

Redgrave Parish Tree & Woody Species Inventory

The following tree and woody species have been identified in Redgrave parish (*insects shown in the Notes column in bold have been sighted in the Parish – see Annex F*):

Latin Name	Common Name	Location	Frequency	Conservation Status	SPI (Note 1)	Notes
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	Native on moist soils around the Parish. Seen in virtually all hedges outside the village	Common	Common	Not Listed	Field maple is attractive to aphids and their predators, including many species of ladybird, hoverfly and bird. Lots of species of moth, such as the mocha, feed on its leaves. The flowers provide nectar and pollen sources for bees and birds, and small mammals eat the fruits. It is food for the following moths: Rufous Stilt (<i>Caloptilia rufipennella</i>) Maple Stilt (<i>Caloptilia semifascia</i>) Scarce Maple Stilt (<i>Caloptilia hemidactylella</i>) Maple Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter acerifoliella</i>) Pied Rabbit Moth (<i>Ypsolopha sequella</i>) Variegated Golden Tortrix (<i>Archips xylosteana</i>) Netted Tortrix (<i>Acleris forsskaleana</i>) Maple Pug (<i>Eupithecia inturbata</i>) Small Yellow Wave (<i>Hydrelia flammeolaria</i>) Dotted Border (<i>Agriopis marginaria</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>) Plumed Prominent (<i>Ptilophora plumigera</i>) Small Quaker (<i>Orthosia cruda</i>) Dun-bar (<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>) The Sycamore (<i>Acronicta aceris</i>) Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>) Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	It can be found in the UK as a street tree and is widely planted as an ornamental tree in	Common	Common	Not Listed	A self-sown seedling found by Andy Warnes's garden. It is food for the following moths: Norway maple seedminer (<i>Ectoedemia sericopeza</i>) Rufous Stilt (<i>Caloptilia rufipennella</i>) Scarce Maple Stilt (<i>Caloptilia hemidactylella</i>)

		parks and gardens due to its tall trunk and tolerance of compacted soils, shade and pollution.				Phyllonorycter joannisi (<i>Phyllonorycter joannisi</i>) Horse Chestnut Leaf-miner (<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>) Regal Piercer (<i>Pammene regiana</i>)
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	Along hedges lines in the village and in gardens and in the Redgrave and Lopham Fen.	Common	Common	Not Listed	All in (far too good) health with seedlings appearing everywhere. One of the dominant carr species present in the Redgrave and Lopham Fen. Sycamore bark is eaten by insects, including sycamore lacewing and sycamore aphid. The flowers provide a good source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, and the seeds are eaten by birds and small mammals. It is food for the following moths: Red-barred Pollen-moth (<i>Micropterix tunbergella</i>) Sycamore Seed Dot (<i>Ectoedemia decentella</i>) Rufous Stilt (<i>Caloptilia rufipennella</i>) Maple Stilt (<i>Caloptilia semifascia</i>) Scarce Maple Stilt (<i>Caloptilia hemidactylella</i>) Sycamore Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter geniculella</i>) Horse Chestnut Leaf-miner (<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>) The Sycamore (<i>Acronicta aceris</i>) Oak Longhorn (<i>Carcina quercana</i>) Variiegated Golden Tortrix (<i>Archips xylosteana</i>) Netted Tortrix (<i>Acleris forsskaleana</i>) Ashy Button (<i>Acleris sparsana</i>) Tawny Sycamore Piercer (<i>Pammene aurita</i>) Regal Piercer (<i>Pammene regiana</i>) Small Yellow Wave (<i>Hydrelia flammeolaria</i>) Dotted Border (<i>Agriopis marginaria</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>) Plumed Prominent (<i>Ptilophora plumigera</i>) Buff-tip (<i>Phalera Bucephala</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)

<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut	Mainly along footpaths in the village	Common	Introduced, but naturalised species	Not Listed	Listed as near threatened on the global IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Virtually all specimens are affected by fungus <i>Guignardia aesculi</i> . Deer and other mammals eat the conkers. Horse Chestnut is food for the following moths: Horse Chestnut Leaf-miner (<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>) Triangle moth (<i>Heterogenea asella</i>) The Sycamore (<i>Acronicta aceris</i>) Oak Bark Moth (<i>Argyresthia glaucinella</i>) Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Light Emerald (<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>) Pale Pinion (<i>Lithophane socia</i>) Marbled Piercer (<i>Cydia splendana</i>)
<i>Alnus cordata</i>	Italian alder	Planted in the Old Allotments site	Common	Introduced, but naturalised species	Not Listed	Like other alders, it is able to improve soil fertility through symbiotic nitrogen fixation with the bacteria <i>Actinomyces alni</i> (<i>Frankia alni</i>). It thrives on much drier soils than most other alders and grows rapidly even under very unfavourable circumstances. Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Lime hawkmoth (<i>Mimas tiliae</i>) Buff-tip (<i>Phalera Bucephala</i>) Alder Kitten (<i>Furcula bicuspis</i>) Alder Moth (<i>Acronicta alni</i>) Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>)
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Common Alder	Present throughout the woods adjoining Redgrave and Lopham Fen	Common	Common	Not Listed	Healthy. Dominant tree in wet woodlands in the Redgrave and Lopham Fen. Alder catkins provide an early source of nectar and pollen for bees, and the seeds are eaten by siskin, redpoll and goldfinch. The common alder also acts as a nursery for various butterfly species, including the Purple Hairstreak and the Orange-tip, whose caterpillars feed on its leaves. Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Lime hawkmoth (<i>Mimas tiliae</i>) Buff-tip (<i>Phalera Bucephala</i>) Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>) Birch Tortrix (<i>Epinotia immundana</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncate</i>) Red-line Quaker (<i>Leptologia lota</i> or <i>Agrochola lota</i>)

						Pebble Hook Tip (<i>Drepana falcataria</i>) Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>)
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Canadian service berry	Found around the Parish in various hedges. Also planted in the Old Allotments site and the Old School Playing Field	Common	Common	Not Listed	Generally healthy. <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> is highly attractive to wildlife in the UK, but it has very few specialist feeders here. Most creatures that feed on it are generalists that use a wide range of deciduous shrubs. Various bees and birds are attracted to the shrub, including woodpeckers, robins and squirrels. These species are known to feed broadly on deciduous shrubs and are confirmed to use Amelanchier: Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>) Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>) Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Engrailed (<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>) Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>)
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Barberry	Commonly seen round the village.	Common	Probably Introduced early, but naturalised species	Not Listed	All seem to be healthy. Excellent for wildlife and very important for moths in particular. The threatened Barberry Carpet moth is entirely reliant on Common Barberry. Just over 20 species of moth are known to feed on Common Barberry in the UK, including: t Scarce Tissue (<i>Rheumaptera cervinalis</i>) Mottled Pug (<i>Eupithecia exiguata</i>) Grey Pug (<i>Eupithecia subfuscata</i>) Scalloped Hazel (<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>) Mottled Beauty (<i>Alcis repandata</i>) Pale Tussock (<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>) Buff Ermine (<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>) Mouse Moth (<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>) Pale-shouldered Brocade (<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>) Dot Moth (<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>) Common Emerald (<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>)
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	Many mature specimens in gardens and along the Street around	Common	Common	Not Listed	Generally healthy with no evidence of birch fungal dieback (<i>Marssonina betulae</i> or <i>Anisogramma virgultorum</i>). Small birds, such as long-tailed tits, siskin, greenfinches and redpolls, are attracted by the tree's abundant seeds and insects that it hosts.

		the village. Younger specimens in the Old School Playing Field				<p>Also fed on by 2 species of shield bug: the Birch Shield Bug (<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i>) and the Parent bug, both of which can both be found feeding on the catkins in late summer. It is also food for the following:</p> <p>Iron Prominent (<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>) The Engrailed (<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>) Peppered moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>) The Chestnut (<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>) Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>) Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>) Angle-Shades (<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>) Buff-Tip (<i>Phalera bucephala</i>) Pebble hook-tip (<i>Drepana falcataria</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>) Large Birch Roller (<i>Epinotia brunnichana</i>) Black-marked Tortrix (<i>Epinotia ramella</i>) Kentish Glory (<i>Endromis versicolora</i>) Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Lime hawkmoth (<i>Mimas tiliae</i>) Hebrew Character (<i>Orthosia gothica</i>) Lesser Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>) Buff Ermine (<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>) Birch Tortrix (<i>Epinotia immundana</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>) Svensson's Copper Underwing (<i>Amphipra berbera</i>) Pale Oak Beauty (<i>Hypomecis punctinalis</i>) Dark Bordered Beauty (<i>Epione vespertaria</i>) Grey Dagger (<i>Acronicta psi</i>) Waved Umber (<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>) Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>) Scorched Wing (<i>Plagadis dolabraria</i>)</p>
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush	Common in gardens through the village. Self-sown outside gardens	Common	Introduced, but naturalised species	Not Listed	Buddleja davidii is famous for attracting adult butterflies, but in the UK relatively few creatures actually feed on it, and even fewer use it as a larval foodplant. Attractive to butterflies and other insects including moths, beetles and wasps. Larvae of the Silver Y

						(Autographa gamma) and the Buddleia Leaf Moth (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>) feed on the plant.
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	In wooded areas and frequently in gardens as a hedge. Also planted in the Old Allotments site and the Old School Playing Field	Not uncommon	Common	Not Listed	No fungal diseases such as Phytophthora seen. Holed leaves seen recently in specimens in the village; vine weevil? During the winter, the seeds of Common hornbeam are a favourite food of the Hawfinch - the UK's largest finch, which is declining at an alarming rate (none have been seen in Redgrave in recent years). It provides food and shelter for birds such as blackbirds, hawfinches, thrushes and woodpeckers. Mammals such as squirrels, mice and voles also feed on the nuts produced by hornbeam. Insects, such as the hornbeam leaf-curling aphid, also depend on this tree and in turn feed birds within the habitat. The caterpillars of many moth species feed on the leaves including: November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>) Speckled Hazel Dot (<i>Stigmella floslactella</i>) Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>) Nut-tree Dot (<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i>) Oak Tuft (<i>Bucculatrix ulmella</i>) Ilex Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter messaniella</i>) Dark Hornbeam Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter esperella</i>) White-shouldered Ochre (<i>Ypsolopha parenthesella</i>) Common Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora serratella</i>) Alder Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora binderella</i>) Pale-shouldered Tortrix (<i>Capua vulgana</i>) Spring Harbinger (<i>Tortricodes alternella</i>) Small White Wave (<i>Asthena albulata</i>) Small Brindled Beauty (<i>Apocheima hispidaria</i>) Scarce Umber (<i>Agriopis aurantiaria</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>)
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Several examples in the village; good specimens along the footpath adjoining the Recreation Ground	Not uncommon	Introduced, but naturalised species	Not Listed	Generally healthy. The flowers provide an important source of nectar and pollen for bees and other insects. A large number of micro-moths feed on the leaves and nuts including the following: Oak Blotch-miner (<i>Tischeria ekebladella</i>) Birch Tuft (<i>Bucculatrix demaryella</i>) Ilex Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter messaniella</i>)

						<p>Acorn Piercer (<i>Pammene fasciana</i>) Marbled Piercer (<i>Cydia splendana</i>) Waved Carpet (<i>Hydrelia sylvata</i>) Small Brindled Beauty (<i>Apocheima hispidaria</i>) Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>) Light Emerald (<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>) Grey Dagger (<i>Acronicta psi</i>)</p>
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress	Fairly common in gardens around the village	Common	Introduced, but naturalised species	Not Listed	<p>Listed as Near Threatened on the global IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. One large specimen in Andy Warnes' garden. Healthy. The dense foliage provides shelter for nesting birds, including various finches, when many broadleaved trees are still in bud. Only a few species will actually feed on Lawson cypress foliage including:</p> <p>Cypress Tip Moth (<i>Argyresthia cupressella</i>) Cypress Gall Midge (<i>Taxomyia taxi and related species</i>) Light Brown Apple Moth (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>)</p>
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's Joy or Old Man's Beard	Present in the woods adjoining the Redgrave & Lopham Fen and other hedgerows around Redgrave. Good healthy examples in the wooded area of Redgrave & Lopham Fen and in the hedgerow along Mill Lane.	Fairly common	Common	Not Listed	<p>The flowers of this plant are visited by pollinating insects during the day, such as bees as well as hoverflies. The seedheads of this plant also provide a food source for birds, such as goldfinches. It is eaten by the larvae of a wide range of moths. This includes many species which are reliant on it as their sole foodplant*; including Small Emerald, Small Waved Umber and Haworth's pug. Traveller's Joy is food for the following moths:</p> <p>Pretty Chalk Carpet (<i>Melanthia procellata</i>) Small Waved Umber (<i>Horisme vitalbata</i>) * Small Emerald (<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>) * Haworths' Pug (<i>Eupithecia haworthiata</i>) * Lime-speck Pug (<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>) V-Pug (<i>Chloroclystis v-at</i>) Double-striped Pug (<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>) Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>) Mottled Beauty (<i>Alcis repandata</i>) Bright-line Brown-eye (<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>) Least Carpet (<i>Idaea rusticata</i>)</p>

<i>Cornus alba sibirica</i>	Siberian Dogwood	Seen around the Parish. Also planted in the Old Allotments site and the Old School Playing Field	Fairly common	Common	Not Listed	Attractive to birds and provides nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects. Dogwoods (various) Cornus spp. is food for the following moths: Holly Blue (<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthoptera luteolata</i>) Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Engrailed (<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>) Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>) Red Admiral (<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>)
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	Generally found in hedgerows around the village. Also in gardens	Common	Common	Not Listed	Healthy. Its leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of some moths, including the case-bearer moth. The flowers are visited by insects and the berries are eaten by many mammals and birds. Dogwood is food for the following moths: Black-shouldered Grey (<i>Carpatolechia decorella</i>) Mottled Pug (<i>Eupithecia exiguata</i>) Yellow-barred Brindle (<i>Acasis viretata</i>) Triple-spotted Clay (<i>Xestia ditrapezium</i>)
<i>Cornus sericea flaviramea</i>	Golden Twig Dogwood or Red Osier Dogwood	Planted in the Old Allotments site and the Old School Playing Field	Fairly common	Common	Not Listed	It is highly wildlife-friendly. Birds eat the berries, deer and rabbits browse the stems, and a wide range of insect species use the flowers and foliage. It provides nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects. Dogwoods (various) Cornus spp. is food for the following moths: Holly Blue (<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthoptera luteolata</i>) Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Engrailed (<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>) Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>) Red Admiral (<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>)
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Common throughout the parish; coppiced examples found in	Common	Common	Not Listed	All seem healthy. Evidence of coppicing in sites such as the Shrubbery. The hazel dormouse eats the caterpillars it finds on the leaves and the nuts to fatten up for winter. Hazelnuts are also

