



# FRIENDS OF MARKSTAKES COMMON

11<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL REPORT 2019 - 20

# Eleventh Annual Report

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**Chair – Rupert Hall**

**Treasurer/Membership – William Coleman**

**Secretary – Jacqui Hutson**

**Specialist Advisor (Downland and Nature Reserves) - Thyone Outram**

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## Chair's Summary

The work of maintaining the cleared areas continued throughout the year. The focus has been making sure that the areas cleared in previous years remains free of encroaching birch, bracken and bramble. The bracken grows notably weaker as the years pass but bramble and birch seedlings require constant attention. The Monday volunteer group has been going out on most Mondays except when stopped by the weather. The period of particularly heavy rain in February did lead to several weeks when no maintenance work was carried. However, a visit to the site in March with the Specialist Advisor (formerly Community Ranger) Thyone Outram showed a site that was broadly well maintained.

Shortly after that visit the National Lockdown in response to the Coronavirus pandemic meant that all activity had to cease. In addition, my First Aid certificate has expired, and St John's Ambulance has ceased all refresher training until further notice.

I would like to thank the team at Lewes District Council for their continued support. They provide funding for items like First Aid refresher courses, and contractors to undertake tasks beyond the scope of the Monday volunteers. This is significant as our financial resources are modest as can be seen from the Treasurer's report. They are also in touch with other conservation volunteer groups who help regularly. It is thanks to the Brighton Conservation Volunteers that the high pond is regularly cleared of encroaching vegetation.

The survey results are can be found later in this report.

The site appears to show a stable population of woodland birds. I would like to add my thanks to Thyone Outram for the excellent work Ian Woolsey has done over the last ten years. One site visit with Ian made it clear to me that I could never match his expertise in getting a complete picture of birds on the common.

I would also like to thank Ian Seccombe for another excellent and thorough report on butterflies. The picture it paints is disappointing and given the likelihood that habitat management activity is likely to be severely curtailed over the spring and summer. I am not optimistic that the situation will improve.

The report on dragonflies is also of interest and opened my eyes to the diversity of dragonflies found on the site.

The key to any habitat is the vegetation found on the site and Jacqui Hutson has applied her expertise by giving us an overview of the flora on key locations on the Common.

I would like to thank the volunteers for their hard work over the last 12 months and look forward to getting back on track hopefully later this year.

Rupert Hall

## Treasurer's Summary

Our team of volunteer members have continued doing a great job with the many tasks that we become involved with. There haven't been any new members joining us for a while, but work has been going on with excellent and inspiring results.

The very modest membership amount is still £2 and thank you if you send in a cheque or pay by bank transfer. Donations are always most useful so thank you if you have done this. Thank you to the Lewes DC for their support with the bigger items too.

The accounts are set out below and we have used a little of our funds to buy new or replacement items.

William Coleman

### **FRIENDS OF MARKSTAKES COMMON**

**Year 01/03/19 to 28/02/20**

<b><u>INCOME &amp; EXPENDITURE</u></b>			
<b><u>INCOME</u></b>		<b><u>EXPENDITURE</u></b>	
Subscriptions	24.00	<b>TOOLS</b>	0.00
Donations	10.00	<b>PRINTING</b>	0.00
Grants	0.00	<b>POSTAGES</b>	0.00
Other	0.00	<b>Other</b>	31.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.64</b>
		Income over Expenditure	2.36

<b>BANK RECONCILIATION</b>			
Opening Bank Balance 01.03.19	<u>119.62</u>	Income over Expenditure	<u>2.36</u>
		Closing Balance	
	<u>119.62</u>	28.02.20	<u>121.98</u>

<b><u>BALANCE SHEET</u></b>		
<b>ASSETS</b>		
BANK BALANCES	121.98	
OTHER ASSETS		
TOTAL ASSETS	121.98	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
CREDITORS		
OTHER LIABILITIES		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	0.00	
<b>NET ASSETS(LIABILITIES)</b>	121.98	

## Specialist Advisor's Report

Lewes District Council would like to thank all the Friends of Markstakes Common who spent time working for the Common in many capacities this year, practical work, surveying, reporting and sorting out problems, advising on the best management for the Common and keeping the Friends group running so well.

Ian Woolsey and Ian Seccombe both deserve a special mention this year. Both have been regularly species recording at the site for many years and both stepped down from these roles this year.

Ian Woolsey surveyed the birds for 10 years at Markstakes Common and for most of those years also recorded Butterflies. His maps and statistics about the breeding birds are a fantastic resource for anyone studying the Common in the future. He also personally helped me refine my bird song and call identification.

