

Stones Farm Country Park Work Plan



2026 - 2031



This work plan has been created by White Horse Ecology on behalf of Swale Borough Council. It is designed to complement the management plan produced by Lloyd Bore (Landscape and Ecological Management Plan for the Proposed Landscape Buffer Zone and Countryside Gap). The Lloyd Bore plan contains detailed plans for the establishment of the site as well as ongoing management.

The plan is designed to do the following:

- Provide a very brief assessment of the established habitats
- Provide a mowing and cutting regime that is easy to follow for site staff and contractors
- Provide a baseline botanical species list

It is not designed to be a full management for this site, rather a quick reference guide for making decisions about managing the site, with particular reference to the grasslands.

All mapping associated with this plan has been submitted to Swale Borough Council as GIS Shapefiles. Some of the maps can also be found on a Google Map prepared for site staff: [Stones Farm Country Park Management Mapping](#)

In addition, a spreadsheet containing all records for the different compartments has been submitted with this report.

Document prepared by: Mike Phillips MCIEEM

26th June 2026

White Horse Ecology would like to extend thanks to Kris Staples and Greme Tuff at Swale Borough Council for their assistance in the creation of this plan. All images are the author's own unless otherwise stated.

Contents

1.	SITE DESCRIPTION	4
1.1.	GRASSLAND	4
1.2.	ORCHARDS	6
1.3.	WOODLAND	6
1.1.	WETLANDS	6
2.	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT	10
APPENDIX I: MAPS		13
APPENDIX II: SPECIES LIST.....		18