		<p>the Shrubbery and in various gardens. Also planted in the Old Allotments site and the Old School Playing Field</p>			<p>eaten by woodpeckers, nuthatches, tits, wood pigeons, jays and native mammals such as wood mouse and bank vole (and our dog). Coppiced hazel also provides shelter for ground-nesting birds, such as the nightingale, nightjar, yellowhammer and willow warbler. The Birch Shield Bug (<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i>) also feeds on the tree. Hazel is also food for the following moths:</p> <p>Barred Birch Dot (<i>Ectoedemia minimella</i>) Speckled Hazel Dot (<i>Stigmella floslactella</i>) Nut-tree Dot (<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i>) Pale Feathered Cutter (<i>Incurvaria pectinea</i>) Feathered Cutter (<i>Incurvaria masculella</i>) Birch Tuft (<i>Bucculatrix demaryella</i>) Hazel Parornix (<i>Parornix devoniella</i>) Nut Leaf Blister Moth (<i>Phyllonorycter coryli</i>) Hazel leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter nicellii</i>) Apple Tip Moth (<i>Argyresthia ivella</i>) White-shouldered Ochre (<i>Ypsolopha parenthesesella</i>) Common Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora serratella</i>) Alder Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora binderella</i>) Hazel Bud Moth (<i>Parachronistis albiceps</i>) Black Rhomboid Grey (<i>Hypatima rhomboidella</i>) Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix (<i>Pandemis corylana</i>) Variegated Golden Tortrix (<i>Archips xylosteana</i>) Spring Harbinger (<i>Tortricodes alternella</i>) Rhomboid Tortrix (<i>Acleris rhombana</i>) Tufted Tortrix (<i>Acleris cristana</i>) Nut Bud Moth (<i>Epinotia tenerana</i>) Large Birch Roller (<i>Epinotia brunnichana</i>) Varied Birch Roller (<i>Epinotia solandriana</i>) Common Cloaked Tortrix (<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>) Rusty Acorn Piercer (<i>Cydia amplana</i>) Large Emerald (<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>) Common Emerald (<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>) Little Emerald (<i>Jodis lactearia</i>) Beautiful Carpet (<i>Mesoleuca albicillata</i>)</p>
--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

					<p>July Highflyer (<i>Hydriomena furcate</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>) Small White Wave (<i>Asthena albulata</i>) Magpie Moth (<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>) Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>) Barred Umber (<i>Plagodis pulveraria</i>) Bordered Beauty (<i>Epione repandaria</i>) Early Thorn (<i>Selenia dentaria</i>) Purple Thorn (<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>) Scalloped Hazel (<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>) Feathered Thorn (<i>Colotois pennaria</i>) Small Brindled Beauty (<i>Apocheima hispidaria</i>) Pale Brindled Beauty (<i>Phigalia pilosaria</i>) Dark Bordered Beauty (<i>Epione vespertaria</i>) Oak Beauty (<i>Biston strataria</i>) Scarce Umber (<i>Agriopis aurantiaria</i>) Dotted Border (<i>Agriopis marginaria</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>) Pale Oak Beauty (<i>Hypomecis punctinalis</i>) Light Emerald (<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>) Buff-tip (<i>Phalera Bucephala</i>) Coxcomb Prominent (<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>) Pale Tussock (<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>) Yellow-tail (<i>Euproctis similis</i>) Grey Arches (<i>Polia nebulosa</i>) Dot Moth (<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>) Bright-line Brown-eye (<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>) Small Quaker (<i>Orthosia cruda</i>) Common Quaker (<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>) Clouded Drab (<i>Orthosia incerta</i>) Sprawler (<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>) Brindled Green (<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>) Copper Underwing (<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>) Angle Shades (<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>)</p>
--	--	--	--	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

						Dun-bar (<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>) Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>) Small Fan-foot (<i>Herminia grisealis</i>) Svensson's Copper Underwing (<i>Amphipra berbera</i>)
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn	Throughout the village and alongside footpaths, hedgerows and woods throughout the parish. Also planted in the Old Allotments site and the Old School Playing Field. Also, one of the dominant carr species present in the Redgrave and Lopham Fen.	Common	Common	Not Listed	All seem generally in good health with no great evidence of fireblight or other serious attacks. Common in hedges. Supports more than 300 species of insect. Its flowers are eaten by dormice and provide nectar and pollen for bees and other pollinating insects. The haws are eaten by many migrating birds such as redwings. Common hawthorn can support hundreds of other species. Its flowers are eaten by dormice and provide nectar and pollen for bees and other pollinating insects. The haws are rich in antioxidants and are eaten by migrating birds, such as redwings, fieldfares and thrushes, as well as small mammals. The dense, thorny foliage makes fantastic nesting shelter for many species of bird. It is the foodplant for caterpillars of moths, including: Hawthorn (<i>Scythropia crataegella</i>) Orchard Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta padella</i>) Pear Leaf Blister (<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i>) Rhomboid Tortrix (<i>Acleris rhombana</i>) Light Emerald (<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>) Lackey (<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>) The Chestnut (<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>) Fruitlet-mining Tortrix (<i>Pammene rhediella</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>) Small Eggar (<i>Eriogaster lanestris</i>) Lappet (<i>Gastropacha quercifolia</i>) Brown-tail (<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>) Swallow-tailed moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Brimstone moth (<i>Opisthocraptis luteolata</i>) Feathered thorn (<i>Colotois pennaria</i>) Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>) Red-barred Pollen-moth (<i>Micropterix tunbergella</i>) Blackthorn Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora coracipennella</i>)

						<p>Oak Longhorn (<i>Carcina quercana</i>) Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Brown-barred Tortrix (<i>Epagoge grotiana</i>) Grey Dagger (<i>Acronicta psi</i>) March Moth (<i>Alsophila aescularia</i>) Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>) Early Thorn (<i>Selenia dentaria</i>) Hawthorn Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis advenella</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncate</i>) Common Pug (<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>)</p>
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	Found in the woodland areas of the Redgrave and Lopham Fen and in gardens	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>This plant will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects. At least 243 species of insects and mites are associated with <i>C. scoparius</i> plants in Europe. Broom is also food for the following moths:</p> <p>Broom Dot (<i>Trifurcula immundella</i>) Broom Stem-miner (<i>Leucoptera spartifoliella</i>) Broom Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter scopariella</i>) Speckled Broom Buff (<i>Agonopterix assimilella</i>) Broom Buff (<i>Agonopterix scopariella</i>) Burnt-tip Buff (<i>Agonopterix nervosa</i>) Gorse Streak (<i>Mirificarma mulinella</i>) Obscure Snout (<i>Anarsia spartiella</i>) Common Gorse Moth (<i>Cydia ulicetana</i>) Green Hairstreak (<i>Callophrys rubi</i>) Long-tailed Blue (<i>Lampides boeticus</i>) Grass Emerald (<i>Pseudoterpna pruinata</i>) Lead Belle (<i>Scotopteryx mucronate</i>) Double-striped Pug (<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>) Streak (<i>Chesias legatella</i>) Broom-tip (<i>Chesias rufata</i>) Mottled Beauty (<i>Alcis repandata</i>) Grass Wave (<i>Perconia strigillaria</i>) Dark Tussock (<i>Dicallomera fascelina</i>) Beautiful Brocade (<i>Lacanobia contigua</i>) Light Brocade (<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i>)</p>

						Broom Moth (<i>Ceramica pisi</i>) Rustic Shoulder-knot (<i>Apamea sordens</i>)
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	Found normally in hedges (and some gardens). Some examples along Footpath 1 from Norman's Field	Not uncommon		Not Listed	Good specimens along Footpath 1 and on Lizzie's Lane. Generally healthy. Some affected occasionally by Spindle Ermine The leaves also attract aphids and their predators, including hoverflies, ladybirds and lacewings, as well as the house sparrow and other species of bird. The flowers are a rich source of nectar and pollen for insects such as the St Mark's Fly or Hawthorn Fly (<i>Bibio marci</i>) . Spindle is also food for the following moths: Spindle Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta cagnagella</i>) Scorched Carpet (<i>Ligdia adustata</i>) Black-tipped Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta plumbella</i>) Spindle Knot-horn (<i>Nephoterix angustella</i>) Holly Blue (<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>) Magpie Moth (<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>)
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Common Beech	Mainly in gardens but also found in woods around the Parish	Fairly common	Common	Not Listed	Generally healthy. The seeds are eaten by mice, voles, squirrels and birds. It is eaten by the caterpillars of the following moths: Barred Hook-tip (<i>Watsonalla cultraria</i>) Beech Mast Piercer (<i>Cydia fagiglandana</i>) Clay Triple-lines (<i>Cyclophora linearia</i>) Olive Crescent (<i>Trisateles emortualis</i>) Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>) Buff-tip (<i>Phalera Bucephala</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) The Engrailed (<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>)
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Russian Vine or Mile-a-minute Vine	See along Footpath 3.	Common	Common	Not Listed	<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> is non-native and generally poor for specialist UK wildlife, but a number of generalist insects do feed on it, and others use it for nectar. The following generalist caterpillars may occasionally feed on leaves: Light brown apple moth (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>) Angle shades (<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>) Silver Y (<i>Autographa gamma</i>) Feeding is occasional, not regular. Russian vine's nectar-rich late-summer flowers attracts bees, butterflies, wasps and hoverflies.

<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Throughout the village and the Redgrave and Lopham Fen; good examples around the pond in the Flatiron.	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Large specimens evident throughout the village and beyond with no great evidence of Ash dieback. Also, one of the dominant carr species present in the Redgrave and Lopham Fen. Bullfinches eat the seeds and woodpeckers, owls, redstarts and nuthatches use the trees for nesting. Because the trees are so long lived, they support deadwood specialists such as the lesser stag beetle. Ash is regularly accompanied by a hazel understorey, providing the ideal conditions for dormice. The leaves are an important food plant for the caterpillars of many species of moth, including:</p> <p>Coronet (<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>) Brick (<i>Sunira circellaris</i>) Ash-bark Knot-horn (<i>Euzophera pinguis</i>) Centre-barred Sallow (<i>Atethmia centrago</i>) Privet Hawk-moth (<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>) Waved Umber (<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>) Dusky Thorn (<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>) also the rare and threatened High Brown Fritillary butterfly.</p>
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Found throughout Redgrave in wooded areas and hedges; good examples in wooded area of the Green and along Mill Lane. Also clinging to trees along most footpaths	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Healthy. Common growing through hedges and up trees. A haven for pollinators, its dense habit provides shelter for hibernating bumblebees, butterflies, hoverflies and moths. It is an important food plant for some butterfly and moth larvae such as holly blue, small dusty wave, angle shades and swallow-tailed moth. Many rare insects are attracted to ivy flowers, including the golden hoverfly. Ivy is food for the following moths:</p> <p>Rufous Tortrix (<i>Clepsis consimilana</i>) Large Ivy Tortrix (<i>Lozotaenia forsterana</i>) Least Carpet (<i>Idaea rusticate</i>) Holly Blue (<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>) Double-striped Pug (<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>) Yellow-barred Brindle (<i>Acasis viretata</i>) Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>) Dot Moth (<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>) Old Lady (<i>Mormo maura</i>)</p>

<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Many good examples in woodland, hedgerows and gardens. Fine examples in small wood in The Green and in the wooded edges of Redgrave & Lopham Fen	Common	Common	Not Listed	Healthy. No sign of holly leaf miner or holly leaf blight. Self-sown examples aplenty in Redgrave and Lopham Fen. Very attractive in winter for feeding birds; blackbird, wood pigeon, redwing, field fare and others. Holly provides birds, such as mistle thrush, with food and shelter from winter storms and predators. Its deep, dry leaf litter beneath the tree may be used by toads, hedgehogs and small mammals for hibernation. The leaves are eaten by larvae of: Holly blue (<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>) Yellow-barred Brindle (<i>Acasis viretata</i>) Holly Tortrix (<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>) Double-striped Pug (<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>)
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut	In gardens and along footpaths. Examples along Recreation Ground footpath	Not uncommon	Common	Not Listed	Generally healthy. Little sign of fungal disease or dieback. Nut one or two examples of blackening of leaves that might be Anthracnose. Walnuts are eaten by mammals such as grey squirrels and mice. Walnut leaves are the foodplant for other invertebrates such as the large walnut aphid and the European stag beetle. Walnut is also food for: Small Emperor (<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>) Codling Moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>) Rusty Acorn Piercer (<i>Cydia amplana</i>) Blackthorn Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis suavella</i>)
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet	Ubiquitous throughout Parish gardens	Common	Common	Not Listed	Healthy. The berries are an important food source for blackbirds and other thrushes, and the shrub can provide shelter for small animals and insects. its flowers provide pollen and nectar for insects when it is in flower in summer. It is food for the following: Rufous Tortrix (<i>Clepsis consimilana</i>) Yellow-spotted Tortrix (<i>Pseudargyrotoza conwagana</i>) Lilac Beauty (<i>Apeira syringaria</i>) Waved Umber (<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>) Privet Hawk-moth (<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>) Waved Umber (<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>) Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>) Coronet (<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncate</i>)