Ian Seccombe has recorded the butterflies for many years and some years also recorded dragonflies.

Both reorders have increased our knowledge of the site considerably. Ian Woolsey's bird cluster maps are particularly fascinating and Ian Seccombe's graphs and analyses of the rise and fall of butterfly numbers has provided real food for thought.

For many of us Markstakes Common is too far to walk for our lockdown exercise so I have included a few pictures of the Common and its wildlife to remind us what we have to look forward to. I know Markstakes Common will seem all the sweeter when we finally visit again.

Thyone Outram

*Specialist Advisor (Downland and Nature Reserves)  
Lewes District Council and Eastbourne Borough Council*



## Survey Reports and Results

### Butterflies

#### **Markstakes Common Butterfly Transect Survey 2019: Summary Report**



Photo: Painted Lady, Markstakes Common, 26th June 2019 © Ian Seccombe

Ian Seccombe  
November 2019

## Introduction and summary

This is the eighth consecutive year of recording butterflies at Markstakes using the United Kingdom Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (UKBMS) transect method. This year the transect was walked on all 26 of the weeks specified by the UKBMS between the beginning of April and the end of September 2019. The recorders were Ian Seccombe and Ian Woolsey. This the last year that Ian Woolsey is recording butterflies at Markstakes and I am grateful to him for all his observations over the past eight years.

Sightings of butterflies occurred on 22 of the transect walks and 652 butterflies of 23 species were recorded. The number of butterflies has bounced back from 2018's low, increasing by 38% (180). However, 2018 was an atypical year with a long cold spring (the "beast from the East") and the hottest summer on record. A better idea of the long-term trend is probably given by comparing 2019 with 2017. This shows a five per cent decline in the overall number of butterflies. In 2019 there were no sightings of Small Tortoiseshell for the third consecutive year and no sightings of Purple Emperor for a second consecutive year. Small Copper (1), Large Skipper (2), Green-veined White (2), Orange Tip (3), Holly Blue (3), Common Blue (4) and White Admiral (4) were all recorded in very low numbers.

The broad trends set out in previous reports have continued in 2019:

- **many species are found in very small numbers, these numbers fluctuate year to year but are generally falling:** in 2019 half the species had fewer than 10 sightings
- **year on year we are seeing fewer spring butterflies:** in 2019 only 30 butterflies were recorded in the first six weeks of the season compared with 104 in the same weeks of 2014
- **sightings are increasingly dominated by a few species notably Meadow Brown, Gatekeeper and Small Skipper:** in 2019 these three species accounted for two-thirds of all sightings compared with less than half in 2013
- **the distribution of butterflies is becoming concentrated in fewer areas:** in 2019 two of the 12 transect sections accounted for over half (53%) of all records compared with 46% in 2013.

