varied structure of long and short sward, along with bare earth patches	Cutting back vegetation hard and short in patches during late summer to autumn, then removing cuttings. Consider introduction of aftermath grazing with livestock
<b>Glow-worm</b> ( <i>Lampyrus noctiluca</i> ) Group: Beetles	Open areas of short grassland, blending into taller vegetation (grassland, to scrub, to woodland edge). Stony ground areas with presence of small snails	Cutting into (scallop) scrub edges of the meadow, creating sheltered patches of short sward areas graduating into taller vegetation
<b>Skylark</b> ( <i>Alauda arvensis</i> ) Group: Birds	Wide open grassland areas with vegetation between 20 and 50cm in height, undisturbed by human trampling or dog activity	Retaining two areas in the middle of the field (away from footpaths and boundaries) of around 1-2ha under a less intensive management regime (i.e., no grass cutting April-Aug). Still aim to cut these areas at least once per year September - March
<b>Grizzled Skipper</b> ( <i>Pyrgus malvae</i> ) Group: Butterflies	Wildflower-rich grassland of varying length, newly cleared bare patches of ground for basking and encouraging low	Meadow cut-and-collect to improve botanical diversity. Bare ground scrapes to be created in defined areas which



	growing foodplant species such as Wild Strawberry	can be rotationally renewed every few years
<b>Slowworm</b> <i>(Anguis fragilis)</i> and <b>Common Lizard</b> <i>(Zootoca vivipara)</i> Group: Reptiles	Grassland with diverse structure; short sward and transitional zones into taller vegetation and thorny scrub. Areas set back from footpaths, undisturbed by human trampling or dog activity. Underground burrows and cavities for over-wintering	Maintaining transitional edge zones. Selecting areas for grass-cutting heaps which provide warmth, breeding habitat and invertebrate food sources for reptiles. Consider installing over-wintering structures as per Froglife advice (see Table 2, Action 7).

## HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The key habitat types in HFF are largely the wildflower-rich, short sward areas and the structurally varied scrub edges. Initially a high-intensity approach to managing the grassland area is essential to remove nutrient and thatch, allowing the less competitive species to thrive. This may also facilitate the return of shorter grassland species such as certain fungi and bare-ground invertebrates. It is also important to limit the potential for damaging populations of the notable species already in-situ, therefore it is worth considering staggering the intensive cutting treatment over two years, with either pre-defined areas retained until the end of the bird breeding season, or only two-thirds of the entire site to be under management within a year.

Cutting into the scrub edges within defined areas creates warm sheltered spots called ‘scallop’, which are particularly effective when south or east-facing as the sun warms up the ground out of the wind. These sheltered patches are important for wildflowers, butterflies, beetles and basking reptiles. The scrub edge habitats would also benefit from additional planting of diverse woody species and thickening up of the sparse areas.

A key aim of the MFGWP is to involve local communities in the enhancement and maintenance of wildlife habitats. The MFGWP volunteers would be well placed to carry out some of the lighter annual tasks within HFF using hand tools. Other volunteer groups from the wider community, or the public within the vicinity of HFF may also wish to become involved through organised task days. These could be advertised via posters at the main entrances to the site, as well as online through social media.

**Table 2. Short-term habitat management recommendations (years 1-2)**

Action	Method	By	Timing
1. Inform and engage local community about the wildlife and habitats in HFF	Temporary signage/posters, explaining the works to come. Consider inviting new volunteers for litter picking days	Volunteers	Prior to any initial habitat works taking place
2. Bring the field under wildflower meadow management practices	3X cuts of majority of the grassland by tractor mower, leaving pre-defined areas un-cut to act as refuges for wildlife	Contractor	April/May, July, and September
3. Reduce the nutrient content of soils and the thatch layer of grassland	Collection of the cuttings left by mower using a tractor and baling machine, stashing as habitat piles in pre-designated areas	Contractor	Within a few days of the initial mowing

4. Enhance the structural diversity of grassland	Scarification of pre-designated patches to create bare soil, using machinery or on a smaller scale with volunteers using hand tools (spades, rakes and mattocks)	Contractor and/or volunteers	September - February
5. Increase the structural and species diversity of scrub boundary	Scalloping of south and east-facing scrub edges bordering the golf course and woodland, with hand tools or electric power tools. Plant up existing gaps with a diverse range of native shrub and small tree species, such as Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Guelder Rose, Lime, Spindle, Wild Service and Field Maple	Contractor and/or volunteers	October - February
6. Enhance butterfly banks and other sloping areas	Cut and rake of Hollingdean butterfly bank, industrial estate bank and other raised banks around the field edges. Using hand tools (shears, loppers and rakes) and stashing cut material as piles of brash under trees	Volunteers	October - February
7. Create a reptile and amphibian overwintering site (hibernaculum)	Organise a task day involving the local amphibian and reptile group, to create an overwintering site (hibernaculum) for amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates. See <a href="https://www.froglife.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Hibernaculum.pdf">https://www.froglife.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Hibernaculum.pdf</a> for suggested design specifications	Volunteers	Summer
8. Install a new pond for wetland wildlife	In partnership with Froglife and assistance from the local amphibian and reptile group; dig a new pond in vicinity of the existing dew pond, using excavation machinery or large groups of volunteers. Line with puddled clay to create a water-tight seal to the bottom. Plant edges with native wetland species	Contractor and/or volunteers	Autumn

**Table 3. Ongoing habitat management recommendations (years 2-3)**

<b>Target</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>By</b>	<b>Timing</b>
1. Install a permanent information board on the wildlife and habitats of HFF	Design and install two wooden interpretation boards at the main site entrances, with a site map, wildlife images and information, an interactive sightings board and space for event posters	Contractor	Any time of year
2. Maintain sensitive wildflower meadow management practices of grassland	A single annual cut by tractor of the main grassland areas after the flowering season. Retain some pre-defined areas as refuges of long vegetation for wildlife. Collect up cuttings and stash in previous areas	Contractor	Late August - September
3. Bring previously un-cut areas of grassland under management	Cut the grassland areas left long in the previous year. Multiple cuts if possible, or a single cut-and-collect in spring before the flowering season. Collect up cuttings and stash in previous areas	Contractor	March - April
4. Enhance the wildflower species richness of grassland	Seed or plug-plant local native wildflower species in the newly managed, low-nutrient areas or on sloping banks. Focus on Kidney Vetch; a flagship species not currently located within the field, but of benefit to several declining insect species	Volunteers	September - April
5. Maintain areas of bare soil and newly colonising vegetation	Continued scarification of new patches of ground on a rotational basis, to create continual structural diversity	Contractor and/or volunteers	September - February
5. Maintain and enhance scrub boundary	Continued scalloping of scrub edges around the boundary of the field with hand tools or electric power tools, stashing the brush in dense piles under trees	Contractor and/or volunteers	October - February

### Longer-term (3+ years) considerations:

- Introduce a seasonal livestock grazing regime using cattle or horses/ponies, to create diversification of the sward and introduce herbivore dung as a natural resource for invertebrates. Can be combined with the late-summer tractor cut and collect, as an aftermath grazing regime. This would be dependent on installation of fencing (permanent or temporary electric).
- Continue the annual cut and collect
- Continue the maintenance of sloping areas and butterfly banks, with groups of volunteers using hand tools
- Continue the raking up of cuttings and replenishing brash piles