<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	Present in hedgerows. Good examples on the Street and along the Parish Footpath 1	Common	Common	Not Listed	Healthy. wild privet has more value as a wildlife plant – its flowers from July are adored by bees and its leaves are used by the larvae of several moth species. Its black berries ripen in autumn are eaten by thrushes and other birds. Wild Privet is also the main foodplant of the Privet Hawk-moth (<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>) and provides cover for small birds and other animals. Waved Umber (<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>) Coronet (<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>) Rufous Tortrix (<i>Clepsis consimilana</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncate</i>)
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	Seen often scrambling through hedges around the village.	Common	Common	Not Listed	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> (Japanese honeysuckle) is a non-native, vigorous climber in the UK. Like many exotic honeysuckles, it is mostly attractive for nectar-feeding insects, but relatively few creatures actually feed on its leaves, stems, or berries. This plant is listed on Schedule 9 of the UK Wildlife & Countryside Act (Northern Ireland) as an invasive non-native species.
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Seen often scrambling through hedges around the village. Also abundant in Redgrave and Lopham Fen.	Common	Common	Not Listed	Honeysuckle is hugely valuable to wildlife, supporting several species, many of which are rare. Butterflies, such as the white admiral (which is in decline), rely specifically on honeysuckle, and it is also prized by bumblebees. Pollinating moths are attracted to its sweet scent at night and birds, including thrushes, warblers and bullfinches, eat the berries when they ripen in late summer and autumn. Dormice also rely on honeysuckle for both shelter and food. They use honeysuckle bark to build nests for their summer young, but also eat the sweet, nectar-rich flowers as a source of energy. It is also food for the following: Honeysuckle Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter emberizaepenella</i>) Banded Honeysuckle Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter trifasciella</i>) Pale Honeysuckle Moth (<i>Ypsolopha nemorella</i>) Honeysuckle Moth (<i>Ypsolopha dentelle</i>) Honeysuckle Grey (<i>Athrips mouffetella</i>) Honeysuckle Beauty (<i>Eucosmomorpha albersana</i>) Many-plumed Moth (<i>Alucita hexadactyla</i>) Early Tooth-striped (<i>Trichopteryx carpinata</i>) Lilac Beauty (<i>Apeira syringaria</i>)

						<p>Early Thorn (<i>Selenia dentaria</i>) Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>) Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>) Mottled Beauty (<i>Alcis repandata</i>) Broad-bordered Bee Hawk (<i>Hemaris fuciformis</i>) Silver-striped Hawk-moth (<i>Hippotion Celerio</i>) Buff Ermine (<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>) Green Arches (<i>Anaplectoides prasine</i>) Grey Arches (<i>Polia nebulosa</i>) Pale-shouldered Brocade (<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>) Early Grey (<i>Xylocampa areola</i>) Copper Underwing (<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>) Beautiful Golden Y (<i>Autographa pulchrina</i>) Plain Golden Y (<i>Autographa jota</i>) Gold Spangle (<i>Autographa bractea</i>) Early Grey (<i>Xylocampa areola</i>) Hummingbird hawkmoth (<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncate</i>) Broad-bordered bee hawk-moth (<i>Hemaris fuciformis</i>) Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>)</p>
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's honeysuckle	Present in hedgerows. Good example at the northern intersection of Half Moon Lane with the Street	Not uncommon	Common	Not Listed	<p>Healthy. <i>Lonicera</i> provides shelter and habitat and makes a good wildlife hedge. As a non-native, dense evergreen, it supports relatively few specialist feeders, but some generalist insects and birds make use of it. These include: Broad-bordered bee hawk-moth (<i>Hemaris fuciformis</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncate</i>)</p>
<i>Malus domestica</i> (or <i>Malus pumila</i> – older name)	Common apple	In various lanes around Redgrave.	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>) is food for the following moths: Brown Apple Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter blancardella</i>) Grey Dagger (<i>Acronicta psi</i>) Codling Moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>) Eyed Hawk-moth (<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>) Buff-tipped Marble (<i>Hedya ochroleucana</i>)</p>
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	Various examples in the lanes around Redgrave and in	Not uncommon	Common	Not Listed	<p>No obvious signs of apple scab, honey fungus, apple canker or fireblight. Flowers are a good source of early pollen and nectar for insects, particularly bees. Birds like fieldfare, song thrush, blackbird</p>

		gardens; specimens also seen in Redgrave Fen. Also planted in the Old Allotments site and the Old School Playing Field				and redwing enjoy the fruits, as do mammals including mice, voles and badgers. The fruit is eaten by birds, including blackbirds, thrushes and crows. Mammals, such as mice, voles, foxes and badgers, also eat crab apple fruit. The leaves are food for the caterpillars of many moths, including: Eyed Hawk-moth (<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>) Green Pug (<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>) Chinese Character (<i>Cilix glaucata</i>) Pale Tussock (<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>) Buff-tipped Marble (<i>Hedya ochroleucana</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)
<i>Mespilus germanica</i>	Common Medlar					It is food for the following moth larvae: Barred Fruit-tree Dot (<i>Ectoedemia atricollis</i>) Fruit-tree Dot (<i>Stigmella oxyacanthella</i>) Purple-shot Dot (<i>Stigmella regiella</i>) Hawthorn Piercer (<i>Grapholita janthinana</i>)
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	Examples planted in the Old Allotments site	Common	Introduced, but naturalised species	Not Listed	Norway spruce trees provide a habitat for a variety of wildlife, including beetles, weevils and hoverflies. The caterpillars of a number of moth species feed on the foliage, including: Spruce Carpet (<i>Thera Britannica</i>) Cloaked Pug (<i>Eupithecia abietaria</i>) Dwarf Pug (<i>Eupithecia tantillaria</i>) Barred Red (<i>Hylaea fasciaria</i>) Grey Pine Carpet (<i>Thera obeliscata</i>)
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Examples found in Redgrave & Lopham Fen, OSPF, in the Old Allotments site and in fields surrounding Redgrave. Also in small wood in The Green and gardens	Fairly common	Common	Not Listed	Generally healthy. One of only three native conifers, and our only native pine. In southern England, Scots pines are the main caterpillar foodplant for the pine hawk-moth. The pine marten also feeds on it. Scots Pine is also food for the following moths: Double-barred Needle-miner (<i>Cedestis gysselella</i>) Barred Needle-miner (<i>Cedestis subfasciella</i>) Ringed Needle-miner (<i>Ocnerostoma piniariella</i>) Plain Needle-miner (<i>Ocnerostoma friesei</i>) Tufted Pine Moth (<i>Exoteleia dodecella</i>) Pine Marble (<i>Piniphila bifasciana</i>) Pine Tortrix (<i>Epinotia rubiginosana</i>)

						<p>Orange Pine Tortrix (<i>Lozotaeniodes formosana</i>) Pine Leaf-mining Moth (<i>Clavigesta purdeyi</i>) Dark Pine Shoot Moth (<i>Pseudococcyx posticana</i>) Pine Bud Moth (<i>Pseudococcyx turionella</i>) Pine Shoot Moth (<i>Rhyacionia buoliana</i>) Smooth Pine Shoot Moth (<i>Rhyacionia pinicolana</i>) Spotted Shoot Moth (<i>Rhyacionia pinivorana</i>) Dusted Fir Moth (<i>Pammene ochsenheimeriana</i>) Pine Bark Moth (<i>Cydia coniferana</i>) Pine Knot-horn (<i>Dioryctria abietella</i>) Drab Pine Knot-horn (<i>Dioryctria simplicella</i>) Pine Carpet (<i>Pennithera fermata</i>) Grey Pine Carpet (<i>Thera obeliscata</i>) Spruce Carpet (<i>Thera Britannica</i>) Light Brown Apple Moth (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>) Ochreous Pug (<i>Eupithecia indigata</i>) Tawny-barred Angle (<i>Macaria liturata</i>) Satin Beauty (<i>Deileptenia ribeata</i>) Bordered White (<i>Bupalus piniaria</i>) Barred Red (<i>Hylaea fasciaria</i>) Pine Beauty (<i>Panolis flammea</i>) Pine Hawk-moth (<i>Sphinx pinastri</i>) Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>) Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>)</p>
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Mainly in the Russian Plantation along small stream and covered by TPO	Many examples in the one site	Common	Not Listed	<p>Covered by general TPO. All seem generally healthy; no evidence of fungal diseases. The catkins are an early source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, and the seeds are eaten by birds. A variety of moth caterpillars feed on its leaves, including: Puss moth (<i>Cerura vinula</i>) Pink-barred Sallow (<i>Xanthia togata</i>) Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>) Brindled Poplar Tortrix (<i>Epinotia nisella</i>) Twin-spotted Quaker (<i>Anorthoa munda</i>) Yellow-line Quaker (<i>Agrochola macilenta</i>) Dingy Shears (<i>Apterogenum ypsilon</i>)</p>

						<p>Sallow Kitten (<i>Furcula furcula</i>) Poplar Kitten (<i>Furcula bifida</i>) The Seraphim (<i>Lobophora halterata</i>) Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>) Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>) Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>) Gypsy Moth (<i>Lymantria dispar</i>) Herald (<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>) Chocolate-tip (<i>Clostera curtula</i>) Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>) Red underwing (<i>Catocala nupta</i>)</p>
<i>Populus nigra</i> ' <i>Italica</i> '	Lombardy Poplar	Good examples along footpath through the Flatiron	Not common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Generally healthy; no strong evidence of leaf spots, poplar bacterial canker, tree rusts or honey fungus. Various caterpillars and beetles feed on the leaves including: Poplar Kitten (<i>Furcula bifida</i>) The Seraphim (<i>Lobophora halterata</i>) Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>) Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>) Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>) Swallow Prominent (<i>Phoesia tremula</i>) Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>) Brindled Poplar Tortrix (<i>Epinotia nisella</i>) Gypsy Moth (<i>Lymantria dispar</i>) Twin-spotted Quaker (<i>Anorthoa munda</i>) Herald (<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>) Chocolate-tip (<i>Clostera curtula</i>) Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>)</p>
<i>Populus nigra</i> <i>subsp.</i> <i>betulifolia</i>	Black Poplar	Found in Redgrave & Lopham Fen and in the Old Allotments site in the Parish. 10 specimens (9 male and one female) are also being held by Kit-Grey Wilson	One of Britain's rarest trees	Rare	Suffolk Priority Species	<p>Declining species; it is the most endangered native tree species in the UK. Black poplar is the food plant for the caterpillars of many moths, including the hornet, wood leopard, poplar hawk and figure of eight. The catkins provide an early source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, and the seeds are eaten by birds. The following moths feed on it: Twin-spotted Quaker (<i>Anorthoa munda</i>) Poplar Kitten (<i>Furcula bifida</i>)</p>

		pending its being planted in a permanent location.				The Seraphim (<i>Lobophora halterata</i>) Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>) Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>) Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>) Swallow Prominent (<i>Phoesia tremula</i>) Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>) Brindled Poplar Tortrix (<i>Epinotia nisella</i>) Gypsy Moth (<i>Lymantria dispar</i>) Herald (<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>) Chocolate-tip (<i>Clostera curtula</i>) Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>) Red Underwing (<i>Catocala nupta</i>)
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	Throughout the village and alongside footpaths throughout the parish	Common	Common	Not Listed	Generally seem healthy; no great evidence of cankers or dieback. Spring blossom in April provides an early source of nectar and pollen for a wide range of insects. Ripe fruit in summer is an important food for mammals and birds such as thrushes. The leaves are a larval foodplant for insects including caterpillars of moth species like bird-cherry ermine. It is food for the following: Blue-shot Dot (<i>Stigmella plagicolella</i>) Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix (<i>Pandemis corylana</i>) Purple-tinged Cutter (<i>Incurvaria oehlmanniella</i>) Pear Leaf Blister Moth (<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i>) Apple Leaf Miner (<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>) Ilex Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter messaniella</i>) Blackthorn Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora coracipennella</i>) Northern Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera fagata</i>)
<i>Punus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	Found along the side of the B1113 approaching the intersection with Feb Street	Common	Common	Not Listed	Flowers are attractive to bees and other insects. Birds eat the ripe fruits. It is also food for: Orchard Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta padella</i>) Figure of Eight (<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>) Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix (<i>Pandemis corylana</i>) Barred Fruit-tree Dot (<i>Ectoedemia atricollis</i>) Least Blackthorn Dot (<i>Ectoedemia spinosella</i>) Carnation Tortrix (<i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)

<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plum	Found in hedgerows around the village	Common	Common	Not Listed	Flowers are attractive to bees and other insects. Birds eat the ripe fruits. It is also food for: November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird Cherry	Seen in gardens and more widely around the Parish. Also planted in the Old Allotments site and the Old School Playing Field	Not uncommon	Common	Not Listed	Generally seem healthy; no great evidence of cankers or dieback. Its cherries are eaten by blackbirds, song thrushes, foraging badgers and mice. The spring flowers provide an early source of nectar and pollen for bees. It is food for the following moths: Orchard Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta padella</i>) Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>) Short-cloaked moth Apple Leaf Miner (<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>) Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix (<i>Pandemis corylana</i>) Rowan Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter sorbi</i>) Bird-cherry Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>) Blackthorn Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora coracipennella</i>) Dark-streaked Tortrix (<i>Acleris umbrana</i>) Small Fan-foot (<i>Herminia grisealis</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncate</i>)
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Common and plentiful in hedges throughout the village and alongside footpaths throughout the parish	Common	Common	Not Listed	Generally seem healthy. Its flowers are a valuable source of nectar and pollen for bees in early spring. Birds nest among the dense, thorny thickets, eat caterpillars and other insects from the leaves, and feast on the sloes in autumn. It is also food for the following: Lackey (<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>) Magpie Moth (<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>) Brown hairstreak (<i>Thecla betulae</i>) Black Hairstreak (<i>Satyrium pruni</i>) Blue-shot Dot (<i>Stigmella plagicolella</i>) Apple Leaf Miner (<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>) Southern Blackthorn Parornix (<i>Parornix finitimella</i>) Blackthorn Parornix (<i>Parornix torquillella</i>) Blackthorn Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter spinicolella</i>) Blackthorn Tip Moth (<i>Argyresthia spinosella</i>) Dark Blackthorn Tip Moth (<i>Argyresthia albistria</i>) Orchard Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta padella</i>) Little Buff-tip (<i>Pseudoswammerdamia combinella</i>) White-headed Drab (<i>Paraswammerdamia albicapitell</i>)