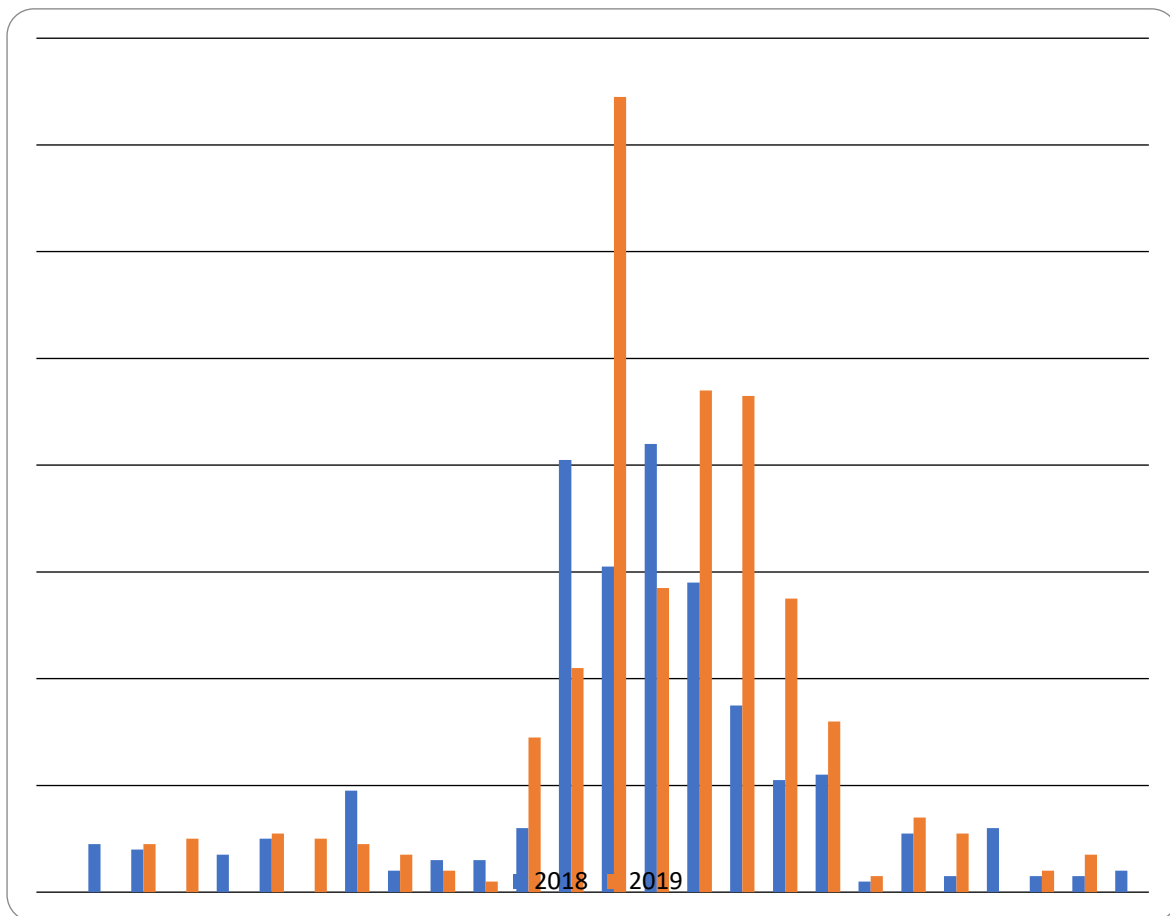
## Weather conditions

At the start of each walk some simple weather observations (temperature, wind speed, wind direction and cloud cover) are made. Chart 1 compares the temperature record for Markstakes in 2018 and 2019. The spring was warmer while the summer was cooler. The average percent sunshine on the days when the transect was walked was 61% in 2019 compared with 73% in 2018.





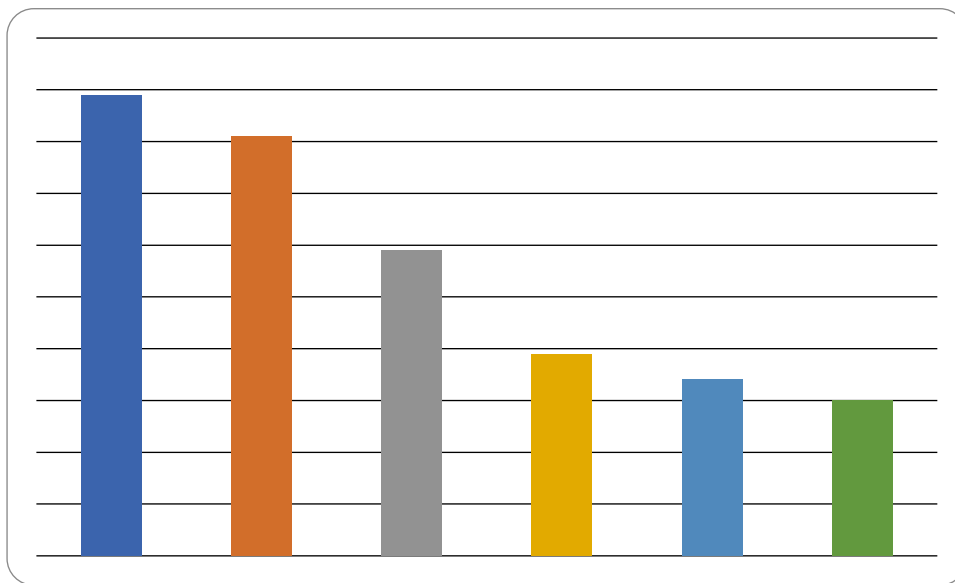
**Chart 2 Markstakes: Number of butterflies by week, 2018 and 2019**



The early season was again very poor, continuing the trend of declining springtime butterflies (see chart 3 below). No butterflies were recorded on the first two walks in 2019. The first observations were made on 18th April.

In 2019 butterfly numbers peaked at week 14 (6th July), almost the same date as in 2018 but earlier than previous years when the peak has typically been in weeks 16 to 18. The peak number in 2019 was 149, significantly more than the peak of 84 in 2018. Half of the butterflies recorded at the peak were Meadow Browns and Gatekeepers, with Small Skippers making up another 21%. Butterfly numbers fell very rapidly after this peak: only 17 were recorded in the last five weeks compared with 45 in the corresponding weeks of 2017.