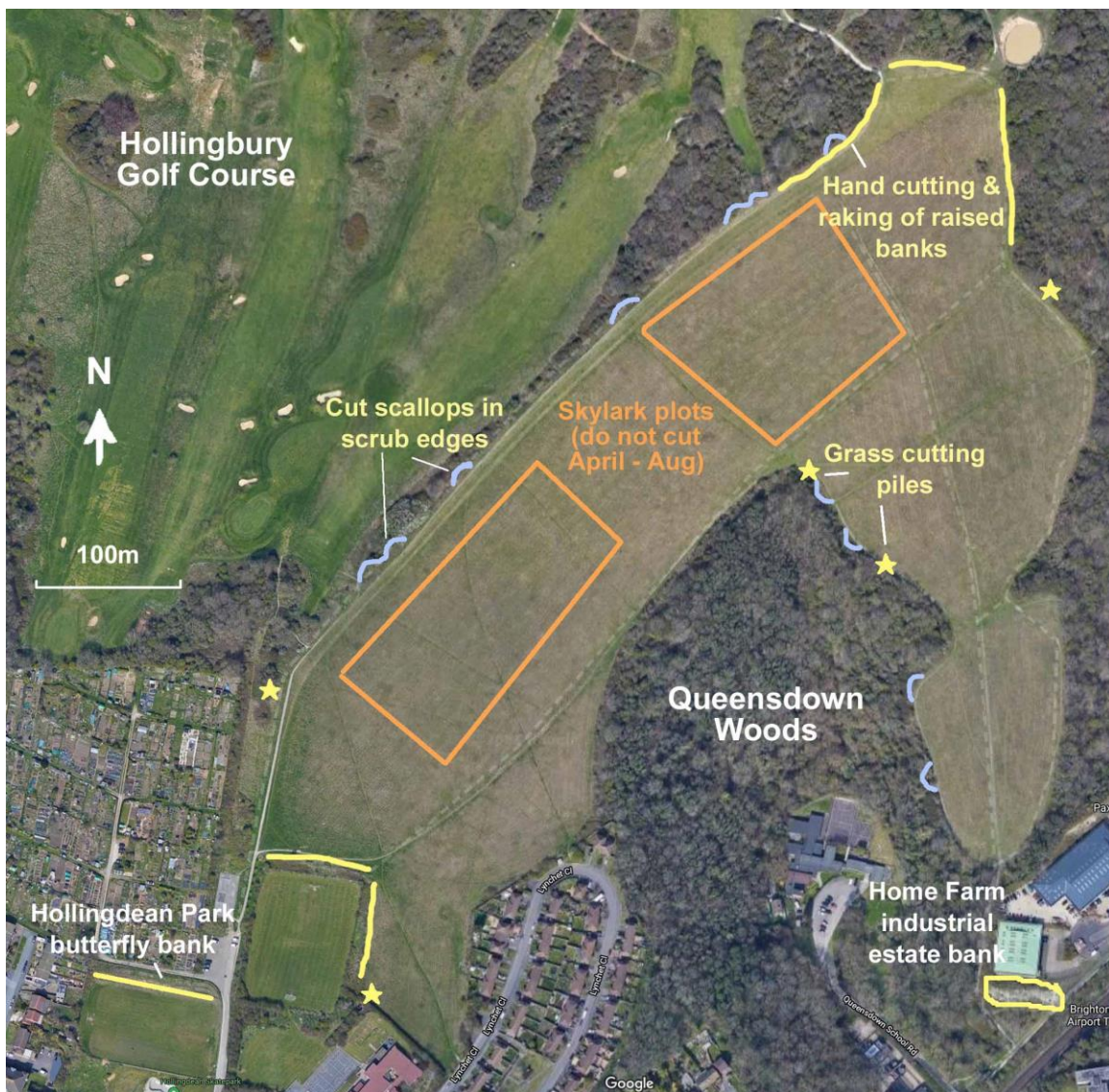


Fig 2. Suggested habitat management tasks within Home Farm Field

## 4. Species reports

The following section summarises the results of a desktop study, along with the findings from wildlife recording activities during 2020 and 2021.

### BIODIVERSITY RECORDS CENTRE DATA SEARCH

In March 2021, ecologist Rachel Bicker requested an ecological data search from the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) to gain an insight into the species present both historically and presently on Home Farm Field (HFF) and the surrounding area with a 1km buffer. This is the summarising page of that data search.

#### **Ecological Data Search SxBRC/20/891 - Summary Report**

**An ecological data search was carried out for land at Home Farm Field, Moulsecoomb on behalf of Rachel Bicker on 15/03/2021.**

**The following datasets were consulted for this report:**

	<b>Requested</b>	<b>Radius/buffer size</b>
Designated sites, habitats & ownership maps	Yes	1km
Protected, designated and invasive species	Yes	1km

#### **Summary of results**

##### **Sites and habitats**

Statutory sites	1 National Park / 2 LNRs
Non-statutory sites	6 LWS
Section 41 habitats	3 habitats
Ancient and/or ghyll woodland	None present

##### **Protected and designated species**

International designations	40 species	476 records
National designations	163 species	7,054 records
Other designations	344 species	9,538 records
<b>Total</b>	<b>366 species</b>	<b>10,049 records</b>
Invasive non-native	34 species	293 records

The report is compiled using data held by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) at the time of the request. SxBRC does not hold comprehensive species data for all areas. Even where data are held, a lack of records for a species in a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that the species does not occur there – the area may simply not have been surveyed.

## BOTANY

### Historical species records

A search of botanical records revealed several ancient chalk grassland indicator species around the Hillfort and Wild Park areas, within 500m of HFF. Species such as the nationally scarce **Round-headed Rampion** *Phyteuma orbiculare* and the near-threatened **Field Mouse-ear** *Cerastium arvense* continue to be recorded in present years. Other near threatened plants include **Common Rock-rose** *Helianthemum nummularium*, **Devil's-bit Scabious** *Succisa pratensis*, **Small Scabious** *Scabiosa columbaria*, **Houndstongue** *Cynoglossum officinale*, **Harebell** *Campanula rotundifolia* and **Carline Thistle** *Carlina vulgaris* were all recorded at least as recently as 2015, directly north of the site within Wild Park. Within the last decade, a colony of the yellow form of **Common Broomrape** *Orobanche minor* f. *lutea* was noted and **Goat's-beard** *Tragopogon porrifolius* seen in small numbers, along with the rare hybrid of **Salsify** and Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon x mirabilis*. Records of **Eyebright** (*Euphrasia* agg.) and **Strawberry Clover** *Trifolium fragiferum* persisted from nearby sites in recent decades. **Stinking Chamomile** *Anthemis cotula* was recorded around the Hollingbury Hillfort at least as recently as 1987. Interesting orchid records include the vulnerable **Frog Orchid** *Dactylorhiza viridis* (or *Coeloglossum viride*) from 1987, the nationally scarce **Early Spider-orchid** (in 1996), **Autumn Lady's-tresses** *Spiranthes spiralis* (in 2003) and **Bee Orchid** *Ophrys apifera* (in 2011), all of which were found in the vicinity of the golf course.

The rare and vulnerable **Nightflowering Catchfly** *Silene noctiflora* used to be regularly recorded within HFF in the early 1990s, while the field was still arable. It only persisted for another couple of years once the ploughing ended around 1998 (Peter Whitcomb, pers. comm.). There are not many other botanical records specifically within this field during the time it was being farmed for arable crop, but there were likely to have been other specialist arable wild plants in the margins.

## Wildflower recording in HFF

Tony Spiers of Sussex Botanical Recording Society visited HFF in both June and August 2021, listing species while also leading small groups in learning wildflower identification. He noted that several chalk grassland characteristic species were present in small patches mainly along the eastern edge of the site. These included **Upright Brome** *Bromopsis erecta*, **Quaking grass** *Briza media*, **Downy Oat-grass** *Avenula pubescens* and **Greater Knapweed** *Centaurea scabiosa*. The edges where the plough historically did not reach is where we hoped to see more species indicative of archaic chalk grassland, such as those listed in the paragraph above. Unfortunately, those indicators were not found, although **Small Scabious** *Scabiosa columbaria* was found in the very nearby Home Farm Industrial Estate.



**Small Scabious** flower *Scabiosa columbaria* © Susie Howells

More centrally and widely found within the field were **Wild Strawberry** *Fragaria vesca*, **Fairy Flax** *Linum catharticum*, **Goat's-Beard** *Tragopogon pratensis*, **Wild Basil** *Clinopodium vulgare* and **Marjoram** *Origanum majorana*. In the north-eastern section, around 200 spikes of **Pyramidal Orchid** *Anacamptis pyramidalis* were recorded, including a single specimen of the rare white form called *A. pyramidalis* f. *albiflora*, which may be only the second record for Sussex.

In the western sections of the field the grass becomes more rank and dominant, with **Red Clover** *Trifolium pratense*, **Common Ragwort** *Jacobaea vulgaris* and **Yorkshire Fog** *Holcus lanatus*, indicating higher nutrient levels and few of the delicate wildflower species persist here. There were also small numbers of variably invasive 'garden escapee' plants present, including **Pirri-pirri-bur** *Acaena novae-zelandii*, **Fox-and-cubs** *Pilosella aurantiaca* and **Druce's Crane's-bill** *Geranium x oxonianum*.