					<p>Hawthorn Moth (<i>Scythropia crataegella</i>) Blackthorn Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora coracipennella</i>) Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix (<i>Pandemis corylana</i>) Pistol Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora anatipennella</i>) Spring Reveller (<i>Dasystoma salicella</i>) Black-marked Diviner (<i>Semioscopis steinkellneriana</i>) Black-spotted Grey (<i>Teleiodes vulgella</i>) Spring Harbinger (<i>Tortricodes alternella</i>) Dingy Hedge Grey (<i>Neosphaleroptera nubilana</i>) White-marked Tortrix (<i>Acleris holmiana</i>) Dark-marked Tortrix (<i>Acleris laterana</i>) Rhomboid Tortrix (<i>Acleris rhombana</i>) Garden Rose Tortrix (<i>Acleris variegana</i>) Dark-streaked Tortrix (<i>Acleris umbrana</i>) Tufted Tortrix (<i>Acleris cristana</i>) Plum Tortrix (<i>Hedya pruniana</i>) Marbled Orchard Tortrix (<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>) Wood Marble (<i>Lobesia reliquana</i>) Hedge Hook-wing (<i>Ancylis achatina</i>) Holly Tortrix (<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>) Plum Fruit Moth (<i>Grapholita funebrana</i>) Blackthorn Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis suavella</i>) Hawthorn Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis advenella</i>) Pale Eggar (<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>) Small Eggar (<i>Eriogaster lanestrus</i>) Emperor Moth (<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>) Chinese Character (<i>Cilix glaucata</i>) March Moth (<i>Alsophila aescularia</i>) Common Emerald (<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>) Little Emerald (<i>Jodis lactearia</i>) Red-green Carpet (<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>) Blue-bordered Carpet (<i>Plemyria rubiginata</i>) Broken-barred Carpet (<i>Electrophaes corylata</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>) Mottled Pug (<i>Eupithecia exiguata</i>)</p>
--	--	--	--	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

					<p>Ash Pug (<i>Eupithecia innotata f. fraxinata</i>) Sloe Pug (<i>Pasiphila chloerata</i>) Green Pug (<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>) Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>) Early Thorn (<i>Selenia dentaria</i>) Lunar Thorn (<i>Selenia lunularia</i>) Scalloped Hazel (<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>) Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>) Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Feathered Thorn (<i>Colotois pennaria</i>) Pale Brindled Beauty (<i>Phigalia pilosaria</i>) Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>) Scarce Umber (<i>Agriopis aurantiaria</i>) Dotted Border (<i>Agriopis marginaria</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>) Mottled Beauty (<i>Alcis repandata</i>) White-pinion Spotted (<i>Lomographa bimaculata</i>) Clouded Silver (<i>Lomographa temerata</i>) Early Moth (<i>Theria primaria</i>) Light Emerald (<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>) Figure of Eight (<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>) Pale Tussock (<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>) Brown-tail (<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>) Yellow-tail (<i>Euproctis similis</i>) Short-cloaked Moth (<i>Nola cucullatella</i>) Least Black Arches (<i>Nola confusalis</i>) Double Dart (<i>Graphiphora augur</i>) Dotted Clay (<i>Xestia baja</i>) Blossom Underwing (<i>Orthosia miniosa</i>) Powdered Quaker (<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>) Sprawler (<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>) Green-brindled Crescent (<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>) The Chestnut (<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>) Dark Chestnut (<i>Conistra ligula</i>)</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

						Grey Dagger (<i>Acronicta psi</i>) Marsh Dagger (<i>Acronicta strigose</i>) Copper Underwing (<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>) Dun-bar (<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>) Old Lady (<i>Mormo maura</i>)
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Scarlet Firethorn	Appears in hedgerows around the village. Probably escaped from cultivation.	Common	Common	Not Listed	It supports a moderate range of wildlife, particularly birds and generalist insects. Mainly food for scales. Common polyphagous moths that may feed on leaves: Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>) Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>) Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>)
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear	Old specimens in the Old School Playing Field	Fairly uncommon	Common	Not Listed	Some sign of fungal disease/scab. The fruit of pear trees is eaten by birds, such as thrush and blackbird, and the flowers are a popular food source for bees. Caterpillars live in the foliage which is a fantastic habitat, providing shelter and sustenance during their transition into moths and butterflies. It is food for the following: Barred Fruit-tree Dot (<i>Ectoedemia atricollis</i>) Fruit-tree Dot (<i>Stigmella oxyacanthella</i>) Pear Leaf Blister Moth (<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i>) Common Thorn Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae</i>) Firethorn Leaf Miner (<i>Phyllonorycter leucographella</i>) Apple & Plum Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora spinella</i>)
<i>Quercus Ilex</i>	Holm Oak	Specimens found on John Giddings' garden. Two specimens were also planted in November 2025 in the newly named John's Wood to commemorate the life of John Preston.	Common	Common	Not Listed	It is food for the following moths: Twin-spotted Quaker (<i>Anorthoa munda</i>) Purple Hairstreak (<i>Quercusia quercus</i>) August Thorn (<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>) Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Lydd Beauty (<i>Peribatodes ilicaria</i>) Oak-tree Pug (<i>Eupithecia dodoneata</i>) Marbled Pug (<i>Eupithecia irriguata</i>) Blair's Mocha (<i>Cyclophora puppillaria</i>) Black Arches (<i>Lymantria monachal</i>) Lunar Double-stripe (<i>Minucia lunaris</i>)

						<p>Oak Rustic (<i>Dryobota labecula</i>) The Alchymist (<i>Catephia alchymista</i>) Least Black Arches (Nola confusalis) Tawny Prominent (<i>Harpyia milhauseri</i>) Buff-tip (Phalera Bucephala) Yellow-legged Clearwing (<i>Synanthedon vespiformis</i>) Privet Hawk-moth (Sphinx ligustri) Black-shouldered Grey (<i>Carpatolechia decorella</i>) Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix (Pandemis corylana) Scarce Oak Stilt (<i>Povolnya leucapennella</i>) Ilex Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter messaniella</i>) Plain Holm Oak Dot (<i>Stigmella suberivora</i>) Marbled Brown (Drymonia dodonaea) Green Oak Tortrix (Tortrix viridana) November Moth (Epirrita dilutata)</p>
<i>Quercus petrea</i>	Sessile oak	Specimens planted in the OSPF	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>The soft leaves of English oaks break down with ease in autumn and form a rich leaf mould beneath the tree, supporting invertebrates such as the stag beetle, forest bug (<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>) and fungi, like the oakbug milkcap. Also regular evidence of the common spangle gall wasp producing gall on the undersides the oak leaves. Holes and crevices in the tree bark are perfect nesting spots for the pied flycatcher, redstart or marsh tit. Bats also roost in old woodpecker holes or under loose bark, as well as feeding on the rich supply of insects in the tree canopy. Attracts at least 60 different types of moth including:</p> <p>Brindled Green (Dryobotodes eremita) Purple Hairstreak (<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>) Merveille du Jour (<i>Griposia aprilina</i>) Oak Beauty (<i>Biston strataria</i>) The Chestnut (Conistra vaccinii) December moth (<i>Poecilcapma populi</i>) Twin-spotted Quaker (Anorthoa munda) Copper Underwing (Amphipyra pyramidea) Gypsy Moth (Lymantria dispar) Grey Shoulder-knot (Lithophane ornitopus)</p>

						<p>Common Quaker (<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>) Small Quaker (<i>Orthosia cruda</i>) Clouded Drab (<i>Orthosia incerta</i>) Hebrew Character (<i>Orthosia gothica</i>) Great Prominent (<i>Peridea anceps</i>) Frosted Green (<i>Polyphoca ridens</i>) Green Oak Tortrix (<i>Tortrix viridana</i>) Oak Hook-tip (<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>) Black Arches (<i>Lymantria monachal</i>) Marbled Piercer (<i>Cydia splendana</i>) Diamond-back Marble (<i>Eudemis profundana</i>) Maiden's Blush (<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>) Svensson's Copper Underwing (<i>Amphipra berbera</i>) Marbled Brown (<i>Drymonia dodonaea</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>) Pale Oak Beauty (<i>Hypomecis punctinalis</i>) Scorched Wing (<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>)</p>
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	In the village and surrounding fields. Also, one of the dominant carr species present in the Redgrave and Lopham Fen. A beautiful specimen on the Knoll was planted in March 1894 to replace a Horse Chestnut tree which had been planted on the Knoll for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Generally in good health; no evidence of Oak Processionary Moth. However, in 2023 significant infestation of oak galls by Knopper Oak Gall Wasp. Also regular evidence of the common spangle gall wasp producing gall on the undersides the oak leaves. They are host to hundreds of insect species, including at least 60 different types of moth, supplying many birds with an important food source. In autumn, mammals such as squirrels, badgers and deer feed on acorns. The soft leaves of English oaks break down with ease in autumn and form a rich leaf mould beneath the tree, supporting invertebrates such as the stag beetle, forest bug (<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>) and fungi and fungi, like the oakbug milkcap. Holes and crevices in the tree bark are perfect nesting spots for the pied flycatcher, redstart or marsh tit. Bats also roost in old woodpecker holes or under loose bark, as well as feeding on the rich supply of insects in the tree canopy. Acorn Weevils (<i>Curculio glandium</i>) also feed on the acorns. It is food for the following moths:</p>

		1887, but which died.			<p>Brindled Green (<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>) The Chestnut (<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>) Purple Hairstreak (<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>) Merveille du Jour (<i>Griposia aprilina</i>) Oak Beauty (<i>Biston strataria</i>) Tufted Oak Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis tumidana</i>) Twin-spotted Quaker (<i>Anorthoa munda</i>) December moth (<i>Poecilcapma populi</i>) Red-barred Pollen-moth (<i>Micropterix tunbergella</i>) Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix (<i>Pandemis corylana</i>) Common Spring Jewel (<i>Dyseriocrania subpurpurella</i>) White-banded Dot (<i>Ectoedemia albifasciella</i>) Broken-barred Oak Dot (<i>Ectoedemia subbimaculella</i>) White-spot Dot (<i>Ectoedemia heringi</i>) Copper Underwing (<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>) Gypsy Moth (<i>Lymantria dispar</i>) Marbled Piercer (<i>Cydia splendana</i>) March Moth (<i>Alsophila aescularia</i>) Black-headed Dot (<i>Stigmella atricapitella</i>) Red-headed Dot (<i>Stigmella ruficapitella</i>) Oak Dot (<i>Stigmella roborella</i>) Orange-headed Dot (<i>Stigmella svenssoni</i>) Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>) Lunar Marbled Brown (<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>) Oak Blotch-miner (<i>Tischeria ekebladella</i>) Oak Cutter (<i>Heliozela sericiella</i>) Four-spotted Fungus Moth (<i>Triaxomera fulvimitrella</i>) Oak Tuft (<i>Bucculatrix ulmella</i>) Oak Stilt (<i>Caloptilia alchimiella</i>) Shaded Oak Stilt (<i>Caloptilia robustella</i>) Scarce Oak Stilt (<i>Povolnya leucapennella</i>) White Oak Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter harrisella</i>) Beautiful Oak Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter roboris</i>) Pale Oak Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter heegeriella</i>) Common Oak Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter quercifoliella</i>)</p>
--	--	-----------------------	--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

					<p>Western Oak Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter muelleriella</i>) Small Oak Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter lautella</i>) Oak Bark Moth (<i>Argyresthia glaucinella</i>) Long-barred Ochre (<i>Ypsolopha sylvella</i>) White-shouldered Ochre (<i>Ypsolopha parenthesesella</i>) Varied Ochre (<i>Ypsolopha ustella</i>) Oak Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora lutipennella</i>) Yellow Oak Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora flavipennella</i>) Oak Longhorn (<i>Carcina quercana</i>) Late Reveller (<i>Diurnea lipsiella</i>) Black V Bud Moth (<i>Stenolechia gemmella</i>) Black-shouldered Grey (<i>Carpatolechia decorella</i>) Domino Groundling (<i>Pseudotelphusa paripunctella</i>) Dark-barred Tortrix (<i>Syndemis musculana</i>) Brown-barred Tortrix (<i>Epagoge grotiana</i>) Spring Harbinger (<i>Tortricodes alternella</i>) Yellow Oak Button (<i>Aleimma loeflingiana</i>) Green Oak Tortrix (<i>Tortrix viridana</i>) Rhomboid Tortrix (<i>Acleris rhombana</i>) Tawny Oak Tortrix (<i>Acleris ferrugana</i>) Tufted Tortrix (<i>Acleris cristana</i>) Lichen Tortrix (<i>Acleris literana</i>) Amber Hook-wing (<i>Ancylis mitterbacheriana</i>) Mottled Oak Tortrix (<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>) Common Cloaked Tortrix (<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>) Little Oak Tortrix (<i>Strophedra nitidana</i>) Shining Oak Tortrix (<i>Pammene splendidulana</i>) Early Oak Gall (<i>Pammene giganteana</i>) Oak Gall Moth (<i>Pammene argyrana</i>) Scarce Oak Gall Moth (<i>Pammene albuginana</i>) Acorn Piercer (<i>Pammene fasciana</i>) Rosy Tabby (<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>) Beautiful Oak Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis repandana</i>) Grey Oak Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis consociella</i>) Oak Knot-horn (<i>Phycita roborella</i>)</p>
--	--	--	--	--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