**Chart 3 Markstakes: decline of Springtime\* butterflies, 2014 to 2019**



\* For the purposes of this report Springtime is defined as the first six weeks of the recording season

Despite the overall increase in butterfly numbers this year, compared with 2018, half the species either declined in number or were unchanged. The overall increase is due almost entirely to the recovery of Gatekeeper (up 113), Meadow Brown (+58), Small Skipper (+22) and Small Heath (+20).

In 2019 Meadow Brown were first recorded at Markstakes on 8th June (week 10) a couple of weeks later than the first sighting in Sussex (28th May), peaking (at 67) four weeks later. The last sighting was in week 19 (8th August). Although numbers of Meadow Brown recovered well compared with 2018, they were still down on 2017.

In 2019 165 Gatekeeper were recorded at Markstakes, the largest number of this species reported over the course of these surveys. First appearing on 6th July, three weeks later than the first sighting in Sussex (17th June), Gatekeepers were seen over seven weeks (until 17th August), compared with only five weeks in 2018.

Having been in marked decline for several years, Small Skipper did surprisingly well at Markstakes in 2018 and that increase continued in 2019 with numbers doubling to 44. Small Heath were also recorded in increased numbers, rising from 11 in 2018 to 31 in 2019, the largest number recorded for this species.

In 2017 we recorded the first Purple Hairstreak on the transect. More were recorded in 2018 and again in 2019. Sightings were also made in more sub-sections of the transect, confirming our suspicion that Purple Hairstreak are probably present in reasonable numbers at Markstakes (it is well known that the UKBMS methodology probably leads to under-recording of this species). In 2019 we recorded 22 Purple Hairstreak (compared with 14 in 2018), making them the sixth most frequently recorded species.

Alongside these increases are some worrying reductions. As in 2018, half the species recorded had fewer than ten sightings. Numbers of Common Blue have collapsed, dropping from 31 in 2018 to just four. Speckled Wood dropped to just 21, their lowest total ever. There were no sightings of Purple Emperor for a second consecutive year or Small Tortoiseshell for a third year. Only one Small Copper and two Green-veined White were recorded. The iconic White Admiral dropped from nine to four while Silver-washed fritillary (15), Peacock (15) and Brimstone (17) each had their second worst year. As for the Painted Lady 'invasion' experienced by much of the UK, Markstakes recorded just five individuals.

For the full list of species recorded, and their abundance, since 2013, see Annex.

## Distribution

Table 1 presents the number of species and butterflies in each sub-section of the transect in 2017, 2018 and 2019. This shows the concentration of butterflies in section G (the Mire) and the adjoining section H. In 2019 these accounted for 53% of all butterflies recorded. In contrast sections A, C, I and J combined had fewer than four percent of the records.

**Table 1 Change in number of butterflies by transect sub-section, 2017, 2018 and 2019**

Sub-section	2017			2018			2019		
	No. of species	No. of butterflies	% total	No. of species	No. of butterflies	% total	No. of species	No. of butterflies	% total
A	1	4	0.6	1	1	0.2	7	8	1.2
B	12	47	6.9	15	62	13.2	14	62	9.5
C	2	5	0.7	2	3	0.6	3	3	0.5
D	12	86	12.5	16	65	13.8	10	59	9.0
E	19	106	15.5	13	62	13.2	15	59	9.0
F	10	61	8.9	11	44	9.4	13	30	4.6
G	18	194	28.3	18	102	21.7	19	230	35.3
H	15	113	16.5	17	78	16.6	12	115	17.6
I	5	10	1.5	2	7	1.5	3	9	1.4
J	6	12	1.7	2	2	0.4	4	5	0.8
K	8	24	3.5	5	13	2.8	7	22	3.4
L	8	24	3.5	8	31	6.6	10	50	7.7
		<b>686</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>470</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>652</b>	<b>100</b>

