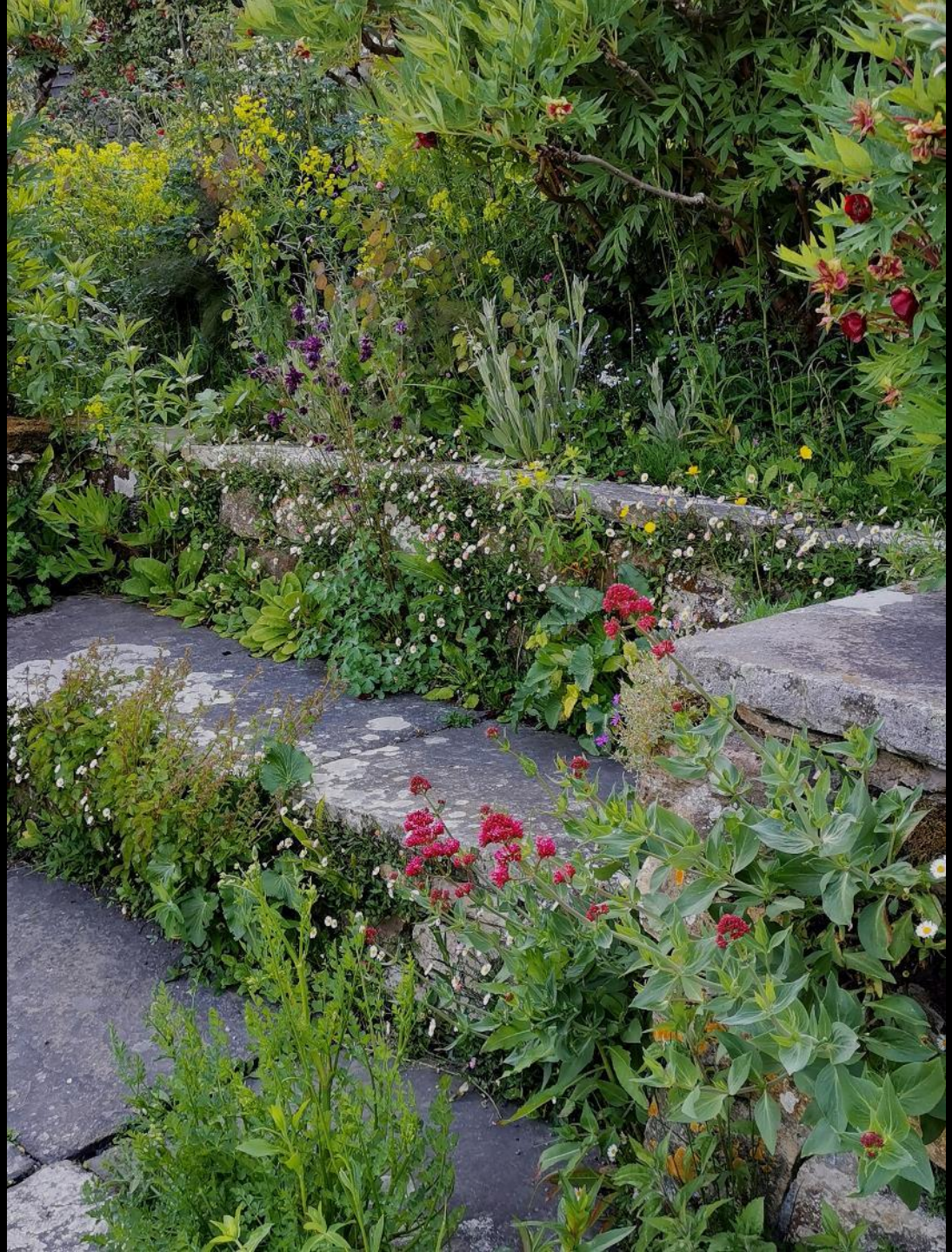
Les palettes végétales hybrides: plantes domestiquées, plantes sauvages, en milieu non naturel.

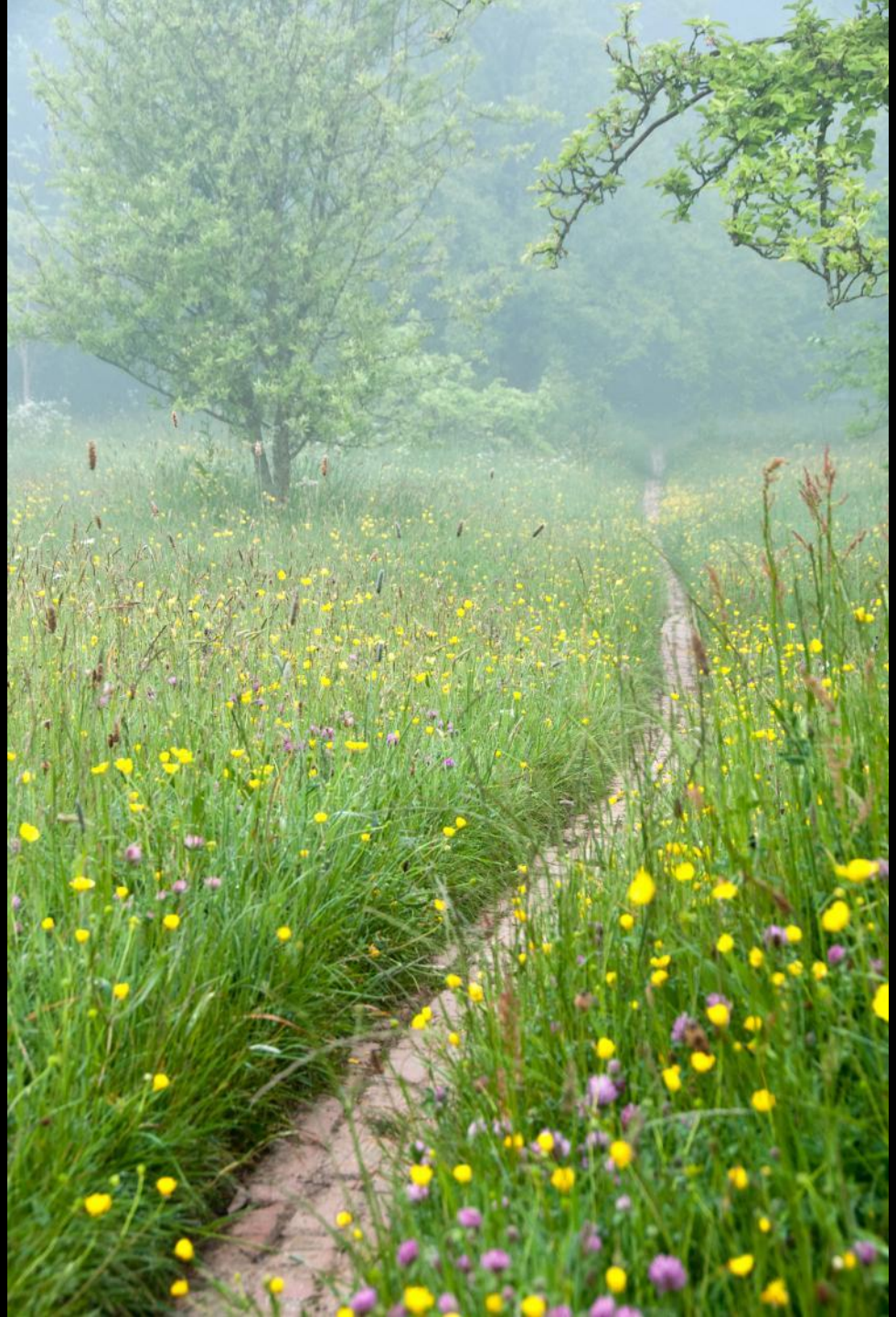
Hybrid plant pallets: domesticated plants, wild plants, in unnatural environment.

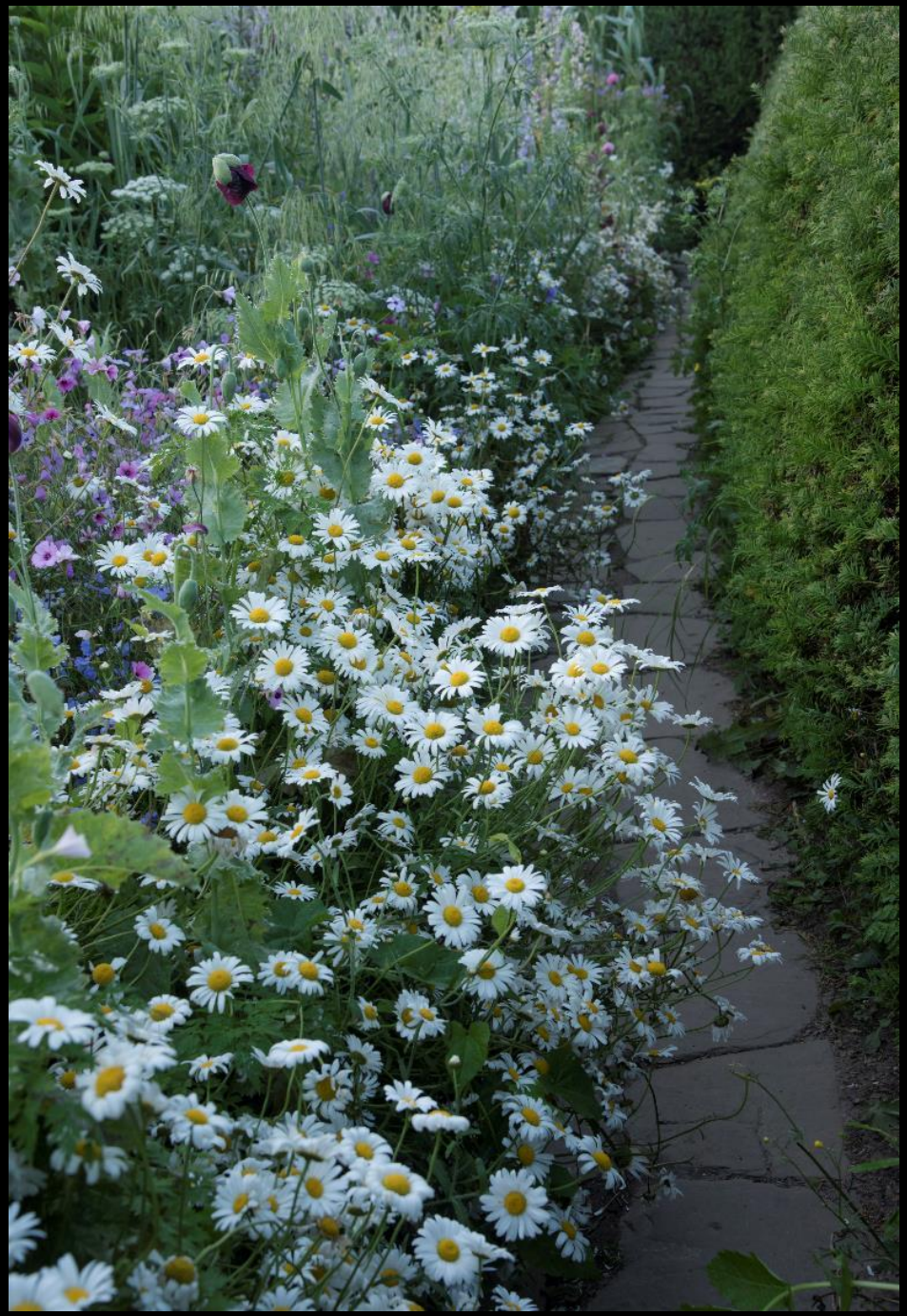
Par Fergus Garrett, jardinier en chef du Domaine de Great Dixter

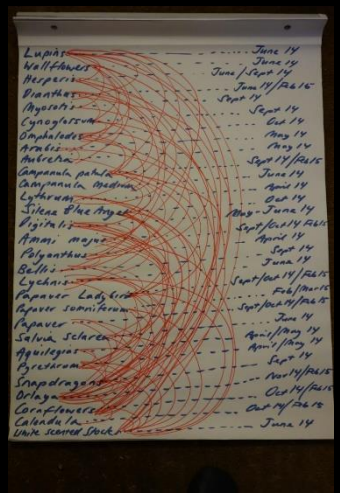
By Fergus Garrett,

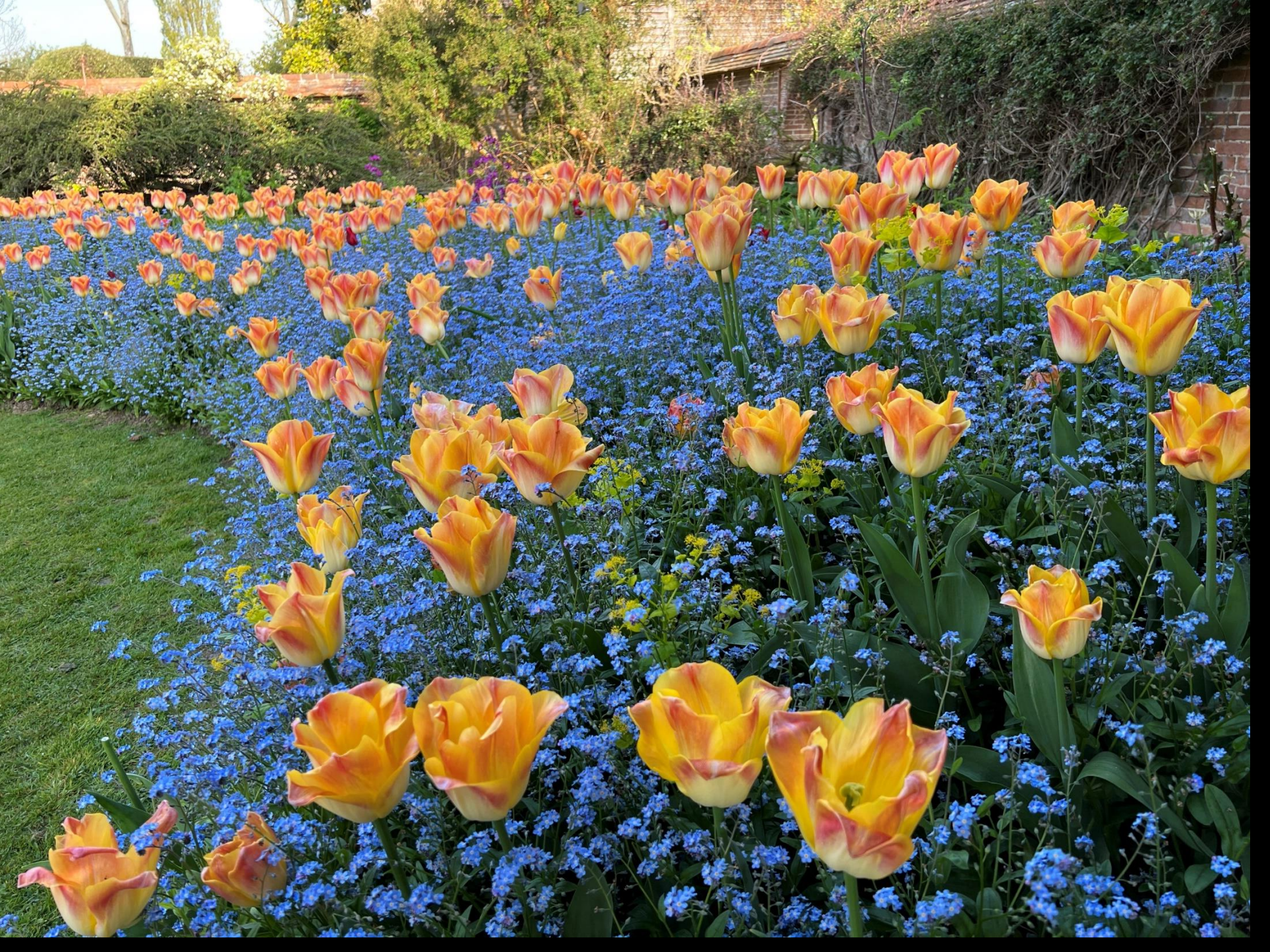
Chief Gardener of the Great Dixter Estate,








Lupins June 14
Wallflowers June/Sept 14
Hesperis June 14/Feb 15
Dianthus Sept 14
Physostegia Sept 14
Cynoglossum Oct 14
Omphalodes May 14
Aruncus May 14
Aubrieta Sept 14/Feb 15
Campanula pat. June 14
Campanula medium April 14
Lythrum Oct 14
Silene Rhexioides May - June 14
Digitalis Sept/Oct 14/Feb 15
Ammi majus April 14
Polyanthus Sept 14
Bellis June 14
Lychnis Sept/Oct 14/Feb 15
Papaver Lady Grey Feb/March
Papaver somniferum Sept/Oct 14/Feb 15
Papaver June 14
Salvia Sclarea April/May 14
Aquilegias April/May 14
Brachycome Sept 14
Snapdragons May 14/Feb 15
Orlaya Oct 14/Feb 15
Cornflowers Oct 14/Feb 15
Calendula June 14
White scented Stock



Great Dixter is a sensitively but highly managed flower garden open to the public.

Great Dixter est un jardin fleuri sensible mais très bien géré et ouvert au public.

We are colourful, dynamic, dramatic , full of non-native plants, and ‘gardened’.

Nous sommes colorés, dynamiques, spectaculaires, pleins de plantes non indigènes et « cultivées ».

Gardens like us (large or small) are sometimes labelled un-natural and all things bad associated with old-fashioned gardening and so everyone (ecologists especially) expected the wildlife value at Great Dixter to be low compared to the countryside beyond ».

Les jardins comme le nôtre (grands ou petits) sont parfois qualifiés de « non naturels » et toutes les choses mauvaises associées au jardinage à l'ancienne et ainsi de suite.