						Scorched Wing (<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>) Purple Thorn (<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>) Fan-foot (<i>Herminia tarsipennalis</i>) Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>) Grey Shoulder-knot (<i>Lithophane ornitopus</i>) Common Quaker (<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>) Small Quaker (<i>Orthosia cruda</i>) Clouded Drab (<i>Orthosia incerta</i>) Hebrew Character (<i>Orthosia gothica</i>) Great Prominent (<i>Peridea anceps</i>) Frosted Green (<i>Polyphoca ridens</i>) Green Oak Tortrix (<i>Tortrix viridana</i>) Oak Hook-tip (<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>) Black Arches (<i>Lymantria monachal</i>) Diamond-back Marble (<i>Eudemis profundana</i>) Maiden's Blush (<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>) Svensson's Copper Underwing (<i>Amphipra berbera</i>) Marbled Brown (<i>Drymonia dodonaea</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Pale Oak Beauty (<i>Hypomecis punctinalis</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Purging buckthorn	Examples in the Old Allotments site and the Old School Playing Field and a few gardens	Not common	Common	Not Listed	The main food plant of the Brimstone butterfly whose caterpillars eat the leaves. Its flowers provide a source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, while its dense growth makes it a valuable nesting site for birds. It is food for the following moths: Spring Reveller (<i>Dasystema salicella</i>) Streaked Hook-wing (<i>Ancylis apicella</i>) Holly Tortrix (<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>) Brimstone (<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>) Green Hairstreak (<i>Callophrys rubi</i>) Tissue (<i>Triphosa dubitata</i>) Dark Umber (<i>Philereme transversata</i>) Pale Brindled Beauty (<i>Phigalia pilosaria</i>) Least Black Arches (<i>Nola confusalis</i>)

<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Alder buckthorn					Planted in the Gressingham Farms solar planting arrangement. <i>Rhamnus frangula</i> (alder buckthorn) is one of the most important native shrubs for wildlife in the UK, especially for moths and insects. It is the only larval foodplant of the brimstone butterfly (along with <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>). Female brimstones lay eggs exclusively on buckthorn or alder buckthorn. Caterpillars feed on young leaves. It is also food for the following: Brimstone butterfly (<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>) Brown Scallop (<i>Philereme vetulata</i>) Lime-speck Pug (<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>) Deep-brown Dart (<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>) Dingy Footman (<i>Eilema griseola</i>) Stigmella catharticella Stigmella rhamnophila
<i>Rhus Typhina</i>	Staghorn sumac	Fine example along Half Moon Lane alongside the Flat Iron	Not uncommon	Common	Not Listed	Healthy with plenty of suckers appearing. While <i>Rhus typhina</i> , a non-native ornamental shrub/tree in the UK, is attractive for wildlife, it supports mostly generalist feeders, rather than specialist UK species. No UK Lepidoptera specialise on <i>Rhus typhina</i> , but generalist feeders may nibble foliage but feeding is rarely heavy: Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>) Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>) Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>)
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	Found self-sown along the Green	Common	Common	Not Listed	Black Locust is a non-native tree in the UK, widely planted for timber, ornament, and erosion control. As a Fabaceae species, it produces pinnate leaves, fragrant nectar-rich flowers, and seed pods. Its wildlife value is mostly nectar for pollinators and foliage for generalist insects, but it supports some specialist species as well. They benefit wildlife as bees feed on the nectar of their flowers as well as hosting various moths. In particular, it is food: <i>Epicallima formosella</i> , seen only once (in Essex) in the UK Carnation Tortrix (<i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i>) Locust leaf miner (<i>Odontota dorsalis</i>) Brown-tail Moth (<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>)

						Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>) Engrailed (<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>)
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field rose	Found in hedges throughout the Parish	Common	Common	Not Listed	This plant will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects. Many UK Lepidoptera use <i>Rosa arvensis</i> as a larval foodplant including: Rose Tortrix (<i>Archips rosana</i>) Brown-tail Moth (<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>) Bright-line Brown-eye (<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>) Brown Apple Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter blancardella</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncate</i>) Bird-cherry Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>) Rose Leafhopper (<i>Edwardsiana rosae</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>) Engrailed (<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>) <i>Rosa arvensis</i> has small, white flowers in spring-summer, attracting a wide range of pollinators including bees, butterflies, hoverflies and moths
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	Hedgerows and also in Redgrave & Lopham Fen. Good specimens along footpath by Llanover plantation	Common	Common	Not Listed	Healthy. Many hybrids and sub species present around the village. An important nectar source for insects and its fruits are eaten by birds such as blackbirds, redwings and waxwings. Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> is food for the following moths: Angle-barred Rose Dot (<i>Ectoedemia angulifasciella</i>) Rose Leaf Miner (<i>Stigmella anomalella</i>) Hawthorn Drab (<i>Paraswammerdamia nebulella</i>) Rose Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora gryphipennella</i>) Rhomboid Tortrix (<i>Acleris rhombana</i>) Buff-tipped Marble (<i>Hedya ochroleucana</i>) Black Cloak (<i>Notocelia cynosbatella</i>) Rose Piercer (<i>Grapholita tenebrosana</i>) Grizzled Skipper (<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>) Shoulder Stripe (<i>Earophila badiata</i>) Streamer (<i>Anticlea derivata</i>)

						<p>Red-green Carpet (<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>)</p> <p>Barred Yellow (<i>Cidaria fulvata</i>)</p> <p>V-Pug (<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>)</p> <p>Lunar Thorn (<i>Selenia lunularia</i>)</p> <p>Feathered Thorn (<i>Colotois pennaria</i>)</p> <p>Scarce Umber (<i>Agriopsis aurantiaria</i>)</p> <p>Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>)</p> <p>Brown-tail (<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>)</p> <p>Green-brindled Crescent (<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>)</p> <p>November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)</p>
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	European dewberry	Found in damp habitats, scrubby areas and grassland, often on limestone.	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Found along the footpath from Redgrave to Hinderclay. It is food for the following:</p> <p>Beautiful Carpet (<i>Mesoleuca albicillata</i>)</p> <p>Marsh Moth (<i>Athetis pallustris</i>)</p> <p>Kent Black Arches (<i>Meganola Albula</i>)</p> <p>Buff Arches (<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>)</p> <p>Potentilla Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora potentillae</i>)</p> <p>Dewberry Dot (<i>Ectoedemia rubivora</i>)</p> <p>Golden Dot (<i>Stigmella aurella</i>)</p> <p>Shining Bramble Dot (<i>Stigmella splendidissimella</i>)</p> <p>Marbled Orchard Tortrix (<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>)</p> <p>Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>)</p>
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	Throughout the village and alongside footpaths and hedges throughout the parish. Good examples along Mill Lane and by Llanover Plantation	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Generally seem healthy. Commonly used by foragers in the autumn. Bramble flowers are a food source for honey bees and bumblebees and other wild animals. Leaves are eaten by certain caterpillars as well as some grazing mammals, especially deer. Ripe berries are eaten and their seeds dispersed by several mammals such as fox and badger, and small birds. Bramble is also a habitat for some animals, including grass snakes. Bramble also is food for the following moths:</p> <p>Golden Dot (<i>Stigmella aurella</i>)</p> <p>Shining Bramble Dot (<i>Stigmella splendidissimella</i>)</p> <p>Bramble Blotch-miner (<i>Coptotriche marginea</i>)</p> <p>Blackberry Skeletoniser (<i>Schreckensteinia festaliella</i>)</p> <p>Spring Reveller (<i>Dasytoma salicella</i>)</p>

					<p>Marbled Orchard Tortrix (<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>) Dark-barred Tortrix (<i>Syndemis musculana</i>) Bramble Shoot Moth (<i>Notocelia uddmanniana</i>) Pale Straw Pearl (<i>Udea lutealis</i>) Grizzled Skipper (<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>) Green Hairstreak (<i>Callophrys rubi</i>) Holly Blue (<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>) Fox Moth (<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>) Emperor Moth (<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>) Peach Blossom (<i>Thyatira batis</i>) Buff Arches (<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>) Beautiful Carpet (<i>Mesoleuca albicillata</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncate</i>) Common Pug (<i>Eupithecia vulgate</i>) V-Pug (<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>) Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>) Mottled Beauty (<i>Alcis repandata</i>) Dark Tussock (<i>Dicallomera fascelina</i>) Brown-tail (<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>) Barred Chestnut (<i>Diarsia dahlia</i>) Purple Clay (<i>Diarsia brunnea</i>) Six-striped Rustic (<i>Xestia sexstrigata</i>) Green Arches (<i>Anaplectoides prasina</i>) Grey Arches (<i>Polia nebulosa</i>) Beautiful Brocade (<i>Lacanobia contigua</i>) Light Brocade (<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i>) Broom Moth (<i>Ceramica pisi</i>) Pale Pinion (<i>Lithophane socia</i>) Knot Grass (<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>) Angle Shades (<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>) Saxon (<i>Hyppa rectilinear</i>) Svensson's Copper Underwing (<i>Amphipra berbera</i>) Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>)</p>
--	--	--	--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<i>Salix alba</i>	White willow	Common in Redgrave and Lopham Fen. Some examples seen in the village	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Healthy. One of the dominant carr species present in the Redgrave and Lopham Fen. It provides nectar for bees, food for caterpillars and nesting sites for birds. Attracts:</p> <p>Sallow Kitten (<i>Furcula furcula</i>) Poplar Kitten (<i>Furcula bifida</i>) Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>), Puss moth (<i>Cerura vinula</i>) Herald (<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>) Twin-spotted Quaker (<i>Anorthoa munda</i>) Brindled Poplar Tortrix (<i>Epinotia nisella</i>) Red Underwing (<i>Catocala nupta</i>) Black-marked Tortrix (<i>Epinotia ramella</i>) Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>) Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>) Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>) Eyed Hawk-moth (<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>) Small Quaker (<i>Orthosia cruda</i>) Swallow Prominent (<i>Phoesia tremula</i>) Chocolate-tip (<i>Clostera curtula</i>) Common Wave (<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Common Pug (<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)</p>
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	Common in Redgrave and Lopham Fen. Some examples seen in the village	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Willow/Sallow Salix spp is food for the following moths:</p> <p>White-spot Sallow Dot (<i>Ectoedemia intimella</i>) Apple Leaf Miner (<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>) Willow Stilt (<i>Caloptilia stigmatella</i>) Willow Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter viminiella</i>) Grey Willow Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter salicicolella</i>) Black-marked Tortrix (<i>Epinotia ramella</i>) Large Willow Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter hilarella</i>) Lunar Hornet Moth (<i>Sesia bembeciformis</i>) Red-tipped Clearwing (<i>Synanthedon formicaeformis</i>) Sallow Tip Moth (<i>Argyresthia pygmaeella</i>)</p>

					<p>Common Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora serratella</i>) Willow Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora lusciniapennella</i>) Herald (<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>) Poplar Kitten (<i>Furcula bifida</i>) Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>) Spring Reveller (<i>Dasystema salicella</i>) Poplar Roller (<i>Anacamptis populella</i>) Dark-marked Tortrix (<i>Acleris laterana</i>) Varied Tortrix (<i>Acleris hastiana</i>) Scalloped Tortrix (<i>Acleris emargana</i>) Chocolate-tip (<i>Clostera curtula</i>) Short-barred Marble (<i>Apotomis semifasciana</i>) Pale Willow Tortrix (<i>Epinotia subocellana</i>) Brindled Poplar Tortrix (<i>Epinotia nisella</i>) Common Cloaked Tortrix (<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>) Rosy Tabby (<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>) Large Tortoiseshell (<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>) Camberwell Beauty (<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>) Comma (<i>Polygonia c-album</i>) Dark Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma citrate</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncate</i>) Scallop Shell (<i>Hydria undulata</i>) Early Tooth-striped (<i>Trichopteryx carpinata</i>) Small Seraphim (<i>Pterapherapteryx sexalata</i>) Peacock Moth (<i>Macaria notata</i>) Barred Umber (<i>Plagodis pulveraria</i>) Early Thorn (<i>Selenia dentaria</i>) Scarce Umber (<i>Agriopis aurantiaria</i>) Pale Oak Beauty (<i>Hypomecis punctinalis</i>) Light Emerald (<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>) Eyed Hawk-moth (<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>) Coxcomb Prominent (<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>) Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>) Triple-spotted Clay (<i>Xestia ditrapezium</i>) Dotted Clay (<i>Xestia baja</i>)</p>
--	--	--	--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

						<p>Grey Arches (<i>Polia nebulosa</i>) Brick (<i>Agrochola circellaris</i>) Yellow-line Quaker (<i>Agrochola macilenta</i>) Pink-barred Sallow (<i>Xanthia togata</i>) Sallow (<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>) Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>) Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>) Small Quaker (<i>Orthosia cruda</i>) Swallow Prominent (<i>Phoesia tremula</i>) Common Wave (<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Common Pug (<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>) Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)</p>
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	Common around the hedgerows around the Parish	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Healthy specimens along the footpath by the Llanover plantation and along the Butts. Goat willow foliage is the main food plant for the purple emperor butterfly. Catkins provide an important early source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, and birds use goat willow to forage for caterpillars and insects. Goat Willow is food for the following: Sallow clearwing (<i>Synanthedon flaviventris</i>) Dusky clearwing (<i>Paranthrene tabaniformis</i>) – possibly now extinct in the UK Lunar hornet clearwing (<i>Sesia bembeciformis</i>) Sallow Kitten (<i>Furcula furcula</i>) Black-marked Tortrix (<i>Epinotia ramella</i>) Poplar Kitten (<i>Furcula bifida</i>) Twin-spotted Quaker (<i>Anorthoa munda</i>) Herald (<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>) White-spot Sallow Dot (<i>Ectoedemia intimella</i>) Sallow Dot (<i>Stigmella salicis</i>) Willow Stilt (<i>Caloptilia stigmatella</i>) Grey Willow Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter salicicolella</i>) Goat Willow Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter dubitella</i>)</p>