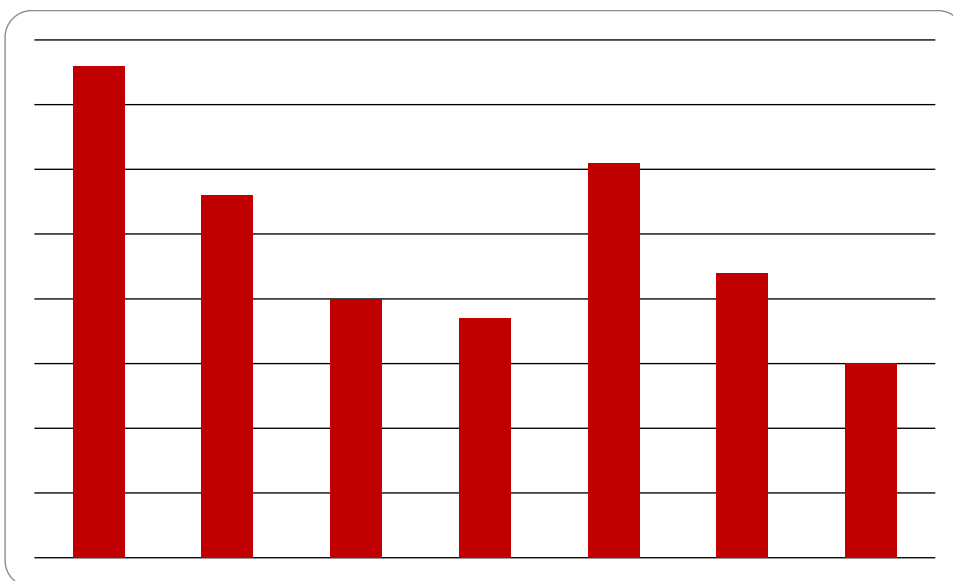
Table 2 shows the change in butterfly numbers by transect sub-section for 2018-19 and 2017-19. Comparing 2019 with 2018 we see that five sections experienced no change or a decline in butterfly numbers, with sections G and H accounting for almost all (91%) of the increase. Comparing the 2019 results with 2017, the most recent 'good' year, we find that seven sections have declined, with sub-sections, D, E and F showing the largest falls.

**Table 2 Change in number of butterflies by transect sub-section, 2017, 2018 and 2019**

	No. of butterflies recorded			% Change	
	2017	2018	2019	2018-19	2017-19
<b>A</b>	4	1	8	700.0	100.0
<b>B</b>	47	62	62	0.0	31.9
<b>C</b>	5	3	3	0.0	-40.0
<b>D</b>	86	65	59	-9.2	-31.4
<b>E</b>	106	62	59	-4.8	-44.3
<b>F</b>	61	44	30	-31.8	-50.8
<b>G</b>	194	102	230	125.5	18.6
<b>H</b>	113	78	115	47.4	1.8
<b>I</b>	10	7	9	28.6	-10.0
<b>J</b>	12	2	5	150.0	-58.3
<b>K</b>	24	13	22	69.2	-8.3
<b>L</b>	24	31	50	61.3	108.3
	<b>686</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>-5.0</b>

Looking back over the series of surveys we can see that some sections, notably section A, C, I and J have always had comparatively few butterflies. This is not surprising as these are the most densely wooded areas. Other sections have experienced a long-term loss of butterflies. For example, Chart 4 shows the decline in butterfly numbers in section F, which is one of the longest sections of the transect. In 2013 this section had the second highest number of butterflies with nearly 15% of the total. By 2019 it had fallen to seventh with fewer than five percent. Interestingly, the number of species recorded has remained fairly consistent, 14 in 2013 and 13 in 2019.

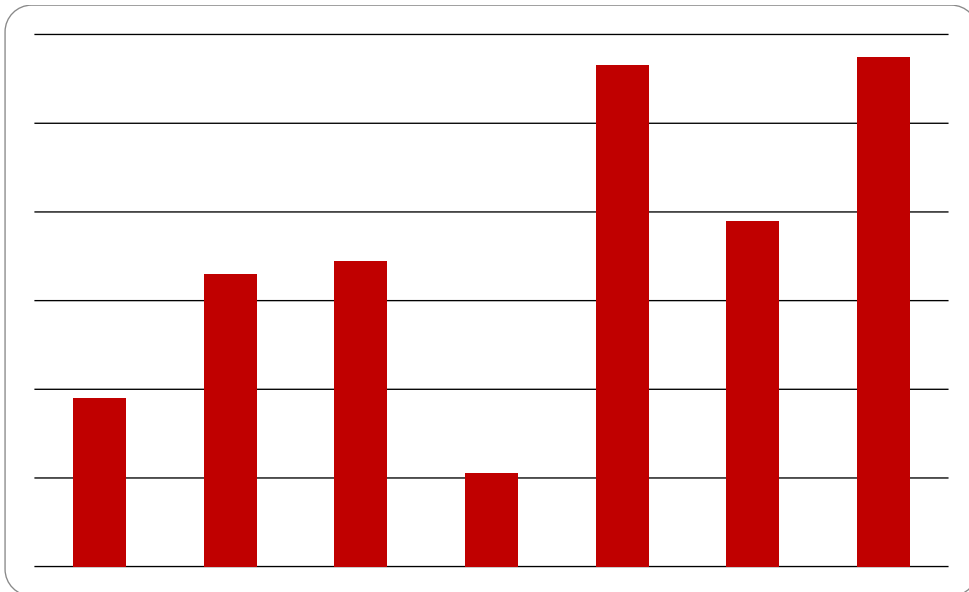
**Chart 4 Markstakes Sub-section F 2013 to 2019: in decline?**