White form of **Pyramidal Orchid** *Anacamptis pyramidalis*  
f. *albiflora* © Rachel Bicker

### **Hollingdean Butterfly Bank**

Local naturalist Peter Whitcomb first began monitoring the butterfly bank alongside Lower Roedale allotments while under construction in September 2013. Peter visited again toward the end of May in the following year, as the early-colonising plant species began to appear, such as **Corncockle** *Agrostemma githago*, **Cornflower** *Centaurea cyanus*, **Crosswort** *Cruciata laevipes*, **Sainfoin** *Onobrychis viciifolia*, **Salsify** *Tragopogon porrifolius* and **Blue Fleabane** *Erigeron acris*. Most of these were likely to have originated from active seeding. In June 2014, **Fox and Cubs** *Pilosella aurantiaca* and **Viper's Bugloss** *Echium vulgare* were noted, but no significant counts of butterflies were made. It wasn't until 2017 that good numbers of **Small Blue Butterfly** *Cupido minimus* were observed, attracted by the continual spread of **Kidney Vetch** *Anthyllis vulneraria* (again likely to have been artificially seeded). Peter reports that presently Kidney Vetch is still predominant and the Small Blue population is doing well. The botanical community now seems to be naturalized, with patches of **Wild Marjoram** *Origanum vulgare*, Sainfoin, Salsify, and other native species. Taller grasses which are situated further back against the allotment fence, provide smaller

butterfly species shelter from the wind. This bank would now benefit from some follow-up management by hand, to reduce the build-up of high nutrient levels and dominant vegetation.

### **Scrub and woodland edges**

Particularly around the east-facing edges of the site, the scrub and woodland boundary to HHF forms an 'ecocline'; a gradually changing zone of two different habitat types. This transitional zone into the grassland habitat is made up of tall herbaceous species such as willow-herbs *Chamerion angustifolium* and *Epilobium* sp., **Hemp-agrimony** *Eupatorium cannabinum*, thistles *Cirsium* sp., **Hogweed** *Heracleum sphondylium* and **Common Nettle** *Urtica dioica*, merging with woody species **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* agg. and **Traveler's Joy** *Clematis vitalba*. These habitat edges of varying species, height and density are important for nesting and foraging activities of birds, small mammals and bats, along with providing shelter and safe basking areas for reptiles. Certain invertebrates requiring a variety of vegetation types and microclimates will also thrive in these transitional zones.

The upper field boundary to the golf course mainly consists of mature **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna*, **Elder** *Sambucus nigra*, sections of dense **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*, occasional **Dogwood** *Cornus sanguinea*, **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*, **willows** *Salix* sp., **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* and young **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*. In places the line of scrub is very thin or with large gaps, with **Ash Dieback** *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* evident particularly in the smallest Ash trees. Small, isolated patches of **Gorse** *Ulex europaeus* are located on the north and eastern boundary. Concentrated around the west and northern edges of the field, dense coverings of **Ivy** *Hedera helix* and patches of Bramble carpet the ground under the shrub layer, providing little variety in structure. Traveler's Joy, Bramble and Hawthorn are encroaching more centrally into the field, particularly within the southern block. These low-growing woody species have been repeatedly mown and are beginning to swamp out the more delicate flowering herb species.

## BUTTERFLIES

### Conservation statuses for butterflies

Several of the butterfly species recorded from this field are priority species under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. These Section 41 species may also be referred to as UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species; typically they have all undergone rapid population declines in past decades. This is likely due to a variety of stresses, from historical habitat loss through to climate change. Section 41 species include Dingy Skipper, Grizzled Skipper, Wall Brown, Small Blue and Silver-spotted Skipper.

### Butterflies of HFF

Peter Whitcomb is a locally resident naturalist and has been walking Brighton's Wild Park area for more than sixty years, with his butterfly transect taking a route through the upper and middle sections of Home Farm Field. Peter's records have made up the majority of the data for the following section of the report, for which a full butterfly species list and photographs are available in Appendix III.

**Dingy Skipper** *Erynnis tages* was recorded in Home Farm Field during April 2021, although it is a species rarely seen on the transect. This is a small, subtle brown to greyish-brown butterfly with a whirring moth-like flight. It requires areas of open, sunny habitat with a mix of short and sheltering vegetation, as Common Bird's-foot Trefoil as the main foodplant for the caterpillar (Horseshoe Vetch is another common foodplant). This butterfly is locally common across suitable downland sites, but not always in very high numbers. It can tolerate areas which are slightly more rank and overgrown.

The latest record for **Grizzled Skipper** *Pyrgus malvae* in this field was in 2011, but it was present on the boundary of the field in 2021. It is an even smaller butterfly than the Dingy Skipper, with the same characteristic whirring flight, and often in very low numbers, so it may still be present in unchecked, localized patches. It is more strikingly marked than the Dingy Skipper, with contrasting dark and light checkered markings. It is dependent on sunny areas with some bare ground for basking, and benefits from newly cleared patches where it can find a variety of open and sheltered conditions. The favored larval foodplants are Wild Strawberry, Creeping Cinquefoil, Agrimony and Salad Burnet amongst others, all of which can be found within this field.

**Silver-spotted Skipper** *Heperia comma* is unlikely to have occurred within HFF (except for one potential record in 2011), but has been recorded nearby in 2020. This species particularly depends on warmth, and again is fond of short grass areas where it benefits from warmth radiated from the ground. It has only one larval foodplant, Sheep's Fescue. This skipper has seen a remarkable reversal of fortune in recent years, after nearing extinction in the 1970s, it has now begun to recolonize much of its former range. This is a species we could see colonise here if the habitat management regime is adapted.



**Grizzled Skipper** *Pyrgus malvae* © Rachel Bicker

**Small Heath** *Coenonympha pamphilus* was present here in 2021. Unlike its name suggests, it can be found on a wider variety of habitats, but it particularly enjoys good quality downland chalk sites. In places it can still be found in very high numbers, but overall has undergone a steady decline. It is dependent on the finer bent grasses and fescues for its larvae.

The **Wall Brown** *Lasiommata megera* was most recently recorded in the field 2018, although it was also noted on the site boundary during 2019. It has been increasingly restricted to chalk downland sites, and is dependent on short, trampled areas with bare earth where the adults can bask. It tends to occur only in low numbers but can utilise a wide variety of grass species for its larvae.

**Chalkhill Blue** *Polyommatus coridon* was last recorded here in 2012, although it is still regularly observed in the adjacent area of Wild Park. Where established this species can be very common on sites, but its overall range has suffered a marked decline since the 1970s. It is highly susceptible to rank dominant vegetation swamping out its larval foodplant, Horseshoe Vetch. It is also dependent on ants for a key part of its life cycle in a mutually beneficial (symbiotic) relationship; the caterpillar is collected by workers and taken underground into protected chambers where the pupa forms. The ant benefits from the sugary solutions and nutritious amino acids which the caterpillar and later pupa excretes.

The sunny, south-facing slopes could potentially also be of benefit to the **Adonis Blue** *Lysandra bellargus*, another species dependent on Horseshoe Vetch. Despite this species

not previously being recorded here, it has been recorded nearby in Wild Park at least as recently as 2020. It requires higher temperatures than the Chalkhill Blue and is under threat from increasing spread of scrub and secondary woodland. Sensitive management could see this species colonise in future.

**Small Blue** *Cupido minimus* has been recorded within the field in 2021. Once again the larval foodplant is Kidney Vetch, which although has not been confirmed as growing within this particular field, there must be a source somewhere nearby. Despite its diminutive size, the Small Blue is a species known to exploit new habitats as they come available and it has been a subject of success for several 'butterfly havens' created around Brighton & Hove.

A species conspicuous in its absence is the **Brown Hairstreak** *Thecla betulae*, despite the presence of its foodplant (Blackthorn) on this site. It may be that the amount of Blackthorn in the area is not adequate for maintaining a population of this species, therefore it would only be a rare visitor to the field. There is potential for further targeted surveys of Brown Hairstreak via egg-searches of Blackthorn during the winter.

Species such as the Silver Spotted Skipper, Adonis Blue and Chalkhill Blue are currently only recorded within sites adjacent to the field. These species could potentially colonise and thrive if the field is brought under sympathetic management regimes. Of particular importance to many of these species is the control of rank vegetation through cut-and-collects after completion of summer breeding cycles, new bare-ground creation and the encouragement of specific wildflower species such as Kidney Vetch, Common Birds-foot Trefoil and fine grasses such as Sheep's Fescue.