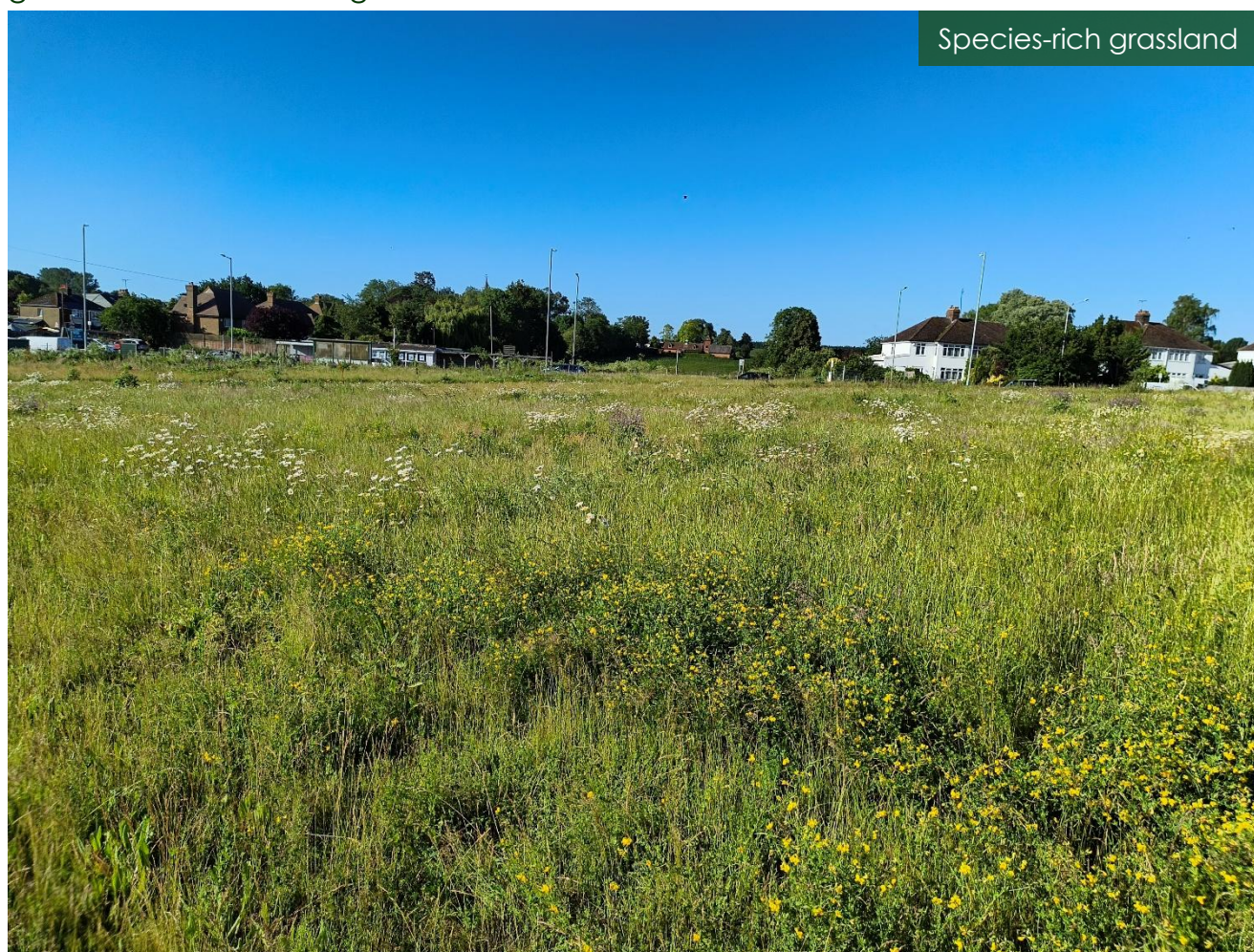
Wet woodland

1. Site Description

Stones Farm Country Park is a newly created 15.68 hectare site, owned by Swale Borough Council. Most of the habitats on the site have been newly created as part of a new housing development directly to the west of Stone Farm. However, Stones Farm also includes a chalk stream as well as an area of wet woodland, both pre-existing habitats and of high nature conservation interest. The broad habitats are shown in the map on page 5.

1.1. Grassland

There are a range of different grasslands at Stones Farm Country Park, all of which have been newly created. The first is a meadow created with fine grasses and mostly neutral soil loving herb species. This area has the largest range of plant species and requires an annual cut to allow plants to set seed and to prevent the most competitive grasses from dominating.



There is also an area of grassland that does not have as wide a range of species and forms the central part of the site. The grasses are slightly coarser. The final area of grassland forms a riparian edge to the chalk stream and a drier area that also includes reptile hibernacula. This area serves as a receptor site for reptiles moved from the



Broad Habitats and Access

 Site Boundary

Broad habitats

 Grassland

 Orchard

 Wetland

 Woodland

Access points

 Pedestrian

 Vehicular

Paths

 Formal

 Informal



0 100 200 m



Base maps © Google Maps 2026



White Horse Ecology

development site. The aim for this area is to keep a rough grassland sward without prioritising botanical diversity.

Although the grasslands contain several plants on Kent's rare plant register and list of axiophytes, with one exception they are all sown and are generally not considered to be of importance. Hairy vetchling was also recorded, which is on the Kent rare plant register and is found in the local area. Its origin is unclear, but it has probably not been sown and so should be considered significant.

1.2. Orchards

An orchard with a range of different local fruit varieties has been planted at the south-west of the site. These trees have developed well and there is a species-rich grass mix beneath the trees that requires cutting to maintain the species diversity in the grass sward. An image of the orchard is shown on the front cover of this report.

1.3. Woodland

A buffer strip of woodland has been planted between the Country Park and housing to provide a visual and noise screen. This buffer strip is designed to have larger trees in the middle and smaller trees at the edges. The original plan also included shade tolerant herb planting in these areas, but these species are no longer in evidence.

At the north-eastern section of the site straddling a fork in the chalk stream, an area of wet woodland exists. It consists predominantly of ash, willow and alder trees, all of which are typical of wet woodland or an alder/willow carr. In the wetter parts of the woodland there are species such as water figwort, hemp agrimony, gypsywort, water mint, blue water speedwell, celery-leaved buttercup, fool's watercress, water forget-me-not and welshed thistle. As such, these species are some of the most important on the site. Blue water-speedwell is a Kent axiophyte. Minimal intervention is recommended in this area.

1.1. Wetlands

The wetlands on site include an attenuation pond which is used as a soak away for water that runs off the housing estate to the west. This water is allowed to settle in the attenuation pond and there is a controlled flow from here into the chalk stream. This is a relatively new feature and dries out regularly. However, some moisture tolerant plants have established including bulrushes and both hard and soft rush.

The chalk stream is an important habitat, but it has become filled with silt during the development of the housing estate and the Country Park. This has led to a braiding of the channel and the loss of the clear water and gravels that are typical of chalk streams. Due to the soft ground, it was not possible to conduct surveys on the day of the visit.



Gypsywort and water mint



Chalk stream



Corncockle with swollen-thighed beetle



Compartment	Habitat	Area (hectares)
1a	Stones Meadow	2.10
1b	Stones Grassland	6.97
2	Slow-worm Slopes	0.95
3	Reptile Rough	0.67
4	Orchard	0.69
5	Woodland Buffer	1.21
6	Attenuation Pond Margins	1.15
7	Attenuation Pond	0.96
8	Chalk Stream	0.25
9	Wet Woodland	0.74
		15.68



2. Recommended Management

This short section is designed to act as a quick guide to the management of the site with some next steps and not as a formal management plan. It is aims based, highlighting the desired condition of habitats, rather than giving very specific and rigid prescriptions. It will take a compartment-by-compartment approach. This should be used in conjunction with the cutting regime map on page 17.

