



Bisley Road Cemetery, Stroud
Local Nature Reserve Management Plan
2014 – 2019

Prepared for Stroud Town Council

CONTENTS

1 VISION STATEMENT

2 POLICY STATEMENTS

3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 General Information

3.1.1 Location and site boundaries

Map 1 Site Location

3.1.2 Tenure

Map 2 Schedule Plan

3.1.3 Management/organisational infrastructure

3.1.4 Site infrastructure

3.1.5 Map coverage

3.2 Environmental information

3.2.1 Physical

3.2.2 Biological

3.2.2.1 Habitats

Map 3 Compartment Map – Old Cemetery

Map 4 Compartment Map – New Cemetery

3.2.2.2 Flora

3.2.2.3 Fauna

3.3 Cultural

3.3.1 Archaeology

3.3.2 Past land use

3.3.3 Present land use

3.3.4 Past management for nature conservation

4 NATURE CONSERVATION FEATURES OF INTEREST

4.1 Identification and confirmation of conservation features

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 Unimproved grassland

4.2.1.1 Summary description

4.2.1.2 Management objectives

4.2.1.3 Performance indicators

4.2.1.4 Conservation status

4.2.1.5 Rationale

4.2.1.6 Management projects

4.2.2 Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

4.2.2.1 Summary description

4.2.2.2 Management objectives

4.2.2.3 Performance indicators

4.2.2.4 Conservation status

4.2.2.5 Rationale

4.2.2.6 Management projects

4.2.3 Lichens

4.2.3.1 Summary description

4.2.3.2 Management objectives

4.2.3.3 Performance indicators

4.2.3.4 Conservation status

4.2.3.5 Rationale

4.2.3.6 Management projects

4.3 Rationale per compartment

- 5 HISTORIC INTEREST**
- 5.1 Confirmation of conservation features
- 5.2 Objectives
- 5.3 Rationale

- 6 STAKEHOLDERS**
- 6.1 Evaluation
- 6.2 Objectives for stakeholders
- 6.3 Status and rationale
- 6.4 Management projects

- 7 ACCESS / TOURISM**
- 7.1 Evaluation
- 7.2 Objective for Access / Tourism
- 7.2.1 Management objectives
- 7.3 Status and rationale
- 7.3.1 Status
- 7.3.2 Rationale
- 7.3.3 Management projects

- 8 INTERPRETATION**
- 8.1 Evaluation
- 8.2 Management Projects

- 9 OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES**
- 9.1 Operational objectives
- 9.2 Management projects

- 10 WORK PLAN**

Appendix 1 Species List

1 VISION STATEMENT

Stroud Town Council are committed to conserving Stroud Cemetery to:

- Enable the people of Stroud to always have a place of peace and quiet reflection and recreation.
- Provide and a living sanctuary for our wildlife.
- Maintain features and memorials of historic interest.
- Respect the original design and layout and recognise its place in the landscape.
- Promote public understanding through interpretation and encouraging its use as a local educational resource and place of study.

The town council will explore and be open to opportunities for community engagement in the management of the site.

This plan focuses on wildlife but makes reference to the other aspects of the vision, including the important historic graves, war graves and other aspects of historical significance.

2 POLICY STATEMENTS

There are a number of Stroud Town Council policies relevant to Bisley Road Cemetery:

Policy on lighting fires: Fires only allowed in areas where scrub or secondary woodland is being removed from grassland, or where it is known that ground flora has already been impoverished by earlier activities.

Timings of coppicing and tree felling: All woodland habitat management and scrub removal to take place out of bird nesting season, i.e. between 1st October and 14th March. Felling of individual trees may in exceptional circumstances be carried out until 31st March; and scrub removal from 1st September.

Other relevant policies:

- Health and Safety Policy
- Tree risk management Policy and Procedure
- Deadwood Policy

3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 General background information

The site, a designated Local Nature Reserve and partly a Key Wildlife Site (KWS SO80/058)*, comprises two adjoining areas on steep to moderately sloping south and south-west facing ground on the eastern edge of Stroud. The original classic mid-Victorian cemetery occupies the top area, with the main access off Bisley Road. This area, the designated KWS, comprises the Chapel of Rest, old gravestones, unimproved grassland, scrub and plantation woodland and specimen trees, all divided by a network of paths. Substantial stone walls border much of the area. The more recent southern section, main access off the Heavens Road, is more formally laid out on a gentler slope. The site contains unimproved and semi-improved grassland, scrub/woodland, specimen trees and boundary hedgerows. This area is still being used for burials.

The whole site supports a rich variety of plants and animals, including nationally and locally rare species and UK and Gloucestershire Priority Habitats and Species. It also has considerable historical interest, including the Grade II listed Chapel of Rest and many interesting gravestones. There are 17 Commonwealth War Graves. The site provides fine views across the Frome Valley and down the Severn Estuary.

The site is bordered by housing, a recreation ground, allotments, semi-natural woodland and semi-improved grassland. Nearby KWS are; The Horns Bank, unimproved limestone grassland with extensive scrub growth, Abbey Wood & Proud Grove c0.7km. to the north-east, Claypits Wood 1km. south, Horns Wood 0.5km. east, all ancient woodlands, and the unimproved limestone grassland of Rodborough Common SSSI 1km. to the south-west. The lane, woodland, grassland, hedgerow and scrub to the east form a continuous wildlife corridor to the woods and other semi-natural areas of Horns valley and Cotswold scarp. The site is an important component of the Thrupp A Strategic Nature Area** – SN134

**A site recognised by the Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust (GWT) as being of at least county importance for wildlife.*

*** Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs), identified by the Gloucestershire Biodiversity Partnership, are landscape-scale areas where there is opportunity for both the maintenance and, crucially, the restoration/expansion of Priority Habitat.*

3.1.1 Location and site boundaries

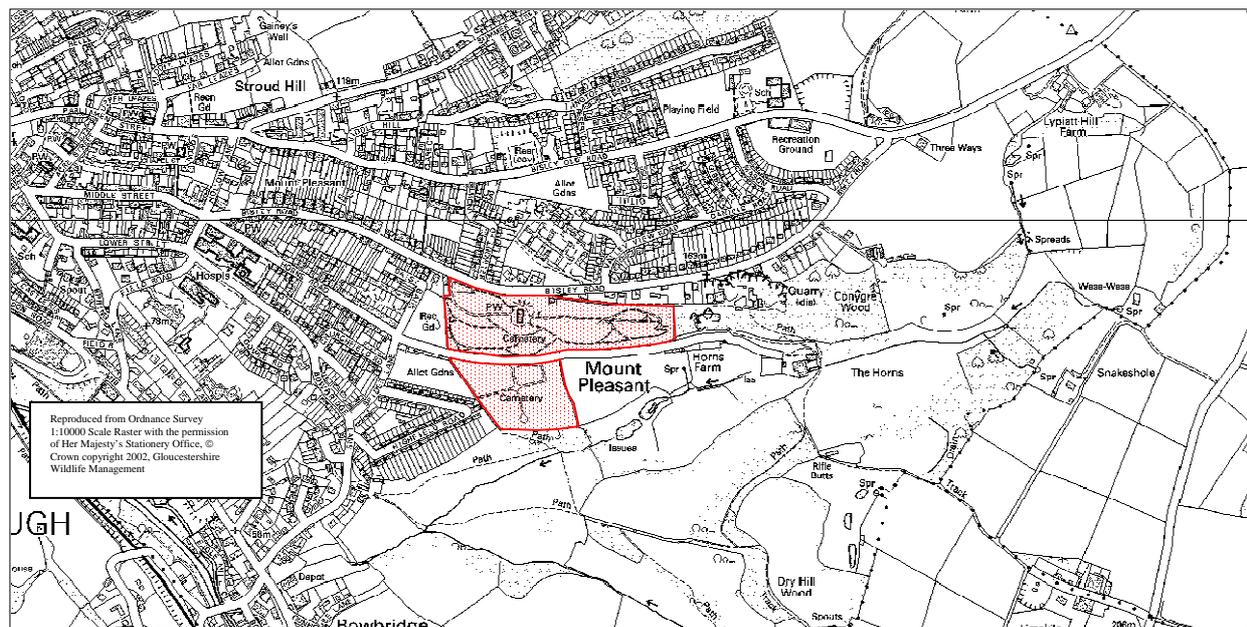
Grid reference: SO864048

Area: Northern section - 4.1ha. Southern section - 2.2ha.

Local authority: Stroud District Council

Parish council: Stroud Town Council

Map 1 Site Location



3.1.2 Tenure

Owners and occupiers: Owned by Stroud District Council Managed by Stroud Town Council

The **Joint Management Agreement** between Stroud Town Council and Stroud District Council expires in March 2016.

Legal rights of access: The site is open at all times. There is vehicular access into both sections with parking spaces and there are numerous pedestrian access points into both sections. The road to The Horns dividing the two sections is a public footpath.

This is not a legal document. Please refer to the original tenure documents before taking any decision or action which may have legal implications.

Under the Joint Management Agreement the Town Council will:

- Ensure that the appearance of the cemetery shall be suitably maintained in relation to the removal of litter and refuse and the cleansing of drives and paths.
- To routinely repair the water supply system, drives and paths internal to the cemetery.
- To carry out routine maintenance repairs to all boundary walls, fences, hedges and gates consistent with the requirements of Article 4 of the Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977.

Specifically the Town Council will undertake (see Map 2 Schedule Plan below):

Area 1

To maintain the formal grassed areas and flower beds in accordance with good horticultural practice which shall include the removal of grass clippings and other horticultural refuse.

To undertake the planting and maintenance of flower beds with summer and winter annuals and/or perennials consistent with their formal setting.

Area 2/2a

To maintain the grassed areas in accordance with good horticultural practice to a standard that reflects the prominence of the areas location adjacent to Area 1 and the frontage of the cemetery to Bisley Road.

To annually undertake weed control as necessary on graves. Such weed control may be accomplished by the use of suitable chemical spray the active ingredient of which shall be approved by the District Council.

Area 3

To maintain the periphery of this area to a similar standard to that of Area 2 and to undertake such further routine maintenance as shall be sufficient to enable reasonable access to those graves in parts regularly visited by relatives.

Not to undertake further works of maintenance or improvement of the Area without prior reference to and the agreement of the District Council.

Area 4

To routinely maintain this area in accordance with its management as ‘meadow’ consistent with encouraging into the area species of flora and fauna associated with such land.

Area 5

To routinely maintain this area in a manner that si consistent with its appearance as informal open grassed areas interspersed with trees and shrubs.

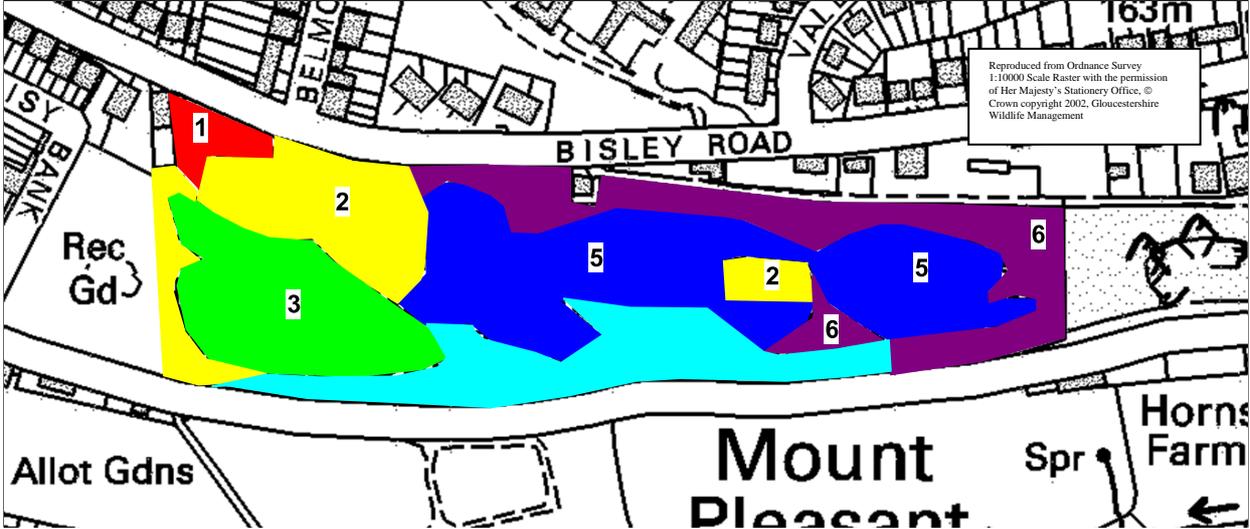
Such maintenance as is required to trees and shrubs shall be undertaken with sensitivity to the habitat provided for fauna.

Area 6

To maintain such open grassed areas in similar fashion to that of Area 5.

Not to undertake maintenance of trees except in so far as public safety and access to the area is concerned.

Map 2 Schedule Plan



New Cemetery

To routinely maintain to a standard similar to that applicable to Area 2.

