

Fen Edge, species list and trip report, 17th to 21st May 2021

WILDLIFE TRAVEL



Fen Edge, species list and trip report, 17th to 21st May 2021

| # | DATE | LOCATIONS AND NOTES |
|---|----------------------|--|
| 1 | 17 th May | Arrival and welcome dinner. |
| 2 | 18 th May | A day in John Clare Countryside, heading north to Barnack Hills and Holes NNR, stopping briefly at Burghley House before our second site, Swaddywell NR. The remainder of the afternoon was spent at Castor Hanglands NNR. |
| 3 | 19 th May | A day spent exploring Rockingham Forest with the morning spent at Bedford Purlieus NNR. A lunch stop at Sacrewell Farm was followed by an afternoon visit to Old Sulehay NR. |
| 4 | 20 th May | Today we headed east to explore the Great Fen, starting at the fen-edge site of Upwood Meadows NNR, followed by visits to Woodwalton Fen NNR and Holme Fen NNR. |
| 5 | 21 st May | Depart. |

Leaders

Sarah Lambert

Chris Kirby-Lambert

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18th May. Barnack Hills and Holes NNR, Swaddyswell NR and Castor Hanglands NNR

Our day in John Clare Country began with a visit to Barnack Hills and Holes National Nature Reserve (NNR), an area of species-rich limestone grassland, which is of European importance. The underlying Lincolnshire Limestone was originally formed in Jurassic Times, made from the remains of billions of tiny sea-creatures which lived in a warm, shallow sea that covered this area 150 million years ago. The unique hummocky landscape of the Hills and Holes was created by quarrying for limestone. The stone, known as Barnack Rag, was a valuable building material first exploited by the Romans over 1,500 years ago. Quarrying continued in medieval times when the Abbeys at Peterborough, Crowland, Ramsey, Sawtry and Bury St. Edmunds all used Barnack stone, and the monasteries frequently argued over the rights to it. Blocks of stone were transported on sleds to the River Welland and loaded on to barges which travelled down the River Nene and other fenland waterways. Most famously, stone from Barnack was used to build Peterborough and Ely Cathedrals. By the year 1500, all the useful stone had been removed, and the bare heaps of limestone rubble gradually became covered by a rich carpet of wild flowers, a surviving remnant of the flower-rich Emmonsail Heath that John Clare wrote about.

Because of the very cold spring, and heavy winter sheep-grazing by Natural England, which is necessary to control the coarser grasses, the sward was less flowery than normal, but the lateness of the season meant there were still good displays of Pasqueflower *Pulsatilla vulgaris* and Early Purple-orchid *Orchis mascula*. Locally, there was also a good show of the surprisingly large flowers of Purple Milk-vetch *Astragalus danicus*, especially on south-facing slopes. Another south-facing slope allowed us our first views of Man Orchid *Orchis anthropophora*, with a small cluster of the tall yellowish-green flowering spikes just coming into bloom. Many of the more characteristic limestone flowers took a bit more hunting, but we eventually found flowers of Common Rock-rose *Helianthemum nummularium*, Horseshoe Vetch *Hippocrepis comosa* and Common Milkwort *Polygala vulgaris* and viewed the leaf rosettes of many more! Some enjoyed close views of Rare Spring-sedge *Carex ericetorum*, a tiny species only a couple of centimetres in height, which is restricted to a small number of dry, grazed calcareous grasslands from Cambridgeshire to Cumbria. It is a poor competitor and soon disappears if under-grazing allows the sward to become too rank.

We were greeted to the site by a low flying Red Kite, one of a very large population now found in the Peterborough area after their reintroduction to the Rockingham Forest in 1995. Other birds of note were the ever-present mixed corvid flocks, made up of Jackdaws, Rooks and Carrion Crows, patrolling the slopes in the company of numerous Starlings. A slightly larger corvid was heard but not seen; the distinctive croaking of Raven could be heard from the neighbouring wood where a pair now nest. A Mistle Thrush was another nice, if brief, addition to the bird list. Throughout our visit we got to enjoy the evocative song of Skylark, a species that has massively declined in Britain, largely due to agricultural intensification and the loss of grasslands, but still has something of a stronghold in the area.

Invertebrates responded almost immediately to the sun coming out and within seconds the flowering Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* scrub was alive with St Mark's Fly and the scarce Big-headed Mining Bee. This species feeds mainly on Hawthorn and Field Maple *Acer campestre*. It is particularly associated with scrubby calcareous grassland and Barnack Hills and Holes supports a massive population. Females nest communally, and more than two-hundred can share a nest entrance, each with their own chamber within the structure. Despite this, they exhibit no true social behaviour, with every female provisioning and caring for her own nest chamber. The sun also brought out one of Barnack's star species, the Green Hairstreak. This tiny and strikingly green butterfly could be seen flitting around the Hawthorn before almost immediately disappearing into the fresh green foliage upon landing. We were also treated to a fly-by appearance of Painted Lady, part of a recent influx and not a species we had expected to encounter.

In the cloudier periods between bouts of sunshine we investigated the invertebrates living under stones and deadwood. Amongst several species of woodlouse, snail and millipede the highlights were probably the adorably stripy Zebra Jumping Spider and the Ant Woodlouse. This four-millimetre long woodlouse is blind, completely white, and lives in ant nests, where it feeds on ant droppings and mildew, a fascinating and easily overlooked species.

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After a dry and occasionally sunny walk round Barnack, the first heavy shower of the day arrived when we were on the coach, driving to Burghley Park. We only had a short stop, but were able to view abundant Mistletoe *Viscum album* growing in the mature avenues of Common Lime *Tilia x europaea*, which had originally been planted by Capability Brown.

The showery weather continued during our walk round Swaddywell, a nature reserve now owned by the Langdyke Countryside Trust. Swaddywell was one of England's earliest nature reserves, leased by the National Trust between 1915 and 1924. Charles Rothschild, included Swaddywell on his 1912 list of the country's most important nature conservation sites, and John Clare wrote about the area several times, perhaps most famously in the following verse:

I've Loved thee Swordy Well

*I've loved thee Swordy Well and love thee still
Long was I with thee tending sheep and cow
In boyhood ramping up each steepy hill
To play at 'roly poly' down - and now
A man I trifle o'er thee cares to kill
Haunting thy mossy steeps to botanize
And hunt the orchis tribes where nature's skill
Doth like my thoughts run into phantasys
Spider and Bee all mimicking at will
Displaying powers that fools the proudly wise
Showing the wonders of great nature's plan
In trifles insignificant and small
Puzzling the power of that great trifle man
Who finds no reason to be proud at all.*

Swaddywell was sold in 1924 and quarrying resumed, before being used as a bomb dump during the Second World War. After the war the original site was filled and returned to agriculture, while quarrying moved further east and north, creating the current pit. During the 1980's the quarry was a rubbish tip and more recently, in 1997, it was used as a Volkswagen racetrack. The last working area of the quarry in the north-eastern corner left a large pile of stone waste in an even larger lake, with a bare rock face where the boardwalk is. The disturbance to the mid-section by the construction of the racetrack, followed by its demise and the remodelling of the lake, have created the varied habitats now present.

On entering the old quarry pit we were greeted by the bizarre calls of a Water Rail, and some of the group spotted a Stoat flash across the track ahead. We took advantage of a dry spell to get a closer view of flowering Man Orchid, and to appreciate the many annual plant that grow in this brownfield site, including Sticky Mouse-ear *Cerastium glomeratum*, Wall Speedwell *Veronica arvensis*, Common Cudweed *Filago vulgaris* and the charming and diminutive Changing Forget-me-not *Myosotis discolor*, whose tiny flowers are initially creamy-yellow in colour, before changing to clear sky-blue. One of the most exciting botanical finds of the day was a small amount of Clustered Stonewort *Tolypella glomerata*, a Nationally Scarce species. which was not previously known from the site.

The open brownfield habitat also produced our first and only Small Heath of the trip, a Green Woodpecker we disturbed from its lunch of ants, and a very obliging Viviparous Lizard basked on a pile of rubble. Lunch was taken on a sheltered bank overlooking a reedbed which was alive with calling Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler and Reed Bunting. Orange Tip, Peacock and Green-veined White were all spotted whilst enjoying our lunch, and a circling Sparrowhawk seemed almost as interested in the birds as we were!

The weather deteriorated after lunch, but we were still able to appreciate the geological interest of the site, which shows the Marholm to Tinwell Fault. As well as beautifully displaying the geology, the exposed cliffs support large colonies of nesting bees, given away by the numerous nest holes visible in the rock. Unfortunately, the weather was not ideal for appreciating these and there was relatively little activity.

