

LICHEN SURVEY OF FRANCHISES LODGE RESERVE,  
SOUTH WILTSHIRE  
2020



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# LICHEN SURVEY OF FRANCHISES LODGE RESERVE, SOUTH WILTSHIRE, 2020

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**Cover Photo: Photo 2020-06-15-06**, an impressive relic pasture woodland Beech pollard in Franchises Wood (Comp. Ransoms Piece), about 5.33m in girth, with post enclosure 19<sup>th</sup> century planted Oaks behind. The glade in the foreground allows enough light in for an interesting epiphytic lichen assemblage to survive here. The Oak stand behind is lichen poor due to the shaded cast by regenerating Beech which grew up after 1964, when straying forest stock was excluded by a fencing along the boundary with the New Forest.

# LICHEN SURVEY OF FRANCHISES LODGE RESERVE, SOUTH WILTSHIRE, 2020

## SUMMARY

### Survey

A lichen survey of the new RSPB Franchises Lodge Reserve was carried out over six days in summer of 2020. The report incorporates previous survey data from a survey of the two areas within the New Forest SSSI for English Nature in 2009 and from recent voluntary surveys carried out in 2018 and 2019. The 2020 survey sampled unvisited areas as well as ensuring comprehensive coverage was obtained of the core areas of lichen interest. In addition, during downtime caused by the first COVID-19 lockdown, desktop work was carried out to update the understanding of the ancient woodland status of the reserve. The current Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) is out of date, as it excludes planted pasture woodland, even where replanted with Oak, as was the originally practise for AWI when covering the New Forest. The New Forest inventory was updated and corrected in 2004 but this updating missed out the Franchises area.

### Results

**Land Use History:** the current landscape of Franchises Lodge Reserve has been created out a previously very stable medieval landscape by several drastic changes brought about by first enclosure in 1822 and then post WWII forestry policy. The earliest detailed map, the 1807 OS Surveyors Drawing shows the reserve to be part of the larger common land of Downton and includes a large pasture woodland on the scrap to the south passing into a extensive area of heathland to the north. This was an extension of similar habitat on the New Forest to the south without any physical boundary between the two areas. Remarkably the earliest reference to the woodland is in Domesday Book, which records that lands within the manor of Downton were then within a forest, presumably the New Forest, and that there was a wood 1½ league long and ½ league broad. This is about 3.6km by 1.2km, which is a good fit to the whole wooded area show on the 1807 Ordnance Surveyor's drawing. The area appears to have been freed from the New Forest shortly after the Domesday Book record, hence the name Franchises. An interesting pre-enclosure feature is the large roughly circular enclosure around Burnt Ground Wood, Browse Green and Browse Plot and containing Franchises Lodge. This is a large medieval style wood bank, contrasting with the straight post enclosure boundaries elsewhere. The name browse was locally used to describe the act of pollarding and feeding deer. This and the form of the enclosure suggests that the enclosure was a lodge grounds; a sort of negative deer park, which excluded commoners stock but allowed the deer to jump in and out to be fed exclusively with the pollarded material.

The pre-enclosure landscape of extensively managed common land appears to have had a balance and distribution of heathland and pasture woodland that had not changed much between the Domesday Book and 1822. After enclosure, there were attempts to establish conifer plantations on the heathland, which mostly failed, some

heathland was converted to farmland and the use of the pasture woodlands was intensified with Oak planting but many veteran trees were retained.

From latter 19<sup>th</sup> century right up to WWII the landscape remain relatively stable with a great deal of heathland surviving and the ancient woodland remaining predominantly broadleaved, with many veteran trees surviving from the previous pasture woodland. In the 20<sup>th</sup> fences against the common grazings of the Forest were neglected and much of the woodland and heathland was grazed by straying New Forest commonable stock; the landscape was reverting back to the habitats which had been present on enclosure.

In the latter 20<sup>th</sup> century this reversion back to pre-enclosure conditions was brought to a halt. Forest stock were excluded and intensive conifer plantations replaced most of the surviving open heathlands and about half the ancient woodlands. Pound Bottom, however, survived little changed post WWII as open pasture woodland.

The ancient woodland site is far larger than indicated in the Ancient Woodland Inventory, which requires amendment. Most of the lower third of the site is an ancient woodland site. In addition, it is significant that a large area to the north was still open heathland until after WWII.

**Lichen Species Totals:** since 1974 a total of 227 taxa of lichens and associated fungal taxa have been recorded from the reserve, of which 217 were seen in 2009 – 20. Many of the species of interest were new to the site from 2018 – 2020 with 14 new vice-county records for S. Wiltshire made. The Southern Oceanic Woodland Index (SOWI) scores 33 for all data, with all species recorded during the 2020 survey, with the regional threshold for SSSI quality being 30. The Pinhead Index score is 11 for all data, all recorded in 2020, with a threshold for SSSI quality of 10. In a New Forest context these totals do not match the very richest Forest sites, which score more than 40 in the SOWI, but the biodiversity scores match smaller less disturbed sites and are much higher than very damaged sites such as the Inclosures dominated by 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak.

This assemblage is best regarded as an integral part of the internationally important lichen assemblage of the Annex 1 Habitat 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests of the New Forest SAC. The rich lichen assemblage is specifically listed as a feature of the SAC woodlands for this SAC.

There are also five species that qualify for SSSI site selection in their own right as threatened lichens in Britain. These are either Vulnerable or higher threatened species, or Near Threatened species that are International Responsibility species: *Bellicidia incompta* (*Bacidia incompta*), *Agonimia octospora*, *Arthonia invadens*, *Ramonia chrysophaea* and *Stictographa lentiginosa* (*Melaspilea lentiginosa*). All of these species have their largest meta-populations in Britain in the New Forest SAC, of which the Franchises populations are an integral component. In addition four of the above species are Section 41 species, as is *Usnea florida*. The lichen assemblage is typical of the New Forest with predominantly southern oceanic species, many of which are rare in the lowlands, other than in the New Forest. Some habitat assemblages are missing or poorly developed, typically species of dry bark on

veteran Oak, while other assemblages are more complete. Older Beeches, Oaks and Hollies are the most important habitats. Twig assemblage indicate mainly clean air across the site.

**Distribution of Interest:** the distribution of lichen interest recorded in 2009 – 20 is very uneven. There is a major concentration of lichen interest in the core area of Franchises Wood to the east and smaller areas of high interest just west of Franchises Lodge in the lodge grounds and in Pound Bottom. As well as the core areas of international importance, initial colonisation by more mobile woodland lichens is reaching through the site, more or less wherever there are 19<sup>th</sup> century Oaks but also in humid areas of recent Bog Woodland.

### **Management**

Rare lichens typically have very low rates of occupation, as they require specialised niches found on only a few veteran trees. As a result they tend to occur on very small numbers of trees within large populations of veteran trees. They have varying demands for different degrees of shelter and light, but require combinations of both, with the result that lichen rich sites typically have an abundance of veteran trees in mosaics of open and partially open stands. Very open and very closed stands are less rich, with very little interest found on deeply shaded veteran trees. The best lichen rich tree habitat is found in extensively grazed land with both gladed grazed woodlands and some more open parklands.

The lichen assemblage at Franchises Lodge Reserve has been damaged both by habitat loss from 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century forestry intensification and deterioration of habitat quality. The former includes the impact of both internal and external fragmentation. Within the reserve the once continuous old growth pasture woodland along the scarp to the south has been broken into the three core areas of high interest, with only Franchise Wood being of any size. Externally Franchise is still closely connected to the rich and undamaged, but small, Crows Nest Bottom on the open Forest. However, both are now fragmented by about 1km of young growth woodland from the exceptionally lichen rich Bramshaw Wood. Large interconnected blocks of old growth habitat are important for supporting sustainable populations of lichens with naturally low population densities. Large meta-sites will also be particularly important for giving room to allow adapting to climate change in the future.

Habitat quality declines have also impacted on Franchises Wood and the relic patches west of the Lodge, Pound Bottom is in better condition. Within Franchises Wood, increasing shade is a problem, with many old Beeches too heavily shaded to support rich lichen assemblages. This is mainly associated with closed canopies and particular with the dense Beech regeneration, which grew up after the fencing out of stray stock from the New Forest common land in 1964. In other areas the veteran trees are also hemmed in by planted conifers.

### **Outline of Management Required for Lichens in Franchises Lodge Reserve:**

The conservation of the SAC Annex 1 Habitat 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests and its associated lichen assemblage should be a major priority in the south of the reserve. This is the main extant ancient feature inherited from the pre-

enclosure habitats and the best areas have been included within both the New Forest SSSI and SAC. Obviously the RSPB will have other aims that will need to be integrated into this but the following is an outline of what will be required to conserve this important feature.

**Franchises Wood (SSSI & SAC):** a substantial area of relic lichen rich old growth pasture woodland with frequent veteran Beech partly replanted with Oak in the 19th century. This has become too dark due to the fencing out of Forest stock in 1964 leading to excessive Beech regeneration. Actions required: removal of areas of non-native plantations and restore to glades and developing pasture woodland, halo veteran trees, thin excessive Beech regeneration. Reduce deer numbers and reintroduce extensive stock grazing.

The adjacent Crows Nest Bottom, on the open New Forest, is an area of undamaged original pasture woodland, likely similar to the pre-enclosure woodland of Franchises Wood. It supports further rare lichens lost from Franchises Wood, which have future potential to recolonise the reserve. A restored Franchises Wood would also extend the rather reduced area of old growth woodland surviving at Crows Nest Bottom increasing the sustainability of both sites.

**Relict pasture woodland in the lodge grounds:** likely to have been very similar to Franchises Wood until after WWII, but much has been lost to conifer plantation since. The small surviving areas are rich as Franchises Wood, given their small area. The patches with veteran trees need to be opened up by removing conifers. Very important will be long term restoration of linkages to the old growth woodland surviving to the east and west by restoring grazed pasture woodland, based around surviving veteran and 19th century broadleaves. Aim to eventually have this area fully linked by restored pasture woodland to both Pound Bottom and Franchises Wood.

**Pond Bottom (SSSI & SAC):** a surviving area of pasture woodland in good condition but with degenerating heath in open areas. Reintroduce grazing and restore heathland. It also needs long term linking up by restored old growth pasture woodland to the other core areas of interest to the east.



## LICHEN SURVEY OF FRANCHISES LODGE RESERVE, SOUTH WILTSHIRE, 2020

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background & Brief

##### 1.1.1 Background

Franchises Lodge Reserve is a large area (**Maps 1 & 2**) of former common land just north of the New Forest, dominated by 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak plantations and 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century conifer plantations. Prior to enclosure in 1822, the land was dominated extensive heathland to the north and pasture woodland to the south. The best known areas of relic pasture woodland in the south, which supported a rich epiphytic lichen assemblage (Sanderson 1996a & 2009), were added to the New Forest SSSI in the 1990s and is included within the New Forest SAC (**Map 3**). This area was recently purchased by RSPB with the aim of developing a nature reserve by large scale habitat restoration.

##### 1.1.2 Brief

As part of the Back from the Brink, Ancients of the Future project, Buglife contracted Neil A Sanderson, Ecological Planning and Research, to undertake a general lichen survey with report of suitable habitat in Franchises Lodge.

The fieldwork was to include:

- Will incorporate the previous survey of the SSSI (Sanderson, 2009), recent voluntary surveys, field work resurvey of the SSSI for rare species and to explore the woodland beyond the SSSI further.
- The locations of the rarer lichens would recorded using a GPS receiver.

This project was interrupted by COVID-19 and during the first lock down, spare time was used to add an updating of the Ancient Woodland status of the area to the report. This area was miss-recorded on the ancient woodland inventory due to the initial exclusion of replanted pasture woodland sites in all of the New Forest from the Ancient Woodland Inventory. This has since been remedied in the New Forest proper (Whyte, 2004) but has not yet been corrected in this area. Once fieldwork was again allowed locally, more time was spent on the site than budgeted for, as most other more distant work was still not possible.

## 2.0 METHODS

### 2.1 Survey Methods

#### 2.1.1 Timing & Conditions

The survey was originally intended to be carried out in spring 2020, but the first COVID-19 lockdown prevented this. When restrictions were lifted somewhat, given the closeness of the site to the surveyor's house and because most of his other work still impossible to carryout, more time was spent on this survey than was budgeted for. Visits were made on the following days, which included some half days: 2<sup>nd</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> June, 21<sup>st</sup> July, 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> August 2020. During all visits the weather was dry and sunny and reasonable for lichen survey.

#### 2.1.2 Areas Surveyed

The survey route taken by Neil Sanderson is shown on an OS map base (**Map 14**) as derived from the track logs of a GPS receiver. The density of species recording is shown on **Map 16**. The survey concentrated on the older relic pasture woodlands with veteran trees to the south, especially areas not covered as well in 2009 (Sanderson, 2009) or not visited in 2018 and 2019. The survey method was to make transects across the habitat looking for interesting trees, diverting to examine promising looking trees. The density of interest found determined the intensity of the survey, with most trees looked at in the richest areas. Areas to the south, off the ancient woodland site, were sampled less intensively. Patches patches of older broadleaved trees were particularly looked for, however, partly by using the 1871 OS Map (**Map 9**). As well as the detailed recording using the RSPB compartments (**Map 2**) (see spreadsheet <BLS\_General\_v6f Franchises Data.xlsx>.), for reporting purposes, wider lichen recording units were used, which were based on the general historic land use. These are described below (**Map 17**).

- **Franchises Wood:** the south eastern ancient woodland site with extensive relic pasture woodland veteran trees and 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak plantation along with areas of conifer plantation.
- **The lodge grounds:** this area refers to the historic area of the grounds of Franchises Lodge (**Map 17**), including the fields of the lodge Burnt Ground Wood, Browse Green Wood and Browse Plot as indicated in the 1871 OS map (**Map 9**). The current RSPB compartments are ahistorical and cross over historic boundaries. It is dominated by conifer plantations, but includes areas of 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak and relict pasture woodland.
- **Pound Bottom:** the area of enclosed common west of Brunt Ground Wood, which remained little altered pasture woodland.
- **The Former Heathland:** the rest of the site, which was largely treeless heathland common before enclosure in 1822.

### 2.1.3 Recording Trees of Interest

The locations of trees particular interest supporting rare species were recorded systematically (see section 2.1.4 for definition). These were located as waypoints using a GPS receiver (**Maps 15, 18 & 102 – 104**). These were intended to allow the mapping of species, assemblage and habitat distributions and the conservation interest across the reserve. The waypoints were recorded when the indicated accuracy was about  $\pm 5\text{m}$  or less. Data for these species from Sanderson (2009) and from the 2018 and 2019 visits was also incorporated into this data

The codes used for the waypoints were FW followed by the last two digits of the year and a sequential code: FW09-01, FW18-01, FW19-01 and FW20001. The data on the GPS recorder was downloaded to Garmin BaseMap software and manipulated in this software. The final data was then exported as GPX files to the GIS programme QGIS, where it was mapped on to royalty free OS mapping and the compartment boundaries supplied by RSPB as shape files.

For each tree recorded, the tree species, physiological age and habitat was noted.

In addition, the TomBio plug for QGIS was used to wider mapping of the a wider range of interesting species on a 10m grid and over all recording density for all species (**Map 16**), different ecological groups of species (**Maps 20 – 23**) and species of interest on a 100m grid (**Maps 25 – 101**).

### 2.1.4 Species Recording

All epiphytic lichen species and associated fungi visible from the ground were recorded (**Annex 2**). As such the concentration was on the lower trunk habitats, especially on older trees and bushes, particularly in sheltered areas; the typical habitat of species of conservation interest. Habitats that contribute considerably to the lichen diversity, but are normally dominated by commonplace species, such as twigs and branches, inevitably were not so closely examined. As a result, the species list produced will not be complete but epiphytic species of nature conservation interest will have been more thoroughly recorded. Work in Sweden has shown that surveying the bottom 2m of trunks of the fallen trees only recorded about a quarter of the lichens species of conservation interest on the whole trunk (Fritz, 2009). However, he found that most of the missed species of interest could be found within 2m of the ground on other trees within the site if an extensive survey was carried out. This indicates that extensive ground based surveys will be likely to adequately sample the total flora of lichens of conservation interest, but could significantly underestimate populations size.

Twigs are rapidly colonised by highly mobile species and this can be informative. The composition of the lichen assemblage on the twigs gives an indication of the recent air chemistry, which is not confused by residual effects of past pollution as can occur on trunks (Wolseley et al, 2006). Oak is the best species to observe this, both because of its widespread distribution and its naturally acid bark allows the clear expression of

current nitrogen pollution. Where possible the lichen assemblage of Oak twigs was checked to estimate current air pollution levels.

All species found were recorded to a minimum resolution of a six figure national grid reference when first encountered. Further occurrences of species of interest were recorded at least to a six-figure grid reference accuracy. No attempt was made to systematically identify members of the difficult *Lepraria incana* sens. lat. other than the distinctive *Lepraria "corticola"* and *Lepraria finkii*. All Threatened, Near Threatened and the less frequent Notable species recorded were recorded to at least an eight figure accuracy.

A selection of species, which included all national Threatened or Near Threatened RDB species, the more easily recorded Notable species and some other species of ecological significance, were systematically mapped.