## BETLES & OTHER INVERTEBRATES

### Conservation statuses of UK invertebrates

Scarce invertebrates in Great Britain are assigned a conservation status category to indicate their current distribution. A hectad is an area 10 km x 10 km square, which relates to the British Ordnance Survey National Grid system. Nationally Rare (NR) species are those species known to occupy 1 to 15 hectads. The Nationally Scarce (NS) category are species known to occupy 16 to 100 hectads. The category is further broken down as follows:

- Nationally Scarce A (Na) are species currently (post 1970) known to exist in 30, or fewer, 10Km squares
- Nationally Scarce B (Nb) are species currently known to exist in 31 to 100 10Km squares

This was previously known as the Nationally Notable species system, which has since been superseded. Certain invertebrate groups are currently undergoing status revisions, along with an update of their current distributions, which means they may still be referred to under the old Nationally Notable system within the following section.

### Historical species records

During the late 1990s, the following notable beetle species were detected within 500m of the site, which are typical of flower-rich chalk grasslands; the 'pot beetles' *Cryptocephalus bilineatus* and *Cryptocephalus aureolus* (Notable B), the former is a black and pale brown form, the latter a bright metallic green. The weevil *Aulacobaris picicornis* which tends to feed on Mignonette, a common plant of disturbed soil and brownfield sites. *Stenocarus ruficornis* also recorded nearby, feeds on poppies; both are Notable B. The relatively small chrysomelid *Psylliodes cuprea* feeds on brassica plants as well as Ash and oak trees, and *Mordellistena parvula* a tumbling flower beetle associated with wooded margins; both are currently classified as Nationally Scarce.

More recent beetle records since 2010 include the **Black-headed Cardinal** *Pyrochroa coccinea* (Notable B), the carnivorous larva of which lives under loose bark and within rotting wood recorded directly within HFF. Another metallic green chrysomelid *Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis* (Nationally Scarce) is a less common and more local species than *C. aureoles*, was also recorded directly within HFF in 2013. *Variimorda villosa*, another tumbling flower beetle associated with woodland and wooded margins was recorded from nearby Wild Park in 2017 (Nationally Scarce). *Protapion difforme*, a seed weevil was recorded from a nearby garden in Hollingdean (Notable B).

Several 'true bugs' of note have been previously recorded near the site. *Anoscopus albifrons* is a leafhopper noted from grassy areas in nearby Wild Park in 2000 (Notable B). *Eurygaster maura*, a shieldbug sometimes known as a tortoise bug, and *Aphanus rolandri*, a beetle-like true bug in well-draining chalk grasslands and chalk pits, were both

recorded from the nearby Preston Barracks in 2006 (Nationally Scarce). *Liorhyssus hyalinus*, recorded from a nearby garden in 2015, used to be a rare vagrant in the UK but is recently established and breeding (Nationally Scarce). The **Elm Leaf Hopper** *Iassus scutellaris* (Notable A) was recorded in a nearby garden in 2017. It is associated with English Elm *Ulmus procera* which is a frequent tree in this area. Other leafhoppers *Macrosteles fieberi* and *Anoscopus albiger* (Notable B) were also recorded from a nearby garden 2018.

### Beetle and Bug recording in HFF



*Astrapaeus ulmi* – A rove beetle rarely seen in the UK  
© Peter Hodge

Local entomologist Peter Hodge spent a day recording invertebrate species within the Moulsecoomb Forest Garden (MFGWP) allotment and Home Farm Field, during late May 2021. The find of the day in HFF was *Cryptocephalus aureolus* (Notable B), a metallic green chrysomelid beetle which had been previously recorded in 1997. Typical habitats include lightly grazed calcareous grassland with a rich mixture of herbaceous vegetation, in sites exposed to the sun such as south-facing hillsides. On the woodchip path within the MFGWP allotment itself, Rachel Bicker collected a small rove beetle which Peter was able to determine in the field as being *Astrapaeus ulmi*. This species is only represented by a handful of previous UK records from Newhaven and Lewes. It is almost certainly associated with the bark chip here, which is regularly supplied by a Sussex-based arborist. The other site Peter has occasionally turned up this species is amongst woodchips in the Tesco car park at Lewes. Another key find was **Slender-horned Leatherbug** *Ceraleptus lividus* (Nationally Scarce), a squashbug associated with dry habitats rich in plants of the pea

family, such as Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, which is prevalent in patches within HFF. A moth record made by Peter on the same day was the **Grass Rivulet** *Perizoma albulata*, a day-flying moth which thrives in open habitats on chalk soils; this is a NERC Section 41 species. The larva of this moth feeds specifically on the seeds of Yellow Rattle *Rhinanthus minor* as they ripen.



**Slender-horned Leatherbug** *Ceraleptus lividus*

© Rachel Bicker

An incidental record was made by Rachel Bicker of the chafer beetle *Omalopia ruricola* (Nationally Scarce), which is another specialist of chalk grasslands. Several were observed flying low around patchy, wildflower-rich vegetation on a warm day in June 2021.

Local naturalist Dave Bangs has made various visits to the site and surrounding areas. During 2020 he mapped the presence of **Glow-worms** *Lampyris noctiluca* around the nearby Hillfort and within HFF. Through June and July, the adult females of this species of beetle use bioluminescence to attract the winged males. The south-east corner of the site, emerging from the industrial estate track is noted to support good populations. Although this species does not have an official designation, it is thought to be currently declining in the UK due to loss of suitable habitat and artificial light pollution, which almost certainly has a detrimental impact on breeding success.





*Omalopia ruricola*, a chafer beetle  
© Rachel Bicker



Female **Glow-worm** *Lampyris noctiluca*  
© Rachel Bicker

## BIRDS

Historical records from this site include arable and farmland species, which again highlights the change of land use in recent years. **Woodlark** *Lullula arborea*, **Jack Snipe** *Lymnocyptes minimus*, **Yellowhammer** *Emberiza citrinella* and **Reed Bunting** *Emberiza schoeniclus* were all previously recorded within the field until the late 1990s. **Grey Partridge** *Perdix perdix* is another notable farmland specialist with records here during the summer months in the 1980s (Peter Whitcomb, pers. com.).

The topography of HFF, the proximity to Wild Park and the golf course with its variety of scrub habitat means that passage migrant birds can be observed during spring and autumn in bordering areas. Species such as **Common Redstart** *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*, **Spotted Flycatcher** *Muscicapa striata* and the occasional **Ring Ouzel** *Turdus torquatus* are reported either flying over the field or moving through the scrub boundaries.

Birds of prey are commonly observed over the site, including **Common Buzzard** *Buteo buteo* circling on thermals, and **Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter nisus* hunting along the edges of Queensdown Wood and Wild Park. **Kestrel** *Falco tinnunculus* are occasionally seen over the field, and a lone bird was discovered roosting in the eaves of MFGWP eco hut during October 2020. Adult and juvenile **Tawny Owls** *Strix aluco* were heard calling within Queensdown Wood during June 2020. The juveniles are unlikely to move far from the nest site initially after fledging, which indicates successful breeding within this wood.



**House Sparrow** *Passer domesticus* © Laurie Jackson

## Bird recording in HFF

Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) reports are produced every few years, reviewing the statuses of all regularly occurring birds in the UK, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Bird species may be assigned to the Red list (the highest conservation priority, with species needing urgent action) or the Amber list (the next most critical group). All other species are considered to be on the Green list, which are not of concern or are yet to be assessed.

In early 2021, ecologist Laurie Jackson completed two bird territory mapping surveys, compiling a list of species most probably breeding in or around the site. Most species were identified by their song while in suitable nesting habitat. Below is an account of the species which are currently listed within BoCC 5 (2021) as either Red or Amber status.

The edges of the field, with graduating woodland and scrub to shorter vegetation, provide important nesting habitat. Along the western and north-western edges of the field, several **Greenfinch** *Chloris chloris* and **House Sparrow** *Passer domesticus* were observed holding territories. Greenfinch was most recently added to the Red List, since the population has undergone a significant decline in the UK due to the parasite-induced disease trichomonosis. At least two **Linnet** *Linaria cannabina* territories were also noted in the same vicinity. **Common Whitethroat** *Curruca communis* is a summer breeding warbler species, typically arriving in April and favoring areas of scrub and hedgerow for nesting. At least 7 territories were noted around most of the perimeter of the field, mostly concentrated along the western edge.



