

Three Crosses Biodiversity Audit

Survey and Report undertaken by
The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales



South and West Wales
De a Gorllewin Cymru

On Behalf of the Village of Three Crosses Common Good Trust

Survey Date: April - September 2014



Three Crosses Biodiversity Audit

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1. Introduction

1.1. About the Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales (WTSWW)

1.1.1. WTSWW is one of 47 independent local charities that co-operate across the whole of the UK and are known collectively as *the Wildlife Trusts*. In Wales, six Wildlife Trusts work together to form Wildlife Trusts Wales, enabling us to work at both a local and national level to deliver nature conservation for people and wildlife.

1.1.2. WTSWW has a vision of an environment rich in wildlife for everyone and aims to rebuild biodiversity by engaging people with their environment. To do this WTSWW has four main objectives, which it hopes to deliver with key partners. The objectives are:

1. To stand up for wildlife and the environment
2. To create and enhance wildlife havens
3. To inspire people about the natural world
4. To foster sustainable living

1.2. Project History

1.2.1 WTSWW was first approached by The Village of Three Crosses Common Good Trust (the Trust) in December 2013 to tender for undertaking ecological baseline surveys and community engagement work as part of the Trust's '*Biodiversity Audit of the Village of Three Crosses*' grant application to Environment Wales (EW).

1.2.2. After a competitive tender process WTSWW was appointed by the Trust on success of the EW grant (31.03.2014). An initial meeting between the Trust and WTSWW determined that as well as fulfilling the obligations of the contract and grant, this project could form the basis of longer term involvement of WTSWW in the area, with particular regard to community engagement.

1.3. Study Area

The Trust had outlined five (A-E) linear routes through the Village of Three Crosses where the project was to take place (**Plate 3**). These routes followed the main roads in and out of the village and covered areas of hedgerow, verge, amenity grassland and marshy grassland.

All five routes fall within the Village of Three Crosses, which is located toward the east of Gower, south of Gowerton and west of Dunvant at grid reference SS568943 (Ordnance Survey: Explorer 164).

The village is bordered by a diverse range of broad habitat types, including agricultural pastures, woodland, hedgerow, marshy grassland and meadows, with common land to the south and southeast and. The topography of the site varies

throughout, but in general is gently sloping from the north to south at c.130m – 100m AOD, with predominantly southerly aspect.

As well as housing and associated land curtilage, the study areas support a number of semi-natural habitats including semi-natural broadleaved woodland, hedgerows (**Plate 1**), scrub meadow (**Plate 2**) and marshy grassland. In addition to these habitat types numerous green spaces exist, which are managed predominantly as amenity grasslands.

1.4. Survey Rationale

The rationale of the survey and report is to undertake an ecological survey of the various accessible and designated sections through the Village of Three Crosses, concentrating on vegetation, invertebrates, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. The project has three main aims:

1. To provide baseline ecological data for the Village of Three Crosses
2. To provide recommendations and future management advice and proposals
3. To involve the community as much as possible with regard to surveys and future management proposals.

Although no specific budget has been identified to undertake proposed recommendations, each identified project has been devised under the constraint of a 'realistic' budget. Identified projects have taken into consideration other factors such as health & safety and community perception. Community perception is particularly important to the project as it is essential that local people embrace and appreciate the biodiversity improvements if they are to be maintained in the long-term.



Plate 1: Hedgerow and meadow habitat

The Plate shows semi-improved grassland habitat to the east of the Village of Three Crosses. The grasslands are managed through grazing and as meadows offering important habitat for vegetation, invertebrates, birds and mammals. Woodland habitat can be seen bordering the grassland, increasing the overall ecological value of the area.



Plate 2: Church meadow in spring

The plate above shows the spring meadow behind the church at Three Crosses. Part of its floristic diversity can be seen in the Pignut (*Conopodium majus*) and Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*). The meadow supports numerous invertebrates, birds and bat species.

2. Methodology

2.1. Breeding Bird Surveys

- 2.1.1. All surveys were carried out by experienced ecologists from WTSWW, under suitable weather conditions. 5 transects through the village were chosen and these were walked once a month during the main breeding season (April – June) and all bird species seen or heard along each transect was mapped. All surveys were carried out at dawn as this is the main period of activity and therefore allows detection of the maximum number of species. Notes were taken of breeding behaviour (mating, nest-building, territorial singing etc.).

2.2. Botanical Surveys

- 2.2.1. Vegetation surveys were all carried out by experienced botanists from WTSWW during times of peak floral diversity (May and June). Three visits were made during May and June and a list of all plants identified was made (see Appendix 3e). A walkover botanical survey was undertaken of all the areas identified within the contract. Each individual road section was treated as a separate site, and significant habitat blocks were also treated individually.

The linear road features were walked, examining both verges, including verge banks, hedgerows, and any natural vegetation occurring on infrastructure features (such as retaining walls, gutters). A separate species list was compiled for each road section and total species list for the village was also compiled from the individual section lists. Maps were annotated to indicate areas of higher quality semi-natural habitat, or features of interest (such as badger runs, or interesting habitat patches). Locations of non-native species were also recorded to inform potential future control effort. Where possible Phase 1 habitat type was assigned to adjacent fields and this information recorded on the maps.

Other larger areas of amenity land with public access such as green space were recorded by walkover survey and creating a species list in combination with DAFOR recording based on percentage ground cover:

D - Dominant 50-100%
A - Abundant 30-50%
F - Frequent 15-30%
O - Occasional 5-15%
R - Rare < 5%

2.3. Reptile Surveys

- 2.3.1 An unimproved grassland field to the south-west of Three Crosses was identified as a potential site for reptile surveys and possible reptile walk events. In August 40 0.5m x 0.5m corrugated Onduline refugia were placed in suitable locations in the field. Reptiles use these refugia for shelter and for thermoregulation, making them an ideal survey tool. The sheets were subsequently checked by WTSWW staff to assess what reptiles were using the area.

2.4. Community Events

- 2.4.1. A number of community events were run by WTSWW staff in order to allow local residents to experience and learn about some of the wildlife that they share the village with. These included bat walks, moth trap events and butterfly walks.
- 2.4.2. Two bat walks were carried out in the village during May and June, during suitable weather. These consisted of an introductory talk from WTSWW's Conservation Manager and then a walk around the village with bat detectors in order to hear the range of bat species using the local area. The bat walks began just before dark to coincide with bats leaving their roosts for the night.
- 2.4.3. A moth trapping event was held in conjunction with the second bat walk. In order to introduce local people to the astonishing variety of moths that are present in the Three Crosses area, a powerful Robinson moth trap was run, powered by a portable generator, in the grounds of the chapel for a number of hours. A talk was given about moth ecology and moths were caught and identified as they were attracted to the trap.
- 2.4.4. During August a butterfly walk was held in which a WTSWW officer walked a transect with members of the public and all butterfly species seen were identified and methods of improving gardens for butterflies were discussed.
- 2.4.5. All species seen on these surveys were recorded and are listed in Appendix 3. The species lists were also sent to the local biological records centre (SEWBRcC).

2.5. Community Wildlife Surveys

- 2.5.1. In the initial publicity (see Appendix 1) for this project we offered to set up remote camera traps in the gardens of any Three Crosses residents who were interested to find get video footage of the wildlife visiting during the night. We also offered to run moth traps in a number of gardens throughout the summer period.
- 2.5.2. If residents showed an interest in hosting a camera trap then a staff member from WTSWW visited in the evening in order to set up the camera in a suitable position and explained how to use the camera trap. The camera trap was then left for a number of nights (depending on demand) and then the camera was picked up and checked to see what had triggered it during the survey period. The resident was then provided with feedback on what species had been caught on camera and were given a disc with the footage/photos.
- 2.5.3. The moth trapping event in the village caught many people's imagination with the range of species that can be present even in a small garden. Following on from this a number of residents expressed an interest in having a moth trap run in their garden. A member of staff from WTSWW with extensive experience of moth trapping arranged survey visits throughout the summer in order to catch species which emerge at different times. Nights with suitable weather for moths (not too wet, windy or cold) were chosen and the resident was visited in the evening so that the trap could be set up. The trap was then visited again at first light (in order to collect moths that settled outside the trap before they were eaten by birds) and the catch was identified in the presence of the householder.

2.6. Garden Wildlife Survey

- 2.6.1. WTSWW have previously carried out Garden Wildlife Surveys in Cardiff and Swansea with the aim of learning more about the species present in people's gardens as well as increasing public awareness of the things they can do for wildlife in even a small garden. These have been quite successful and the survey form was modified for distribution around Three Crosses (an example is shown in Appendix 2).

The survey forms were distributed by a local resident along with the village newsletter and were also available online.

2.7. SEWBrEC Species Record Search

- 2.7.1 In order to collect more information on species that have been recorded in the Three Crosses area in the past a data request was put into the local Biological Records Centre (SEWBrEC). This search would not only supply historical records but also allow us to get records of species that we could not expect to see during the project (for example common winter visitors such as Redwings and Fieldfares. Using GIS (Geographical Information Systems) software, an area centred around the village was chosen and all historical species records from within that area were collated and provided for this report. The full list can be seen in Appendix 4.

3. Survey Results

3.1. Breeding Bird Surveys

- 3.1.1. Breeding Bird Surveys were carried out on the 29th of April, 28th of May and the 23rd of June. In total, 53 species of bird have been recorded (see Appendix 3a) including some that were probably just passing through (e.g. Curlew, Shelduck) but nesting behaviour was noted in a number of species including Tawny Owl, Swallow, House Martin and House Sparrow. **Plate 3** below shows the 5 transects that were walked during the Breeding Bird Surveys.

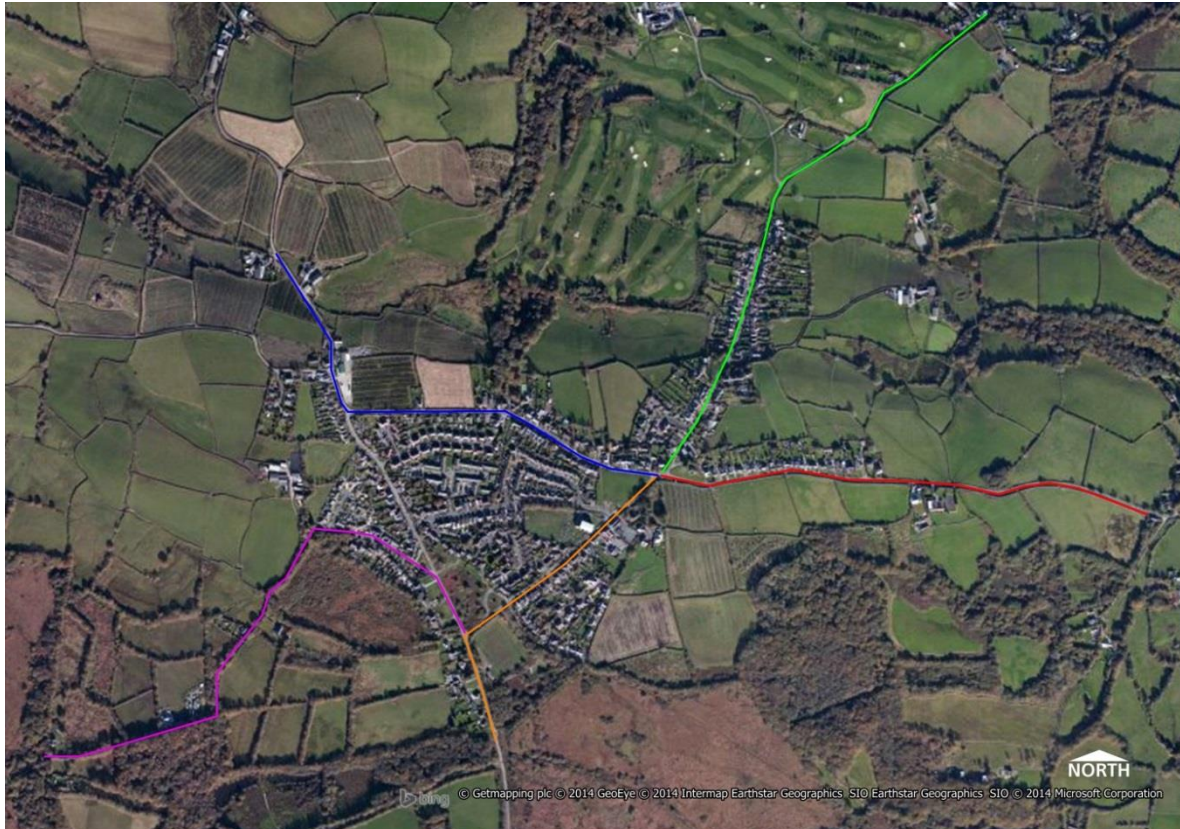


Plate 3. Locations of 5 Breeding Bird Survey transects.