There are some isolated areas of success, notably section H (the Friend's Glade) which has shown an improvement. Accounting for only 6% of the total in 2013, it had

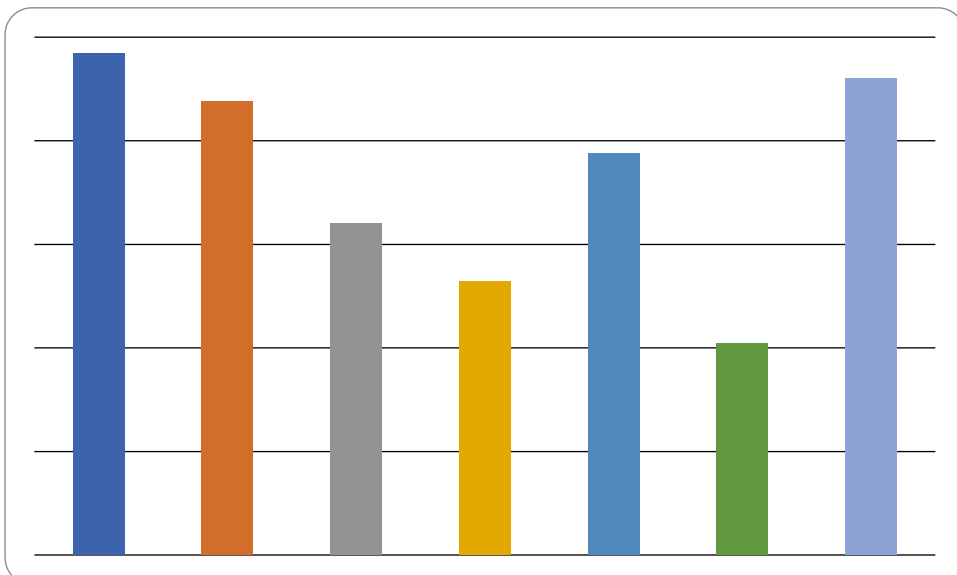
a disastrous year in 2016 but its share had risen to nearly 18% by 2019. Again, the number of species has been consistent with 11 in 2013 and 12 in 2014.

**Chart 5 Markstakes Sub-Section H 2013 to 2019: signs of improvement?**



Section G (the Mire) has consistently accounted for more butterflies and species (19), than any other sub-section. Numbers here mirror the overall trend. In the first four years of recording butterfly numbers were declining sharply but recovered somewhat in 2017 before crashing in 2018 and recovering again in 2019.

**Chart 6 Markstakes Sub-Section G 2013-19: a rollercoaster ride**



Meadow Brown were the only species recorded in all 12 sections of the transect, demonstrating their dominance and adaptability. Speckled Wood (9) and Gatekeeper (9), were also widely distributed.

## Annex

### Markstakes: number of butterflies recorded by species and year, 2013-2019

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Small Skipper	6	57	34	11	7	22	44
Large Skipper	4	5	5	1	4	8	2
Brimstone	29	32	41	23	15	21	17
Large White	73	33	24	23	30	43	28
Small White	4	12	2	0	2	9	7
Green veined white	16	2	3	0	6	1	2
Orange Tip	5	5	12	3	1	0	3
Clouded Yellow	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Small Copper	8	4	2	5	7	2	1
Holly Blue	1	3	2	4	4	4	3
Common Blue	15	33	14	0	25	31	4
White Admiral	10	6	2	4	5	9	4
Red Admiral	3	13	4	5	12	2	6
Peacock	20	51	42	48	25	12	15
Comma	10	6	10	7	8	4	9
Silver Washed Fritillary	35	28	15	12	27	15	15
Small Tortoiseshell	3	11	3	1	0	0	0
Painted Lady	1	0	1	1	0	1	5
Marbled White	6	7	14	16	14	7	21
Purple Emperor	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Purple Hairstreak	0	0	0	0	1	14	22
Speckled Wood	55	29	21	32	43	40	21
Gatekeeper	44	63	77	45	112	52	165
Meadow brown	225	197	178	102	317	157	215
Small Heath	12	3	12	1	2	11	31
Ringlet	3	0	11	1	16	7	12

## Dragonflies and Damselflies

### Markstakes Common

I recorded approximately 260 damselflies and dragonflies on Markstakes Common in 2019 although about 200 of these were Large Red and Azure damselflies at the High Pond.