Tout le monde (les écologistes en particulier) s'attendait à ce que la valeur de la faune à Great Dixter soit pauvre par rapport à la campagne au-delà

I wanted to take things further and by 2007:

Je voulais aller plus loin et en 2007:

we stopped spraying, used organic fertilizer instead of inorganic (and less of it ,reducing use by 95%), stopped using peat. Watered less, developed more sealed units of multilayered planting, bedded out less

nous avons cessé de pulvériser, utilisé de l'engrais organique au lieu de l'engrais chimique (et en réduire l'utilisation de 95 %), cessé d'utiliser de la tourbe. On a moins arrosé, développé plus d'unités de plantations multicouches, moins de strates

and allowed the outside edges to grow encouraging vegetation to billow out.
The place became even more charming but also raised a few eyebrows – we were doubted by many people

et permis aux bordures extérieures de pousser, encourageant la végétation à s'échapper.
L'endroit est devenu encore plus charmant mais a aussi fait sourciller – nous avons été mis en doute par beaucoup de gens

‘GET A PROPER AUDIT DONE’

faites un audit approprié

‘Know what you’ve got and then manage accordingly ’

Sachez ce que vous avez et gérez en conséquence

We started playing around
- creating more meadows in the fields outside the garden (98% of species rich ancient meadow has been lost since the 1940's)
- creating another meadow,
- introducing a few honeybee and 'job done'

Nous avons commencé à « jouer » aux alentours du jardin
- créer plus de prairies dans les champs en dehors du jardin (98% des espèces des prairies anciennes a été perdu depuis les années 1940)
- créer un autre pré,
- introduire quelques abeilles domestiques

We did this without realising that honeybees can be bad for pollinator diversity

– they are aggressive, non native and disruptive to plant pollinator networks as well as being very inefficient pollinators as the way they collect pollen destroys the viability of pollen – mining bees and leafcutters being so much more efficient.

Nous l'avons fait sans réaliser que les abeilles domestiques peuvent être mauvaises pour la diversité des pollinisateurs – elles sont agressives, non indigènes et perturbateurs pour les réseaux de pollinisateurs des plantes, en plus d'être des pollinisateurs très inefficaces, car la façon dont ils recueillent le pollen détruit la viabilité du pollen ***– les abeilles minières et les coupe-feuilles sont tellement plus efficaces***

*(*Les abeilles coupeuses de feuilles sont des abeilles solitaires qui utilisent des sections de feuilles pour faire des nids)

‘GET A PROPER AUDIT DONE’

faites un inventaire approprié

‘Know what you’ve got and then manage accordingly ’

Sachez ce que vous avez et gérez en conséquence

Butterfly Conservation's South East Woodlands Project

Butterfly Conservation

2010 Newsletter

The South East is one of the UK's most heavily wooded regions and it is here that some of our most threatened butterflies and moths have experienced severe declines. Butterfly Conservation's biggest conservation project is now two years into its programme to halt alarming declines in woodland butterflies and moths.

The South East Woodlands Project focuses on 3 project areas covering over 100,000 acres in Sussex, Kent and on the Hampshire/Wiltshire border, and is using the experience gained here to promote sustainable woodland management across the region. The project offers guidance to woodland owners and managers on how biodiversity can thrive alongside woodland production. We also encourage local communities to use and treasure the public woodland resources.

▲ Duke of Burgundy lost from East Sussex in the 1970's, this lovely butterfly is benefitting from conservation work in Hampshire and Kent. © Dr Sam Ellis / Butterfly Conservation

The South East Woods Project helps butterflies and other wildlife by:

- Providing advice on enhancing biodiversity and assistance with grant applications.
- Providing free workshops and training which enable woodland managers to share information.
- Arranging species surveys to help owners understand the wildlife value and increase enjoyment of their woodlands.
- Developing markets for woodland products.
- Providing special conservation projects in key locations - coppicing, woodland edges and field margins, hedgerows, and wayleaves.

The South East Woodlands Project is funded by The Heritage Lottery Fund, Tubney Charitable Trust and several other generous funders. If you would like to get involved please contact the South East Woods Team (see back for details).

▲ Fran Thompson leads a butterfly walk at Wye National Nature Reserve, July 2009 © Dave Rogers, Natural England

Natural England report highlights the importance of woodland management

The loss of the Pearl-bordered Fritillary from many of our woodlands features prominently in Natural England's recent report, "State of the Natural Environment in the South East". In 1997 there were an estimated 250 Pearl-bordered Fritillary colonies in England, and as many as 30 colonies in the South East. By 2009 the butterfly had become restricted to just seven sites in the region. The report shows how populations of woodland birds have also declined severely in recent years.

"The cessation of traditional woodland management such as coppicing is the most important factor affecting the condition of our woodlands and the biodiversity they support" Natural England

Good management produces sunny open spaces in the woods where woodland flowers and butterflies can thrive. As woodlands regenerate new clearings can be opened up, thus creating a succession of open space, shrubby regrowth and mature trees - ideal for all sorts of wildlife. Maintaining this cycle of woodland management is an important way of conserving much of our woodland flora and fauna.

Butterfly Conservation's South East Woods team is working with Natural England, targeting Environmental Stewardship in areas that will bring the greatest benefit to woodland fauna.

▲ A temporary glade created by coppicing in Rother, East Sussex. © Steve Wheatley / Butterfly Conservation

Higher Level Stewardship grants are being awarded to farmers whose land buffers key woodlands or whose hedgerows connect important woodland blocks. The management of small woodlands can also being included in these schemes. Grant support for larger woods is offered by the Forestry Commission.

The report (NE135 - State of the natural environment in the South East) can be downloaded from the Natural England website. www.naturalengland.org.uk

New Priority Species Factsheets

Butterfly Conservation has produced a new and updated series of species factsheets for important South East butterflies. These lovely A4 sheets give useful information on the lifecycle, foodplants and habitat requirements of the butterflies and provide simple management recommendations which can be used to help these species.

- Silver-washed Fritillary
- Pearl-bordered Fritillary
- Dark Green Fritillary
- White Admiral

Factsheets for Dingy Skipper and Grizzled Skipper are also available. All of the factsheets are available free from Butterfly Conservation

SE Woods Team Help Woodland Owners to Claim over £200,000 in Forestry Commission Grants

Woodland Improvement Grants (WIG) are helping to improve many woodlands which have not been managed for years, to help them become more economically viable in the long term.

The South East Woodlands Project Officers have now directly helped woodland owners to access over £200,000 in Woodland Improvement Grants through the English Woodland Grant Scheme (eWGS). The Forestry Commission have supported the project by offering higher grant rates in the targeted project areas. These grants have been used to restore unmanaged or overstood coppice, install deer fencing to protect coppice regrowth, widening and resurfacing or re-profiling access routes to improve ease of management.

The Project Officers have worked closely with the Forestry Commission's Woodland Officers to see that each grant is right for the woodland owner, the woodland and its wildlife. Our promotion and support has also led to many other woodland owners taking up these grants of their own accord. Over £1.2million was allocated in 2009 to woods across the South East. The Project Officers have run workshops and other events to promote the woodland grants with many attendees going on to secure woodland grants ranging from just a few hundred pounds to over £40,000.

Almost £1million in Woodland Improvement Grants has been made available in the SE for the year starting 1 April 2010, £600,000 of this is targeted at the South East's priority areas which include our three project areas. Newly increased 'standard costs' used to calculate grant amounts available under the scheme will also help woodland owners meet the true costs of management work.

▲ Butterfly walk in private woodland in Rother, June 2009. © Steve Wheatley / Butterfly Conservation

▲ Woodland Trust opening up the woodland in Dingle Woods. © Fran Thompson / Butterfly Conservation

Events

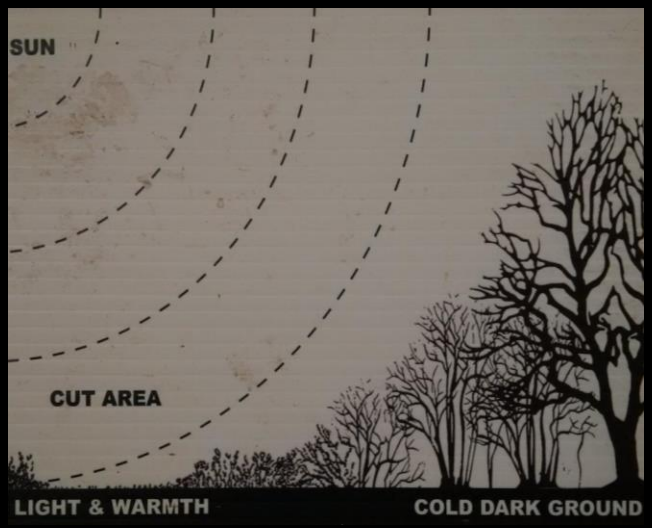
Forty introductory events involving more than 1,500 people have been organised so far, including butterfly walks, moth trapping, volunteer work parties and indoor talks. One innovative approach included video conferencing a wildlife question and answer session with 250 primary school children in Kent. Staff also promoted the project at major public events such as the New Forest Show and Wye Festival, interacting with hundreds of people. Many more events are planned for the South East woodlands, especially in the project areas.

▲ Butterfly enthusiasts come into contact with some farm pigs in Rother 2009. © Steve Wheatley / Butterfly Conservation

Upcoming Events:

- Butterfly Identification and Recording Workshops
- Woodland management walk for woodland owners / managers

WEIGHTS WOOD
TOTAL 35 acres
MIXED WOODLAND COPPICE WITH STANDARDS
S
E
W
N
POND
SWEET CHESTNUT
HIGH FOREST
LOW
POND
HIGH FOREST
BUILDING - OAK 50 – 150 yrs
FIREWOOD - ASH 40 years
FIREWOOD - HORNBEAM 40 years
POLES - CHESTNUT 20 years
HORNBEAM
ASH
CHESTNUT
ALDER
BIRCH


SUN
CUT AREA
LIGHT & WARMTH
COLD DARK GROUND

If success in our woodlands was down to creating a MOSAIC habitat with diversity of structures then why not do the same with our grassland?

Si le succès dans nos forêts était dû à la création d'un habitat MOSAIC avec une diversité de structures, alors pourquoi ne pas faire de même avec notre prairie ?

Still this was all ad hoc and guess work?

Pourtant, tout cela n'était que conjecture?

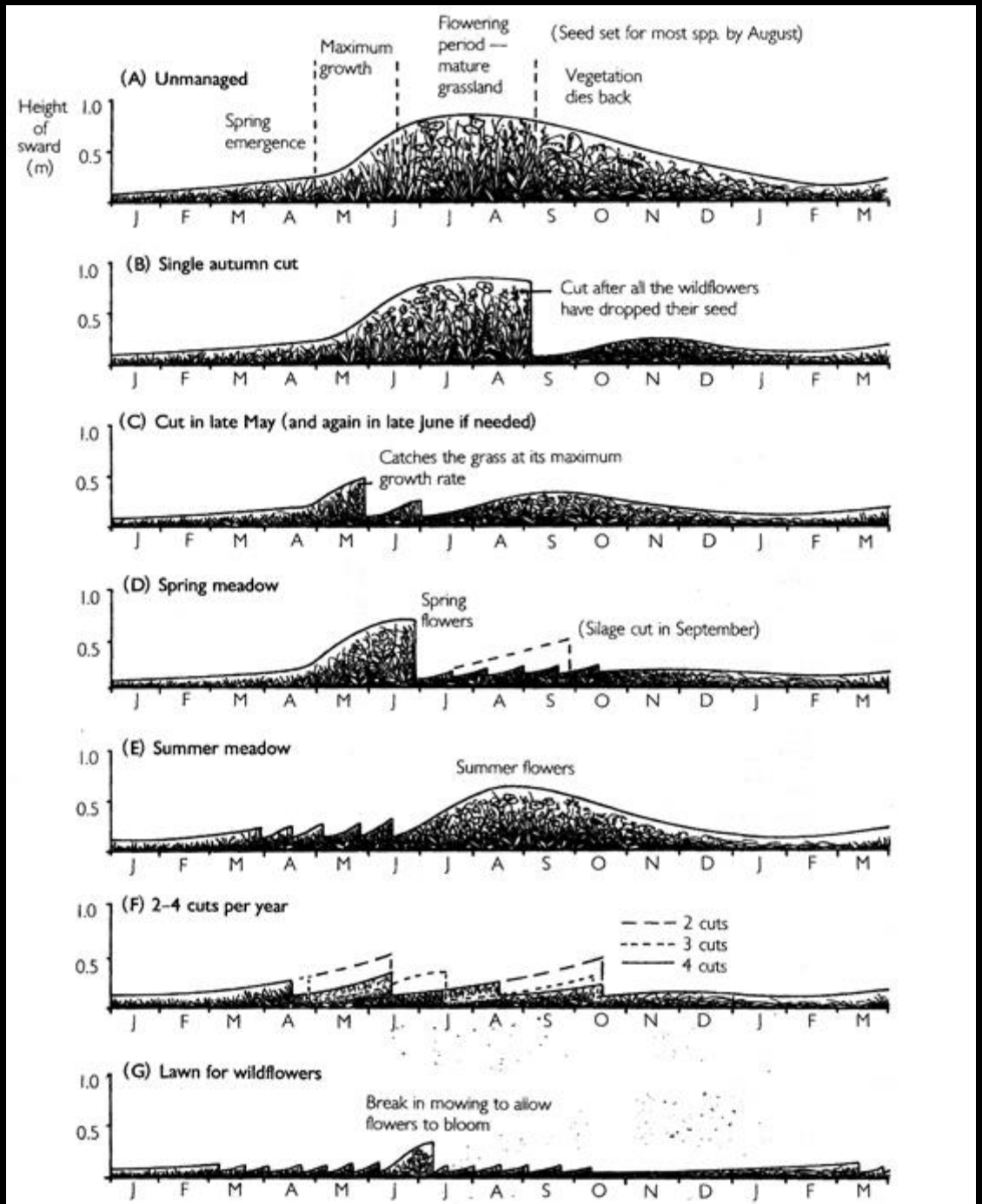
At this point we had no idea

À ce stade, nous n'en avions aucune idée.

Table 5
Grass Cutting Regimes
T. Wells.

Notes

A. Unmanaged and will eventually turn to scrub.
B. Minimum management to arrest tall grassland.
C. Controls coarse grasses. Cut to 50mm during max. growth stage (mid May) and then again in June stopping them from seeding. After a few years once the coarse grasses are under control another regime can be adopted.
D. For a spring meadow. To take a hay crop at the end of June the is at 50mm and following cuts are at 100mm.
E. Favours summer flowers. Regular cutting to 50mm from March to June keeps the coarse grasses at bay.
F. Used in recreational areas such as country parks.



‘GET A PROPER AUDIT DONE’

faites un état des lieux approprié

‘Know what you’ve got and then manage accordingly’

Sachez ce que vous avez et gérez en conséquence

London's Swifts Fergus

Lond helping London's Swifts thrive

Great D
Northia
East Su
TN31 6

I hope this proves useful
Ed 3/6

With Compliments

28 Yale Court Honeybourne Road London NW6 1JG
www.londons-swifts.org.uk t: 02077942058 f: 02077946316 e: mail@londons-swifts.org.uk

Report for Christopher Lloyd and Fergus Garrett

23rd June 2005

Edward Mayer of London's Swifts was invited by Fergus Garrett, Head Gardener at Great Dixter, to assess if Swift nest places could be created in any of the buildings making up the Great Dixter site.

I visited the sites on Saturday 11th June 2005, discussed possibilities with Christopher Lloyd, Fergus Garrett and the garden staff, and assessed the structures and locations with a view to establishing breeding colonies of the Common Swift, *Apus apus*.

This report indicates suitable sites, and advises how to create simple nest spaces and manage them. It also advises on how to attract Swifts.

I have tried to make recommendations that will not cause any adverse effect to the use of the site. The sites chosen will hopefully provide safe nest places, unaffected by occupiers or maintenance operations.

The sites, their potential and recommendations

The Main House - Rear Eaves

This building is composed of two medieval timber-frame houses, joined together, and some added 20th Century facilities. The high eaves, where Swifts could be normally expected to nest, appear to be sealed, either with a broad soffit of plaster or cement or else because the roof and wall join is too tight to permit access.

Views of the Rear Eaves of the Main House

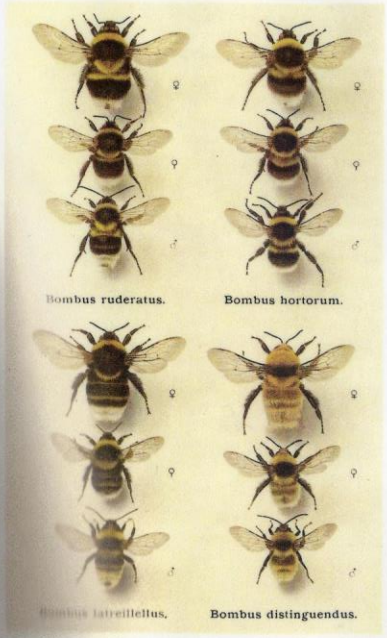
Showing potential nest place sites in the rear of the eaves:

It should be possible to use these areas as Swift nest places. A sheet of exterior quality plywood, about 12mm thick, could be fitted to be flush with the lower exterior panel, creating a large if shallow space. Holes, 50mm in diameter, should be drilled in the panel, to permit access to the Swifts. The sheet of ply should have its edges filled to make it look like the outer eaves, and should be painted to match them, so as to avoid any aesthetic and visual inconsistency.

PLATE II

ALL NATURAL SIZE

PLATE III



ALL NATURAL SIZE

I wrote to the British Arachnological Society –who were reluctant to come because we were a garden. They were more interested in local nature reserves

J'ai écrit à la British Arachnological Society, qui hésitait à venir parce que nous étions un jardin. Ils étaient plus intéressés par les réserves naturelles locales

The Newsletter

British Arachnological Society

March 2013, No. 126

Editor: Richard Gallon; newsletter@britishspiders.org.uk

A Spider Survey of Great Dixter House and Grounds

by Tony Russell-Smith, Richard Burkmar, David Carr, Greg Hitchcock, Evan Jones, Richard Price & Robin Rigby

Figure 1. The 15th century hall at the heart of Great Dixter House.

Great Dixter House is situated at Northiam in East Sussex, about 10 miles North of Hastings and overlooking the valley of the River Rother, which here forms the boundary between East Sussex and Kent. The core of the house itself is an impressive timber-framed hall built in 1464 (Fig. 1) which was derelict at the beginning of the 20th century but then restored by the renowned architect Sir Edward Lutyens for Nathaniel Lloyd.

Until very recently, Great Dixter was home to the celebrated gardener and writer Christopher Lloyd. It was he who developed the beautiful naturalistic gardens surrounding the house (Fig. 2) which today attract thousands of visitors each year. Three years before his death in 2006, he set up a charitable trust which now runs the estate. In addition to the gardens themselves, the estate includes several flower-rich meadows, two areas of ancient coppiced woodland and several ponds, a total of 40 acres. It is managed entirely on organic principles with a strong emphasis on sustainable land-use to support biodiversity throughout the property.