3.1.2. A number of the bird species recorded during the survey are of conservation interest and are included on the Section 42 list of Species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Wales. These are Linnet, Cuckoo, Herring Gull, Black-headed Gull, Bullfinch, Dunnock, House Sparrow, Starling and Song Thrush.

3.2. Botanical Surveys

3.2.1. Visits were made on the 15th and 26th May and 19th June. **Plate 4** shows the lengths of road verge and habitat areas assessed. Transect 01 (SE, orange) was recorded on 15 May. Transect 02 (SW, blue) was recorded on 26 May. Transect 03 (NW, purple), transect 04 (N, green) and transect 05 (NE, red) were recorded on 19 June.



Plate 4. Areas covered in botanical surveys (colours represent separate transects and blocks are accessible areas of botanical interest with target notes)

- 3.2.2. A total of 199 higher plant species were recorded throughout the village. These were relatively evenly distributed throughout the area (T01 63 species, T02 99 species, T03 111 species, T04 107 species, T05 110 species). In general the areas with fewer species were those with a greater level of adjacent developed land.
- 3.2.3 Overall the nature of most of the roadside verges was a woodland-type botanical community associated with hedgerows, and species like Red Campion, Bracken, Bramble, Greater Stitchwort, and Bluebell were common. The disturbed nature of many patches was reflected in the presence of weedy species like Rosebay Willowherb, Broad-leaved Dock, Creeping Thistle. Many areas appeared nutrient-rich and in these verges the dominant plants were species like Hogweed and Cow Parsley; these areas were generally less diverse.
- 3.2.4 The most interesting and diverse verge habitats tended to be those that were not suffering from gradual nutrient accumulation. These included steep banks such as that occur at the northern end of T03 (purple, NW transect) where arisings fall away after flailing due to the gradient, or areas where very regular cutting and strimming prevents nutrient enrichment such as the small area of amenity grassland at the village's north west junction. A particularly nice stretch of managed verge bank was recorded just to the north of the golf course entrance.
- 3.2.4 No particularly rare native species were recorded but large stretches of good quality vegetation communities and nice hedgerows that are not being excessively managed were recorded. Transect 02 (SW, blue) was particularly notable in this regard.
- 3.2.5 The nicest block of habitat with botanical interest was the meadow to the rear of the church. The majority of amenity grassland areas were relatively species-poor and would benefit from intervention to improve their wildlife interest.
- 3.2.6 The DAFOR results for the principal amenity area on transect 01 (SE, orange) were as follows, totalling only 15 species across 0.72 ha (21 species per ha) - see **Table 1**.

Table 1. DAFOR results for principal amenity grassland area

Common name	Latin name	DAFOR
Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	O
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	O
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	O
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	O
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	F
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	F
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	O
Lesser trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	O
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	A
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	O
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	F
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	D

3.2.7 By contrast the DAFOR results (**Table 2**) for the church meadow, which is slightly smaller, are shown below, totalling 66 species across 0.58 ha (approx. species richness of 114 species per hectare, 5-6 times more than the amenity grassland).

Table 2. DAFOR results for church meadow

Common name	Latin name	DAFOR
A flote-grass	<i>Glyceria</i> sp.	O
Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	O
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O
Bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	O
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	R
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	A
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	O
Broad-leaved willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	O
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	R
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	R
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	A
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	A
Common fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	R
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	O
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	A
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	R
Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	O
Cut-leaved crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	R

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Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	F
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	A
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	O
Forget-me-not sp.	<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	R
Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium album</i> agg.	R
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	R
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	R
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	R
Hairy bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	O
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	O
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	O
Herb robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	O
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	R
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	O
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	R
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	O
Lesser celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	R
Marsh bedstraw	<i>Galium palustre</i>	R
Marsh thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	R
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	R
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	R
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	O
Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>	F
Procumbent pearlwort	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	O
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	R
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	R
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	O
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	A
Rough hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	R
Rough meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	O
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	R
Sharp-flowered rush	<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	O
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	R
Smooth sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	R
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	O
Stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	R
Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	D
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	O
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	R
Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	R
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	O

Yellow pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	R
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	A

- 3.2.8 Non-native species were recorded at a number of locations. Japanese Knotweed was frequent, especially in the south east corner of the village. Himalayan Balsam was also recorded but it was more restricted. An additional concern was the number of non-native garden varieties spreading in the semi-natural habitat as a result of a combination of natural escapes, deliberate planting, and the dumping of garden waste (the latter particularly in the wooded area at the south west corner of the village).
- 3.2.9 One notable species that was recorded was the non-native “Fringecups” (*Tellima grandiflora*). It was recorded at three disparate locations around the village in the verges. This species has been recorded from very few other locations around Gower (Barry Stewart, pers. comm).

3.3. Reptile Surveys

- 3.3.1. The reptile sheets were allowed to settle into place for a week and then checked on the 26th of August and the 5th and 30th of September. Slow Worms and a single Grass Snake were the only reptiles found under the sheets during that time but Grass Snakes and Common Lizards were also seen in the Village during the survey period. Other animals seen under the sheets included Field Vole, Common Shrew and Common Toad.



Plate 5. Location of reptile refugia (red squares) in Three Crosses.

3.4. Community Events

A total of three public events (**Table 3**) were run during the project period. The first was a community bat walk around the village and the second incorporated a moth-trap event halfway around the bat walk. The final event was a butterfly walk during August.

Table 3. Community Events and numbers of participants.

Event	Date	Approximate number of participants
Bat walk	23/05/2014	30
Bat walk and moth trap	06/06/2014	15
Butterfly walk	03/08/2014	4



Plate 6. Locations of cameras and moth traps

During the well-attended bat walks three bat species were identified as using the village for foraging. These were Noctule, Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle. These are three of the commoner species but like all bats in the UK are European Protected Species and the pipistrelles in particular are likely to be roosting within the village. Other bat species are likely to be present in the area but were not identified during the two bat walks.

The moth trap was placed within the churchyard which offered good habitat for moths and other invertebrates. The meadow area appeared to be treated as a hay meadow with there being more floral diversity than in usual amenity grassland areas. The meadow was also surrounded by mature trees and scrub, all of which offer foraging habitat for moths and their caterpillars. During the public event in June 36 moth species were caught and identified between 22:00 and 00:45.

During the butterfly walk a total of 6 butterfly species were seen: Small, Large and Green-veined Whites, Speckled Wood, Peacock and Small Coppers. In addition, 4 dragonfly species and 6 bee species were also identified and discussed with the residents who had taken part.

3.5. Community Wildlife Surveys

During the initial stages of the project we offered residents the chance to host either a moth trap or a trail camera in their garden and a number of people were keen to take part. **Tables 4 and 5** below show the details of who hosted a camera trap and who hosted a moth trap. The camera traps were generally left for at least a week so that the chance of seeing nocturnal species was as high as possible. For this reason fewer houses could host camera traps than moth traps. Highlights of the camera traps were footage of badgers and foxes as well as other interesting behaviour such as blackbirds feeding their young. **Plates 7 and 8** below show screenshots of species recorded on the cameras in the Village (please note camera date settings were not set correctly).

Table 4. Camera trap participants and dates.

Type	Owner	Dates
Camera Trap	Joanne Rees-Thomas	06/06/14-13/06/14
Camera Trap	Shirley Bonney-James	16/06/14-07/07/14
Camera Trap	Colin Davies	13/06/14-07/07/14
Camera Trap	Linda Place	08/07/14-23/07/14



Plate 7. Badger captured on motion-sensitive camera.



Plate 8. Fox captured on motion-sensitive camera.

6 households hosted a moth trap during the project and the fact that traps were run from June to September meant that a wide range of species were caught. **Table 5** below lists the residents and dates of trapping.

Table 5. Moth trap participants and dates.

Type	Owner	Dates
Moth Trap	Colin Davies	25/06/14-26/06/14
Moth Trap	Clive Davies	01/07/14-02/07/14
Moth Trap	Nicolas Wilson	02/07/14-03/07/14
Moth Trap	Sophie Notts	22/07/14-23/07/14
Moth Trap	Lilian Martin	14/07/14-15/07/14
Moth Trap	Kevin White	04/09/14-03/09/14
Moth Trap	Tawny Clarke	09/09/14-10/09/14

In total, over 125 species of moth were recorded during the course of the project including 106 new for the kilometre square SS5694 and 46 new to SS5794 with one moth (micro-moth *Epermenia falciformis*) never having been previously recorded in the 10km square SS59. Some of these moths are shown below:



Plate 9. Brimstone Moth and Chinese Character.

3.6. Garden Wildlife Survey

- 3.6.1 In total, 11 Garden Wildlife Survey Forms were returned by the end of October. It provided useful information including records of a number of species that weren't picked up in other surveys such as Water Rail, Comma and Hedgehog. It also provided information on other wildlife-friendly measures that some residents were taking in their gardens. These included:

- bird feeders
- nest boxes
- water baths
- bat boxes
- bee boxes
- wood piles

3.7. SEWBrEC Species Record Search

The results of the SEWBrEC species record search are shown in Appendix 4. The search returned records of 918 species in total, ranging from mosses to mammals. It is a large number but only represents the species that have been recorded to SEWBrEC over the years, and will not be a complete list for the area. On the other hand it also includes extremely rare species which are unlikely to be seen (e.g. Cirl Bunting). It does, however, give an idea of just how much can be seen over time in even a small area and illustrates again what a good place Three Crosses and the surrounding area is for wildlife. Please note that, apart from the moths, none of the species recorded during this project have yet been submitted to SEWBrEC so the total of 918 may now be higher.

3.8. Site Recommendations

The results of all the survey work and events throughout the summer has demonstrated that Three Crosses has a good and diverse range of species both breeding and using the area to feed. However there are undoubtedly improvements that can be made to ensure that the village is even more welcoming to wildlife. A visit was made by WTSWW staff to come up with some potential biodiversity improvements or modifications and these are described below and annotated on the map (**Plate 10**).



Plate 10. Locations of site recommendations.

3.8.1. Amenity Grassland Areas

The village has a number of small areas of amenity grassland and two more extensive areas (see **Plate 11** below) which are mowed regularly throughout the growing season with the sward being kept as low as possible. This has very little benefit for wildlife but we appreciate that large areas of the village green (see **Plate 12** below) need to be kept like this for the use of local residents. However we have come up with a list of ‘ideal’ options for areas of amenity grassland which could make small but significant differences for biodiversity without decreasing their amenity value to village residents. These options include:

Uncut Areas Leaving some areas of grass to go uncut each year. These areas would be managed on a rotational basis and would provide refuge for species such as Field Voles and Common Toads as well as potential foodplants for some of our common butterflies whose caterpillars feed on grasses.

Buffer Strips Avoid cutting the grass right up to the edge of areas of scrub. Leaving a 2-3m ‘wavy’ boundary of uncut grass provides a buffer between the good scrub habitat and the closely cut sward of amenity grassland. This buffer strip can be vital as a wildlife corridor for species such as Slow Worms and Hedgehogs as well as for a variety of invertebrate life.



Plate 11. Locations of main areas of amenity grassland in Three Crosses.



Plate 12. Village green comprising large area of amenity grassland.

3.8.2. Invasive Species

During the various surveys and events carried out by WTSWW in the village, a number of invasive non-native plant species were recorded. While at the time of surveying these weren't a major problem, if left untreated they could become a major issue for the area. The two main species noted were Japanese Knotweed and

Himalayan (or Indian) Balsam. The other species becoming widely naturalised was Three-cornered Garlic (or Leek) which was mostly confined to one area in the village. The main sites for these three species are shown in **Plate 13** below.

Japanese Knotweed It is apparent that most of the areas of Japanese Knotweed are already being chemically treated and this should continue and ensure that all patches are removed fully before they spread more extensively. This plant can be particularly damaging not only to native biodiversity, which it outcompetes, but also to buildings and roads which can be severely weakened by the plant's powerful root system. Regular checks should be carried out in order to ensure no patches are missed and any new plants dealt with.