Commonwealth War Graves

In connection with graves under the custodian ship of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, to maintain such graves to a standard acceptable to the Commission and not to undertake any works which might be deemed to affect such graves without prior reference to the Commission.

3.1.3 Management/organisational infrastructure

The site is managed by Stroud Town Council Green Spaces Manager overseen by the Town Clerk and Green Spaces Committee.

3.1.4 Site infrastructure

There are three dog waste bins, five benches, eight rubbish bays and the Greenspaces Team depot.

3.1.5 Map coverage

OS 1:25000 Explorer Map 179

Historic maps: on www.old-maps.co.uk.

An 1884 Town Plan shows the site layout of the old cemetery quite clearly.

3.2 Environmental information

3.2.1 Physical

Geology: Inferior oolite (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Soils: Calcareous pelosols and Brown earths

Altitude: 95 - 145m above sea level.

Topography and Aspect: Steep, moderate and gently sloping banks with a mainly southerly aspect. Parts of the site are south-west facing.

Water Regime: No standing or running water. The bottom south-east corner of the new cemetery is damper than the rest of the site.

3.2.2 Biological

3.2.2.1 Habitats

The following National Vegetation Classification (NVC) communities are present (Rodwell (ed) *British Plant Communities Volume 1 Woodlands and scrub* 1991 & *Volume 3 Grasslands and montane communities* 1992):

CG3 - *Bromus erectus* grassland

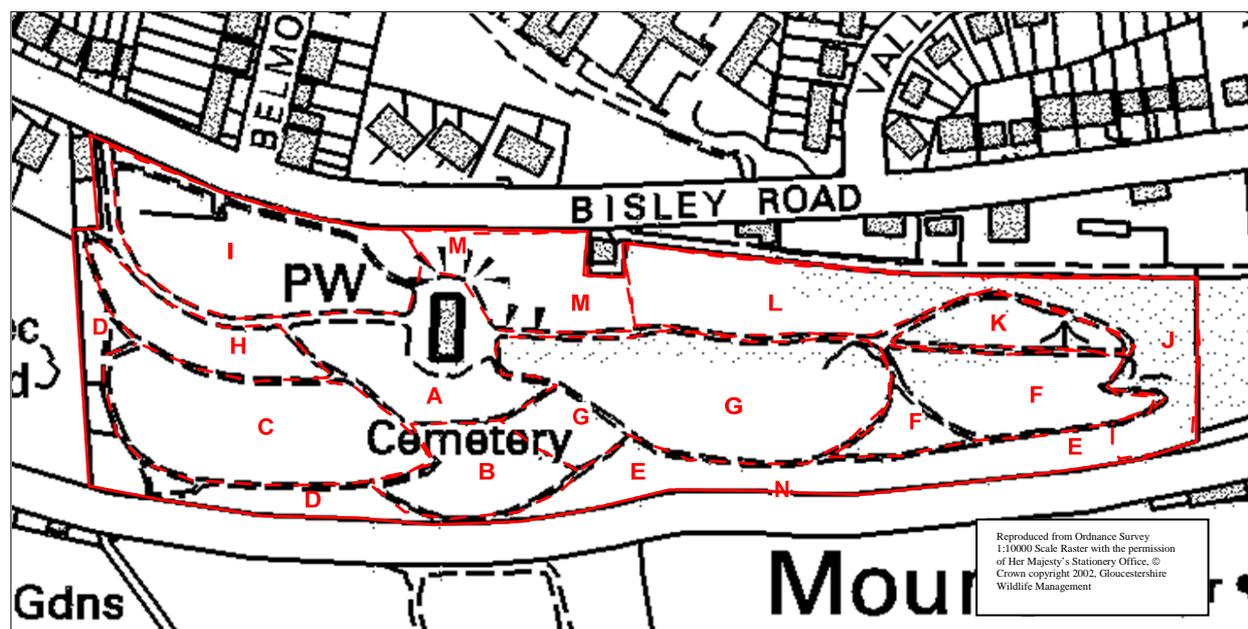
CG5a - *Bromus erectus* - *Brachypodium pinnatum* grassland; Typical sub-community

MG1 - *Arrhenatherum elatius* grassland

W8 - *Fraxinus excelsior* - *Acer campestre* - *Mercurialis perennis* woodland

There are also patches of wood/shrubs and enriched grassland that are not readily assignable the NVC. Brief descriptions of compartments (largely as assessed in 1997 but revised in 2014) are given below.

Map 3 Compartment Map – Old Cemetery



Cpt A - Steep to moderately sloping bank. An excellent flora includes kidney vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), foodplant of the small blue butterfly, not present elsewhere on the site. Also typical of quality limestone grassland are harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), fragrant orchid (*Gymnadenia conopsea*), yellow-wort (*Blackstonia perfoliata*), fairy flax (*Linum catharticum*), common rock-rose (*Helianthemum nummularium*), downy oat-grass (*Helictotrichon pubescens*), quaking-grass (*Briza media*), dwarf thistle (*Cirsium acaule*), common bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*), field scabious (*Knautia arvensis*), burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*) and salad burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*). Other species include broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*) and hawkweed. The grasses upright brome (*Bromopsis erecta*) and tor-grass (*Brachypodium pinnatum*) determine the NVC. Mature silver birch (*Betula pendula*), Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) are present. **NVC CG5a**

Cpt B - A mix of regularly mown, less intensively managed herb-rich and rank swards dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*). The richest area contains pyramidal orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*), harebell, lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum*), dwarf thistle, field scabious, sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), sheep's-fescue (*Festuca ovina*), yellow oat-grass (*Trisetum flavescens*), glaucous sedge (*Carex flacca*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), common rock-rose, meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*), cowslip (*Primula veris*) and rough hawkbit (*Leontodon hispidus*). At the edges are ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), nootka cypress (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*), strawberry-tree (*Arbutus unedo*), cut-leaved lime (*Tilia platyphyllos 'laciniata'*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), lime (*Tilia x vulgaris*), evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*) and copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'*). Below the trees are broad-leaved helleborine, wood meadow-grass (*Poa nemoralis*), woodruff (*Galium odoratum*), sanicle (*Sanicula europaea*), primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) and stinking iris (*Iris foetidissima*). **NVC CG3 and MG1**

Cpt C - A rank sward amongst gravestones, with a moderate variety of grassland, scrub and tall herb species. Calcareous species include burnet-saxifrage, salad burnet, field scabious, quaking-grass, marjoram, common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), harebell and pyramidal orchid. There are patches of tall herb, mainly common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) and hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*). Also present are locally dense growths of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), traveller's-joy (*Clematis vitalba*), field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), ivy (*Hedera helix*), tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) and black medick (*Medicago lupulina*). There are also many native and introduced shrubs and scattered trees, including Lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), hawthorn, holly, rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and cut-

leaved lime. A good area for common lizards and slow-worms (tin refugia are present) and rufous grasshopper and with an active badger sett. **NVC CG5 and MG1**

Cpt D - Gently-sloping bank of rank false oat-grass and upright brome grassland with a moderate range of herbs. Wild carrot, hedge bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*), hogweed, cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), field scabious, rough hawkbit, oxeye daisy, burnet-saxifrage, cowslip and sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) are scattered throughout, with frequent are red clover, ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), dandelion (*Taraxacum agg.*), rough meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*) and yellow oat-grass. Pyramidal orchid, greater knapweed (*Centaurea scabiosa*) and bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) are rare. There are two small mown areas and mature Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), copper beech, sycamore, yew (*Taxus baccata*), holly, laburnum (*Laburnum anagyroides*), ash, rowan, Portugal laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*) and evergreen oak. Dense scrub in the SW corner comprises lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), yew, holly, cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) and semi-mature sycamore and Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*). **NVC CG3 and MG1**

Cpt E - A fine area with a diversity of habitats and species. The main central section supports a herb-rich sward with frequent upright brome, yellow oat-grass, sweet vernal-grass, greater knapweed, hedge bedstraw, field scabious, marjoram, cowslip and salad burnet. Common restharrow (*Ononis repens*) is locally abundant and there is some yellow-rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*), oxeye daisy, common rock-rose, common knapweed, quaking-grass, smooth meadow-grass (*Poa pratensis*) and smooth hawk's-beard (*Crepis capillaris*). Tall grass and flowers at the west end include common toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), red campion (*Silene dioica*) and long-stalked crane's-bill (*Geranium columbinum*). The eastern end grades into open scrub and sapling trees, including pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), silver birch, sycamore and lime. The open scrub develops into dense woodland. Pyramidal orchid and broad-leaved helleborine occur at the scrub edges. Scattered trees in the open grassland include laburnum, Chinese Thuja (*Thuja orientalis*), nootka cypress, Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), Lawson cypress, rowan and holly varieties. **NVC CG5 and MG1**

Cpt F - A herb-rich bank with marjoram, field scabious, salad burnet, common restharrow, mouse-ear hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), tufted vetch, upright brome, quaking-grass, red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), yellow-wort, harebell, greater knapweed, wild basil (*Clinopodium vulgare*), common rock-rose, fairy flax, burnet-saxifrage and dwarf thistle. Scattered trees include Corsican pine (*Pinus nigra ssp. laricio*), lime, strawberry-tree, Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), rowan, whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*), Irish yew (*Taxus baccata 'fastigiata'*), cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera 'nigra'*), box (*Buxus sempervirens*), horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and large-leaved lime (*Tilia platyphyllos*). Under mature trees at the eastern end are evergreen oak, hazel (*Corylus avellana*), walnut (*Juglans regia*), hawthorn and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The dense copse at the west end contains cherry laurel, lilac, laburnum, box, holly, Norway maple and lime. The ground flora is poor beneath the heavy shade but broad-leaved helleborines occur at the edge of this block. **NVC CG3 and CG5**

Cpt G - Large grass bank with trees, shrubs and scattered conifers. A good variety of limestone grassland plants includes frequent quaking-grass, yellow oat-grass, common rock-rose, marjoram and salad burnet with some fairy flax, burnet-saxifrage, field scabious, dwarf thistle, greater knapweed, glaucous sedge, harebell and pyramidal orchid. Trees and shrubs include yews, Monterey cypress, pedunculate oak, goat willow (*Salix caprea*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), lime, Corsican pine, nootka cypress, wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*), laburnum, privet (*Ligustrum sp.*), cotoneaster, cut-leaved hazel (*Corylus avellana heterophylla*), holly and copper beech. There is little ground flora beneath the shrubs except for carpets of ivy and nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), red campion and stinking iris. **NVC CG5a**

Cpt H - Rank grassland with scattered trees and shrubs amongst gravestones, with many ruderal and garden plants and patches of tall herb and bramble. The sward comprises false oat-grass, upright brome, hedge bedstraw, field scabious, oxeye daisy, cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), yellow oat-grass, wild carrot, burnet-saxifrage and dark mullein (*Verbascum nigrum*). Salad burnet, burnet-saxifrage and field scabious are frequent in mown path edges. Ruderal and garden plants include groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), common poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*), wall barley (*Hordeum murinum*), hedge mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*), red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*) and evening-primrose (*Oenothera sp.*). There

is one major clump of cherry laurel, wych elm, sycamore, privet, lilac, butterfly-bush (*Buddleja davidii*) and bramble with smaller clumps and trees throughout, including holly, yews and apple (*Malus sp.*). **NVC MG1, CG3 and CG5**

Cpt I - The most formal part of the top cemetery, including the Garden of Remembrance, comprising a short mown sward amongst gravestones, scattered ornamental trees and shrubs and a well-pruned privet hedge. Although cut short there is a good range of plants, including upright brome, yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), dwarf thistle, hedge bedstraw, mouse-ear hawkweed, field scabious, rough hawkbit, oxeye daisy, field forget-me-not (*Myosotis arvensis*) and burnet-saxifrage. Perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) and white clover indicate the grassland has been partly improved. Less frequent are timothy (*Phleum pratense*), glaucous sedge, field wood-rush (*Luzula campestris*), hoary plantain (*Plantago media*) and common mouse-ear (*Cerastium fontanum*). Ornamental trees and shrubs include Lawson cypress, evergreen oak, box and Irish yew. Above the Chapel of Rest is a scrubby bank of coarse grassland with bluebells, dog's mercury amongst dogwood, bramble, sycamore regeneration and cherry laurel. **NVC CG5**

Cpt J - Mixed planted woodland and scrub. The tree layer includes sycamore, ash, Norway maple, lime, beech, silver birch, Corsican pine, Turkey oak, western red-cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and whitebeam over rowan, field maple, yew, hazel, hawthorn, holly, traveller's-joy, honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), dogwood, elder (*Sambucus nigra*), dog-rose (*Rosa canina*), dewberry (*Rubus caesius*), wych elm, pedunculate oak and horse-chestnut. The ground flora is dominated by ivy and dog's mercury, with herb-Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), false brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*), Lords-and-Ladies (*Arum maculatum*), bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), broad-leaved willowherb (*Epilobium montanum*), broad-leaved helleborine, primrose, grey sedge (*Carex divulsa*) and sweet violet (*Viola odorata*). An open canopy area has frequent common nettle, ground-elder (*Aegopodium podagraria*) and great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*). Recent specimen trees planted are sweet-gum (*Liquidamber styracifolia*) and Judas-tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*).