Compartment	Management Aims and Recommendations
1a Stones Meadow	Aim: to maintain a species rich sward with wildflowers. Nettles and brambles should be kept below 5% ideally in these areas. Prescription: An annual cut in September or October to 7cm. Ideally this should be cut and collect. Additional: If undesirable plants establish then consider a second cut at the end of the winter before ground nesting birds arrive. Regular cutting (as amenity) can also be attempted if brambles and nettles start to establish. As a last resort, spraying of particularly persistent problem plants can be used.
1b Stones Grassland	Aim: although the species-richness is not as high in this area as in compartment 1b, there are still a good number of plant species. The aim is to maintain a grass sward with botanical interest. Some nettles, brambles and other plants will be tolerated but not more than 10% Prescription: A bi-annual cut in September or October to 10cm. Ideally this should be cut and collect. Half of this area should be cut in even years (i.e. 2026, 2028 etc.) and half in odd years. This is shown on the cutting regime map on page 17. Additional: If undesirable plants establish then consider cutting annually. Regular cutting (as amenity) can also be attempted if brambles and nettles start to establish. As a last resort, spraying of particularly persistent problem plants can be used.
2 Slow-worm Slopes	Aim: This area contains rough grassland that is suitable for reptiles and potentially rare carder bee populations as well. The aim is to retain a rough and complex structured grass sward. Botanical diversity is of less importance. Scrub and brambles should be tolerated here as it provides a more complex mosaic of basking areas, hunting opportunities and shelter. However, the mosaic must be maintained and continuous bramble cover avoided. There are also some trees planted in this area which do not need to be managed other than ensuring they are healthy.

Prescription: A bi-annual cut in September or October to 30cm. This does not need to be cut and collect. Half of this area should be cut in even years (i.e. 2026, 2028 etc.) and half in odd years. This is shown on the cutting regime map on page 16. Loosen any tree ties if needed and remove shelters/guards/stakes when they are no longer needed.

Additional: If bramble and other scrub start to dominate then more regular cutting may become necessary. Volunteers with brushcutters can also help here to create scallops and glades more sensitively.

3 Reptile Rough

Aim: This area contains rough grassland that is suitable for reptiles and potentially rare carder bee populations as well. The aim is to retain a rough and complex structured grass sward. Botanical diversity is of less importance. Scrub and brambles should be tolerated here as it provides a more complex mosaic of basking areas, hunting opportunities and shelter. However, the mosaic must be maintained and continuous bramble cover avoided. There are some areas with brambles, nettles and other ruderal plants on the earth piles. These can't be mown and manual cutting into these areas is required.

Prescription: A bi-annual cut in September or October to 30cm. This does not need to be cut and collect. Half of this area should be cut in even years (i.e. 2026, 2028 etc.) and half in odd years. This is shown on the cutting regime map on page 17. The area behind the bunding is still grass and can be cut on this rotation.

Additional: If bramble and other scrub start to dominate then more regular cutting may become necessary. Volunteers with brushcutters can also help here to create scallops and glades more sensitively, particularly along the binds where mowing is not possible.

4 Orchard

Aim: although the species-richness is not as high in this area as in compartment 1b, there are still a good number of plant species. The aim is to maintain a grass sward with botanical interest. Some nettles, brambles and other plants will be tolerated but not more than 10%

Prescription: A bi-annual cut in September or October to 10cm. Ideally this should be cut and collect. Half of this area should be cut in even years (i.e. 2026, 2028 etc.) and half in odd years. This is shown on the cutting regime map on page 16.

Additional: This area should be monitored, and it is possible that an annual cut may be more beneficial as there were a lot of