In January 2012, our secretary, Pip Collyer, was contacted by Sarah Seymour at Great Dixter requesting that B.A.S. members carry out a spider survey on the estate with the aim of building up baseline data on spider fauna as part of a wider effort to manage the estate to protect rare species and increase biodiversity. As a result, it was agreed that four members from Sussex and Kent would visit the site in May to initiate work and assess the need for further surveys. It was clear from the outset that, because of the sensitivity of the splendid gardens to unnecessary disturbance, collecting here would have to be limited and entirely by hand. However, the wide diversity of habitats both inside buildings and in the surrounding estate meant that there were plenty of other habitats to explore. Collecting methods included hand collecting, beating, sweeping and litter sieving.

Following our first visit on the 12th May, both the potential richness of the site and the scale of the task we had taken on soon became apparent. During this visit, most effort was concentrated on the meadows, one of the ponds and a relatively small area of coppiced hornbeam woodland, Four Acre Shaw, which lies close to the central complex of buildings. Two habitats in particular proved very rich in spiders. The first was a large stack in one of the meadows composed of hay cut from the meadows combined with garden refuse – something intermediate between a traditional hay stack and a compost heap.

Among the 30 or so species collected by shaking straw from the stack over a sheet were the salticid *Sibianor aurocinctus* (Fig. 3), the thomisids *Misumena vatia*, *Ozyptila brevipes*, *Xysticus cristatus* and *X. kochi* as well as the lycosids, *Pardosa palustris* and *P. pullata*. Presumably these mostly originated in the cut hay from the meadows and simply found a congenial micro-habitat rich in prey in the stack. The second rich habitat was a small area of ancient coppiced hornbeam woodland, Four Acre Shaw, where for the most part coppicing had long since been abandoned. A total of 35 species were recorded here among which were *Dicnea dorsata*, *Zilla diodia* and, most interestingly, the endangered and BAP listed linyphiid *Meioneta mollis*.

Interesting species were by no means confined to these habitats. For example, Evan Jones collected the jumping spider *Marpissa muscosa* from a gate near the main entrance to the house (Fig. 4). He also found the tiny *Theridiosoma gemmosum* (Theridiosomatidae) on the margin of the horse pond, a species on which he has become something of a specialist (see article in B.A.S. Newsletter 122 for November 2011). *Theridion blackwalli* was collected from ancient thatch on a barn and beating gorse bushes not far from the pond produced a male of the little dictynid, *Nigma walckenaeri*, which appears to be becoming much more frequent in recent years. In total, 80 spider species were collected on our first visit to Great Dixter, indicating the rich diversity that could be expected from the estate and the need for further surveys at different times of year. Time did not permit us to explore the whole estate, particularly Weights Wood, a much larger area of abandoned coppice woodland at some distance from the main house. Consequently it was decided that two further visits would be made in 2012, in June and October.

Figure 2. A corner of the gardens at Great Dixter, June 2012

Figure 4. *Marpissa muscosa*, female on a gate post at Great Dixter. © Evan Jones.

Our next visit was on the last day of June, following a prolonged period of intense rainfall and under heavy grey skies. Despite this, a number of interesting species were found. The first of the day was discovered by Richard Price when he lifted a stone manhole cover near the front of the house. Beneath it was a small but active colony of the cellar spider, *Nesticus cellulanus*, including females with egg-sacs (Fig. 5).

Although probably under-recorded due to its subterranean habitat, this has a very scattered distribution across Britain and the only previous record from Sussex is from St. Leonards in 1907! On this occasion we were able to pay a short visit to Weights Wood about a quarter of a mile from the main house. Although extremely overgrown and dark, a number of spiders were collected from rides and small clearings, including the theridiid *Episinus angulatus*, the little salticid *Ballus chalybeius*, the rather local agelenid *Coelotes terrestris* and the ant-mimic *Pheneothinus festivus*. Richard Price spotted a spider-hunting wasp sitting on the gate to the wood, holding its prey in its jaws. The wasp and prey were duly captured and on examination proved to be the fairly local southern species *Auplopus carbonarius* and its prey, a female of *Philodromus cespitum*. The wood will undoubtedly

Figure 3. Female of *Sibianor aurocinctus* taken from a hay stack in a meadow at Great Dixter. © E. Jones

benefit from the planned re-establishment of a coppicing rotation, allowing more light to penetrate to the ground floor with the resulting increase in diversity of the flora and fauna. Despite the relatively poor weather conditions, a total of 44 species of spider were collected in June, of which 13 were additions to the list for the site.

Our last collecting trip in 2012 was on the 20th October. Again, this followed a period of heavy rainfall but nevertheless the weather was kind to us on the day. Because of the damp conditions, we started by collecting in straw stored in a shed near the main entrance to the gardens. Much to our surprise, this niche proved remarkably productive and 22 species were recorded in total, including *Micrargus subbaeticus*, *Trematocephalus scabriculus* and *Oonops pulcher*. Normally, one would expect to collect a mere three or four species in such a habitat. Collecting in litter in the abandoned hornbeam coppice of Four Acre Shaw was less productive than on previous occasions but produced several more specimens of *Meioneta mollis* as well as *Cicurina cicur* and *Thyreosthenius parasiticus*. Another surprise was a female of *Erigona longipalpis* collected in the same stack of hay and garden refuse mentioned above. Although recorded from some inland sites, it is mainly a coastal species and this appears to be the first inland record for Sussex and only the third for the county.

Overall, a total of 124 spider species were recorded for the site during our survey (Table 1). The richest habitat proved to be the woodlands with 64 species, closely followed by the meadows and their associated hay/compost stacks with 54 species. A total of 29 species were associated with buildings (either inside or on the exterior walls and thatch of barns and sheds). The small number from the gardens themselves (15 species) reflects low collecting effort in an attempt to avoid disturbance.

How do these results compare with those from surveys of other similar sites? Earlier studies in the U.K. suggest that gardens, both urban and otherwise, can harbour a considerable diversity of spider species (Crocker & Dawn, 1996; Dawson, 2003; Gurr, 1968; Owen, 2010; Russell-Smith, 2002; Thomas, 2002; Williams, 1999; Wilson & Thomas, 1999). Numbers of species recorded in the 10 gardens included in these reports ranged from 23 to 124 representing from 3% to 19% of the British spider fauna. The majority (7) were urban gardens which in general had lower numbers (23 – 80 species) than those in rural areas but one in Bedfordshire recorded 112 species.

Figure 5. Female of the cellar spider, *Nesticus cellulanus* with her egg-sac. Found beneath a manhole cover near the main entrance to Great Dixter house. © Evan Jones

In the first author's rural house and garden in Kent exactly the same total number of 124 species has been recorded, but over a 21 year period of casual collecting. Given that the total area of the garden is only ca 0.5 acres, it could be expected that a much larger total fauna will eventually be recorded on the 40 acres of the Great Dixter estate. In the Kent garden, only 35 species were recoded in the first year (1992) so the total has increased over threefold in 20 years. Were the same rate of increase to be found at Great Dixter, a total of approximately 340 species (roughly two thirds of the British fauna) might be eventually be recorded. While this is almost certainly an over-estimate, it does indicate that there are many more species to be found there and that more recording is certainly required.

This view is also suggested by the number of abundant and widespread species that have not yet been recorded at Great Dixter. They include for example *Alopecosa pulverulenta*, *Anaunobius fenestralis*, *Araniella cucurbitina*, *Dictyna arundinacea*, *Drassodes lapidosus* and *Linyphia triangularis* amongst many others. Consequently, at least one further collecting visit to Great Dixter is planned for 2013 and we hope that it will be possible to arrange a continuing survey programme to ensure the final evaluation of the spider diversity is reasonably complete and to track changes in the fauna as the estate evolves and changes.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Fergus Garrett, chief executive of the Great Dixter Trust, and his colleagues Sara Seymour and Amanda Ferguson, for inviting us to undertake the survey and for their incredible hospitality during our visits. Their welcome and obvious interest in our activities has made our visits an exceptional pleasure.

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Tony Russell-Smith; e-mail: mrsiellsmith@btinternet.com

Table 1. Spider species recorded from the Great Dixter estate 2012.
Abbreviations: EN = Endangered, L = Local, LC = Locally common, U = Uncommon.

Family	Species	Status	Wood	Garden	Meadows	Ponds	Buildings
Agelenidae	*Agelena labyrinthica*			x			
Agelenidae	*Coelotes terrestris*			x			
Amaurobiidae	*Amaurobius similis*			x			
Anyphaenidae	*Anyphaena accentuata*				x		
Araneidae	*Nuctenea umbratica*						x
Araneidae	*Zilla diodia*			x		x	
Araneidae	*Zygiella x-notata*						x
Clubionidae	*Clubiona corrigia*			x			
Clubionidae	*Clubiona terrestris*			x		x	
Dictynidae	*Lathys humilis*			x	x		
Dictynidae	*Cicurina cicur*			x			
Dictynidae	*Nigma gaulia*	L			x		
Dictynidae	*Nigma walckenaeri*	L					
Dysderidae	*Dysdera crocota*				x		
Dysderidae	*Dysdera erythrina*	LC			x		
Dysderidae	*Harpactea hombergi*			x	x	x	
Gnaphosidae	*Drassodes cupreus*				x		
Gnaphosidae	*Micaria pulicaria*			x			
Hahniidae	*Antistea elegans*						x
Linyphiidae	*Bathyphantes gracilis*			x	x		x

Continuation of Table 1. Spider species recorded from the Great Dixter estate 2012.
Abbreviations: EN = Endangered, L = Local, LC = Locally common, U = Uncommon.

Family	Species	Status	Wood	Garden	Meadows	Ponds	Buildings
Linyphiidae	*Bathyphantes parvulus*		x		x		x
Linyphiidae	*Centromerita bicetor*				x		x
Linyphiidae	*Dicymbium nigrum*				x		
Linyphiidae	*Diplocephalus cristatus*						x
Linyphiidae	*Diplocephalus picinus*		x		x		
Linyphiidae	*Doplolyda concolor*		x		x		x
Linyphiidae	*Erebomaea scurnhoda*		x		x		
Linyphiidae	*Erigone atra*		x		x	x	x
Linyphiidae	*Erigone dentipalpis*		x				x
Linyphiidae	*Erigone longipalpis*				x		
Linyphiidae	*Gnathonarium dentatum*					x	
Linyphiidae	*Gonatium rubens*			x	x		x
Linyphiidae	*Gongylidiellum vivum*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Gongylidium rufipes*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Hypomma cornutum*				x		
Linyphiidae	*Kaestneria dorsalis*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Latuita thamicola*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Lepthyphantes leprosus*						x
Linyphiidae	*Lepthyphantes minutus*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Linyphia hortensis*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Macargus rufus*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Meso sundevalli*		x		x		
Linyphiidae	*Meioneta mollis*	EN	x		x		
Linyphiidae	*Meioneta rurestris*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Metopobactrus prominulus*	LC			x		
Linyphiidae	*Micrargus herbigradus*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Micrargus subbaeticus*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Microctenonyx subitaneus*						x
Linyphiidae	*Moebelia penicillata*		x				x
Linyphiidae	*Neriene clathrata*				x		
Linyphiidae	*Neriene montana*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Neriene peltata*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Obscuriphantes obscurus*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Oedothorax fuscus*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Oedothorax gibbosus*				x		
Linyphiidae	*Oedothorax retusus*				x		x
Linyphiidae	*Ostearius melanopygius*				x		x
Linyphiidae	*Pelliphantes pelitus*						x
Linyphiidae	*Pelecopsis parallela*				x		
Linyphiidae	*Pocadicnemis juncea*					x	
Linyphiidae	*Porrhomma convigera*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Porrhomma microphthalmum*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Saaristoa abnormis*				x		
Linyphiidae	*Savignia gracilis*	U		x			
Linyphiidae	*Tenuiphantes flavipes*		x		x		
Linyphiidae	*Tenuiphantes tenebricola*						x
Linyphiidae	*Tenuiphantes tenuis*		x		x	x	x
Linyphiidae	*Tenuiphantes zimmermanni*		x				
Linyphiidae	*Thyreosthenius parasiticus*	L	x				
Linyphiidae	*Trematocephalus scabriculus*						x
Linyphiidae	*Walckenaeria acuminata*		x		x		
Linyphiidae	*Walckenaeria antica*						x
Linyphiidae	*Walckenaeria atrotibialis*				x		

Continuation of Table 1. Spider species recorded from the Great Dixter estate 2012.
Abbreviations: EN = Endangered, L = Local, LC = Locally common, U = Uncommon.

Family	Species	Status	Wood	Garden	Meadows	Ponds	Buildings
Liocranidae	*Phrudotheus festivus*		x		x		
Lycosidae	*Pardosa amentata*		x		x		
Lycosidae	*Pardosa palustris*				x		
Lycosidae	*Pardosa prativaga*		x				
Lycosidae	*Pardosa pullata*		x		x		
Lycosidae	*Pardosa saltans*		x				
Lycosidae	*Pirata latitans*		x				
Lycosidae	*Pirata piraticus*					x	
Lycosidae	*Trochosa ruricola*			x	x	x	
Lycosidae	*Trochosa terricola*		x		x		
Mimetidae	*Ero furcata*				x		x
Nesticidae	*Nesticus cellulanus*	L					x
Oonopidae	*Oonops domesticus*	L					x
Oonopidae	*Oonops pulcher*						x
Philodromidae	*Philodromus aureolus*				x		
Philodromidae	*Philodromus cespitum*		x				
Philodromidae	*Philodromus dispar*						x
Pholcidae	*Pholcus phalangioides*						x
Pisauridae	*Pisaura mirabilis*		x	x	x		
Salticidae	*Ballus chalybeius*	LC			x		
Salticidae	*Euophrys frontalis*				x		
Salticidae	*Heliophanus cupreus*		x				
Salticidae	*Marpissa muscosa*	L					x
Salticidae	*Neon reticulatus*			x			
Salticidae	*Salticus scenicus*			x			
Salticidae	*Sibianor aurocinctus*	L			x		
Tetragnathidae	*Metellina merianae*		x		x		
Tetragnathidae	*Metellina mengei*		x				
Tetragnathidae	*Metellina segmentata*		x				
Tetragnathidae	*Pachygnatha degeeri*		x		x		x
Theridiidae	*Enoplognatha ovata*		x				
Theridiidae	*Episinus angulatus*		x				
Theridiidae	*Kochiura bimaculata*		x		x		
Theridiidae	*Paidiscura pallens*		x				
Theridiidae	*Robertus arundineti*	L	x				
Theridiidae	*Robertus lividus*		x				
Theridiidae	*Steatoda bipunctata*						x
Theridiidae	*Steatoda nobilis*	L		x			
Theridiidae	*Theridion blackwalli*	L					x
Theridiidae	*Theridion mystaceum*		x		x		
Theridiidae	*Theridion sisyphium*		x		x		
Theridiidae	*Theridion tinctum*			x			
Theridiidae	*Theridion varians*		x		x		
Theridiosomatidae	*Theridiosoma gemmosum*	L				x	
Thomisidae	*Diaea dorsata*		x				
Thomisidae	*Misumena vatia*				x		
Thomisidae	*Ozyptila brevipes*				x		
Thomisidae	*Ozyptila praticola*					x	
Thomisidae	*Xysticus cristatus*		x		x		
Thomisidae	*Xysticus kochi*				x		
Zoridae	*Zora spinimana*				x		
	Totals 124		64	15	54	10	29

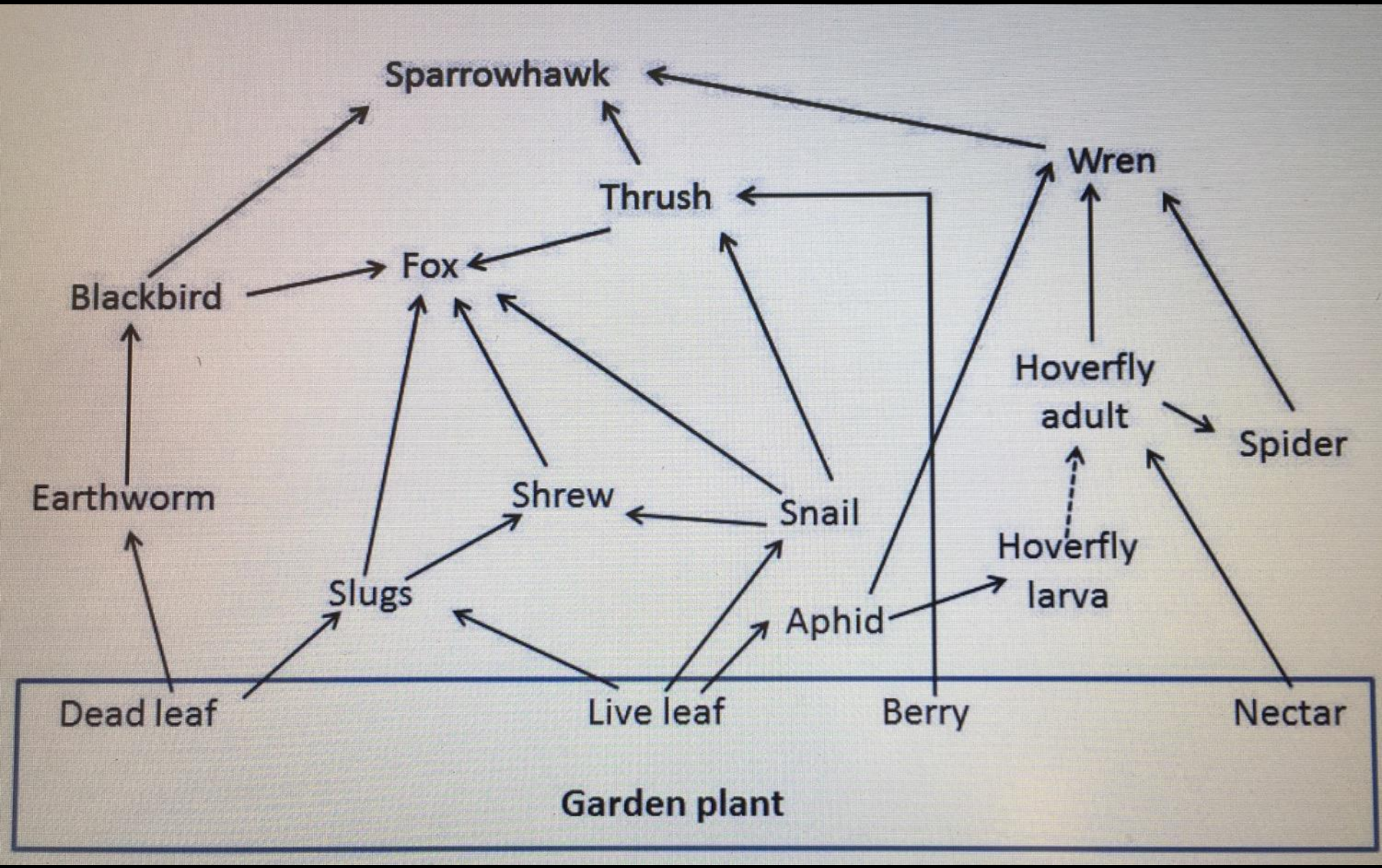
‘GET A PROPER AUDIT DONE’

faites un état des lieux approprié

‘Know what you’ve got and then manage accordingly

Sachez ce que vous avez

BECAUSE…’