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Despite this we managed to find some of the attractive, metallic green, Common Green Furrow Bee. The cliffs had also provided an ideal overhung ledge for a Song Thrush to nest on.

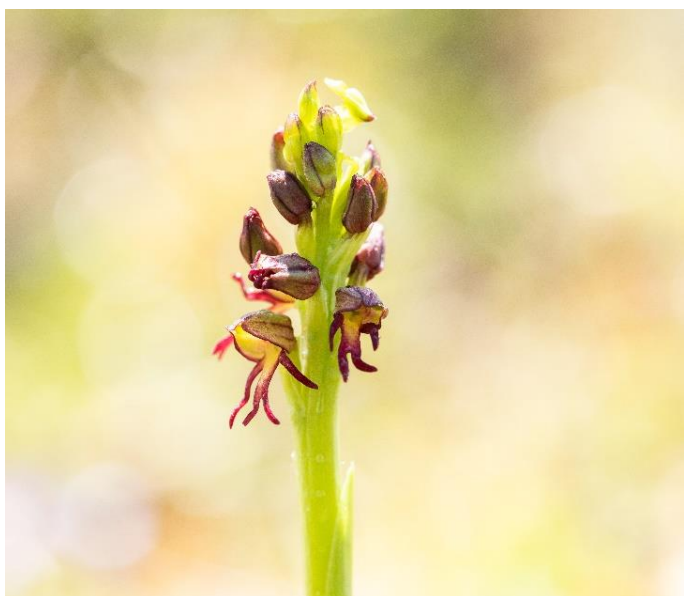
The scrub along the top of the cliffs supported a good range of warblers including Blackcap, Common Whitethroat, Chiffchaff and Willow Warbler. As we were leaving the site, Mary heard the distinctive call of Lesser Whitethroat and, with a bit of patience got some good views of the bird preening. A flyover Great-spotted Woodpecker, and Linnet and Meadow Pipit feeding along the path rounded out the bird list for the site, whilst Red Fox and European Rabbit were added to the mammal list.

Our final visit was Castor Hanglands NNR, a complex mix of ancient woodland, calcareous grassland, scrub, fen meadow and ponds. The history of the area goes back over 2,000 years. The Western boundary of the NNR follows King Street, a Roman Road connecting Castor and Bourne. Castor Hanglands wood is thought to have existed for over 1,000 years: the woodland in Castor is mentioned in the Domesday Book (1087), and the name 'hangra' is Old English for a wood on a hill. The grassland, scrub and wetland areas of the reserve are part of Ailsworth Heath. This land was ploughed around 800 years ago, leaving distinct ridges and furrows, some of which can still be seen today. In about 1350, cultivation was abandoned, and the Heath became common land, grazed by sheep, cattle and ponies belonging to commoners in the village of Ailsworth. The Heath was later celebrated in the writings of Helpston's 'peasant poet', John Clare; who was the first person to record many of the plants, birds and other wildlife on the site. In 1953 the remaining areas of woodland and heath were declared as one of Britain's first National Nature Reserves.

We spotted a variety of characteristic Ancient Woodland Indicator species on our walk through the woodland including the yellowish-green flowers of Wood Spurge *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, here towards the northern limit of its main area of abundance in the UK, and the graceful flowers of Wood Melick *Melica uniflora*, growing alongside clouds of creamy-white Pignut *Conopodium majus*. We also noted the very characteristic three-dimensional leaves of Woolly Thistle *Cirsium eriophorum*, growing in an area of recent disturbance. The heavy rain started just as we headed out of the woodland onto Ailsworth Heath to listen to Nightingales. Two males were singing at the northern end of the Heath, giving us a beautiful serenade before dying down in the deteriorating weather.

Fortunately, the worst of the rain was over by the time we reached the pond and surrounding fen meadow, and we were able to appreciate some of the special plants including Water-soldier *Stratiotes aloides* and Floating Bur-reed *Sparganium natans* in the pond, where there were also large beds of Common Stonewort *Chara vulgaris*. High groundwater levels limited our access to the fen meadow, but we were still able to appreciate good shows of flowering Marsh-marigold *Caltha palustris*, as well as the more subtle pinkish flowers of Marsh Valerian *Valeriana dioica* and the primeval spikes of Water Horsetail *Equisetum fluviatilis*. The cold spring meant that none of the spectacular hybrid swarm of Marsh-orchids *Dactylorhiza* spp. were flowering, but we were able to see many heavily spotted and ringed leaf rosettes. We also found a couple of leaf rosettes of Twayblade *Neottia ovata*, as well as a number of fronds of Adder's-tongue fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. The passing of the heavy rain had also stimulated a rousing chorus of birdsong and we were treated to numerous singing Blackcaps, Blackbirds, Song Thrushes and Common Whitethroats to see us off the site.

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Left to right: Pasqueflower; Big-headed Mining Bee; Man Orchid; Common Milkwort; Green Hairstreak; Rare Spring-sedge.

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19th May. Bedford Purlieus NNR and Old Sulehay NR

Today the focus of our visits was the Rockingham Forest area. Rockingham Forest was created by William I in the 11th Century and was 'an area of land reserved for hunting by the King'. There would have been individual landowners within the forest, but under 'forest law' only the King was allowed to hunt for deer or boar. Landowners and peasants were allowed to collect fallen and deadwood, but could not cut down trees. For a small fee, villagers were allowed to graze their animals in certain areas. Anyone caught committing offences 'against Vert and Venison of the Forest' was liable to punishment.

The morning was spent at Bedford Purlieus NNR, one of the largest remaining fragments of the Forest. Prior to its inclusion in Rockingham Forest it was a major iron smelting centre. In Roman times, and later it became part of the estates of the Duke of Bedford who was responsible for much of the draining of the fens. Between 1862 and 1868 the western half of the wood was grubbed up and converted to agricultural land and the former 'Centre Tree' now lies on the western boundary of the site. It was declared a NNR in 2000 and is managed by Forestry England. It is notable for potentially having a wider variety of herbaceous woodland plants than almost any other English woodland. There were 462 species of vascular plants listed as present in the woods in 1975. A principal reason for this is the variety of soil types, resulting from a geology that ranges from highly calcareous limestone and tufa through to highly acidic sands and silts. The variety of woodland types, the management history, the wide grassland rides, and even the periodic disturbances caused by coppicing, felling and other interventions such as the wartime installations have all added habitats that maintain the diversity of species within the woods.

We arrived at the site in glorious sunshine, and immediately made our way to the small colony of flowering Fly Orchid *Ophrys insectifera* present near the edge of the grassland area in The Bedlams. Although the individual flowers are beautiful, the plants are remarkably easy to overlook, and it took us a few moments to find them. We found several other interesting species in this general area, including some fine flowering Early Purple-orchid, native Columbine *Aquilegia vulgaris* (which was not quite in bloom) and a population of Hairy Lady's-mantle *Alchemilla filicaulis* subsp. *vestita*.

A longish circular walk through the ancient woodland, negotiating the sometimes muddy rides, allowed us to compare the flora associated with the differing soil types. Areas of more-or-less neutral soil supported sheets of flowering Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, interspersed with the white flowers of Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa*, and Wood Spurge. We found several interesting plants on the more acid soils including Hairy Woodrush *Luzula pilosa*, Greater Woodrush *Luzula sylvatica* and Pill Sedge *Carex pilulifera*. The botanical highlights of the acid areas were sheets of Lily-of-the-valley *Convallaria majalis*, which was flowering nicely, and a small population of Hard Fern *Blechnum spicant*, whose unfurling croziers were remarkably beautiful. The more base-rich areas of the site were dominated by Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, but we also found a clump of Mountain Melick *Melica nutans*, which has very graceful nodding flowers. As the name suggests, this species has a northern distribution in the UK, being associated with base-rich rocks in northern England, and the population at Bedford Purlieus is close to its southern limit.

A very showy Viviparous Lizard provided some herpetological entertainment as we entered the site, allowing close up views for the whole group. Several Green-veined Whites and Orange Tips were also seen flitting around the open glade at the entrance to the site. As we moved into the wood a number of female wolf spiders were noticed along the ride, carrying their egg sacs. Parasitic Flavour Nomad Bees were very obvious, patrolling the ride edges in search of the nests of their host species of mining bee *Andrena* spp. and a striking Wasp Beetle was swept from overhanging vegetation. It wasn't long before the group noticed columns of relentlessly marching Wood Ants scouring the wood for food and material with which to construct their impressive nest mounds. It is generally believed that they were introduced to the wood some time prior to 1933, perhaps as food for pheasants, although there is no formal documentation of any introduction. Whilst admiring a particularly impressive Wood Ant nest we were lucky enough to encounter a freshly emerged Four-spotted Leaf Beetle escaping the nest. The larvae of this striking species develop within ant nests, where they feed on detritus. At Bedford Purlieus they are strongly associated with Wood Ant nests. The adults emerge from the nest and move away to feed on surrounding foliage.