					<p>Large Willow Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter hilarella</i>)</p> <p>Brindled Poplar Tortrix (<i>Epinotia nisella</i>)</p> <p>Willow Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta rorrella</i>)</p> <p>Large Birch Roller (<i>Epinotia brunnichana</i>)</p> <p>Chocolate-tip (<i>Clostera curtula</i>)</p> <p>Red-eyed Buff (<i>Agonopterix ocellana</i>)</p> <p>Willow Brown (<i>Agonopterix conterminella</i>)</p> <p>Willow Grey (<i>Carpatolechia notatella</i>)</p> <p>Eyed Gelechia (<i>Gelechia sororculella</i>)</p> <p>Poplar Needle-moth (<i>Batrachedra praeangusta</i>)</p> <p>Willow Flame (<i>Chrysoclista lathamella</i>)</p> <p>Tawny Oak Tortrix (<i>Acleris ferrugana</i>)</p> <p>Sweet-gale Tortrix (<i>Acleris rufana</i>)</p> <p>White-backed Tortrix (<i>Hedya salicella</i>)</p> <p>Large Willow Roller (<i>Epinotia caprana</i>)</p> <p>Varied Birch Roller (<i>Epinotia solandriana</i>)</p> <p>Willow Y Moth (<i>Pammene populana</i>)</p> <p>Slender Pug (<i>Eupithecia tenuiata</i>)</p> <p>Canary-shouldered Thorn (<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>)</p> <p>Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>)</p> <p>Feathered Thorn (<i>Colotois pennaria</i>)</p> <p>Pale Brindled Beauty (<i>Phigalia pilosaria</i>)</p> <p>Dotted Border (<i>Agriopis marginaria</i>)</p> <p>Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>)</p> <p>Common Wave (<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>)</p> <p>Eyed Hawk-moth (<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>)</p> <p>Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>)</p> <p>Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>)</p> <p>Puss Moth (<i>Cerura vinula</i>)</p> <p>Powdered Quaker (<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>)</p> <p>Sprawler (<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>)</p> <p>Red-line Quaker (<i>Leptologia lota</i> or <i>Agrochola lota</i>)</p> <p>Flounced Chestnut (<i>Agrochola helvola</i>)</p> <p>Alder Moth (<i>Acronicta alni</i>)</p> <p>Dingy Shears (<i>Apterogenum ypsilon</i>)</p>
--	--	--	--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

						Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>) Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>) Small Quaker (<i>Orthosia cruda</i>) Swallow Prominent (<i>Phoesia tremula</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Common Pug (<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>) Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>) Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>) The Engrailed (<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow or Common sallow	Found in ditches, reedbeds and wet woodland, particularly evident in the Redgrave and Lopham Fen.	Common	Common	Not Listed	Caterpillars flock to feed on its leaves and its fuzzy catkins are an early pollen source for pollinators. Grey willow foliage is a food plant for the purple emperor butterfly. Catkins provide an important early source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, and birds use grey willow to forage for caterpillars and insects. Grey willow is food for the following moths: Sallow clearwing (<i>Synanthedon flaviventris</i>) Dusky clearwing (<i>Paranthrene tabaniformis</i>) – possibly now extinct in the UK lunar hornet clearwing (<i>Sesia bembeciformis</i>) Sallow Kitten (<i>Furcula furcula</i>) Black-marked Tortrix (<i>Epinotia ramella</i>) Poplar Kitten (<i>Furcula bifida</i>) Twin-spotted Quaker (<i>Anorthoa munda</i>) White-spot Sallow Dot (<i>Ectoedemia intimella</i>) Sallow Dot (<i>Stigmella salicis</i>) Sallow Longhorn (<i>Adela cuprella</i>) Brindled Poplar Tortrix (<i>Epinotia nisella</i>) Willow Stilt (<i>Caloptilia stigmatella</i>) Willow Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter viminiella</i>) Grey Willow Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter salicicolella</i>) Red-eyed Buff (<i>Agonopterix ocellana</i>) Willow Grey (<i>Carpatolechia notatella</i>) Eyed Gelechia (<i>Gelechia sororculella</i>)

						<p>Willow Hook-wing (<i>Ancylis geminana</i>) Rufous Hook-wing (<i>Ancylis diminutana</i>) Herald (<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>) Chocolate-tip (<i>Clostera curtula</i>) Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>) Eyed Hawk-moth (<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>) Ruddy Highflyer (<i>Hydriomena ruberata</i>) Slender Pug (<i>Eupithecia tenuiata</i>) Golden-rod Pug (<i>Eupithecia virgaureata</i>) Bordered Beauty (<i>Epione repandaria</i>) Dotted Border (<i>Agriopis marginaria</i>) Common Wave (<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>) Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>) Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>) Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>) Small Quaker (<i>Orthosia cruda</i>) Swallow Prominent (<i>Phoesia tremula</i>) Red-line Quaker (<i>Leptologia lota</i> or <i>Agrochola lota</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Common Pug (<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>) Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>) Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)</p>
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	Common in Redgrave and Lopham Fen	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Healthy. Its leaves are popular with moth caterpillars. Attracts: Sallow kitten (<i>Furcula furcula</i>) Poplar Kitten (<i>Furcula bifida</i>) Twin-spotted Quaker (<i>Anorthoa munda</i>) Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>) Eyed Hawk-moth (<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>) Puss moth (<i>Cerura vinula</i>) Black-marked Tortrix (<i>Epinotia ramella</i>) Brindled Poplar Tortrix (<i>Epinotia nisella</i>) Herald (<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>) Red underwing (<i>Catocala nupta</i>)</p>

						<p>Chocolate-tip (<i>Clostera curtula</i>) Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>) Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>) Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>) Small Quaker (<i>Orthosia cruda</i>) Swallow Prominent (<i>Phoesia tremula</i>) Common Wave (<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Common Pug (<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>) Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>) Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>)</p>
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	Various examples around the village woods and in hedgerows. Often seem in gardens too	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Generally healthy. Self-propagates readily so appears throughout the Parish. Flowers provide nectar for insects and the berries are eaten by birds and mammals. Small mammals such as bank voles eat both the berries and the flowers. It is food for the following: Elder Pearl (<i>Anania coronate</i>) Marsh Pearl (<i>Anania perlucidalis</i>) Buff Ermine (<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>) White-spotted Pug (<i>Eupithecia tripunctaria</i>) Ash Pug (<i>Eupithecia innotata f. fraxinata</i>) V-Pug (<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>) Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Dot Moth (<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>) Svensson's Copper Underwing (<i>Amphipra berbera</i>)</p>
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan or European Mountain Ash	Specimen planted on the Knoll for the Queen's Green Canopy. Many other examples around the village including in John's Wood	Common	Common	Not Listed	<p>Trees generally seem healthy will no sign of fireblight. Excellent for wildlife; the flowers are a pollen and nectar source for bees and other pollinating insects, while the berries are eaten by birds, especially blackbird, thrushes, waxwing, redstart and redwing. A number of micro-moths feed on the leaves of rowan, as do the larger Welsh wave and autumn green carpet moths. The larvae of the apple fruit moth feed on its fruits. Rowan is also food for the following moths: Barred Rowan Dot (<i>Stigmella sorbi</i>)</p>

					<p>Fruit-tree Dot (<i>Stigmella oxyacanthella</i>) Rowan Dot (<i>Stigmella nylandriella</i>) Northern Rowan Dot (<i>Stigmella magdalenae</i>) Apple Leaf Miner (<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>) Hawthorn Tuft (<i>Bucculatrix bechsteinella</i>) Hawthorn Parornix (<i>Parornix anglicella</i>) Rowan Parornix (<i>Parornix scoticella</i>) Rowan-leaf Miner (<i>Phyllonorycter sorbi</i>) Service-tree Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter mespilella</i>) Hawthorn Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter corylifoliella</i>) Firethorn Leaf Miner (<i>Phyllonorycter leucographella</i>) Rowan Tip Moth (<i>Argyresthia sorbiella</i>) Apple Fruit Moth (<i>Argyresthia conjugella</i>) Purple-washed Tip Moth (<i>Argyresthia semifusca</i>) Rowan Drab (<i>Swammerdamia compunctella</i>) Hawthorn Drab (<i>Paraswammerdamia nebulella</i>) Common Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora serratella</i>) Apple & Plum Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora spinella</i>) Keeled Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora siccifolia</i>) Pistol Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora anatipennella</i>) Black-marked Diviner (<i>Semioscopis steinkellneriana</i>) Pale-shouldered Tortrix (<i>Capua vulgana</i>) White-marked Tortrix (<i>Acleris holmiana</i>) Dark-marked Tortrix (<i>Acleris laterana</i>) Dark-streaked Tortrix (<i>Acleris umbrana</i>) Holly Tortrix (<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>) Fruitlet Mining Tortrix (<i>Pammene rhediella</i>) Hawthorn Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis advenella</i>) Red-green Carpet (<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>) Autumn Green Carpet (<i>Chloroclysta miata</i>) Double-striped Pug (<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>) Welsh Wave (<i>Venusia cambrica</i>) Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>) Coxcomb Prominent (<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>) Green-brindled Crescent (<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>)</p>
--	--	--	--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

						Grey Dagger (<i>Acronicta psi</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncate</i>)
<i>Symphoricarpos spp</i>	Snowberry	Found in hedges and along paths throughout the village	Common	Common	Not Listed	Rampant where present. This plant will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects. Its white berries are a food source for wildlife, making it an excellent choice for wildlife gardens. It is also food for the following moths: Garden Stilt (<i>Gracillaria syringella</i>) Honeysuckle Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter emberizaepenella</i>) Banded Honeysuckle Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter trifasciella</i>) Honeysuckle Grey (<i>Athrips mouffetella</i>)
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	Generally found in hedging in the village	Not uncommon	Introduced, but naturalised species	Not Listed	Healthy leaves evident. Important for wildlife, this shrub This plant will provide nectar and pollen for bees, moths and the many other types of pollinating insects. It is food for the following moths: Garden Stilt (<i>Gracillaria syringella</i>) Rufous Tortrix (<i>Clepsis consimilana</i>) Waved Umber (<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>) Privet Hawk-moth (<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>) Waved Umber (<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>)
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Gardens, hedgerows and Redgrave Church	Common	Common	Not Listed	Generally healthy. Dense yew hedges are offer protection and nesting opportunities for many birds. The goldcrest and firecrest nest in broadleaf woodland with yew understoreys. The fruit is eaten by birds, such as the blackbird, mistle thrush, song thrush and fieldfare; and small mammals, including squirrels and dormice. The leaves are eaten by caterpillars of: Satin Beauty moth (<i>Deileptenia ribeata</i>) Red-barred Tortrix (<i>Ditula angustiorana</i>)
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved lime	Generally found in woodland.	Common	Common	Not Listed	Planted in the Gressingham Farms solar planting arrangement. Also one planted on the Knoll. The Small-leaved lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>) supports a very rich community of insects and other wildlife in the UK. It is considered one of the best native trees for biodiversity—especially for moths, aphids, and the predators that feed on them. Over 30 moth species feed on small-leaved lime in Britain. Key examples include: Lime leaf miner (<i>Argyresthia thuiella</i>) <i>Phyllonorycter issikii</i>

						<p>Small Oak Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter lautella</i>) White-banded Dot (<i>Ectoedemia albifasciella</i>) Brimstone moth (<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>) Peppered moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>) Figure of Eighty (<i>Tetthea ocularis</i>) Lunar Underwing (<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>) Mottled Umber (<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>) Winter moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Herald (<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>) Birds feed on the caterpillars and aphids found on lime including: Blue tits, Great tits, Long-tailed tits, Chiffchaffs and Warblers in general</p>
<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	In Redgrave Shrubbery, on the Street in Redgrave and other areas around the Parish	Occasional	Common	Not Listed	<p>Generally healthy with no evidence of fungal infection or wilt. They are very attractive to aphids, providing a source of food for their predators, including hoverflies, ladybirds and many species of bird. Bees also drink the aphid honeydew deposited on the leaves. The flowers provide nectar and pollen for insects, particularly bees. Long-lived trees provide dead wood for wood-boring beetles, and nesting holes for birds. Lime leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of many moth species, including: Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>) Scarce Hook-tip (<i>Sabra harpagula</i>) The Triangle (<i>Heterogenea asella</i>) Orange sallow (<i>Tiliacea citrigo</i>) Lime hawkmoth (<i>Mimas tiliae</i>) Obscure Tortrix moth (<i>Pammene ignorata</i>). Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Least Black Arches (<i>Nola confusalis</i>) Buff-tip (<i>Phalera Bucephala</i>) Grey Dagger (<i>Acronicta psi</i>)</p>
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Common Gorse	Present in the woods adjoining the	Not uncommon	Common	Not Listed	<p>Struggling to compete with other trees and plants in the area but common in the Redgrave & Lopham Fen wooded areas where it is given space. Several bird species take shelter in gorse bushes as</p>

		Redgrave & Lopham Fen				<p>they are so dense and provide great protection during harsh weather. Gorse flowers are a good source of nectar for bees and butterflies. Gorse is also food for the following moths:</p> <p>Gorse Leaf-miner (<i>Phyllonorycter ulicicolella</i>) Gorse Case-bearer (<i>Coleophora albicosta</i>) Gorse Buff (<i>Agonopterix umbellana</i>) Burnt-tip Buff (<i>Agonopterix nervosa</i>) Gorse Streak (<i>Mirificarma mulinella</i>) Obscure Snout (<i>Anarsia spartiella</i>) White-underwing Piercer (<i>Grapholita internana</i>) Common Gorse Moth (<i>Cydia ulicetana</i>) Green Hairstreak (<i>Callophrys rubi</i>) Grass Emerald (<i>Pseudoterpna pruinata</i>) Lead Belle (<i>Scotopteryx mucronate</i>) July Belle (<i>Scotopteryx luridata</i>) Double-striped Pug (<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>)</p>
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Field Elm	Now mainly seen in the hedgerows thanks to Dutch Elm disease	Not uncommon	Common	Not Listed	<p>Examples in the hedgerows along Footpath 14 towards Wortham. (not yet recorded in Redgrave). Elm is also food for the following:</p> <p>White-letter hairstreak (<i>Satyrium w-album</i>) Peppered (<i>Biston betularia</i>) Light Emerald (<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>) White-spotted Pinion (<i>Cosmia diffinis</i>) Lesser-spotted Pinion (<i>Cosmia affinis</i>) Beautiful Elm Dot (<i>Stigmella lemniscella</i>) Barred Elm Dot (<i>Stigmella ulmivora</i>) Apple Leaf Miner (<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>) Dusky Rabbit Moth (<i>Ypsolopha vittella</i>) Elm Grey (<i>Carpatolechia fugitivella</i>) Tufted Tortrix (<i>Acleris cristana</i>) Brown Elm Tortrix (<i>Epinotia abbreviana</i>) Obscure Tortrix (<i>Pammene ignorata</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>) Beautiful Knot-horn (<i>Rhodophaea Formosa</i>) Large Tortoiseshell (<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>) Camberwell Beauty (<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>)</p>