Cpt K - A small moderately sloping area partly shaded by a row of limes on the southern edge with a mix of woodland and grassland species. Meadow vetchling, field scabious, oxeye daisy, burnet-saxifrage, tufted vetch, upright brome, hedge bedstraw and bush vetch (*Vicia sepium*) are all frequent, with some sweet vernal-grass, yarrow, common bird's-foot-trefoil, rough hawkbit, bluebell, primrose and glaucous sedge. There are small clumps of trees and shrubs at the edge of which are grey sedge, white helleborine (*Cephalanthera damasonium*), broad-leaved helleborine and sweet violet. The ground flora beneath the dense tree/shrub canopy is dominated by ivy. Trees and shrubs include Lawson cypress, yews, ash, oaks, silver birch, laburnum, Norway maple, cherry laurel and sycamore. **NVC MG1 and CG5**

Cpt L - Rank false oat-grass and upright brome grassland, heavily shaded by a row of limes, with a moderate range of grassland and tall herb species, evergreen shrubs and bramble. Frequent are bush vetch, black medick, field bindweed, creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), cock's-foot and red fescue, with some hedge bedstraw, hogweed, cat's-ear, field scabious, rough hawkbit, meadow vetchling, oxeye daisy and burnet-saxifrage. Trees and shrubs include cherry laurel, sycamore, dewberry, ash, holly, hornbeam (*Carpinus betulinus*), Lawson cypress, laburnum and yews. **NVC CG3 and MG1**

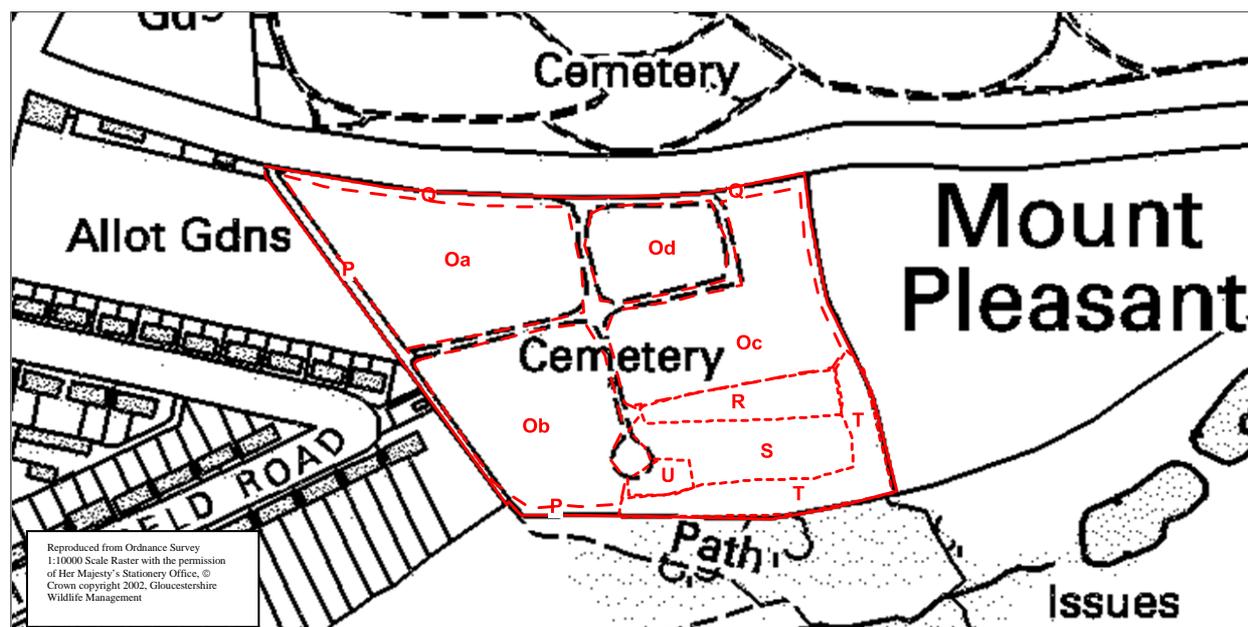
Cpt M - Mainly species-poor woodland/scrub of by lime, sycamore, cherry laurel, yew and hollies and ivy as ground cover, but with a few pedunculate oak saplings and some field maple, silver birch, hawthorn, ash, Scots pine, blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), elder, rowan, whitebeam, dogwood, wych elm and privet. Other woodland species include false brome, spurge-laurel (*Daphne laureola*), broad-leaved helleborine, giant fescue (*Festuca gigantea*), wood meadow-grass and sweet violet. A small grassy area north of the chapel contains common knapweed, greater knapweed, burnet-saxifrage, hedge bedstraw, wild basil and yellow-rattle, with extensive *Cotoneaster* scrub. Scattered laburnum, Corsican Pine, Monterey cypress and evergreen oak.

Cpt N - The wall and hedge forming the southern boundary of the top cemetery. The dense regularly cut hedge comprises sycamore, field maple, hawthorn, ash, holly, wild privet, dog-rose, bramble, lime, cherry laurel, wych elm, whitebeam, Norway maple and hazel. There are few ground flora species. Ivy is

dominant over much of the wall.

Summary of tree interest: The trees present can be broadly classified into three groups: plantings made when the cemetery grounds were originally laid out, more recent plantings and natural regeneration. There are few, if any, trees pre-dating the original layout. This, combined with other evidence, suggests the site was formerly open grassland. The planted trees reflect the situation and time, with often large numbers from a rather limited species list. The ornamental conifer species are entirely typical of the time (Lawson cypress, Corsican pine, Chinese Thuja, Monterey cypress, yew varieties), but with a few surprising absentees (cedar and *Wellingtonia*). Planted broad-leaved trees are also typical (lime, birch, whitebeam, laburnum, cherry plum, holly varieties and cherries). More surprising is the survival of understorey shrubs, overwhelmed by maturing trees and abandoned for many years. This suggests a quite elaborate original layout with areas of ornamental shrubs being as equally important initially as the young trees. Most are typical planted shrubs (Portugal laurel, cherry laurel, box, lilac, privet, spindle, dogwood and *Viburnum*), with a few less common (strawberry-tree and cut-leaved hazel). Natural regeneration is typically sycamore and ash, much of which (particularly at the eastern end) is now large, indicating this area was left unmanaged at an early stage. Many other species have established naturally, helped by the site adjoining semi-natural woodland to the east.

Map 4 Compartment Map – New Cemetery



Cpt O - Regularly mown grass with a good variety of tolerant species. Perennial rye-grass is frequent with red fescue, upright brome, oxeye daisy, hoary plantain, rough hawkbit, common bird's-foot-trefoil, burnet-saxifrage, mouse-ear hawkweed and field scabious. Marjoram, salad burnet, sorrel, dwarf thistle and meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) occur rarely. Also present are ruderal species such as poppy and wild teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*). The many ornamental plantings include Lawson cypress cultivars, nootka cypress and avenues of winter-flowering cherry (*Prunus subhirtella* 'Autumnalis'), wild cherry (*P. avium*) and Manchurian cherry (*P. maackii*). **NVC CG3**

Cpt P - A gappy hedge comprising sycamore, cherry laurel, ash, yew, hazel, hawthorn, field maple, privet, holly, box, mock-orange (*Philadelphus sp.*), blackthorn, elder, dog-rose and bramble. The ground flora includes garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), cow parsley, Lords-and-Ladies, false brome, white bryony (*Bryonia dioica*), wood avens, stinking iris and abundant ivy. Specimen trees around the south-west corner include Lawson cypress (blue and golden cultivars), laburnum, hollies, silver birch, cherry plum, golden Irish yew (*T. baccata* 'fastigiata aureomarginata'), Scots pine and Corsican pine.

Cpt Q - A low, thick hedge with extensive patches of bramble and dewberry and frequent field maple, sycamore, hawthorn, blackthorn, cherry laurel, privet, wych elm, dogwood and holly. The ground flora includes stinking iris, ivy, false-brome, Lords-and-Ladies, cow parsley, wood avens, garlic mustard, hybrid bluebell and nipplewort. A short open grassland section contains field scabious, marjoram, wild basil, upright brome, burnet-saxifrage and greater knapweed. Specimen trees include red horse-chestnut (*Aesculus x carnea*), ashleaf maple (*Acer negundo*), hybrid holly (*Ilex x altaclarensis*), Corsican pine, cockspurthorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*) and Cappadocian maple (*Acer cappadocicum*).

Cpt R - A steep bank of rank, herb-rich grassland. False oat-grass, meadow fescue (*Festuca pratensis*), upright brome, marjoram, greater knapweed, meadow vetchling and common bird's-foot-trefoil are frequent, with occasional wild basil, perforate St-John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), field scabious, oxeye daisy, burnet-saxifrage and tall herbs such as wild teasel, Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and perennial sow-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*). This 'nectar bank' is good for marbled white and common blue (*Polyommatus icarus*) butterflies. **NVC CG3 and MG1**

Cpt S - A regularly mown sward still containing species typical of semi-natural grassland. Perennial rye-grass, red fescue, yarrow, daisy (*Bellis perennis*), smooth hawk's-beard, cat's-ear, rough hawkbit, black medick, ribwort plantain, dandelion and red and white clovers are the main species. More interesting herbs, such as common bird's-foot-trefoil, marjoram, greater knapweed, field scabious and oxeye daisy occur at low cover. There are scattered-planted flowering cherries around the edges.

Area T - An area of scrub/woodland comprising mostly ash and sycamore over an understorey of hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn, elder and wych elm and ivy dominated ground flora. Other ground flora species include herb-Robert, wood avens, cow parsley, false brome, hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*) and hairy-brome (*Bromopsis ramosa*). The edges grade into rough grass. Recent tree planting (2014) by Stroud Valleys Project of a variety of native trees and shrubs. Imported earth/spoil has introduced Indian balsam and hemlock. **NVC W8**

Cpt U – Storage and works area.

3.2.2.2 Flora

Lichens: The old cemetery supports one of the richest recorded lowland graveyard floras, with 101 species recorded. These include 16 considered uncommon in this sort of habitat and three, *Bacidia bagliettoana*, *Peltigera rufescens* and *Sarcogyne privigna*, rarely found in lowland churchyards. Only two cemeteries (Carlisle and Abbey Cemetery, Bath), about 60 lowland churchyards and two cathedral precincts had a higher recorded diversity at the time of the assessment in 1997. Three species are Nationally Scarce; *Porpidia soledizoides* (syns. *Huilia soledizodes*, *Lecidea soledizodes*), *Psilolechia leprosa* and *S. privigna*, although all with a current conservation status of 'Least Concern'.

Fungi: Twenty-four common species recorded. It is likely a full survey would identify many more species.

Bryophytes: Ten common species recorded. It is likely a full survey would identify many more species.

Flowering plants: The site supports an excellent range of limestone grassland, scrub, woodland and ruderal plants and a good variety of native and introduced trees and shrubs. In all over 270 species have been recorded. White helleborine is listed as 'Vulnerable' on *The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain* (JNCC 2007). No Nationally Scarce (JNCC 1994) plants are recorded, but species of local interest include fragrant orchid, pyramidal orchid, broad-leaved helleborine, kidney vetch and wood meadow-grass. Bluebells are present (the UK is thought to support 25-49% of the world population).

The GWT's *Oolitic Limestone Grassland Evaluation Sheet* lists 'Local Species characteristic of quality unimproved grassland'. Nine of these species are present: pyramidal orchid, fragrant orchid, kidney vetch, yellow-wort, long-stalked crane's-bill, hawkweed (*Hieracium agg.*), ploughman's-spikenard (*Inula conyzae*), musk mallow (*Malva moschata*) and dark mullein.

3.2.2.3 Fauna

Invertebrates:

Molluscs: Large chrysalis snail (*Abida secale*) is Nationally Scarce and a KWS species. Other KWS species recorded are moss chrysalis snail (*Pupilla muscorum*) and heath snail (*Helicella itala*). All are still quite frequent and widespread in unimproved limestone grassland in the county.

Millipedes: *Brachychaeteuma melanops* is Nationally Scarce. An uncommon species of calcareous soils with scattered records across the south of England and South Wales.

Centipedes: When *Cryptops parisi* was recorded in 2001, it was only the 10th county record. A Nationally Scarce species.

Grasshoppers & bush-cricket: The Nationally Scarce rufous grasshopper (*Gomphocerippus rufus*) was recorded in 1997. This species is thought to have suffered a significant decline in Great Britain in the last 25 years. It occurs on rough dry grassland on calcareous soils, typically on south-facing slopes and in sheltered valleys where scrub is present or at the margin of woods.

Bugs: *Catoplatys fabricii* (a lacebug) is a Nationally Scarce species associated with oxeye daisy in open sunny sites on calcareous soils. *Cardiastethus fasciventris* and *Berytinus minor* (a stiltbug) are county rarities.