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We arrived back at the coach at lunch time and made the short trip to Sacrewell Farm where we were able to buy coffee to accompany our packed lunches. By this time the clouds had bubbled up, and we could see showers in the distance, but fortunately we managed to avoid them for the rest of the day. The most obvious bird in the picnic area was undoubtedly a very bold and magnificent Peacock, but we also had views of several other new birds. A small but noisy colony of House Sparrows as well as several Pied Wagtail were diligently tidying up after the picnickers.

The afternoon was spent at Old Sulehay NR, which is owned by the Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire (BCN). The site is made up of a mosaic of limestone quarries, grassland, woodland and wetland habitats and covers over 210 acres. It includes Old Sulehay Forest, another fragment of the ancient Rockingham Forest, and Stonepit Close which was exploited for its limestone. We spent the first part of our visit in Stonepit Close, admiring the very species-rich grassland sward, which has a wide variety of annual plants including Little Mouse-ear *Cerastium semidecandrum*, Parsley-piert *Aphanes arvensis*, Early-flowering Forget-me-not *Myosotis ramosissima*, Field Madder *Sherardia arvensis* and Small-flowered Buttercup *Ranunculus parviflorus*.

The sunny and relatively sheltered conditions in Stonepit Close finally provided ideal conditions for invertebrate activity. We were almost immediately greeted by a dancing Green Hairstreak and moments later Claire spotted our first Grizzled Skipper. In a short time we had seen several more Grizzled Skippers and dozens of Dingy Skippers. Both of these skipper species are quite scarce, forming discrete colonies in areas of suitable habitat. Most of the largest populations are now found in brownfield sites that provide the warm, dry, microclimate they prefer. In addition to butterflies, solitary bees were quite noticeable. Two species of nomad bee were spotted, the Flavous Nomad Bee and Gooden's Nomad Bee; both are cuckoos of mining bees in the genus *Andrena*, laying their eggs in the mining bee nests where their larvae feed on the pollen store. Another cuckoo bee, this time of furrow-bees in the genus *Lasioglossum*, was spotted in the form of the Bare-saddled Blood Bee. We also managed to net a smart female Red-tailed Mason Bee, allowing everyone to properly admire her. This species is quite local and largely restricted to open calcareous sites. The female makes her nest in empty snail shells. The profusion of botanists lying down to get a closer look at small annual plants attracted a very curious Red Kite, perhaps wondering if any of us might make a nice meal. We got to enjoy the evocative mewling of the Kite at close range, the first time some of the group had heard it.

We then headed towards Old Sulehay Forest, stopping to admire a fine Wild Service-tree *Sorbus torminalis* on our way, as well as many bushes of Spurge-laurel *Daphne laureola*, a species which has spread locally as a result of the warmer, wetter winters associated with climate change. We spotted a couple of flowering Twayblade on the wide, managed margins of the main ride, and then turned into mucky ride, where the population of Herb-paris *Paris quadrifolia* was at the peak of flowering. Our route through this wonderful ancient woodland took us through sheets of flowering Ramsons *Allium ursinum* and Bluebell, past some spectacular pollarded Field Maple on the wood boundary and through an area known as the King's Oaks, where we saw ancient coppice stools of Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* and Small-leaved Lime *Tilia cordata*, now grown to massive proportions. We also saw a single fruiting spike of Toothwort *Lathraea squamaria*, a rather ghostly-looking parasite which lives on the roots of coppiced Hazel *Corylus avellana* and Field Maple.

There was plenty of butterfly activity along the sunny woodland rides in Old Sulehay Forest. Speckled Wood was abundant, a pair of Brimstone flirted over the path and a strikingly fresh Red Admiral posed on the track, allowing everyone a good view. We also had a brief encounter with a Hornet, and Chris and Glyn spotted its slightly smaller cousin, the Median Wasp. We also got brief views of Marsh Tit foraging over the path. At the western edge of the forest we stopped to enjoy more singing Nightingales, this time uninterrupted by heavy rain! After taking some time to fully appreciate the serenade we began to make our way back out of the wood, hearing the distinctive call of Marsh Tit.

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Clockwise from top left: Fly Orchid; Lily-of-the-valley; Hard Fern; Toothwort; Herb-paris; Mountain Melick.

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Clockwise from top left: Four-spotted Leaf-beetle; Wood Ant; Dingy Skipper; the group; Bluebell; Grizzled Skipper.

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20th May. Upwood Meadows, Woodwalton Fen NNR and Holme Fen NNR

Sadly, the fine weather didn't last for our day spent exploring the Great Fen; the day started cool and overcast and there were periods of heavy rain from lunchtime onwards. Nevertheless, this didn't stop our intrepid travellers from enjoying their time in the field. We reversed our planned itinerary, driving out to Upwood Meadows NNR first, to make the most of the good weather. Our journey to Upwood took us across the Great Fen and its surrounding farmland and allowed us to see several different stages in the process of converting arable land to more wildlife-friendly habitat. It also allowed us some good opportunities for spotting wildlife from the coach. Chinese Water Deer was spotted bounding across an area of restored wet grassland. This species, native to Chinese wetlands, is now flourishing on the Great Fen. Although an alien species it is now Endangered in its native range, bizarrely making East Anglia an area of significant conservation importance for the species. Thankfully, there is little evidence that the species is detrimental to any native species or habitats. We also managed to spot European Hares on farmland near Upwood, and numerous Mute Swan in the fen drains.

Designated a National Nature Reserve for its floristic diversity, Upwood Meadows is a real gem, located right on the Fen Edge. The richest display of wild flowers is in Bentley Meadow, where medieval ridge-and-furrow and the many ant hills provide differing microhabitats for plants and invertebrates. Our visit was timed perfectly to catch the vivid display of purple and yellow provided by thousands of Green-winged Orchid *Anacamptis morio* in a sea of Cowslip *Primula veris* and Bulbous Buttercup *Ranunculus bulbosus*. While most of the orchids were the classic magenta colour, we found one beautiful white-flowered spike which showed up the green lines on the lateral petals to perfection, as well as several soft-pink versions. The small population of Heath Dog-violet *Viola canina* subsp. *canina* was also in full flower at the northern end of the meadow, growing among a range of species characteristic of unimproved grassland on mildly acid soils such as Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, Saw-wort *Serratula tinctoria*, Devil's-bit Scabious *Succisa pratensis* and Betony *Betonica officinalis*, visible as leaf rosettes. The damper parts of the meadow also supported abundant Great Burnet *Sanguisorba officinalis*, whose zig-zag edged leaves are nearly as attractive as the flowers.

We spotted the flowers of Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot *Ranunculus trichophyllus* in the ancient dew pond in Bentley Meadow, as well as large quantities of the leaves of Tubular Water-dropwort *Oenanthe fistulosa*. The trampled mud adjacent to a cattle trough produced one of the real stars of the trip – a thriving population of Mousetail *Myosurus minimus*, a tiny member of the Buttercup family with translucent cream petals and a spike of developing achenes that looks uncannily like a mouse's tail. This area also allowed close views of Common Stonewort which was growing in the trough itself.

The surrounding mature hedgerows and veteran trees provide nesting habitats for many birds. Perhaps the most important of these is Turtle Dove, and their distinctive purring call was heard briefly by some members of the group whilst we were admiring the Green-winged Orchids. After pausing and quietly waiting the rest of the group were eventually rewarded by hearing the Turtle Dove although the bird never left the dense hedge it was calling from.

Woodwalton Fen NNR provided a significant contrast to Upwood Meadows. Located at the heart of the Great Fen project, the site is owned by the Wildlife Trust for BCN and is managed by Natural England. It is one of only four remaining fragments of the ancient wild fens that once stretched for 1,350 square miles across the area and is a last haven for many rare fen species. The site was purchased by Charles Rothschild in 1910 to preserve a small part of the Fens, which had been almost entirely drained by this point. The Banker come conservationist was deeply concerned by the loss of natural habitats and wildlife across the country and was instrumental in the formation of the Nature Conservation movement in the UK. He drew up the first list of important wildlife sites in Britain, this went on to form a framework for the creation of the first National Nature Reserves in 1953. Woodwalton Fen was made a National Nature Reserve in 1954 and remains one of the most important wildlife sites in the country. The Rothschild Bungalow, built two years after his purchase of the site to act as a field station for his frequent collecting trips, can still be seen in the heart of the fen and is still used to this day.