Table 3 shows the species and first sighting dates for Markstakes Common. In contrast to Lane End and the Chailey Commons the number of species recorded at Markstakes was larger (at 11) than in 2018 (8) with the addition of the Emperor, Migrant Hawker and Brown Hawker dragonflies as well as the Common Blue damselfly. Only one species, the Keeled Skimmer, seen in 2018 was absent in 2019. Most species emerged several weeks later than in 2018.

**Table 3 Species recorded at Markstakes Common 2018 and 2019**

<b>Species</b>	<b>First Sighting in 2018</b>	<b>First Sighting in 2019</b>
<b>Broad-bodied Chaser</b>	07/05/18	01/06/19
<b>Beautiful Demoiselle</b>	07/05/18	01/06/19
<b>Hairy Dragonfly</b>	16/05/18	01/06/19
<b>Large Red Damselfly</b>	27/05/18	01/06/19
<b>Azure Damselfly</b>	27/05/18	01/06/19
<b>Keeled Skimmer</b>	29/06/18	-
<b>Emperor</b>	-	10/07/19
<b>Southern Hawker</b>	01/08/18	10/07/19
<b>Migrant Hawker</b>	-	29/07/19
<b>Common Darter</b>	23/08/18	04/08/19
<b>Brown Hawker</b>	-	08/08/19
<b>Common Blue damselfly</b>	-	08/08/19

Ian Seccombe

December 2019



## Birds

### MARKSTAKES BIRDS

Our survey for 2019 showed some 42 species which was 4 down on the 46 seen on the last survey in 2018. This year I carried out a similar number of surveys, 12 in total, starting in February and ending in December.

Species	Common Name	Distribution	2017	2018	2019
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Not seen this year	P	P	NS
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	One seen overhead	P	NS	P
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	Regularly seen overhead	O (3)	O (3)	O (2)
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrow hawk	Not seen this year	NS	NS	NS
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	1 male seen several times hunting	P	P	P
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant	Occasional birds seen in woods	P	P	P
<i>Scolopax Rusticola</i>	Woodcock	Not seen	P	NS	NS
<i>Larus Canus</i>	Common Gull	Group seen overflying	O (5)	O (9)	O (5)
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	Group seen overflying	O (5)	O (3)	O (5)
<i>Columba Oenas</i>	Stock Dove	Male heard calling several times	P	P	P
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Wood Pigeon	At least 8 breeding territories	7	8	8
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	Not heard this year	NS	P	NS
<i>Strix Aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	One male seen and heard this year	NS	P	P
<i>Alcedo Atthis</i>	Kingfisher	Not seen	NS	NS	NS
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	Not seen this year	NS	NS	NS
<i>Picus Viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	Occasionally seen or heard	P	P	P
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Greater Spotted Woodpecker	2 confirmed breeding territories	2	2	2
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	Seen overflying	O (5)	O (2)	O (5)
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	House Martin	Occasionally seen overhead	O (18)	O (5)	O (7)
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Not seen this year	P	NS	NS
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied Wagtail	Seen this year several times	P	P	P
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	At least 9 breeding territories	9	8	9
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	At least 1 breeding territories	1	1	1
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	At least 9 breeding territories	9	9	9
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	At least 9 breeding territories	10	10	9
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	Migrant group seen feeding	NS	O (5)	O (8)
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	At least 4 breeding territories	4	4	4
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	Migrant group seen feeding	O (5)	O (17)	O (30)
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Seen several times	P	P	P

<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	2 possible breeding territory	1	1	2
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	At least 4 breeding territories	4	3	4
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	At least 7 breeding territories	8	8	7
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Not seen this year	P	P	NS
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	2 possible breeding pairs	3	3	2
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long tailed Tit	At least 3 family parties seen	3	2	3
<i>Parus Palustris</i>	Marsh Tit	Not seen this year	NS	1	NS
<i>Parus ater</i>	Coal Tit	Occasional sightings of 2 pairs	2	2	2
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	At least 26 breeding territories	23	25	26
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	At least 10 breeding territories	7	9	10
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch	At least 2 breeding territories	3	3	2
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Treecreeper	At least 2 breeding territories	2	2	2
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay	At least 1 breeding territories	1	1	1
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie	1 possible breeding territory	1	1	1
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	At least 2 breeding territories	2	2	2
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	Seen overflying	O (5)	O (4)	O (5)
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	At least 2 breeding territories	2	2	2
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Small flocks seen during year	O (7)	O (5)	O (7)
<i>Passer Domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Small group near stables	P	P	P
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	At least 3 breeding territories	3	3	3
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch	Not seen	NS	P	NS
<i>Carduelis Carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	Seen feeding on grasses in mire	O (5)	O (2)	O (5)
<i>Carduelis Cannabina</i>	Linnet	Not seen	P	NS	NS
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	Only 1 pair seen several times	1	1	1
<b>Totals =</b>			43	46	42
			<b>Recorders</b>	IW	IW
<b>Number = breeding pairs; P = Present; O = Overflying (no.); NS = Not seen</b>					