Sparrowhawk
Wren
Thrush
Fox
Blackbird
Hoverfly adult
Spider
Earthworm
Shrew
Snail
Hoverfly larva
Slugs
Aphid
Dead leaf
Live leaf
Berry
Nectar
Garden plant

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

&

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

As part of the Great Dixter Biodiversity Audit
funded by the
Heritage Lottery and
Great Dixter Charitable Trust

October 2018

Dr Nicola R. Bannister ACIfA
Landscape History & Conservation

GREAT DIXTER BIODIVERSITY AUDIT

SECTION 5 : WOODLAND VASCULAR PLANT AND VEGETATION DATA

By

PHILIP SANSUM

VEGETATION SURVEY & ASSESSMENT
of
GRASSLAND & HEDGEROWS
at GREAT DIXTER

Dolphin Ecological Surveys 2018

GREAT DIXTER BIODIVERSITY AUDIT

SECTION 6: THE LICHENS OF GREAT DIXTER

By

SIMON DAVEY

GREAT DIXTER BIODIVERSITY AUDIT

SECTION 7: BUTTERFLY SURVEY

By

CLAIRE WILLIAMSON

GREAT DIXTER BIODIVERSITY AUDIT

SECTION 9: GREAT DIXTER BIRD LIST 2018

By

ANDY PHILLIPS

Over 2400 species recorded in one year from a handful of visits

- Over species 110 of lichen
- Over 110 species of bee out of a total 230 species in the UK (several species of principal importance, 2 nationally endangered species, 7 nationally rare, 7 nationally scarce species)
- 16 species of bumble bee out of 24
- Over 400 species of moth
- 32 species of butterfly including many of principal importance including several nationally scarce species (59 total species in the UK)
- Over 250 species of spider (out of a total of 650)

Plus de 2400 espèces enregistrées en un an à partir d'une poignée de visites

- Plus de 110 espèces de lichens
- Plus de 110 espèces d'abeilles sur un total de 230 espèces au Royaume-Uni (plusieurs espèces de première importance, 2 espèces menacées au niveau national, 7 rares au niveau national, 7 espèces rares au niveau national)
- 16 espèces de bourdons sur 24
- Plus de 400 espèces de papillons de nuit
- 32 espèces de papillons, dont beaucoup sont d'importance majeure, y compris plusieurs espèces rares au niveau national (59 espèces au total au Royaume-Uni)
- Plus de 250 espèces d'araignées (sur un total de 650)

- Numbers are gojng up as we survey more.
- Rare species were easily found which means they are common
- Our lead ecologist Andy Phillips said Great Dixter is one of the richest sites he's surveyed in 30 years and it has changed the way he thinks about gardens.
- He now calls us a 'Garden Nature Reserve' and thinks we should be designated a Local Nature Reserve or Local Wildlife Site
- This was unexpected within the ecological community where there can be a prejudice against a traditional garden like ours.

- Les quantités augmentent à mesure que nous surveillons.
- Des espèces rares ont été facilement trouvées, ce qui signifie qu'elles sont communes dans le jardin
- Notre écologiste principal, Andy Phillips, a déclaré que Great Dixter est l'un des sites les plus riches qu'il ait étudiés en 30 ans et qu'il a changé sa façon de penser les jardins.
- Il nous nomme maintenant « réserve naturelle des jardins » et pense que nous devrions être désignés comme réserve naturelle locale ou site faunique local.
- Cela était inattendu au sein de la communauté écologique où il peut y avoir un préjugé contre un jardin traditionnel comme le nôtre.

WHY IS DIXTER RICH ? (2 slides)

- Wide range of habitats (wet, dry, sunny, shady, mosaic woodland to mosaic grassland to bare ground, detritus rich, porous buildings, fence posts, recycled material, porous walls, and so on). IT IS A COMPLEX AND DIVERSE MOSAIC Variety of habitats
- Long season of pollen and nectar rich resources. Layered planting over a long season – some areas have 7 layers of vegetation. Not just natives – exotics and natives rub shoulders Long Season of food
- No spraying for the last 14 years Care
- Trauma and disturbance from digging – creates another habitat. Bedding plays a part too Diversity of practices
- Types of flowers eg high populations of umbels and alliums - pollinator rich. Grow a lot species BUT NOTHING IS CHOSEN JUST BECAUSE ITS GOOD FOR POLLINATORS Variety
- The web feeds itself. The more there is the more there will be
- Creativity What Dr Nigel Dunnett calls creative ecology – we work outside of the norm, are inquisitive, and experiment
- History . Years of activity

An intensively managed garden with ecological practices can be a haven for wildlife – Great Dixter proves this. Great Dixter is a large garden BUT **small** gardens can add up to be significant and so can urban spaces, rooftops, parks, pavements, cracks, walls, – every space can play a part –wildlife will and can adapt and don't need to REWILD to do this.

We can blur the edges between Horticulture and Ecology whilst creating beautiful artistic spaces, at the same time we can start embracing some of our wild plants and see them in another light

WHY IS DIXTER RICH ?

- Large gamme d'habitats (humide, sec, ensoleillé, ombragé, mosaïque de bois à mosaïque prairie à sol nu, riches en détritus, bâtiments poreux, poteaux de clôture, matériaux recyclés, murs poreux, etc.). IL S'AGIT D'UNE MOSAÏQUE COMPLEXE ET DIVERSIFIÉE
- Longue saison de ressources riches en pollen et en nectar. Plantation en couches sur une longue saison – certaines zones ont 7 couches de végétation. Pas seulement les indigènes – les exotiques et les indigènes se côtoient Longue saison de nourriture
- Pas de pulvérisation depuis 14 ans avec soins
- Les traumatismes et les perturbations causés par l'excavation créent un autre habitat. La litière joue aussi un rôle ainsi que la diversité des pratiques
- Types de fleurs par exemple des populations élevées d'ombelles et d'alliums - riches en pollinisateurs. Cultiver beaucoup d'espèces MAIS RIEN N'EST CHOISI JUSTE PARCE QUE C'EST BON POUR LES POLLINISATEURS
- Le réseau se nourrit de lui-même. Plus il y a, plus il y aura!
- Le créativité, ce que le Dr Nigel Dunnett appelle l'écologie créative – nous travaillons en dehors de la norme, sommes curieux et expérimentons
- L'histoire issue d'années d'activité

WHY IS DIXTER RICH ?

Un jardin à gestion intensive avec des pratiques écologiques peut être un havre pour la faune

– Great Dixter le prouve. Great Dixter est un grand jardin MAIS les petits jardins peuvent s'additionner pour être significatifs et c'est ainsi sur les espaces urbains, les toits, les parcs, les trottoirs, les fissures, les murs,

– Chaque espace peut jouer un rôle – la faune peut s'adapter et n'a pas besoin de REWILD pour le faire.

Nous pouvons brouiller les frontières entre l'horticulture et l'écologie tout en créant de beaux espaces artistiques, **en même temps nous pouvons commencer à aimer certaines de nos plantes sauvages et les voir sous un autre jour**

Gardens are Woodland edge

- In the UK we have lost much of our integrated system of woodland merging into grassland and the two co-existing.
- The valuable ecotone of WOODLAND EDGE which is an extremely rich zone has been tidied up lost (as we manage grasslands as grassland and woodland as pure woodland). Gardens serve as woodland edge – with enhanced diversity of flora, and enhanced diversity of structures and habitats -you have something special -the perfect storm. There is no reason THIS CAN'T BE REPLICATED IN TOWNS AND CITIES.
- We need to be BRAVE, BOLD, DIVERSE and DYNAMIC (give the visionaries the power to do this)
- GARDENS CAPTURE A WIDE AUDIENCE - WE CAN BRIDGE THE GAP AND BRING ON A WIDER AUDIENCE

Les jardins sont en lisière de forêt

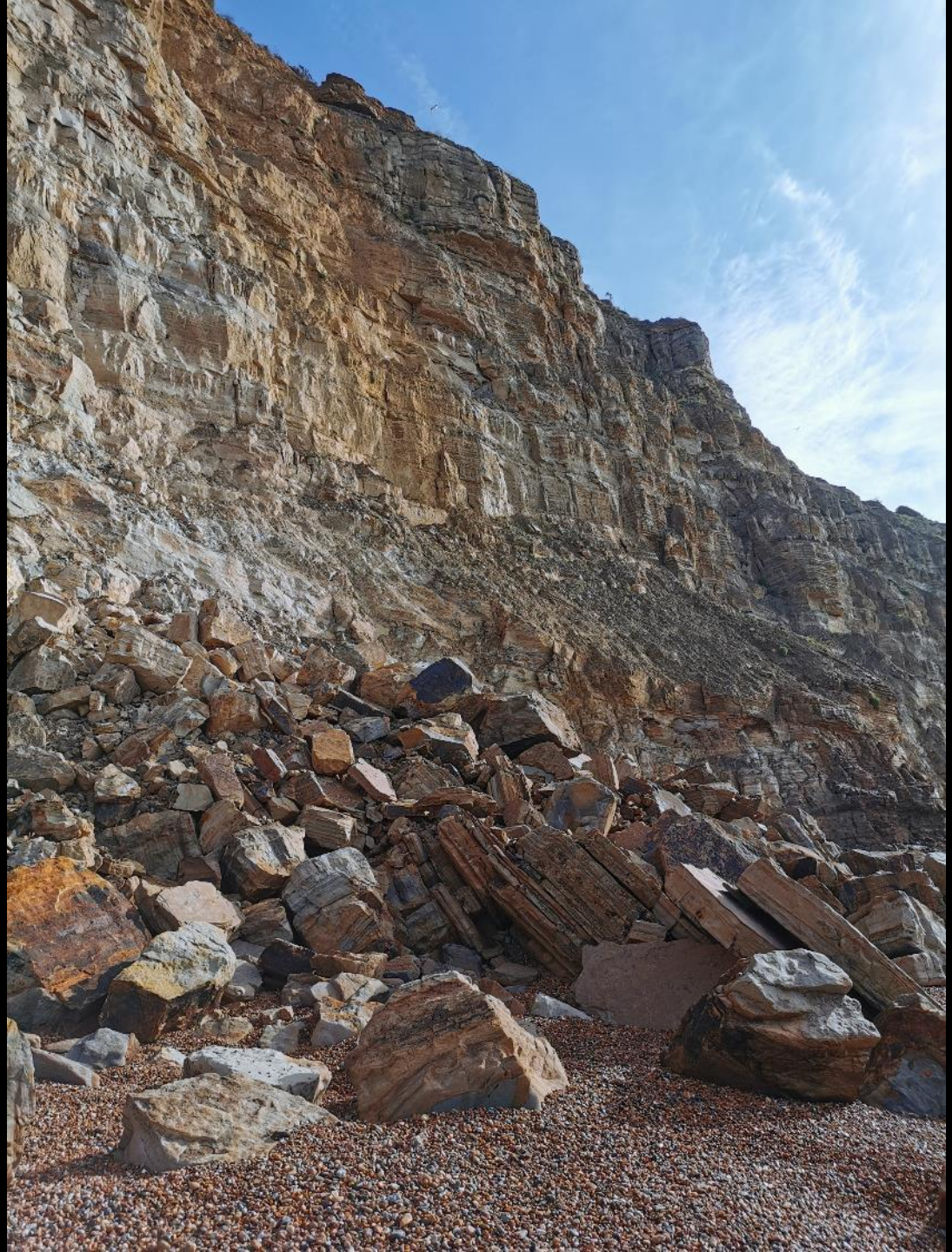
- Au Royaume-Uni, nous avons perdu une grande partie de notre système originel de forêts; mais forêts et prairies sont fusionnelles et les deux coexistent.
- L'écosystème précieux de la lisère de la forêt, qui est une zone extrêmement riche, a été effacé (car nous gérons les prairies comme des prairies et les forêts comme des forêts pures).
- Les jardins servent de bordure de forêt
- – avec une diversité accrue de la flore et une diversité accrue des structures et des habitats
- – vous avez quelque chose de spécial
- – la tempête parfaite.
- Il n'y a pas de raison que cela ne puisse pas être reproduit dans les villes.
- Nous devons être COURAGEUX, AUDACIEUX, DIVERSIFIÉS et DYNAMIQUES (donner aux visionnaires le pouvoir de le faire)
- LES JARDINS ATTIRENT UN VASTE PUBLIC - NOUS POUVONS COMBLER L'ÉCART ET ATTIRER UN PLUS GRAND PUBLIC

GREAT DIXTER also mimics SOFT CLIFF HABITAT – a threatened habitat in the UK that is home to a number of invertebrates and other species that thrive in a constantly eroding location.

GREAT DIXTER imite également SOFT CLIFF HABITAT – un habitat menacé au Royaume-Uni qui abrite un certain nombre d'invertébrés et d'autres espèces qui prospèrent dans un endroit constamment érodé.

Bare, porous paths adjacent to vegetation that is constantly reworked – it is an extremely valuable and dynamic habitat that greatly enhances our
biodiversity

Des chemins nus et poreux adjacents à la végétation qui est constamment retravaillée – c'est un habitat extrêmement précieux et dynamique qui améliore grandement notre biodiversité



- There are 433,000 ha of garden in the UK
- There are approx. 240,000 ha of roadside verge in the UK
- *Il y a 433000 ha de jardin au Royaume-Uni*
- *Il y a environ 240.000 ha de bord de route au Royaume-Uni*

- 1.7million ha of URBAN AREA in the UK (84 % population is Urban)
- ALL are out of the food production zone and all within our control
- *1,7million ha de ZONE URBAINE au Royaume-Uni (84 % de la population est urbaine)*
- *TOUS sont hors de la zone de production alimentaire et tous sous notre contrôle*

We produced a biodiversity heatmap

Nous avons produit une carte de la biodiversité

(rightly or wrongly as one area feeds into another and they are interact and all work together)

(à tort ou à raison, car un secteur s'alimente dans un autre et ils interagissent et travaillent tous ensemble)

List of survey areas with area code:

FG - Formal Gardens

OR - Orchard

HP - Horse Pond

PR - Prairie

NM - New Meadow

PF - Plant Fair Meadow

SP - Southern Pasture

FA - Farm

WW - Weights Wood

4A - Four Acre Shaw

Conservation Designations

- **UKBAP** - A species listed as a priority for conservation in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. These are species that are endemic to the UK, significantly restricted to the UK and the Northern European Atlantic Biogeographical Region, UK supports internationally important populations of the species and/or species that have shown a serious and rapid decline over the last few decades.
- **RDB1/RedList GB Pre94 - Endangered** - Nationally endangered species that are greatly restricted to a very small number of sites. These are species at most risk of becoming extinct in the UK.
- **RDB2/RedList GB Pre94 - Vulnerable** - Nationally vulnerable species that are also greatly restricted in the UK to a very small number of sites but not at immediate risk of extinction.

Table 1. Number of species recorded for each survey area.

	All Areas	FG	OR	HP	PR	NM	PF	SP	FA	WW	4A
All Species	**676**	**271**	106	45	162	145	**240**	137	43	121	36
Aculeates (Bees, Wasps & Ants)	**154** (22.8 %)	**91**	42	7	37	27	**65**	29	14	18	2
Coleoptera (Beetles)	**139** (20.6 %)	26	2	3	18	**43**	37	16	2	**41**	15
Araneae (Spiders)	**112** (16.6 %)	24	3	8	**37**	22	**31**	16		28	10
Diptera (Two-winged Flies)	**90** (13.3 %)	**51**	26	6	16	15	**44**	17	7	8	1
Lepidoptera (Moths & Butterflies)	**70** (10.4 %)	**31**	14	4	25	14	**28**	23	11	11	1
Hemiptera (True Bugs)	**44** (6.5%)	**20**	8	1	15	7	9	**20**	2	3	
Odonata (Dragonflies & Damselflies)	**15**	**11**	2	**11**	2	3	5	6	1	2	
Parasitoid Wasps & Micro Hymenoptera	**12**	5	2		4	1	3	1			
Orthoptera (Grasshoppers & Crickets)	**10**	7	6		5	3	8	6	1	2	
Hymenoptera: Symphyta (Saw-flies)	**6**	2		1		1	2				
Diplopoda (Millipedes)	**5**					3	2			3	3

Figures partway through the audit show the relative high numbers in the formal gardens

- Aculeates –Formal Gardens
- Diptera- Formal Gardens
- Lepidoptera- Formal Gardens
- Hemiptera – Formal Gardens
- Odonata –Formal Gardens
- Parasitoid Wasps – Formal Gardens

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Les chiffres au milieu de l'audit montrent des chiffres relativement élevés dans les jardins formels

- Enveloppes d'abeilles et de fourmis – jardins formels
- Diptères – jardins formels
- Lépidoptères- jardins formels
- Hemiptères – jardins formels
- Odonates – jardins formels
- guêpes parasitoïdes - Formal Gardens

	All Areas	FG	OR	HP	PR	NM	PF	SP	FA	WW	4A
Isopoda (Woodlice)	**5**	1		1		3	3	1	1	2	2
Mollusca (Slugs & Snails)	**4**	1								3	
Opiliones (Harvestmen)	**3**				2			1			1
Other	**7**	1	1	3	1	3	3	1		1	1

Table 2. Species with conservation designations.