Beetles: Ten Nationally Scarce species are recorded; *Aphanistiscus pusillus* (a jewel beetle), *Phytoecia cylindrica* (a longhorn beetle), *Cryptocephalus aureolus* (a leaf beetle), flax flea beetle (*Longitarsus parvulus*), *Cassida prasina* (a leaf beetle), cramp-ball fungus weevil (*Platyrhinus resinosus*) and the weevils *Trachyploeus alternans*, *Larinus planus*, *Miarus graminis* and *Gymnetron melanarium*. Also of note are *Silpha tristis* (a sexton beetle), *Onthophagus joannae* (a dung beetle) and *Tychius junceus* (a weevil), which are county rarities. There is a monitored population of glow-worm (*Lampyrus noctiluca*), a nationally declining KWS species. There is a good assemblage of ladybirds.

Butterflies & moths: Small blue (*Cupido minimus*) and brown argus (*Aricia agestis*) are KWS butterflies. Also of note are the increasingly scarce dingy skipper (*Erynnis tages*), cinnabar moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*) and two moths rare in the county, *Micropterix aruncella* and *Dichrorampha acuminatana*. Small blue, dingy skipper and cinnabar are UK Priority Species.

Flies: Three Nationally Notable species recorded; bright four-spined legionnaire (*Chorisops nagatomii* - a soldier fly) and the hoverflies *Rhingia rostrata* and *Pipizella virens*. The hoverfly *Xanthogramma citrofasciatum* is a county rarity.

Bees, ants & wasps: *Formica cunicularia* is a KWS species ant. Also of note is the locally uncommon grey mining bee (*Andrena cineraria*), mostly found on calcareous grassland in southern England but more diverse habitats elsewhere.

Woodlice: A good assemblage of 12 species recorded.

Spiders: A very good assemblage of 40 species recorded.

Vertebrates:

Reptiles: Slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*), adder (*Vipera berus*), grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) and common lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) are recorded. All are UK Priority Species.

Birds: A typical variety of scrub and grassland birds are recorded. These include the following **Red List** (high conservation concern) and Amber List (medium conservation concern) species; **spotted flycatcher** (*Muscicapa striata*), **song thrush** (*Turdus philomelos*), **starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*), **house sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*), green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*), dunnock (*Prunella modularis*) and mistle thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*). Spotted flycatcher, song thrush, starling, house sparrow and dunnock are UK Priority Species. Breeding status of these species on site is not known.

Eaton MA, Brown AF, Noble DG, Musgrove AJ, Hearn R, Aebischer NJ, Gibbons DW, Evans A and Gregory RD (2009) Birds of Conservation Concern 3: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. *British Birds* 102, pp296-341

Mammals: The site contains a very active badger (*Meles meles*) sett. Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) and common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) bats feed around the site and evidence of brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) was seen in 1997 in the Chapel of Rest. Noctule and brown long-eared bat are UK Priority Species.

3.3 Cultural

3.3.1 Past land use

The Stroud Local History Society researched the historical importance in 1997/98 (www.stroudlocalhistorysociety.org.uk/stroud-cemetery-project). Construction of the old cemetery began in the 1850s, the site brought from a local brewer. The first burial was in September 1856, the occupant one of the many hundreds of unmarked graves in addition to the all the marked graves. Burial records, contained in increasingly fragile ledgers, are now also held on a computer database.

3.3.2 Present land use

The old cemetery functions as a nature reserve and is well used by dog walkers. The Chapel of Rest houses the green spaces office and workshops. There is a garden of remembrance at the entrance of the old cemetery, off Bisley Road.

The southern cemetery is a formal, functioning burial ground with regular burials and visitors to tend graves. It is laid out as a lawn cemetery.

3.3.3 Past management for nature conservation

An extensive survey carried out in 1997 was the first comprehensive recording of the biological interest. The Gloucestershire Invertebrate Group (GIG) visited the site in 2001. Some surveying of the richest grassland areas in the old cemetery was done in 1990/91 as part of a Nature Conservancy Council and Stroud District Council initiative. Otherwise the site had been little recorded.

3.3.4 Present legal status

The entire site is a Local Nature Reserve*, declared in 2000.

The Chapel of Rest was Grade II Listed on 25/06/1974 under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Both parts of the cemetery adjoin, but are not within, the Cotswolds AONB.

The old cemetery is a Key Wildlife site SO80/058, a non-statutory designation.

Local Nature Reserve (or LNR) is a statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and amended by Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, by principal local authorities.

Schedule 11 (12) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, which replaced Section 15 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, describes a 'nature reserve' as: land managed solely for a conservation purpose, or land managed not only for a conservation purpose but also for a recreational purpose, if the management of the land for the recreational purpose does not compromise its management for the conservation purpose.

Land is managed for a conservation purpose if it is managed for: providing, under suitable conditions and control, special opportunities for the study of, and research into, matters relating to the fauna and flora of Great Britain and the physical conditions in which they live, and for the study of geological and physiographical features of special interest in the area; or preserving flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features of special interest in the area or for both these purposes.

Land is managed for a recreational purpose if it is managed for the purpose of providing opportunities for the enjoyment of nature or for open-air recreation.

4 NATURE CONSERVATION FEATURES OF INTEREST

4.1 Identification and confirmation of conservation features

Important Features	Importance	Status
Habitats:		
Lowland mixed broadleaved woodland (NVC W8)	UK Priority Habitat	
Lowland calcareous grassland (NVC CG3 & CG5)	UK Priority Habitat & KWS Habitat	
Species:		
Lichens		
Species assemblage	National	Assessed 1997
<i>Porpidia soredizoides</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 1997
<i>Psilolechia leprosa</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 1997
<i>Sarcogyne privigna</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 1997
Vascular Plants		
White Helleborine	RDB Vulnerable	Recorded 2010
Molluscs		
<i>Abida secale</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	KWS	Recorded 2001
<i>Helicella itala</i>	KWS	Recorded 2001
Millipedes		
<i>Brachychateuma melanops</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
Centipedes		
<i>Cryptops parisi</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
Grasshoppers		
Rufous grasshopper	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 1997. The Stroud valleys is a national stronghold
Bugs		
<i>Catoplatys fabricii</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 1997
<i>Cardiastethus fasciiventris</i>	County rarity	Recorded 2001
<i>Berytinus minor</i>	County rarity	Recorded 1997
Beetles		
<i>Aphanistiscus pusillus</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
<i>Phytoecia cylindrica</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
<i>Cryptocephalus aureolus</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
<i>Longitarsus parvulus</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
<i>Cassida prasina</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
<i>Platyrhinus resinosus</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 1997
<i>Trachyploeus alternans</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 1997
<i>Larinus planus</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
<i>Miarus graminis</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 1997
<i>Gymnetron melanarium</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
<i>Silpha tristis</i>	County rarity	Recorded 2001
<i>Onthophagus joannae</i>	County rarity	Recorded 2001
<i>Tychius junceus</i>	County rarity	Recorded 2001
Glow-worm	KWS	Monitored annually
Butterflies & moths		
Small blue	UK Priority Species KWS	Recorded 1997
Brown argus	KWS	Recorded 1997
Dingy skipper	UK Priority Species	Recorded 1997

Cinnabar moth	UK Priority Species	Recorded 1997
<i>Micropterix aruncella</i>	County rarity	Recorded 2001
<i>Dichrorampha acuminatana</i>	County rarity	Recorded 2001
Flies		
<i>Chorisops nagatomii</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 1997
<i>Rhingia rostrata</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
<i>Pipizella virens</i>	Nationally Scarce	Recorded 2001
<i>Xanthogramma citrofasciatum</i>	County rarity	Recorded 2001
Bees, ants & wasps		
<i>Formica cunicularia</i>	KWS	Recorded 2001
Reptiles		
Slow-worm	UK Priority Species	Recorded 2014
Adder	UK Priority Species	Recorded 2007
Grass snake	UK Priority Species	Recorded 2009
Common lizard	UK Priority Species	Recorded 2014
Birds		
Spotted flycatcher	Red List UK Priority Species	Probably breeding 1997
Song thrush	Red List UK Priority Species	Probably breeding 1997
Starling	Red List UK Priority Species	Recorded 1997
House sparrow	Red List UK Priority Species	Probably breeding 1997
Green woodpecker	Amber List	Recorded 1997
Duncock	Amber List UK Priority Species	Confirmed breeding 1997
Mistle thrush	Amber List	Probably breeding 1997
Mammals		
Common pipistrelle		Recorded 1997 Feeding ground
Noctule	UK Priority Species	Recorded 1997 Feeding ground
Brown long-eared bat	UK Priority Species	Recorded 1997
Badger		Active sett

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 Unimproved grassland

4.2.1.1 Summary description

The old cemetery supports species-rich grassland containing many grasses and flowers typical of the Cotswold scarp. This diversity supports a good range of invertebrates, including several notable species.

4.2.1.2 Management objectives

- To maintain the herb and species-rich plant communities and invertebrates.
- To monitor the general grassland flora and fauna.

4.2.1.3 Performance indicators

- The grassland will retain its botanical and invertebrate diversity.
- There will be a range of sward heights.
- No loss of grassland area to scrub.

4.2.1.4 Conservation status

No formal condition assessment has been done; overall the grassland is likely to be in favourable condition. The status of many of the notable invertebrates is not known.

4.2.1.5 Rationale

The cutting regime established during previous management plans aims to create a diversity of swards, ranging from regularly cut formal areas to tall, rank grass valuable for some invertebrates. Some areas are cut just once a year, others 2-3 times, formal areas cut regularly and some areas left uncut for up to two years. Once a year cuts, done in October, allows late flowering plants to seed and also maintains a tall grass habitat for late summer invertebrates. It is proposed that every opportunity is taken to leave areas uncut. Generally over recent years mowing has been less severe than before, with blades set higher.

All arisings should be removed from meadow areas, where practical. Where strimming around gravestones all cuttings will be blown from the stone to prevent shading of lichens and care taken not to damage the stonework. Cutting can be heaped beneath trees to enrich soil conditions to benefit fungi.

The bare/stony ground created will provide conditions for re-colonisation by grassland species and lichens and providing open ground for basking invertebrates etc. Scrub and tree saplings developing at the edges of good grassland areas should be cut and killed by stump-treatment with herbicide.

A survey and monitoring programme is needed to establish the current wildlife interest.

Management of the grassland will contribute to targets for the ThruppA SNA:

1. Lowland Calcareous (Limestone) Grassland - management, restoration and creation

4.2.1.6 Management projects

- 1 Continue annual/biennial cutting regime.
- 2 Survey grassland flora.
- 3 Monitor invertebrates every five years, glow-worms annually.
- 4 Devise and carry out condition assessment monitoring; every 3-4 years
- 5 Survey other groups, including monitoring of reptiles using artificial refugia.

4.2.2 Trees and Woodland

4.2.2.1 Summary description

An area of woodland in the old cemetery has a rather even-aged structure and closed canopy, with a restricted shrub layer and poor ground flora. It currently contains several old/derelict bird and bat boxes. Woodland edge shrubs are encroaching into the grassland. The old cemetery contains a wide variety of mature and semi-mature broad-leaved and conifer trees.

4.2.2.2 Management objectives

- To manage them to prevent scrub encroachment onto or shading of the grassland
- To diversify the woodland structure and ground flora

4.2.2.3 Performance indicators

- No encroachment of scrub onto grassland
- Woodland shown to support a variety of nesting birds and other wildlife

4.2.2.4 Conservation Status

No formal assessment has been done but the even-aged structure, abundant cherry laurel, limited native shrubs, lack of regeneration and poor ground flora would indicate it is in 'unfavourable condition'.

4.2.2.5 Rationale

The main woodland area (Cpt J) would benefit from management to open up the canopy, diversify the shrub layer, which currently comprises mainly cherry laurel, with just scattered hazel and hawthorn and also diversify the sparse and species-poor ground flora.

Many of the dead and poor condition trees identified in the first management plan have been made safe. Only those found during regular inspections that constitute a safety hazard are to be felled or pruned, with any deadwood on 'safe' trees to be left as a valuable wildlife habitat. Any wood felled is to be left on site as near to the parent tree as possible and in as large a piece as possible (as per current nature conservation practice and also to deter illegal removal of timber from the site). Trees causing or likely to cause damage to walls and other structures should be cut and treated with herbicide. Selective lopping of branches from trees casting a heavy shade over grassland areas is to continue. Many trees support a dense ivy growth; this can be of conservation benefit, but some control is needed, particularly in the upper reaches where the weight can contribute to damage of the tree. **It is recommended that no work that could cause disturbance to nesting birds is carried out between the end of March and early September.**

4.2.2.6 Management projects

- 1 Cut/treat cherry laurel
- 2 Coppice limes in Cpt J
- 3 Plant hazel and other native shrubs including guelder-rose, wayfaring-tree, spindle, crab apple and buckthorn.
- 4 Plant ground flora species, such as ferns (soft-shield-fern, lady-fern, hart's-tongue, scaly male-fern etc), primrose, bluebell, wood anemone, yellow archangel, lily-of-the-valley, wood spurge, sanicle and nettle-leaved bellflower.
- 5 Cut bramble and other scrub to maintain glade

4.2.3 Lichens

4.2.3.1 Summary description

The site supports an important lichen flora, with over 100 species recorded on stonework, trees and soil, a figure only exceeded in Britain (at the time) by two cemeteries, about sixty lowland churchyards and the precincts of two cathedrals. This diversity, which includes Nationally Scarce species, is of local and national importance.