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We spent a couple of hours wandering along paths edged with reed-lined ditches, which supported several plants of interest including the round floating leaves of Frogbit *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae* and the feathery leaves of Water-violet *Hottonia palustris*, which was just sending up the first of its beautiful pink flower-spikes. Despite the cold weather numerous Hairy Dragonfly were emerging from the more sheltered ditch margins. No fewer than three Cuckoos could be heard calling as we walked through the site and fleeting glimpses of the birds were caught as they moved from tree to tree.

As we reached the western margin of the fen, we climbed up on to the West Bank to get a view across Darlows and Middle Farms. Darlows Farm was the first area of farmland incorporated into the Great Fen and has now been in restoration for almost twenty years. The rush pasture, wet grassland and shallow pools that have replaced arable farmland now support a diverse fauna and beautifully illustrate the principles behind the Great Fen Project. From the West Bank it is possible to see over much of the project area, allowing the group to appreciate the scale of ambition involved in the creation of the Great Fen. Strong winds and rain had driven many of the birds into shelter but there were still several pairs of Shelduck feeding on the shallow pools. A large mixed flock of hundreds of Swifts, House Martins and Swallows feeding over the pastures and ditches was particularly impressive.

By the time we returned to the coach it was raining steadily and this continued though most of our lunch stop under shelter at Ramsey Height Claypit NR. Highlights were a huge population of Hart's-tongue *Asplenium scolopendrium* growing in the abandoned brick-kilns and a Cetti's Warbler calling explosively from the bushes.

The worst of the rain was over by the time we arrived at our final site, Holme Fen NNR. Formerly a raised bog on the edge of the fens, the site is now one of the finest silver birch woodlands in lowland England, and is of particular importance for its fungi and invertebrates. We wandered along grassy tracks, taking in the variety of vegetation along the way. Areas of damp woodland had a very primeval feel with the huge emerging shuttlecocks of Scaly Male-fern *Dryopteris affinis* agg. accompanied by stands of vicious Saw-sedge *Cladium mariscus* and bog-loving shrubs such as Alder Buckthorn *Frangula alnus* and Bog-myrtle *Myrica gale*, which has very sweetly-scented leaves. Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* was dominant in drier areas of woodland with abundant Climbing Corydalis *Ceratocarpus claviculata*, which was first recorded in 1989 and has now spread throughout the reserve. We also saw open areas with abundant Heather *Calluna vulgaris* and Purple Moor-grass *Molinia caerulea*. Many of the paths were edged with Sheep's Sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, Heath Woodrush *Luzula multiflora* and Tormentil, while Wall Lettuce *Mycelis muralis* was locally abundant along one of the more shaded paths. We spotted the local nesting Ravens, calling raucously and playing in the trees. The pair had already fledged at least four adorably clumsy chicks despite the miserable weather at the start of the year. Ravens have only recently recolonised the Peterborough area, having been wiped out by human persecution in the 19th century. Thankfully they are now back in force!

On our way out of Holme Fen we made a quick stop at the Holme Post. When the decision was made to drain the neighbouring Whittlesea Mere a wooden post was sunk down to the underlying clay, with its top level with the soil surface, to measure peat shrinkage resulting from the drying out of the land. The post was replaced by an iron one, supposedly salvaged from the Great Exhibition at Crystal Palace, soon after. The peat shrank rapidly in the years following the drainage and has continued to shrink more slowly ever since. The land is now 2.75 metres below sea level, almost the lowest land point in Great Britain and the Holme Post protrudes some four metres above the current ground level. Our final brief stop of the day was at Engine Farm, towards the north-east corner of the Great Fen. The land here is slightly drier and large areas have been seeded to create flower rich meadows that will provide nectar sources for invertebrates and food and habitat for farmland birds. This area is also home to trial paludiculture plots, testing the viability of various wetland crops that may allow productive and wildlife friendly agriculture to continue on areas of re-wetted peatland in the future. By this point the group had heads filled to bursting with facts and thoughts about the Great Fen Project, and the decision was made to retreat to the hotel to warm up before our final meal together.

Sarah Lambert and Chris Kirby-Lambert, Wildlife Travel. June 2021.

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Clockwise from top left: White form of Green-winged Orchid; Heath Dog-violet; Mouse-tail; emerging Hairy Dragonfly; Water-violet; athrong of Green-winged Orchid and Bulbous Buttercup.

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THE FEN EDGE 2021: some highlights

Plants marked with an * were in flower; h = heard; X = at all sites

| | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ENGLISH NAME | 18/05 | 19/05 | 20/05 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| STONEWORTS: Characeae | | | | | |
| | <i>Chara vulgaris</i> | Common Stonewort | CH | | UM |
| | <i>Tolypella glomerata</i> | Clustered Stonewort | SW | | |
| MOSSES | | | | | |
| Brachytheciaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Homalothecium lutescens</i> | Yellow Feather-moss | BA | OS | |
| | <i>Kindbergia praelonga</i> | Common Feather-moss | CH | | |
| | <i>Pseudoscleropodium purum</i> | Neat Feather-moss | BA | | HF |
| Dicranaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Dicranum scoparium</i> | Broom Fork-moss | | | HF |
| Ditrichaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Ditrichum gracile</i> | Slender Ditrichum | | OS | |
| Hylocomiaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus</i> | Big Shaggy Moss | BA | | |
| Hypnaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Hypnum jutlandicum</i> | Heath Plait-moss | | | HF |
| Polytrichaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Atrichum undulatum</i> | Common Smoothcap | | BP | |
| | <i>Polytrichastrum formosum</i> | Bank Haircap | | | HF |
| Pylasiaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> | Pointed Spear-moss | SW | | |
| FERNS | | | | | |
| Aspleniaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i> | Hart's-tongue | | | RH |
| Blechnaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Blechnum spicant</i> | Hard Fern | | BP | |
| Equisetaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> | Water Horsetail | CH | | |
| | <i>Equisetum palustre</i> | Marsh Horsetail | | | UM |
| Pteridaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady Fern | | OS | |
| | <i>Dryopteris affinis</i> agg. | Scaly Male-fern | | | HF |
| | <i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> | Narrow Buckler-fern | | | HF |
| | <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> | Broad Buckler-fern | | OS, BP | HF |
| | <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> | Male Fern | SW | OS, BP | HF |
| | <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | Bracken | | OS, BP | HF |
| Ophioglossaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> | Adder's-tongue | CH | | UM |
| ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTYLEDONS | | | | | |
| Apiaceae (Carrot Family) | | | | | |

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| | <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> | Ground Elder | | OS | |
| | <i>Conopodium majus*</i> | Pignut | CH | BP | |
| | <i>Conium maculatum</i> | Hemlock | SW | | |
| | <i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i> | Tubular Water-dropwort | | | UM |
| | <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> | Wild Parsnip | BA, SW | OS | |
| | <i>Pimpinella major</i> | Greater Burnet-saxifrage | | OS | |
| | <i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> | Burnet-saxifrage | BA | | UM |
| Asteraceae (Daisy Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow | | OS | |
| | <i>Carlina vulgaris</i> | Carlina Thistle | BA | OS | |
| | <i>Centaurea nigra</i> agg. | Common Knapweed | BA, CH | | UM |
| | <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> | Greater Knapweed | BA | | |
| | <i>Cirsium acaule</i> | Stemless Thistle | BA | | |
| | <i>Cirsium eriophorum</i> | Woolly Thistle | CH | OS | |
| | <i>Cirsium palustre</i> | Marsh Thistle | CH | | WF |
| | <i>Erigeron acris</i> | Blue Fleabane | SW | OS | |
| | <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> | Hemp Agrimony | CH | OS | WF |
| | <i>Filago vulgaris</i> | Common Cudweed | SW | OS | |
| | <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Common Cat's-ear | SW | | |
| | <i>Inula conyzae</i> | Ploughman's Spikenard | SW | | |
| | <i>Lactuca virosa</i> | Great Lettuce | SW | | |
| | <i>Leontodon hispidus</i> | Hairy Hawkbit | BA | | UM |
| | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> | Ox-eye Daisy | A1 | | |
| | <i>Mycelis muralis</i> | Wall Lettuce | BA | | HF |
| | <i>Pilosella officinarum*</i> | Mouse-ear Hawkweed | BA, SW | OS | |
| | <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> | Common FleaBane | SW, CH | | |
| | <i>Senecio erucifolius</i> | Hoary Ragwort | | | UM |
| | <i>Senecio sarracenicus</i> | Broadleaved Ragwort | | | WF |
| | <i>Serratula tinctoria</i> | Saw-wort | UM | | UM |
| | <i>Sonchus palustris</i> | Marsh Sow-thistle | WF | | WF |
| Betulaceae (Birch Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> | Alder | WF, HF | | WF, HF |
| | <i>Betula pendula</i> | Silver Birch | BA | OS | HF |
| | <i>Betula pubescens</i> | Downy Birch | HF | | |
| | <i>Corylus avellana</i> | Hazel | CH | BP, OS | |
| Boraginaceae (Borage Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> | Hound's-tongue | BA | | |
| | <i>Echium vulgare</i> | Viper's-bugloss | OS | | |
| | <i>Lithospermum officinale*</i> | Common Gromwell | SW, CH | OS | |
| | <i>Myosotis arvensis*</i> | Field Forget-me-not | SW | | |
| | <i>Myosotis discolor*</i> | Changing Forget-me-not | SW | | WF |
| | <i>Myosotis ramosissima*</i> | Early Forget-me-not | BA | OS | |
| | <i>Symphytum officinale*</i> | Common Comfrey | | | WF |
| Brassicaceae (Cabbage Family) | | | | | |