	All Areas	FG	OR	HP	PR	NM	PF	SP	FA	WW	4A
All Species (not including UKBAP)	**59**	**27**	**19**	1	7	4	**22**	8	3	7	3
UKBAP	**5**	2	2		1			1		1	
RDB1	**3**	1	1					1			
RDB2	**1**	1					1				
RDB3	**4**	2	1				2				
RDBK	**4**	3	2				4				
Nationally Scarce	**47**	**20**	**15**	1	7	4	**15**	7	3	7	3
% of total species	**8.7%**	**10%**	**17.9%**	2.2%	4.3%	2.8%	**9.2%**	5.8%	7%	5.8%	8.3%

Table 3. Number of species associated with habitat resources.

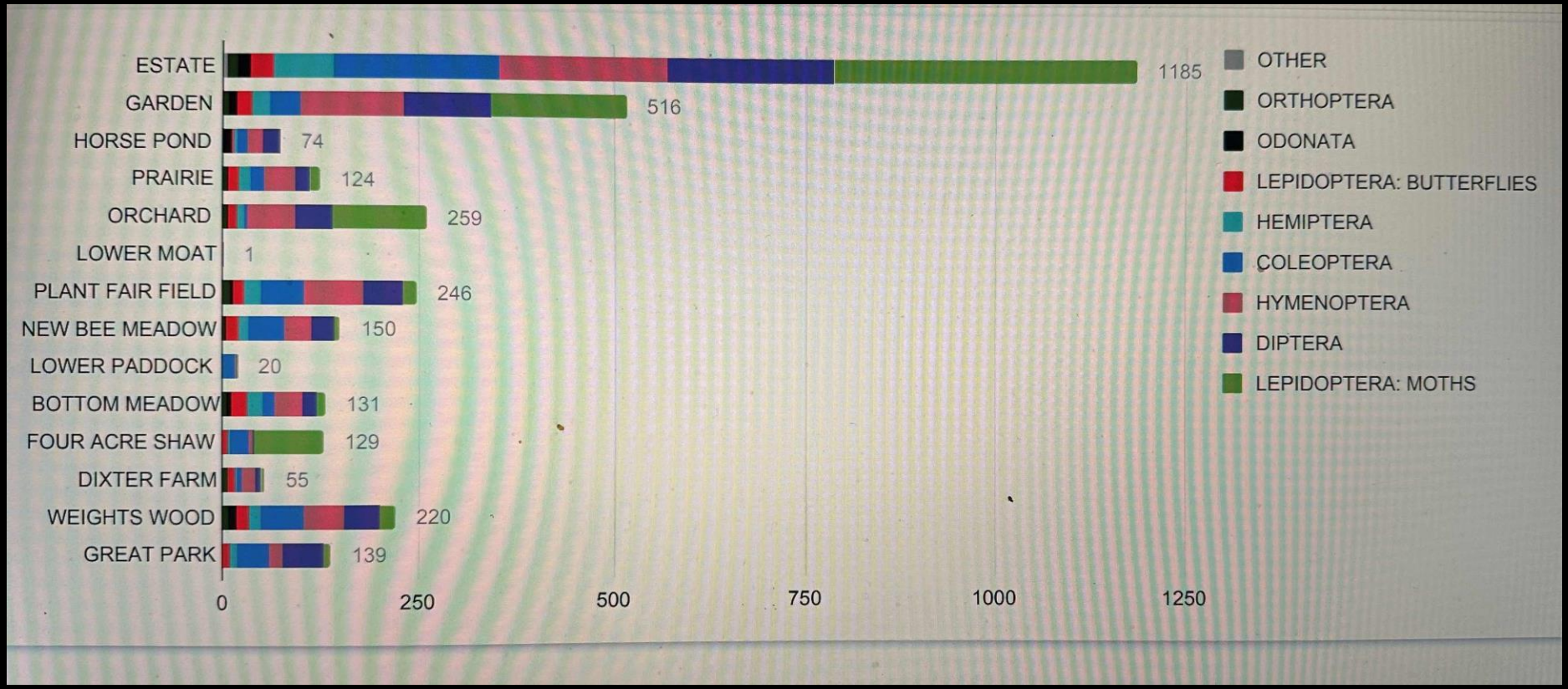
	All Areas	FG	OR	HP	PR	NM	PF	SP	FA	WW	4A
All Species	**676**	**271**	**106**	**45**	**162**	**145**	**240**	**137**	**43**	**121**	**36**
Nectar/Pollen	*274*	167	74	17	67	50	123	59	27	32	2
	40.5%	61.6%	69.8%	37.8%	41.4%	34.5%	51.3%	43.1%	62.8%	26.4%	5.6%
Herbaceous Vegetation	*259*	86	40	14	77	77	101	76	16	39	9
	38.3%	31.7%	37.7%	31.1%	47.5%	53.1%	42.1%	55.5%	37.2%	32.2%	25.0%
Litter/Moss/Humus	*144*	18	10	12	22	44	49	11	4	58	27
	21.3%	6.6%	9.4%	26.7%	13.6%	30.3%	20.4%	8.0%	9.3%	47.9%	75.0%
Dead Wood/Posts	*87*	63	10	2	5	6	40	11	10	4	1
	12.9%	*23.2%*	*9.4%*	*4.4%*	*3.1%*	*4.1%*	*16.7%*	*8.0%*	*23.3%*	*3.3%*	*2.8%*
Stems/Thatch	*26*	16	5	2	3	4	15	2	1	0	0
	3.8%	*5.9%*	*4.7%*	*4.4%*	*1.9%*	*2.8%*	*6.3%*	*1.5%*	*2.3%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
Scrub/Trees	*138*	48	22	9	48	17	39	37	4	17	4
	20.4%	*17.7%*	*20.8%*	*20.0%*	*29.6%*	*11.7%*	*16.3%*	*27.0%*	*9.3%*	*14.0%*	*11.1%*
Bare Ground	*103*	36	25	4	27	33	33	18	4	30	5
	15.2%	*13.3%*	*23.6%*	*8.9%*	*16.7%*	*22.8%*	*13.8%*	*13.1%*	*9.3%*	*24.8%*	*13.9%*

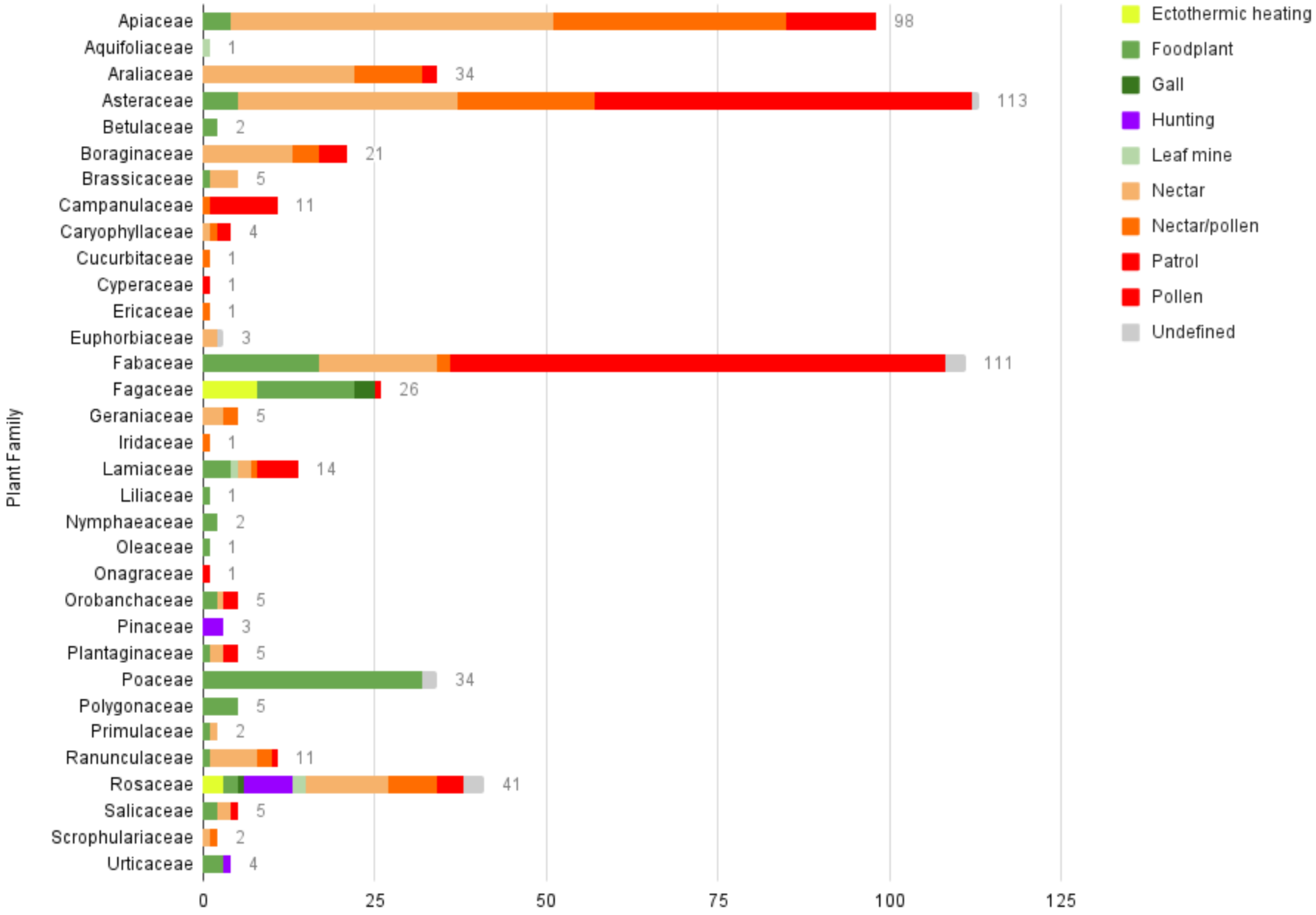
Nectar and Pollen habitats, Herbaceous vegetation habitats, Stems and Thatch habitats, Scrub and tree habitats, bare ground habitats, and Dead wood posts habitats were all highest in the Formal Gardens

Table 3. Number of species associated with habitat resources.

	All Areas	FG	OR	HP	PR	NM	PF	SP	FA	WW	4A
All Species	**676**	**271**	**106**	**45**	**162**	**145**	**240**	**137**	**43**	**121**	**36**
Nectar/Pollen	*274*	167	74	17	67	50	123	59	27	32	2
	40.5%	61.6%	69.8%	37.8%	41.4%	34.5%	51.3%	43.1%	62.8%	26.4%	5.6%
Herbaceous Vegetation	*259*	86	40	14	77	77	101	76	16	39	9
	38.3%	31.7%	37.7%	31.1%	47.5%	53.1%	42.1%	55.5%	37.2%	32.2%	25.0%
Litter/Moss/Humus	*144*	18	10	12	22	44	49	11	4	58	27
	21.3%	6.6%	9.4%	26.7%	13.6%	30.3%	20.4%	8.0%	9.3%	47.9%	75.0%
Dead Wood/Posts	*87*	63	10	2	5	6	40	11	10	4	1
	12.9%	*23.2%*	*9.4%*	*4.4%*	*3.1%*	*4.1%*	*16.7%*	*8.0%*	*23.3%*	*3.3%*	*2.8%*
Stems/Thatch	*26*	16	5	2	3	4	15	2	1	0	0
	3.8%	*5.9%*	*4.7%*	*4.4%*	*1.9%*	*2.8%*	*6.3%*	*1.5%*	*2.3%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
Scrub/Trees	*138*	48	22	9	48	17	39	37	4	17	4
	20.4%	*17.7%*	*20.8%*	*20.0%*	*29.6%*	*11.7%*	*16.3%*	*27.0%*	*9.3%*	*14.0%*	*11.1%*
Bare Ground	*103*	36	25	4	27	33	33	18	4	30	5
	15.2%	*13.3%*	*23.6%*	*8.9%*	*16.7%*	*22.8%*	*13.8%*	*13.1%*	*9.3%*	*24.8%*	*13.9%*

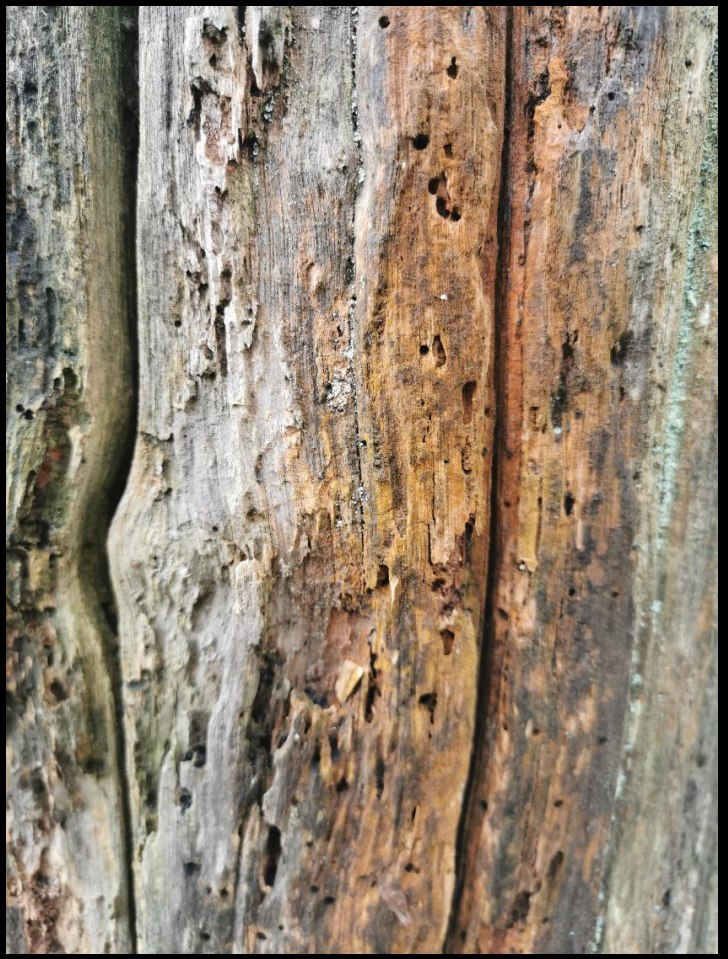
Les sources de nectar et de pollen, les habitats de végétation herbacée, les habitats de tiges et de chaume, les habitats de broussailles et d'arbres, les habitats de sol nu et les habitats de poteaux de bois morts étaient tous les plus élevés dans les jardins officiels


ESTATE
GARDEN
HORSE POND
PRAIRIE
ORCHARD
LOWER MOAT
PLANT FAIR FIELD
NEW BEE MEADOW
LOWER PADDOCK
BOTTOM MEADOW
FOUR ACRE SHAW
DIXTER FARM
WEIGHTS WOOD
GREAT PARK
1185
516
74
124
259
1
246
150
20
131
129
55
220
139
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
OTHER
ORTHOPTERA
ODONATA
LEPIDOPTERA: BUTTERFLIES
HEMIPTERA
COLEOPTERA
HYMENOPTERA
DIPTERA
LEPIDOPTERA: MOTHS


Plant Family
Apiaceae
Aquifoliaceae
Araliaceae
Asteraceae
Betulaceae
Boraginaceae
Brassicaceae
Campanulaceae
Caryophyllaceae
Cucurbitaceae
Cyperaceae
Ericaceae
Euphorbiaceae
Fabaceae
Fagaceae
Geraniaceae
Iridaceae
Lamiaceae
Liliaceae
Nymphaeaceae
Oleaceae
Onagraceae
Orobanchaceae
Pinaceae
Plantaginaceae
Poaceae
Polygonaceae
Primulaceae
Ranunculaceae
Rosaceae
Salicaceae
Scrophulariaceae
Urticaceae
98
1
34
113
2
21
5
11
4
1
1
1
3
111
26
5
1
14
1
2
1
1
1
5
3
5
34
5
2
11
41
5
2
4
0
25
50
75
100
125
Ectothermic heating
Foodplant
Gall
Hunting
Leaf mine
Nectar
Nectar/pollen
Patrol
Pollen
Undefined

Our success is down to

Notre succès repose sur :



Harebell carpenter bee
Chelostoma campanularum

Large-headed resin bee
Heriades truncorum

Tree-carving leaf-cutter bee
Megachile ligniseca

Pemphredon aphid wasp
Pemphredon lugubris

Psenulus aphid wasp
Psenulus pallipes

Ancistrocerus potter wasp

Chrysid jewel wasp

Pseudomalus violaceus

Gasteruption wasp

Ichneumonid wasp

ECOLOGISTS in the UK have considered gardens and designed landscapes to be a PART OF THE PROBLEM - but are now realising that we can be a part of the solution

Les écologistes du Royaume-Uni ont considéré les jardins et les paysages conçus comme une PARTIE DU PROBLÈME - mais ils réalisent maintenant que nous pouvons faire partie de la solution

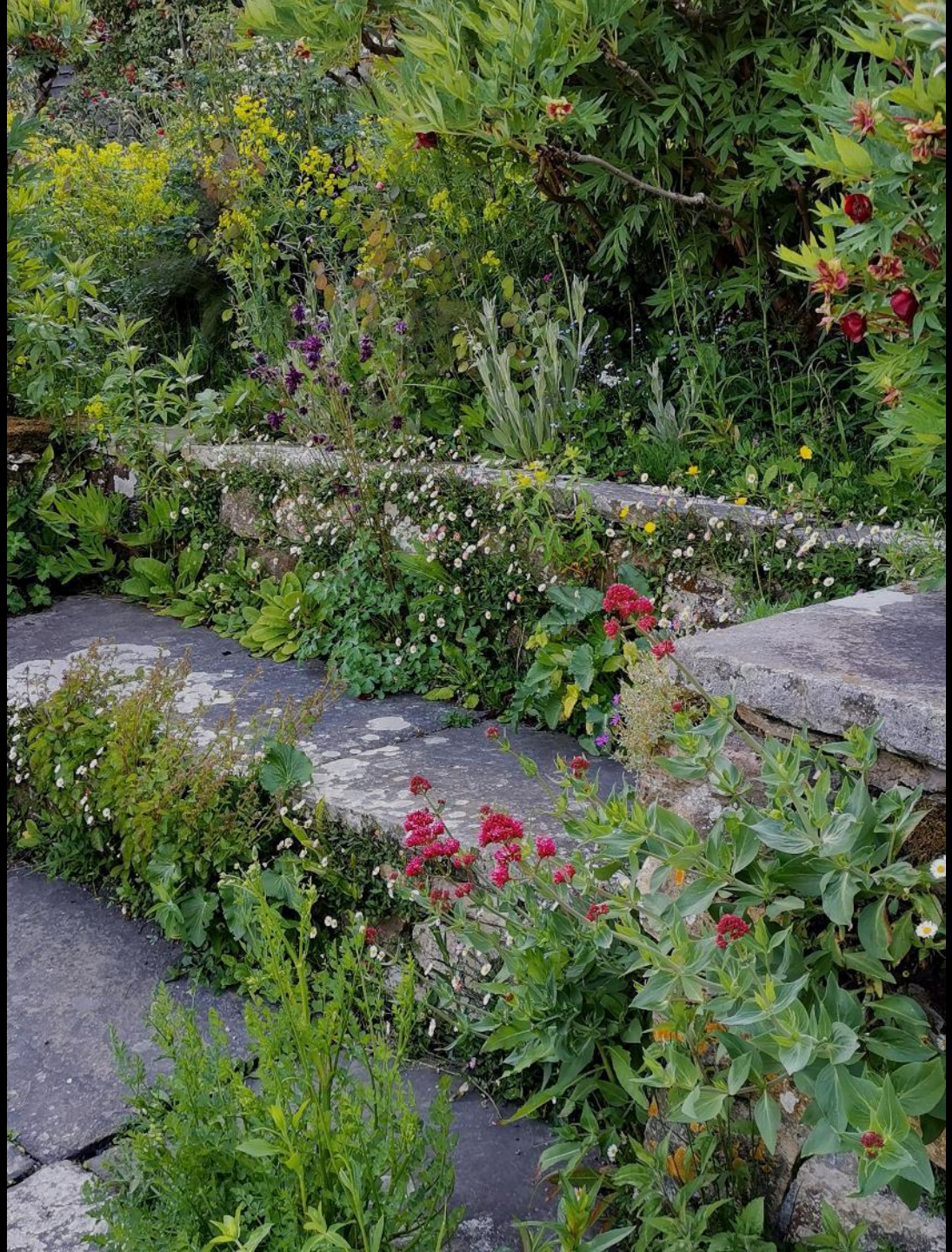
Gardens large or small, in the countryside, urban or suburban, whether they are public or private, along with roadside verges, urban areas, brownfield sites and so on together will add up to something effective.