4.2.3.2 Management objectives

- To maintain and enhance the lichen flora.
- To monitor the lichen flora.

4.2.3.3 Performance indicators

- No loss of species.
- Management for lichens is ongoing.

4.2.3.4 Conservation status

The lichens have not been surveyed since 1997. There is no reason to assume the lichen community has changed significantly.

4.2.3.5 Rationale

Management of stonework, trees and grassland will maintain the lichen flora.

Stonework: When strimming around gravestones all cuttings should be blown from the stone to prevent shading of lichens and care taken not to damage the basal stonework. Herbicide treatment of gravestones has cleared vegetation (hand-weeding is preferable but not practical) but not apparently had a detrimental effect on lichens, although continued careful use and monitoring is required

Trees: The main threats to lichen communities on the trees (albeit not particularly rich here) are the growth of adventitious stems and smothering by dense ivy cover; both need to be cut/removed from those trees with the best lichen flora (No's 456, 610, 614, 720, 762 & 843).

Soil: The current mowing regime of cpt I should maintain the short turf needed to support the two *Peltigera* species, which are able to withstand regular mowing. Generally maintaining a low sward and having light to moderate trampling will benefit the lichens, which may also benefit some small areas of bare ground or stripped turf.

In addition, lichens will readily colonise new stonework, chippings, concrete, trees and even wooden benches. New hard core materials should be maintained with a minimal use of herbicides.

It is over 15 years since the lichens were surveyed, so a re-visit of them would be worthwhile. Limestone grassland can also support important bryophyte species, so these are also worthy of survey.

4.2.3.6 Management projects

- 1 Monitor ivy cover and other potential shading on tree No's 456, 610, 614, 720, 762 & 843 and clear if shading lichens
- 2 Clear grass cuttings and other vegetation from stonework following mowing
- 3 Re-survey the lichen population
- 4 Survey bryophytes

4.3 Rationale per compartment

Compartment A - A steep bank with very thin soils, suffering from some erosion up a worn path and around the bench-seat. Continuation of the annual late summer cut and rake with cutting of epicormic sycamore and of encroaching dogwood and birch scrub. The south-east corner grassland is shaded by large yews/limes etc in cpt G; the crowns to be raised on these trees to reduce shading.

Compartment B - Flower-rich grassland managed by an annual cut in October. Some cutting of encroaching bramble and sycamore saplings is required, plus scalloping of pathside edges and cutting tall laurels to reduce sections of 'dark corridor'.

Compartment C - An area of rank grass and tall herb vegetation amongst gravestones, which makes cutting difficult. The biennial cutting of larger patches of rank grass/herb and removal of vegetation encroaching over selected gravestones to be continued to enhance both wildlife and historical features. Retention of dense shrub areas as they provide good wildlife habitat, but cutting to prevent spread in to the grassland, plus control of any sycamore saplings and regular coppicing of *Buddlejas* and cutting scallop pathside edges to prevent overhang of paths.

Compartment D - A mix of short mown and longer grassland areas important for invertebrates which require tall grass swards. The lower meadow area grass is to be cut annually in October, the more formal western part to be regularly mown. This area has been the site for memorial plantings; no more should be allowed. The south-west access point to be kept open and inviting by cutting of laurel and other shading shrubs.

Compartment E – Annual cut in late summer. Keep ivy clear from an oak with good lichen cover.

Compartment F - An excellent herb-rich sward. Biennial late summer grass cut and control of encroaching tree saplings and scrub, including cutting turkey oaks and keeping edges of dense laurel and *Viburnum tinus* shrubs cut back. Carry out some ivy control, including clearing from trees with good lichen cover.

Compartment G - Annual late summer grass cut, regular mowing of paths to tended graves and cutting back edges of dense shrubs. Raise crowns on large yews/limes to reduce shading of cpt A grassland. The sparse ground cover under shading yews etc to be enhanced by planting species tolerant of dry shade and acidic conditions. Good luck.

Compartment H – One of the main areas for **glow-worms**, with management targeted to maintain habitat for this species. The majority of open grassland cut in late summer (to avoid the 'glowing season' of June to the end of August) on a two-year cycle, with quite a high cut and definitely not in wet weather to avoid leaving a mat of wet clippings. Control of privet, laurel and sycamore scrub encroachment (including spot treatment of bramble) at edges of grassland to reclaim this habitat. In the north-west corner the dense tall herb (great willowherb, cow parsley, nettle) and bramble vegetation to be cut on a three year cycle, to maintain areas of fresh productive bramble, a valuable nectar and food source.

Compartment I - The formal, closely cropped sward in the garden of remembrance area by the main site entrance should be maintained. The biodiversity has been enhanced over the past five years by cutting the rest of the area in late summer, which should continue along with cutting of epicormic growth from the variety of trees and shrubs to reduce shading of the grassland. Cherry laurel, sycamore, dogwood etc scrub above the Chapel to be cut in year 1 and year 3 or 4 to open up the area of rough grassland.

Compartment J - Thinning work done in previous plans has benefited the ground flora and also encouraged natural regeneration of native hazel and hawthorn, but the shrub layer and ground flora is still sparse. The shrub layer still contains much cherry laurel, which needs cutting and killing, with replacement shrubs planted including more hazel. More opening up of the canopy by coppicing limes would also help. The ground flora could be enhanced by planting a variety of native flowers and ferns. The woodland is suitable for a variety of next-boxes and bat boxes, to replace the old damaged ones.

In the north-east an area of tall herb has been mainly cleared of elder and sycamore scrub, with recent planting of specimen *Liquidamber* and *Cercidiphyllum*. Above this is a sunny bank with bluebells and other woodland plants, but with bramble and other scrub encroachment. Cutting scrub will maintain the woodland glade feel and also keep an open view across the cemetery and valley from the adjacent houses.

Compartment K - Control encroaching shrubby edges and manage the grassland by a biennial late summer cut.

Compartment L - Biennial late summer cutting of grass, alternating with cpt K. Cutting back of encroaching bramble, *Clematis*, sycamore etc. An aspiration for here, or elsewhere, is the planting of a small community orchard on disturbed/built up ground next to the Lodge House, linking this via an informal path to the top wall and hidden headstones/plaques of historical interest. Cutting a path through would also up views into the cemetery from neighbouring properties.

Compartment M - Annual late summer cut of the small herb-rich grass area and control of encroaching scrub here and on the open slope behind the Chapel. The access off Bisley Road is not very inviting; this could be enhanced by pollarding the row of limes and provision of a display board. The top hedge is also high and restricts views in and out of the cemetery; cutting this to c4' above the wall is proposed, plus cutting back the width, particularly where scrub is encroaching onto a thin strip of grassland.

Compartment N – This boundary hedge is managed by annual cutting, which keeps a low dense structure for nesting birds and maintains open views across the valley.

NEW CEMETERY

Compartment O - Formerly a close mown sward around regularly visited graves, now enhanced by leaving areas around less well visited graves uncut. This should continue with c25% of cpt Oa uncut until late summer, assessed each year. Remove the diseased trees from the central avenue of cherries. Plant a variety of attractive trees and shrubs.

Compartment P - The wildlife and landscape value of this hedge would be enhanced by some additional cutting of sycamore and evergreen trees and shrubs and restocking. The lower section, shaded by trees outside the site, is suitable for planting attractive and wildlife-friendly evergreens, such as holly. Gaps in the unshaded top section could be restocked with native species, including hazel, field maple, hawthorn, wayfaring-tree, spindle, goat willow, dog-rose, blackthorn, buckthorn, wild privet and barberry.

Compartment Q - Cut small herb-rich grassland area annually in late summer. Annual flailing/trimming of hedge to continue.

Compartment R – Annual cut and rake of grass in late summer and cutting of any encroaching scrub.

Compartment S - Continue current regular mowing. The area is for burials.

Compartment T – Areas of tall herb (hogweed, cow parsley, cleavers) at the edge of the woodland area to be replaced with a mix of native woodland species. Control by hand and/or herbiciding of Indian balsam and the poisonous hemlock, which while a native, is inappropriate in this area.

Compartment U – Storage/works area. Similar issue with hemlock to address.

Chapel of Rest - Increase the building's value to bats by providing access holes so bats can use it as a summer roost.

Other Work (both cemeteries):

- The erection/replacement and monitoring of bird and bat boxes.
- Invasive species: the urban nature and use of the site results in the introduction of many garden plants and also in the past some planting of memorial trees. Most are not a significant issue, but it would be advisable to, where appropriate, remove hybrid bluebells to prevent cross pollination with the native bluebells, also remove *Primula* cultivars. Indian (Himalayan balsam) has been recently introduced to the new cemetery so needs controlling.
- Prohibit any further memorial tree planting in the old cemetery.

5 HISTORIC INTEREST

5.2 Confirmation of conservation features

Important Features	Importance	Status
Structures: Chapel of Rest	Grade II	

Listing details 'Cemetery Chapel SO8604 NW1 26/121 II 2. Mid C19. Ashlar. Pitched stone roofs. Central three-storey tower, over pointed arch, surmounted by broach spire. Two gabled chapels flanking tower, each with one pointed arched window with Decorated tracery. Porches to north and south'.

Research into the history of the site by the Stroud Local History Society shows that there has always been an appreciation of the unique position and design of the cemetery.

Kellys' Directory of 1870 describes the cemetery as "large and laid out on an elevated piece of ground (near the Union House) in 1855, when the old church yard was closed; it is beautifully situated on a slope commanding an extensive view, and is a favourite Sunday resort and promenade".

In 1854, the several burial grounds in Stroud had become insufficient in size and dangerous to health and, with the threat of closure from the Secretary of State, a new cemetery had to be created. An extensive site of approximately six acres was purchased from Mr Joseph Watts for the sum of £756.00.

The twin chapels, surmounted by a spire and the original entrance lodge were designed, in decorated Gothic, by the local architects, Messrs Baker and Son, 3 Albert Buildings, Stroud, and built to a high standard of stone masonry. The overall cost (excluding the land) was £2,800.00.

The cemetery grounds were divided into three areas, Church of England (which was consecrated by Dr. Baring, The Lord Bishop of the Diocese in September 1856), Non-Conformists, and paupers. The pauper's area was directly opposite the Union Workhouse in Bisley Road. On the 4th September 1856, William Lewis, a pauper from the workhouse, was the first person to be interred.

There are 17 Commonwealth War Graves, 13 burials of the 1914-18 war and four of the 1939-45 war.

5.2 Objectives

- To restore the classic Victorian cemetery layout
- To maintain individual historic structures

5.3 Rationale

The original cemetery layout and structured planting gave a much more open site than present, where tree and scrub encroachment has blurred the lines of the original design. Many of the original trees are no longer present and should be replaced with similar species, although there is scope for more variety. No major tree planting is proposed for the old cemetery, except of a few trees to perpetuate some of the original Victorian plantings (such as Corsican pine, Monterey cypress and Chinese Thuja). Instead emphasis should be on enhancing the significant mature trees present.

View from 1928:



The lower cemetery offers scope for more imaginative planting; some scattered tree planting would break-up the rather formal, regimented plantings of cherries and cultivar *Leylandii* and *Thuja*. Some of the rarer and unusual trees and shrubs in the old cemetery could be planted here, including cut-leaved lime, strawberry-tree, ash-leaf maple and cut-leaved hazel, as well as others to create a 'mini arboretum'. The central avenues of flowering cherries are diseased and should be gradually removed.

6 STAKEHOLDERS

6.1 Evaluation

- Stroud District Council as landowners.
- Stroud Valleys Project who use the site for events and carry out some volunteer days here.
- English Heritage, in relation to the listed Chapel of Rest.
- Note: as the LNR is not an SSSI there is no mandatory requirement for Natural England to be consulted about work on the site or about changes in management. Only when Natural England feels the need to intervene, would it ask for formal consultation over site management. For example, if there was a risk that the work might threaten the site's compliance with the 1949 and 2006 Act definitions of a nature reserve.

6.1 Management projects

- 1 Arrange meetings with stakeholders when necessary.

7 ACCESS / TOURISM

7.1 Evaluation

The Walk around Stroud (W.A.S.) Way passes through the old cemetery. The old cemetery is very well-used for informal recreation, dog walkers in particular using the well-maintained intricate network of paths.

Well managed access maximises the benefits of bringing people closer to nature. Although there is no set requirement that LNRs should be fully accessible to the public, they are an opportunity for everyone to experience and enjoy nature. All LNRs should provide safe and reasonable access for disabled people, in keeping with the site conditions. LNRs are not exempt from the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 and information points or signage should indicate which parts are accessible.