**Dunnock** *Prunella modularis* © Laurie Jackson

**Dunnock** *Prunella modularis* territories were noted along the eastern edge of Wild Park, the northern edge of Queensdown Woods and bordering residential gardens to the west. **Stock Dove** *Columba oenas*, **Wood Pigeon** *Columba palumbus* and a **Song Thrush** *Turdus philomelos* were singing toward the northern edge of Queensdown Woods. **Wren** *Troglodytes troglodytes* territories were also distributed broadly around the edges of Queensdown Wood and Wild Park.

In the central and more open areas of the field, **Skylark** *Alauda arvensis* were observed displaying their impressive in-flight song, with at least 4 territories counted. They are a ground nesting species, preferring a vegetation height of 20-50 cm and may produce several nesting attempts through spring and summer. Skylarks will nest away from field edges which are more vulnerable to predators and disturbance by dogs. Their continual presence here indicates some degree of successful breeding. **Meadow Pipit** *Anthus pratensis* is another ground nesting species, with nests hidden within dense vegetation. Occasionally seen foraging and flying over the field during April, it is difficult to ascertain whether they are successfully breeding here.

Two pairs of **Starling** *Sturnus vulgaris* were recorded foraging within the field, most likely to be nesting in buildings of the nearby housing estate, but possibly within old tree cavities of the nearby woodland.



**Song Thrush** *Turdus philomelos* © Laurie Jackson

**Table 4. Summary of Red and Amber-listed species noted during surveys in April and May 2021.**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Peak count</b>
Dunnock	Amber	4
Greenfinch	Red	3
Herring Gull	Red	1
House Sparrow	Red	6
Linnet	Red	2
Meadow Pipit	Amber	2
Skylark	Red	6
Song Thrush	Amber	1
Starling	Red	4
Stock Dove	Amber	1
Whitethroat	Amber	10
Woodpigeon	Amber	16
Wren	Amber	5

## REPTILES

Few reptile records exist for HFF, with no historical records of **Grass Snake** *Natrix helvetica* or **Adder** *Vipera berus* in the vicinity of the site. A single **Slow Worm** *Anguis fragilis* record for HFF was made in 2019, although both Slow Worms and **Common Lizards** *Zootoca vivipara* have been frequently recorded from the adjacent allotments and gardens around Hollingdean.

In March 2021, ecologist Rachel Bicker set out around 30 reptile mats around the edge of HFF, which were then checked in April and May. Several Slow Worms and Common Lizards were found in sheltered areas of short vegetation, and on south and east-facing raised banks. Paul Stevens of the Sussex Amphibian and Reptile Group hosted a reptile survey transect training day in late April, which was attended by members of Brighton Ecology Society. Nine Common Lizards were recorded on this one morning, including 2 juveniles, which indicates established breeding in the vicinity of the field. By mid-summer, most of the mats had become completely shaded out by dominating vegetation and no further checks were made.



**Slow Worm** *Anguis fragilis* © Rachel Bicker

## FUNGI

UK grasslands are important for many species of waxcap fungi, which along with earthtongues, pinkgills and corals, act as good indicators of ancient pastures and unimproved grassland. These habitats which have not been agriculturally improved (i.e., received added nutrients from fertilisers) have become increasingly rare, along with the species typically associated with them.

Several interesting fungi species classified as ‘Sussex Rare’ were noted historically from nearby sites. **Freckled Dapperling** *Echinoderma asperum* was recorded in Hollingbury Wood in 1998, an unusual species associated with woodlands or bark chip in gardens. A variety of waxcap species were recorded from around the Hillfort in 2004, including **Slimy Waxcap** *Gliophorus irrigates* and **Orange Waxcap** *Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens*. Other more widespread species of waxcaps included **Parrot Waxcap** *Gliophorus psittacinus*, **Scarlet Hood** *Hygrocybe coccinea*, **Blackening Waxcap** *Hygrocybe conica*, **Vermilion Waxcap** *Hygrocybe miniata*, **Meadow Wax-Cap** *Hygrocybe pratensis*, **Cedarwood Waxcap** *Hygrocybe russocoriacea*, and **Snowy Waxcap** *Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*.

The coral fungus **Yellow Club** *Clavulinopsis helvola* (Sussex Rare) was also recorded at the Hillfort, and **Meadow Coral** *Clavulinopsis corniculata* was found in nearby Wild Park in 2004. The interesting and charismatic **Collared Earthstar** *Geastrum triplex* has been recorded on several occasions within Wild Park in the last 10 years.



**Blackening Waxcap** *Hygrocybe conica* © Rachel Bicker

## Fungi recording in HFF

Sussex Fungi Group leader Nick Aplin carried out two visits to HFF and Queensdown Wood, once in November 2020 and again in November 2021. Nick targeted this specific time of year as it is the most productive when searching for waxcaps.

During his visit in 2020, a high abundance of the earthtongue fungus *Geoglossum cookeanum* was noted, widespread through the central and upper parts of the slope. At the time Nick commented that he had never seen so many earthtongue fungi growing on one site. **Dark Crazy Cap** *Dermoloma pseudocuneiform* is another species which was pleasing to see, as it too is associated with meadows containing unimproved soils, and with a very scattered UK distribution. Two waxcap species, **Snowy Waxcap** *Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*. and **Blackening Waxcap** *Hygrocybe conica* are slightly more common species which depend on short turf areas, but still indicate good quality grassland. All of these species are negatively affected by thatch and nutrient build up in the soils and were seen to be occurring in HFF where the vegetation was generally shortest and the grass least dominant.

Botanical diversity is important to many fungi due to complex associations between them, therefore should be encouraged where possible. The preferred management of HFF for fungi includes cutting back the vegetation harder and shorter during late summer or early autumn, removing the cuttings to reduce levels of nutrient and thatch. The use of any fertilisers, fungicides and herbicides should be avoided. Finally, the introduction of grazing livestock could be considered, as this creates important variation in grassland structure, as well as introducing herbivore dung to the soil ecosystem.



An earthtongue fungus *Geoglossum cookeanum*

© Rachel Bicker



## 5. Wildlife recording and public engagement

A series of free-to-attend wildlife events were planned by the MFGWP team, to take place both at the allotment and Home Farm Field sites during 2020. These were subsequently cancelled due to the Covid-19 outbreak. In 2021, once social restrictions had eased in the spring, events were planned once again involving the general public, while also gathering useful ecological data for the site.

### 2021 events:

- **Reptile survey training day** (April 30<sup>th</sup>)  
Led by Paul Stevens, Sussex Amphibian and Reptile Group. Attended by University of Brighton students and Brighton Ecological Society members
- **Botany for improvers** (June 26<sup>th</sup>)  
Led by Anthony Spiers, Sussex Botanical Recording Society, attended by staff and trustees from MFGWP
- **Botany for beginners** (August 14<sup>th</sup>)  
Led by Anthony Spiers, Sussex Botanical Recording Society. Attended by members of public
- **Fungi walk** (November 9<sup>th</sup>)  
Led by Nick Aplin. Attended by other members of Sussex Fungi Group and the public
- **Winter bird walk** (December 11<sup>th</sup>)  
With Tim Squire, Sussex Ornithological Society. Attended by trustees from MFGWP

A programme of wildlife events will be planned for 2022, once again with an aim to cover several different wildlife groups while engaging with the local community. Local natural history groups, run by expert amateurs and professionals, will also be encouraged to visit to increase wildlife records for HFF and neighbouring areas. Linking in with existing national schemes and events, such as the Big Butterfly Count and City Nature Challenge, may create a wider reach on social media, increasing awareness of the value of the site. Ecological training days could include reptile surveys using the current transect of mats, humane trapping of small mammals, hidden trail camera monitoring along woodland edges and bumblebee survey transect walking. Involving volunteers with casual recording, training days and bioblitzes provides opportunities for habitually taking along rubbish bags and litter pickers.

## 6. Further wildlife monitoring

Due to limited number of wildlife experts and their available time being in high demand, information gaps are often present even on well-recorded sites. The next aim would be to cover additional wildlife groups which may be under-recorded at the site.