Himalayan Balsam Himalayan Balsam is the other main problem and while currently it has only been noted in a couple of locations it is a species which spreads very rapidly and can spread large numbers of highly viable seeds. The plant particularly likes damp grasslands and wetland areas where it can rapidly become the dominant species. It shades out native vegetation and then when it dies back in winter leaves bare areas of soil which can then be eroded rapidly, particularly when alongside rivers and lakes. The plant is best removed by manual pulling which can be labour-intensive but is the most effective method. The plants should be pulled from May to August before the explosive seed pods start developing as at this stage pulling it only acts to further the spread of the plant.

Public Education Three-cornered Garlic is a slightly lesser problem but it is one of a number of garden plant species which have been seen spreading into natural areas in the village. We would recommend a program of education for village residents to explain the problems that this can cause and to encourage them to try to stop fly-tipping garden waste; this is particularly a problem near where the road to Cilonnen leaves the village.



Plate 13. Locations of invasive non-native plant species in Three Crosses.

3.8.3. Chapel Area (A on Plate 10)

The meadow area behind the chapel is a haven for wildlife in the centre of the village. It appears to be managed as a hay meadow and consequently is more flower-rich than other grasslands in the village. It is also surrounded by mature trees which are in themselves excellent habitats for birds and invertebrates.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Mowing | We would recommend maintaining the current cutting regime, especially the removal of the arisings. Some of these arisings could be piled in ‘sacrificial’ corners where they would provide shelter and potential egg-laying sites for reptiles. |
| Footpath | To allow local people to enjoy the meadow area it is suggested that a footpath is cut through the meadow in a loop. The exact position of this could change every year to ensure that no areas suffer from excessive footfall or continued cutting. |
| Nest boxes | A number of the mature trees around the meadow would be ideal sites for placing a nest box for Barn Owls. There is plenty of foraging potential for the species locally but maybe a lack of nesting sites so a nest box would be very beneficial. |

Education Finally, this area would be a good site to carry out educational work with the school. Below is a list of suitable educational activities that can be organised and run at the Chapel meadow area. All suggested activities can be linked into the National Curriculum Foundation Phase plus Key Stages 1 & 2.

- **Minibeast Hunting** – Become an explorer, use a range of equipment to collect and identify creatures from different habitats and explore how they live in their habitats. Compare the creatures found in hedgerow and open grass by collecting data from both areas and then analysing results.
- **Bird Watching** – Challenge observation skills, see how many different birds can be identified when in flight or stationary. Observing differences between bird species i.e. feeding, bird song and flight.
- **Nature Detective** – Test observation skills to find objects, mammal tracks and other signs of small mammal and bird activity. All the senses will need to be used for this activity.
- **Biodiversity Survey** – Take part in the OPAL Biodiversity Survey and uncover the diverse range of wildlife in our hedges. Hedges support many animals by providing food and shelter. Berries and seeds are food for birds, while holes beneath the hedge are often home to small mammals. You'll also discover many invertebrates living among the leaves.
- **Tree investigations** – Learn how to age and measure the height of a tree without having to cut it down.
- **What's on the menu today?** – Explore the area looking for different food sources for all the differing creatures. Create a food chain/web. This can be repeated each season looking for differences.
- **Big Butterfly Count** – Become a mini ecologist and collect data to be added to national database, the Big Butterfly Count is a nationwide survey aimed at helping us assess the health of our environment.
- **Soil and Earthworm Survey** – Discover the world of worms and the vital role they play in recycling plant nutrients and aerating the soil.



Plate 14. Chapel meadow.

3.8.4. Small building near chapel (B on Plate 10)

Adjacent to the Chapel there is a small, seemingly unused stone building with a tin roof (see **Plates 15 and 16** below). It is currently secured by a metal grate in the doorway. This building could be modified to act as an ideal home for a number of species while also being an excellent educational tool with it being directly opposite the school.

Reroof We propose that the building is reroofed but otherwise left largely unchanged. It has already been used as a nesting site for swallows and these, along with bats, could continue to use the building with the gated entrance preventing human interference while allowing unobstructed access to birds and bats.

Install camera In time, a camera system could even be installed with the footage available to view in the school which would provide an excellent learning tool and source of inspiration to local children.



Plate 15. Gated entrance to chapel hut.

Interpretation

The building also has an old display board (see **Plate 16** below) which could easily be modified or replaced in order to contain educational material about the species present within the building. It could also be used to display publicity about any future bat walks etc. that are held in the village.



Plate 16. Potential site for interpretation panel on chapel hut.

3.8.5. Common Area (C on Plate 10)

The large common area to the south of the village has a lot of potential for wildlife as the longer grass and scattered wildflowers offer more habitat for species such as Common Lizards and Slow Worms than the more heavily managed areas elsewhere. Some ongoing management should be continued as it is beneficial:

Japanese Knotweed See section 3.8.2. for details.

Mowing

Collecting arisings after cutting grass. Collecting the arisings prevents excess nutrients entering the soil which leads to only the most competitive species surviving. **Plate 17** below shows how remaining cut vegetation can create a 'thatch' which prevents light reaching the vegetation beneath, causing it to die. Ideally as much of this thatching would be removed as possible.



Plate 17. Grass 'thatch' in cut areas of common.

There are ways of improving the area for wildlife however and these are described below:

Change Cutting Regime

Initiate a rotational cut system where only sections of the grassland are cut each year. This would leave areas of grass long as a refuge for species such as Slow Worms which would otherwise struggle for cover from predators in the immediate aftermath of cutting. Alternatively, 'islands' of uncut grass could be left, particularly around patches of scrub. Again, these

would be cut on a rotational basis so that they don't become to scrub-dominated.

Interpretation

Install interpretation panels in the common area to explain to members of the public what species can be seen here and also to explain the ongoing management and how that benefits wildlife.

Create pond

There is also a marshy area in the north-west corner of this common land (see **Plate 18** below) which is currently becoming dominated by willows and bramble. There is a small channel with flowing water which subsequently runs beneath the road. This whole triangular piece of land appears to hold water well and looks an ideal location for a pond. There are already areas of standing water with aquatic vegetation here which suggest that there might have been a pond here previously. We would recommend clearing some of the large willows which are shading and drying out the area and thinning some of the brambles. A pond could then be excavated with the material dug out used to create the banks. Care would have to be taken that there is no risk of altering the flow of water beneath the road but the area would act as a good store of water, slowing its journey into the stream.

Creating a pond is one of the best ways to improve biodiversity in an area as even a small body of water will provide habitats for numerous invertebrates such as dragonflies and damselflies as well as breeding sites for frogs and newts.

There is also a non-native tree here (Stag's Horn Sumach *Rhus typhina*) which, while attractive, should be removed. Care must be taken when attempting to remove it as it is a notoriously problematic species to eradicate as it sends up suckers if the main tree is cut down; indeed, there is evidence of this happening already. It should also be noted that the leaves and fruit of this plant are poisonous.



Plate 18. Potential pond site.

3.8.6. Community Hall (D & F on Plate 10)

The Community Hall appears to be a well-used centre with a range of events taking place there. However, it offers little for biodiversity currently and we would recommend a few small additions. It would be impractical to alter the grassy areas within the fence and indeed the grassed parking area is a very good example of how an area of hard-standing can be created which also allows water to drain through it. This could be promoted further (see **3.8.12**).

Nest boxes	Our recommendations would concentrate on the Community Hall itself and involve the installation of a number of artificial bat roosts and House Martin nests. During our bird surveys we noticed rather a lack of House Martin nests around the village and this could be part of a wider village project where local residents are encouraged to install artificial House Martin nests beneath their eaves.
Interpretation	An interpretation panel could also be installed in the Community Hall grounds describing some of the species that can be seen in and around the village, highlighting how good Three Crosses is for wildlife.
Wildflowers	The strip of grass to the south of the Community Hall (between the fence and the road) – see Plate 19 – is currently managed as amenity grassland and offers little for wildlife. We would recommend sowing a strip of this grass as a wildflower area. As residents use the grass to walk along in order to avoid the dangerous road, we would propose leaving a ~1.5m strip of grass alongside the road to avoid forcing people to walk on the tarmac.

An appropriate seed mix of British (ideally Welsh) provenance should be used and the ground should be prepared to provide the mix the best chance of success. The grass should be killed off and the ground lightly rotivated. The seed mix should then be sown in in March or April and watered thoroughly. Exact instructions should be given by the seed provider however. It might be beneficial to use species like Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) which is semi-parasitic on grasses and will help subdue the vigorous growth of the grass species which could otherwise come to dominate; this is normally sown in the autumn to limit grass growth before the sowing of the other wildflowers. The wildflower area could then be managed as a hay meadow; i.e. cut in late summer once the flowers have set seed.



Plate 19. Potential area for wildflower ‘meadow’.

3.8.7. Wildflower area (E on Plate 10)

Wildflower bed

There is a small triangular area of grass with a bench immediately to the west of the Community Hall. To add aesthetic interest as well as a source of nectar for invertebrates we would suggest sowing a small area with native wildflower seed. See above for further details on management.

3.8.8. Scrubby corner (**G** on Plate 10)

There is a small corner of scrubby vegetation near the football field which currently looks like it has issues with burning and scrub clearance which is making it particularly unsightly and the burning has caused scorching of the adjacent small trees. It is unclear whether the scrub clearance is being undertaken by the Council or local residents but it is creating an eyesore (see **Plate 20** below).

Scrub control While scrub is good for a range of species it is recommended not to let this corner scrub up due to the likelihood of this burning continuing as a consequence. We would recommend an annual cut (July/August) with the arisings collected. This management would allow some species to flower and seed through the spring and summer without it being another area of amenity grassland devoid of wildlife.



Plate 20. Area of cleared scrub near common.

3.8.10. Marshy grassland field (**H** on Plate 10)

The large field to the south-west of the village (where reptile refugia were placed) is currently marshy grassland with a lot of encroaching willow. It is no doubt an excellent refuge for wildlife from the agriculturally-improved fields elsewhere. However, if left completely unmanaged it will gradually succeed to woodland which, while also very good for wildlife, is a less rare habitat than marshy grassland.

Cattle Grazing We would recommend initiating some low-intensity cattle grazing within the marshy grassland field as they will remove some of the rank grasses and young willows, allowing recovery of the marshy grassland field. Stocking levels should be initially kept low to avoid overgrazing and excessive poaching of the ground and monitored on an annual basis.

Scrub control Manual removal of some of the encroaching willows will improve the quality and extent of the marshy grassland habitat. The cut willow could be stacked in neat piles in a ‘sacrificial’ corner where it could act as a ‘habitat pile’ which would benefit small mammals, invertebrates and reptiles. Himalayan Balsam also needs to be removed from this area as described in section **3.8.2.** as otherwise it will come to dominate the field.

3.8.11. Pictorial meadow area (I on Plate 10)

Sow wildflowers The area shown in **Plate 21** below has been planted with a pictorial meadow mix and while this undoubtedly looks spectacular and is of benefit to nectar-feeding species such as bumblebees and butterflies it does seem to be a missed opportunity for planting native wildflowers.

We would advise that in future years a native wildflower species mix is used along with leaving a small area of long grasses (away from the bench) which is also beneficial to a range of wildlife. See section **3.8.6** for more information on wildflower meadow management. Due to the less spectacular nature of native wildflowers, some interpretation might be needed to explain the change and also the reasons for leaving an area of grass to grow long.



Plate 21. Pictorial meadow mix.

3.8.12. Article on drainage/water butts

There is a high presence of non-permeable surfaces throughout the village, with the vast majority of homes opting for paving, tarmac or concrete driveways and front gardens. These surfaces do not allow for absorption and storage of precipitation that a green space or otherwise permeable surface would provide, and as a result water will be entering the drainage system at a much faster rate than is desirable. During periods of heavy rainfall, this is likely to cause the overloading of sewerage systems which often results in the release of untreated sewage into a local waterway, or even cause localised flooding. It is important that community mitigation is encouraged in order to compensate for the loss of natural water storage, and we suggest that residents are urged to install water butts or garden ponds wherever possible. WTSWW will write a brief article for the Three Crosses Village newsletter about the issue. WTSWW has recently completed a water butt and pond project in Swansea, which has seen 200 ponds and water butts distributed for free to Swansea residents. It is suggested that Three Crosses Community Council may want to look into adopting a similar scheme.