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| | <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> * | Winter-cress | SW | | |
| | <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> * | Cuckooflower | CH | BP | UM |
| | <i>Erophila verna</i> * | Common Whitlow-grass | SW | OS | |
| | <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> * | Bastard Cabbage | SW | | |
| Campanulaceae (Bellflower Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Campanula glomerata</i> | Clustered Bellflower | BA | | |
| | <i>Campanula trachelium</i> | Nettle-leaved Bellflower | | CH, OS | |
| Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Knautia arvensis</i> | Field Scabious | BA | | |
| | <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> | Honeysuckle | | BP | HF |
| | <i>Succisa pratensis</i> | Devil's-bit Scabious | UM | | UM |
| | <i>Valeriana dioica</i> * | Marsh Valerian | CH | CH | |
| | <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> | Common Valerian | BA, CH | | |
| Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> * | Thyme-leaved Sandwort | BA | OS | |
| | <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> * | Sticky Mouse-ear | BA, SW | | |
| | <i>Cerastium semidecandrum</i> * | Little Mouse-ear | | OS | |
| | <i>Moehringia trinervia</i> * | Three-veined Sandwort | | OS | |
| | <i>Silene latifolia</i> | White Campion | BA | | |
| | <i>Silene vulgaris</i> | Bladder Campion | BA | | |
| | <i>Stellaria graminea</i> | Lesser Stitchwort | | | WF |
| | <i>Stellaria holostea</i> * | Greater Stitchwort | CH | BP, OS | |
| Celastraceae (Bittersweet Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Euonymus europaeus</i> | Spindle | BA | BP, OS | |
| Cistaceae (Rock Rose Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> * | Common Rock-rose | BA | | |
| Cornaceae (Dogwood Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> | Dogwood | CH | OS | |
| Crassulaceae (Stonecrop Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Sedum acre</i> | Biting Stonecrop | SW | OS | |
| Dioscoreaceae (Yam Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Tamus communis</i> | Black Bryony | | BP, OS | |
| Ericaceae (Heath Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> | Heather | | BP | HF |
| | <i>Erica tetralix</i> | CrOss-leaved Heath | | | HF |
| Euphorbiaceae (Spurge Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> subsp. <i>amygdaloides</i> * | Wood Spurge | CH | BP | |
| | <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> | Dog's Mercury | BA, CH | OS, BP | |
| | <i>Euphorbia lathyris</i> * | | SW | | |
| Fabaceae (Pea Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Astragalus danicus</i> * | Purple Milk-Vetch | BA | | |
| | <i>Astragalys glycyphyllos</i> | Wild Liquorice | BA | | |
| | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> * | Broom | | | HF |

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| | <i>Hippocrepis comosa</i> * | Horseshoe Vetch | BA | | |
| | <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> | Meadow Vetchling | BA, CH | | UM |
| | <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> * | Bird's-foot-trefoil | BA, SW | OS | UM |
| | <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> | Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil | | BP | WF |
| | <i>Medicago lupulina</i> * | Black Medick | | OS | |
| | <i>Ononis repens</i> | Restharrow | | OS | |
| | <i>Trifolium dubium</i> * | Lesser Trefoil | | OS | |
| | <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | Red Clover | CH | | UM |
| | <i>Ulex europaeus</i> * | Gorse | CH | | |
| | <i>Vicia cracca</i> | Tufted Vetch | BA, CH | | WF |
| | <i>Vicia sativa</i> * | Common Vetch | SW | OS | |
| | <i>Vicia sepium</i> * | Bush Vetch | CH | BP | |
| Fagaceae (Beech Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> * | Beech | | BP, OS | |
| | <i>Quercus robur</i> | Pedunculate Oak | BA, CH | BP, OS | |
| | <i>Castanea sativa</i> | Sweet Chestnut | BP | BP | |
| Geraniaceae (Crane's-bill Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> * | Common Stork's-bill | | OS | |
| | <i>Geranium columbinum</i> | Long-stalked Crane's-bill | BP | BP | |
| | <i>Geranium dissectum</i> * | Cut-leaved Crane's-bill | SW | | |
| | <i>Geranium molle</i> * | Dove's-foot Crane's-bill | | OS | |
| | <i>Geranium pratense</i> | Meadow Crane's-bill | SW | | |
| | <i>Geranium pusillum</i> * | Small-flowered Crane's-bill | | OS | |
| | <i>Geranium robertianum</i> * | Herb-robert | SW | BP, OS | HF |
| Grossulariaceae (Currant Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> * | Gooseberry | | OS | |
| Hypericaceae (St John's-wort Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Hypericum hirsutum</i> | Hairy St John's-wort | CH | BP, OS | |
| | <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | Perforate St John's-wort | SW | OS | |
| Lamiaceae (Mint Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Ajuga reptans</i> * | Bugle | SW | BP | |
| | <i>Acinos arvensis</i> | Basil-thyme | | OS | |
| | <i>Betonica officinalis</i> | Betony | | BP | UM |
| | <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> agg. | Common/Bifid Hemp-nettle | HF | | HF |
| | <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i> * | Yellow Archangel | CH | BP | |
| | <i>Mentha aquatica</i> | Water Mint | CH | CH | WF |
| | <i>Mentha arvensis</i> | Corn Mint | OS | OS | |
| | <i>Origanum vulgare</i> | Marjoram | BA, SW | BP, OS | |
| | <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Selfheal | OS | OS | |
| | <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> | Wood Sage | BP | | HF |
| | <i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>polytrichus</i> | Common Thyme | BA | OS | |
| Linaceae (Flax Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Linum catharticum</i> | Fairy Flax | SW | OS | |

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| Malvaceae (Mallow Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Malva moschata</i> | Musk Mallow | | OS | |
| | <i>Tilia cordata</i> | Small-leaved Lime | | BP, OS | |
| Myricaceae (Sweet Gale Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Myrica gale</i> | Bog Myrtle | | | HF |
| Nymphaeaceae (Water-lily Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Nuphar lutea</i> | Yellow Water-lily | | | WF |
| Oleaceae (Olive Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | Ash | CH | OS, BP | |
| | <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> | Wild Privet | BP | BP | |
| Onagraceae (Willowherb Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Circaea lutetiana</i> | Enchanter's Nightshade | CH | BP, OS | |
| | <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> | Great Willowherb | | OS | |
| Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Euphrasia agg.</i> | Eyebright | SW | | |
| | <i>Lathraea squamaria</i> * | Toothwort | | OS | |
| | <i>Orobanche elatior</i> | Tall Broomrape | | | |
| | <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> | Yellow Rattle | CH, SW | | UM |
| Oxalidaceae (Wood Sorrel Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> * | Wood Sorrel | | OS | |
| Papaveraceae (Poppy Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Ceratocarpus claviculata</i> * | Climbing Corydalis | | | HF |
| Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | Foxglove | | | HF |
| | <i>Hippuris vulgaris</i> | Mare's-tail | CH | | |
| | <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> | Common Toadflax | | OS | |
| | <i>Plantago coronopus</i> | Buck's-horn Plantain | | OS | |
| | <i>Plantago media</i> | Hoary Plantain | BA | | |
| | <i>Veronica arvensis</i> * | Wall Speedwell | BA, SW | OS | UM |
| | <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> * | Germander Speedwell | BA, SW | BP, OS | |
| | <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> * | Ivy-leaved Speedwell | | | HF |
| | <i>Veronica officinalis</i> | Heath Speedwell | | BP, OS | |
| | <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> * | Thyme-leaved Speedwell | SW | OS | HF, WF |
| Polygalaceae (Milkwort Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Polygala vulgaris</i> * | Common Milkwort | BA | | |
| Polygonaceae (Knotweed Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Rumex acetosa</i> | Common Sorrel | BA | | UM |
| | <i>Rumex acetosella</i> * | Sheep's Sorrel | | | HF |
| | <i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i> | Water Dock | | | WF |
| Primulaceae (Primrose Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> | Yellow-wort | SW | OS | |
| | <i>Hottonia palustris</i> * | Water Violet | | | WF |
| | <i>Lysimachia nemorum</i> * | Yellow Pimpernel | | BP | |
| | <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> | Creeping-jenny | CH | BP | WF |

