

Lundy Island in Summer

Naturetrek Tour Report

8th – 12th June 2021



Group on Lundy



Sika Deer



Sulphur-bellied Warbler by Brian Hobby



Thrift Clearwing

Tour report and un-labelled images by Andrew Cleave



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Summary

June is the peak month on Lundy for breeding seabirds and its displays of coastal flowers, and there are long days for enjoying the island. The deer and Soay Sheep will usually have had their young by this time, and the island is often alive with moths and butterflies. As always, everything depends on the weather, and we had some days of fog and drizzle, but we also had glorious blue skies at the start and end of the trip, with views across the sea to the coasts of south Wales, north Devon and Cornwall. We managed to cover most of the island during our stay with walks to many of the scenic spots. Millcombe House was a spacious, well-equipped and very comfortable place to stay, and made a good base for running the moth trap. We took our main meals in the Marisco Tavern, and also made picnics to take out on the island.

Day One

Tuesday 8th June

Our trip began in Ilfracombe where we gathered on the quay to board MS Oldenburg for the 2-hour crossing to Lundy. It was a pleasant sunny morning with a light breeze and sea conditions were described as “calm to moderate”. Covid restrictions meant that we were requested to stay in our seats for the crossing so observations were limited, but we had good views of the Devon coast as we headed out into the Bristol Channel and there were seabirds visible all the way, including Gannets, Fulmars and Manx Shearwaters, all increasing in numbers as we neared the island. A few auks were seen and some of us were lucky enough to spot Harbour Porpoise at some distance from the boat. A well-behaved primary school party on the boat managed to spot quite a few of the seabirds on the journey.

On arrival at Lundy we were met by the warden, Dean, who broke the news of the very rare Sulphur-bellied Warbler which had arrived on the island that morning and was being watched in the garden of Millcombe House. We made our way up the beach road, pausing to look at the splendid colony of **Wood Vetch** *Ervillea sylvatica* and then the endemic **Lundy Cabbage** *Coinceya wrightii* which grows alongside the road. When we arrived at Millcombe there were already some birders looking for the Sulphur-bellied Warbler which kept mostly to the treetops around the house and could occasionally be heard calling.

We left some of our bags in the house and then carried on to the Tavern for lunch which was being served outside in the beer garden. Our luggage and shopping order arrived in the house after lunch and we had time to sort this out before taking a walk around the south end of the island. The wild flowers were at their best, with some lovely displays of **Kidney Vetch** *Anthyllis vulneraria* and **Thrift** *Armeria maritima* around the castle. Lots of Small Heath butterflies were on the wing, including some mating pairs, and there were Meadow and Rock Pipits seen to be very active foraging in the grassy areas. One of the commonest birds in this area was the Skylark which we could hear all the time and see as we walked along the cliff-top path. Far below us there were small groups of auks, mainly Guillemots, flying in and out from the cliffs and we saw a small colony of Lesser Black-backed Gulls.

After our walk around the south end we retrieved Andrew's moth trap from the store and returned to Millcombe House. By this time bird-watchers from other parts of the UK had started to arrive to look for the warbler, many of them having chartered speed boats from Ilfracombe to get to Lundy as quickly as possible. Most of them were lucky enough to see the bird and some photographs were taken by a few. As well as the very rare warbler, a “first” for the UK, there was also a Western Subalpine Warbler in the gorse scrub near the house and a female Hawfinch in the tree-tops. Breeding birds seen here included Whitethroat and Willow Warbler, and there was

also a Chiffchaff calling repeatedly. A lone Song Thrush was singing throughout the afternoon and evening, and this was joined later by a very melodious Blackbird so in the quiet traffic-free environment of Lundy we were treated to a memorable chorus of bird song.

We returned to the Tavern for our evening meal and then came back down to the house where even more birdwatchers had turned up from far and wide. Looking out to sea we could spot several small boats speeding towards the island and breathless birdwatchers hurried up the steep hill hoping to catch sight of the Sulphur-bellied Warbler. By dusk the bird disappeared and the birdwatchers had to return to the mainland. Andrew set the moth traps and we settled down to write our lists for the day. Later on in the night many of the party were able to hear the calls of Manx Shearwaters as they flew into the nesting sites on the cliffs near the South Light. (step count 10,223).