It was noted that much of the car park area of the Community Hall was made of a solid yet permeable surface, allowing for herbaceous growth and thus adequate drainage of water during periods of heavy precipitation. The presence of a Sustainable Urban Drainage feature is commendable, and should be encouraged wherever possible, especially when new building work or renovation is taking place.

4. Appendices

4.1. Appendix 1: Initial Publicity



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WILDLIFE TRUST
South and West Wales
De a Gorllewin Cymru

Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales: Three Crosses Wildlife Survey

Do you have Hedgehogs in your garden, Bats in your attic or newts in your pond?

As part of a biodiversity-boosting initiative by Three Crosses Community Council, The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales are looking for members of the local community to help us with a range of wildlife surveys, including Breeding Bird Surveys, Bat detecting and Butterfly transects.



We are inviting community members to take part by filling out the 'Where's Swansea's Wildlife?' survey forms, and dropping them off at Three Crosses Community Centre.

Interested in getting involved? Contact Vaughn on v.matthews@welshwildlife.org for more information.

4.2. Appendix 2: Garden Wildlife Survey Form

How can you improve your garden environment

■ Create a water feature in your garden. A pond will enable amphibians and dragonflies to breed. If a pond is not practical, a simple bird bath or pebble fountain will provide a place for animals to drink.

■ Recycle your organic kitchen and garden waste to create compost for the garden and reduce the input into landfill. The compost heap will provide homes to invertebrates and is a rich feeding ground for birds and bees.

■ Consider leaving part of your lawn uncut. Long grass will reduce the amount of water run-off into rivers, and is an excellent habitat for grasshoppers, beetles and young amphibians, and provides roosts for insects such as damselflies and food for caterpillars.

■ Think carefully about the origin of anything you buy for your garden. Ensure that plants come from cultivated stock and that the use of any material, such as potting compost, does not put a habitat under threat, whether in the UK or abroad.

If you have enjoyed the survey and wish to help wildlife and the environment in Swansea even further, please consider making a donation to the Swansea Environment Fund.

This fund will help the Wildlife Trust to work with local communities to:

- Create and manage nature reserves
- Undertake wildlife surveys
- Protect the wildlife of Swansea for future generations

Any donations gratefully received.

Full Name _____

House Name/Number _____ Postcode _____

I enclose a cheque/ PO made payable to the Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales for:

☐ £5
 ☐ £10
 ☐ £15
 ☐ £20
 ☐ £25
 ☐ Other _____

Or please charge my Visa/ Mastercard/ Access (delete as appropriate) with £ _____

Card Number

Security Number Issue Number (debit cards)

Valid from / Expires /

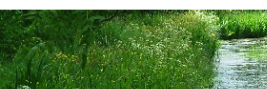


giftaid it

GIFT AID - I would like the Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales to treat as Gift Aid donations all qualifying gifts of money made today and in the future.

I confirm I have paid or will pay an amount of Income Tax and/or Capital Gains Tax for each tax year (6 April to 5 April) that is at least equal to the amount of tax that all the charities (and Community Amateur Sports Clubs) that I donate to will reclaim on my gifts for that year. I understand that other taxes such as VAT and Council Tax do not qualify. I understand the charity will reclaim 25p of tax on every £1 that I give on or after 6 April 2008.

Signature(s) _____ Date _____



Thank you very much for taking the time to fill in the survey form.

For more information regarding the survey please ring the Wildlife Trust on 01656 724100

For more wildlife gardening tips and to fill in an online survey form please visit www.wildlifetrust.org/swansea

Alternatively, return completed survey forms free of charge to:

Freepost RRJG-XCUZ-ZUHU, The Swansea Garden Wildlife Survey, Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales, Nature Centre, Fountain Road, Tondur, Bridgend, CF32 0EH

Thank you



Swansea Garden Wildlife Survey



WELSH WILDLIFE TRUST
Cymdeithas yr Eiddo Natur

THE WILDLIFE TRUST OF SOUTH AND WEST WALES

THE SURVEY

Wales contains a wide range of habitats, but it is often overlooked that urban areas also contain habitats that are important to wildlife. This urban wildlife can at times be under considerable pressure, from urban development, roads and lack of suitable connectivity. For this reason our gardeners take on a great significance for wildlife, acting as miniature nature reserves. Additionally, cities have a huge impact on the environment. For example, water flowing over urban surfaces collects pollutants and contaminants which can then be transferred into rivers.

The Wildlife Trusts Swansea Garden Wildlife Survey aims to discover all about the environment and hidden wildlife of the gardens of Swansea. The Wildlife Trust cannot achieve this alone, so we are asking you to get involved in the survey by telling us about the environment and the wildlife in your garden, using the form on the next page.



ABOUT US

The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales manages over 4,000 acres of habitat in South and West Wales, with nature reserves ranging from the ancient woodlands of Cardiff and the 'Valleys' to the stunning islands of Skomer and Skokholm. We do this solely through donations, membership and fundraising, and our vision is an environment rich in wildlife for everyone.

We manage 25 nature reserves in the Swansea and Gower area, all of which are beautiful and free of charge to visit. Details of these can be found at our website www.welshwildlife.org/nature-reserves.



Our objectives:

Wildlife havens
We manage more than 4,000 acres of some of the regions most precious wild places in the form of more than 50 nature reserves (including Skomer and Skokholm Islands)

Standing up for wildlife
We influence decision makers and protect wildlife in danger. We monitor planning applications within our area for the potential effect of the proposals on nature conservation.

Community involvement
We create wildlife havens in towns and cities. We work with local people to transform neglected spaces into 'breathing places', where they can connect with nature.

The future
We protect your local wildlife for the future. We take a long-term view, inspiring people to consider the wider, regional landscape for wildlife.





"I am a huge supporter of the Wildlife Trusts because they fight for local and national wildlife. By joining your local Trust, you too can play an important role in safeguarding the future of our precious wildlife."

Iolo Williams
Patron, Wildlife Trusts Wales



As a charity, we rely solely on membership subscriptions, donations and sponsorship to fund our vital conservation work. Please think about supporting us so we can continue to protect wildlife and save habitats.

To join, please contact Jon, Nic or Jane on 01656 724100 or visit www.welshwildlife.org

PROTECTING WELSH WILDLIFE FOR THE FUTURE

WWW.WELSHWILDLIFE.ORG/SWANSEA





Swansea
Garden Wildlife

Swansea
Garden Wildlife

Swansea
Garden Wildlife

THE WILDLIFE TRUST OF SOUTH AND WEST WALES

To help in this survey simply fill in this form and return to the address on the back. Your input will help us collect valuable information about the environment and the status and distribution of important Welsh wildlife right here in Swansea, and will help us preserve it for future generations.

About you

Name

Address

Postcode Telephone

Email

We will ensure that all personal information are kept strictly confidential and will not be forwarded onto third parties. We would like to send you the results of this survey and other work of the Trust by email. If you would prefer not to receive this, please tick this box ☐

Location

Urban ☐

Rural ☐

Suburban ☐

Habitats

Lawn ☐

Pond ☐

Flower bed ☐

Wood Pole ☐

Trees ☐

Features

Bird feeders ☐

Bird nest box ☐

Bird bath ☐

Bat box ☐

Bee nest box ☐

Other insect ☐

Management

1a) Do you have a compost bin/heap? Yes / No

b) If not, how do you dispose of garden waste?.....

c) If a compost bin was provided free, would you use it? Yes / No

2a) Do you use shop bought compost? Yes/ No

b) What percentage of the compost you use is peat-free?.....

c) Would you consider using peat-free compost if it was more widely available? Yes/ No

3a) Do you use lawn fertilisers? Yes/ No

b) Would you consider leaving part of the lawn to grow wild over spring/summer? Yes/ No

4a) Do you use slug pellets in the garden? Yes/ No

b) Do you use any other form of pest control?.....

5a) Do you have a water butt(s)? Yes/ No

b) If a water butt was provided free, would you use it? Yes/ No

6a) Do you know if your house is properly connected to the correct sewage system e.g. toilet connected to the foul water sewer? Yes/ No/ Don't Know

Birds


☐ House Sparrow


☐ Dunnock


☐ Starling


☐ Song Thrush


☐ Bullfinch

Others: ☐ Nesting? ☐ Nesting? ☐ Nesting? ☐ Nesting? ☐ Nesting?

Mammals


☐ Fox


☐ Mole


☐ Hedgehog


☐ Badger


☐ Bats in attic

Others:

Reptiles and Amphibians


☐ Frog


☐ Toad


☐ Newt


☐ Slow Worm


☐ Lizard

Others:

Butterflies


☐ Small Tortoiseshell


☐ Painted Lady


☐ Comma


☐ Peacock


☐ Red Admiral

Others:

Plants


☐ Bramble


☐ Birds Foot Trefoil


☐ Self-Heal

Fungi


☐ Orchids


☐ Waxcaps

4.3. Appendix 3: Species Lists

Appendix 3a: Birds

Common name	Scientific name
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorum</i>
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Coal Tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>

Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
Water rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>

Appendix 3b: Mammals

Common name	Scientific name
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>
Field vole	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>
Polecat	<i>Mustela putoris</i>
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Common shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>
Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>

Appendix 3c: Amphibians and Reptiles

Common name	Scientific name
Slow worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>
Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>
Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>
Common lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>

Appendix 3d: Invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name
Spectacle	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>

Three Crosses Biodiversity Audit

Micromoth	<i>Aceleris laterana/A comariana</i>
Water Veneer	<i>Acentria ephemerella</i>
Garden Rose Tortrix	<i>Acleris variegana</i>
Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta psi</i>
Grey/Dark Dagger	<i>Acronicta sp.</i>
Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>
Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>
Micromoth	<i>Agapeta hamana</i>
Micromoth	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>
Micromoth	<i>Agriphilla tristella</i>
Heart & Club	<i>Agrotis clavis</i>
Heart and dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>
Mottled Beauty	<i>Alcis repandata</i>
Twenty Plume Moth	<i>Alucita hexadactyla</i>
Green Arches	<i>Anaplectoides prasina</i>
Orange tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>
Light Arches	<i>Apamea lithoxylaea</i>
Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>
Dusky Brocade	<i>Apamea remissa</i>
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Bee moth	<i>Aphomia sociella</i>
Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
Cross orb-weaver spider	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>
4-spot orb-weaver spider	<i>Araneus quadratus</i>
Large Fruit Tree Tortrix	<i>Archips podana</i>
Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>
Plain Golden Y	<i>Autographa jota</i>
Flame	<i>Axylia putris</i>
Micromoth	<i>Bactra sp.</i>
Peppered Moth	<i>Biston betularia</i>
Tree Bumblebee	<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>
Red-tailed bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>
White-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus leucorum</i>
Common carder bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>
Common Wave	<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>
Common White Wave	<i>Cabera pusaria</i>
Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>
Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>
Micro Moth	<i>Catopria pinella</i>
Brown-lipped snail	<i>Cemaea nemoralis</i>
Antler Moth	<i>Cerapteryx graminis</i>
Treble lines	<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>
Common marbled carpet	<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>

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V Pug	<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>
Froghopper	<i>Cicadella viridis</i>
Chinese character	<i>Cilix glaucata</i>
7-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i>
Green Carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>
Garden snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>
Scalloped Oak	<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>
Four Dotted Footman	<i>Cybosia mesomella</i>
Elephant Hawkmoth	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>
Burnished Brass	<i>Diachrysia chrysis</i>
Small square-spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>
Marbled brown	<i>Drymonia dodonaea</i>
Common Footman	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>
Birch Shieldbug	<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i>
White Shouldered House Moth	<i>Endrosis sarcitrella</i>
Canary Shouldered Thorn	<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>
August Thorn	<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>
Micromoth	<i>Epermenia falciformis</i>
Micromoth	<i>Epinotia Immundana</i>
Light brown apple moth	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>
Spinach	<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>
Phoenix	<i>Eulithis prunata</i>
Small Angle Shades	<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>
Micromoth	<i>Eupoecilia angustana</i>
Yellow Tail	<i>Euproctis similis</i>
Small Magpie	<i>Eurrhynx hortulata</i>
Drinker	<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>
Sallow Kitten	<i>Furcula furcula</i>
Large Emerald	<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>
Buff Arches	<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>
Lychnis	<i>Hadena bicruris</i>
Common Emerald	<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>
Ghost moth	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>
Common swift	<i>Hepialus lupulinus</i>
July Highflyer	<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>
Snout	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>
Riband Wave	<i>Idaea aversata</i>
Small fan footed wave	<i>Idaea biselata</i>
Bright Line Brown Eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>
Poplar Hawkmoth	<i>Laothoe populi</i>
Broad Bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>
Scorched Carpet	<i>Ligdia adustata</i>
Clouded Border	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>
Clouded Silver	<i>Lomographa temerata</i>