All trees with the systematically recorded species were located using a GPS receiver and mapped as a broad brush monitoring exercise (**Maps 15, 18 & 102 – 104 & Annex 1**). For these species the frequency of occurrence was estimated as D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional and R = Rare. In addition, on these trees, all additional species of conservation interest present were also noted.

#### Systematically Recorded Species:

Species	Conservation Status	Habitats
<b>Lichens</b>		
<i>Agonimia octospora</i>	NT (NS/IR) s	Base Rich Bark
<i>Arthonia ilicina</i>	Nb (IR) s	Smooth Bark
<i>Arthonia invadens</i>	NT (NR/IR/S41)	Acid Bark
<i>Bellicidia incompta</i>	VU (NS/S41)	Wound Track
<i>Chaenotheca chrysocephala</i>	s	Lignum
<i>Chaenotheca hispidula</i>	Nb (NS) s	Dry bark & Lignum
<i>Chaenothecopsis nigra</i>	Nb (NS)	Lignum
<i>Chaenothecopsis savonica</i>	NT (NR)	Lignum
<i>Cresponea premnea</i>	Nb (IR) s	Dry bark
<i>Lecanora alboflavida</i>	Nb (NS) s	Acid Bark
<i>Melaspilea amota</i>	NT (NR)	Acid Bark
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Nb (NS/IR) s	Acid Bark
<i>Microcalicium ahlneri</i>	Nb (NS)	Lignum
<i>Mycoporum lacteum</i>	NT (NS)	Smooth Bark
<i>Opegrapha fumosa</i>	Nb (NS/IR)	Acid Bark
<i>Peltigera horizontalis</i>	s	Base Rich Bark
<i>Porina coralloidea</i>	Nb (NS/IR) s	Base Rich Bark
<i>Punctelia reddenda</i>	s	Mesic Bark
<i>Ramonia chrysophaea</i>	NT (NS/IR/S41)	Base Rich bark
<i>Reichlingia zwackhii</i>	NT (NR)	Mesic Bark

<sup>1</sup> The taxa resembling *Lepraria corticola* found on the dry bark of older Oaks is probably another species

<i>Rinodina roboris</i> var. <i>roboris</i>	Nb (IR)	Mesic Bark
<i>Stictographa lentiginosa</i>	NT (NR/IR/S41)	Mesic & Smooth Bark
<i>Thelopsis rubella</i>	s	Base Rich Bark

s = Southern Oceanic Woodland Indicators

Site notes were made on an iPhone in the field and the field notes have been edited and added to the report in **Annex 1**. The species recorded are given in **Species List 2, Annex 2** and the data was converted into a BLS Recorder import spreadsheet <BLS\_General\_v6f Franchises 2020> to allow importation into the BLS database, these will latter be available on the NBN. The whole data set of localised records since 2009, with the RSPB compartments (**Map 2**) they were recorded in worked retrospectively is in the spreadsheet <BLS\_General\_v6f Franchises Data.xlsx>.

### 2.1.5 Trees

The terms used to describe the physiological age of the tree are explained below. These are based on Harding & Alexander (1993):

- Mature: a tree that has reached its full height and is still vigorous, heart rot likely to be absent.
- Post-mature: a tree that is no longer vigorous and has started retrenching by branch die back. Heart rot will have commenced but will not be easily visible.
- Ancient: a tree with major branch die back and or extensive and visible heart rot.

The term 'veteran tree' is taken to include both post-mature and ancient trees. This classification reflects the natural processes that older trees go through as a response to balancing their increasing size with the photosynthetic area available. The commencement of heart rot indicates the end of the commercial usefulness of timber

## 2.2 Data Analysis

### 2.2.1 Nomenclature

The nomenclature mainly follows Sanderson et al (2018) for lichens and lichenicolous fungi but includes changes accepted by the BLS taxon dictionary since then up to February 2021 <<http://www.britishlichensociety.org.uk/resources/lichen-taxon-database>>. New names added since Woods & Coppins (2012) and used in this report are listed below:

New Name	Old Name
<i>Arthonia atra</i>	<i>Opegrapha atra</i>
<i>Alyxoria ochrocheila</i>	<i>Opegrapha ochrocheila</i>
<i>Alyxoria varia</i>	<i>Opegrapha varia</i>
<i>Bacidina squamellosa</i>	<i>Bacidia squamellosa</i>
<i>Bellicidia incompta</i>	<i>Bacidia incompta</i>
<i>Candelariella reflexa</i>	<i>Candelariella xanthostigmoides</i>
<i>Coenogonium luteum</i>	<i>Dimerella lutea</i>

<i>Coenogonium pineti</i>	<i>Dimerella pineti</i>
<i>Coniocarpon cinnabarinum</i>	<i>Arthonia cinnabarina</i>
<i>Coniocarpon cuspidans</i>	<i>Arthonia elegans</i>
<i>Dendrographa decolorans</i>	<i>Schismatomma decolorans</i>
<i>Diarthonia spadicea</i>	<i>Arthonia spadicea</i>
<i>Lepra albescens</i> var. <i>albescens</i>	<i>Pertusaria albescens</i> var. <i>albescens</i>
<i>Lepra albescens</i> var. <i>corallina</i>	<i>Pertusaria albescens</i> var. <i>corallina</i>
<i>Lepra amara</i>	<i>Pertusaria amara</i> f. <i>amara</i>
<i>Lepra multipuncta</i>	<i>Pertusaria multipuncta</i>
<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	<i>Lepraria lobificans</i>
<i>Pseudoschismatomma rufescens</i>	<i>Opegrapha rufescens</i>
<i>Reichlingia zwackhii</i>	<i>Arthonia zwackhii</i>
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	<i>Schismatomma quercicola</i>
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	<i>Schismatomma niveum</i>
<i>Stictographa lentiginosa</i>	<i>Melaspilea lentiginosa</i>
<i>Zwackhia soreddiifera</i>	<i>Opegrapha soreddiifera</i>

### 2.2.2 Ancient Woodland Indicators

Dr Francis Rose (Rose, 1992 & Coppins & Coppins, 2002a) devised several indicator lists that can be used to assess the diversity and conservation value of woodland epiphytic lichen assemblages in different climatic areas. These replaced an earlier more general indicator list the 'Relative Index of Ecological Continuity' (RIEC) Rose (1976). The indices are ideally applied to about 100ha of woodland. The indices were recently reviewed (Sanderson, 2018a), mainly with the aim of simplifying the application of the indices, by removing multiple choices. The thresholds for considering sites for SSSIs were also reviewed and updated in preparation for the updated SSSI selection criteria for lichens (Sanderson et al, 2018). Some minor changes were also made to the species used. To reflect the changes, the indices were given new and more informative names.

These lists indicate habitat quality; the total number of species found is the important parameter. The indicator species are associated with late succession stands with veteran trees (old growth stands i.e. stands more than 200 years old), especially those stands with a past continuity of old trees (Alexander et al, 2002). Woods that have been clear felled, but regenerated, within the last 200 years (young growth stands) are therefore likely to be poorer in lichen indicator species than less disturbed stands. The lichen ancient woodland indicator lists are different from similar ancient woodland indicator lists composed of vascular plants or bryophytes. The latter reflect ancient sites rather than stands and are much less effected by the management of the trees.

The appropriate list for the New Forest area is the Southern Oceanic Woodland Index (SOWI) (formerly the New Index of Ecological Continuity, NIEC). This is designed for oceanic temperate woodland south of the Scottish Highlands. A new index, the Pinhead Lichen Index is also relevant.

- **Southern Oceanic Woodland Index (SOWI):** applies to oceanic temperate woodland south of the Scottish Highlands. Sanderson (in press a) regarded sites with an index score of 20 or more as being national significance, while sites with scoring more than 30 are regarded to be as likely to be of international significance. Such woods are usually old growth stands with a strong continuity of veteran trees. In the New Forest, it is recommended that a score of 30 be used as the threshold for considering sites for SSSI status (Sanderson et al, 2018).
- **Pinhead Lichen Index (PLI):** for this index the total number of recorded Pinhead species in the genera *Calicium*, *Chaenotheca*, *Chaenothecopsis*, *Microcalicium*, *Mycocalicium* and *Sclerophora* is used as an index score. This index measures the quality of ancient tree and dead wood habitat, sites scoring more than ten are can be regarded as being of national importance and this is also the threshold for considering sites for SSSI status.

### 2.2.3 Rarity & Threat

The definitions of Red Data Book (RDB) status follows Woods & Coppins (2012), who also added a concept of International Responsibility Species:

- **International Responsibility Species:** this is a new category that recognises that some species are commoner in Britain than elsewhere. They are absent, rare or threatened in the rest of Europe and are thought, on existing data, to have 10% or more of their European or World population in Britain. These could be considered as more important than some Red Data Book species, which are common elsewhere in the world. The significance of these species depends on their actual British and local rarity but special attention needs to be paid to them in management.

The Nationally Rare and Nationally Scarce status in Woods & Coppins (2012) are now out of date but updated assessments are given in Sanderson et al (2018)

Significant populations of threatened species (Vulnerable or higher) or Near Threatened species, which are also International Responsibility species either nationally or within SSSI areas of search can be considered as nationally significant and as potentially notifiable features of an SSSI (Sanderson et al, 2018).

**Notable Species.** Sanderson (2018b) has reviewed the measurement of rarity for species not assessed as threatened, or as Near Threatened, species in the RDB. Many declining lichens or those restricted to vulnerable habitats, which are Nationally Scarce, have now been assessed as Threatened or Near Threatened lichen species. In contrast, several ephemeral Nationally Rare species of ruderal habitats are now assessed as least concern. As such the old Nationally Rare/Nationally Scarce assessment was not thought useful any more. As an alternative Sanderson (2011) proposed that all Least Concern or Data Deficient species which were Nationally Rare Nationally Scarce or International Responsibility species be put in a single category "Notable species" (Nb). Sanderson (2018c) reviewed the potential Notable species and excluded those that were clearly under-recorded common species or ruderal species of limited conservation interest. This list is given in Sanderson (2018c) and is followed in this report.

Sanderson (2018b) suggested an alternative scoring system to that of Hodgetts (1992) (Threatened, Near Threatened and Notable (TNTN) scoring). The score is calculated as follows:

**GB Threatened (CR, EN, VU)** – scores 4 points.

**GB Near Threatened** – scores 2 points.

**Notable** – scores 1 point.

None of the above – scores nil.

This scoring system can be used in woodland habitats, but is considered less useful than the woodland indices in this habitat and is recommended mainly for habitats lacking suitable habitat indices. It is not adopted by Sanderson et al (2018) as a priority method of assessing woodland but is still useful for comparing the conservation interest of sites.

**Section 41 Species.** The former BAP list (Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group, 2007) provided the basis of the lichens listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Species on this list are considered to be of “principal importance for conservation of biological diversity in England”.

The BAP list was revised (Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group, 2007) and, unlike the earlier list, is a reasonably comprehensive list of those lichen species likely to be under particular stress and amenable to conservation action to reverse this. Conservation of these species is regarded as being an important contribution to Britain’s obligations under the Rio Convention on Biodiversity. Collectively, however, the Section 41 species list is not an objective tool for assessing conservation importance, habitat indices, RDB populations and the list of Notable species provide this.

Abbreviations used in the text and tables are listed below:

RDB	= Red Data Book Species, (CR, EN, VU & NT Species)
VU	= Vulnerable Red Data Book species
NT	= Near Threatened Red Data Book species
Nb	= Notable species (NR, NS, IR or S41 species of conservation interest not RDB NT or higher)
NR	= Nationally Rare
Nb (NS)	= Nationally Scarce regarded by Sanderson (2018c) as being of significant conservation interest
(NR)	= Nationally Rare lichen not regarded by Sanderson (2018c) as being of significant conservation interest
(NS)	= Nationally Scarce lichen not regarded by Sanderson (2018c) as being of significant conservation interest
[NR]	= Nationally Rare lichenicolous fungus not included in Smith et al (2009) and likely to be very under recorded



- [NS] = Nationally Scarce lichenicolous fungus not included in Smith et al (2009) and likely to be very under recorded  
 IR = International Responsibility species  
 S41 = Section 41 species

#### 2.2.4 Communities

Most lichens species have limited tolerances for bark and habitat conditions. This allows the formation of distinctive communities (James et al, 1977). Simple English names have been invented with the technical names given in brackets.

##### ***A Lichen Red Data List for England.***

A lichen Red Data List for England, is in initial draft. The differences with the national red list reflect that some species that have stronger populations in Scotland or Wales, but are threatened further south. At Franchises Lodge Reserve one species have been recorded that is regarded as being of Least Concern in Britain as a whole but are listed as potentially Near Threatened in England: *Microcalicium ahlneri*.

#### 2.2.5 Mapping the Quality of Lichen Interest

The conservation interest of the lichen flora at the waypoints was assessed and mapped, with different symbols assigned to different levels of interest in QGIS (**Map 18**).

**Purple:** location with systematically British RDB Vulnerable or higher species.

**Red:** location with systematically British RDB Near Threatened species, which is an International responsibility species.

**Orange:** location with systematically British RDB, which is not an International responsibility species or is a provisional English Near Threatened species.

**Blue:** location with other systematically recorded British Notable species.

**Green:** other species of ecological significance

The first two categories are particularly nationally significant and are potentially notifiable features of for SSSI status.

#### 2.2.6 Existing Data

There have been a number of previous surveys of the epiphytic lichens of the site of varying degrees of intensity. The earlier ones are summarised by Sanderson (2009). Dr F. Rose had surveyed the epiphytic lichens on the Hamptworth Estate in 1974 and 1987. A card dated 6/7/87, includes Dr Rose's records from both dates. Some of the species are heathland *Cladonia* species. These were recorded in 1974 from Pound Bottom before much of the heathland there was lost and have not been included in the species list.

Sanderson (1996a) made observations during a field visit to the site with Keith Kirby, Claire Lambert and Russell Wright of English Nature and the owners Mr N. Anderson

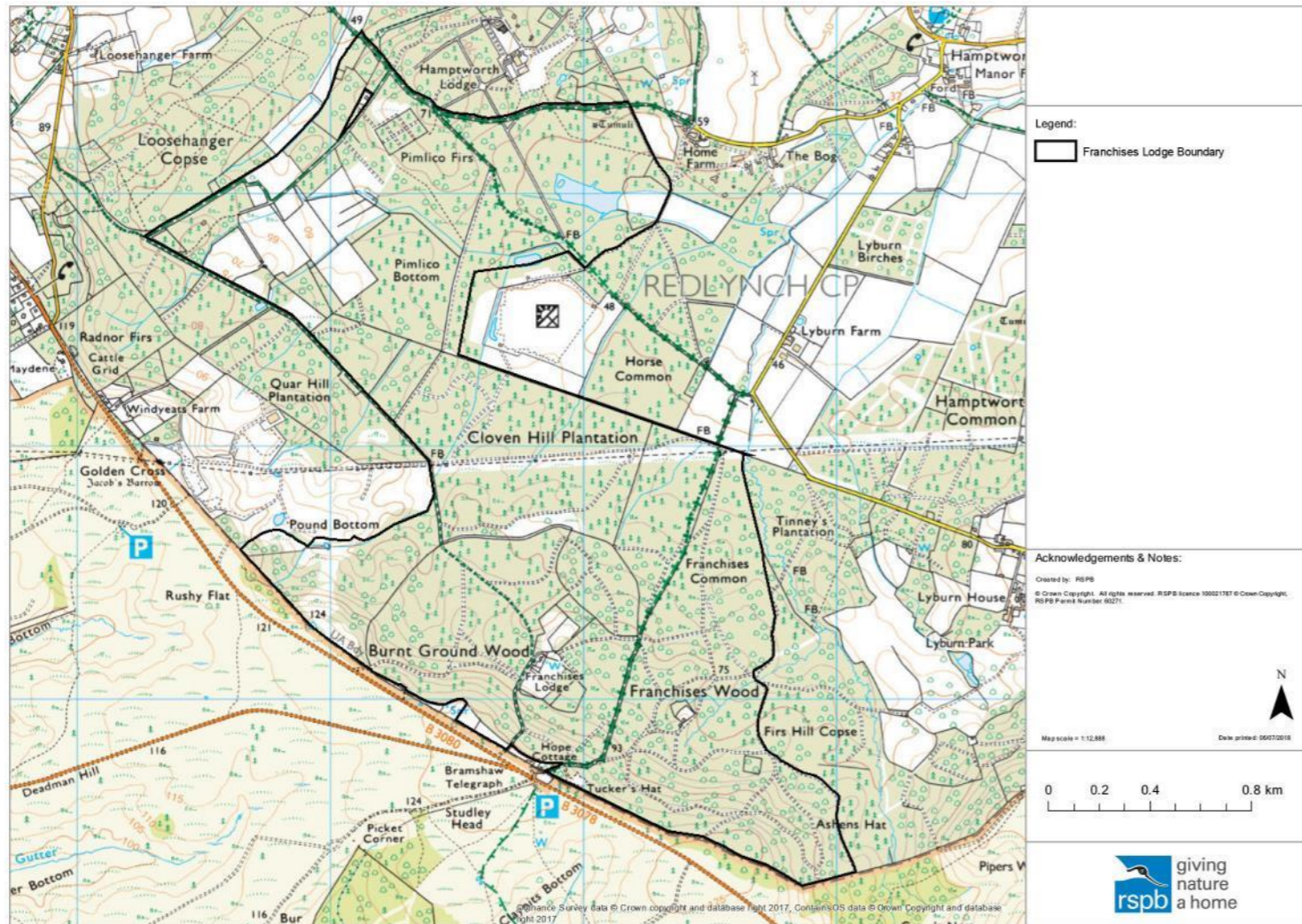
& Mr D. Anderson on the 23 September 1996 in connection with consultation over the extension of the New Forest SSSI. The purpose of the visit was to ascertain the extent of the nature conservation interest associated with possible relic pasture woodland features and old trees within an area of the proposed as an extension to the New Forest SSSI. This did not constitute a full lichen survey but added to the results of Dr F Rose's survey to support the case that there was an epiphytic lichen flora of SSSI quality within the site. Davey (1998a & b) carried out a lichen survey of the SSSI Franchises Wood and Pound. Any species recorded between 1974 and 1998, which have not been re-found since are included in **Species List 1, Annex 2** and indicated as old records.