Day Two

Wednesday 9th June

The first task for the day was to check the moth traps. One had been set outside the house, and another was in the Secret Garden, a small leafy walled garden in a very sheltered spot. There was a very good catch in this trap and Andrew brought a selection back to the house for everyone to look at. There were already birders on the island who had travelled overnight to Ilfracombe to look for the Sulphur-bellied Warbler, and we could see more small boats heading for the Landing Bay as we went up to the Tavern for breakfast. It was a foggy morning with some drizzle so visibility was hampered.

We decided to visit the church and look at the new interpretive displays about life on the island. The fog had not lifted after an hour but we set off to walk to the east side quarries. Rather glum-looking birders had made their way up to the village, having failed to see the warbler and they set off to look for seabirds on the west coast. We walked to Quarter Wall and saw a newly-born Sika fawn lying in the bracken close to a wall, but with no sign of its mother. It seemed quite safe in this sheltered spot so we left it in peace.

Our path led us to the ruined Belle Vue Cottages which once housed the senior staff who ran the short-lived quarrying industry on Lundy. The main birds seen here were Meadow Pipits and Linnets, and despite the foggy conditions the Skylarks were singing overhead. A narrow path led us down to the Quarry Pond where a number of Golden Orfe came to the surface, probably expecting us to provide some picnic scraps. We explored the quarries which were only briefly used in the late 19th C and had now become colonised by ferns, lichens and willows and provided some welcome shelter on this side of the island. Below us on the sea there were small groups of Razorbills forming lines on the water, which indicated that there were nesting colonies out of sight on the cliffs. A few gulls passed by and Shags were seen fishing close inshore, and we could also hear the mournful calls of Grey Seals hauled out on the rocks. A little further on where we stopped for our picnic we could see a few in the water and more resting on the rocks. The largest of the quarries had a very boggy area in it, and growing in the Sphagnum were many plants of **Round-leaved Sundew** *Drosera rotundifolia*.

The path led us out on to the main track on top of the island and we took a short detour to check out the remains of WW11 crashed Heinkel plane. The area where it had burst into flames was still looking scorched and bare of vegetation. At Half-way Wall we crossed to the west side of the island and made our way to Jenny's Cove. It was still foggy here but we could just see the cliffs and the main seabird colonies, although conditions

were not ideal. Smells and sounds of seabirds drifted up from the cliffs and there was a lot of activity with auks flying in and out, Fulmars gliding around and a few Great Black-backed Gulls patrolling.

We returned along the west side path towards the Old Light and from there made our way back down to Millcombe for a much-needed cup of tea. There were still bird watchers hanging around hoping to see the warbler but they were not having any success so a few looked over the wall to see the morning's catch of moths being released in the Millcombe garden. In the cool conditions the moths were fairly calm and we took plenty of photographs of them and were impressed by the remarkable range of camouflage they exhibited. Bird song rang out through Millcombe and Swallows and House Martins were seen feeding around the tree canopy. The Hawfinch was glimpsed again and a few of the colour-ringed House Sparrows were watched feeding in the garden. (step count 14,445).

Day Three

Thursday 10th June

More moths were caught overnight in the two traps, with a few new species to add to the list, so these were checked before breakfast and some were kept back to photograph later. After breakfast in the Tavern we headed for the Old Light and could see why, although the lantern is the highest above sea level of any lighthouse in the UK, it is rendered useless in the very foggy conditions when it was needed most. A second chamber was constructed at the base of the tower to house a second lower light, but even this was no good and another method was tried to warn ships of the danger of Lundy.