Further spring wildflower monitoring would help to pick up on the earlier species which may have been missed from previous botanical recording visits. Although there are many records for Queensdown Wood and Wild Park, there has so far been little focus in HFF on the bryophytes (mosses, liverworts and hornworts), ferns and lichens.

Focused effort is needed for recording small mammal species (particularly around the field edges), as they are also important components of the ecosystem. This could be achieved using remote camera recording and the deployment of Dormouse tubes. It is challenging on a site with a high public presence, due to risk of disturbance by curious pedestrians and dogs, so survey equipment would need to be well hidden. Several visits for bat activity surveys through summer and autumn are recommended, using both mobile and static detectors to indicate how the site is currently being utilised for foraging.

Butterflies tend to be the most frequently recorded of the invertebrate groups and are useful indicators of current habitat condition. Taxa such as moths, solitary bees and earthworms are not so well represented in the HFF record database yet are highly important for healthy ecosystems. A general invertebrate survey by an experienced entomologist, conducted at key times of the year and during favourable weather, would help to increase records for a wide suite of species.

Invertebrate groups which could explored further through specialist surveys:

- Soil invertebrates (centipedes, millipedes, springtails, earthworms)
- Molluscs (slugs and snails)
- Spiders and harvestmen
- Grasshoppers, groundhoppers and crickets
- True flies (hoverflies, soldierflies, craneflies, robber flies etc.)
- Bees, wasps and ants (hymenoptera)
- Moths (evening light trapping, day-flying and leaf-miner surveys)

## Appendix I – Maps



Fig 3. Reptile mat positions on the boundary of Home Farm Field, April 2021



Fig 4. April 2021 breeding bird territory map (Laurie Jackson)

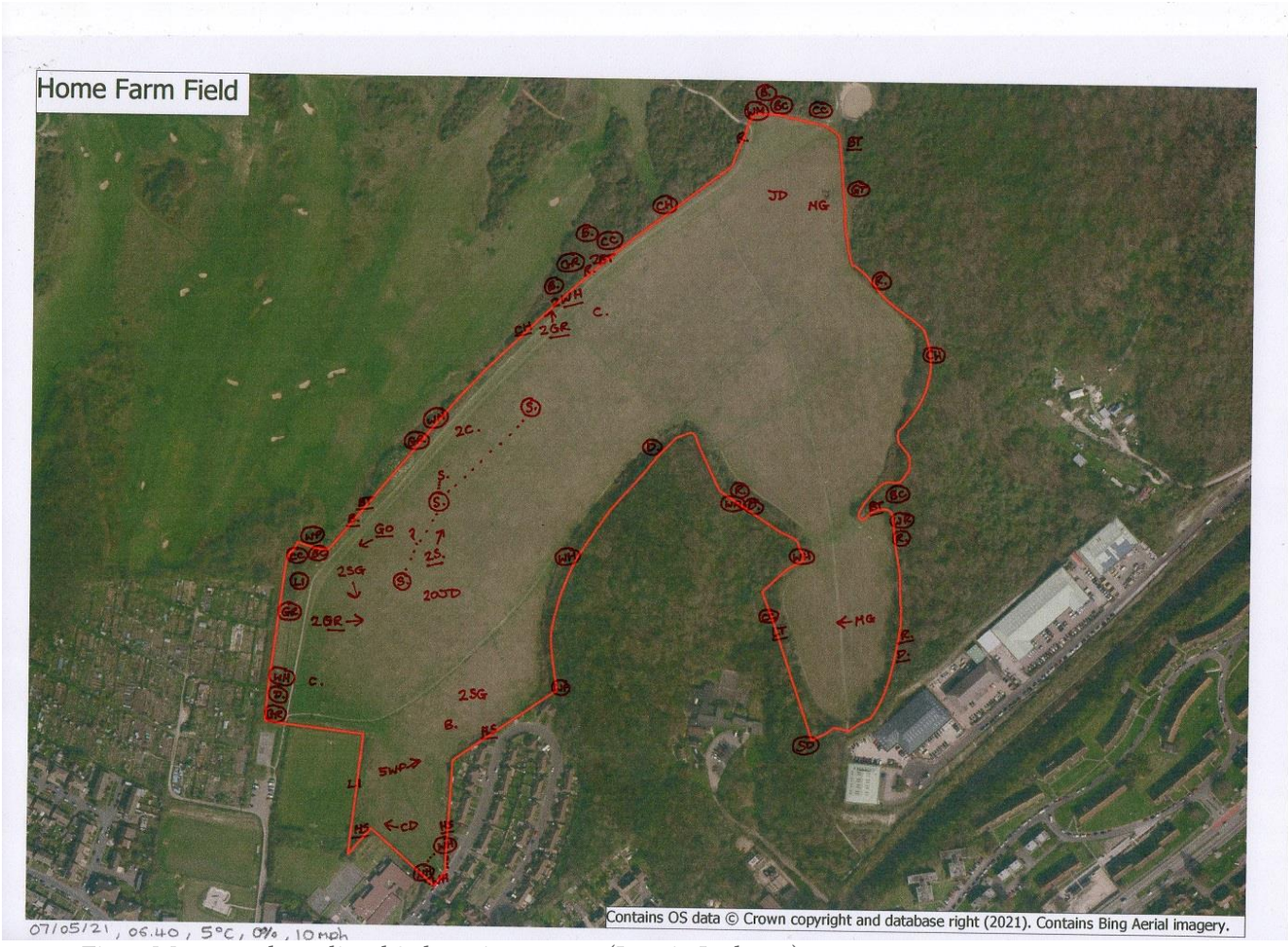


Fig 5. May 2021 breeding bird territory map (Laurie Jackson)

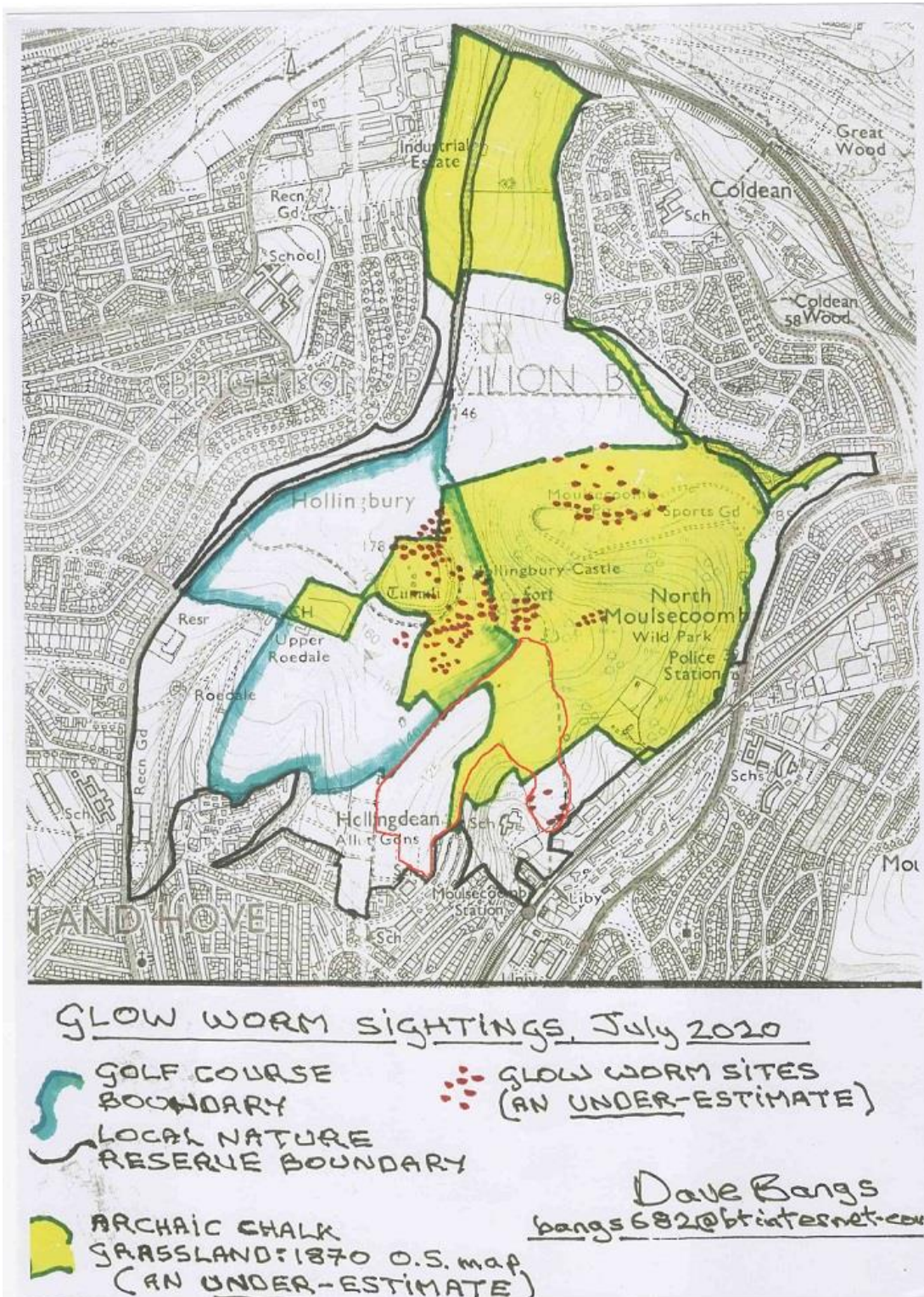


Fig 6. Glow Worm records from Hollingbury, Wild Park and Home Farm Field (site boundary outlined in red) by Dave Bangs