						Comma (<i>Polygonia c-album</i>) Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Lime hawkmoth (<i>Mimas tiliae</i>) Buff-tip (<i>Phalera Bucephala</i>) Grey Dagger (<i>Acronicta psi</i>) Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>)
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	Roadside hedges, suckering from old root stock.	No longer common	Common	Not Listed	A few examples of elm still left, in particular towards St Mary's church and in old hedgerows. Many birds and some small mammals eat elm seeds Elm is also food for the following moths: Peppered (<i>Biston betularia</i>) Light Emerald (<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>) White-spotted Pinion (<i>Cosmia diffinis</i>) Lesser-spotted Pinion (<i>Cosmia affinis</i>) Beautiful Elm Dot (<i>Stigmella lemniscella</i>) Barred Elm Dot (<i>Stigmella ulmivora</i>) Apple Leaf Miner (<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>) White-letter Hairstreak (<i>Satyrium w-album</i>) Dusky Rabbit Moth (<i>Ypsolopha vittella</i>) Elm Grey (<i>Carpatolechia fugitivella</i>) Tufted Tortrix (<i>Acleris cristana</i>) Brown Elm Tortrix (<i>Epinotia abbreviana</i>) Obscure Tortrix (<i>Pammene ignorata</i>) November Moth (<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>) Beautiful Knot-horn (<i>Rhodophaea Formosa</i>) Large Tortoiseshell (<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>) Camberwell Beauty (<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>) Comma (<i>Polygonia c-album</i>) Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>) Lime hawkmoth (<i>Mimas tiliae</i>) Buff-tip (<i>Phalera Bucephala</i>) Grey Dagger (<i>Acronicta psi</i>) Dusky Marble (<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>)
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Common wayfaring tree	Planted in the Old Allotments site and the Old School	Not uncommon	Common	Not Listed	The Wayfaring Tree (<i>Viburnum lantana</i>) is highly wildlife-friendly, especially in the UK. Birds will eat the berries and insects such as hoverflies feed on the nectar. The larvae of the Orange-tailed

		Playing Field. A specimen also along the Green.				Clearwing (<i>Synanthedon andrenaeformis</i>) bores into the plant stem (not yet recorded in Redgrave). It is food for the following moths: Viburnum Tortrix (<i>Acleris schalleriana</i>) Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthagraptis luteolata</i>) Viburnum Button Moth (<i>Lobesia abscisana</i>) Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Engrailed (<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>) Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>)
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose	Examples in hedgerows, gardens and also some fine specimens in Redgrave & Lopham Fen	Not uncommon	Common	Not Listed	Generally very healthy; no signs of Viburnum beetle, or leaf spot. Its red berries are an important food source for birds, such as waxwings, bullfinches and mistle thrushes. The larvae of the Orange-tailed Clearwing (<i>Synanthedon andrenaeformis</i>) bores in to the plant stem (not yet recorded in Redgrave). Guelder Rose is also food for the following moths: Viburnum Tortrix (<i>Acleris schalleriana</i>) Yellow-barred Brindle (<i>Acasis viretata</i>) Privet Hawk-moth (<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>) <i>Lobesia abscisana</i> (<i>Viburnum Button Moth</i>) <i>Phyllonorycter lantanella</i> (<i>leaf-mining moth</i>) Winter Moth (<i>Operophtera brumata</i>) Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthagraptis luteolata</i>) Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) Vapourer (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>) Engrailed (<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>) Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>)

Notes:

- (1) SPI = Species of Principal Importance <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/habitats-and-species-of-principal-importance-in-england>
(2) Suffolk BAP <https://www.suffolkbis.org.uk/planning/BAP>

In addition, the following fruit trees have also recently been planted in the Parish:

Old School Playing Field

Trees Provided by BMSDC Biodiversity Officer (Richard Parmee) 2024:

Apples:

Adam's Pearmain – qty 2
Ellison's Orange – qty 1 (Rootstock M25)
Lady Henniker qty 1
Laxton's Superb – qty 1
Red Falstaff – qty 2 (Rootstock M111)

Pears:

Black Worcester – qty 1
Improved Fertility – qty 2
Doyenn du Comice - qty 2

Other fruit trees:

Old Greengage – qty 1 (Rootstock: Brompton)
Czar Plum – qty 1 (Rootstock: Brompton)
Golden Bullace – qty 1

Other Trees (planted earlier):

Apples:

Egremont Russet

Pears:

Packham's Triumph (Rootstock: Pyro Dwarf)

Other fruit trees:

Gage Denniston's Superb

Old Allotments Site

Trees provided by Sicon (Suffolk Environmental Projects)

Apples:

Butterball (Qty3)
Bramley Seedling (Qty 3)
Cox Self Fertile (Qty 2)

Discovery (Qty 2)

Egremont Russet (Qty 2)

Gorgeous (Qty 2)

Pears:

Conference (Qty 2)

Williams Bon Chretien (Qty 2)

Cherries:

Morello (Qty 2)

Stella (Qty 2)

Sunburst (Qty 3)

Plums:

Yellow Pershore (Qty 2)

Other fruit trees:

Gage "Old Greengage" (Qty 1)

The layout of these fruit trees in the Old Allotments site is as shown below:

Old Allotment Site Fruit Tree Layout

H5	G5	F5	E5 Plum "Yellow Persshore"	D5 Plum "Yellow Persshore"	C5 Cherry "Morello"	B5 Apple "Cox Self Fertile"	A5 Apple "Cox Self Fertile"	
H4	G4 Cherry "Sweetheart"	F4 Cherry "Morello"	E4 Crab Apple "Gorgeous"	D4 Pear "Conference"	C4 Plum "Queen's Crown"	B4 Apple "Discovery"	A4 Apple "Bramley Seedling"	
H3	G3 Gage "Coe's Golden Drop"	F3 Gage "Old Greengage"	E3 Crab Apple "Gorgeous"	D3 Pear "Williams Bon Cretien"	C3 Apple "Pitmaston Pine Apple"	B3 Apple "Bramley Seedling"	A3 Apple "Bramley Seedling"	
H2	G2 Cherry "Stella"	F2 Gage "Old Greengage"	E2 Crab Apple "Butterball"	D2 Pear "Conference"	C2 Cherry "Morello"	B2 Apple "Egremont Russet"	A2 Apple "Egremont Russet"	
H1	G1 Crab Apple "Butterball"	F1 Crab Apple "Butterball"	E1 Crab Apple "Gorgeous"	D1 Pear "Williams Bon Cretien"	C1 Plum "Blaisdon Red"	B1 Apple "Discovery"	A1 Cherry "Stella"	Z1 Cherry "Stella"

Site Entrance

To be confirmed (or not)

Grey willow *S. cinerea*

Whitebeam *Sorbus aria* agg

Lavatera arborea Tree mallow

Sallow

Appendices:

1. Survey of individual ancient, veteran and notable trees.
2. Survey of hedgerows in the Redgrave Parish. (TBC)
3. Fruit Trees in the Old School Playing Field.

Appendix 1 to Annex A to BAAP

A survey of individual ancient, veteran and notable trees has also been started and will be continued. The results of this survey are shown here:

Ancient, Veteran & Notable Tree Survey Redgrave

Site			Species			Tree Preservation Order										Ancient Tree Inventory		
Date	GPS	W3W	Name	Common Name	Latin Name	Tree Ref	Girth (cms) *	Approx Age (yrs)	TPO Y/N?	TPO Reference	Alive/Dead	Standing / Fallen	Hollowing Y/N	Pollarding Y/N	Surroundings	Category	**	Notes
19-Oct-23	04620 77520	///choice.newsstand.audible	The Green	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		377	185	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No	No	Hedgerow	Notable		
19-Oct-23	04625 77437	///sardine.rattled.debut	Oak House	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	MS36/T1	469	260	Yes	MS36/T1	Alive	Standing	No	No	Garden	Veteran	Recorded	
19-Oct-23	04275 77750	///communes.typed.party	Normans Field 1	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		276	120	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No	No	Field			
27-Oct-23	04344 77734	///custodial.expert.mobile	Normans Field 2	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		477	270	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No	No	Field	Veteran		Not Yet
27-Oct-23	04349 77778	///brief.detonated.sweetly	Normans Field 3	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		490	290	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No	No	Field	Veteran		Recorded
07-Nov-23	04485 77944	///repoint.barman.crypt	The Street	Common Lime	Tilia x europaea	MS138/T1	220		Yes	MS138/T1	Alive	Standing	No	Yes	Street			Strong evidence of coppicing
27-Oct-23	04496 77948	///trophy.storeroom.galloping	The Knoll	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		320	140	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No	No	Village Green			
27-Oct-23	04710 77727	///whistling.nametag.bolt	The Flatiron	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		493	290	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No	No	Open Field	Veteran		Not Yet
28-Oct-23	04507 77372	///conducted.league.convinces	Searchlight Hill	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		550	350	Yes	MS36/G2	Alive	Standing	Yes		Hedgerow	Veteran		Not Yet
28-Oct-23	04507 77369	///reliving.prom.boomers	Searchlight Hill	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		330	150	Yes	MS36/G2	Alive	Standing	No		Hedgerow	Notable		
28-Oct-23	04496 77366	///artichoke.salsa.eyebrows	Searchlight Hill	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		400	205	Yes	MS36/G2	Alive	Standing	No		Hedgerow	Veteran		
28-Oct-23	04510 77361	///afternoon.wages.votes	Searchlight Hill	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		380	190	Yes	MS36/G2	Alive	Standing	No		Hedgerow	Notable		
28-Oct-23	04543 77358	///promotion.overused.bordering	Searchlight Hill	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	Yes	MS36/G2	Alive	Standing	No		Hedgerow			
28-Oct-23	04635 77346	///decorator.vans.sprinkle	Searchlight Hill	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		480	275	Yes	MS36/G2	Alive	Standing	No		Hedgerow	Veteran		Not Yet
28-Oct-23	04667 77361	///attaching.studs.claims	Searchlight Hill	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior		TBD	TBD	Yes	MS36/G2	Alive	Standing	No	Branched	Hedgerow			Tree looks to have been coppiced at some time
06-Nov-23	04795 77313	///horn.sung.parked	Searchlight Hill	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		475	270	Yes	MS36/T2	Alive	Standing	Yes	Staghorn	Field	Veteran	Recorded	Could be suffering from acute oak decline/may need to
06-Nov-23	04760 77259	///gradually.unlocking.recent	Searchlight Hill	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	MS36/T3	355	170	Yes	MS36/T3	Alive	Standing	No		Field	Notable		
06-Nov-23	04806 77130	///tables.cloud.emporium	Searchlight Hill	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	MS36/T8	415	220	Yes	MS36/T8	Alive	Standing	No		Field	Veteran		
06-Nov-23	04709 76995	///refuses.fountain.interacts	Searchlight Hill	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	MS36/T10	282	120	Yes	MS36/T10	Alive	Standing	No		Field			
06-Nov-23			Hall Lane	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur				Yes	MS36/T12	Alive	Standing			Hedge			
06-Nov-23			Hall Lane	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur				Yes	MS36/T13	Alive	Standing			Hedge			
06-Nov-23	05048 76748	///painter.waged.unfair	Hall Lane	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing			Hedge			
06-Nov-23	05040 76774	///petulant.professed.skyrocket	Hall Lane	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing			Hedge			
06-Nov-23	05025 75832	///play.clashing.budgeted	Hall Lane	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing			Hedge			
06-Nov-23	04713 76620	///crib.upsetting.careful	Lizzie's Lane	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		310	138	Yes	MS02/A1	Alive	Standing		Possible	Hedge			Appears to be 2 separate trees but is more likley one spl
06-Nov-23	04876 76629	///revisit.novelists.litters	Lizzie's Lane	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		225	90	Yes	MS02/A1	Alive	Standing			Hedge			
06-Nov-23	04960 76647	///jotting.tweezers.lushly	Lizzie's Lane	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		480	280	Yes	MS02/A1	Alive	Standing			Hedge	Veteran		Not Yet
06-Nov-23	05040 76656	///trickled.saved.organist	Lizzie's Lane	Field Maple	Acer campestre		170	TBD	Yes	MS02/A1	Alive	Standing			Hedge			
07-Nov-23	04641 77747	///office.backswing.silks	The Street	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		460	250	No	N/A	Alive	Standing			Field	Veteran		Not Yet
07-Nov-23	04026 78280	///newsstand.atlas.blushed	The Street	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing			Field			
07-Nov-23	04187 77744	///thickens.exchanges.rudder	Norman's Field	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		400	205	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	Yes		Field	Veteran		Trunk strongly split and hollowed
12-Nov-23	04648 77575	///rinse.rely.roadways	The Green	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No		Garden			
12-Nov-23	04687 77596	///wrenching.spoiler.letters	The Green	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No		Garden			
12-Nov-23	04712 77583	///corn.paths.vegetable	The Green	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No		Garden			
12-Nov-23	04720 77595	///educated.verifying.seducing	The Green	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No		Garden			
12-Nov-23	04740 77596	///deed.ogre.charities	The Green	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No		Garden			
12-Nov-23	04763 77596	///coining.bulldozer.handfuls	The Green	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No		Garden			
12-Nov-23	04772 77604	///invoices.subjects.pats	The Green	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No		Garden			
12-Nov-23	05070 77636	///brotherly.mastering.definite	Tanglewood	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		425	225	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No	No	Wood	Veteran		
12-Nov-23	05295 77714	///timed.latched.spindles	The Shrubbery	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	No	No	Wood			
12-Nov-23	05292 77710	///sneezing.drops.trickster	The Shrubbery	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur		480	280	No	N/A	Alive	Standing	Yes	No	Wood	Veteran	Recorded	
13-Nov-23	05337 77730	///happen.mimed.lends	Llanover Fields	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	CW1	TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing			Footpath			
13-Nov-23	05132 78054	///equal.image.distorts	Llanover Plantation	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	LP1	TBD	TBD	No	N/A	Alive	Standing			Footpath			