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| | <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> | Common Loosestrife | | | WF |
| | <i>Primula veris</i> * | Cowslip | BA, CH | BP | UM |
| | <i>Primula vulgaris</i> * | Primrose | | | |
| | <i>Primula x polyantha</i> * | False Oxlip | | BP | |
| Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> * | Wood Anemone | | BP, OS | |
| | <i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> | Columbine | | BP | |
| | <i>Caltha palustris</i> * | Marsh Marigold | CH | | |
| | <i>Clematis vitalba</i> | Traveller's-joy | SW | OS | |
| | <i>Ficaria verna</i> * | Lesser Celandine | CH | BP, OS | |
| | <i>Helleborus foetidus</i> * | Stinking Hellebore | BA | | |
| | <i>Myosurus minimus</i> * | Mouse-tail | | | UM |
| | <i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i> * | Pasqueflower | BA | | |
| | <i>Ranunculus acris</i> * | Meadow Buttercup | CH | | UM |
| | <i>Ranunculus auricomus</i> * | Goldilocks | CH | | |
| | <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> * | Bulbous Buttercup | BA | OS | UM |
| | <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> | Lesser Spearwort | CH | | WF |
| | <i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i> | Small-flowered Buttercup | | OS | |
| | <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> * | Celery-leaved Buttercup | | | UM |
| | <i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i> * | Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot | | | UM |
| | <i>Thalictrum flavum</i> | Meadow-rue | | | WF |
| Resedaceae (Mignonette Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Reseda lutea</i> | Wild Mignonette | SW | | |
| | <i>Reseda luteola</i> | Weld | SW | | |
| Rhamnaceae (Buckthorn Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Frangula alnus</i> | Alder Buckthorn | | | HF |
| | <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> | Common Buckthorn | BA | | |
| Rosaceae (Rose Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Alchemilla filicaulis subsp. vestita</i> * | Hairy Lady's-mantle | BP | BP | |
| | <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> | Agrimony | BA | OS | |
| | <i>Aphanes arvensis</i> | Parsley-piert | | OS | |
| | <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> * | Midland Hawthorn | CH | | |
| | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> * | Hawthorn | BA, SW | BP, OS | UM |
| | <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> | Meadowsweet | CH | BP | WF |
| | <i>Filipendula vulgaris</i> | Dropwort | BA | BP | UM |
| | <i>Fragaria vesca</i> * | Wild Strawberry | SW | OS | |
| | <i>Geum urbanum</i> * | Wood Avens | SW | OS | |
| | <i>Malus sylvestris</i> * | Crab-apple | CH | OS | |
| | <i>Potentilla anglica</i> | Trailing Tormential | | BP | |
| | <i>Potentilla anserina</i> * | Silverweed | | | WF |
| | <i>Potentilla erecta</i> * | Tormential | | BP | |
| | <i>Potentilla sterilis</i> * | Barren Strawberry | CH | | |
| | <i>Poterium sanguisorba</i> * | Salad Burnet | BA | | |
| | <i>Prunus spinosa</i> | Blackthorn | CH | | |

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| | <i>Rubus caesius</i> | Dewberry | CH | | |
| | <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> | Great Burnet | | | UM |
| | <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> * | Rowan | | | HF |
| | <i>Sorbus torminalis</i> | Wild Service-tree | | BP, OS | |
| Rubiaceae (Madder Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Galium album</i> | Hedge Bedstraw | BA | | |
| | <i>Galium palustre</i> | Marsh Bedstraw | WF | | WF |
| | <i>Galium uliginosum</i> | Fen Bedstraw | CH | | |
| | <i>Galium verum</i> | Lady's Bedstraw | BA | | UM |
| | <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> * | Field Madder | SW | OS | |
| Salicaceae (Willow Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Populus tremula</i> | Aspen | | | WF, HF |
| | <i>Populus x canadensis</i> | Hybrid Black-poplar | | | WF, HF |
| | <i>Salix alba</i> | White Willow | | | UM |
| | <i>Salix cinerea</i> | Grey Willow | | | WF, HF |
| Santalaceae (Sandalwood Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Viscum album</i> | Mistletoe | BU | | |
| Sapindaceae (Soapberry Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Acer campestre</i> * | Field Maple | CH | BP, OS | |
| Saxifragaceae (Saxifrage Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i> | Rue-leaved Saxifrage | SW | | |
| Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Scrophularia auriculata</i> | Water Figwort | | | HF |
| | <i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> | Common Figwort | CH | OS | |
| | <i>Verbascum nigrum</i> | Dark Mullein | BA | | |
| | <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> | Greater Mullein | SW | | |
| Solanaceae (Nightshade Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Atropa belladonna</i> | Deadly Nightshade | BA | | |
| | <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> | Woody Nightshade | SW | | WF |
| Thymelaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Daphne laureola</i> | Spurge-laurel | | OS | |
| Viburnaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Viburnum lantana</i> * | Wayfaring-tree | CH | OS | |
| | <i>Viburnum opulus</i> * | Guelder-rose | | | WF |
| Violaceae (Violet Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Viola canina</i> subsp. <i>canina</i> * | Heath Dog-violet | UM | | UM |
| | <i>Viola hirta</i> * | Hairy Violet | BA, SW | | |
| | <i>Viola riviniana</i> * | Common Dog-violet | | BP | |
| ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTYLEDONS | | | | | |
| Alismataceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Alisma lanceolatum</i> | Narrow-leaved Water-plantain | CH | | UM |
| Amaryllidaceae (Amaryllis Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Allium ursinum</i> * | Ramsons | | BP, OS | |

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| Araceae (Arum Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Arum maculatum</i> * | Lords-and-ladies | BA, CH | BP, OS | |
| Asparagaceae (Asparagus Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Convallaria majalis</i> * | Lily-of-the-valley | | BP | |
| | <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> * | Bluebell | CH | BP, OS | |
| Cyperaceae (Sedge Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Carex caryophyllea</i> * | Spring-sedge | BA | | |
| | <i>Carex demissa</i> * | Common Yellow-sedge | | | WF |
| | <i>Carex distans</i> * | Distant Sedge | CH | | |
| | <i>Carex disticha</i> * | Brown Sedge | CH | | |
| | <i>Carex divulsa</i> * | Grey Sedge | CH | OS | |
| | <i>Carex elata</i> * | Tufted-sedge | | | WF |
| | <i>Carex ericetorum</i> * | Rare Spring-sedge | BA | | |
| | <i>Carex flacca</i> * | Glaucous Sedge | BA, SW | | |
| | <i>Carex hirta</i> * | Hairy Sedge | | | WF |
| | <i>Carex otrubae</i> * | False Fox-sedge | SW | | WF |
| | <i>Carex pallescens</i> * | Pale Sedge | | BP | |
| | <i>Carex pendula</i> * | Pendulous Sedge | CH | | HF |
| | <i>Carex pilulifera</i> * | Pill Sedge | | BP | |
| | <i>Carex remota</i> * | Remote Sedge | | | HF |
| | <i>Carex riparia</i> * | Greater Pond-sedge | CH | | |
| | <i>Carex spicata</i> * | Spiked Sedge | | | WF |
| | <i>Carex sylvatica</i> * | Wood-sedge | CH, SW | | |
| | <i>Cladium mariscus</i> | Saw-sedge | SW | | HF |
| | <i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> | Grey Club-rush | CH, SW | | |
| Iridaceae (Iris Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> * | Yellow Iris | | | WF |
| Hydrocharitaceae (Frogbit Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> | Frogbit | | | WF |
| | <i>Stratiotes aloides</i> | Water-soldier | CH | | |
| Juncaceae (Rush Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Juncus inflexus</i> | Hard Rush | SW | | |
| | <i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> | Blunt-flowered Rush | CH | | WF |
| | <i>Luzula campestris</i> * | Field Woodrush | BA | BP | |
| | <i>Luzula multiflora</i> * | Heath Woodrush | | BP | HF, WF |
| | <i>Luzula pilosa</i> * | Hairy Woodrush | | BP | |
| | <i>Luzula sylvatica</i> * | Greater Woodrush | | BP | |
| Melanthiaceae (Bunchflower Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Paris quadrifolia</i> * | Herb-paris | | OS | |
| Orchidaceae (Orchid Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Anacamptis morio</i> * | Green-winged Orchid | | | UM |
| | <i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i> | Common Spotted-orchid | CH | | |
| | <i>Neottia ovata</i> * | Twayblade | CH | OS | |
| | <i>Ophrys apifera</i> | Bee Orchid | SW | OS | |