We left the lighthouse, crossed Acland's Moor, and walked along the west side path, crossing the western end of Quarter Wall, before starting on the beautifully constructed winding path down the cliffs to the Fog Battery which was built in 1863 to warn ships to avoid the island by firing blank rounds from large cannons on foggy nights. We were below the clouds at this level and had a good view along the west coast of the island from here. We could see a Razorbill colony on the cliffs on one side and there were several occupied Fulmar nests here as well. A Wheatear scolded us from the rocks as it clearly had a nest close by. On a precarious crag above us were several of the feral Goats which seem very much at home on Lundy. The very showy **Golden Hair Lichen** *Teloschistes flavicans* was spotted on the rocks on the side of the path as we climbed back up to the main track.

When we looked back down to the sea we saw large rafts of auks, mainly Guillemots and Razorbills in the bay to the north of the Battery, and among them were several Puffins. As we watched, more and more seabirds flew in from the mist to settle on the water and the three species of large gulls were seen patrolling over them. Once back on top of the island we followed the path towards Jenny's Cove, pausing to peer into the Earthquake, a deep cleft in the island filled with ferns, mosses and lichens. We walked to the north end of Jenny's Cove where we sat for our picnic, but as had happened the day before, the mist swirling in from the sea obscured some sections of the cliffs. However, it was possible to see a few of the Puffins on the steep grassy slopes and some of the crowded ledges of Guillemots below them. After our lunch break we crossed Half-way Wall and walked further north before crossing the island to reach the main track which we then followed back to Millcombe House.

After this long walk we were pleased to have a break and then photograph and release the moths we had saved. We had to take care that the resident House Sparrows did not find them as they appeared to be fully aware of what we were doing! (step count 17,988)

Day Four

Friday 11th June

We awoke to another morning of low cloud with the light west wind blowing the mist down into the valley. There was another good haul of moths in the two traps, plus some other insects also attracted to the light, so these were checked and some were saved for photography later. Today's plan was to visit the compound of the South Light and then explore the rock pools at low tide. After breakfast we made our way down the beach road, stopping to check the boat cave at the bottom where we found many egg cases of the **Cave Spider** *Meta menardi*. A family of Oystercatchers were feeding on the low tide rocks and a few Grey Seals were hauled out at the far end of Rat Island. To get to the lighthouse we had to climb the steep steps up from the beach road and then follow the ziz-zag path to the compound. The vegetation was noticeably different here, partly due to the lack of grazing, and also because of the underlying geology. This part of the island was made up of rather unstable slates and shales, and separated from the main island by the impressive dyke of Lundyite, a type of rock found only on Lundy. Inside the compound we found a mass of colourful flowers, including several species of clover, Kidney Vetch, **Sea Carrot** *Daucus carota gummifer*, **Common Centaury**, *Centaureum erythraea*, **Sheep's-bit** *Jasione montana*, **Thyme** *Thymus polytrichus*, and **English Stonecrop** *Sedum anglicum*. The recently discovered **Western Clover** *Trifolium occidentale* appeared to be doing quite well here, and we could compare this with the more common **White Clover** *Trifolium repens* growing nearby. From this vantage point we could look down on the Landing Bay where the tide was receding, and see the powerful tide race sweeping past the island where a small party of Shags were fishing.

We made our way back down to the area known as Hell's Gates where at high tide the Bristol Channel meets the Atlantic Ocean. The tide had dropped far enough for us to get to the little rocky cove, but it was a bit of a scramble over the rocks. Some caves were exposed and these were seen to be home to large numbers of colourful Beadlet Anemones. Every surface was covered with Acorn Barnacles, Dog Whelks, Limpets and smaller molluscs, and we could see the conspicuous scars where recently the invasive alien Portuguese Oysters had been removed. We could also see how rough seas had scoured the rocks and lowered the level of the beach here.

After another scramble back up to the road we returned to Millcombe where the moths were ready to be photographed and released. The final tally of moths was 24 different species in the traps, but with large numbers of some of them; Bright-line Brown-eye was the most numerous one we found.