Notes:

* measured with a tape at breast height (1.5 m above ground level) <https://cdn.forestresearch.gov.uk/1998/01/fcin012.pdf>

<https://www.wbrc.org.uk/atp/Estimating%20Age%20of%20Oaks%20-%20Woodland%20Trust.pdf>

Tree Preservation Orders shown at BMSDC website <https://bmsdc.cloud.cadcorp.com/WebMap/Map.aspx>

Separate photos available

Categories defines here Oak - Ancient Tree inventory (woodlandtrust.org.uk) <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/how-to-record/species-guides/oak>

** Recorded to Ancient Tree Inventory if the girth is greater than 450 cm

Fruit Trees in the Old School Playing Field

Tree No.	Fruit	Variety	Type	Qty	Age	Stock	Pollination	Self-Fertile	Picking	Location	WhatThree Words	Local Variety	Supplied By	Supplier	Planting Date
	Apple (Malus)	Adam's Pearmain	Eating	2			2	No	Early October	OSPF		Norfolk	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
15	Apple (Malus)	Ellison's Orange	Eating	1	2 Year	M25	4	Partially	Mid September	OSPF	///cassettes.challenge.repeating	Lincolnshire	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
22	Apple (Malus)	Lady Henniker	Cooking	1	2 Year	M25	4	Triploid	Early October	OSPF	///ounce.denote.dreading	Suffolk	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
32	Apple (Malus)	Lady Henniker	Cooking	1	2 Year	M26	4	Triploid	Early October	OSPF	///cheesy.petulant.shepherds	Suffolk	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Jan-25
	Apple (Malus)	Laxton's Superb	Eating	1			4	Partially	Early October	OSPF		Bedfordshire	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
16	Apple (Malus)	Red Falstaff	Eating	1	2 Year	M111	3	Yes	Early October	OSPF	///fears.spindles.dinner	Kent	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
3	Apple (Malus)	Red Falstaff	Eating	1	2 Year	M111	3	Yes	Early October	OSPF	///homecare.exonerate.plantings	Kent	Jean Daniels	Not Known	Not Known
	Pear (Pyrus)	Black Worcester	Cooking	1	Maiden (1 Year)	Pyrus Kirchen	4	Triploid	Early October	OSPF		Worcestershire	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
	Pear (Pyrus)	Improved Fertility	Eating	2	Maiden (1 Year)	Quince A	3	Yes	Mid September	OSPF		Essex	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
32	Pear (Pyrus)	Doyenne du Comice	Eating	1			4	No	Early October	OSPF	///spider.jolly.handfuls	France	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
	Pear (Pyrus)	Doyenne du Comice	Eating	1			4	No	Early October	OSPF		France	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	
1	Pear (Pyrus)	Concorde	Eating	1			4	Partially	Mid September	OSPF	///munched.bead.digital	Kent	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
28	Cherry (Prunus)	Summer Sun	Eating	1	Maiden (1 year)	Colt	3	Partially	Mid July	OSPF	///strictest.freed.reduction	Norfolk	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Jan-25
30	Cherry (Prunus)	Summer Sun	Eating	1	Maiden (1 year)	Colt	3	Partially	Mid July	OSPF	///conspired.patrol.tapers	Norfolk	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
27	Cherry (Prunus)	Penny	Eating	1	Maiden (1 year)	Colt	3	No	Early August	OSPF	///shampoos.shortage.alike	Kent	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Jan-25
31	Greengage (Prunus)	Old Greengage	Eating/Cooking	1	Maiden (1 year)	Brompton	3	Partially	Early August	OSPF	///palm.incorrect.tidy	France (*)	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
21	Plum (Prunus)	Czar	Eating/Cooking	1	Maiden (1 Year)	Brompton	3	Yes	Early August	OSPF	///succumbs.starting.shock	Hertfordshire	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
	Plum (Prunus)	Golden Bullace	Cooking	1	Maiden (1 year)	St. Julien A	3	Yes	Mid September	OSPF		Suffolk (**)	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
33	Plum (Prunus)	Merton Pride	Eating	1	Maiden (1 Year)	Pyro Dwarf	3	Triploid	Mid September	OSPF	///devoirs.fingertip.revisits	Surrey	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Jan-25
5	Apple (Malus)	Egremont Russet	Eating	1			2	Partially	Early October	OSPF	///compiled.videos.stuffy	Sussex	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known
24	Crab Apple (Malus)	John Downie	Cooking	1	2 Year		4	Partially	Early October	OSPF	///turntable.filed.gross	Staffordshire	Green Redgrave Group	Foundry Plant Centre	Dec-22
14	Pear (Pyrus)	Packham's Triumph	Eating	1	Maiden (1 Year)	Pyro Dwarf	3	No	Early October	OSPF	///folks.mocked.someone	Australia	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
9	Greengage (Prunus)	Denniston's Superb	Eating/Cooking	1			2	Yes	Early August	OSPF	///survived.commented.fatigued	USA	Jean Daniels	Not Known	Not Known
2	Pear (Pyrus)	Unknown	Eating/Cooking	1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	September	OSPF	///survivor.care.lightens	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known
4	Cherry (Prunus) ??	Unknown	Eating	1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		OSPF	///vest.firework.fairly	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known
6	Apple (Malus)	Unknown	Eating/Cooking	1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	October	OSPF	///shirtless.elsewhere.basket	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known
7	Cherry (Prunus)	Unknown	Eating	1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		OSPF	///vowing.cornfield.gldes	Not Known	Jean Daniels	Not Known	Not Known
8	Existing old fruit tree apple ? Covered in ivy			1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		OSPF	///shelter.corrosive.unfit	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known
12	Existing old fruit tree apple ?			1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		OSPF	///classed.shortens.delved	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known
13	Fruit Tree	No Label		1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		OSPF	///shameless.regretted.yawned	Not Known	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
17	Fruit Tree	No Label		1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		OSPF	///stone.colder.exonerate	Not Known	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
18	Fruit Tree	No Label		1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		OSPF	///ears.searcher.skate	Not Known	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
23	Fruit Tree	Can't reach Label		1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		OSPF	///breath.stumpy.drifters	Not Known	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
25	Fruit Tree	No Label		1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		OSPF	///painting.profitied.easels	Not Known	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
26	Fruit Tree	No Label		1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		OSPF	///likely.staining.replace	Not Known	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24
29	Fruit Tree	No Label		1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		OSPF	///documents.sttch.worker	Not Known	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Feb-24

Notes:

Apple "Adam's Pearmain" needs to be planted near pollinator partner such as Butterball, Discovery, Egremont Russet, Ellison's Orange, Gorgeous, John Downie, Laxton's Superb, Pitmaston Pine Apple or Red Falstaff

Apple "Ellison's Orange" does not need a pollination partner, but fruiting is likely to be better if there is a compatible partner such as Butterball, Discovery, Gorgeous, John Downie, Laxton's Superb, Pitmaston Pine Apple or Red Falstaff

Apple "Lady Henniker" is a triploid which needs either two pollination partners nearby which must each be different varieties and able to cross-pollinate each other as well as the Lady Henniker, or a single self-fertile compatible pollination partner.

Ellison's Orange, Laxton's Superb, Red Falstaff and John Downie Crab Apple are all suitable pollination partners for Lady Henniker

Apple "Laxton's Superb" does not need a pollination partner, but fruiting is likely to be better if there is a compatible partner such as Butterball, Discovery, Ellison's Orange, Gorgeous, John Downie, Pitmaston Pine Apple or Red Falstaff

Apple "Red Falstaff" is self-fertile and does not need a pollination partner, but fruiting may be improved if there is a compatible partner such as Butterball, Discovery, Egremont Russet, Ellison's Orange, Gorgeous, John Downie, Laxton's Superb or Pitmaston Pine Apple

Apple "Egremont Russet" is partially self-fertile and does not need a pollination partner, but fruiting is likely to be better if there is a compatible partner such as Butterball, Discovery, Gorgeous or Red Falstaff

Crab apple "John Downie" does not need a pollination partner, but fruiting is likely to be better if there is a compatible partner such as Butterball, Discovery, Ellison's Orange, Gorgeous, Laxton's Superb, Pitmaston Pine Apple or Red Falstaff

Pear "Black Worcester" is a triploid variety which will not pollinate other pear varieties. You will either need two pollination partners nearby which must each be different varieties and able to cross-pollinate each other as well as the Black Worcester, or a single self-fertile compatible pollination partner.

Conference, Doyenne du Comice, Packham's Triumph

Pear "Improved Fertility" self-pollinates but can be used to help varieties in the same or adjacent groups to crop.

Pear "Doyenne du Comice" is not self-fertile and needs a pollination partner such as Conference or Packham's Triumph, Williams' Bon Chrétien

Pear "Concorde" does not need a pollination partner, but fruiting is likely to be better if there is a compatible partner such as Packham's Triumph or Williams

Pear "Packham's Triumph" is not self-fertile and needs a pollination partner such as Concorde or Conference (probably also Improved Fertility)

Cherry "Summer Sun" better if planted near pollinator partner such as Penny, Stella or Morello

Cherry "Penny" needs to be planted near pollinator partner such as Summer Sun, Stella or Sweetheart

Plum "Czar" is self-fertile and does not need a pollination partner, but fruiting may be improved if there is a compatible partner such as Blaisdon Red, Denniston's Superb, Old Greengage, Queen's Crown, Shepherd's Bullace or Yellow Pershore.

Plum "Golden Bullace" (** a local variant of Shepherd's Bullace) does not need a pollination partner, but fruiting may be improved if there is a compatible partner such as Blaisdon Red, Czar, Denniston's Superb, Old Greengage, Queen's Crown or Yellow Pershore.

Plum "Merton Pride" is a triploid variety which will not pollinate other pear varieties. You will either need two pollination partners nearby which must each be different varieties and able to cross-pollinate each other as well as the Merton Pride, or a single self-fertile compatible pollination partner.

Concorde, Conference, Packham's Triumph are all suitable pollination partners for Merton Pride

Greengage "Old Greengage" needs a pollination partner such as Blaisdon Red, Czar, Denniston's Superb, Queen's Crown, Shepherd's Bullace or Yellow Pershore.

* Introduced from France by Sir William Gage of Bury St Edmunds

Greengage "Denniston's Superb" does not need a pollination partner, but fruiting may be improved if there is a compatible partner such as Blaisdon Red, Czar, Old Greengage, Queen's Crown, Shepherd's Bullace or Yellow Pershore.

Fruit	Variety	Type	Qty	Age	Stock	Pollination	Self-Fertile	Picking	Location	WhatThree Words	Local Variety	Supplied By	Supplier	Planting Date
Crab Apple (Malus)	Butterball	Cooking	3	Maiden (1 Year)		3	Yes		Old Allotments			Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Crab Apple (Malus)	Gorgeous	Cooking	3			3	Yes		Old Allotments			Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Apple (Malus)	Bramley's Seedling	Cooking	3			3	Triploid	Early October	Old Allotments		Nottinghamshire	Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Apple (Malus)	Cox Self Fertile	Eating/Cooking	2			3	Yes	Early October	Old Allotments			Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Apple (Malus)	Discovery	Eating	2			3	No	Early August	Old Allotments		Essex	Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Apple (Malus)	Egremont Russet	Eating	2			2	No	Early October	Old Allotments		Sussex	Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Apple (Malus)	Pitmaston Pine Apple	Eating	1	Maiden (1 year)	M25	3	No	Early October	Old Allotments		Worcestershire	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Jan-25
Pear (Pyrus)	Conference	Eating	2			3	Yes	Mid September	Old Allotments		Hertfordshire	Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Pear (Pyrus)	Williams' Bon Chrétien	Eating	2			3	Partially	Early August	Old Allotments		Berkshire	Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Cherry (Prunus)	Morello	Cooking	2	2 Year	Colt	4	Yes	Mid July	Old Allotments		Unknown	Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Cherry (Prunus)	Morello	Cooking	1	2 Year	Colt	4	Yes	Mid July	Old Allotments		Unknown	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Jan-25
Cherry (Prunus)	Stella	Eating	2			4	Yes	Mid July	Old Allotments		Canada	Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Cherry (Prunus)	Sweetheart	Eating	1	Maiden (1 year)	Colt	3	Yes	Early August	Old Allotments		No (Canada)	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Jan-25
Plum (Prunus)	Yellow Pershore	Eating/Cooking	2			2	Yes	Early August	Old Allotments		Worcestershire	Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Plum (Prunus)	Blaisdon Red	Eating/Cooking	1	Maiden (1 year)	Brompton	3	Yes	Early August	Old Allotments		Gloucestershire	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Jan-25
Plum (Prunus)	Queen's Crown	Eating/Cooking	1	Maiden (1 year)	Brompton	3	No	Early August	Old Allotments		Worcestershire	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Jan-25
Greengage (Prunus)	Old Greengage	Eating/Cooking	2		Brompton	3	Partially	Early August	Old Allotments		France (*)	Suffolk Environmental Projects	Botanica	Dec-22
Greengage (Prunus)	Coe's Golden Drop	Eating/Cooking	1	2 Year	St Julien A	2	No	Mid September	Old Allotments		Suffolk	BMSDC Biodiversity Officer	Frank P Matthews	Jan-25