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Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>
True Lover's Knot	<i>Lycophotia porphyrea</i>
Sharp Angled Peacock	<i>Macaria alternata</i>
Hummingbird hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>
Fox moth	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>
Cabbage Moth	<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>
Common Rustic agg.	<i>Mesapamea</i>
Common Rustic	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>
Rosy Footman	<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>
Smoky Wainscot	<i>Mythimna impura</i>
Double Line	<i>Mythimna turca</i>
Lesser Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua comes</i>
Micromoth	<i>Notocelia/Epiblema sp.</i>
Iron prominent	<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>
Pebble Prominent	<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>
Flame shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>
Scalloped hazel	<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>
Middle-barred minor	<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>
Marbled minor agg.	<i>Oligia strigilis agg.</i>
Brimstone Moth	<i>Opisthographis luteolata</i>
Swallow Tailed Moth	<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>
Green shieldbug	<i>Palomena prasina</i>
Barred Fruit Tree Tortrix	<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Micromoth	<i>Parornix sp.</i>
Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>
Grass rivulet	<i>Perizoma albulata</i>
Small Rivulet	<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>
Buff Tip	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>
Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>
Green Veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>
Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>
Scorched Wing	<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>
Mother of Pearl	<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Marbled White Spot	<i>Protodeltote pygarga</i>
Micromoth	<i>Pseudargyrotoza conwagana</i>
Green Silver-Lines	<i>Pseudoips prasinana</i>
Small seraphim	<i>Pterapherapteryx sexalata</i>
Pale Prominent	<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>
Coxcomb Prominent	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>

Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>
Scallop Shell	<i>Rheumaptera undulata</i>
Straw dot	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>
Herald	<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>
Cream Wave	<i>Scopula floslactata</i>
Eyed Hawkmoth	<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>
Privet Hawkmoth	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>
White ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>
Lobster Moth	<i>Stauropus fagi</i>
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>
Peach Blossom	<i>Thyatira batis</i>
Blood Vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>
Micromoth	<i>Udea olivalis</i>
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Common Wasp	<i>Vespula Vulgaris</i>
Flame carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>
Silver-ground carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>
Setaceous hebrew character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>
Triple Spotted Clay	<i>Xestia ditrapezium</i>
Double Square Spot	<i>Xestia triangulum</i>
Fan Foot	<i>Zanclognatha tarsipennalis</i>
5-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaenia trifolii</i>

Appendix 3e: Plants

Botanical species list (complete)	
"Wargrave pink" type geranium	<i>Geranium</i> sp. cf. x <i>oxonianum</i>
A flote-grass	<i>Glyceria</i> sp.
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Barren brome	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>
Barren strawberry	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Betony	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>
Bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Bistort	<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>
Black bryony	<i>Dioscorea communis</i>
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyaconthoides non-scripta</i>
Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>

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Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Broad-leaved willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>
Brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Campanula sp.	<i>Campanula</i> cf. <i>persicifolia</i>
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
Common catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
Common fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common orache	<i>Atriplex patula</i>
Common sedge	<i>Carex nigra</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Common toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Common valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Creeping soft grass	<i>Holcus mollis</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Crocosmia	<i>Montbretia</i> sp.
Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Dog violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>
Dog's mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>
Dove's foot crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>
Eared willow	<i>Salix aurita</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Enchanters nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>

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European gorse	<i>Ulex europaea</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Field wood-rush	<i>Luzula campestris</i>
Figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
Fool's water cress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>
Forget-me-not sp.	<i>Myosotis</i> sp.
Fox and cubs	<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Fringecups	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsiasp.</i>
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium album</i> agg.
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Greater periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Greater stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>
Hairy brome	<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>
Hard fern	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>
Hart's tongue fern	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Heath bedstraw	<i>Galium saxatile</i>
Hedge bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hedge woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Hemlock water dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Herb robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Hoary willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Imperforate St John's wort	<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy-leaved speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>

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Ivy-leaved toadflax	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Japanese rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg.
Lady fern	<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>
Lady's mantle	<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> agg.
Lesser burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Lesser celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Lesser stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>
Lesser trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lords and ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>
Maidenhair spleenwort	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>
Male fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Marsh bedstraw	<i>Galium palustre</i>
Marsh orchid sp.	<i>Dactylorhiza</i> sp.
Marsh thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Mouse-eared hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Oil seed rape	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Opium poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Perforate St John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Petty spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Polypody fern	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>
Prickly sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Procumbent pearlwort	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>
Purple toadflax	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Red valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>

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Rough hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis biennis</i>
Rough meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Rusty-back fern	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Sedge sp.	<i>Carex</i> sp.
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Sharp-flowered rush	<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>
Slender St John's wort	<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>
Smooth brome	<i>Bromus racemosus</i>
Smooth sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Snow-in-summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Spanish bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Three-cornered leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Timothy-grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Toad rush	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Wall pennywort	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>
Wallflower	<i>Erysimum cheiri</i>
Wall-rue	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>
Wavy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>
Wavy hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>
Welsh poppy	<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White melilot	<i>Melilotus albus</i>
White stonecrop	<i>Sedum anglicum</i>
Wild angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>
Wild garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i>
Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Wood dock	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>
Wood melick	<i>Melica uniflora</i>
Wood sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>
Wood speedwell	<i>Veronica montana</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>

Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Yellow pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>

4.4. Appendix 4: SEWBRc Data Search Results

PRIORITY AND PROTECTED SPECIES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records	Last Date Recorded
Caprimulgus europaeus	European Nightjar	1	1983
Chiroptera	Unspecified Bat	1	2004
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	4	2013
Cuculus canorus	Common Cuckoo	1	2014
Emberiza cirius	Cirl Bunting	2	1967
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	2	2010
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	2	2013
Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper	1	1997
Euphydryas aurinia	Marsh Fritillary	17	2000
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	1	2014
Falco tinnunculus	Common Kestrel	7	2010
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	2	2009
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	5	2001
Lepus europaeus	Brown Hare	1	2008
Linaria cannabina	Linnet	4	2013
Locustella naevia	Common Grasshopper Warbler	3	2011
Milvus milvus	Red Kite	18	2014
Natrix natrix	Grass Snake	1	2010
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule Bat	1	2014
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	15	2010
Perizoma albulata	Grass Rivulet	1	2014
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	1	1992
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	1	2014
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	1	2014
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	1	1992
Pluvialis apricaria	European Golden Plover	1	2008
Poecile palustris	Marsh Tit	6	2010
Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	18	2013
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Common Bullfinch	4	2008
Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	20	2010
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	11	2013
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	16	2013
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	3	2010
Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing	4	2010

OTHER SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records	Last Date Recorded
Aegithalos caudatus	Long-tailed Tit	3	2009
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	1	2012
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	4	2013
Apus apus	Common Swift	3	2009
Bryum pallescens	Tall-clustered Thread-moss	1	2013

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records	Last Date Recorded
<i>Didymodon nicholsonii</i>	Nicholson's Beard-moss	2	2013
<i>Formica rufa</i>	Southern Wood Ant	1	1968
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	1	2013
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	11	2010
<i>Lampropteryx otagiata</i>	Devon Carpet	1	1996
<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	4	2013
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	3	2013
<i>Mythimna turca</i>	Double-line	5	2014
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	1	2010
<i>Oscinella capreolus</i>	Oscinella capreolus	1	1996
<i>Pellia epiphylla</i>	Overleaf Pellia	3	2013
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal Tit	7	2010
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	1	2002
<i>Phalonidia manniana</i>	Water-mint Conch	2	1998
<i>Phlyctaenia stachydalis</i>		1	1998
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	3	2012
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	3	2012
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	3	2013
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	4	2009
<i>Scathophaga scybalaria</i>		1	1908
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	5	2013
<i>Stenus (Hemistenus) palustris</i>		1	2008
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Common Whitethroat	3	2010
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	5	2010
<i>Weissia controversa</i> var. <i>densifolia</i>		1	2013

SPECIES OF LOCAL CONSERVATION CONCERN

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records	Last Date Recorded
<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	Spectacle	4	2014
<i>Acasis viretata</i>	Yellow-barred Brindle	1	1998
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	5	2009
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Sneezewort	1	1988
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	1	1986
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	1	2009
<i>Bactra furfurana</i>	Mottled Marble	1	1998
<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	Silver-moss	3	2013
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard	8	2008
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold	1	1986
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	10	2010
<i>Carex caryophyllaea</i>	Spring-sedge	1	1988
<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge	2	1998
<i>Carex pulicaris</i>	Flea Sedge	1	1986
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	Bottle Sedge	1	1986
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood-sedge	2	2001
<i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>oedocarpa</i>	Common Yellow-sedge	2	1991
<i>Carum verticillatum</i>	Whorled Caraway	5	1998
<i>Catoptria pinella</i>	Pearl Grass-veneer	1	2014
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue	1	1997
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Eurasian Treecreeper	2	2009
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	European Greenfinch	6	2010
<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>	Meadow Thistle	1	1986
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	3	1991
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	18	2013

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records	Last Date Recorded
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Brittle Bladder-fern	1	1957
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh-orchid	3	1986
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	4	2010
<i>Dichodontium pellucidum</i>	Transparent Fork-moss	1	2013
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew	1	1986
<i>Ebulea crocealis</i>	Ochreous Pearl	1	1998
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	1	1986
<i>Epirrhoe rivata</i>	Wood Carpet	1	1998
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	1	1991
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	4	2013
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cottongrass	3	2013
<i>Euchoeca nebulata</i>	Dingy Shell	1	1998
<i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>	Common Feather-moss	6	2013
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn	1	1991
<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i>		1	1957
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	1	1986
<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	Golden Waxcap	6	2005
<i>Hygrocybe reidii</i>	Honey Waxcap	1	2003
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	1	2009
<i>Lithophane ornitopus</i> subsp. <i>lactipennis</i>	Grey Shoulder-knot	1	1998
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Heath Wood-rush	3	1988
<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood-rush	1	1957
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-Robin	2	1991
<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	Black Arches	2	1998
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	1	1957
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	1	1991
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	2	1998
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Three-nerved Sandwort	1	1986
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied Wagtail	1	2008
<i>Motacilla alba</i> subsp. <i>yarrellii</i>	Pied Wagtail	6	2010
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel	1	1986
<i>Orthotrichum pulchellum</i>	Elegant Bristle-moss	1	2013
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	3	1991
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel	3	1991
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	14	2013
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	2	2013
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	5	2010
<i>Pohlia wahlenbergii</i>	Pale Glaucous Thread-moss	1	2013
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	1	1986
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma	1	2010
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue	3	1998
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern	1	2013
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen	2	1986
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	Bog Pondweed	1	1986
<i>Pterapherapteryx sexalata</i>	Small Seraphim	4	2014
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly	1	1997
<i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i>	Ivy-leaved Crowfoot	1	1986
<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	Round-leaved Crowfoot	1	1986
<i>Rheumaptera undulata</i>	Scallop Shell	2	2014
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow-rattle	1	1988
<i>Salix repens</i>	Creeping Willow	1	1991
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed	1	1978
<i>Schrankia costaestrigalis</i>	Pinion-streaked Snout	2	1998
<i>Scopula immutata</i>	Lesser Cream Wave	2	1998
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Wood Nuthatch	6	2013

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records	Last Date Recorded
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod	1	1957
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Siskin	6	2010
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	1	2009
<i>Straminergon stramineum</i>	Straw Spear-moss	1	2013
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	3	2010
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious	6	2013
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	1	2008
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common Blackbird	30	2013
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western Gorse	3	2013
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	1	2001
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell	1	1991
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Gelder-rose	2	2001
<i>Viola palustris</i>	Marsh Violet	2	1986
<i>Zygodon conoideus</i>	Lesser Yoke-moss	1	2013