## Appendix II – Photos



Nick Aplin surveying fungi, with views south towards Moulsecomb and Bevedean, November 2020 © Rachel Bicker



Northern boundary of HFF with the Golf Course, February 2021 © Rachel Bicker



Reptile survey training day with Paul Stevens and members from Brighton Ecological Society. April 2021 © Rachel Bicker



**Common Lizard** *Zootoca vivipara*. Held by experienced reptile surveyor and trainer Paul Stevens © Rachel Bicker

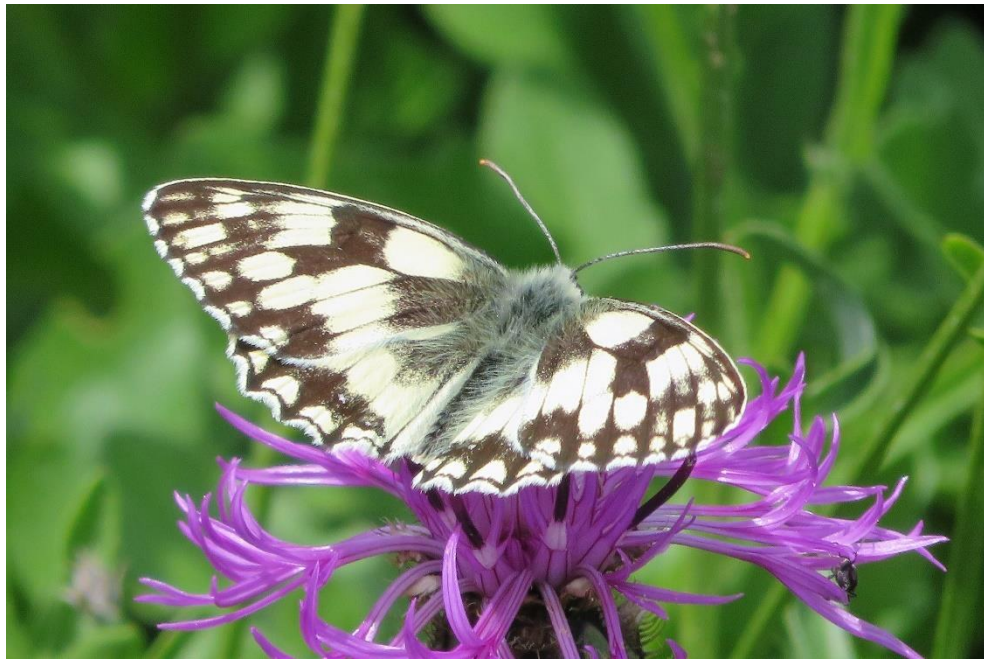




Beetling with Peter Hodge, May 2021 © Rachel Bicker



Botany for improvers with Tony Spiers, June 2021 © Rachel Bicker



**Marbled White** *Melanargia galathea* © Peter Whitcomb



**Comma Butterfly** *Polygonia c-album* © Peter Whitcomb



Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae* © Peter Whitcomb



Wildflowers for beginners with Tony Spiers and Rachel Bicker  
August 2021 © Susie Howells



Fungi walk with Nick Aplin, the Sussex Fungi Group and public  
November 2021 © Rachel Bicker



Winter bird walk with Tim Squire and MFGWP trustees  
December 2021 © Rachel Bicker

## Appendix III – Species lists

### BEETLES & OTHER INVERTEBRATE SPECIES LIST

Invertebrate survey (sweeping and beating) – Peter Hodge & Rachel Bicker (29/05/2021)

Taxon group	Family	Species name	Common name
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Apionidae (Weevils)	<i>Oxystoma pomonae</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Apionidae (Weevils)	<i>Protapion apricans</i>	Clover Seed Weevil
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Byturidae (Raspberry)	<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>	Raspberry Beetle
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Chrysomelidae (Leaf beetles)	<i>Bruchus loti</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Chrysomelidae (Leaf beetles)	<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	Bean Seed Beetle
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Chrysomelidae (Leaf beetles)	<i>Bruchus rufipes</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Chrysomelidae (leaf beetles)	<i>Cryptocephalus aureolus</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Chrysomelidae (Leaf beetles)	<i>Lochmaea crataegi</i>	Hawthorn Leaf Beetle
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Coccinellidae (Ladybirds)	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Coccinellidae (Ladybirds)	<i>Propylea quatuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot Ladybird
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Coccinellidae (Ladybirds)	<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	22-spot Ladybird
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Coccinellidae (Ladybirds)	<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquatuor punctata</i>	24-spot Ladybird
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	<i>Mecinus labilis</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	<i>Mecinus pyraister</i>	

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i>	Small Green Nettle Weevil
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	Pea-leaf Weevil
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Dascillidae	<i>Dascillus cervinus</i>	Orchid Beetle
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Drilidae	<i>Drilus flavescens</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Elateridae (Click beetles)	<i>Agriotes obscurus</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Elateridae (Click beetles)	<i>Agrypnus murinus</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Elateridae (Click beetles)	<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Malachiidae (Malachite)	<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Malachite Beetle
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Oedemeridae	<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Oedemeridae	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Swollen-thighed Beetle
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Scarabaeidae	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>	Rose Beetle
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Staphylinidae (Rove beetles)	<i>Astrapaeus ulmi</i>	
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Tenebrionidae (Darkling beetles)	<i>Isomira murina</i>	
insect - true fly (Diptera)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	<i>Merodon equestris</i>	Greater Bulb-Fly
insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Coreidae (Squash bugs)	<i>Ceraleptus lividus</i>	Slender-horned Leatherbug
insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Coreidae (Squash bugs)	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Dock Bug

insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Cydnidae (Shield bugs)	<i>Legnotus limbosus</i>	
insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Pentatomidae (Shield bugs)	<i>Aelia acuminata</i>	Bishop's Mitre
insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Pentatomidae (Shield bugs)	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	Hairy Shieldbug
insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Pentatomidae (Shield bugs)	<i>Eurydema (Eurydema) oleracea</i>	Cabbage Bug
insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Pentatomidae (Shield bugs)	<i>Eysarcoris venustissimus</i>	Woundwort Shieldbug
insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Pentatomidae (Shield bugs)	<i>Podops inuncta</i>	Turtle Bug
insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Rhopalidae	<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>	
insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Rhopalidae	<i>Rhopalus (Rhopalus) subrufus</i>	
insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Rhopalidae	<i>Rhopalus (Rhopalus) subrufus</i>	
insect - bug (Homoptera)	Membracidae	<i>Centrotus cornutus</i>	Tree Hopper
insect - butterfly	Lycaenidae	<i>Polyommatus icarus icarus</i>	Common Blue
insect - moth	Geometridae	<i>Perizoma albulata</i>	Grass Rivulet
insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	Coenagrionidae	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly
spider (Araneae)	Araneidae	<i>Agalenatea redii</i>	

## BUTTERFLY SPECIES LISTS

Butterfly species previously confirmed in Home Farm Field, or close by the boundary and the year last recorded (updated as of 2021). Records by Peter Whitcombe and others.