Sanderson (2009) made a detailed survey of the SSSI, and this data is incorporated into this report. Only a single significant species was recorded in 2009 and not re-found in 2020. In addition, after the reserve was obtained by RSPB, a visit was made to the non-SSSI woodland around Franchises Lodge in 2018 by the Wessex Lichen Group and a transect across Franchises Wood was made by Neil A Sanderson and A M Cross in 2019. These records have also been incorporated into this report.

### **2.2.7 Ancient Woodland Status**

During the COVID-19 down time in April 2020, a desk exercise was carried out to correct the ancient woodland status of the area. In the 1980's, although a large area of the south of the current reserve was shown as woodland on the source map for the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI), this was not included in the final AWI (**Map 4**). This was due to objections to Hamptworth Estate, who were essentially seeking parity with the Forestry Commission. The FC had already had replanted pasture woodland sites in the New Forest excluded from the AWI. This has since been corrected (Whyte, 2004). However, the revised New Forest AWI never covered Franchises, so the AWI is still incorrect for the Franchise Wood to Pound Bottom area. The ancient woodland status of the land was revised in this report using data available on the internet. The sources used are detailed in section 3.0

2.3 General Maps




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**Botanical Survey and Assessment**  
 3 Green Close, Woodlands, SO40 7HU  
 023 8029 3671

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**Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge**  
 Site Boundary Map 1

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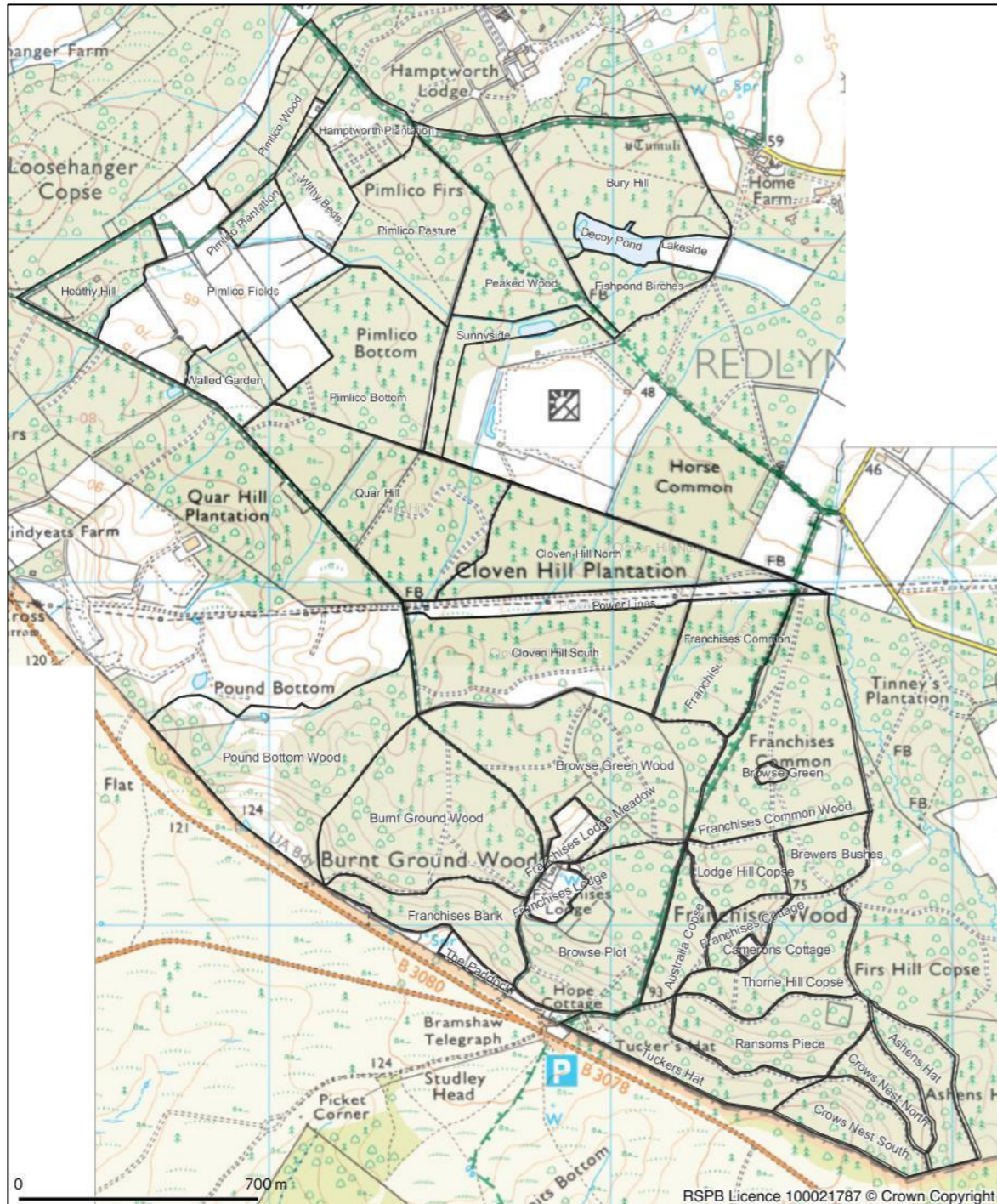
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**Botanical Survey and Assessment**  
3 Green Close, Woodlands, SO40 7HU  
023 8029 3671

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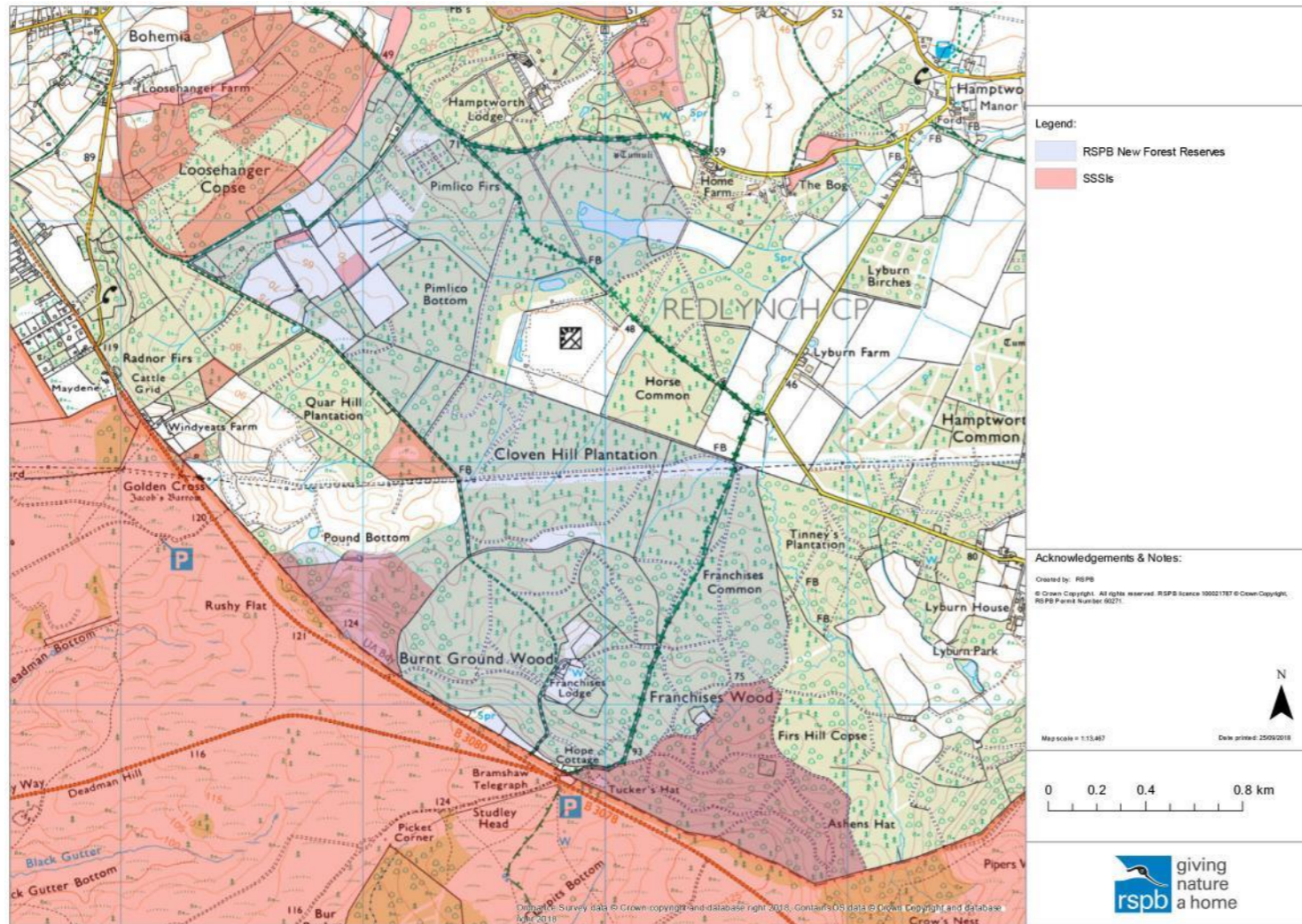
**Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge**  
Compartments Map 2

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Botanical Survey and Assessment  
3 Green Close, Woodlands, SO40 7HU  
023 8029 3671

Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge  
SSSIs Map 3



## 3.0 LAND USE HISTORY

### 3.1 Background

#### 3.1.1 The Current Ancient Woodland Inventory

The Ordnance Surveyor's drawing (Ordnance Survey Drawing 19 Salisbury of 1807, <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance\\_Survey\\_Drawings\\_-\\_Salisbury\\_\(OSD\\_76\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Salisbury_(OSD_76).jpg)>) (**Map 5**), shows the Franchises Lodge Reserve as a small part of a vast unenclosed landscape. This was an extension of similar habitat on the New Forest to the south without any physical boundary between the two areas. The unenclosed land north of the New Forest here was common to the parish of Downton and is shown as including a large pasture woodland on the scrap to the south passing into a extensive area of heathland to the north.

Similar pasture woodland in the New Forest, even where absorbed into 19<sup>th</sup> century plantations and replanted, are now included within the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI), after initial Forestry Commission objections. The Franchises Lodge Reserve, however, is different. Here only small areas of woodland are shown as ancient woodland; most of Tuckers Hat and a part of Australia Copse (**Map 3**). This bears no resemblance to the area shown as woodland on the 1807 map which was much larger. Originally the whole area shown as woodland on the 1807 map, which was still woodland, had been mapped as ancient woodland in the first draft AWI. Hamptworth Estate, however, objected to this on the grounds that the original pasture woodland had been cleared on enclosure of the common in 1822 and there was a gap before replanting occurred. At the time this was similar to the claims being made by the Forestry Commission for the exclusion of the ancient woodland sites within the New Forest enclosures, which had lead to the New Forest as a whole being excluded from the original Hampshire AWI (Shorter & Wilson, 1995). In Franchises Wood, this is contradicted by the survival of numerous veteran trees from the pre 1822 pasture woodland, which the author pointed out in an internal note in the later 1980s when he was employed by Natural England. The final inventory removed most of the pasture woodland site (Bowsher, 1987), but included limited areas with veteran trees. These were then looked at in 1989 by Dr Francis Rose who confirmed there were veteran trees present with lichen interest, in the area he was allowed to look at. He was no, however allowed to look beyond this area (Rose, pers. com.). The latter lichen surveys by Sanderson (1996a & 2009), however, indicated that the area of lichen interest with veteran trees was far more extensive and included most of the SSSI but clearly extended beyond it. The ancient woodland inventory, however, was never amended. It should also be noted that a planning enquiry (Asquith, 2007) has since established that clearance for a few decades to uncultivated ground that is then returned to woodland, does not count as a significant break that is enough to remove a site from the ancient woodland inventory. The original grounds for Hamptworth Estate's objection hence would not now be accepted and the ancient woodland sites within the Franchise Lodge Reserve should be restored to the Ancient Woodland Inventory. At the time Hamptworth Estate were only seeking parity of

treatment with the Forestry Commission in the adjacent New Forest, but this is no longer relevant and the under recording of ancient woodland has been long corrected in the New Forest.

## 3.2 A Summary of the Land Use History of Franchises Lodge Reserve

### 3.2.1 Introduction

This is a brief summary using easily available resources intended to give a general outline to the land use history of the reserve. Much more detail could be found by further research.

### 3.2.2 Pre-Modern

The early 19<sup>th</sup> century heathland and pasture woodland landscape shown by the surveyors drawing Ordnance Surveyor's drawing (**Map 6**) is likely to have similar origins as the New Forest landscape to the south (Tubbs, 2001). The heathlands originating in large scale clearance for farming during the Bronze Age, then being abandoned to extensive grazing in the Iron Age, with the core of the woodlands surviving as woodland through out. This open landscape is likely to have remained little changed in its general form though to the medieval period.

The medieval history would require further investigation but local names are suggestive; Franchises Wood suggests a franchise, "a exemption by royal decree from general provisions" <<http://info.sjc.ox.ac.uk/forests/glossary.htm>>, in this case presumably freeing the land from forest law. The common lands of Downton were sandwiched between the royal forests of the New Forest and Melchet Forest <[info.sjc.ox.ac.uk/forests/ForestMapTiles.html](http://info.sjc.ox.ac.uk/forests/ForestMapTiles.html)>. The earliest bounds of the New Forest are thought to have extended to the Black Water to the north and would have included Franchises Wood, so it is likely that the area was freed from the New Forest, at an early date, i.e. before the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when neither the New Forest or Meltchet Forest included Downton. The Domesday Book, however, records that lands within the manor of Downton were then within a forest, presumably the New Forest, and that there was a wood 1½ league long and ½ league broad (Crittall, 1959). The latter is about 3.6km by 1.2km, which is a remarkably good fit to the whole wooded area show on the 1807 Ordnance Surveyor's drawing. The area was owned for centuries by the Bishop of Winchester and then by the Wardens of Winchester College into the 19<sup>th</sup> century (The ownership is indicated on the late 18<sup>th</sup> century Diver's Map of the New Forest (**Map 5**), which also indicates that the two commons were only demarcated by boundary stones.

The Ordnance Surveyor's drawing also shows a building at Franchises Lodge and the upper field. The Lodge is surrounded by a roughly circular boundary composed of three demarcated woods Burnt Ground Wood, Browse Plot and Browse Green Wood<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> NB The RSPB compartment Browse Green Wood, does not match the ancient wood of Browse Green Wood and includes part of the former heathland common of Franchises Common to the north west. Also the compartment Browse Green is a modern name for a modern deer lawn created in the

as shown on the 1871 6" OS map (**Map 9**). These have curving boundaries contrasting with straight surveyed in 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure boundaries that dominate elsewhere in the reserve. The shape of the enclosures and the form of the banks indicate that this enclosure is much older and likely to be medieval. The name browse has a very specific local historic meaning (Reeves, 2006). It refers to the branches cut from pollards to feed the deer. In the New Forest these were cut from pollards (the act being called browsing) by the browser (the man who pollards the trees) and the cut branches (the browse) carted back to a forest lodge where they could be fed exclusively to the deer. Franchises Lodge has a similar form as the New Forest lodges but is larger. These have been described as negative deer parks; they were located inside forests or chases but were embanked with typical ancient woodland banks designed to keep out commoners stock but let the deer jump in. Internally they typically had some small enclosed fields but the bulk of the vegetation was similar pasture woodland and rough grazing to that found outside the lodge grounds.

There seems little doubt that Franchises Lodge was a medieval lodge used to feed deer from pollards cut inside and outside the lodge grounds. This implies that for sometime the Bishop of Winchester ran the commons of Downton as a chase, that is a private forest. This does not appear to be documented, but keeping deer may have been a right that came with the enfranchisement.