LNRs are mostly visited by local people. Children in particular are key users of these sites, especially where they are within about 300m of their homes, a distance most parents are comfortable with in allowing their children to roam unaccompanied from home. Given that most LNRs are close to where people live, the vast majority of visits are made on foot, by bike and public transport.

Currently some of the access points are not hugely welcoming and sections of path pass through 'dark corridors of dense areas of shrub and trees. An ongoing programme of reducing shading of access points and paths is underway and will continue, as will cutting back shrubs encroaching across paths.

7.2 Management objectives

- To increase public and other use of the site
- To enhance the welcoming and safe nature of the site

7.3 Management projects

- 1 Open up 'dark corridor' path sections and shaded access points by programme of annual cutting
- 2 Cut back shrubs overhanging paths
- 3 Create informal path through cpt L
- 4 Pollard row of limes by access off Bisley Road

8 INTERPRETATION

8.1 Evaluation

Interpretation boards describing the wildlife and historic interest were produced in 2007. These are still in good order. A leaflet was produced at the same time. The site is shown on the W.A.S. Way leaflet.

8.2 Management Projects

- 1 Maintain display boards
- 2 Install additional information boards at all access points
- 3 Prepare material to display in schools, libraries, museums, council offices & on web-sites.
- 4 Promote site for use by local schools and public.

9 OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

9.1 Operational objectives

- To maintain safety of the site for visitors and users. Under the Occupiers Liability Act and Health and Safety at Work Act the council is obliged to maintain the site in a safe condition for members of the public and its own grounds staff.

9.2 Management projects

- 1 Tree Condition Report Surveys
- 2 Memorials Inspection Surveys

10 WORK PLAN

Task	Labour source	Month	Yr 1 - 2014	Yr 2 - 2015	Yr 3 - 2016	Yr 4 - 2017	Yr 5 - 2018
Cpt A							
Cut and rake grassland	STC	Aug/Sept	x	x	x	x	x
Cut sycamore epicormic growth & birch/dogwood scrub	STC	Aug/Sept	x		x		x
Cpt B							
Cut and rake grassland	STC	October	x	x	x	x	x
Cut encroaching bramble & sycamore	STC	October		x		x	
Scallop pathside edges	STC	October		x		x	
Cut/herbicide tall pathside laurels	STC	Oct	x				
Cpt C							
Cut and rake grassland	STC	Oct		x		x	
Clear vegetation from selected gravestones	STC	Anytime	x	x	x	x	x
Cut/treat encroaching sycamore, bramble etc	STC	Sept/Oct		x		x	
Coppice <i>Buddleia</i>	STC	Nov	x			x	
Cut/scallop pathside edges	STC	Oct		x		x	
Cpt D							
Cut lower meadow area	STC	Oct	x	x	x	x	x
Cut western edge formal lawn area	STC	April - Oct	x	x	x	x	x
Cut/treat laurel at SW access point	STC	Sept/Oct	x				
Cpt E							
Cut and rake grassland	STC	Aug/Sept	x	x	x	x	x
Cpt F							
Cut and rake grassland	STC	Aug/Sept	x		x		x
Cut/treat edges of dense laurel/lurestinus	STC	Oct		x			
Cut encroaching Turkey oak/other scrub	STC	Oct		x			
Cut/clear ivy from trees with good lichen cover	STC	Oct	x				
Cpt G							
Cut and rake grassland	STC	Aug/Sept	x	x	x	x	x
Regular mowing of paths to tended graves	STC	April - Oct	x	x	x	x	x
Riase crowns of limes, yews etc shading cpt A	STC	Nov-March	x				
Plant woodland flora under dense yew shade	STC		x	x			

Cpt H								
Cut and rake grassland	STC	Sept/Oct		x			x	
Cut/treat privet/laurel/sycamore encroachment	STC	Sept/Oct	x	x				x
Cut third of bramble/tall herb in NW corner	STC	Nov	x	x	x		x	x
Cpt I								
Cut and rake grassland	STC	Sept/Oct		x			x	
Cut/treat laurel, dogwood, sycamore scrub above chapel	STC	Sept/Oct	x			x		
Regular mowing of garden of remembrance area	STC	April - Oct	x	x	x		x	x
Cut epicormic growth	STC	Sept/Oct	x				x	
Cpt J								
Cut/treat laurel	STC	Sept/Oct	x	x				
Coppice selected limes	STC	Sept/Oct	x	x				
Plant hazel & other native shrubs	STC	Jan/Feb			x			
Plant ferns & other native flowers	STC	Spring			x	x		
Cut bramble/scrub in NE glade	STC	Sept/Oct	x	x				
Cpt K								
Cut and rake grassland	STC	Sept/Oct	x			x		x
Cut/treat scrubby egdes	STC	Sept/Oct	x			x		x
Cpt L								
Cut and rake grassland	STC	Sept/Oct			x		x	
Cut/treat encroaching bramble, <i>Clematis</i> , sycamore	STC	Sept/Oct			x		x	
Plant orchard	STC/SVP	Oct -Dec	x	x				
Cut path through top area	STC	Sept/Oct	x	x	x		x	x
Cpt M								
Cut grassland & encroaching scrub	STC	Sept/Oct	x	x	x		x	x
Pollard limes	STC	Nov - Feb	x	x	x			
Cut top hedge	STC	Oct - Feb	x	x	x		x	x
Hedge N								
Cut/flail hedge	Contractor	Oct - Feb	x	x	x		x	x
NEW CEMETERY								
Cpt O								
Cut & rake c25% grassland in Oa	STC	Aug/Sept	x	x	x		x	x
Regular mowing of other areas	STC	April-Oct	x	x	x		x	x
Remove diseased cherries	STC		x	x	x		x	x
Plant variety of attractive trees and shrubs	STC				x	x		
Hedge P								
Cut/treat sections of sycamore &	STC	Oct-Feb	x	x				

evergreen shrubs								
Re-stock gaps with native shrubs	STC	Jan/Feb		x	x			
Hedge Q								
Cut grassland areas	STC	Aug/Sept	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cut/flail hedge	Contractor	Oct-Feb	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cpt R								
Cut and rake grass	STC	Aug/Sept	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cut encroaching scrub	STC	Aug/Sept	x		x			x
Cpt S								
Regular mowing	STC	April-Oct	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cpt T								
Cut/herbicide tall herbage	STC	May-Oct	x	x				
Plant/sow native woodland flower mix	STC/SVP			x				
Weed Indian balsam	STC	May-Sept	x	x	x			
Herbicide hemlock	STC	May-Sept	x	x				
Survey & Monitoring								
Survey grassland vegetation/condition assessment	Contractor	May-July		x				
Monitor white helleborines	STC	June	x	x	x	x	x	x
Survey lichens	Lichen Group			x				
Monitor ivy cover on tree No's 456, 610, 614, 720, 762 & 843 & clear if shading lichens	STC		x		x			x
Survey bryophytes				x				
Survey invertebrates	GIG				x	x		
Survey bat activity	?		x	x				
Monitor glow-worms	Vol		x	x	x	x	x	x
Monitor reptile refugia	SVP	April-Oct	x	x	x	x	x	x
Erect bird & bat boxes	STC		x	x				
Monitor boxes			x	x	x	x	x	x
Interpretation								
Install information panels at all access points	STC		x					

SVP – Stroud Valleys Project

GIG – Gloucestershire Invertebrate Group

Appendix 1 Species List

English name	Scientific name	GB status	Year last recorded	BAP status
Lichens				
a lichen or fungus	<i>Arthonia punctiformis</i>		1997	
a lichen or fungus	<i>Arthonia radiata</i>		1997	
a lichen or fungus	<i>Mycoporum quercus</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Acarospora fuscata</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Aspicilia calcarea</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Aspicilia contorta</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Bacidia bagliettoana</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Buellia aethalea</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Buellia ocellata</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Buellia punctata</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Candelariella aurella</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Candelariella medians</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Candelariella vitellina forma flavovirel</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Catillaria lenticularis</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Cladonia fimbriata</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Collema crispum</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Collema tenax</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Diploicia canescens</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Diplotomma alboatrum</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecania erysibe</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecanora albescens</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecanora campestris</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecanora crenulata</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecanora expallens</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecanora muralis</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecanora orositheia</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecidea fuscoatra</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecidella scabra</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lecidella stigmatea</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Lepraria incana</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Leptogium gelatinosum</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Leptogium teretiusculum</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Leptogium turgidum</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Mycobilimbia sabuletorum</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Parmelia glabrata</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Parmelia glabrata subsp. fuliginosa</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Parmelia mougeotii</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Physcia adscendens</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Physcia caesia</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Physcia dubia</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Physcia tenella</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Polysporina simplex</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Porpidia soredizodes</i>	Nationally Scarce	1997	
a lichen	<i>Protoblastenia rupestris</i>		1997	
a lichen	<i>Psilolechia leprosa</i>	Nationally Scarce	1997	

a lichen	<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Pyrrhospora quereana</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Rinodina gemarii</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Sarcogyne privigna</i>	Nationally Scarce 1997
a lichen	<i>Sarcogyne regularis</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Scoliciosporium umbrinum</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Tephromela atra</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Toninia aromatica</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Trapelia coarctata</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Trapelia involuta</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Trapelia placodioides</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Peltigera rufescens</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Placynthium nigrum</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Pertusaria albescens</i> var. <i>corallina</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Caloplaca aurantia</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Caloplaca crenularia</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Caloplaca decipiens</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Caloplaca flavovirescens</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Caloplaca holocarpa</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Caloplaca teicholyta</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Caloplaca variabilis</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Xanthoria calcicola</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Xanthoria polycarpa</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Agonimia tristicula</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Thelidium incavatum</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Verrucaria baldensis</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Verrucaria glaucina</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Verrucaria hochstetteri</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Verrucaria muralis</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>	1997
a lichen	<i>Verrucaria viridula</i>	1997
Fungi		
an ascomycete fungus	<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	1997
Dryad's Saddle	<i>Polyporus squamosus</i>	1997
a basidiomycete fungus	<i>Phellinus igniarius</i>	1997
a basidiomycete fungus	<i>Dacrymyces stillatus</i>	1997
a bolete	<i>Boletus porosporus</i>	1997
a bolete	<i>Boletus subtomentosus</i>	1997
an agaric	<i>Agaricus bisporus</i>	1997
Field Mushroom	<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	1997
an agaric	<i>Agaricus placomyces</i>	1997
an agaric	<i>Agrocybe erebia</i>	1997
an agaric	<i>Conocybe subovalis</i>	1997
an agaric	<i>Inocybe petiginosa</i>	1997
Brown Hay Cap	<i>Panaeolus foenisecii</i>	1997
an agaric	<i>Psathyrella candolleana</i>	1997
an agaric	<i>Psilocybe cyanascens</i>	1997
a basidiomycete fungus	<i>Hygrocybe virginea</i>	1997
a basidiomycete fungus	<i>Lepista sordida</i>	1997
a basidiomycete fungus	<i>Melanoleuca arcuata</i>	1997
a basidiomycete fungus	<i>Mycena aetites</i>	1997
a basidiomycete fungus	<i>Mycena alcalina</i>	1997
a basidiomycete fungus	<i>Mycena galopus</i>	1997
a basidiomycete fungus	<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	1997
Meadow Puffball	<i>Vascellum pratense</i>	1997

Bryophytes

a moss	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	Common	1997
a moss	<i>Dicranoweisia cirrata</i>	Common	1997
a moss	<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i>	Common	1997
a moss	<i>Tortula muralis</i>	Common	1997
a moss	<i>Funaria hygrometrica</i>	Common	1997
a moss	<i>Bryum capillare</i>	Common	1997
a moss	<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Common	1997
a moss	<i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>	Common	1997
a moss	<i>Ctenidium molluscum</i>	Common	1997
a moss	<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	Common	1997

Conifers

Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>		1997
Colorado Blue-spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> <i>Glauca</i> group		1997
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>		2014
Corsican Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp <i>laricio</i>		1997
Monterey Cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>		1997
Leyland Cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>		1997
Golden Leyland Cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>		1997
	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>		
Lawson's Cypress	' <i>Castlewellan</i> '		1997
Lawson's Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> ' <i>Elwoodii</i> '		1997
Lawson's Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> ' <i>Erecta</i> '		1997
Cypress blue cultivar	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> cv		1997
Cypress golden cultivar	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> cv		1997
Nootka Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>		1997
Western Red-cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>		1997
Variegated Thuja	<i>Thuja plicata</i> cv		1997
Chinese Thuja	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>		1997
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>		2014
Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> ' <i>fastigiata</i> '		2014
	<i>Taxus baccata</i> ' <i>fastigiata</i>		
Golden Irish Yew	<i>aureomarginata</i> '		1997
Yew cultivar	<i>Taxus baccata</i> cv		1997