Les jardins, grands ou petits, à la campagne, urbains ou suburbains, qu'ils soient publics ou privés, ainsi que les bordures de routes, les zones urbaines, les friches industrielles, etc., constitueront ensemble quelque chose d'efficace.

This along with protecting the countryside and farming in a sensitive way will make a huge difference Not just for biodiversity but for mitigating climate change as well

En plus de protéger la campagne et l'agriculture de manière sensible, cela fera une énorme différence, non seulement pour la biodiversité, mais aussi pour l'atténuation du changement climatique

Grey to Green Scheme, Sheffield
Planting Design: Nigel Dunnett (University of Sheffield) and Zac Tudor (Sheffield City Council)



Knowledge is key so we can act.

La connaissance est la clé pour agir.

What makes Great Dixter rich is relevant to any designed landscape or any garden. The mosaic system within Dixter can be replicated in any village, town, or city.

Ce qui rend Great Dixter riche est pertinent pour tout paysage conçu ou tout jardin. Le système de mosaïque de Dixter peut être reproduit dans n'importe quel village, ville ou ville

It just needs politicians, ecologists, town planners, councils, builders, landscapers, architects and landscape architects, volunteer groups, gardeners, and private individuals to have the will to work together

Il suffit que les politiciens, les écologistes, les urbanistes, les conseils, les constructeurs, les paysagistes, les architectes et les architectes paysagistes, les groupes de bénévoles, les jardiniers et les particuliers aient la volonté de travailler ensemble

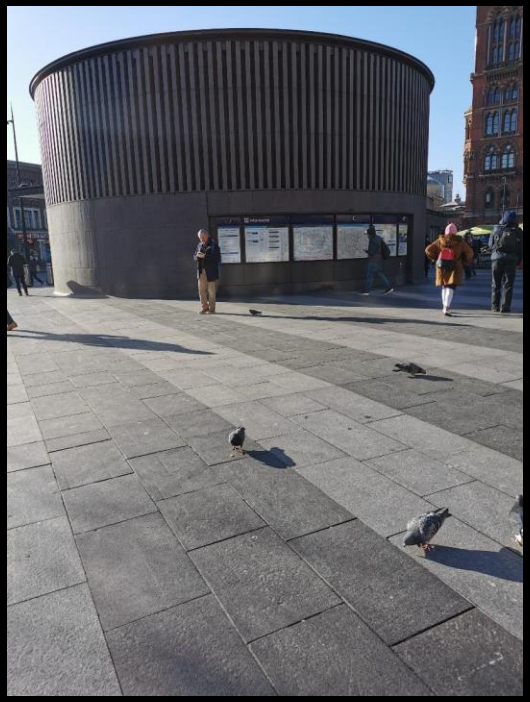
It’s about bringing wildlife in at every opportunity.
Gardens and Gardeners can play their part
EVERYONE WILL BRING A DIFFERENT ELEMENT.

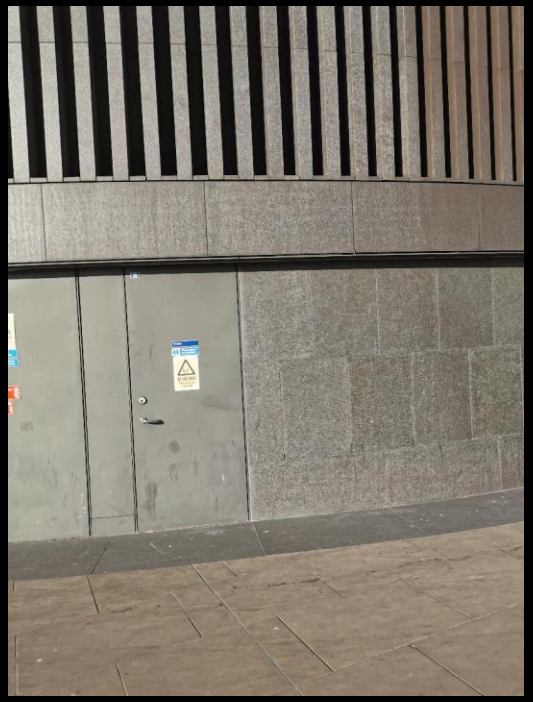
Il s’agit d’amener la faune à chaque occasion.
Les jardins et les jardiniers peuvent jouer leur rôle
CHACUN APPORTERA UN ÉLÉMENT DIFFÉRENT

Thank you

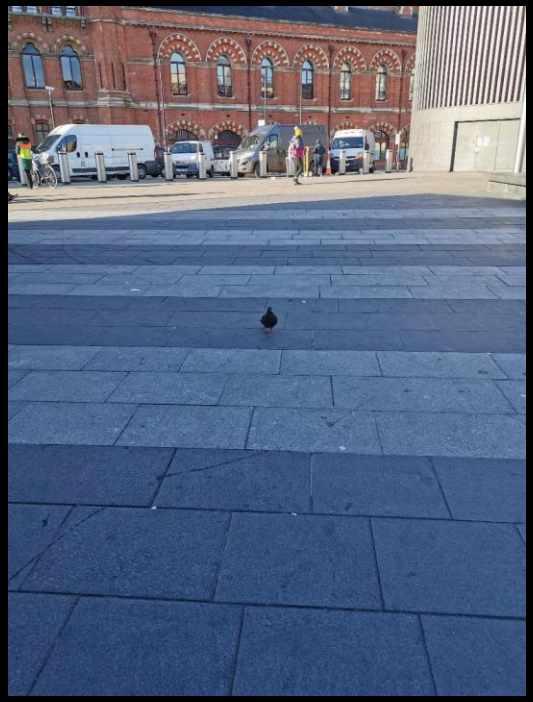
SLOW DOWN
BELT UP
P

GX17 NCE
MACKLEY
01273 492212

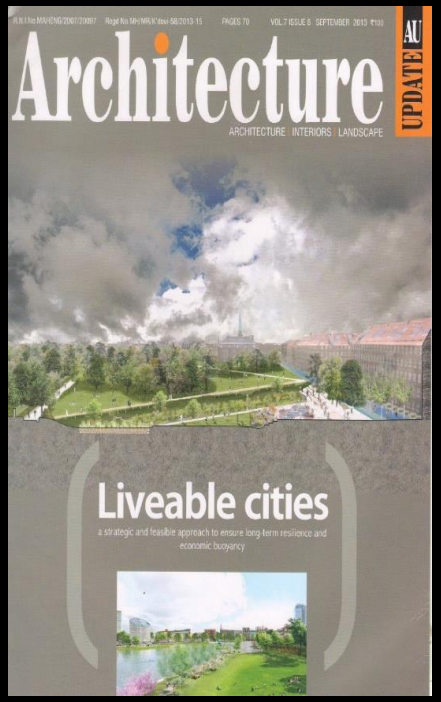


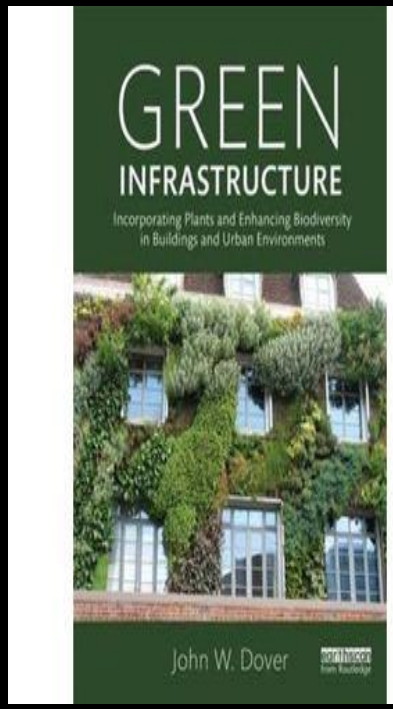


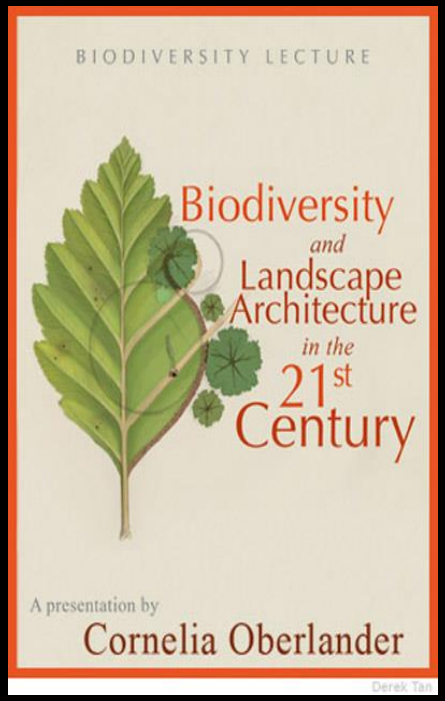
La Regina

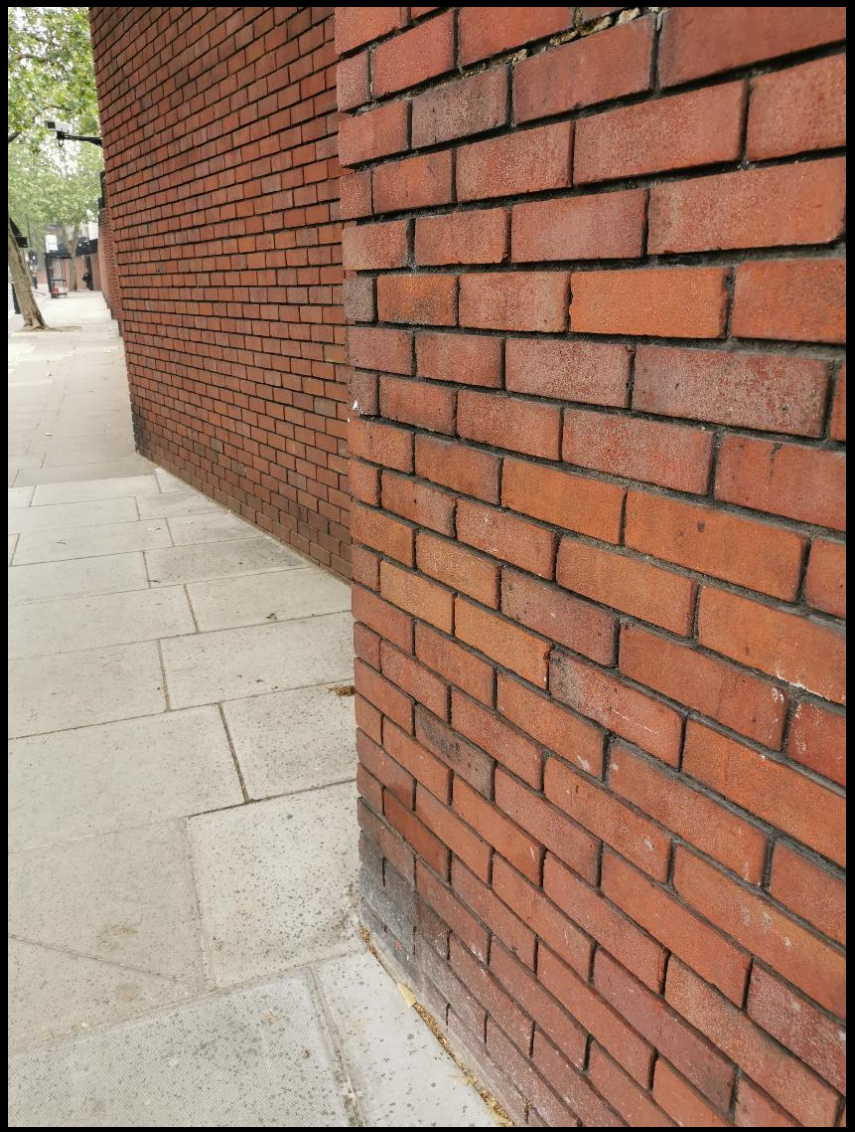


Designing for Biodiversity:
A technical guide for new and existing buildings
Dr Carol Williams, Kelly Gunnell and Brian Murphy
Second Edition
RIBA Publishing
Bat Conservation Trust


Architecture
ARCHITECTURE | INTERIORS | LANDSCAPE
UPDATE
AU
Liveable cities
a strategic and feasible approach to ensure long-term resilience and economic buoyancy


GREEN
INFRASTRUCTURE
Incorporating Plants and Enhancing Biodiversity in Buildings and Urban Environments
John W. Dover


BIODIVERSITY LECTURE
Biodiversity and Landscape Architecture in the 21st Century
A presentation by
Cornelia Oberlander