OTHER SPECIES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records	Last Date Recorded
<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	1	2013
<i>Abies procera</i>	Noble Fir	1	2013
<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>	Magpie	2	1998
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	5	2013
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	2	1986
<i>Acleris</i>		1	1998
<i>Acleris laterana/comariana</i>		1	2014
<i>Acleris notana</i>	Rusty Birch Button	1	1998
<i>Acleris variegana</i>	Garden Rose Button	2	2014
<i>Acronicta psi/tridens</i>		2	2014
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	2	1998
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut	1	2001
<i>Agapeta hamana</i>	Common Yellow Conch	3	1998
<i>Agapeta zoezana</i>	Knapweed Conch	1	1998
<i>Agaricus arvensis</i>	Horse Mushroom	1	2004
<i>Agaricus campestris</i> var. <i>campestris</i>		1	1996
<i>Agaricus silvicola</i> var. <i>silvicola</i>		1	2002
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell	2	1998
<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>	Brindled Flat-body	1	2014
<i>Agonopterix heracliata</i>	Common Flat-body	1	1998
<i>Agonopterix kaekeritziana</i>	Straw Flat-body	2	1998
<i>Agriopis marginaria</i>	Dotted Border	1	1996
<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	Straw Grass-veneer	1	1998
<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	Common Grass-veneer	1	2014
<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	Flounced Chestnut	1	1998
<i>Agrochola lota</i>	Red-line Quaker	1	1998
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	Velvet Bent	4	1998
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	5	2001
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	5	1991
<i>Agrotis clavis</i>	Heart & Club	1	2014
<i>Agrotis exclamatoris</i>	Heart & Dart	5	2014
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Dark Sword-grass	2	1996
<i>Agrotis segetum</i>	Turnip Moth	1	1998
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass	1	1986
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	1	1986
<i>Alcis repandata</i>	Mottled Beauty	4	2014

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records	Last Date Recorded
<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Red-legged Partridge	1	2008
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	1	1986
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	4	2009
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail	2	1986
<i>Alucita hexadactyla</i>	Twenty-plumed Moth	1	2014
<i>Amanita fulva</i>	Tawny Grisette	1	2007
<i>Amanita muscaria</i> var. <i>muscaria</i>		2	1995
<i>Amanita rubescens</i> var. <i>rubescens</i>	Blusher	2	2000
<i>Amblystegium serpens</i> var. <i>serpens</i>		3	2013
<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	Copper Underwing	2	1998
<i>Anaplectoides prasina</i>	Green Arches	2	2014
<i>Anaspis</i> (<i>Anaspis</i>) <i>frontalis</i>		1	2008
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	5	2009
<i>Anotylus rugosus</i>		3	2001
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange-tip	2	2010
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	5	1988
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	1	1986
<i>Apamea crenata</i>	Clouded-bordered Brindle	1	1998
<i>Apamea lithoxylaea</i>	Light Arches	3	2014
<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches	5	2014
<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade	1	2014
<i>Apamea scolopacina</i>	Slender Brindle	2	1998
<i>Apamea sordens</i>	Rustic Shoulder-knot	1	1996
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet	3	2010
<i>Aphodius</i> (<i>Melinopterus</i>) <i>sphacelatus</i>		3	2001
<i>Aphomia sociella</i>	Bee Moth	2	2014
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's-water-cress	1	2009
<i>Aporophyla nigra</i>	Black Rustic	1	1998
<i>Apotomis betuletana</i>	Birch Marble	1	1998
<i>Archips rosana</i>	Rose Twist	1	2014
<i>Argyresthia goedartella</i>	Golden Argent	1	1998
<i>Armillaria</i>		4	2002
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey Fungus	7	2009
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	2	2009
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	1	1986
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>quadrivalens</i>		1	2013
<i>Atethmia centrigo</i>	Centre-barred Sallow	2	2014
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern	2	2013
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	Common Smoothcap	2	2013
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache	1	1986
<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>	Bog Groove-moss	1	2013
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly Ear	2	1998
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y	11	2014
<i>Autographa jota</i>	Plain Golden Y	1	2014
<i>Axylia putris</i>	Flame	4	2014
<i>Bactra</i>		1	2014
<i>Bactra lancealana</i>	Rush Marble	4	1998
<i>Barbula convoluta</i>	Lesser Bird's-claw Beard-moss	2	2013
<i>Barbula unguiculata</i>	Bird's-claw Beard-moss	3	2013
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	3	1991
<i>Bembidion</i> (<i>Metallina</i>) <i>lampros</i>		3	2001
<i>Bembidion</i> (<i>Ocydromus</i>) <i>tetracolum</i>		3	2001
<i>Bembidion</i> (<i>Philochthus</i>) <i>mannerheimii</i>		3	2001
<i>Bena bicolorana</i>	Scarce Silver-lines	1	1998
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	4	2009

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records	Last Date Recorded
Biston betularia	Peppered Moth	5	2014
Blechnum spicant	Hard-fern	3	1991
Boletus badius	Bay Bolete	1	1995
Boletus chrysenteron	Red Cracking Bolete	1	2005
Boletus edulis	Cep	2	2004
Boletus erythropus		2	1996
Brachytheciastrum velutinum	Velvet Feather-moss	1	2013
Brachythecium rivulare	River Feather-moss	4	2013
Brachythecium rutabulum	Rough-stalked Feather-moss	6	2013
Branta canadensis	Greater Canada Goose	1	2008
Bryum capillare	Capillary Thread-moss	3	2013
Bryum dichotomum		3	2013
Bryum rubens	Crimson-tuber Thread-moss	1	2013
Cabera exanthemata	Common Wave	4	2014
Cabera pusaria	Common White Wave	5	2014
Calliergonella cuspidata	Pointed Spear-moss	4	2013
Calluna vulgaris	Heather	5	2013
Calocera viscosa	Yellow Stagshorn	1	1997
Caloptilia stigmatella	White-triangle Slender	4	2000
Calypogeia arguta	Notched Pouchwort	1	2013
Calypogeia fissa	Common Pouchwort	1	2013
Calypogeia muelleriana	Mueller's Pouchwort	1	2013
Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed	2	2009
Campaea margaritata	Light Emerald	4	2014
Camptogramma bilineata	Yellow Shell	3	2014
Campylopus flexuosus	Rusty Swan-neck Moss	1	2013
Cantharellus tubaeformis	Trumpet Chanterelle	1	1997
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's-purse	1	1986
Carcina quercana	Long-horned Flat-body	1	1998
Cardamine flexuosa	Wavy Bitter-cress	3	2009
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bitter-cress	1	2009
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckooflower	7	2013
Carex echinata	Star Sedge	1	1998
Carex hirta	Hairy Sedge	1	2001
Carex nigra	Common Sedge	2	1998
Carex ovalis	Oval Sedge	3	1998
Carex remota	Remote Sedge	2	2013
Cartodere (Aridius) nodifer		3	2001
Celypha lacunana	Common Marble	1	1997
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed	5	1988
Cephalozia bicuspidata	Two-horned Pincerwort	1	2013
Cerapteryx graminis	Antler Moth	1	1998
Cerastis rubricosa	Red Chestnut	1	1996
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear	2	1986
Cerastium glomeratum	Sticky Mouse-ear	1	1986
Ceratodon purpureus	Redshank	2	2013
Ceterach officinarum	Rustyback	1	1986
Chaerophyllum temulum	Rough Chervil	1	1986
Chaetocnema hortensis		3	2001
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	2	2013
Charanyca trigrammica	Treble Lines	5	2014
Chartoscirta cocksi		1	2001
Chloris chloris	Greenfinch	3	2005
Chlorociboria aeruginascens	Green Elfcup	5	2007
Chloroclysta siterata	Red-green Carpet	1	1998

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records	Last Date Recorded
<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	Common Marbled Carpet	5	2014
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage	1	2001
<i>Cilix glaucata</i>	Chinese Character	1	2014
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	3	2001
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	4	2009
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	4	2009
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	3	2013
<i>Clavulinopsis corniculata</i>	Meadow Coral	2	1997
<i>Clitocybe geotropa</i>	Trooping Funnel	1	1996
<i>Clitocybe infundibuliformis</i>		1	1997
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded Funnel	3	2003
<i>Clitopilus prunulus</i>	The Miller	1	1991
<i>Cnepharia stephensiana</i>	Great Grey Shade	2	1998
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird	1	2013
<i>Coenobia rufa</i>	Small Rufous	1	1998
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	2	1997
<i>Colias croceus</i>	Clouded Yellow	1	1996
<i>Collybia butyracea</i> var. <i>butyracea</i>	Butter Cap	5	2003
<i>Collybia confluens</i>	Clustered Toughshank	1	1996
<i>Collybia dryophila</i>	Russet Toughshank	3	2004
<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet	5	2014
<i>Columba livia feral</i>	Feral Pigeon	5	2010
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood Pigeon	3	2008
<i>Conocephalum conicum</i>	Great Scented Liverwort	1	2013
<i>Coprinellus disseminatus</i>		1	2005
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>		2	1998
<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	Common Garden Snail	1	2003
<i>Cortinarius decipiens</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>		1	1997
<i>Cortinarius torvus</i>	Stocking Webcap	1	1997
<i>Cortinarius trivialis</i>	Girdled Webcap	1	2000
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	21	2011
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	2	2009
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Eurasian Jackdaw	19	2013
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	4	2009
<i>Cosmorhoe ocellata</i>	Purple Bar	1	1996
<i>Crambus pascuella</i>	Inlaid Grass-veneer	3	1998
<i>Crambus perlilla</i>	Satin Grass-veneer	1	1998
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand Pigmyweed	1	2013
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	5	2013
<i>Crepidotus mollis</i>	Peeling Oysterling	2	2009
<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>	Scalloped Oak	2	2014
<i>Cryphaea heteromalla</i>	Lateral Cryphaea	1	2013
<i>Cybosia mesomella</i>	Four-dotted Footman	1	2014
<i>Cydia splendana</i>	Marbled Piercer	1	1998
<i>Cydia ulicetana</i>		1	1997
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	5	2001
<i>Dacrymyces stillatus</i>	Common Jellyspot	1	1998
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	8	2013
<i>Daedalea quercina</i>	Oak Mazegill	1	2004
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing Bracket	6	1998
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	King Alfred's Cakes	8	2009
<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawk-moth	4	2014
<i>Deraeocoris</i> (<i>Knightocapsus</i>) <i>lutescens</i>		1	2013
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>		4	2001
<i>Diachrysia chrysitis</i>	Burnished Brass	2	2014

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records	Last Date Recorded
<i>Diaphora mendica</i>	Muslin Moth	1	1996
<i>Diarsia mendica</i>	Ingrailed Clay	2	1998
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	7	2014
<i>Dichonia aprilina</i>	Merveille Du Jour	1	1998
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	Silky Forklet-moss	2	2013
<i>Dicranella schreberiana</i>	Schreber's Forklet-moss	1	2013
<i>Dicranella staphylina</i>	Field Forklet-moss	1	2013
<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>	Broom Fork-moss	1	2013
<i>Didymodon insulanus</i>	Cylindric Beard-moss	1	2013
<i>Didymodon rigidulus</i>	Rigid Beard-moss	1	2013
<i>Didymodon tophaceus</i>	Olive Beard-moss	1	2013
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	3	1986
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony	1	1986
<i>Dipleurina lacustrata</i>	Little Grey	2	1998
<i>Drepana falcata</i>	Pebble Hook-tip	1	1998
<i>Drymonia dodonaea</i>	Marbled Brown	1	2014
<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>	Brindled Green	1	1998
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern	5	2009
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	7	2013
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	6	2013
<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	1	1998
<i>Ectoedemia albifasciella</i>	White-banded Pigmy	3	2000
<i>Ectoedemia atricollis</i>	Pinch-barred Pigmy	1	2000
<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman	2	1998
<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	Common Footman	1	2014
<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i>		1	2014
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Waterweed	1	2013
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	1	1986
<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>	Common Heath	1	1997
<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>	Common Plume	2	1998
<i>Emmetia marginea</i>	Bordered Carl	1	2000
<i>Endothenia marginana</i>	Bordered Marble	1	1998
<i>Endrosis sarcitrella</i>	White-shouldered Moth	2	2014
<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	Canary-shouldered Thorn	2	2014
<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	Dusky Thorn	1	2014
<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	August Thorn	2	2014
<i>Entoloma chalybeum</i> var. <i>lazulinum</i>	<i>Entoloma chalybeum</i> var. <i>lazulinum</i>	1	1997
<i>Entoloma porphyrophaeum</i>	Lilac Pinkgill	3	2003
<i>Epermenia falciformis</i>	Large Lance-wing	1	2014
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb	1	2013
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	4	2013
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	4	2009
<i>Epinotia immundana</i>	Common Birch Bell	1	2014
<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	Light Brown Apple-moth	4	2014
<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet	3	1998
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>		1	1993
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	2	2009
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	1	1986
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail	1	1986
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	European Robin	23	2013
<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	Burnet Companion	2	1998
<i>Eucosma cana</i>	Hoary Belle	2	1998
<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>	Small Grey	2	1998
<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	Autumnal Rustic	1	2014
<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	Spinach	2	2014