### 3.2.3 Woodland Extent in 1807

The location of the woodland in 1807, is not easy to establish exactly. This was a largely unenclosed pasture woodland with few physical boundaries that can be relocated, other than those of the lodge grounds. The British Library copy of the 1808 Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing can be georectified on their georeferencer site. These surveyors drawing were accurately mapped along the roads but sketched in between. This can be seen on this surveyor's drawing, the roads and paths fit well on to the modern map, including the Downton road on the Forest to the south and the path through the lodge grounds. The county boundary, however, has been drawn too far north and the stream flowing in from Crows Nest Bottom to the south, east of the reserve is joined on the wrong stream when it flows out of Franchises Wood on the north side of the wood. These inaccuracies apart, the georectified map does appear to show the extent of the wood reasonably accurately (**Map 6 – 8**). The area shown as wooded matches well with woodland ground floras with Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* to the south and heathland ground flora with Moorgrass *Molinia caerulea* abundant to the north beyond the 1807 woodland. The relic veteran trees and pollards also all fit inside the area of woodland recorded in 1807. To the north, the reserve is on what was mapped as entirely treeless heathland in 1807. The assumed distribution of heathland and woodland within the area that was to become Franchises Lodge in about 1807, is given in **Map 12**, determined from map and field evidence.

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planation within Franchises Common. The original browse green (the area where deer were fed) would have been inside the lodge grounds, possibly where Franchises Lodge Meadow is now located.



In working out the composition and structure of pre-enclosure Franchises Wood it is probably more useful to compare the main woods with pasture woodland in the adjacent Crows Nest Bottom and Long Hat on the open Forest to the south east rather than Pound Bottom due to the absence of Beech at Pound Bottom.

Crows Nest Bottom and Long Hat are likely to give a good impression of what the pre-enclosure woodland of Franchises Wood was like. This has patches of old growth Pedunculate Oak – Beech wood, with associated Holly, Hazel, Ash, Whitebeam and Alder, with patches of younger regenerating woodland, open grazed wet lawns and open Bracken between. This area was shown as more open in 1871 than most of the New Forest pasture woodlands of the time, but has regenerated well since then. Potentially the main area of Franchises Wood was also quite open in 1822 on enclosure. In Crows Nest Bottom and Long Hat the oldest trees are Pedunculate Oaks, which differs from Franchises Wood, where comparing to stands of known age in the New Forest all the Oaks postdate enclosure. In contrast, numerous Beeches in Franchises Wood predate enclosure, and the largest are far larger than any Beech in Crows Nest Bottom. There are also frequent Beech pollards in Franchises Wood some of immense size (the largest seen in by Sanderson (2009) was a Beech pollard of 6.07m girth at SU23391 16571), while there are no Beech pollards in Crows Nest Bottom. (There is an intriguing possibility that Beech is an ancient component of Franchises Wood while in the Bramshaw Wood area of the New Forest Beech is a post Tudor invader north of Long Beech.) There are also rare Whitebeam pollards, although the species is typical of the adjacent New Forest pasture woodland on the high terraces it has not been found as pollard in the New Forest to the author's knowledge.

#### **3.2.4 1822 to Pre WWII**

The common land that dominated the area that would become the Franchises Lodge Reserve was enclosed in 1822 under the East Downton and Hamptworth Enclosure award. The enclosure ward and map have not been seen, but other than confirming the boundaries of the former common land, these rarely give much information about the former use of the land. The common was allotted up after enclosure, and unusually<sup>3</sup>, considerable information is given in the 1840 Tithe Map and Award for Downton: East Downton, Hamptworth and Church Tithing. The author did not have full access to the tithe map but has seen some transcriptions from the Franchises Wood area in the south of the reserve. All the plots, including the lodge grounds (Burnt Ground Wood, Browse Green Wood etc.) enclosed by medieval type curving boundary were called Franchises Common, suggesting that the former lodge grounds had reverted back to common long before enclosure.

In the south, the 1840 tithe map records two large plots including Pound Bottom (Comp. Pound Bottom Wood) but also the rest of Pound Bottom off the reserve as "furze and pasture". The whole of the lodge grounds (Burnt Ground Wood, most of Browse Green Wood, Browse Plot and Franchises Bank) is recorded as "rough

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<sup>3</sup> Ex-common land did not pay tithes, so typically tithe awards did not record the value and land use, but in the case of Downton, the use of the land was atypically given.

pasture". Most of the Franchises Wood area is recorded as "wood", while the far east (most of Ashens Hat, and the east of Cows Nest North and Crows Nest South) is recorded as "plantation". This is rather confusing but suggests that little had happened by 1840 in Pound Bottom or the lodge rounds; these were still heath and open pasture woodland. In the bulk of Franchises Wood the recording this as 'wood' is significant; the tithe maps always specifically separated native woodland (as wood) from obviously planted woodland (as plantation). This suggests that the bulk of Franchise Wood was recognisably a native woodland rather than a purely planted woodland, but that there was new planting within the complex by then.

The latter 1871 Ordnance Survey 6" Wiltshire LXXVII (**Map 9**) gives much more detail. The changes habitat changes from the unenclosed commons were not nearly as drastic as they could have been. This map shows the ancient woodland to the south still to be woodland and much of the heathland was still intact. There were some obvious major changes, with a small farm established to the west in Pimlico Bottom, called Heatherfields Farm (now Pimlico Fields, Pimlico Plantation and Heathy Hill), the name rather clearly indicating its origin.

Closer examination shows that there had been widespread attempts to establish plantations on the heathland, which by 1871 had widely failed. In the Cloven Hill Planation (now Cloven Hill, North and South) and Franchises Wood Common plantations had largely or mostly reverted to heathland, while in the north of the site Pimlico Firs (now Hamptworth Plantation and Pimlico pasture) Peaked Wood and Bury Hill Plantation (now Burry Hill) establishment was patchy with significant areas reverted to heathland. Only Pimlico Plantation (now Pimlico Wood) Withy Beds and Pond Wood (now Fishpond Birches) were coherent plantations. In contrast nothing at all appears to have been done in Pound Bottom (now Pond Bottom Wood). Pound Bottom was then in a similar condition to the sections of the pasture woodlands adjacent to Franchises in the New Forest at Crows Net Bottom and Long Hat to the east, with a mosaic of heathland and open pasture woodland.

Between Pound Bottom and Crows Nest Bottom on the ancient woodland was still woodland, with even some pasture woodland glades surviving in an open condition to the east in the south of Ashens Hat. The rest of the ancient woodland, however, is shown as uniform mixed broadleaved and conifer woodland. From the current structure of the surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century stands it appears that within Franchises Wood, after enclosure, any existing Oak was cleared and sold but frequent veteran Beeches and some of the minor species such as Holly and Whitebeam were left. This may have been for aesthetic considerations, rather than any practical purpose. Between these a mixture of Oak and nurse conifers was planted. Relics of the latter can be found as scattered 19<sup>th</sup> century Pine and Larch within the Oak plantations but most have been thinned out over time. On the heathland Scots Pine was the main planted tree.

After 1871, only limited change was recorded on successive Ordnance Survey maps right through to WWII (**Maps 10 & 11**). In some areas, especially Pimlico Firs, further areas for planation had reverted to heathland by 1924 (**Map 10**), while the relics of

the plantations survived elsewhere. The cultivated land of Heatherfields Farm were still extant, although the farm house and yard had gone. The 1942 land utilisation survey (**Map 11**) confirms this, with extensive rough grazing surviving widely outside the ancient woodland area, which was still wooded.

Before WWII (**Map 11**), the future reserve consisted of:

- Some farmland created from former heathland.
- A few well stocked conifer plantations on former heathland along with some areas of Oak planted on heathland
- Extensive heathland, both surviving original heathland and heathland regenerated on the sites of failed 19<sup>th</sup> century Scots Pine plantations
- Some surviving ancient pasture woodland in Pound Bottom
- A large area of 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak plantation on an ancient woodland site, which was formerly pasture woodland, but with locally frequent veteran trees surviving from the pasture woodland

An important feature of this habitat complex is that in at least the 20<sup>th</sup> century the enclosure bank between Pound Bottom and Franchises Wood and the New Forest was unfenced and had been open to common stock turned out on the New Forest commons for living memory. This means that the heathland and the ancient woodlands had effectively been reincorporated into the open Forest by neglect. The fence was re-erected when the Forest was gridded in or after 1964. This neglect was typical of the impact of the long agricultural depression from the 1870s to the outbreak of WWII on marginal land; there was no spare money to extend cultivation or to invest in maintaining the post 1822 plantations.

### 3.2.5 Post WWII

After WWII government grant aid brought an end to the lack of investment in marginal land which been the result of the long agricultural depression. The main impact at Franchises Lodge was on forestry. Viewing the map sequence at <[www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)> indicates that by the early 1960s all the heathland outside of Pound Bottom had been be planted with conifers. After this a process of clear felling and replanting the 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak plantations with conifers was embarked on starting from the west. Most Oak plantations in the old lodge grounds were felled and replanted in this process by the 1990s. To the east, the bulk of Franchises Wood survived undamaged, with the last activity before the SSSI was declared being the felling of small areas of 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak and replacing these with Southern Beech *Nothofagus* plantings.

In the areas not replanted, the fencing out of Forest stock from Pound Bottom and Franchises Wood had a major impact. In the latter the condition of the surviving open heathland deteriorated with vegetation over growth and Birch invasion. Within the

19th century Oak plantations with relic veteran trees, the grazing reduction resulted in large scale regeneration by Beech under full Oak canopies, resulting in deeply shaded conditions within many of the Oak stands and around some of the veteran Beech. Since then deer populations have increased resulting in a double whammy of over shaded and over browsed woodland.

### 3.2.6 Origins of the Modern Landscape

A broad-brush visual summary of the origins of the current habitats within the reserve is given on **Map 13**. The current landscape of Franchises Lodge Reserve has been created out a previously very stable medieval landscape by several drastic changes brought about by first enclosure in 1822 and then post WWII forestry policy. The pre-enclosure landscape of extensively managed common land appears to have had a balance and distribution of heathland and pasture woodland that had not changed much between the Domesday Book and 1822 (**Map 12**). After enclosure, there were attempts to establish conifer plantations on the heathland, which mostly failed, some heathland was converted to farmland and the use of the pasture woodlands was intensified with Oak planting but many veteran trees were retained.

From latter 19<sup>th</sup> century right up to WWII the landscape remain relatively stable (**Map 11**) with a great deal of heathland surviving and the ancient woodland remaining predominantly broadleaved, with many veteran trees surviving from the previous pasture woodland. In the 20<sup>th</sup> fences against the common grazings of the Forest were neglected and much of the woodland and heathland was grazed by straying New Forest commonable stock; much of the landscape was reverting back to the habitats which had been present on enclosure.

In the latter 20<sup>th</sup> century this reversion back to pre-enclosure conditions was brought to a halt. Forest stock was excluded and intensive conifer plantations replaced most of the surviving open heathlands and about half the ancient woodlands.

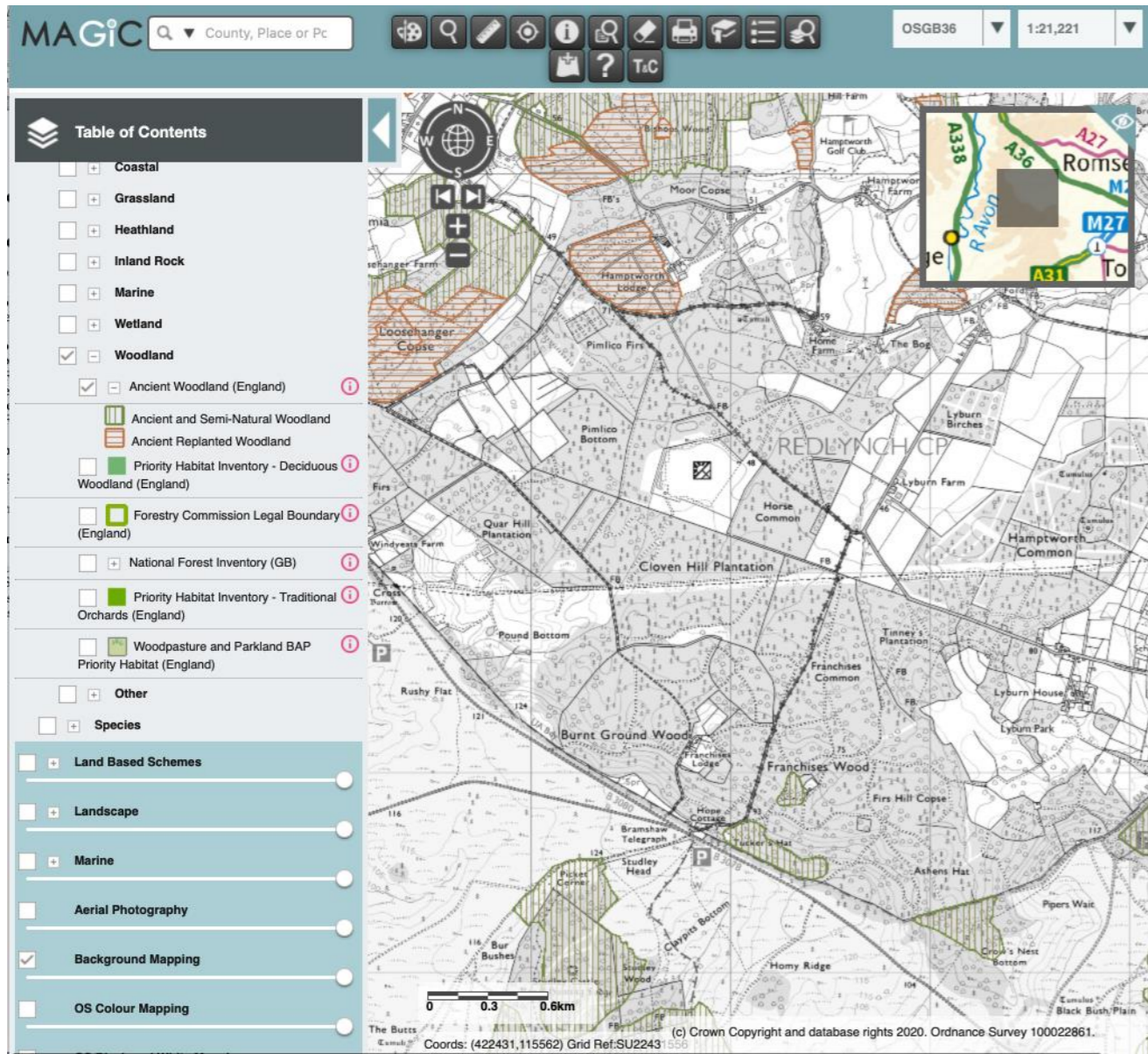
Important points from this history are listed below:

- The ancient woodland site is far larger than indicated in the Ancient Woodland Inventory, which requires amendment. Most of the lower third of the site is an ancient woodland site. This area will need to be restored to some form of native woodland, although this could include quite open pasture woodland.
- The extent of heathland lost in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, is an important finding; Franchises Lodge Reserve contains one of the largest areas of restorable heathland in the east of the Poole/Hampshire Basin and is the largest adjacent to the New Forest, with any realistic prospect of restoration soon.
- Less mobile wildlife of importance within the reserve will predominantly be inherited from the pre-enclosure heathland and pasture woodland habitats, this is especially so within the ancient woodlands, where veteran tree assemblages of lichens and invertebrates are likely to be of particular importance. On the former heathlands, most of which were still open before WWII, seed banks from the

former vegetation are still likely to be viable. Maximising the survival of these unique features will be important in planning the future of the reserve.

- The major negative impacts that urgently need to be reversed are the impacts of later 20<sup>th</sup> century forestry management:
- Restoring conifer plantation in the ancient woodland site back to native woodland, preferable predominantly pasture woodland.
- Restoring conifer plantation planted on former heathland planted latter in the 20<sup>th</sup> century back to heathland habitats.
- Opening up the shaded surviving native woodland within the ancient woodland site, including opening up the shaded veteran trees and heavily thinning dense young Beech regeneration within the 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak plantations, with a preference for restoring the majority of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak plantations back to pasture woodland.