	wildflowers recorded during baseline surveys. Problem plants should be dealt with as in compartment 1.
5 Woodland Buffer	Aim: to create a wooded barrier between the Country Park and the housing estates. Ideally a range of different sized trees creating a structured edge to the park. Prescription: Minimal intervention for the trees (removing trees that have fallen across boundaries or may be dangerous) but loosen any ties or stakes if they exist. Additional: Creating a soft interface between the trees and the grassland will be beneficial. This will be a gentle transition from tall trees to shrubs and scrub followed by long grass. If this can be created it would be beneficial, but the design of some areas makes this impossible.
6 Attenuation Pond Margins	Manage as Slow-worm Slopes. Additional: Due to disturbance during bunding of existing soil, there are areas that are dominated by nettles and creeping thistle and these will be followed quickly by bramble. It is recommended that these areas are treated the same as amenity grassland for 2026 and 2027 to see if this tackles the larger plants and gives the grasses a chance to re-establish.
7 Attenuation Pond	Aim: to provide an area where water that flows from the housing estate can drain away slowly into the chalk stream. Allowing this area to fill with scrub would reduce the potential of the area to achieve this over time. The two ends of the pond where water flows in can be left to develop as wetlands. The reeds and rushes will help to filter silt and nutrients out of the water. Prescription: Cut the middle of the attenuation pond annually if possible. This may only be possible at the end of the summer or during dry spells, so the timing of the cut needs to be opportunistic to some extent.
8 Chalk Stream	The chalk stream has suffered from silt being allowed to drain off fields into the stream during the construction phase of the housing development. Consequently, the stream has become braided and covered in silt. This means that the crystal-clear waters and gravelly bottom that are characteristic of chalk streams in good condition has been lost. Chalk streams are delicate systems and dredging all the additional silt out of the stream may cause more damage than good to the structure of the stream. Some braiding and flowing into the floodplain can be beneficial. Some expert advice is

	required. The South East Rivers Trust or the Kentish Stour Countryside Partnership may be a useful first port of call. Aim: to restore the natural features of the chalk stream. Prescription: Beyond the scope of this report.
9 Wet Woodland	The wet woodland is difficult to access, but potentially hazardous so it will be most beneficial not to create access. The area is interesting ecologically as there are large areas that remain wet through the year as the stream diverges through the woodland. There are a range of moisture loving plants that are of high nature conservation value including Kent axiophytes (worthy plants) and several ancient woodland indicators. Aim: to retain this area of interest Prescription: Minimal intervention. Only remove trees that pose a risk to the public. Additional: The health of the wet woodland is inextricably linked to the chalk stream as this is the source of the water in the woodland. Monitoring of water levels in the wet woodland and the plants that are found should be ongoing, or at least at intervals that can measure the impact of any works to the chalk stream and the additional water flow caused by runoff from the housing estate.
Other suggestions	• Plant a hedge on the roadside boundary of the Country Park (the southern part of compartment 1a) • Potentially plant a hedge to delimit the boundary of compartment 1a and 1b where a path does not do this

Appendix I: Maps

Stones Farm Country Park

 Site Boundary



Base maps © Open Street Map 2026



White Horse Ecology





Broad Habitats and Access

 Site Boundary

Broad habitats

 Grassland

 Orchard

 Wetland

 Woodland

Access points

 Pedestrian

 Vehicular

Paths

 Formal

 Informal



Base maps © Google Maps 2026



White Horse Ecology

Stones Farm Compartments

 Site Boundary

Compartments

-  1a Stones Meadow
-  1b Stones Grassland
-  2 Slow-worm Slopes
-  3 Reptile Rough
-  4 Orchard
-  5 Woodland Buffer
-  6 Attenuation Pond Margins
-  7 Attenuation Pond
-  8 Chalk Stream
-  9 Wet Woodland



Base maps © Google Maps 2026



White Horse Ecology

Stones Farm Cutting Regime

 Site Boundary

Cutting regime

 Amenity cut to 4cm

 Annual cut to 7cm

 Even years to 10cm

 Odd years to 10cm

 Even years to 30cm

 Odd years to 30cm

 No regular cutting



0 100 200 m



Base maps © Google Maps 2026



White Horse Ecology

Appendix II: Species List

This species list was created during a single site visits made to Stones Farm on June 10th 2026. It primarily records the plants seen in each of the different areas and should be seen as a list of casual records rather than a full survey. It also includes several records from other species groups. All of these records have been submitted to iRecord and have been submitted as a separate spreadsheet.

Scientific name	Common name	Recorded	Compartment	Significance
BIRDS				
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	10/06/2026		Red List
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	10/06/2026		Red List
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	10/06/2026		
<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	10/06/2026		
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	10/06/2026		
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon	10/06/2026		Amber List
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	10/06/2026		
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	10/06/2026		Amber List
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	10/06/2026		
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	10/06/2026		
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	10/06/2026		
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	10/06/2026		
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	10/06/2026		
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	10/06/2026		Red List
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	10/06/2026		
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie	10/06/2026		
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	10/06/2026		
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	10/06/2026		
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	10/06/2026		Amber List
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	10/06/2026		
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	10/06/2026		Amber List
VASCULAR PLANTS				