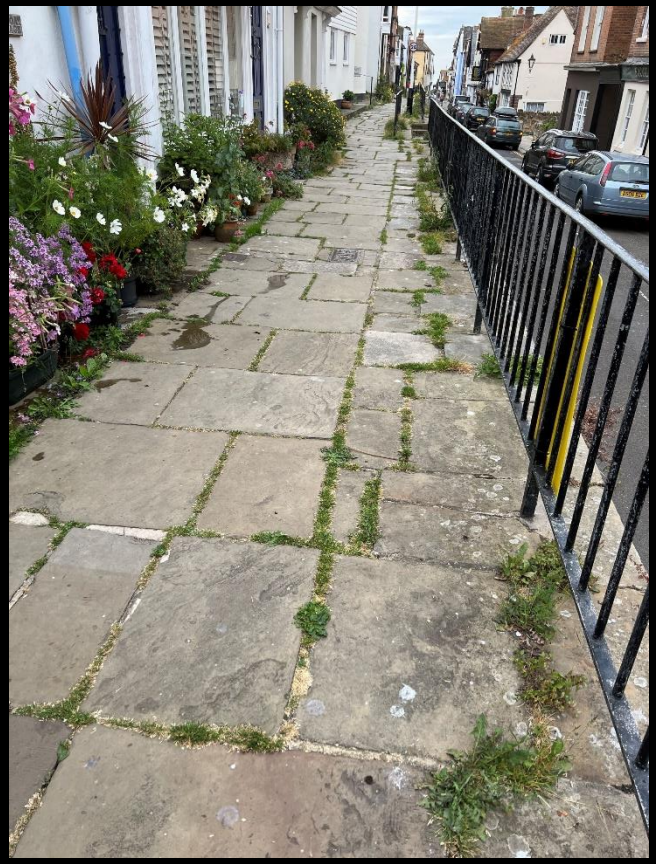


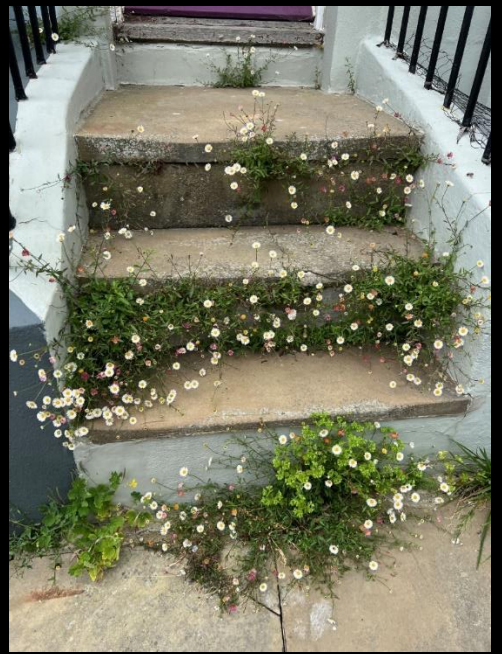
and we can be creative……

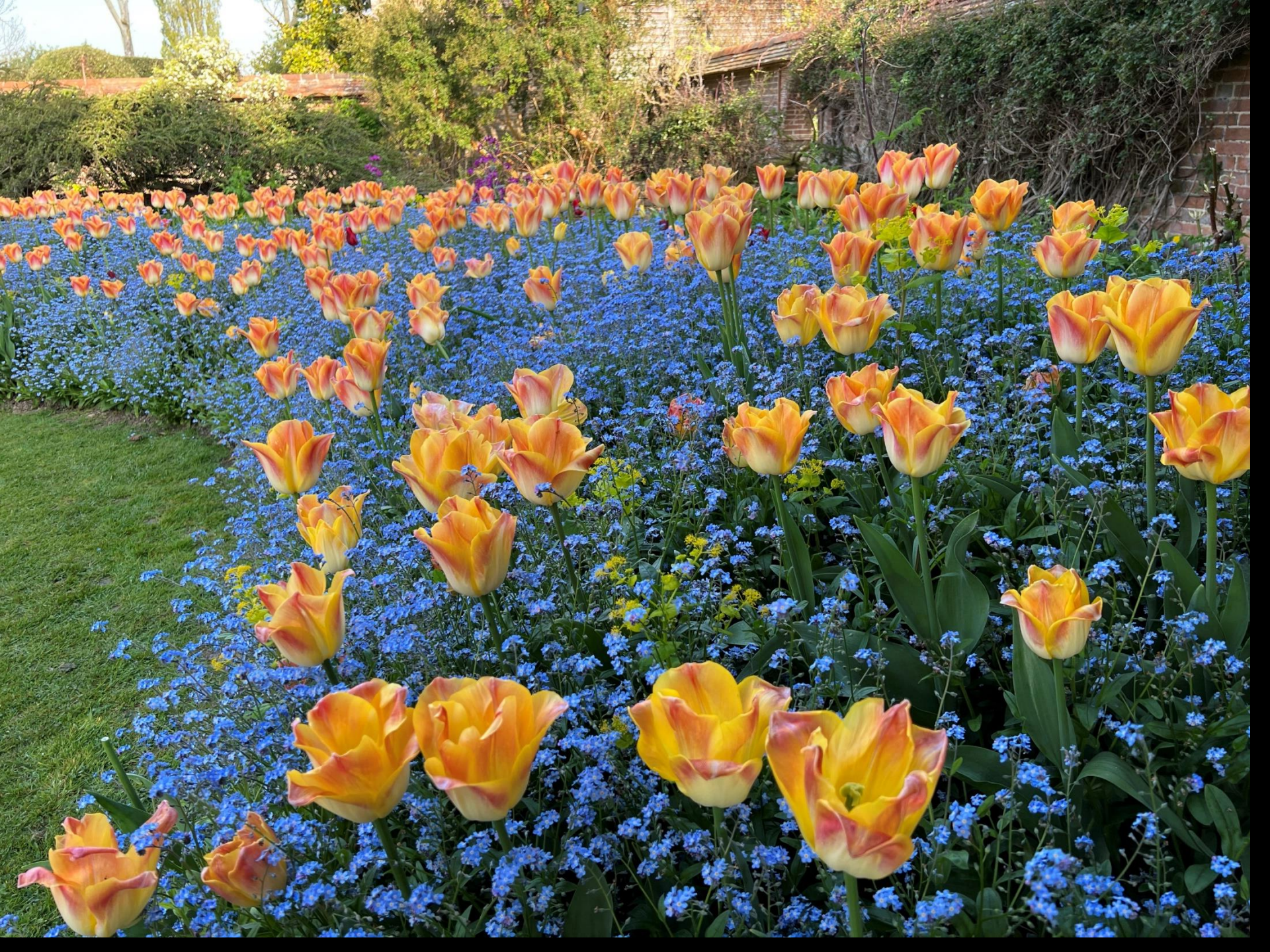
THANK YOU

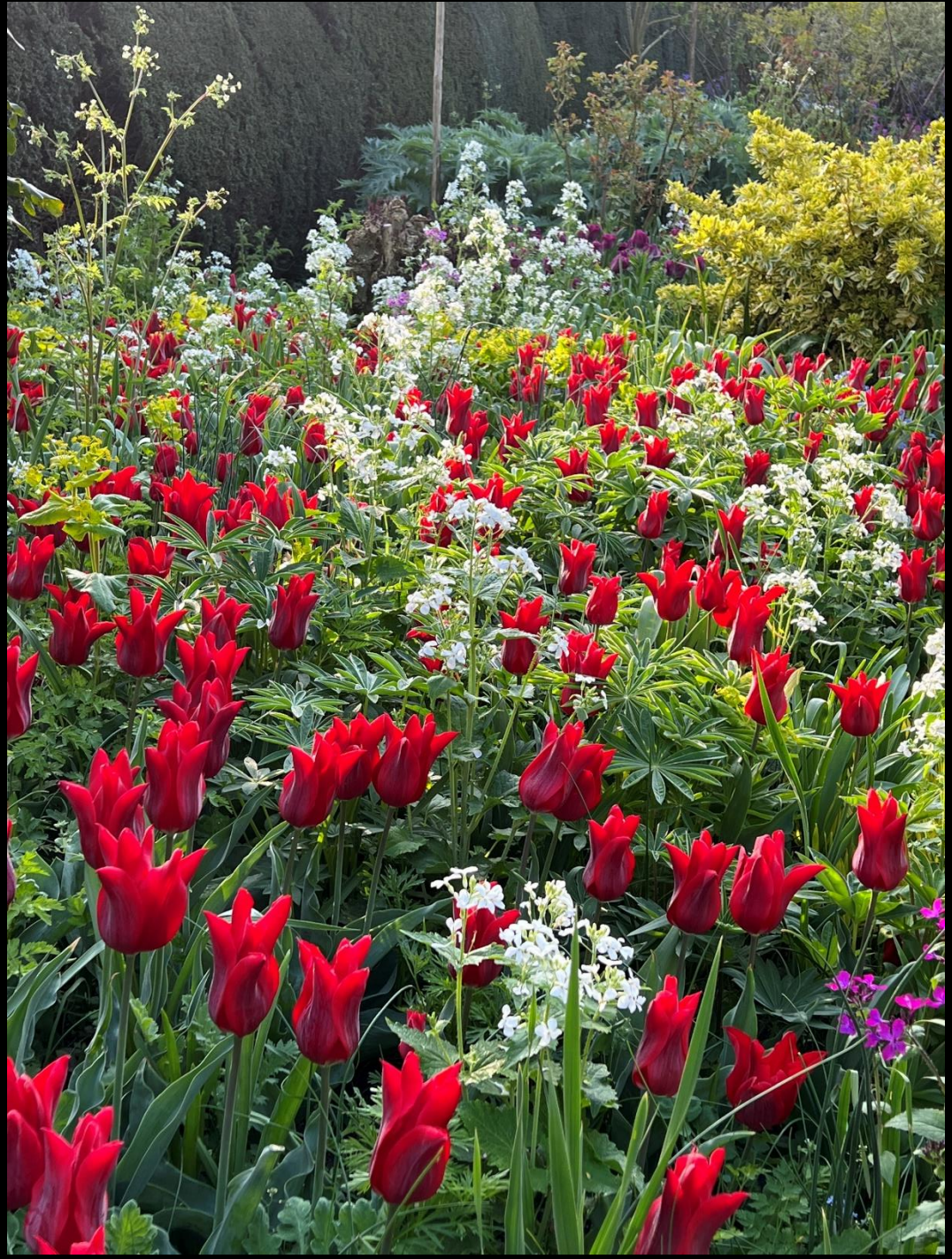
Video

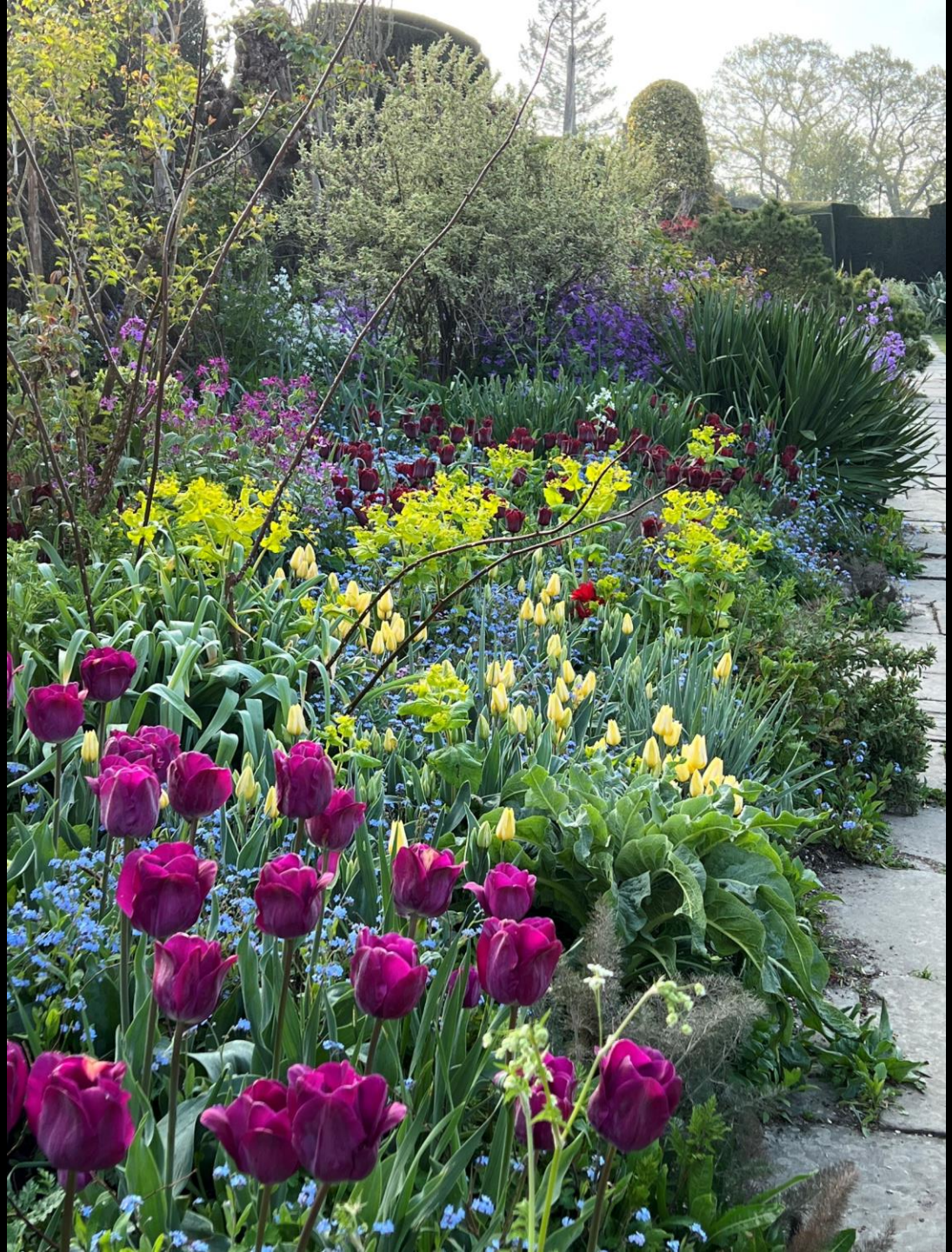
ASSAGE











Let’s all work together and set an example

Slowly, slowly, we have to change peoples perception

From our ecologist :

- ‘I think gardens should be considered a high value habitat within conservation and ecology. The exclusion of gardens from SSSI designation shows how gardens are devalued as 'artificial' within conservation even though pretty much all habitat in Britain is artificial and man-made. Conservationists need to understand that synanthropic species would be extremely rare without human activity. The close association with some diverse assemblages of species and human activity going back thousands of years in Britain should be given greater consideration especially now that many pollinators are declining in the wider countryside and urban and urban fringe habitats are acting as reservoirs for pollinator diversity.’

Exotics escaping into the wild therefore preserve wild flora

use natives along with exotics

Water use

What are our aims – income, artistic, biodiversity, educational, historical

Most important – everyone works together in these designed landscapes, ecologists, gardeners, designers

Information is key because we thought creating new meadows was the answer – in fact it wasn't

It’s about bringing wildlife in at every opportunity

Gardens and Gardeners can play their part

EVERYONE WILL BRING A DIFFERENT ELEMENT.

Sustainability, Community, and Biodiversity, and outside in as well as inside out

EAST HILL PASSAGE
PRIVATE ROAD

LOFTHOME

THE VALUE OF A GARDEN

The Biodiversity Audit at Great Dixter has shown that the garden is richer than the land around it.

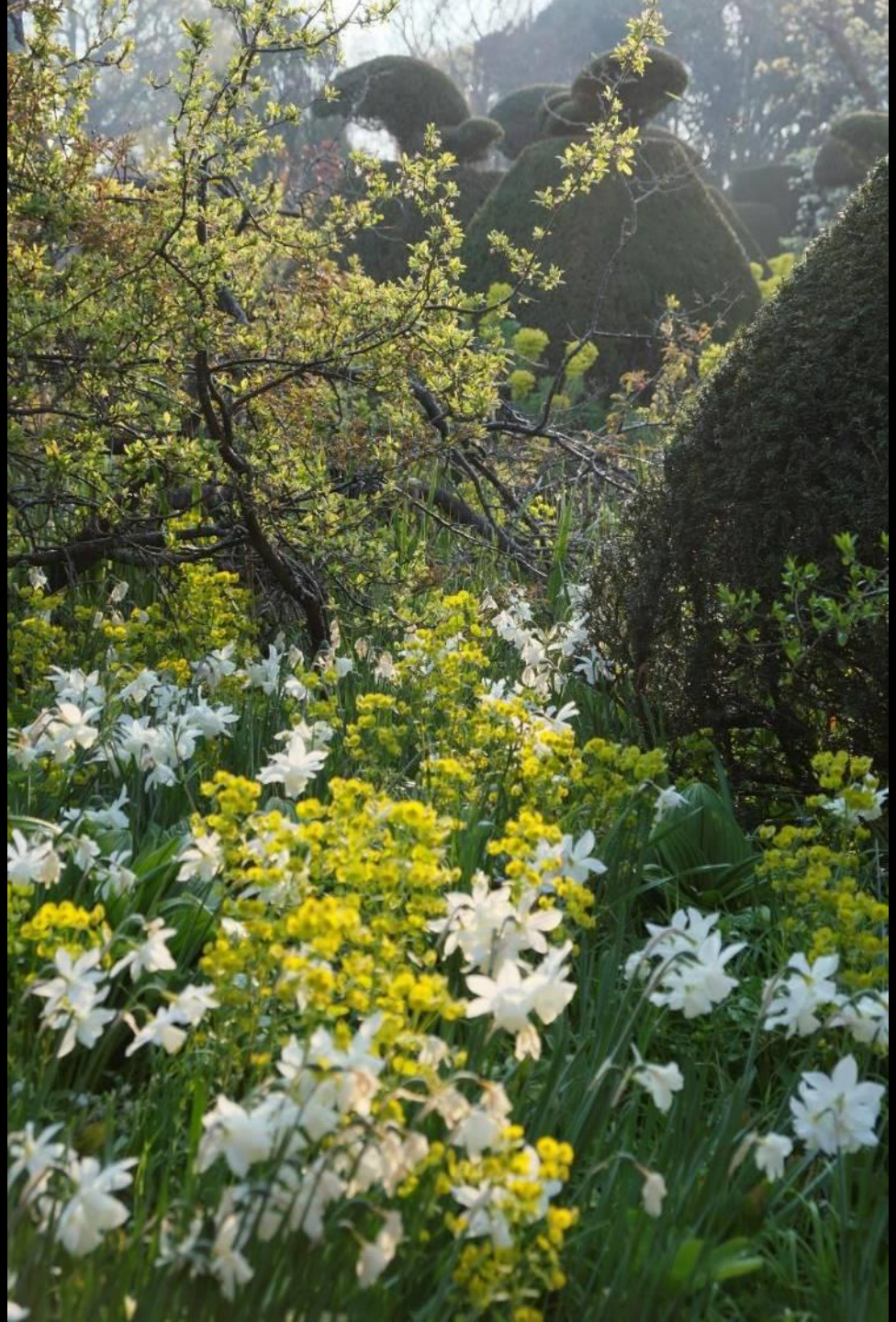
The garden was shown to be the richest part of the estate including species rich meadows, pasture, ancient woodland

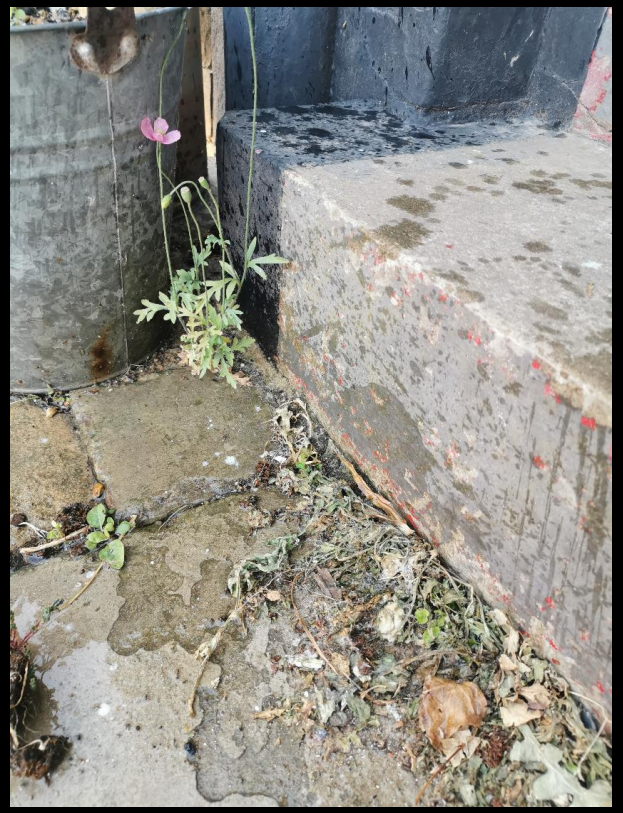
Top ecologists have said Great Dixter shows just how much biodiversity has been lost in the countryside

(Important to note- one feeds into the other, and together they form part of a complex mosaic.)