### 3.3 Historic Landscape Maps



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Botanical Survey and Assessment  
3 Green Close, Woodlands, SO40 7HU  
023 8029 3671

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Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge  
Current AWI Map 4

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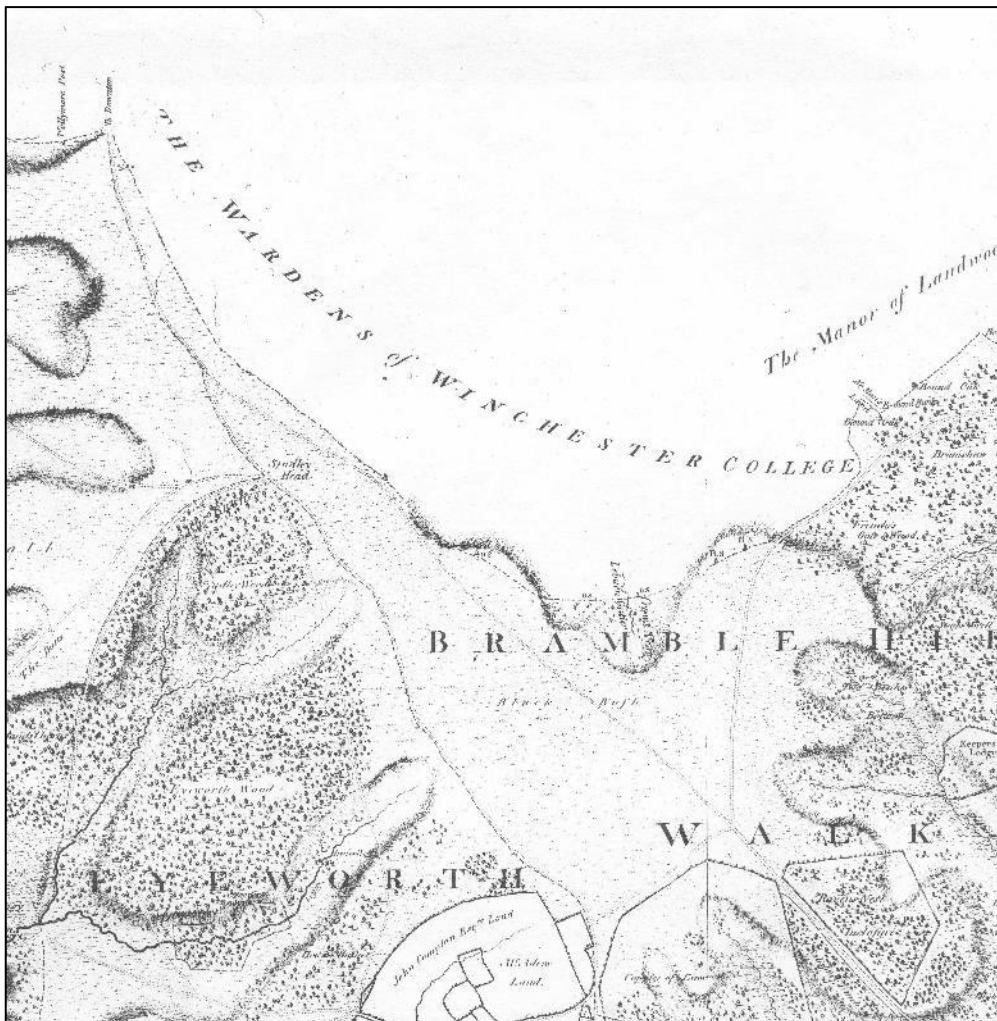
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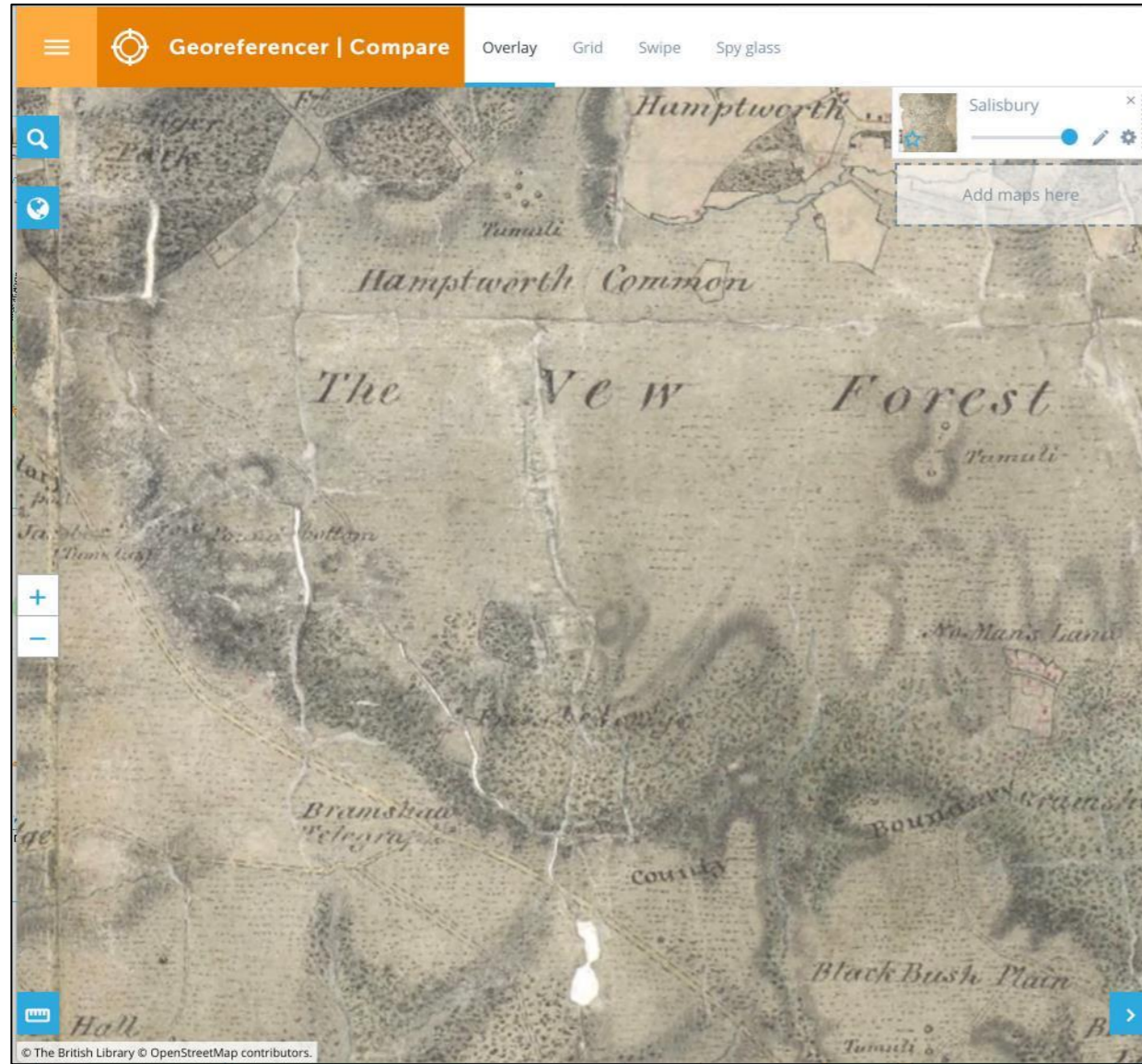
**Botanical Survey and Assessment**  
3 Green Close, Woodlands, SO40 7HU  
023 8029 3671

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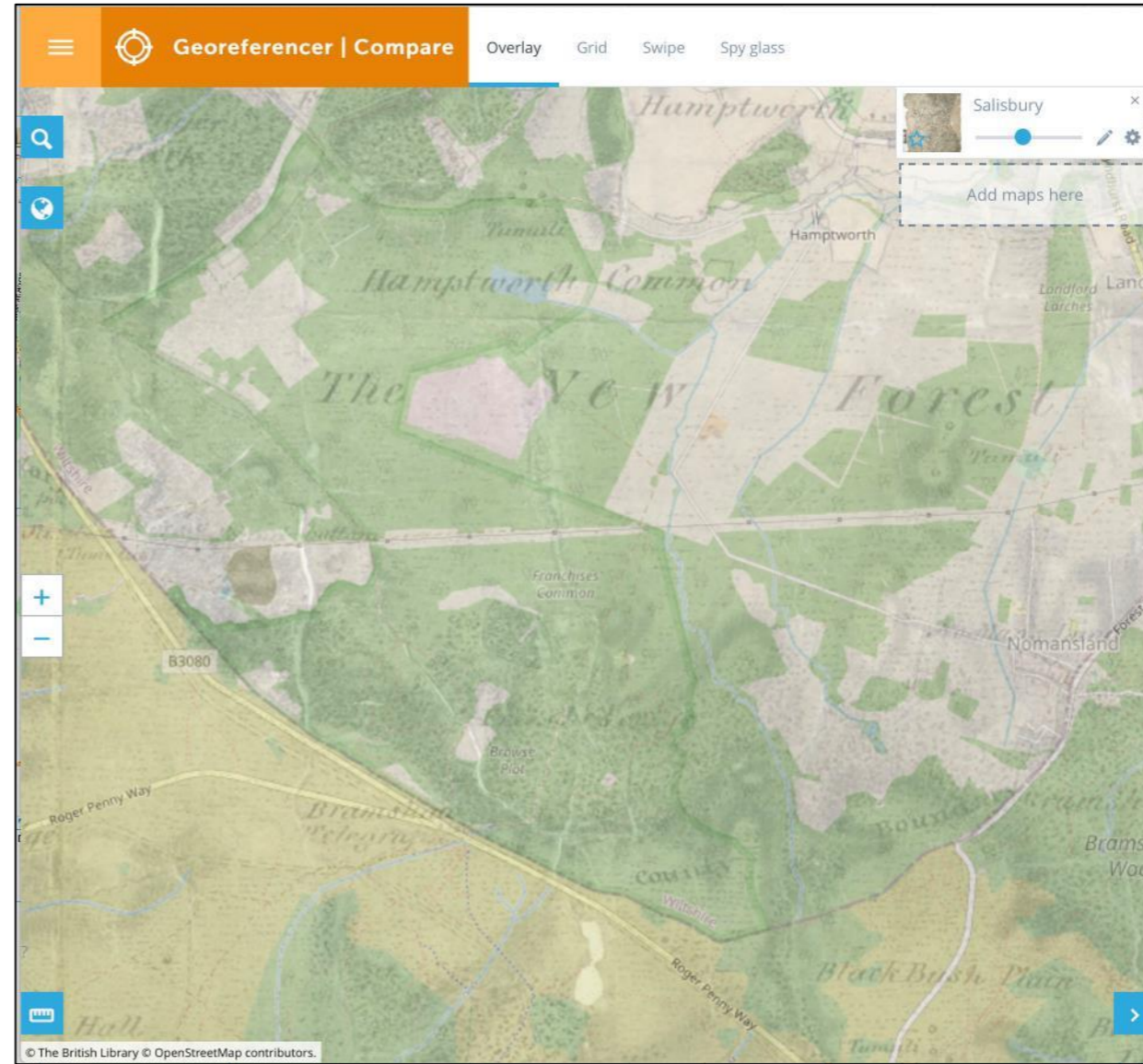
**Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge**  
1789 Drivers Map Map 5

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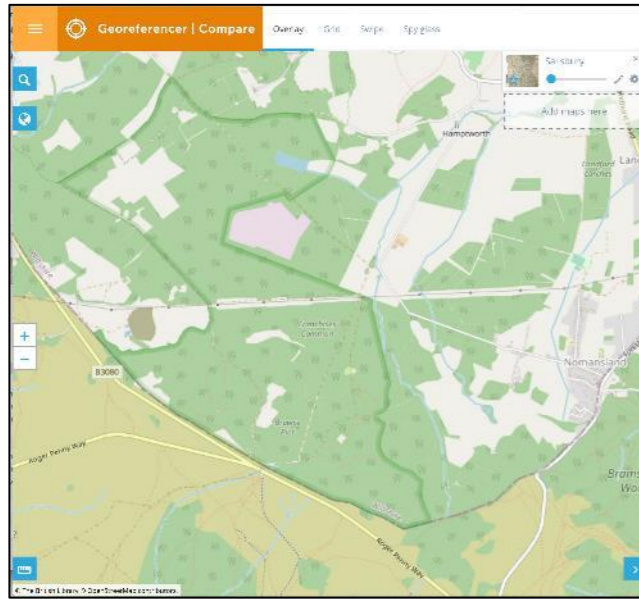


Original drawing



Georectified with a modern map superimposed, Franchises Lodge boundary shown as thick green line





The modern map

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**Botanical Survey and Assessment**  
**3 Green Close, Woodlands, SO40 7HU**  
**023 8029 3671**

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**Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge**  
**1807 OS Drawing**                      **Maps 6 – 8**

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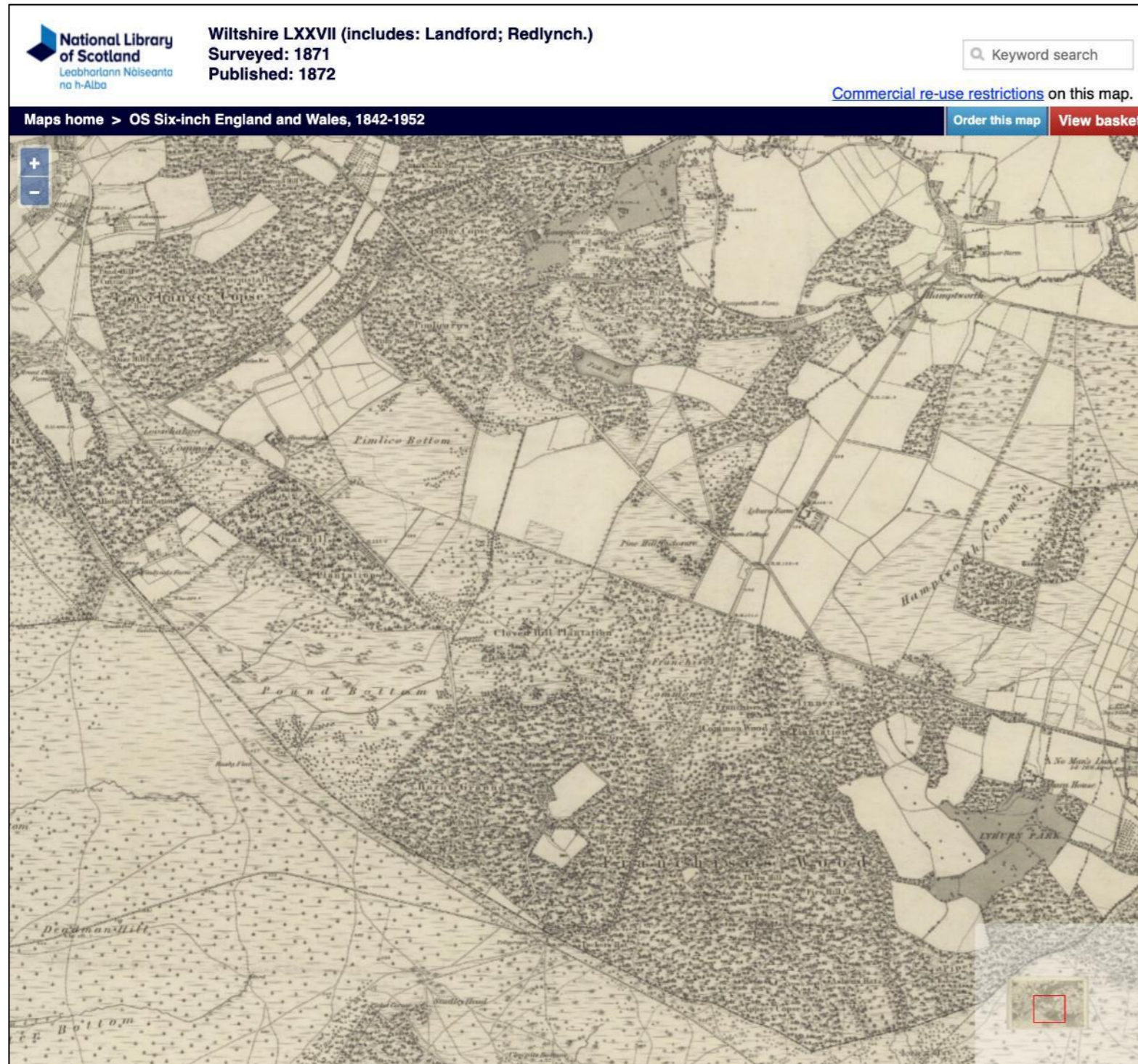
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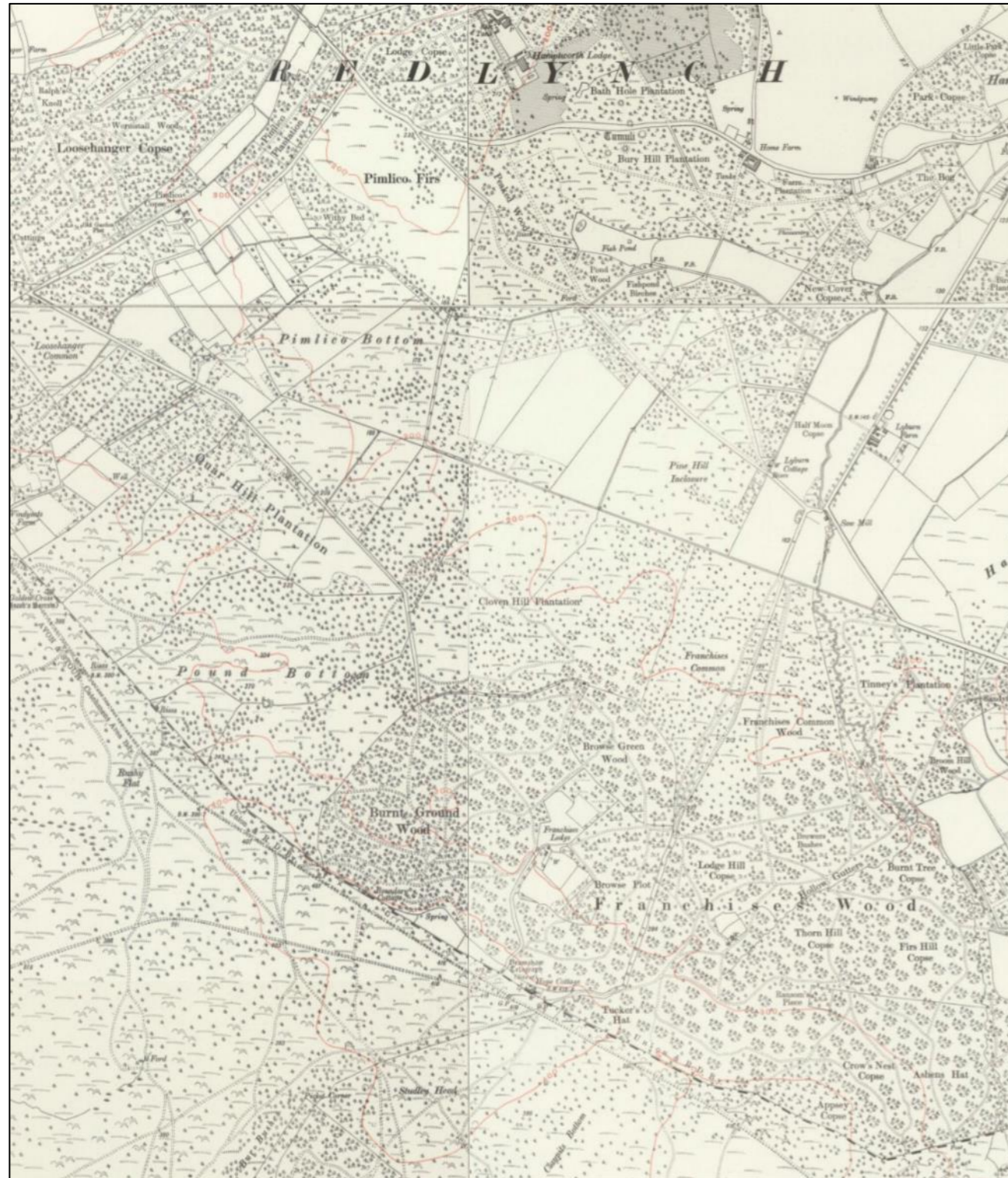
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Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge  
1871 6" OS Map Map 9