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| | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ENGLISH NAME | 18/05 | 19/05 | 20/05 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | <i>Ophrys insectifera</i> * | Fly Orchid | | BP | |
| | <i>Orchis anthropophora</i> * | Man Orchid | BA, SW | | |
| | <i>Orchis mascula</i> * | Early-purple Orchid | BA | BP | |
| Poaceae (Grass Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> * | Meadow Foxtail | CH | | |
| | <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> * | Sweet Vernal-grass | CH | | UM |
| | <i>Avenula pubescens</i> * | Hairy Oat-grass | | | UM |
| | <i>Catapodium rigidum</i> * | Fern-grass | SW | | |
| | <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> * | Floating Sweet-grass | | | UM |
| | <i>Melica nutans</i> * | Mountain Melick | | BP | |
| | <i>Melica uniflora</i> * | Wood Melick | CH | | |
| | <i>Molinia caerulea</i> | Purple Moor-grass | | | HF |
| | <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Common Reed | SW | | HF, WF |
| | <i>Poa pratensis</i> * | Smooth Meadow-grass | BA | | |
| | <i>Poa nemoralis</i> * | Wood Meadow-grass | CH | | |
| | <i>Brachypodium rupestre</i> | Tor-grass | BA | | |
| | <i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i> | False-brome | CH | BP, OS | |
| | <i>Bromopsis erecta</i> * | Upright Brome | BA | | |
| | <i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i> | Wood Small-reed | SW, CH | BP | |
| | <i>Schedonorus giganteus</i> | Giant Fescue | CH | BP, OS | |
| Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Potamogeton natans</i> | Broad-leaved Pondweed | CH | | |
| Sparganiaceae (Bur-reed Family) | | | | | |
| | <i>Sparganium erectum</i> | Branched Bur-reed | | | UM |
| | <i>Sparganium natans</i> | Floating Bur-reed | CH | | |
| SLIME MOULDS | | | | | |
| Reticulariaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Reticularia lycoperdon</i> | False PuffBall | BA | | |
| Tubiferaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Lycogala terrestris</i> | Wolf's Milk | | BP | HF |
| FUNGI | | | | | |
| Fomitopsidaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Fomitopsis betulinus</i> | Birch Polypore | | | HF |
| | <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> | Chicken-of-the-woods | | OS | |
| Polyporaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Fomes fomentarius</i> | Hoof Fungus | | | HF |
| Psathyrellaceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Coprinellus cf. domesticus</i> | Firebug Inkcap | | | |
| | <i>Coprinellus micaceus</i> | Shining Inkcap | | | HF |
| | <i>Parasola cf. schroeteri</i> | a Pleated Inkcap | | BP | |
| Sclerodermataceae | | | | | |
| | <i>Scleroderma</i> sp. | an EarthBall | | OS | |

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| ENGLISH NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|----------|----|----------|---|
| BIRDS | | | | | | |
| Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks) | | | | | | |
| Mute Swan | <i>Cygnus olor</i> | | | | GF | |
| Greylag Goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | | | | GF | |
| Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | | CH | | X | |
| Shelduck | <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> | | | | WF | |
| Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges) | | | | | | |
| Red-legged Partridge | <i>Alectoris rufa</i> | | | OS | GF | |
| Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | | SW | | GF | |
| Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles) | | | | | | |
| Red Kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> | | BS | X | GF | |
| Marsh Harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | | | | WF | |
| Common Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | | BS | X | | |
| Eurasian Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | | SW | | | |
| Family Falconidae (Falcons) | | | | | | |
| Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | | | | GF | |
| Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes) | | | | | | |
| Water Rail | <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> | | SH | | | |
| Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | | | | WF | |
| Coot | <i>Fulica atra</i> | | SH | | | |
| Family Charadriidae (Plovers) | | | | | | |
| Lapwing | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | | | | WF | |
| Family Laridae (Gulls) | | | | | | |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus fuscus</i> | | SW | | WF | |
| Black-headed Gull | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | | BA | | WF | |
| Family Sternidae (Terns) | | | | | | |
| Common Tern | <i>Sterna hirundo</i> | | BS | | WF | |
| Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves) | | | | | | |
| Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon | <i>Columba livia</i> | | | | GF | |
| Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | | X | X | X | |
| Collared Dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | | CH | | | |
| Turtle Dove | <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> | | | | UM (h) | |
| Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos) | | | | | | |
| (Common) Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | | | | UM WF | |
| Family Apodidae (Swifts) | | | | | | |
| Swift | <i>Apus apus</i> | | | SF | WF | |
| Family Picidae (Woodpeckers) | | | | | | |
| Green Woodpecker | <i>Picus viridis</i> | | SW | | | |
| Great Spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | | SW | OS | HF | |
| Family Alaudidae (Larks) | | | | | | |
| Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | | BA SW | | | |
| Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins) | | | | | | |
| Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | | BA | SF | WF | |
| House Martin | <i>Delichon urbica</i> | | | | WF | |
| Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails) | | | | | | |
| Meadow Pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | | SW | | | |
| Pied Wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i> | | | SF | WF | |
| Family Prunellidae (Accentors) | | | | | | |
| Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | | SW | BP | | |
| Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats) | | | | | | |
| Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | | X | X | X | |
| Nightingale | <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> | | CH | OS | | |

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| Family Turdidae (Thrushes) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|----|
| Song Thrush | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | | SW | OS | UM | |
| Mistle Thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | | BA | | | |
| Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | | X | X | X | |
| Family Sylviidae (Sylvia Warblers) | | | | | | |
| Garden Warbler | <i>Sylvia borin</i> | | | BP (h) | WF (h) | |
| Blackcap | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | | X | X | UM | WF |
| Whitethroat | <i>Sylvia communis</i> | | CS | X | UM | WF |
| Lesser Whitethroat | <i>Sylvia curruca</i> | | S | OS (h) | | |
| Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers) | | | | | | |
| Sedge Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> | | S | | WF | |
| Reed Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> | | S | | WF | |
| Family Cettidae (Bush Warblers) | | | | | | |
| Cetti's Warbler | <i>Cettia cetti</i> | | | | GF | |
| Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers) | | | | | | |
| Willow Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> | | SB | X | X | |
| Chiffchaff | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> | | X | X | X | |
| Family Paridae (Tits) | | | | | | |
| Great Tit | <i>Parus major</i> | | X | X | X | |
| Blue Tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | | X | X | X | |
| Marsh Tit | <i>Poecilus palustris</i> | | | OS | | |
| Family Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits) | | | | | | |
| Long-tailed Tit | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | | SW | X | | |
| Family Corvidae (Crows) | | | | | | |
| Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | | | X | X | |
| Jay | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> | | | | HF | |
| Jackdaw | <i>Corvus monedula</i> | | BS | SF | X | |
| Rook | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | | BA | SF | X | |
| Carrion Crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | | BA | SF | X | |
| Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | | BA (h) | OS (h) | HF | |
| Family Sturnidae (Starlings) | | | | | | |
| Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | | BA | OS | X | |
| Family Passeridae (Sparrows) | | | | | | |
| House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | | | SF | | |
| Family Fringillidae (Finches) | | | | | | |
| Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | | SW | | | |
| Greenfinch | <i>Carduelis chloris</i> | | BA | | | |
| Bullfinch | <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | | | | UM | |
| Family Emberizidae (Buntings) | | | | | | |
| Reed Bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | | SW | | WF | |

| ENGLISH NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|------------------------------|---|----|----|----|---|
| MAMMALS | | | | | | |
| Carnivores (including dogs and mustelids) | | | | | | |
| Stoat | <i>Mustela erminea</i> | | SW | | | |
| Red Fox | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | | SW | | | |
| Rodents, insectivores and lagomorphs | | | | | | |
| Brown Hare | <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | | | | GF | |
| Rabbit | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | | SW | | | |
| Grey Squirrel | <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> | | | BP | | |