Flowering Plants

Wood anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>		2014
Liverleaf	<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>		2014
Mr's Wilson's Barberry	<i>Berberis wilsoniae</i>		2014
Oregon-grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>		2014
Traveller's-joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>		2014
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>		1997
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		2014
Bulbous Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>		2007
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>		2014
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>		2007
a columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> sp.		1997
Common Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>		1997
Common Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>		1997
Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>		2014
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>		2014
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>		1997
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>		2014
Copper Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ' <i>purpurea</i> '		1997
Turkey Oak	<i>Quercus cerris</i>		1997
Evergreen Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>		1997
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>		2014
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>		2014
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>		2014
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		2014
Cut-leaved Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana heterophylla</i>		1997

Common Orache	<i>Atriplex patula</i>	1997
Spear-leaved Orache	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	1997
Thyme-leaved Sandwort	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	1997
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	1990
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	1997
Sticky Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	2014
Procumbent Pearlwort	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	1990
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	1997
Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1997
Redshank	<i>Polygonum maculosum</i>	1997
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	2014
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	1997
Clustered Dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	1997
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	2014
Perforate St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	1997
Imperforate St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	2014
Hairy St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	1997
Large-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	1997
Cut-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos laciniata</i>	1997
Lime	<i>Tilia cordata x platyphyllos (T. x vulgaris)</i>	2014
Musk-mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>	1997
Common Rock-rose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	1997
Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>	2014
Hairy Violet	<i>Viola hirta</i>	1997
Common Dog-violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	1997
Early Dog-violet	<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	1990
White Bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	1997
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	1997
Honesty	<i>Lunaria annua</i>	2014
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	1997
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	2014
Wavy Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	1990
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	2014
Strawberry-tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	1997
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	2014
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	2014
Sowbread	<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	2015
Mock-orange	<i>Philadelphus sp</i>	2014
White Stonecrop	<i>Sedum album</i>	1997
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	1997
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	2014
Dewberry	<i>Rubus caesius</i>	1997
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	2014
Barren Strawberry	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	1990
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	2014
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	2014
Salad Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	2007
Parsley-piert	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	1990
Field-rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	1997
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	1997
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	2014
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	2007
Manchurian Cherry	<i>Prunus maackii</i>	1997
Winter-flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus subhirtella autumnalis</i>	1997
Wild Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	1997
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera nigra</i>	1997
Portugal Laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	1997
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	2014
an apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	1997
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	2014
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria agg.</i>	1997
a cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	2014

Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	2007
Himalayan cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	2014
Cockspurthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	1997
Kidney Vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	2007
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	1997
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	1997
Bush Vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	2014
Hairy Tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	1997
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	2007
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	2014
Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	1997
Common Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>	1997
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	1997
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	2014
Hop Trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	1997
Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	1997
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	1997
Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	2014
Spurge-laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	2014
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	2014
Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	1997
Hoary Willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	1997
American Willowherb	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	1997
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	1997
an evening primrose	<i>Oenothera sp.</i>	1997
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	2014
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	2014
Highclere Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium x perado (I. x</i>	
Box	<i>altaclerensis)</i>	1997
Dog's Mercury	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	2014
Caper Spurge	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	2014
Sun Spurge	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	1997
Petty Spurge	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	1997
Fairy Flax	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	1997
Horse-chestnut	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	1997
Red Horse-chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	2014
Norway Maple	<i>Aesculus carnea</i>	1997
Field Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1997
Sycamore	<i>Acer campestre</i>	2014
Ashleaf Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	2014
Cappadocian Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>	1997
Sweet-gum	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	1997
Judas-tree	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	2014
Long-stalked Crane's-bill	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	2014
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	1997
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	1997
Hedgerow Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	1997
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	2007
Ivy	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	1997
Sanicle	<i>Hedera helix</i>	2014
Cow Parsley	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	2014
Pignut	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	2014
Burnet-saxifrage	<i>Conopodium majus</i>	2007
Ground-elder	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	2007
Fool's Parsley	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	2014
Hogweed	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	1997
Hemlock	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	2014
Upright Hedge-parsley	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	2014
Wild Carrot	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	1997
Common Centaury	<i>Daucus carota</i>	2014
Yellow-wort	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	1997
Greater Periwinkle	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	1997
	<i>Vinca major</i>	2014

Green Alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	2014
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	1997
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	1997
Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	1997
Common Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	1997
Field Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	2007
Wood forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	2014
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	2014
White Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	2014
Red Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	1997
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	2014
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1997
Wild Basil	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	2014
Wild Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	2014
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	1997
Hoary Plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>	1997
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	2014
Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	2014
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	2014
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	2014
a privet	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	2014
Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	2014
Dark Mullein	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	2007
Great Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	1990
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	1990
Common Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	1997
Purple Toadflax	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	1997
Thyme-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	1997
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	2014
Common Field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	2014
Wall Speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	1997
Slender Speedwell	<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	1990
Ivy-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	2014
Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>	1997
Yellow-rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	1997
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	1997
Field Madder	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	1997
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	1997
Woodruff	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	2014
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	2014
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	2014
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2014
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	2014
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	1997
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	1997
Common cornsalad	<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	2014
Red Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	2014
Wild Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	2014
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	2014
Devil's-bit Scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	1990
Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	1997
Wetted Thistle	<i>Carduus crispus</i>	1990
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	1997
Dwarf Thistle	<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	2007
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	1997
Greater Knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	2014
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	1997
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	1997
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	2007
Rough Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	2014
Autumn Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	1990
Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	1997
Perennial Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	1997

Smooth Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	2014
Prickly Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	1997
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	1997
Wall Lettuce	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	1997
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	2014
Smooth Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	1997
Beaked Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	1997
Mouse-ear-hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	2007
Fox-and-cubs a hawkweed	<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	1997
Ploughman's-spikenard	<i>Hieracium sp.</i>	1997
Canadian Goldenrod	<i>Inula conyzae</i>	2014
Daisy	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	2014
Feverfew	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	2014
Mugwort	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	1990
Yarrow	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	1997
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	1997
Pineappleweed	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	2014
Scentless Mayweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	1997
Common Ragwort	<i>Tripleurospernum inodorum</i>	1997
Groundsel	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	1997
Hemp-agrimony	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	1997
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	2007
Field Wood-rush	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	2014
Grey Sedge	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	2014
Spring-sedge	<i>Carex divulsa</i>	2014
Hairy Sedge	<i>Carex caryophylla</i>	1990
Wood-sedge	<i>Carex hirta</i>	1997
Glaucous Sedge	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	2014
Meadow Fescue	<i>Carex flacca</i>	2014
Giant Fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	1997
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	1997
Sheep's-fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	1997
Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	2007
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	2014
Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	2014
Quaking-grass	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	1997
Annual Meadow-grass	<i>Briza media</i>	2007
Rough Meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	2007
Smooth Meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	1997
Wood Meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	2014
Cock's-foot	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	1997
Downy Oat-grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	2014
False Oat-grass	<i>Helictotrichon pubescens</i>	1997
Yellow Oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	2007
Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	1997
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	1990
Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	1997
Common Bent	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	2014
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	1997
Black-grass	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	1997
Timothy	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	1997
Hairy-brome	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	1997
Upright Brome	<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	1997
Barren Brome	<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	2014
Tor-grass	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	1997
False-brome	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	2014
Common Couch	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	2014
Wall Barley	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	1997
Bluebell	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	1997
Hybrid bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	2014
Grape-hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	2014
Ramsons	<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	2014
	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	2014

Wild Onion	<i>Allium vineale</i>		2014
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>		2014
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus sp</i>		2014
Stinking Iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>		2014
Black Bryony	<i>Tamus communis</i>		2007
White Helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	RDB Vulnerable	2010
Broad-leaved Helleborine	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>		2014
Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>		1997
Fragrant Orchid	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>		1997
Molluscs			
Round-mouthed Snail	<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	Local	2014
Large Chrysalis Snail	<i>Abida secale</i>	Notable/Nb	2001
Moss Chrysalis Snail	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	Local	2001
Lesser Bulin	<i>Ena obscura</i>	Common	2001
Wrinkled Snail	<i>Candidula intersecta</i>	Local	2001
Striped Snail	<i>Ceruella virgata</i>	Common	2001
Heath Snail	<i>Helicella itala</i>	Local	2001
Kentish Snail	<i>Monacha cantiana</i>	Common	2001
Brown-lipped Snail	<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>	Common	2001
Garden Snail	<i>Helix aspersa</i>	Common	2001
Millipedes			
Pill Millipede	<i>Glomeris marginata</i>	Common	2001
a flat-backed millipede	<i>Nanogona polydesmoides</i>	Common	2001
a millipede	<i>Brachychaeteuma melanops</i>	Notable/Nb	2001
White-legged Snake Millipede	<i>Tachypodoiulus niger</i>	Common	2001
a julid snake millipede	<i>Ophiulus pilosus</i>	Common	2001
a millipede	<i>Macrosterodesmus palicola</i>	Local	2001
a millipede	<i>Ophiodesmus albonanus</i>	Local	2001
Centipedes			
a centipede	<i>Cryptops hortensis</i>	Common	2001
a centipede	<i>Cryptops parisi</i>		2001
a centipede	<i>Geophilus osquidatum</i>	Local	2001
a centipede	<i>Brachygeophilus truncorum</i>	Common	2001
a centipede	<i>Haplophilus subterraneus</i>	Common	2001
a centipede	<i>Lithobius microps</i>	Common	2001
a centipede	<i>Lithobius variegatus</i>	Common	2001
Dragonflies			
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common	1997
Grasshoppers & Bush-crickets			
Dark Bush-cricket	<i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i>	Common	2001
Rufous Grasshopper	<i>Gomphocerippus rufus</i>	Notable/Nb	1997
Common Field Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	Common	1997
Meadow Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>	Common	1997
Booklice			
a booklouse or barklouse	<i>Graphopsocus cruciatus</i>		2001
a booklouse or barklouse	<i>Ectopsocus briggsi</i>		1997
Hemiptera (bugs)			
Hawthorn Shieldbug	<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>	Common	2001
Juniper Shieldbug	<i>Elasmotethus tristriatus</i>	Local	2001
a shield bug	<i>Palomena prasina</i>	Common	2001
Dock bug	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Common	2007
a shield bug	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	Common	1997
a squashbug	<i>Coriomeris denticulatus</i>	Common	1997
a bug	<i>Rhopalus subrufus</i>	Local	2001
Nettle Groundbug	<i>Heterogaster urticae</i>	Common	2001
a ground bug	<i>Drymus sylvaticus</i>	Common	2001

a stiltbug	<i>Berytinus minor</i>	Common	1997
a stiltbug	<i>Gampsocoris punctipes</i>	Common	1997
a lacebug	<i>Catoplatys fabricii</i>	Notable/Nb	1997
a lacebug	<i>Physatocheila dumetorum</i>	Common	1997
Common Damselfly	<i>Nabis rugosus</i>	Common	2001
a damselfly	<i>Aptus mirmicoides</i>	Common	2001
Common Flower Bug	<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	Common	2001
a flower bug or bloodsucking bug	<i>Orius vicinus</i>	Common	2001
a flower bug or bloodsucking bug	<i>Cardiastethus fasciventris</i>	Local	2001
a plantbug or grassbug	<i>Deraeocoris lutescens</i>	Common	1997
a plantbug or grassbug	<i>Dicyphus annulatus</i>	Common	1997
a plantbug or grassbug	<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>	Common	1997
a plantbug or grassbug	<i>Stenodema laevigatum</i>	Common	2001
a froghopper	<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>	Common	2001
a froghopper	<i>Aphrophora alni</i>	Common	1997
a lacehopper	<i>Tachycixius pilosus</i>	Common	2001
a lacehopper	<i>Cixius nervosus</i>	Common	2001
Lacewings			
a brown lacewing	<i>Hemerobius humulinus</i>	Common	2001
Beetles			
a ground beetle	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	Common	2001
a ground beetle	<i>Badister bipustulatus</i>	Common	2001
a ground beetle	<i>Dromius linearis</i>	Common	2001
a sexton beetle	<i>Silpha laevigata</i>	Local	2001
a sexton beetle	<i>Silpha tristis</i>	Local	2001
a dung beetle or chafer	<i>Onthophagus coenobita</i>	Local	2001
a dung beetle or chafer	<i>Onthophagus joannae</i>	Local	2001
Common Cockchafer	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>	Common	2001
Bracken Chafer	<i>Phyllopertha horticola</i>	Common	2001
a jewel beetle	<i>Aphanisticus pusillus</i>	Notable/Nb	2001
a click beetle	<i>Agrypnus murinus</i>	Local	2001
a click beetle	<i>Kibunea minuta</i>	Local	2001
a click beetle	<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	Common	2001
a click beetle	<i>Agriotes sputator</i>	Common	2001
a soldier beetle	<i>Cantharis decipiens</i>	Common	2001
a soldier beetle	<i>Cantharis rustica</i>	Common	2001
Glow-worm	<i>Lampyrus noctiluca</i>	Local	2014
Malachite Beetle	<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Common	1997
a ladybird	<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>	Common	2001
Pine Ladybird	<i>Exochomus quadripustulatus</i>	Common	2001
16-spot Ladybird	<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	Local	2001
Two-spot Ladybird	<i>Adalia bipunctata</i>	Common	2001
Ten-spot Ladybird	<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>	Common	2001
Seven-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	Common	2014
Four-spot Ladybird	<i>Harmonia quadripunctata</i>	Local	2001
14-spot Ladybird	<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	Common	2001
16-spot Ladybird	<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>	Local	2001
22-spot Ladybird	<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	Common	2001
Harlequin ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Naturalised	2014
a darkling beetle	<i>Isomira murina</i>	Common	2001
Common Cardinal Beetle	<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>	Common	2001
a tumbling flower beetle	<i>Anaspis maculata</i>	Common	1997
a thick-legged flower beetle	<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	Local	2001
a thick-legged flower beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Common	2001
a longhorn beetle	<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	Common	1997
Wasp Beetle	<i>Clytus arietis</i>	Common	2001
a longhorn beetle	<i>Pogonocherus hispidus</i>	Local	1997
a longhorn beetle	<i>Phytoecia cylindrica</i>	Notable/Nb	2001
Bean Beetle	<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	Local	2001
a seed beetle	<i>Bruchus rufipes</i>	Local	2001
a leaf beetle	<i>Orsodacne cerasi</i>	Local	2001