We had our final evening meal in the Tavern and then returned to Millcombe to complete our check lists. Later that night several members of the group heard Manx Shearwaters calling over the house again. (step count 10, 471)

Day Five

Saturday 12th June

As this was to be our final day on Lundy there was no time for moth trapping, so we packed our bags and then headed for the Tavern for breakfast. There was time for some shopping and paying bills before we set off to walk towards the north end of the island. Our goal was the famous Devil's Slide, a classic rock climb on the west side. We followed the main road as far as Three-quarter Wall and then cut across the archaeological site of Widow's Tenement, where some of the stone walls were clearly visible, even under the summer growth of ferns.

This was believed to be a mediaeval settlement built on the site of a much earlier prehistoric collection of hut circles.

We arrived at the cliff-top viewpoint overlooking the rock face. There were three tiny figures visible on the climb, and later we met the climbers who told us that they had made the climb in the mist the previous day so this was a repeat in glorious sunshine! We split up here with some of the group continuing to the north end and the remainder heading back down the west side path to have another look at the seabirds at Jenny's Cove in much more favourable conditions. The other half of the party returned to the Half-way Wall vantage point where they overlooked Jenny's Cove and enjoyed their picnic watching the seabird colonies in bright sunshine.

The group which went to the north end had a pleasant picnic overlooking the north lighthouse, and enjoyed the far-reaching views of the cliffs of Lundy and even the coast of Pembrokeshire 40 miles to the north. Andrew deployed a pheromone lure to find Thrift Clearwing moths, and almost instantly 7 appeared out of nowhere. Lundy remains one of the best places to see this strange day-flying moth and the great expanses of Thrift growing on the cliffs must provide the ideal habitat. There were seabirds below us with some feeding in the tide race off the north end and others flying in and out of the colonies on the cliffs below. A few distant Gannets and Manx Shearwaters could be seen, with the occasional small group of Kittiwakes, a rather scarce seabird here.

It was now time to head back to the south of the island to get ready for the return trip on MS Oldenburg. There were quite a few day-trippers around, taking advantage of the sunny weather. We had a last look at the Soay Sheep, Sika Deer, Highland Cattle and Lundy Ponies as we made our way back to the village and were accompanied, as always, by the songs of many Skylarks overhead. The Swallows and House Martins we had been watching in Millcombe were now much more active high overhead and there were small foraging parties of Linnets in the gorse scrub near the path. There was time for drinks in the village before making our way down to the boat for the afternoon trip back to Bideford. As we waited to board MS Oldenburg the family group of Oystercatchers could be seen delicately picking small morsels from the rocks to feed their two very well-camouflaged chicks. Down below the jetty there were large numbers of the attractive Moon Jellyfish drifting in and out with the current.

Sea conditions were very good and there was clear visibility so we managed to see a few seabirds on the crossing, including Manx Shearwaters and Gannets and a scattering of auks. After about 90 minutes we entered the sheltered Taw-Torridge estuary and started to see different birds, including Little Egret, Grey Heron, Shelduck, Curlew and Black-headed Gull. The high tide, needed to reach the quay at Bideford, had pushed the birds on to the salt-marshes on the banks of the estuary, giving us good views in the lovely sunny evening light as we sailed by. The boat tied up at the quay just below the ancient arched bridge and we were able to disembark and say our final farewells as the party dispersed. Coaches were waiting at the quay to take some of us back to Ilfracombe where the tour had started. (step count –estimated 20,000+)

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Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted, H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	June 2021				
			8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓			✓
2	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
3	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓	H	H	H	✓
4	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>					✓
5	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>					✓
6	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓				✓
7	European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
8	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					✓
9	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>					✓
11	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓	✓			✓
12	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>					✓
13	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
17	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
18	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>		✓	✓		✓
19	Rock Dove /Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
20	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>				✓	✓
22	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
23	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		H	✓		✓
24	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓		✓	✓
26	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓				✓
28	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	✓				
30	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	✓			✓	✓
32	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca Iberiae</i>	H				
33	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓			✓	✓
39	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
40	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			✓	✓	✓
42	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

		June 2021					
	Common name	Scientific name	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
47	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	✓	✓			