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| Ungulates | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------|----|-----------|
| Chinese Water Deer | <i>Hydropotes inermis</i> | | | | GF |
| Reeve's Muntjac | <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i> | | BA (h) | OS | HF (h) |
| REPTILES | | | | | |
| Common Lizard | <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> | | SW | X | |

| ENGLISH NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---------------------------------|--|----------|----|---|---|
| COLEOPTERA - beetles | | | | | | |
| Four Spotted Leaf Beetle | <i>Clytra quadripunctata</i> | | | BP | | |
| a ground beetle | <i>Nebria brevicollis</i> | | SW | | | |
| Glow-worm | <i>Lampyris noctiluca</i> | | SW | | | |
| a leaf weevil - shiny green | <i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i> | | BA | | | |
| Deadly Nightshade Flea Beetle | <i>Epitrix atropae</i> | | BA | | | |
| a soldier beetle | <i>Cantharis rustica</i> | | | BP | | |
| a soldier beetle | <i>Cantharis pellucens</i> | | | OS | | |
| Dog's Mercury Flea Beetle | <i>Hermaeophaga mercurialis</i> | | | X | | |
| Wasp Beetle | <i>Clytra arietis</i> | | | BP | | |
| Black Snail Beetle | <i>Phosphuga atrata</i> | | | BP | | |
| Red-headed Cardinal Beetle | <i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i> | | | OS | | |
| DIPTERA - flies | | | | | | |
| St Mark's Fly | <i>Bibio marci</i> | | BA SW | | | |
| Blotch-winged Hoverfly | <i>Leucozona lucorum</i> | | | BP | | |
| Spring Epistrophe | <i>Epistrophe eligans</i> | | | BP | | |
| Humming Syrphus | <i>Syrphus ribesii</i> | | | BP | | |
| Dark-edged Bee Fly | <i>Bombylius major</i> | | | BP | | |
| HEMIPTERA - true bugs | | | | | | |
| A stilt-bug | <i>Berytinus minor</i> | | SW | | | |
| Red-and-black Froghopper | <i>Cercopis vulnerata</i> | | BA | | | |
| HYMENOPTERA - ants, bees, sawflies, wasps | | | | | | |
| Big-headed Mining Bee | <i>Andrena bucephala</i> | BA - the rare bee with the big head, abundant on hawthorn at Barnack. | | | | |
| Small Hawthorn Mining Bee | <i>Andrena chrysosceles</i> | CA - The small bee with the yellow/cream face in the male. Spotted in the woods at Castor Hanglands. | | | | |
| Common Mini Mining Bee | <i>Andrena minutula</i> | BA - The tiny non-descript black mining bee. | | | | |
| Chocolate Mining Bee | <i>Andrena scotica</i> | BA, SW - The honey bee sized chocolate brown mining bee. | | | | |
| Red-tailed Bumble Bee | <i>Bombus lapidarius</i> | BA - The black bumble bee with a red tail. | | | | |
| Common Carder Bee | <i>Bombus pascuorum</i> | X, WF - The fluffy buff coloured bumble bee. | | | | |
| Buff-tailed Bumble Bee | <i>Bombus terrestris</i> | BA, SW - The large yellow and black | | | | |

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|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----|----|--|
| | | | bumble bee with a cream/buff tail. | | | |
| | Common Bronze Furrow-bee | <i>Lasioglossum morio</i> | SW - the small metallic green bee on the cliff at the back of the site. | | | |
| | Flavous Nomad Bee | <i>Nomada flava</i> | X - The yellow, black and brown parasite of several species of mining bee. First pointed out at Bedford Purleius. | | | |
| | Gooden's Nomad Bee | <i>Nomada goodeniana</i> | OS - the large yellow and black nomad bee with no brown. A parasite of several larger Andrena. | | | |
| | Bicoloured Mason Bee | <i>Osmis bicolor</i> | OS - the black and orange bee that nests in snail shells on calcareous grassland. | | | |
| | Broad Saddled Blood Bee | <i>Sphecodes ephippius</i> | OS - The small black and red bee in the skipper area at Old Sulehay. | | | |
| | Median Wasp | <i>Dolichovespula media</i> | OS - A large wasp, halfway between a common wasp and hornet in size and appearance. Currently spreading in the UK. | | | |
| | European Hornet | <i>Vespa crabro</i> | OS | | | |
| | An ant | <i>Formica fusca</i> | SW - A large, dull brown ant. | | | |
| | Wood Ant | <i>Formica rufa</i> | BP - The wood ant with large nest mounds at Bedford Purleius. | | | |
| | Yellow Meadow Ant | <i>Lasius flavus</i> | BA, UM - Small ant that creates large mounds in grassland. | | | |
| | Garden Black Ant | <i>Lasius niger</i> | BA, SW | | | |
| | Large Yellow-girdled Tenthredo | <i>Tenthredo maculata</i> | BP - The large yellow and black sawfly spotted along the birch edged ride. | | | |
| LEPIDOPTERA - butterflies | | | | | | |
| Family Hesperidae (Skippers) | | | | | | |
| | Dingy Skipper | <i>Erynnis tages</i> | | | OS | |
| | Grizzled Skipper | <i>Pyrgus malvae</i> | | | OS | |
| Family Pieridae (Whites) | | | | | | |
| | Orange-tip | <i>Anthocharis cardamines</i> | | SW | X | |
| | Green-veined White | <i>Pieris napi</i> | | SW | X | |
| | Brimstone | <i>Gonopteryx rhamni</i> | | | X | |
| Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks) | | | | | | |
| | Green Hairstreak | <i>Callophrys rubi</i> | | BA | OS | |

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|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----|----|----|--|
| | Holly Blue | <i>Celastrina argiolus</i> | | | SF | | |
| Family Nymphalidae (Nymphs, Fritillaries and Browns) | | | | | | | |
| | Speckled Wood | <i>Parage aegeria</i> | | CH | OS | | |
| | Small Heath | <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> | | SW | | | |
| | Red Admiral | <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> | | | OS | | |
| | Peacock Butterfly | <i>Aglais io</i> | | SW | OS | | |
| | Small Tortoiseshell | <i>Aglais urticae</i> | | BA | | | |
| | Painted Lady | <i>Vanessa cardui</i> | | BA | | UM | |
| LEPIDOPTERA - moths | | | | | | | |
| Family Adelidae (Fairy Longhorns) | | | | | | | |
| | Green Longhorn Moth | <i>Adela reamurella</i> | | | BP | | |
| Family Erebidae (Underwings, Tigers and Tussocks) | | | | | | | |
| | Burnet Companion | <i>Euclidia glyphica</i> | | BA | | | |
| Family Geometridae (Geometrid Moths) | | | | | | | |
| | Common Heath | <i>Ematurga atomaria</i> | | BA | | | |
| Family Noctuidae (Noctuid Moths) | | | | | | | |
| | Silver-Y | <i>Autographa gamma</i> | | | BP | | |
| ODONATA - damselflies and dragonflies | | | | | | | |
| | Large Red Damselfly | <i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i> | | | BP | WF | |
| | Azure Damselfly | <i>Coenagrion puella</i> | | | OS | | |
| | Hairy Dragonfly | <i>Brachytron pratense</i> | | | | WF | |
| SNAILS | | | | | | | |
| | White-lipped Grove Snail | <i>Cepea hortensis</i> | | BA | | | |
| | Brown-lipped Grove Snail | <i>Cepea nemoralis</i> | | BA | | | |
| | Disc Snail | <i>Discus rotundatus</i> | | BA | | | |
| | Kentish Snail | <i>Monacha cantiana</i> | | BA | | | |
| SPIDERS | | | | | | | |
| | Zebra Jumping Spider | <i>Salticus scenicus</i> | BA, SW - The stripy black and white jumping spider. | | | | |
| | A jumping spider | <i>Euophrys frontalis</i> | BA | | | | |
| | Wolf spiders | <i>Pardosa spp.</i> | BP, OS - The spiders running on the ground, often with egg sacs on their backs. | | | | |
| | A wolf spider | <i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i> | OS | | | | |
| | Nursery Web Spider | <i>Pisaura mirabilis</i> | BP | | | | |
| | Common Crab Spider | <i>Xysticus cristatus</i> | BP | | | | |
| WOODLICE | | | | | | | |
| | Pill Millipede | <i>Glomeris marginata</i> | BA | | | | |
| | Common Pill Woodlouse | <i>Armadillidium vulgare</i> | BA, SW | | | | |
| | Ant Woodlouse | <i>Platyarthrus hoffmannseggii</i> | BA - the tiny white woodlouse under wood at Barnack. Associated with ants. | | | | |