a leaf beetle	<i>Cryptocephalus aureolus</i>	Notable/Nb	2001	
a leaf beetle	<i>Cryptocephalus labiatus</i>	Common	1997	
Celery Leaf Beetle	<i>Phaedon tumidulus</i>	Common	2001	
Large Flax Flea Beetle	<i>Aphthona euphorbiae</i>	Local	2001	
Flax Flea Beetle	<i>Longitarsus parvulus</i>	Notable/Na	2001	
Dogs-mercury Flea Beetle	<i>Hermaeophaga mercurialis</i>	Local	2001	
a leaf beetle	<i>Chaetocnema hortensis</i>	Common	1997	
a leaf beetle	<i>Apteropeda orbiculata</i>	Local	2001	
a leaf beetle	<i>Cassida prasina</i>	Notable/Nb	2001	
Cramp-ball Fungus Weevil	<i>Platyrhinus resinosus</i>	Notable/Nb	1997	
Raspberry Weevil	<i>Otiorhynchus singularis</i>	Common	2001	
a weevil	<i>Trachyploeus alternans</i>	Notable/Nb	1997	
Common Leaf Weevil	<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>	Common	2001	
Small Green Nettle Weevil	<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i>	Common	1997	
Green Nettle Weevil	<i>Phyllobius viridiaeris</i>	Local	2001	
Hairy spider weevil	<i>Barypeithes pellucidus</i>	Common	2001	
a weevil	<i>Liophloeus tessulatus</i>	Common	2001	
a weevil	<i>Larinus planus</i>	Notable/Nb	2001	
a weevil	<i>Hypera plantaginis</i>	Common	1997	
a weevil	<i>Hypera venusta</i>	Common	2001	
a weevil	<i>Cionus hortulanus</i>	Common	1997	
a weevil	<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>	Common	2001	
Cabbage Seed Weevil	<i>Ceutorhynchus assimilis</i>	Common	2001	
a weevil	<i>Curculio pyrrhoceras</i>	Local	2001	
Willow Gall Weevil	<i>Curculio salicivorus</i>	Common	2001	
a weevil	<i>Tychius junceus</i>	Local	2001	
a weevil	<i>Miarus graminis</i>	Notable/Nb	1997	
a weevil	<i>Mecinus pyraster</i>	Common	2001	
a weevil	<i>Gymnetron melanarium</i>	Notable/Nb	2001	
a weevil	<i>Gymnetron pascuorum</i>	Common	2001	
Beech Leaf Miner	<i>Rhynchaenus fagi</i>	Common	2001	
Ash Bark Beetle	<i>Leperisinus varius</i>	Common	2001	
Caddis-flies				
a caddisfly	<i>Limnephilus auricula</i>	Common	2001	
Moths & Butterflies				
a micro-moth	<i>Micropterix aruncella</i>		2001	
a micro-moth	<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	Common	2001	
a longhorn moth	<i>Adela reamurella</i>	Common	1997	
a longhorn moth	<i>Adela fibulella</i>	Local	2001	
Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Common	1997	
a micro-moth	<i>Caloptilia syringella</i>	Common	2001	
Nettle-tap	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	Common	2001	
Cocksfoot Moth	<i>Glyphipterix simplicella</i>	Common	2001	
a small ermine moth	<i>Roeslerstammia erxebella</i>	Local	2001	
a micro-moth	<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>	Common	2001	
a tortrix moth	<i>Ancylis badiana</i>		2001	
a tortrix moth	<i>Cydia jungiella</i>		2001	
a tortrix moth	<i>Dichrorampha acuminatana</i>		2001	
a pyralid moth	<i>Pyrausta aurata</i>	Local	2001	
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Common	1997	
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venata faunus</i>	Common	1997	
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Local	1997	UK Priority
Brimstone	<i>Gonopteryx rhamni</i>	Common	2014	
Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Common	2014	
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Common	1997	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Common	1997	
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>	Common	1997	
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus britanna</i>	Local	2014	
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Common	1997	
Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Local	1997	UK Priority
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	Local	1997	

Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common	1997	
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Migrant	1997	
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Common	2014	
Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	Common	2014	
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Common	1997	
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Common	2014	
Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea serena</i>	Local	1997	
Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus britanniae</i>	Common	1997	
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Common	1997	
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Common	1997	
Red Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe spadicearia</i>	Common	2001	
Green Carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Common	2001	
Vapourer	<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Common	1997	
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Common	1997	UK Priority
Shuttle Shaped Dart	<i>Agrotis puta</i>	Common	2001	
Mother Shipton	<i>Callistege mi</i>	Common	1997	
Burnet Companion	<i>Euclidea glyphica</i>	Local	2001	
Snout	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	Common	1997	
Diptera (flies)				
a soldier fly	<i>Beris chalybata</i>	Common	2001	
a soldier fly	<i>Chorisops nagatomii</i>	Notable/Nb	1997	
a soldier fly	<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	Common	1997	
a robber fly	<i>Machimus atricapillus</i>	Common	1997	
a robber fly	<i>Dioctria atricapilla</i>	Local	2001	
Bee Fly	<i>Bombylius major</i>	Common	2014	
a hoverfly	<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>	Common	2001	
a hoverfly	<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	Common	2001	
a hoverfly	<i>Epistrophe eligans</i>	Common	2001	
a hoverfly	<i>Xanthogramma citrofasciatum</i>	Local	2001	
a hoverfly	<i>Cheilosia albitarsis</i>	Common	2001	
a hoverfly	<i>Rhingia campestris</i>	Common	2001	
a hoverfly	<i>Rhingia rostrata</i>	Notable/Nb	2001	
a hoverfly	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	Common	2001	
Lesser bulb-fly	<i>Eumerus strigatus</i>	Common	1997	
a hoverfly	<i>Pipizella virens</i>	Notable/Nb	2001	
a gall fly	<i>Tephritis ruralis</i>	Local	2001	
a snail-killing fly	<i>Coremacera marginata</i>	Local	1997	
a snail-killing fly	<i>Limnia unguicornis</i>	Common	2001	
a sawfly	<i>Arge pagana</i>	Local	1997	
Hymenoptera (Bees, Ants & Wasps)				
an ant	<i>Myrmica scabrinodis</i>	Common	1997	
an ant	<i>Formica cunicularia</i>	Local	2001	
Negro Ant	<i>Formica fusca</i>	Common	1997	
Small Black Ant	<i>Lasius niger</i>	Common	1997	
Grey Mining Bee	<i>Andrena cineraria</i>	Local	2001	
Slender Mining Bee	<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>	Common	2001	
Brassy Mining Bee	<i>Lasioglossum morio</i>	Common	2001	
White-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	Common	2014	
Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Common	2014	
Woodlice				
a woodlouse	<i>Androniscus dentiger</i>	Common	2001	
a woodlouse	<i>Haplophthalmus danicus</i>	Local	2001	
a woodlouse	<i>Trichoniscus pusillus</i>	Common	2001	
a woodlouse	<i>Trichoniscus pygmaeus</i>	Common	2001	
a woodlouse	<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	Common	2001	
a woodlouse	<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>	Common	2001	
a woodlouse	<i>Platyarthrus hoffmannseggii</i>	Common	2001	
a pill woodlouse	<i>Armadillidium depressum</i>	Local	2001	
a pill woodlouse	<i>Armadillidium nasatum</i>	Local	2001	

Common Pill Woodlouse	<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>	Common	2001
a woodlouse	<i>Porcellio scaber</i>	Common	2001
a woodlouse	<i>Porcellio spinicornis</i>	Local	2001
Springtails			
	<i>Allacme fusca</i>		2001
	<i>Entomobrya intermedia</i>		2001
	<i>Entomobrya nivalis</i>		2001
	<i>Folsomia quadrioculata</i>		2001
	<i>Heterosminthurus insignis</i>		2001
	<i>Kalaphorura burmeisteri</i>		2001
	<i>Lepidocyrtus cyaneus</i>		2001
	<i>Orchesella cincta</i>		2001
	<i>Orchesella villosa</i>		2001
	<i>Tomocerus longicornis</i>		2001
	<i>Tomocerus minor</i>		2001
	<i>Tomocerus vulgaris</i>		2001
Harvestmen			
a harvestman	<i>Dicranopalpus ramosus</i>	Local	2001
a harvestman	<i>Leiobunum blackwalli</i>	Common	2001
Spiders			
a mesh webbed spider	<i>Dictyna uncinata</i>	Common	2001
a mesh webbed spider	<i>Lathys humilis</i>	Local	2001
a woodlouse spider	<i>Harpactea hombergi</i>	Local	2001
a ground spider	<i>Drassyllus pusillus</i>		2001
a foliage spider	<i>Clubiona corticalis</i>	Common	2001
a foliage spider	<i>Clubiona terrestris</i>	Common	2001
a foliage spider	<i>Clubiona compta</i>	Common	2001
a foliage spider	<i>Clubiona brevipes</i>	Common	2001
a buzzing spider	<i>Anyphaena accentuata</i>	Common	2001
a crab spider	<i>Misumena vatia</i>	Common	2001
a crab spider	<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>	Common	2001
a running crab spider	<i>Philodromus dispar</i>	Common	2001
a running crab spider	<i>Tibellus oblongus</i>	Common	2001
a jumping spider	<i>Heliophanus cupreus</i>	Common	2001
a wolf spider	<i>Pardosa palustris</i>	Common	2001
a wolf spider	<i>Pardosa pullata</i>	Common	2001
a wolf spider	<i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i>	Common	2001
Tent Spider	<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>	Common	2001
a pirate spider	<i>Ero furcata</i>	Common	2001
a comb-footed spider	<i>Episinus angulatus</i>	Local	2001
a comb-footed spider	<i>Anelosimus vittatus</i>	Common	2001
a comb-footed spider	<i>Achaearana lunata</i>	Local	2001
a comb-footed spider	<i>Theridion sisyphium</i>	Common	2001
a comb-footed spider	<i>Theridion varians</i>	Common	2001
a comb-footed spider	<i>Theridion pallens</i>	Common	2001
a long-jawed spider	<i>Tetragnatha montana</i>	Local	2001
a long-jawed spider	<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	Common	2001
an orb-weaver spider	<i>Metellina mengei</i>	Common	2001
Garden Orb-web Spider	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>	Common	2001
an orb-weaver spider	<i>Agelenatea redii</i>	Local	2001
an orb-weaver spider	<i>Cyclosa conica</i>	Local	2001
a money spider	<i>Dismodicus bifrons</i>	Local	2001
a money spider	<i>Hypomma cornutum</i>	Common	2001
a money spider	<i>Erigonella hiemalis</i>	Common	2001
a money spider	<i>Milleriana inerrans</i>	Local	2001
a money spider	<i>Erigone atra</i>	Common	2001
a money spider	<i>Lepthyphantes tenuis</i>	Common	2001
a money spider	<i>Lepthyphantes flavipes</i>	Common	2001
a money spider	<i>Linyphia hortensis</i>	Common	2001
a money spider	<i>Neriene peltata</i>	Common	2001

Reptiles				
Common Lizard	<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>		2014	UK Priority
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>		2014	UK Priority
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>		2001	UK Priority
Birds				
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		2014	
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		1997	
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		1997	
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Amber list	1997	
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		1997	
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber list	1997	UK Priority
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		2014	
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		2014	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Red list	1997	UK Priority BAPLocal
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Amber list	1997	
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		1997	
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Amber list	1997	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Red list	1997	UK Priority BAPLocal
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		1997	
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>		1997	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		2014	
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		1997	
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		2014	
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		2014	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		2014	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		1997	
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone agg.</i>		1997	
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red list	1997	UK Priority
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red list	1997	UK Priority
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		2014	
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		2014	
Mammals				
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>		1997	UK Priority
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>		1997	BAPLocal
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>		1997	UK Priority
Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Naturalised	2014	
Bank Vole	<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>		1997	
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>		2014	