<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	10/06/2026	5	Ancient woodland indicator (planted)
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	10/06/2026	2,3	
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Corncockle	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 4, 5	Kent rare plant register (sown)
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 4	
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	10/06/2026	4	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	10/06/2026	2, 9	Ancient woodland indicator (planted)
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	10/06/2026	2	
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	10/06/2026	1a, 2, 4	
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome	10/06/2026	1b, 2, 4, 6	
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	10/06/2026	4	
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	10/06/2026	1b, 3, 6	
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	10/06/2026	2, 4, 6	
<i>Asparagus prostratus</i>	Wild Asparagus	10/06/2026	2	
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild-oat	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 3, 5	
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound	10/06/2026	1b, 2, 3, 5, 6	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	10/06/2026	2	
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	10/06/2026	2	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	10/06/2026	1b, 3	
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	10/06/2026	9	Ancient woodland indicator
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	10/06/2026	1a	Kent rare plant register (sown)
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	10/06/2026	9	Ancient woodland indicator
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 2, 3, 6, 7	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	10/06/2026	1b, 3, 4	
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy	10/06/2026	5	
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	10/06/2026	1b, 2, 3, 5, 6	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	10/06/2026	1a, 6	
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	10/06/2026	2, 4, 9	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	10/06/2026	2, 5	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	10/06/2026	3, 5, 9	
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	10/06/2026	3	
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	10/06/2026	1b, 4	

<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	10/06/2026	1b, 2, 3, 4, 6	
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	10/06/2026	1a, 2, 5	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	10/06/2026	2, 7, 9	
<i>Ervum tetraspermum</i>	Smooth Tare	10/06/2026	1a, 2, 7	
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Californian Poppy	10/06/2026	1a, 1b	
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 2, 6	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	10/06/2026	2, 9	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	10/06/2026	2, 9	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	10/06/2026	2, 3, 5, 6	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Herb Bennet	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	10/06/2026	3	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4, 5	
<i>Helosciadium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's-water-cress	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	10/06/2026	1b, 2, 3, 9	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	10/06/2026	1b	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	10/06/2026	9	Ancient woodland indicator
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort	10/06/2026	1a, 2, 3, 9	
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut	10/06/2026	1b	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	10/06/2026	7	
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	10/06/2026	2, 7	
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	10/06/2026	2	
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	10/06/2026	3	
<i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i>	Hairy Vetchling	10/06/2026	4	Kent rare plant register
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress	10/06/2026	1a	
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 4, 6, 7	Neutral grassland indicator
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 4	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot- trefoil	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 2, 4	
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	10/06/2026	1b, 2, 3, 6	
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick	10/06/2026	1a, 4	

<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 4, 6	
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Nigella damascena</i>	Love-in-a-mist	10/06/2026	5	
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort	10/06/2026	2, 6	
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	10/06/2026	1b, 4	
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Hawkweed Oxtongue	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 2, 3	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 4, 6	
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	10/06/2026	1a, 2, 7	
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	10/06/2026	7, 9	
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	10/06/2026	2	
<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	Salad Burnet	10/06/2026	1b	Chalk grassland indicator, neutral grassland indicator, Kent axiophyte (sown)
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	10/06/2026	5	Ancient woodland indicator (planted)
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird Cherry	10/06/2026	1b	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	10/06/2026	2, 5	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	10/06/2026	2, 5	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	10/06/2026	2, 3, 6, 7, 9	
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose	10/06/2026	5	
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	10/06/2026	2, 3, 9	
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	10/06/2026	7	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	10/06/2026	1b, 2, 3, 6, 7	
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow	10/06/2026	2, 9	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	10/06/2026	2, 7	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	10/06/2026	5, 9	
<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>	Tall Fescue	10/06/2026	7	
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Club-rush	10/06/2026	9	Ancient woodland indicator, neutral grassland indicator, Kent axiophyte

<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	10/06/2026	1b, 4	
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	10/06/2026	5	
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	10/06/2026	1b	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	10/06/2026	9	
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle	10/06/2026	6	
<i>Taraxacum</i>	Dandelion	10/06/2026	2	
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 2	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 2, 4, 6, 7	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	10/06/2026	7	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9	
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Blue Water-speedwell	10/06/2026	9	Kent axiophyte
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	10/06/2026	2	
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	10/06/2026	2, 5	Ancient woodland indicator (planted)
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	10/06/2026	1a, 1b, 2, 3, 6, 7	
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	10/06/2026	2, 3	
INSECTS				
Insects – butterflies				
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	10/06/2026	2, 5	
<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	Large Skipper	10/06/2026	5	
<i>Zygaena lonicerae</i>	Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet	10/06/2026	2	
Insects – dragonflies and damselflies				
<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Broad-bodied Chaser	10/06/2026	2	