Invertebrates

		June 2021					
	Common name	Scientific name	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Butterflies:							
1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
2	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓				✓
3	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓			✓
4	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓				✓
Day-flying Moths							
1	Thrift Clearwing	<i>Synansphecchia muscaeformis</i>					7
2	Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>		✓			
3	Cream-spot Tiger	<i>Arctia villica</i>			✓		
Moth trap finds:							
1	Chinese Character	<i>Cilix glaucata</i>		✓			
2	Fox Moth	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>		✓	✓	✓	
3	Silver Ground Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>		✓	✓	✓	
4	Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>		✓	✓	✓	
5	Brown Silver-line	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>		✓	✓	✓	
6	Brimstone Moth	<i>Opisthocraptis luteolata</i>				✓	
7	Peppered Moth	<i>Biston betularia</i>				✓	
8	Mottled Beauty	<i>Alcis repandata</i>		✓			
9	Clouded Silver	<i>Lomographa temerata</i>		✓			
10	Buff Tip	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>			✓	✓	
11	Pale Tussock	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>		✓	✓	✓	
12	Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>			✓	✓	
13	White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>			✓	✓	
14	Cream-spot Tiger	<i>Arctia villica</i>			✓		
15	The Spectacle	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>		✓	✓		
16	Small Angle Shades	<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>		✓			
17	Marbled Minor	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>				✓	
18	Bright-line Brown-eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>		✓	✓	✓	
19	The Lychnis	<i>Hadena bicruris</i>				✓	
20	Marbled Coronet	<i>Hadena confusa</i>		✓	✓		
21	Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>			✓	✓	
22	Ingrailed Clay	<i>Diarsia mendica</i>		✓			
23	The Flame	<i>Axylia putris</i>				✓	
24	Least Black Arches	<i>Nola confusalis</i>			✓		
Insects							
1	Minotaur Beetle	<i>Typhaeus typhoeus</i>	✓	✓			
2	a "Dumbledor" Beetle	<i>Geotrupes stercorosus</i>					✓
3	a Flea Beetle	<i>Psylliodes luridipennis</i>	✓				✓
4	a Flea Beetle	<i>P. napi</i>					
5	Lundy Cabbage Leaf Weevil	<i>Ceutorynchus contractus pallipes*</i>	✓			✓	✓
6	a large Caddis Fly	<i>Stenophylax permistus</i>				✓	

			June 2021				
	Common name	Scientific name	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
7	Ichneumon Wasp	<i>Ophion sp</i>				✓	
	Spiders						
1	Cave Spider	<i>Meta menardi</i>	egg case			egg case	
	Seashore finds:						
1	Beadlet Anemone	<i>Actinia equina</i>					
2	Common Limpet	<i>Patella vulgata</i>					
3	Moon Jellyfish	<i>Aurelia aurita</i>					✓
4	Toothed Top Shell	<i>Monodonta lineata</i>					
5	Dog Whelk	<i>Nucella lapillus</i>					
6	Portuguese Oyster	<i>Crassostrea angulata</i>					
7	Common Mussel	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>					
8	Rough Periwinkle	<i>Littorina saxatilis</i>					
9	Acorn Barnacles	<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>					

Mammals etc

			June 2021				
	Common name	Scientific name	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Mammals							
1	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓			
2	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	✓				
4	Sika Deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>		✓	✓		✓
5	(Feral) Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>			✓		✓
6	Soay Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>		✓	✓		✓
7	Lundy Pony			✓	✓		✓
8	Highland Cattle					✓	✓
Fish							
1	Golden Orfe	<i>Leuciscus idus</i>		✓			

Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location/Notes
Pteridophytes	Ferns	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Most common fern
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	Quarries
<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	Battery, Beach road walls
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	village walls
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	village walls
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	village walls
<i>Dryopteris aemula</i>	Hay-scented Buckler Fern	east side path
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern	Millcombe
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	Millcombe
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male Fern	east side path
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern	Quarries
<i>Athyrium filix-foemina</i>	Lady Fern	Millcombe
<i>Phyllitis scolopendria</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern	Millcombe
Flowering plants		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location/Notes
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family	
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	Quarter Wall Pond
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	Village
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	South end
<i>Cerastium maritimum</i>	Sea Mouse-ear	South end
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	east side path
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	South end
<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea-spurrey	South end
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	grassland near church
<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	Round-leaved Crowfoot	west side stream
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	west side stream
Droseraceae	Sundew Family	
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew	quarries
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family	
<i>Coincya wrightii</i>	Lundy Cabbage*	beach road
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvy-grass	Castle
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvy-grass	Battery
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress	Millcombe
<i>Rorippa nasturtium aquaticum</i>	Water-cress	Quarter Wall Pond
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	Millcombe
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Perennial Wall-rocket	verge near Barn
Apiaceae	Daisy Family	
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	Millcombe
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	Millcombe
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Mayweed	Village
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Greater Burdock	Millcombe
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	south end
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	east side path
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	south end
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	Millcombe
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	Millcombe
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	Battery
<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	Heath Groundsel	east side path
Ericaceae	Heather Family	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather/Ling	Middle Park
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	Middle Park
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	Middle Park
Primulaceae	Primrose Family	
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	leaves only
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	mostly closed, village area
<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	Bog Pimpernel	west side streams
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	clifftops, widespread

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location/Notes
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort	village walls
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	village walls, rocks
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family	
<i>Heath Bedstraw</i>	<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Middle Park
Boraginaceae	Borage Family	
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not	south end
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	Quarter Wall Pond
Rosaceae	Rose Family	
<i>Potentilla repens</i>	Creeping Tormentil	west side path
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	west side path
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	Millcombe
Fabaceae	Pea and Bean Family	
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	South Light
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Millcombe
<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	Wood Vetch	beach road
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	South Light
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	widespread
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	widespread
<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Bird's-foot Clover	south end, scarce
<i>Trifolium occidentale</i>	Western Clover	South Light
<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover	South Light
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> ssp <i>maritimus</i>	Broom	quarries
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	south end
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western/Dwarf Gorse	south end
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	Millcombe
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil	widespread
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Common Bird's-foot	south end, goat path
Linaceae	Flax Family	
<i>Radiola linoides</i>	Allseed	west side
Polygalaceae	Milkwort Family	
<i>Polygala</i>	Milkwort	south end
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody Nightshade/Bittersweet	Quarter Wall pond
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	south end
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	Millcombe
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Cranesbill	Millcombe
<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	Sea Storksbill	Quarries
Lamiaceae	Mint Family	
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	beach road

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location/Notes
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	Millciombe
<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Betony	beach road
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme	south end
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	Millciombe
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family	
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit	beach road, south end
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
Common Mallow	Malva sylvestris	south end
Plantaginaceae	Plantain family	
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	widespread
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	village area
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	village area
Hypericaceae	St John's-wort Family	
<i>Hypericum elodes</i>	Marsh St John's-wort	west side, Pondsburry area
Apiaceae	Carrot Family	
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	Pondsburry area
<i>Smyrniololus atratum</i>	Alexanders	Millcombe
<i>Daucus carota (gummifera)</i>	Sea Carrot	South Light
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Millcombe
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	grassy area around Church
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	Old Light compound
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge-parsley	grass verge near Barn
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	beach road, Battery
Scrophulariaceae	Foxglove Family	
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	village walls
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	east side path
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	beach road
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	village walls
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family	
<i>Pedicularis</i>	Lousewort	south end
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	east side path
Valerianaceae	Valerian Family	
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	Millcombe
Liliaceae	Lily Family	
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Cuckoo Pint	Millcombe
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	leaves and seed heads only
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel	flower buds and leaves only
Iridaceae	Iris Family	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	Millcombe Pond

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location/Notes
<i>Narcissus x medioluteus</i>	Primrose Peerless	South Light
	Grasses, sedges and rushes	
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	widespread on west side
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cotton-grass	Pondbury area
<i>Bromus hordaceus ssp ferronii</i>	Soft Brome	Walls and cliffs
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	around Church
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	near Jenny's Cove
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass	village walls
	Lichens	
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair Lichen	Battery