Common name	Species name	Within perimeter	Just outside perimeter
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	2021	
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	2016	2021
Chalkhill Blue	<i>Polyommatus coridon</i>	2012	2021
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>	2014	2016
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	2021	
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	2021	
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Speyeria aglaja</i>	2021	
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	2021	
Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	-	2015
Gatekeeper/Hedge Brown	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	2021	
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	2017	
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>	2019	
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	2011	2021
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	2020	
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	2020	
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	2021	
Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	2021	
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	2021	



Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	2021	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	2021	
Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>	2021	
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Favonius quercus</i>	2014	2018
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	2021	
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	2021	
Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Hesperia comma</i>	-	2020
Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	2016	2021
Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	2021	
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas phlaeas</i>	2021	
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	2021	
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	2021	
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	2021	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	2021	
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	2021	
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	2018	2019

- A **Large Tortoiseshell** *Nymphalis polychloros* record exists from 2020 with the location stated as the Roedale Allotments, although the grid reference indicates the even closer Hollingdean Allotment Gardens
- A single **Swallowtail** *Papilio machaon* was recorded on Hollingbury Golf Course in 1990

## BIRD SPECIES LISTS

HFF Bird territory mapping survey – Laurie Jackson (03/04/2021)

Common name	Species name	Count
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	7
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	2
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	10
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	2
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	2
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	6
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	2
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	3
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	6
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	2
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	6
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	2
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	4
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	2

Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	1
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	16
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	5

HFF Bird territory mapping survey – Laurie Jackson (07/05/2021)

Common name	Species name	Count
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	5
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	3
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	5
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	4
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	3
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	4
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	4
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	0
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	0
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	8
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	0
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	3

Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	21
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	0
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	1
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	2
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	2
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	0
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	6
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	4
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	0
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	4
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	1
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	10
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	7
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	2

HFF and Hollingdean Winter bird walk (Tim Squire & Rachel Bicker) November 26<sup>th</sup>

Common name	Species name	Count
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	2
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	4
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	3
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	25
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	1
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia f. domestica</i>	3
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	2
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	2
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	8
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	10
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	12
Pied Wagtail (yarrellii)	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	1
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	3
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	30
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	6

HFF and Hollingdean Winter bird walk (Tim Squire & Rachel Bicker) December 11<sup>th</sup>

Common name	Species name	Count
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	2
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2

Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	2
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	2
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	3
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	3
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	2
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	1
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	3
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	2
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	1
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	5
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	7
Pied Wagtail (yarrellii)	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	1
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	5
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	3
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	3

## FUNGI SPECIES LISTS

Fungi Walk - Nick Aplin & Rachel Bicker (08/11/2020)

Scientific name	Common name	Site
<i>Armillarea mellea</i>	Honey Fungus	MFGWP
<i>Calycina claroflava</i>	Sulphur Disco	Queensdown Woods
<i>Cuphophyllus virgineanus</i> <i>var. ochraceopallida</i>	Snowy Waxcap	Home Farm Field
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	King Alfred's Cakes	Queensdown Woods
<i>Dermoloma sp</i>		Home Farm Field
<i>Geoglossum cookeianum</i>	Earth Tongue	Home Farm Field
<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	Blackening Waxcap	Home Farm Field
<i>Inocybe cf. fuscidula</i>		MFGWP
<i>Mycena adscendens</i>	Frosty Bonnet	MFGWP
<i>Orbilbia xanthostigma</i>	Common Glasscup	Queensdown Woods
<i>Parasola sp.</i>		Home Farm Field
<i>Psathyrella cf. bipellis</i>		MFGWP
<i>Ramaria stricta</i>	Upright Coral	Queensdown Woods
<i>Rosellinia corticium</i>		Queensdown Woods
<i>Stropharia pseudocyanea</i>	Peppery Roundhead	Home Farm Field
<i>Tarzetta catinus</i>		Queensdown Woods
<i>Tubaria fufuracea</i>	Scurfy Twiglet	Queensdown Woods
<i>Volvopluteus gloiocephalus</i>	Stubble Rosegill	Home Farm Field

Fungi Walk - Nick Aplin & Rachel Bicker (09/11/2021)

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Location</b>
<i>Armillaria gallica</i>	Bulbous Honey Fungus	Queensdown Wood
<i>Bolbitius titubans</i> var. <i>titubans</i>	Yellow Fieldcap	Home Farm Field
<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>	Fragrant Funnel	Home Farm Field
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	King Alfred's Cakes	Home Farm Field
<i>Exidia nucleata</i>	Crystal Brain	Home Farm Field
<i>Galerina clavata</i>	Ribbed Bell	Home Farm Field
<i>Geoglossum cookeanum</i>		Home Farm Field
<i>Hemimycena tortuosa</i>	Dewdrop Bonnet	Home Farm Field
<i>Hysterobrevium smilacis</i>		Home Farm Field
<i>Lepista saeva</i>	Field Blewit	Home Farm Field
<i>Mollisia</i>		Home Farm Field
<i>Mycena tenerrima</i>	Frosty Bonnet	Home Farm Field
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Coral Spot	Queensdown Wood
<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i>	Red Edge Brittlestem	Home Farm Field
<i>Ramaria stricta</i>	Upright Coral	Home Farm Field
<i>Resupinatus applicatus</i>	Smoked Oysterling	Home Farm Field
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	Sycamore Tarspot	Home Farm Field
<i>Stropharia aeruginosa</i>	Verdigris Roundhead	Home Farm Field



<i>Thyronectria sinopica</i>		Queensdown Wood
<i>Volvariella gloiocephala</i>	Stubble Rosegill	Home Farm Field
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff Fungus	Queensdown Wood
<i>Xylaria longipes</i>	Dead Moll's Fingers	Queensdown Wood

## BOTANICAL SPECIES LISTS

Botany for improvers – Tony Spiers & Rachel Bicker (26/06/2021)

Common name	Species name
Pirri-pirri-bur	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Common Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>
Creeping Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Crow Garlic	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>
Pyramidal Orchid f. albiflora	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis f. albiflora</i>
Barren Brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
False Oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Yellow-wort	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>
False Brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Quaking-grass	<i>Briza media</i>
Upright Brome	<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>
Common Soft-brome.	<i>Bromus hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus</i>
Large Bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Wetted Thistle	<i>Carduus crispus</i>
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Greater Knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>
Common Centaury	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>
Red Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Rough Chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Traveller's-joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Wild Basil	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Common Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Smooth Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Common Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum sens. lat.</i>

Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Blue Fleabane	<i>Erigeron acer</i>
Hemp-agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Gallium verum</i>
Cutleaf Geranium	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Doves-foot Cranes-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Geranium x oxonianum	<i>Geranium x oxonianum</i>
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Downy Oat-grass	<i>Helictotrichon pubescens</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Wall Barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Ploughman's-spikenard	<i>Inula conyzae</i>
Grass Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Autumn Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>
Rough Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Common Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Fairy Flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>
Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>
Pineapple Weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Tall Melilot	<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>
Field Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>
Common Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>
Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Common Broomrape	<i>Orobanche minor</i>

Wild Parsip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Smaller Cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>
Hawkweed Oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
Fox and Cubs	<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Broadleaf Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Annual Meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Smooth Meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Rough Meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Common Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Common Fleabane	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Wild Mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Himalayan Giant Blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>
Elm-leaf Blackberry	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>
Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Hoary Ragwort	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Field Madder	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>
Bladder Champion	<i>Silene vulgaris subsp. vulgaris</i>
Charlock	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Bittersweet Nightshade	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Canadian Golden-rod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Prickly Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Lesser Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>
Dandelion agg.	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>
Meadow Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Hop Trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>

Yellow Oat-grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common Vervain	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>
Wall Speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Common Field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Hairy Tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis</i>
Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>
Squirreltail Fescue	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>

Wildflower identification for beginners – Tony Spiers & Rachel Bicker (14/08/2021)

Common name	Species name
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Common Orache	<i>Atriplex patula</i>
Yellow-wort	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>
Quaking-grass	<i>Briza media</i>
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common Centaury	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>
Enchanter's-nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Traveller's-joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Wild Basil	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>
Bilbao's Fleabane	<i>Conyza floribunda</i>
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>
Blue Fleabane	<i>Erigeron acer</i>
Hemp-agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
Euphorbia peplus	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Wall lettuce	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>

Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>
Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Damson	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Wild Mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
Small Scabious	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Canadian Golden-rod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Dandelion agg.	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>
Salsify	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>