DIVERSITY IS KEY

This shows that gardens and landscapes, alongside human made structures, have an important role to play and mustn't be dismissed as 'artificial'



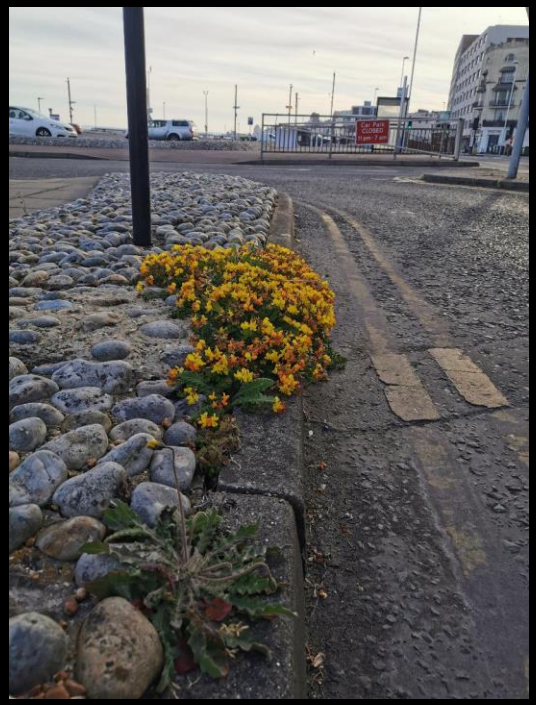


Cobalt Crust (Terena caerulea) first record for the County. Only recorded 341 times in British Isles since discovered by Lamarck in 1779

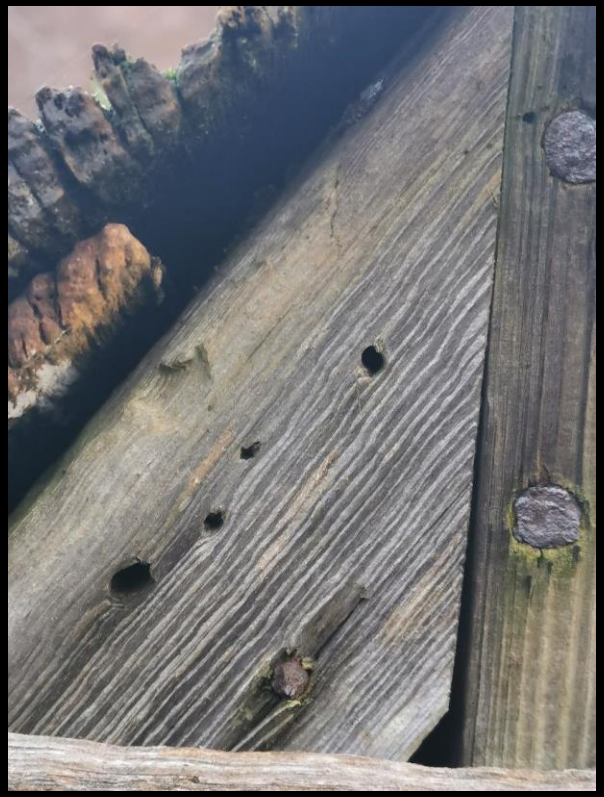
WELCOMEBREAK
Waitrose
STARBUCKS
KFC
BURGER KING
SUBWAY

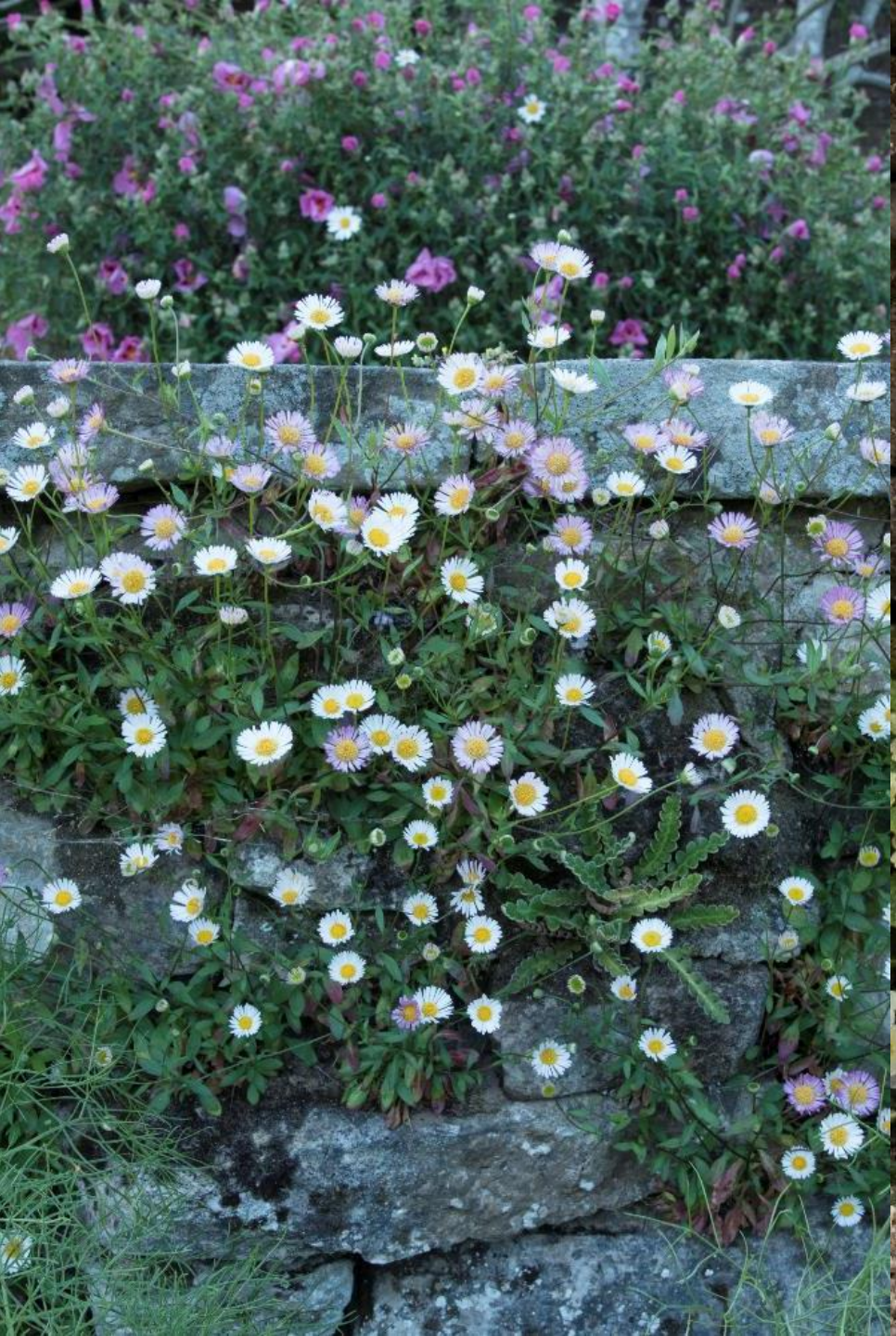
Morrisons

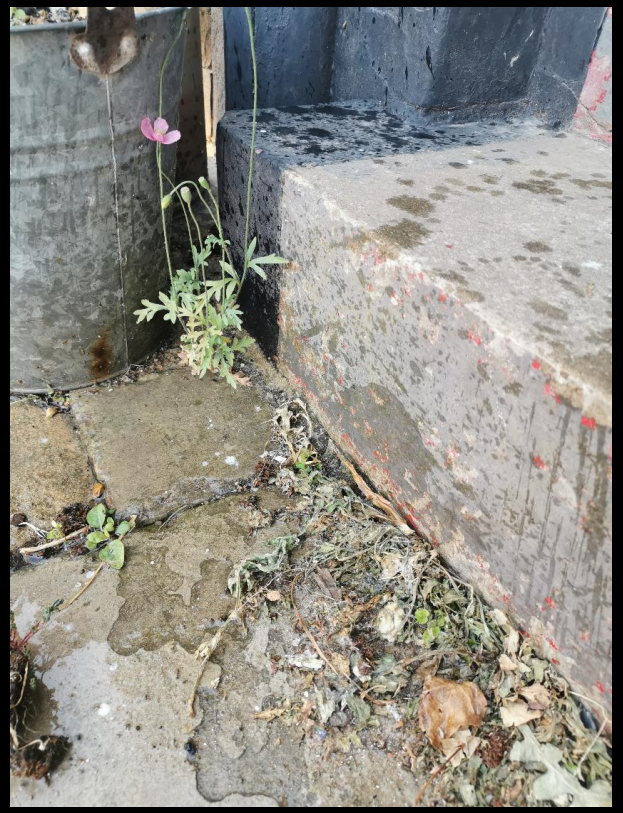
BATTLE
THREE OAKS
ICKLESHAM
RYE
WESTFIELD
BREDE
SEDLESCOMBE
HASTINGS
Except for access
Except for access

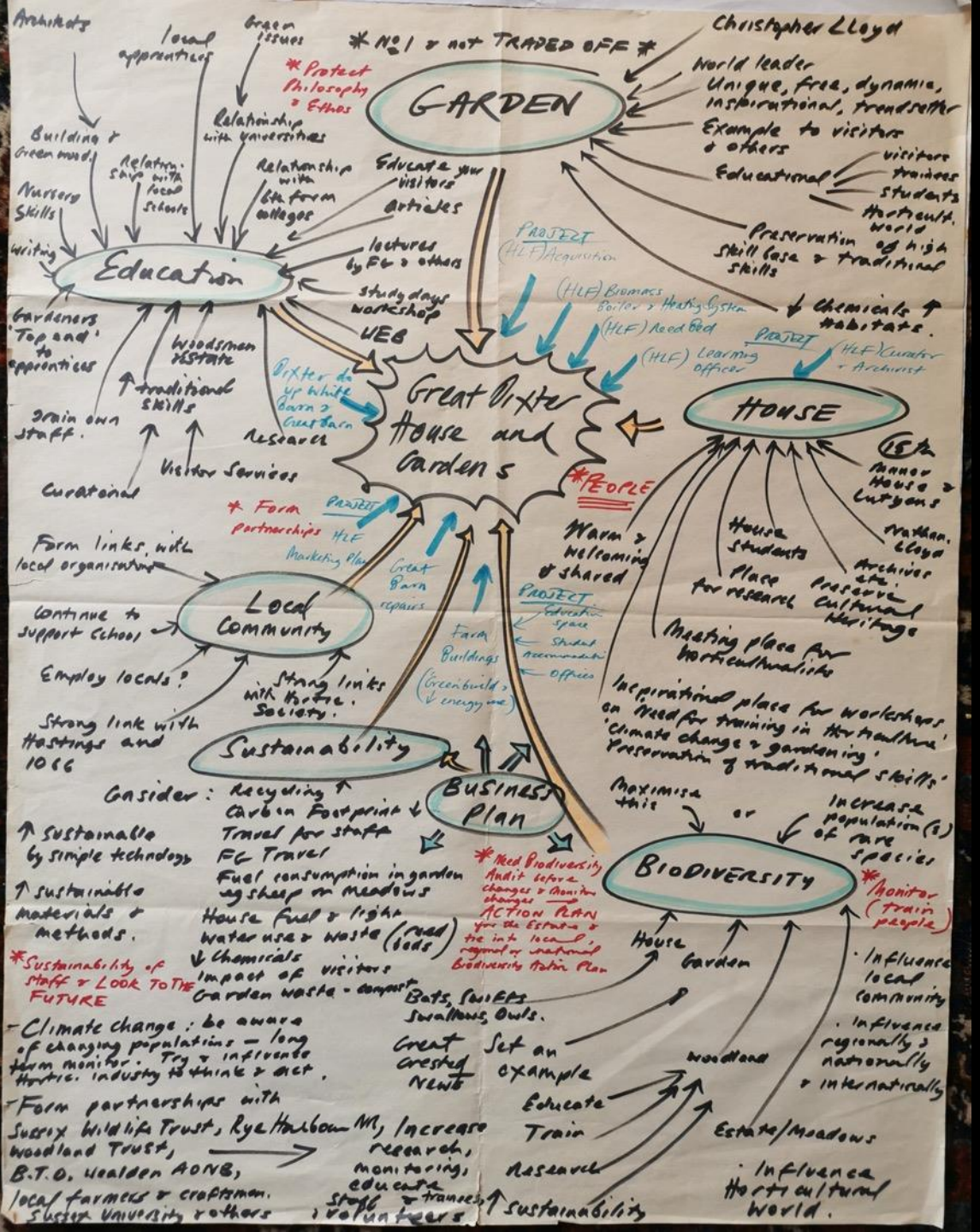


SLOW DOWN
BELT UP



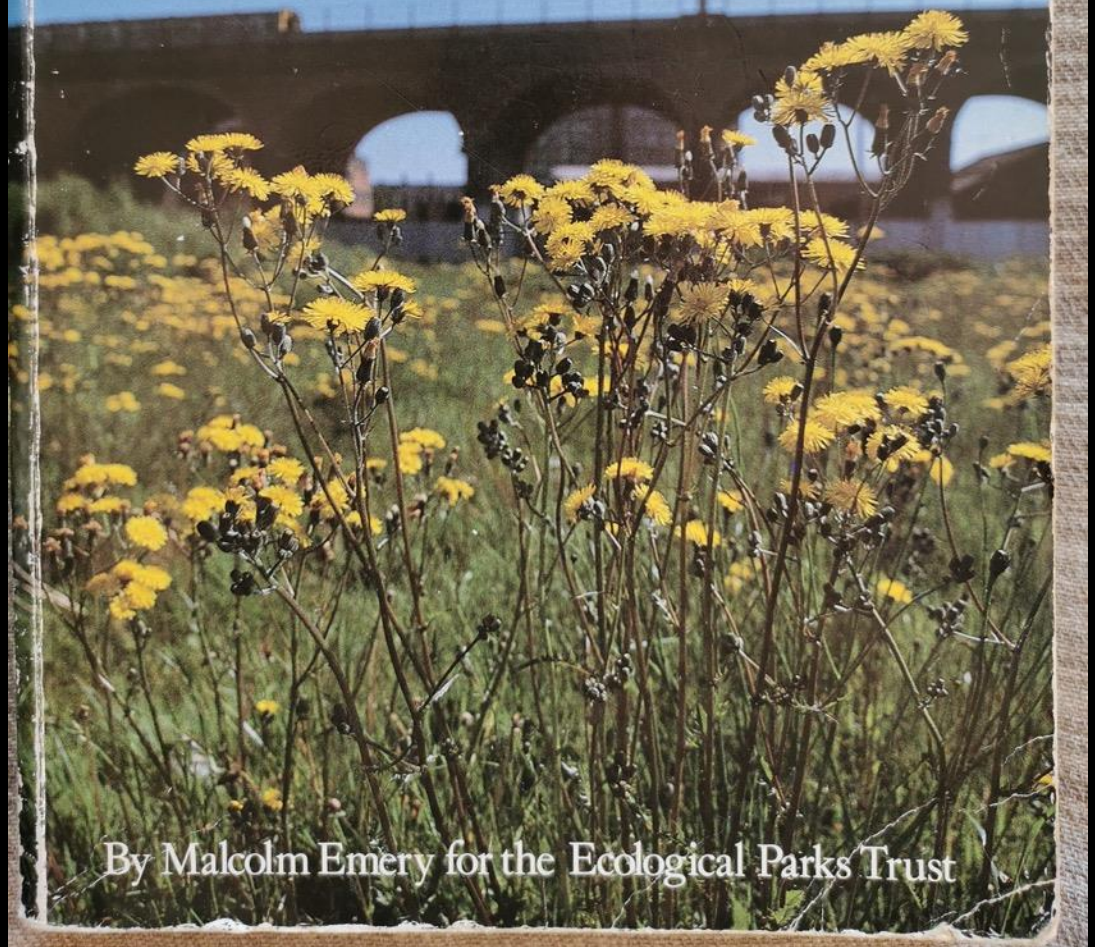





Great Dixter House and Gardens
GARDEN
Education
HOUSE
Local Community
Sustainability
BUSINESS Plan
BIODIVERSITY
* No 1 ≠ not TRADED OFF *
Christopher Lloyd
World leader
Unique, free, dynamic, inspirational, trendsetter
Example to visitors & others
Educational
visitors
trainees
students
Horticult. world
Preservation of high skill base & traditional skills
Chemicals ↑ habitats.
Educate our visitors
articles
lectures by FC & others
study days workshop
WEB
Architects
local apprentices
Green issues
* Protect Philosophy & Ethos
Relationship with universities
Relationship with 6th form colleges
Building & Grounds
Relationship with local schools
Nursery Skills
writing
Gardeners 'Top and' to apprentices
Woodsmen Estate
traditional skills
train own staff.
Curatorial
Visitor Services
Research
Dixter do up White Barn & Great Barn
PROJECT (HLF) Acquisition
(HLF) Biomass Boiler & Heating System
(HLF) Reed Bed
(HLF) Learning Office
PROJECT (HLF) Curator & Archivist
15th Manor House & Customs
Nathan. Lloyd
House students
Archives etc preserve Cultural Heritage
Place for research
Warm & welcoming & shared
* People
* Form partnerships
PROJECT HLF Marketing Plan
Great Barn repairs
Form links with local organisations
Continue to support School
Employ locals?
Strong link with Hastings and 1066
Strong links with Horticl. Society.
Farm Buildings (Green build & energy use)
PROJECT Education space
Student accommodation
offices
Meeting place for horticl/realists
Inspirational place for workshops on need for training in Horticulture, 'Climate change & gardening', 'Preservation of traditional skills'
Maximise this
or
Increase population (s) of rare species
* Monitor (train people)
* Need Biodiversity Audit before changes & Monitor changes
ACTION PLAN for the Estate & the into local, regional or national Biodiversity Action Plan
House
Garden
Woodland
Estate/Meadows
Influence local community
Influence regionally & nationally & internationally
Influence Horticultural world.
Set an example
Educate
Train
Research
Increase research, monitoring, educate staff & trainees, volunteers
Bats, Squirrels Swallows, Owls.
Great crested Newt
Consider:
Recycling ↑
Carbon Footprint ↓
Travel for staff
FC Travel
Fuel consumption in garden eg sheep or meadows
House fuel & light
water use & waste
(Reed beds)
↓ Chemicals
Impact of visitors
Garden waste - compost
↑ sustainable by simple technology
↑ sustainable materials & methods.
* Sustainability of staff & LOOK TO THE FUTURE
- Climate change: be aware of changing populations — long term monitor. Try & influence Horticl. industry to think & act.
- Form partnerships with Sussex Wildlife Trust, Rye Harbour, Woodland Trust, B.T.O. Wealden AONB, local farmers & craftsmen. Sussex University & others
↑ Sustainability

PROMOTING NATURE IN CITIES AND TOWNS

A Practical Guide



By Malcolm Emery for the Ecological Parks Trust

BATTLE
THREE OAKS
ICKLESHAM
RYE
WESTFIELD
BREDE
SEDLESCOMBE
HASTINGS
Except for access
Except for access