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**Botanical Survey and Assessment**  
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**Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge**  
1924 6" OS Map Map 10

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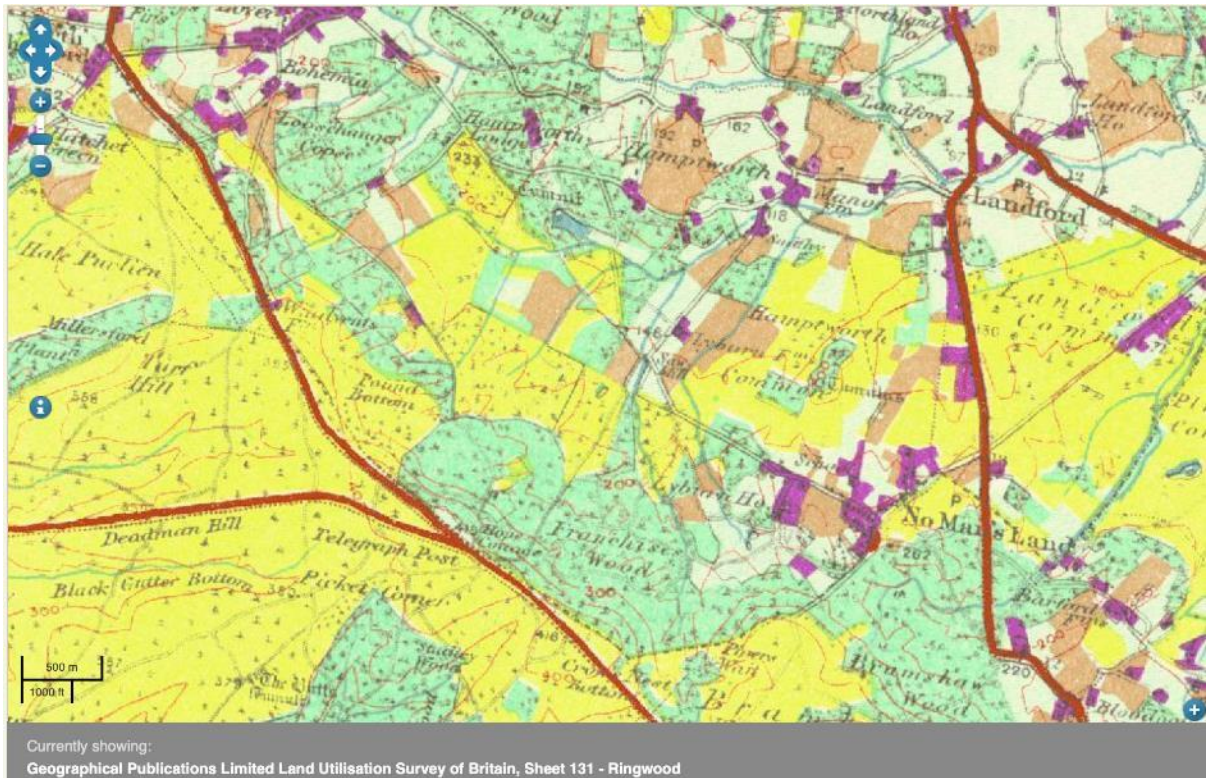
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Botanical Survey and Assessment  
3 Green Close, Woodlands, SO40 7HU  
023 8029 3671

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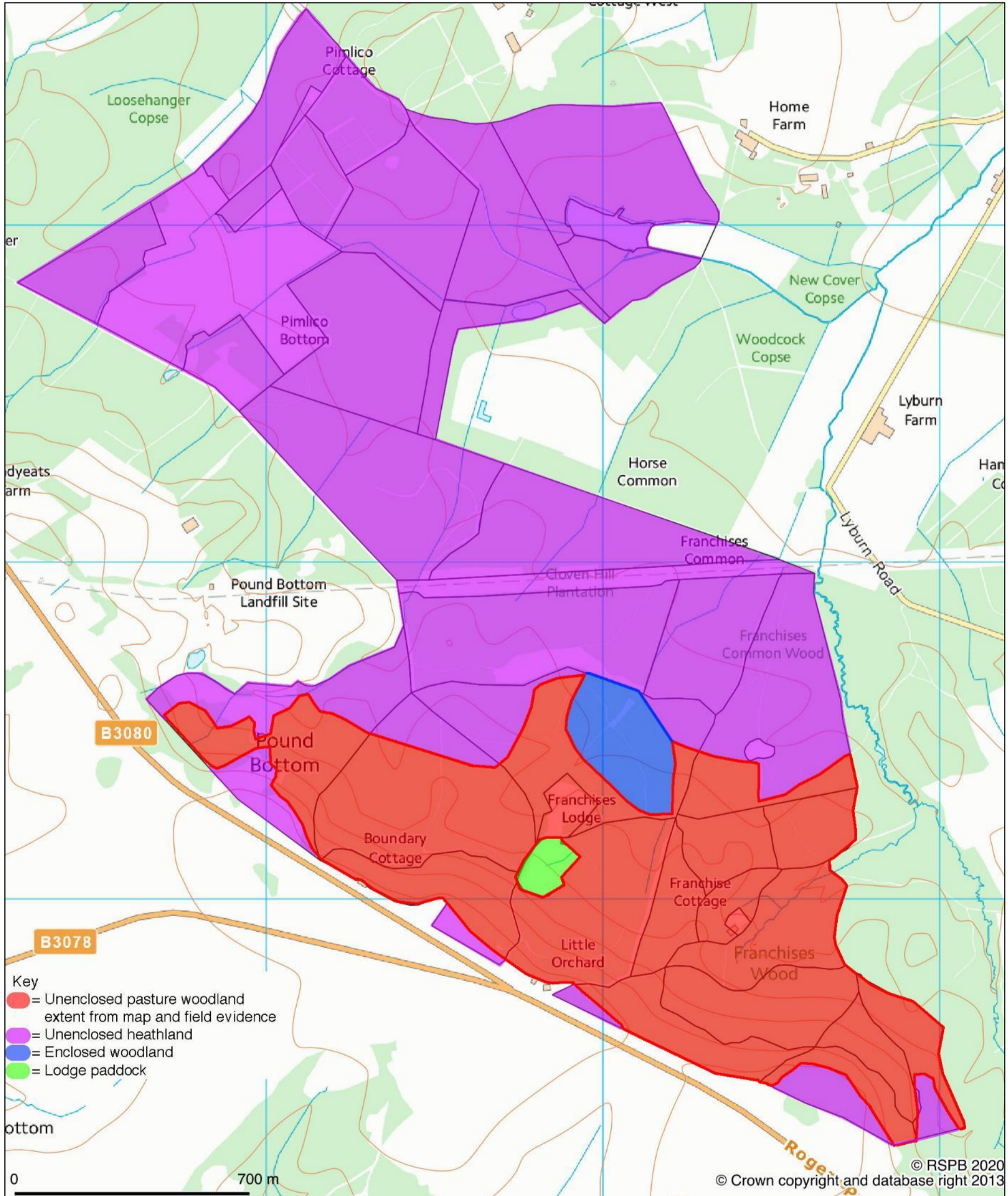
Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge  
1943 Land Utilisation Survey      Map 11

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Botanical Survey and Assessment  
3 Green Close, Woodlands, SO40 7HU  
023 8029 3671

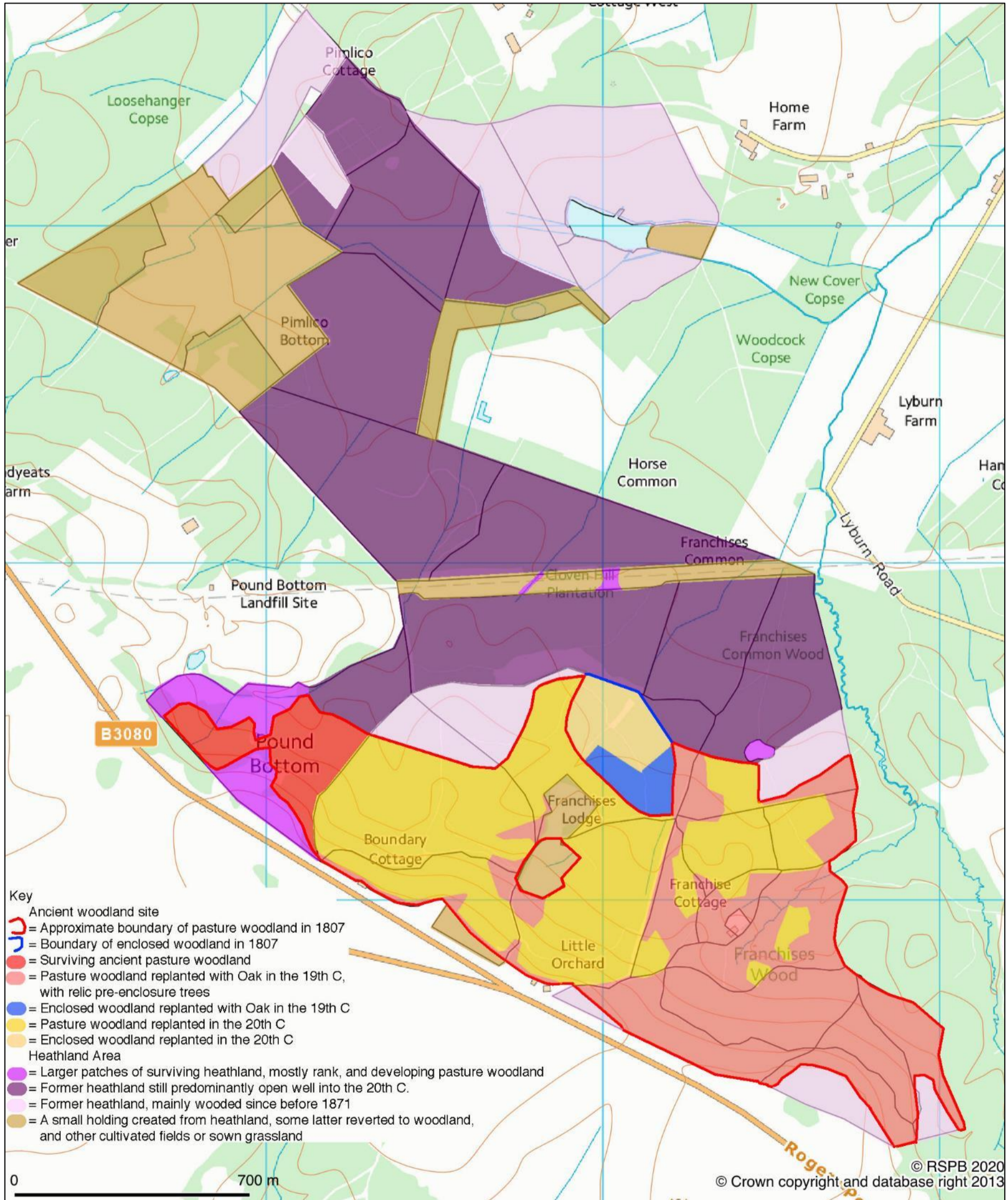
Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge  
Interpretation of Land Use c 1807 Map 12





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Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge  
Summary of Land Use History Map 13



## 4.0 LICHEN SURVEY

### 41 Lichen Assemblage

#### 4.1.1 Totals

The combined lichen and associated fungi species list recorded from Franchises Reserve 1974 to 2020 is given in **Species List 1** in **Annex 2**. A total of 227 taxa have been reliably recorded, of which 193 were lichens, 20 lichen parasites and 14 associated non-lichenised fungi. Two lichens were purely terricolous, all the others were recorded from the trees. Since 2009, a total of 227 taxa have been recorded, with only one significant species recorded in 2009 not refound in 2018 – 20. Many taxa recorded 2018 – 2020 were new to the reserve with 14 new vice-county records, while 32 species of interest (Red List, Notable or other Nationally rare or Nationally Scarce species) were new to the site. A total of 10 taxa recorded prior to 2009 have not been refound recently, none of these were of high conservation interest.

Epiphytic species of interest recorded from the reserve included 33 Southern Oceanic Woodland Index (SOWI) species, which all were refound in 2020. The Pinhead Lichen Index scores 11 for all data and 2020. Of Threatened, Near Threatened and Notable species, one Vulnerable, nine Near Threatened and 31 Notable species have been recorded. One Near Threatened species, *Reichlingia zwackhii* (*Arthonia zwackhii*) NT (NR) was first found in 2009 but was not refound in 2020, but all other such species were refound in 2020. The overall totals are listed in **Tables 1 & 2** by recording areas (**Map 17**).

**TABLE 1**

**Total Biodiversity Measures for Lichens, Franchises Lodge Reserve, 1974 – 2020**

Biodiversity Measure\Area	FW	LG	PB	Ex-H	Total
Total taxa	160	145	112	46	227
Southern Oceanic Woodland Index score	30	21	16	16	33
Pinhead Lichen Index score	4	5	5	6	11
Vulnerable	1	0	1	0	1
Near Threatened	6	3	6	0	9
Notable	21	16	11	8	31
International Responsibility Species	15	9	9	4	19
Section 41 species	4	2	5	0	5
TNTN score	38	22	28	8	54

**TABLE 2**

**Total Biodiversity Measures for Lichens, Franchises Lodge Reserve, 2009 – 2020**

Biodiversity Measure\Area	FW	LG	PB	Ex-H	Total
Total taxa	151	145	107	46	217
Southern Oceanic Woodland Index score	29	21	15	16	33
Pinhead Lichen Index score	3	5	4	6	11
Vulnerable	1	0	1	0	1
Near Threatened	5	3	5	0	9
Notable	21	16	11	8	31



International Responsibility Species	15	9	9	4	19
Section 41 species	3	2	4	0	5
TNTN score	36	22	26	8	54

**Areas (Map 17)**

FW = Franchises Wood

LG = Lodge Grounds (the medieval enclosure with Burnt Ground Wood, Browse Green Wood and Browse Plot) (**Map 9**)

PB = Pound Bottom

Ex-H = Former heathland to north of ancient woodland area

These totals are high in a general English context and indicate a site supporting a lichen assemblage of international significance. In a more specific New Forest context these totals do not match the very richest Forest sites, which score more than 40 in the Southern Oceanic Woodland Index (SOWI), but the biodiversity scores match smaller less disturbed sites. The small adjacent undisturbed Crows Nest Bottom scores slightly higher than the whole of the Franchises Lodge Reserve. The Franchises Lodge Reserve scores, however, are much higher than damaged sites such as the Inclosures dominated by 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak. The ancient woodland complex at Franchises is likely to have been as rich as the major pasture woodland complexes and scored over 40 in the SOWI prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century disturbances.

**4.1.2 Distribution of Interest**

As can be seen in **Tables 1 & 2** and **Maps 15, 17 – 21**, the distribution of lichen interest across the reserve is very uneven. Franchises Wood is by far the richest area, as an extensive area with relic pasture woodland veteran Beech set in 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak. The small patches of lichen interest that survived in the lodge grounds (mainly about the meeting point of Burnt Ground Wood, Franchises Bank and Franchises Lodge compartments) are identical habitat. Given the small size of these relic patches, these are at least as rich as the stands Franchises Wood, just much smaller. This also indicates that potentially a lot of lichen rich wood was lost to conversion to conifer plantation in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Pound Bottom is rather different, being an intact pasture woodland. This wood, however was at the very far NW end of the 14km long strip of pasture woodland that dominated the north east edge of the New Forest in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and is very much a woodland edge site. Beech is lacking and the wood itself has quite small cores of old growth Oak – Holly woodland surrounded in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> woodland expansion. The Southern Oceanic Woodland Index (SOWI) score is quite low but the numbers of Threatened and Near Threaten species are high, reflecting the presence of specialist habitats, such as veteran Oak and Holly and well it Oak dead wood that have survived better here than further the east in Franchises.