Recorders were Rupert Hall and Ian Woolsey in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and Ian Woolsey in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Amongst the more notable breeding successes this year were the **Blue Tits** with at least twenty-six breeding territories, **Great Tits** with 10, **Blackbirds, Robins and Wrens** with at least 9 breeding territories each, **Chiffchaffs** had at least seven territories, but **Chaffinches** were only three. Again, several pairs of **Greater Spotted Woodpeckers, Nuthatches** and **Tree Creepers** appeared to have been successful.

Again, as a result of the extended survey period, we were again able to pick up winter migrants and the sighting of **Redwing and Fieldfares** helped to increase the number of species seen.

Note: -

Total species seen over last 10 surveys: -

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
45	46	47	46	45	43	42	43	46	42.

## Walkover Survey July 2019

Walkover surveys of parts of Markstakes Common 23 July 2019 (Jacqui Hutson)							
Scientific name	English name	Mire	Azulox Glade	Ride	Heather Glade	Friends' Glade	N. Bracken Field
<b>Agrostis canina</b>	Velvet Bent	C		F	O	F	F
<b>Agrostis capillaris</b>	Common Bent	F	F	F	F	F	C
<b>Ajuga reptans</b>	Bugle	O					
<b>Anthoxanthum odoratum</b>	Sweet Vernal-grass			R	R	R	
<b>Betula sp.</b>	Birch seedlings	O	O	O	C	C	A
<b>Calluna vulgaris</b>	Heather			C	A	A	R
<b>Carex sp.</b>	Sedges			C	F	F	F
<b>Chamerion angustifolium</b>	Rosebay Willowherb		F				O
<b>Cirsium palustre</b>	Marsh Thistle	O					
<b>Crataegus sp.</b>	Hawthorn seedling						O
<b>Deschampsia cespitosa</b>	Tufted Hair-grass	F	O				
<b>Epilobium obscurum</b>	Short-fruited Willowherb	R					
<b>Erica cinerea</b>	Bell-heather					LF	
<b>Galium saxatile</b>	Heath Bedstraw						F
<b>Holcus lanatus</b>	Yorkshire-fog	A	F	F			O
<b>Juncus acutiflorus</b>	Sharp-flowered Rush	LF					
<b>Juncus conglomeratus</b>	Compact Rush	R					
<b>Juncus effusus</b>	Soft Rush	F	O		O		
<b>Lapsana communis</b>	Nipplewort	R					
<b>Lonicera periclymenum</b>	Honeysuckle	O		O	F		

<b>Lotus pedunculatus</b>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	F					O
<b>Lycopus europaeus</b>	Gypsywort	R					
<b>Molinia caerulea</b>	Purple Moor-grass	C		R	O	C	
<b>Persicaria hydropiper</b>	Water-pepper	R					
<b>Potentilla erecta</b>	Tormentil	F		R	F	C	O
<b>Potentilla sterilis</b>	Barren Strawberry					R	
<b>Prunella vulgaris</b>	Selfheal	O					
<b>Pteridium aquilinum</b>	Bracken	O	C	R	O	F	A
<b>Pulicaria dysenterica</b>	Common Fleabane	O					
<b>Quercus sp.</b>	Oak seedling	O	O		R		O
<b>Ranunculus flammula</b>	Lesser Spearwort	LF					
<b>Rosa canina</b>	Dog-rose	F					
<b>Rubus fruticosus</b>	Bramble	C	C	O	F	C	O
<b>Rumex sanguineus</b>	Wood Dock	R					
<b>Salix sp.</b>	Willow seedlings	C					
<b>Stellaria graminea</b>	Lesser Stitchwort	R					
<b>Succisa pratensis</b>	Devil's-bit Scabious	O		R			
<b>Teucrium scorodonia</b>	Wood Sage	F		O	F		
<b>Ulex europaeus</b>	Gorse			R			
<b>Ulex minor</b>					R		R
<b>Veronica officinalis</b>	Heath Speedwell	R	O	R	R		
<b>Viola riviniana</b>	Common Dog-violet	F					

'DAFOR' Key

Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional, Rare