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<i>Eulithis prunata</i>	Phoenix	2	2014
<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>		1	1993
<i>Eupithecia tripunctaria</i>	White-spotted Pug	1	1998
<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>	Common Pug	1	1998
<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>	Small Angle Shades	3	2014
<i>Eupoecilia angustana</i>	Marbled Conch	1	2014
<i>Euproctis similis</i>	Yellow-tail	3	2014
<i>Eurhynchium striatum</i>	Common Striated Feather-moss	1	2013
<i>Eurrhpara hortulata</i>	Small Magpie	3	2014
<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	Drinker	3	2014
<i>Exapion (Ulapion) ulicis</i>		5	2008
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	3	2009
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	3	2013
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue	2	1991
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's-fescue	1	1986
<i>Festuca ovina</i> agg.		1	1998
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	2	1988
<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.		1	1986
<i>Fissidens bryoides</i>	Lesser Pocket-moss	2	2013
<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i>	Common Pocket-moss	1	2009
<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i> var. <i>taxifolius</i>		2	2013
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	Beefsteak Fungus	1	2007
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	1	1986
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	4	2013
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	20	2013
<i>Frullania dilatata</i>	Dilated Scalewort	4	2013
<i>Funaria hygrometrica</i>	Common Cord-moss	1	2013
<i>Furcula furcula</i>	Sallow Kitten	1	2014
<i>Gabrius breviventer</i>		3	2001
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle	2	1986
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> agg.	Common Hemp-Nettle agg.	1	2009
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	4	2013
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh-bedstraw	5	2013
<i>Galium palustre</i> subsp. <i>palustre</i>	Common Marsh-bedstraw	2	1986
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	1	1986
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	1	2012
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Eurasian Jay	5	2013
<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>	Large Emerald	1	2014
<i>Geotrupes spiniger</i>		3	2001
<i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i>	Dor Beetle	3	2001
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	1	2013
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	7	2013
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	1	1991
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	1	1986
<i>Glyceria declinata</i>	Small Sweet-grass	1	2009
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass	3	1986
<i>Glyptopterix thrasonella</i>	Speckled Fanner	1	1998
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone	2	1997
<i>Gortyna flavago</i>	Frosted Orange	1	2014
<i>Grimmia pulvinata</i>	Grey-cushioned Grimmia	2	2013
<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	Common Rustgill	1	2002
<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	Double-striped Pug	1	1998
<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>	Buff Arches	5	2014
<i>Hada plebeja</i>	Shears	1	1996
<i>Hadena bicruris</i>	Lychnis	1	2014

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<i>Hadena rivularis</i>	Campion	1	1998
<i>Hadrognathus longipalpis</i>		4	1996
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	5	2009
<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	Atlantic Ivy	1	2013
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>		1	1993
<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>	Common Emerald	2	2014
<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth	1	1998
<i>Hepialus lupulinus</i>	Common Swift	2	2014
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	5	2009
<i>Herminia grisealis</i>	Small Fan-foot	1	1998
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	8	2013
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	5	1991
<i>Homalothecium sericeum</i>	Silky Wall Feather-moss	1	2013
<i>Hoplodrina alsines</i>	Uncertain	2	1998
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	2	1998
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic	1	2014
<i>Hydrelia flammeolaria</i>	Small Yellow Wave	1	1998
<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>	July Highflyer	3	2014
<i>Hygrocybe pratensis</i> var. <i>pratensis</i>		2	2002
<i>Hygrocybe psittacina</i> var. <i>psittacina</i>		1	1997
<i>Hygrocybe virginea</i> var. <i>virginea</i>		1	1996
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	Glittering Wood-moss	1	2009
<i>Hymenochaete corrugata</i>	Glue Crust	1	1998
<i>Hymenochaete rubiginosa</i>	Oak Curtain Crust	1	1997
<i>Hypera proboscidalis</i>	Snout	4	2014
<i>Hypera (Hypera) venusta</i>		3	2001
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	1	1957
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort	1	2013
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i> var. <i>fasciculare</i>		7	2003
<i>Hypnum andoi</i>	Mamillate Plait-moss	2	2013
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>	Cypress-leaved Plait-moss	3	2013
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> var. <i>resupinatum</i>	Supine Plait-moss	2	2013
<i>Hypnum jutlandicum</i>	Heath Plait-moss	1	2013
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	3	1988
<i>Hypoxylon fragiforme</i>	Beech Woodwart	2	1998
<i>Hypoxylon fuscum</i>	Hazel Woodwart	3	2009
<i>Hypoxylon multifforme</i>	Birch Woodwart	1	2007
<i>Hypsopygia costalis</i>	Gold Triangle	2	1998
<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave	4	2014
<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave	5	2014
<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	Single-dotted Wave	2	1998
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	5	2013
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock	5	1998
<i>Inonotus radiatus</i>	Alder Bracket	3	1998
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	2	2009
<i>Isothecium alopecuroides</i>	Larger Mouse-tail Moss	1	2013
<i>Isothecium myosuroides</i>	Slender Mouse-tail Moss	2	2013
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush	3	1991
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	2	1991
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	1	1986
<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Rush	2	2013
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush	4	2013
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	8	2013
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	2	2009
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	Heath Rush	2	2013

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<i>Kateretes rufilabris</i>		1	2008
<i>Kuehneromyces mutabilis</i>	Sheathed Woodtuft	3	1998
<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	Bright-Line Brown-Eye	5	2014
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst Deceiver	3	1997
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Deceiver	1	1997
<i>Lactarius camphoratus</i>	Curry Milkcap	1	2000
<i>Lactarius vellereus</i>	Fleecy Milkcap	1	1990
<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	Chicken of the Woods	1	2007
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel	1	1957
<i>Laothoe populi</i>	Poplar Hawk-moth	3	2014
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	1	1986
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	5	2010
<i>Lathrobium (Tetartopeus) terminatum</i>		3	2001
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	4	1988
<i>Leccinum quercinum</i>	Orange Oak Bolete	1	2000
<i>Leccinum variicolor</i>	Mottled Bolete	1	1995
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	1	1988
<i>Lepista luscina</i>		1	1997
<i>Lesteva sicula</i> subsp. <i>heeri</i>		3	2001
<i>Ligdia adustata</i>	Scorched Carpet	1	2014
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	1	1986
<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Clouded Border	4	2014
<i>Lomographa temerata</i>	Clouded Silver	4	2014
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's Honeysuckle	1	2001
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	4	2013
<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>		3	2001
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	3	1991
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	7	2001
<i>Luperina testacea</i>	Flounced Rustic	1	2014
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	5	1991
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small Copper	1	1996
<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	Brindled Beauty	1	1996
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common Puffball	3	1997
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	Stump Puffball	2	1997
<i>Macaria alternata</i>	Sharp-angled Peacock	2	2014
<i>Macrolepiota procera</i> var. <i>procera</i>		1	1996
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	3	2001
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	Cabbage Moth	2	2014
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	4	1998
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	2	1986
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	1	1986
<i>Megacollybia platyphylla</i>	Whitelaced Shank	1	1997
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	3	2014
<i>Melanchra pisi</i>	Broom Moth	1	1996
<i>Melanogaster hirtella</i>		1	1993
<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Horse Mint	1	1957
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury	1	1986
<i>Meripilus giganteus</i>	Giant Polypore	1	1996
<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	Common Rustic	2	1998
<i>Mesapamea secalis</i> agg.	Common Rustic	5	2014
<i>Metzgeria consanguinea</i>	Whiskered Veilwort	1	2013
<i>Metzgeria furcata</i>	Forked Veilwort	4	2013
<i>Micrambe ulicis</i>	Micrambe ulicis	6	2008
<i>Microlejeunea ulicina</i>	Fairy Beads	3	2013
<i>Micropterix calthella</i>	Plain Gold	1	2010

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<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>	Rosy Footman	3	2014
<i>Mitula paludosa</i>	Bog Beacon	1	2008
<i>Mnium hornum</i>	Swan's-neck Thyme-moss	3	2013
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass	7	2013
<i>Monotoma (Gyrocecis) conicicollis</i>		3	1996
<i>Mycena aetites</i>	Drab Bonnet	1	1997
<i>Mycena filipes</i>	Iodine Bonnet	1	1997
<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	Common Bonnet	1	1997
<i>Mycena haematopus</i>	Burgundydrop Bonnet	1	1997
<i>Mycena inclinata</i>	Clustered Bonnet	1	1997
<i>Mycena polygramma</i>	Grooved Bonnet	1	1997
<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>	Clay	2	1998
<i>Mythimna impura</i>	Smoky Wainscot	3	2014
<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common Wainscot	1	1998
<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i>	American Wainscot	1	1998
<i>Nabis (Nabis) rugosus</i>		1	2001
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Mat-grass	4	1998
<i>Nebria (Nebria) brevicollis</i>		3	2001
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Coral Spot	5	2007
<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>	Yellow-barred Long-horn	1	1997
<i>Neoscia tenur</i>		1	1993
<i>Noctua comes</i>	Lesser Yellow Underwing	5	2014
<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	1	1998
<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	1	1998
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing	8	2014
<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	Rush Veneer	5	1998
<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	Iron Prominent	2	2014
<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>	Pebble Prominent	2	2014
<i>Notothecta flavipes</i>		3	1996
<i>Nymphaea maritima</i>	Water-Lily	1	2013
<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	Large Skipper	1	1998
<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder	9	2014
<i>Ochtheophilum fracticorne</i>		3	2001
<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>		3	2001
<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>	Scalloped Hazel	2	2014
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	3	1991
<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	Middle-barred Minor	2	2014
<i>Oligia latruncula</i>	Tawny Marbled Minor	1	1998
<i>Oligia strigilis</i>	Marbled Minor	1	1996
<i>Oligia strigilis</i> agg.	Marbled Minor agg.	1	2014
<i>Oligia versicolor</i>	Rufous Minor	1	1998
<i>Omocestus viridulus</i>	Common Green Grasshopper	1	1996
<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	Winter Moth	2	1999
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth	10	2014
<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>	Common Quaker	1	1996
<i>Orthosia cruda</i>	Small Quaker	1	1996
<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	Hebrew Character	2	1996
<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker	1	1996
<i>Orthosia incerta</i>	Clouded Drab	1	1996
<i>Orthosia munda</i>	Twin-spotted Quaker	1	1996
<i>Orthotrichum affine</i>	Wood Bristle-moss	3	2013
<i>Orthotrichum diaphanum</i>	White-tipped Bristle-moss	1	2013
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit	1	1969
<i>Othius subuliformis</i>		3	2001
<i>Oulema obscura</i>		3	2001