The scattered patches of 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak, surviving from post 1822 plantations created on heathland to the north have accumulated low populations of some of the more mobile woodland species giving a reasonable SOWI score for the large area covered, although the scores for individual compartments are low. The highest SOWI

scores from areas deeper into the former heathland are eight in Pimlico Wood and six for Peaked Wood compartments, while a single older Oak on the boundary of Cloven Hill North added two species to the area. In contrast, Threatened and Notable species are completely missing from the ex-heathland area and Notable species are rare.

#### 4.1.3 Survival and Colonisation

The well documented history of the disturbance to the open Forest pasture woodlands has allowed recolonisation sequences to be determined from the current lichen assemblages of clear felled 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century plantations (Sanderson, 1997 & 2010). Similar patterns can be seen in Franchises Lodge Reserve. The core areas of interest (**Map 23**) support an assemblage similar to the clear felled 18<sup>th</sup> century Inclosures, with the species of ancient Oaks missing but many other Threatened and Near Threatened present. The disturbance after 1822, removing most Oaks but leaving many ancient Beeches appears to have been roughly equivalent to a 18<sup>th</sup> century clear felling within a wider meta-site. On the open Forest sites this is probably because almost all communities other than those of the oldest ancient Oaks have recolonised well into the 18<sup>th</sup> century stands from adjacent undamaged stands.

Most old growth dependant species in the Franchises hot spots are likely to be relic species that survived on the old Beeches but a few many have recolonised from the adjacent undisturbed old growth woodland at Crows Nest Bottom in the open Forest. The most likely of these is *Agonimia octospora* NT (NS/IR), which was only found on two Oaks in Franchises Wood but not on the Beeches. Alternatively it may have survived on old Beeches within Franchises Wood but have since been lost from Beech by increasing shade or tree loss.

Species of high interest surviving in the adjacent Crows Nest Bottom but have not survived or recolonised Franchises included *Coenogonium confusum* (*Porina rosei*) NT (NS/IR), *Porina hibernica* NT (NS/IR/S41) and *Enterographa sorediata* NT (NS/IR/S41), all old Oak specialists, and the highly oceanic species *Phyllopsora rosei* Nb (NS/IR). All but *Enterographa sorediata* have recolonised clear felled 18<sup>th</sup> Oak plantations in the New Forest, so have a high potential to recolonise Franchises Wood in the next 100 years.

The core areas of lichen interest, however, are far more lichen diverse than woodland that was clear felled in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the New Forest. The New Forest Oak dominated Inclosures have been well colonised by the more mobile woodland species but not many of the more specialised species found at Franchises. Some Oak specialists such as *Opegrapha fumosa* Nb (NS/IR), certainly must have colonised from Crows Nest Bottom since 1822 (**Map 71**), and this is a species that has occasionally colonised into 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak stands which are adjacent to old growth stands in the open Forest.

The ability of the more mobile old woodland species to colonise into stands of purely 19<sup>th</sup> century can clearly be seen in the mapping data (**Maps 18 – 21**). In the south

strong colonisation has occurred into pure 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak stands close to the core areas of interest, as in compartments Brewers Bushes, Franchises Common and Browse Green Wood. Weaker colonisation can be seen into the 19<sup>th</sup> century Oaks further north. The northern most areas have some richer assemblages, but these have potentially been colonised from the Loosehanger Copse and Langley Woods complexes off the reserve to the north and west. Woodland species confined to the ancient woodland area are listed in **Table 3** and those that have colonised into the former heathland area in **Table 4**.

Finally one interesting phenomena that can be seen in the mapping is two widespread woodland species *Schizotrema quercicola* Nb (IR) and *Thelotrema lepadinum*. These have, in colonising into the ex-heathland area, escaped from their obligate fungal parasites, at least for the moment. The fungi are *Skyttea nitschkei* and *Taeniolella toruloides* [NR] on *Thelotrema lepadinum* (**Map 24**) and *Arthonia invadens* NT (NR/IR/S41) on *Schizotrema quercicola* Nb (IR) (**Map 23**). The fungus *Stictographa lentiginosa* and the lichen *Phaeographis dendritica* show a similar pattern but are not mapped.

**TABLE 3**  
**Woodland Lichens Confined to the Ancient Woodland Site at Franchises**

Franchises Lodge Reserve	SOWI	PLI	Conservation Status	Habitat
<i>Agonimia octospora</i>	1		NT (NS/IR)	Base Rich Bark
<i>Anisomeridium viridescens</i>			Nb (NS/IR)	Smooth Bark
<i>Arthonia ilicina</i>	1		Nb (IR)	Smooth Bark
<i>Arthonia invadens</i>			NT (NR/IR/S41)	Acid Bark
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	1			Base Rich Bark
<i>Bellicidia incompta</i>			VU (NS, S41)	Wound Track
<i>Biatora britannica</i>			Nb (NS)	Base Rich Bark
<i>Byssoloma marginatum</i>			Nb (NS)	Mesic Bark
<i>Catinarina atropurpurea</i>	1			Base Rich Bark
<i>Chaenotheca brachypoda</i>	1	1		Dead Wood
<i>Chaenotheca chrysocephala</i>	1	1		Dead Wood
<i>Chaenothecopsis nigra</i>		1	Nb (NS)	Dead Wood
<i>Chaenothecopsis savonica</i>		1	NT (NR)	Dead Wood
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>			Nb (NS)	Acid Bark
<i>Cresponea premnea</i>	1		Nb (IR)	Smooth Bark
<i>Enterographa hutchinsiae</i>				Mesic Bark
<i>Imshaugia aleurites</i>				Dead Wood
<i>Lecanora alboflavida</i>	1		Nb (NS)	Acid Bark
<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>	1			Mesic Bark
<i>Lepora multipuncta</i>	1			Mesic Bark
<i>Melaspilea amota</i>			NT (NR)	Acid Bark
<i>Micarea doliiformis</i>			Nb (NS)	Acid Bark
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	1		Nb (NS/IR)	Acid Bark
<i>Micarea xanthonica</i>			Nb (NS/IR)	Acid Bark
<i>Microcalicium ahlneri</i>		1	Nb (NS)	Dead Wood

Franchises Lodge Reserve	SOWI	PLI	Conservation Status	Habitat
<i>Mycoporum lacteum</i>			NT (NS)	Smooth Bark
<i>Normandina acroglypta</i>				Base Rich Bark
<i>Opegrapha fumosa</i>			Nb (NS/IR)	Acid Bark
<i>Peltigera horizontalis</i>	1			Base Rich Bark
<i>Phaeographis inusta</i>	1		Nb (NS/IR)	Smooth Bark
<i>Porina borrieri</i>			Nb (NS)	Wound Track
<i>Porina byssophila</i>			Nb (NS/DD)	Wound Track
<i>Porina coralloidea</i>	1		Nb (NS/IR)	Base Rich Bark
<i>Porina leptalea</i>				Smooth Bark
<i>Punctelia reddenda</i>	1			Mesic Bark
<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i>				Mesic Bark
<i>Ramonia chrysophaea</i>			NT (NS/IR/S41)	Base Rich Bark
<i>Reichlingia zwackhii</i>			NT (NR)	Mesic Bark
<i>Rinodina roboris</i> var. <i>roboris</i>			Nb (IR)	Mesic Bark
<i>Ropalospora viridis</i>			Nb (NS)	Acid Bark
<i>Scoliciosporum pruinosum</i>				Acid Bark
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>				Acid Bark
<i>Sphinctrina turbinata</i>			Nb (NS)	Mesic Bark
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	1		Nb (IR)	Smooth Bark
<i>Stictographa lentiginosa</i>			NT (NR/IR/S41)	Mesic Bark
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>			Nb (NS/IR)	Wound Track
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>			[NR]	Acid Bark
<i>Thelopsis rubella</i>	1			Base Rich Bark
<i>Usnea florida</i>	1		NT (S41)	Canopy

SOWI = Southern Oceanic Woodland Index & PLI = Pinhead Lichen Index

**TABLE 4**  
**Woodland Lichens That have Colonised Beyond the Ancient Woodland Site at Franchises**

Franchises Lodge Reserve	SOWI	PLI	Conservation Status	Habitat
<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	1			Acid Bark
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	1			Mesic Bark
<i>Bacidina squamellosa</i>			Nb (NS)	Mesic Bark
<i>Chaenotheca brunneola</i>	1	1		Dead Wood
<i>Chaenotheca hispidula</i>	1	1	Nb (NS)	Dry Bark
<i>Chaenotheca trichialis</i>	1	1		Dry Bark
<i>Cladonia caespiticia</i>	1			Acid Bark
<i>Cladonia cyathomorpha</i>			Nb (NS)	Acid Bark
<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	1			Dead Wood
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>				Mesic Bark
<i>Loxospora elatina</i>	1			Acid Bark
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>				Acid Bark
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	1			Smooth Bark
<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	1			Base Rich Bark
<i>Pertusaria flavida</i>				Mesic Bark

Phaeographis dendritica	1			Mesic Bark
Schizotrema quercicola	1		Nb (IR)	Acid Bark
Snippocia nivea	1		Nb (IR)	Acid Bark
Sporodophoron cretaceum			Nb (IR)	Dry Bark
Thelotrema lepadinum	1			Acid & Mesic Bark
Trapelia corticola				Acid Bark
Usnea ceratina	1			Canopy

SOWI = Southern Oceanic Woodland Index & PLI = Pinhead Lichen Index

#### 4.1.4 Species and Habitats

The numbers of systematically recorded species (**Maps 15 & 18**) are listed by the wider recording units in **Table 5** and the distributions of most lichen species of interest found between 2009 to 2020 are mapped in **Annex 3** in **Maps 24 – 101**. The habitats of these species are described under the maps in **Annex 3**.

**TABLE 5**  
**Total Numbers of Lichens Recorded from Franchises Lodge NR 2009 – 20**

Species	FW	LG	PB	Ex-H	Total
Agonimia octospora	2				2
Arthonia ilicina	1				1
Arthonia invadens	10	2	2		14
Bellicidia incompta	2		1		3
Chaenotheca chrysocephala		1			1
Chaenotheca hispidula		1		1	2
Chaenothecopsis nigra			1		1
Chaenothecopsis savonica			1		1
Cresponea premnea			1		1
Lecanora alboflavida	2				2
Melaspilea amota	7				7
Micarea pycnidiophora	13	1	2	1	17
Microcalicium ahlneri			2		2
Mycoporum lacteum		1	8		9
Opegrapha fumosa	5				5
Peltigera horizontalis	1				1
Porina coralloidea	4		1		5
Punctelia reddenda		1			1
Ramonia chrysophaea			1		1
Reichlingia zwackhii	1				1
Rinodina roboris var. roboris		1			1
Stictographa lentiginosa	2		2		3
Thelopsis rubella	1				1

FW = Franchises Wood, LG = Lodge Ground, PB = Pound Bottom & Ex-Heathland

The lichen assemblage is typical of the New Forest with predominantly southern oceanic species, many of which are rare in the lowlands, other than in the New Forest. Some habitat assemblages are missing or poorly developed, typically species of veteran Oak, while other assemblages are more complete.

One especially significant group of species, which are poorly developed at Franchises, is lichens of dry bark on ancient Oaks, especially the Ancient Dry Bark Community (*Lecanactidetum premneae*). Only a single occurrence of the most characteristic species of this habitat was found, *Cresponea premnea* Nb (IR), new to the site in 2020, on an ancient Holly in Pound Bottom. Otherwise species characteristic of ancient dry bark habitats on Oak are missing. This will reflect the likely loss of ancient Oak after enclosure in 1822.

**Holly:** an important habitat for old growth dependent lichens is found on the old Hollies, which, like the old Beeches are relics from the pre-enclosure pasture woodland. They are frequent in Pond Bottom but rather rare as old trees in Lodge Grounds and Franchises Wood. Lichen rich Hollies mainly support Smooth Bark Communities (*Graphidetum scriptae*), but also support acid bark assemblages (Acid Bark Woodland Communities, *Parmelion laevigatae. Thelotrema – Loxospora elatina* nodum) and wound track assemblages. Important species include a strong population of the old Holly specialist *Mycoporum lacteum* NT (NS) in Pound Bottom. This species was also seen on an ancient Holly pollard in Lodge rounds in 2018, but this was sadly knocked down during timber extraction afterwards. The obligate parasite of *Phaeographis dendritica* and Section 41 species *Stictographa lentiginosa* (*Melaspilea lentiginosa*) NT (NR/IR/S41) was also found in Pond Bottom on a Holly in 2020, along with a second Section 41 species, *Bellicidia incompta* (*Bacidia incompta*) VU (NS, S41) in a wound track inside a hollow Holly pollard in the same area. One exciting discovery was *Arthonia ilicina* Nb (IR) on a rather shaded ancient Holly in Franchises Wood (Comp. Thorn Hill Copse). This oceanic species is rare in England except in the New Forest and was new to Franchises and Wiltshire in 2020. Other more general smooth bark species include *Mycoporum antecellens*, *Stenocybe septata* Nb (IR) and *Porina leptalea*, with the latter mainly a morph with dark red perithecia, which is probably a undescribed old growth dependant species. Wound tracks also support *Strigula taylorii* Nb (NS/IR).

As mentioned above the characteristic Ancient Dry Bark Community (*Lecanactidetum premneae*) species *Cresponea premnea* Nb (IR) also had a relic population on an old Holly in Pound Bottom. In addition to these habitats, acid bark assemblages (Acid Bark Woodland Communities, *Parmelion laevigatae. Thelotrema – Loxospora elatina* nodum) on Holly are also significant, with *Micarea pycnidiophora* Nb (NS/IR) recorded along with *Anisomeridium ranunculosporum*, *Cliostomum flavidulum* Nb (NS), *Schizotrema quercicola* Nb (IR), *Snippocia nivea* Nb (IR) and *Thelotrema lepadinum*, with its obligate parasites *Skyttea nitschkei* and *Taeniolella toruloides* [NR].

**Beech:** the other main relic pre-enclosure habitat is the old Beeches. These are locally frequent in Franchises Wood and occasional in the lodge grounds. In both areas there are marked generation gaps between pre 1822 pasture woodland trees and the mainly post 1964 young Beeches. Many of the old Beeches are lichen poor, mainly due to deep shade cast by the dense Beech regeneration, which originated after the area was fenced from the New Forest common grazings in 1964. This suggests quite a lot of loss of lichen diversity in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to shade. The predominant community on the Beeches is the Mature Mesic Bark Community (*Pertusarietum amarae*), but also present are acid bark assemblages (Acid Bark Woodland Communities, *Parmelion laevigatae*. *Thelotrema* – *Loxospora elatina* nodum), wound rack assemblages and some limited development of the species rich Base Rich Bark Woodland Community (*Agonimion octosporae*). The latter is rather relic but includes the old growth dependant species *Peltigera horizontalis* and *Thelopsis rubella* and the less sensitive *Catinaria atropurpurea* and *Pachyphiale carneola*.

The Mature Mesic Bark Community supports a population of the Section 41 *Stictographa lentiginosa* (*Melaspilea lentiginosa*) NT (NR/IR/S41), an obligate parasite of *Phaeographis dendritica* first found in Franchises Wood in 2019 (Comp. Thorn Hill Copse) and on a second tree in 2020 (Comp. Australia Copse). The Near Threatened *Reichlingia zwackhii* (*Arthonia zwackhii*) NT (NR), a New Forest specialist and an obligate parasite of *Phlyctis argena*, was recorded in Franchise Wood (Comp. Thorn Hill Copse) in 2009, but the tree appeared to have fallen in 2020. Also found in this habitat in 2020 was *Enterographa hutchinsiae*, which is a rare epiphyte in the lowland, mainly found in the New Forest, which was new to Wiltshire. Other species of mesic Bark found on Beech included *Coniocarpon cinnabarinum* (*Arthonia cinnabarina*), *Coniocarpon cuspidans* (*Arthonia elegans*), *Enterographa crassa*, *Lecanora jamesii*, *Mycoporum antecellens*, *Phaeographis dendritica*, *Punctelia reddenda*, *Thelotrema lepadinum* (parasitised by *Skyttea nitschkei* and *Taeniolella toruloides* [NR]) and *Tremella pertusariae* [NR] parasitising *Pertusaria hymeneae*. Wound tracks on the old Beeches are a significant habitat with the Section 41 species, *Bellicidia incompta* (*Bacidia incompta*) VU (NS, S41) recorded twice, one in 2009 in Comp. Thorn Hill Copse, but the tree had fallen by 2020 and on a new tree in 2019 and 2020 in Comp. Ashens Hat. More widespread wound track species of interest included, *Bacidia phacodes*, *Normandina acroglypta*, *Porina borreri* Nb (NS), *Porina byssophila* Nb (NS/DD) and *Strigula taylorii* Nb (NS/IR).