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<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>	Swallow-tailed Moth	2	2014
<i>Oxyrrhynchium hians</i>	Swartz's Feather-moss	4	2013
<i>Oxytelus laqueatus</i>		4	2008
<i>Pammene fasciana</i>	Acorn Piercer	1	1998
<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	Barred Twist	3	2014
<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	Dark Twist	1	1998
<i>Paradrina clavipalpis</i>	Pale Mottled Willow	1	2014
<i>Paradromius linearis</i>		3	2001
<i>Paranchus albipes</i>		3	2001
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	6	2010
<i>Parasola plicatilis</i>		1	1996
<i>Paromix anglicella</i>	Hawthorn Slender	2	2000
<i>Paromix betulae</i>	Brown Birch Slender	1	1998
<i>Paromix devoniella</i>	Hazel Slender	3	2000
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown Rollrim	2	1996
<i>Pellia endiviifolia</i>	Endive Pellia	2	2013
<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty	1	2014
<i>Perinephela lancealis</i>	Long-winged Pearl	1	1998
<i>Perizoma affinitata</i>	Rivulet	1	1998
<i>Perizoma albulata</i> subsp. <i>albulata</i>	Grass Rivulet	2	1998
<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	Small Rivulet	2	2014
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper	1	1986
<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>	Brown Silver-line	3	1997
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> var. <i>picta</i>		1	2009
<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	Buff-tip	6	2014
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Common Pheasant	6	2010
<i>Phellinus ferreus</i>	Cinnamon Porecrust	2	1998
<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	Lesser Swallow Prominent	2	1996
<i>Philonotis fontana</i>	Fountain Apple-moss	1	2013
<i>Philonthus albipes</i>		3	2001
<i>Philonthus carbonarius</i>		3	2001
<i>Philonthus cognatus</i>		3	1996
<i>Philonthus decorus</i>		3	2001
<i>Philonthus marginatus</i>		3	2001
<i>Philonthus varians</i>		3	2001
<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>		3	2001
<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades	5	1998
<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	Ruby Tiger	1	1998
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	2	2013
<i>Phyllonorycter coryli</i>	Nut-leaf Blister Moth	3	2000
<i>Phyllonorycter geniculella</i>	Sycamore Midget	2	2000
<i>Phyllonorycter harrisella</i>	White Oak Midget	3	2000
<i>Phyllonorycter hilarella</i>	Sallow Midget	2	2000
<i>Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae</i>	Common Thorn Midget	3	2000
<i>Phyllonorycter quercifoliella</i>	Common Oak Midget	3	2000
<i>Phyllonorycter rajella</i>	Common Alder Midget	2	2000
<i>Phyllonorycter salicicolella</i>	Long-streak Midget	1	2000
<i>Phyllonorycter spinicolella</i>	Sloe Midget	2	2000
<i>Pica pica</i>	Black-billed Magpie	10	2010
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	1	2013
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	3	1998
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined White	2	1997
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White	3	2010
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch Polypore	11	2009
<i>Pirapion immune</i>		3	2001

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<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>	Hart's-tongue Thyme-moss	1	2013
<i>Plagiothecium nemorale</i>	Woodsy Silk-moss	1	2013
<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>	Scorched Wing	1	2014
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	9	2009
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	2	1986
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>		2	1993
<i>Platycheirus peltatus</i> agg.		1	1993
<i>Plemyria rubiginata</i> subsp. <i>rubiginata</i>	Blue-bordered Carpet	1	1893
<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	2	2014
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Oyster Mushroom	1	2009
<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Diamond-back Moth	3	1998
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Deer Shield	5	2007
<i>Pluteus salicinus</i>	Willow Shield	1	1998
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	4	2013
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-Grass	1	1986
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	5	2009
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	1	1986
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	2	1991
<i>Polyporus brumalis</i>	Winter Polypore	1	1994
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	Common Haircap	2	2013
<i>Polytrichum formosum</i>	Bank Haircap	1	2013
<i>Potentilla anglica</i>	Trailing Tormentil	2	1991
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	4	1988
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	5	2013
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	2	1986
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry	3	2013
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	1	1991
<i>Proteinus brachypterus</i>		3	2001
<i>Protodeltote pygarga</i>	Marbled White Spot	5	2014
<i>Protopirapion atratum</i>		3	2001
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	1	1957
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	1	1986
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	4	2013
<i>Psathyrella piluliformis</i>	Common Stump Brittlemoss	1	1996
<i>Pseudargyrotoza conwagana</i>	Yellow-spot Twist	2	2014
<i>Pseudephemerum nitidum</i>	Delicate Earth-moss	1	2013
<i>Pseudoboletus parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Bolete	2	1991
<i>Pseudoips prasinana</i>	Green Silver-lines	1	2014
<i>Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans</i>	Elegant Silk-moss	1	2013
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	4	2001
<i>Pterostichus (Argutor) diligens</i>		3	2001
<i>Pterostichus (Lagarus) vernalis</i>		3	2001
<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	Pale Prominent	3	2014
<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	Coxcomb Prominent	2	2014
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	2	2009
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Hedge Brown	2	2005
<i>Quedius (Quedius) molochinus</i>		1	2008
<i>Quedius (Raphirus) semiaeneus</i>		1	2008
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	1	2001
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak	4	2001
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	3	2013
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	1	2009
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	5	2009
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> subsp. <i>ficaria</i>		3	1991
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	5	2009

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<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	6	2013
<i>Reticularia lycoperdon</i>		1	1996
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Common Red Soldier Beetle	1	2008
<i>Rhizomnium punctatum</i>	Dotted Thyme-moss	2	2013
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	2	2009
<i>Rhynchostegiella tenella</i>	Tender Feather-moss	2	2013
<i>Rhynchostegium confertum</i>	Clustered Feather-moss	4	2013
<i>Rhynchostegium riparioides</i>	Long-beaked Water Feather-moss	1	2013
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	Springy Turf-moss	2	2013
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	Sycamore Tarspot	2	2003
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant	1	1991
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant	1	1986
<i>Riccardia chamedryfolia</i>	Jagged Germanderwort	1	2013
<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot	6	2014
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose	4	2013
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.		1	1986
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	9	2013
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry	1	2001
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	3	2009
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	3	1986
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	1	1986
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	6	2013
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	2	2009
<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>	Brown Rustic	2	1998
<i>Russula betularum</i>	Birch Brittlegill	1	1997
<i>Russula nigricans</i>	Blackening Brittlegill	1	1997
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Ochre Brittlegill	9	2009
<i>Russula rosea</i>	Rosy Brittlegill	1	1997
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	2	1986
<i>Salix aurita</i>	Eared Willow	2	1991
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	2	2001
<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i>	Rusty Willow	8	2013
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier	1	1986
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	3	2013
<i>Schistidium crassipilum</i>	Thickpoint Grimmia	2	2013
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	Common Porecrust	1	2000
<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>	Split Porecrust	3	2009
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel	1	2001
<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Common Earthball	10	2007
<i>Scleropodium purum</i>	Neat Feather-moss	1	2013
<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>	Herald	3	2014
<i>Scopula floslactata</i>	Cream Wave	4	2014
<i>Scotopteryx mucronata</i> subsp. <i>umbrifera</i>	Lead Belle	1	1997
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	1	1986
<i>Scutellinia scutellata</i>	Common Eyelash	1	1988
<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	Early Thorn	3	1998
<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>	Purple Thorn	1	1996
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>	Marsh Ragwort	4	2013
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	6	2013
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	1	2013
<i>Sericomyia silentis</i>		1	1993
<i>Sericus brunneus</i>		3	2001
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	6	2013
<i>Sitona (Sitona) regensteiniensis</i>		4	2008
<i>Sitona (Sitona) striatellus</i>		4	2008

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<i>Skeletocutis nivea</i>	Hazel Bracket	2	2007
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	4	2009
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	2	2013
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	1	2013
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	3	1991
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	1	2013
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>		1	1993
<i>Sphagnum denticulatum</i>	Cow-horn Bog-moss	1	2013
<i>Sphagnum fallax</i>	Flat-topped Bog-moss	1	2013
<i>Sphagnum fimbriatum</i>	Fringed Bog-moss	1	2013
<i>Sphagnum palustre</i>	Blunt-leaved Bog-moss	1	2013
<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i>	Papillose Bog-moss	1	2013
<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i>	Lustrous Bog-moss	1	2013
<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>	Privet Hawk-moth	1	2014
<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	Bud Moth	1	1998
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	4	2014
<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Buff Ermine	4	2014
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	5	2009
<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Bog Stitchwort	2	1986
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort	3	1991
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	2	1986
<i>Stenichnus collaris</i>		3	2001
<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>		1	2008
<i>Stenus (Hemistenus) impressus</i>		3	2001
<i>Stenus (Hypostenus) fulvicornis</i>		3	2001
<i>Stenus (Metatesnus) flavipes</i>		3	2001
<i>Stenus (Metatesnus) picipes</i>		3	2001
<i>Stenus (Stenus) bimaculatus</i>		3	2001
<i>Stenus (Tesus) brunnipes</i>		3	2001
<i>Stereum gausapatum</i>	Bleeding Oak Crust	1	1996
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy Curtain Crust	9	2009
<i>Stereum rugosum</i>	Bleeding Broadleaf Crust	1	1988
<i>Stigmella alnetella</i>	Silver-barred Alder Pigmy	1	2000
<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	Golden Pigmy	3	2000
<i>Stigmella crataegella</i>	Common Thorn Pigmy	3	2000
<i>Stigmella floslactella</i>	Coarse Hazel Pigmy	3	2000
<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i>	Nut-tree Pigmy	3	2000
<i>Stigmella oxyacanthella</i>	Common Fruit-tree Pigmy	1	2000
<i>Stigmella perpygmaeella</i>	Least Thorn Pigmy	2	2000
<i>Stigmella roborella</i>	Common Oak Pigmy	3	2000
<i>Stigmella salicis</i>	Sallow Pigmy	3	2000
<i>Stigmella splendidissima</i>	Glossy Bramble Pigmy	1	2000
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove	5	2008
<i>Stygnocoris sabulosus</i>		1	2001
<i>Syntrichia intermedia</i>	Intermediate Screw-moss	2	2013
<i>Syntrichia ruralis</i>	Great Hairy Screw-moss	2	2013
<i>Tachinus marginellus</i>		3	2001
<i>Tachyporus atriceps</i>		3	2001
<i>Tachyporus chrysomelinus</i>		3	2001
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	European Mole	1	2009
<i>Taraxacum</i>		1	2001
<i>Taraxacum aggregate</i>		3	2009
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.		2	1988
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	Fringecups	3	2014
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	4	1998

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<i>Thalophila matura</i>	Straw Underwing	1	1998
<i>Thiasophila angulata</i>		3	1996
<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	Feathered Gothic	1	1998
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>	Common Tamarisk-moss	2	2013
<i>Thyatira batis</i>	Peach Blossom	5	2014
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small Skipper	2	1996
<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-Vein	4	2014
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	1	1986
<i>Tortula muralis</i>	Wall Screw-moss	3	2013
<i>Tortula truncata</i>	Common Pottia	1	2013
<i>Trachycera advenella</i>	Grey Knot-horn	1	1998
<i>Trametes hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bracket	1	1998
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail	7	2009
<i>Tremella foliacea</i>	Leafy Brain	1	1997
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	Yellow Brain	1	1994
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	1	1986
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	4	1988
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	4	1998
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	1	2013
<i>Trochulus (Trochulus) striolatus</i>		1	2003
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	10	2013
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	2	2014
<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>	Rusty Dot	3	1998
<i>Udea olivalis</i>	Olive Pearl	5	2014
<i>Udea prunalis</i>	Dusky Pearl	1	1998
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	6	2013
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	2	1986
<i>Ulota bruchii</i>	Bruch's Pincushion	2	2013
<i>Ulota crispa</i>		1	2013
<i>Ulota phyllantha</i>	Frizzled Pincushion	3	2013
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	1	1986
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	4	2009
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral	4	2007
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady	3	1996
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	1	1986
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	2	1986
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	1	1986
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell	1	2013
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	1	1986
<i>Vespula (Paravespula) vulgaris</i>		3	2014
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	2	1986
<i>Viola palustris</i> subsp. <i>palustris</i>		1	1986
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet	2	1991
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	2	2007
<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Oak Hook-tip	1	1998
<i>Xanthia icteritia</i>	Sallow	1	1998
<i>Xanthia togata</i>	Pink-barred Sallow	1	1998
<i>Xantholinus (Xantholinus) linearis</i>		3	2001
<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	Flame Carpet	2	2014
<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	1	1998
<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	Garden Carpet	2	2014
<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i> subsp. <i>fluctuata</i>	Garden Carpet	1	1998
<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	Silver-ground Carpet	1	2014
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character	5	2014
<i>Xestia ditrapezium</i>	Triple-spotted Clay	3	2014

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<i>Xestia triangulum</i>	Double-square Spot	5	2014
<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	Square-spot Rustic	3	2014
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff Fungus	9	2002
<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>	Dead Man's Fingers	3	2007
<i>Xylocampa areola</i>	Early Grey	1	1996
<i>Zanclognatha tarsipennalis</i>	Fan-foot	2	2014
<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>	Five-spot Burnet	1	1996
<i>Zygodon viridissimus</i> var. <i>viridissimus</i>	Green Yoke-moss	1	2013