Acid Bark Woodland Communities (*Parmelion laevigatae*. *Thelotrema* – *Loxospora elatina* nodum) are not as well developed as on Oak but include *Lecanora alboflavida* Nb (NS), a rare species in the lowlands outside of the New Forest, in its only Wiltshire site. Other species are *Anisomeridium ranunculosporum*, *Megalaria pulvereae*, *Scoliosporum pruinosum*, *Snippocia nivea* Nb (IR) and *Thelotrema lepadinum* (parasitised by *Skyttea nitschkei* and *Taeniolella toruloides* [NR]). Finally specialist Beech habitat supporting a few species of interest is dead wood, with standing dead Beech supporting *Chaenotheca brachypoda* and on fallen mossy dead wood, *Cladonia caespiticia*.

**Oak & Similar Habitats:** there are no ancient Oaks surviving within Franchises Lodge Reserve, outside of the surviving pasture woodland in Pound Bottom. Beyond this, a few post mature Oaks probably predate the 1822, enclosure, including Oaks on the medieval boundary bank of the former lodge grounds and Oaks within the fields of Franchises Lodge. The vast majority of the Oaks within the reserve date from post 1822 19<sup>th</sup> century plantings. As such the lichen assemblage has colonised either from the relic pasture woodland Beeches or from less disturbed nearby woods. The latter probably included Crows Nest Bottom to the south east in the open Forest along with the ancient woodland to the west and north of the reserve. Some Birches support a very similar interesting assemblage to the more acid Oaks and are also described here. Similar, but less rich, assemblages to Oak are found on other minor species such as Ash, Alder and Sweet Chestnut.

The development of the species rich Base Rich Bark Woodland Community (*Agonimion octosporae*) is better on the Oaks than the Beeches, but the habitat is rare. Two rare old growth dependant species characteristic of this habitat were found, new to the site in 2020. These were *Agonimia octospora* NT (NS/IR) on two Oaks in Franchises Wood (Comp. Ransoms Piece & Comp. Thorn Hill Copse) and the Section 41 species *Ramonia chrysophaea* NT (NS/IR/S41) on an ancient Oak in Pound Bottom. Another slow recolonising species is *Porina coralloidea* Nb (NS/IR), which is scattered in Franchise Wood and rare in Pound Bottom. The well lit post mature Oak in the field by Franchises Lodge adds *Rinodina roboris* var. *roboris* Nb (IR) and *Sphinctrina turbinata* Nb (NS) parasitising *Pertusaria* species. Other typically more mobile species on Oak are *Bacidia biatorina*, *Biatora britannica* Nb (NS), *Catinaria atropurpurea*, *Coenogonium luteum* (*Dimerella lutea*) and *Pachyphiale carneola*.

The best developed habitat on Oak is the Acid Bark Woodland Community (*Parmelion laevigatae*: *Thelotrema* – *Loxospora elatina* nodum), which also extends on to sheltered older well lit Birch locally. The assemblage is well developed in the south of the reserve and extends in an attenuated form into the planted Oaks on the former heathland. The assemblage also occurs on Birch, Sweet Chestnut, Alders and Holly. Rare species include a strong population of the Section 41 species *Arthonia invadens* NT (NR/IR/S41), an obligate parasite of the old woodland *Schizotrema quercicola* Nb (IR), across the south, mainly on Oak but also Chestnut. Other uncommon species include *Micarea pycnidiophora* Nb (NS/IR), an internationally uncommon species with one of its largest known world populations in the New Forest area. This also has a strong population in the south of the reserve. It is most often found on Oak but has also been recorded on Alder, Birch and Holly. *Opegrapha fumosa* Nb (NS/IR) is an uncommon oceanic species with a national strong hold in the north east of the New Forest, with a population in Franchises Wood shared with Crow Nest Bottom. Finally a rare bark fungus *Melaspilea amota* NT (NR) is also found in sheltered areas of Franchise Wood. Other acid bark species of interest include *Anisomeridium ranunculosporum*, *Cladonia caespiticia*, *Cladonia cyathomorpha* Nb (NS), *Cliostomum flavidulum* Nb (NS), *Loxospora elatina*, *Megalaria pulvereana*, *Micarea doliiformis* Nb (NS), also on old Pines, *Micarea xanthonica* Nb (NS/IR) a rare oceanic



species new to Wiltshire, *Mycoblastus caesius*, *Ropalospora viridis* Nb (NS), *Schizotrema quercicola* Nb (IR), *Scoliciosporum pruinosum*, *Snippocia nivea* Nb (IR), *Thelotrema lepadinum* (parasitised by *Skyttea nitschkei* and *Taeniolella toruloides* [NR]) and *Trapelia corticola*.

Another important habitat is Oak dead wood. The more widespread species such as *Calicium glaucellum*, *Chaenotheca brunneola*, *Chaenotheca trichialis* and *Cladonia parasitica*, are found into the former heathland area, including some on dead Pines. The nationally rare species are confined to standing Oak dead wood in the south with the best assemblage in Pound Bottom, where the less disturbed woodland has frequent well lit Oak dead wood. The species of high interest included *Chaenothecopsis nigra* Nb (NS), *Chaenothecopsis savonica* NT (NR), new to South Wiltshire, and *Microcalicium ahlneri* Nb (NS), along with the northern species *Imshaugia aleurites*. One unusual find was a standing dead Pine was the northern *Lecidea turgidula*, new to Wiltshire, in Pimlico Wood. Related dry bark communities are rare and impoverished as discussed above but the local taxa referred to *Lepraria ecorticata* (NS) is occasional on the 19<sup>th</sup> century Oaks. Also rare on dry bark on older trees in the reserve include *Chaenotheca hispidula* Nb (NS) and *Sporodoporon cretaceum* Nb (IR). The latter is an early colonist of the Ancient Dry Bark Community (*Lecanactidetum premnae*) and has jumped over the very short distance across the lane from the medieval boundary banks of Loosehanger Copse to the 1822 enclosure bank of Heathy Hill.

Final Oak habitats of interest are Mature Mesic Bark Community and various canopy communities. The former supports some old woodland interest, including *Byssoloma marginatum* Nb (NS), an oceanic species that is very rare in the lowlands, with only three previous records from the New Forest area and new to Wiltshire. More widespread species included *Arthonia vinosa*, *Enterographa crassa*, *Lepra multipuncta*, *Lepraria umbricola* (NS), *Mycoporum antecellens*, *Pertusaria flavida*, *Phaeographis dendritica*, *Punctelia reddenda* and *Sphinctrina turbinata* Nb (NS) parasitising *Pertusaria pertusa* and *Pertusaria hymenea*. The canopy habitats contribute significantly to the lichen diversity and were well studied in the lodge grounds but are dominated by common very mobile species. A few species of conservation interest do occur, with *Rinodina biloculata* Nb (NS/DD) and *Usnea florida* NT (S41) recorded in the lodge grounds. The latter is a pollution sensitive species that has declined in areas impacted by ammonia pollution and the twig assemblage within the woods indicates relatively clean air. The 2018 Wessex Lichen Group visit, however, found more nitrogen loving species about the northern Lodge Field, possibly connected with past pheasant rearing. Finally the old woodland species *Usnea ceratina* is scattered through the south higher on trunks where better lit and it rare in the north.

**Other Habitats:** one unusual habitat for New Forest woods is old uncoppiced Hazel bushes, although these also occur in Crows Nest Bottom in the nearby open Forest. They are best developed in Franchises Wood and also occur in lodge grounds. These have interesting Smooth Bark Communities (*Graphidetum scriptae*), with two

specialist Hazel species *Anisomeridium viridescens* Nb (NS/IR) and *Eopyrenula grandicula* Nb (NS/IR) along with some other species of interest, including species such as *Coniocarpon cinnabarinum* (*Arthonia cinnabarina*), *Coniocarpon cuspidans* (*Arthonia elegans*), *Enterographa crassa*, *Phaeographis inusta* Nb (NS/IR), *Porina byssophila* Nb (NS/DD), *Strigula taylorii* Nb (NS/IR) and *Thelotrema lepadinum* (parasitised by *Taeniolella toruloides* [NR]). Finally an unusual feature is some veteran Whitebeam, including an ancient pollards seen in 2009. These had some lichen interest including *Lepra multipuncta*, *Mycoporum antecellens*, *Phaeographis inusta* Nb (NS/IR), *Schizotrema quercicola* Nb (IR) and *Thelotrema lepadinum*.

Developing bog woodland on former open mires in the former heathland area, represent localised areas with greater lichen colonisation than nearby drier 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak stands. These are mainly composed of Birch, Alder and Sallow. The lichen habitat is predominantly Acid Bark Woodland Communities (*Parmelion laevigatae*: *Thelotrema* – *Loxospora elatina* nodum), with species present including *Anisomeridium ranunculosporum*, *Cladonia caespiticia*, *Cladonia cyathomorpha* Nb (NS), *Megalaria pulvereae*, *Mycoblastus caesius*, *Mycoporum antecellens* and *Thelotrema lepadinum*. These are all quite mobile species spreading into a favourable environment but a more unexpected species was the uncommon oceanic species *Bacidina squamellosa* Nb (NS) of somewhat less acid habitats found on a Sallow in Comp. Pimlico Pasture, new to Wiltshire.

## 4.2 Descriptions of Wider Lichen Recording Units

### 4.2.1 Introduction

The four wider lichen recording units (**Map 17**) are described below based on the land use history of the site.

### 4.2.2 Franchises Wood

The core area of survival of old Beech trees from the pre-enclosure pasture woodland. This extends beyond the boundaries of the New Forest SSSI in Franchises, which was drawn too tightly to include all the area of high interest or surviving pasture woodland trees (**Maps 3, 15, 18 & 24**). The best areas consist of scattered veteran Beech, with rare clumps of old Beech, including some very large trees and pollards. Other pre-enclosure trees include rare Hollies and Whitebeams, with a Whitebeam pollard noted in 2009. These are set extensive 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak plantations, locally with a rather dense understorey of young Beech arising from the removal of New Forest commoner's stock after 1964. An unusual feature for New Forest woods is a scatter of old Hazel bushes, but these are shared with the unenclosed pasture woodland in the adjacent Crowns Nest Bottom, so more of a relict feature of the pasture woodland in this area than a post enclosure feature. Other trees and bushes within the old woods tree species include native Birch, Alder, Rowan, Hawthorn and Aspen. In addition, there is some Sweet Chestnut and Scots and Austrian Black Pine, all of which were likely planted after 1822. On the high ground there are apparent self sown Scots Pine stands on former heathland. To the far east (Comp. Ashens Hat) a pasture woodland glade was marked as surviving on

the 1872 OS map (**Map 9**), which can still be traced and appears to have only infilled after 1964.

The woodland shaded structure of the core area is currently dictated by the low browsing pressure after the 1964 fencing off from the open Forest, which encouraged mass Beech regeneration, followed by increased deer browsing. The latter is not opening up the woodland as the post 1964 regeneration has escaped browsing impact.

The structure of the unenclosed pasture woodland in the adjacent Crowns Nest Bottom, is likely to be very similar to the pre-enclosure woodland of Franchises Wood. This has cores of ancient Oak – Beech old growth woodland, surrounded in younger patches of infill and glades with species rich wet heath, grassland and mires. The tree species composition is similar to that of the native species within Franchises Wood, so additional tree species gained by Franchises Wood after enclosure appear to have only been non-native species.

To the north there are pure plantations of 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak, lacking veteran trees, planted into the fringes of the ancient pasture woodland (e.g. Comp. Brewers Bushes & the south west of Comp. Franchises Common Wood) or on open heathland (the south east of Comp. Franchises Common Wood)

These mixtures of pre-enclosure trees and 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak are interrupted by areas of 20<sup>th</sup> century conifer plantation, which were expanding into this area from the west. The last plantation was of an exotic Southern Beech species.

**Lichens:** easily the richest area for lichens and of SSSI quality in its own right, with a Southern Oceanic Woodland Index (SOWI) score of 30 and for supporting part of the nationally important New Forest SSSI populations of the lichens *Bellicidia incompta* VU (NS), *Arthonia invadens* NT (NR/IR/S41) and *Stictographa lentiginosa* NT (NR/IR/S41).

Biodiversity Measure	2009 – 2020	1974 – 2020
Total taxa	151	160
Southern Oceanic Woodland Index	29	30
Pinhead Lichen Index score	3	4
Vulnerable	1	1
Near Threatened	5	6
Notable	22	22
International Responsibility Species	15	15
Section 41 species	3	4
TNTN score	36	36

The Beeches support rich Mature Mesic Bark Community (*Pertusarietum amarae*), including two trees with *Stictographa lentiginosa* NT (NR/IR/S41) an obligate parasite of the old woodland lichen *Phaeographis dendritica*, along with *Reichlingia zwackhii* (*Arthonia zwackhii*) NT (NR) and *Enterographa hutchinsiae* and wound track habitats.

The latter supporting *Bellicidia incompta* (*Bacidia incompta*) VU (NS, S41) recorded twice, but one probably lost to tree fall by 2020. The Base Rich Bark Woodland Community (*Agonimion octosporae*) is rather rare, but occurs on Oak and Beech with *Agonimia octospora* NT (NS/IR) on two Oaks, *Porina coralloidea* Nb (NS/IR) on several Oaks and other uncommon species including *Biatora britannica* Nb (NS), *Peltigera horizontalis* and *Thelopsis rubella*

Particularly important is the acid bark assemblages (Acid Bark Woodland Communities, *Parmelion laevigatae*: *Thelotrema* – *Loxospora elatina* nodum), which have colonised strongly on to the 19<sup>th</sup> century Oaks, and occurs on Birch, Beech, Alder, Sweet Chestnut and Holly. This habitat supports strong populations of the New Forest specialists *Arthonia invadens* NT (NR/IR/S41), an obligate parasite of the old woodland *Schizotrema quercicola* Nb (IR), *Micarea pycnidiophora* Nb (NS/IR) and *Opegrapha fumosa* Nb (NS/IR). Other uncommon species include *Melaspilea amota* NT (NR), *Cladonia cyathomorpha* Nb (NS) and *Micarea xanthonica* Nb (NS/IR) along with massive populations of *Schizotrema quercicola* Nb (IR) and *Snippocia nivea* Nb (IR), species that are scarce further north in Britain.

Old Hollies are rare, one found supported the New Forest specialist *Arthonia ilicina* Nb (IR) in a Smooth Bark Community (*Graphidetum scriptae*). Dead wood habitats are limited in lichen diversity as the Oaks have not yet generated much dead wood and what exists is rather too shaded, but the standing dead Beeches do have good populations of the local *Chaenotheca brachypoda*. The Hazels are also of interest and support Smooth Bark Communities (*Graphidetum scriptae*) with some specialist species.

**Observations:** the sizable area of lichen rich woodland gives the potential for sustainable long term management conserving and enhancing the internationally important lichen assemblage. This is particularly so if the linkage to the adjacent less disturbed pasture woodland in Crows Nest Bottom on the open Forest can be maintained and strengthened. Management action needs to be extensive across the whole area.

- The current general woodland structure is that is too shaded for the health of diverse lichen assemblages and would fail a condition assessment for woodland lichens for “negative indicators: shade” (JNCC, 2005), mainly from over regeneration by Beech.
- There is a large generation gap between the veteran Beech and the post 1964 Beech regeneration and many old Beeches are hemmed in by young trees and even planted conifers locally. The veteran Beech needs to be maintained in high quality habitat to maximise their live span and the diversity of the lichen communities on them.

- There is lack of glades letting more light to the trunks of the older trees, the structure is every uniform, and would been to be much more uneven to maximise the lichen diversity.

#### 4.2.3 The Lodge Grounds

This area refers to the historic area of the grounds of Franchises Lodge (**Map 17**), including the fields of the lodge Burnt Ground Wood, Browse Green Wood and Browse Plot as indicated in the 1871 OS map (**Map 9**). The current RSPB compartments are ahistorical and cross over historic boundaries. The area is likely to have been a medieval "negative park" used to feed deer tree hay from pollards and exclude commoner's stock but had been long abandoned and largely reverted back to pasture woodland and heath on the common land. The majority of the area was converted to conifer plantations in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but what survived, indicates that post enclosure the woodland here was similar to that of Franchises Wood. To the south, 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak planation was mixed with surviving relic veteran pasture woodland Beech and Holly. While to the north, towards the edge of the ancient woodland site, were pure 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak plantations on both former ancient woodland and heathland. What survives is a narrow strip of relic woodland in the far south of the wood, with some relic veteran Beech and Holly, an irregular patch of 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak with veteran Beech just west of the Lodge, well lit trees on the boundaries by the lodge fields and a block of pure 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak to the north about Browse Green Wood. There are also relic veteran Beech and 19<sup>th</sup> century Oaks within some of the conifer crops. The area east of the lodge is the best preserved and includes old Hazel bushes and dis have a veteran Holly pollard, until this was recent knocked over during timber extraction.

**Lichens:** the surviving area of high lichen interest is small. The old trees along the south boundary are too exposed to support a rich lichen assemblage, and the only better lit veteran trees are found lower down the scarp in the southern Lodge field and the woodland just west of the lodge. This area is small but as rich as the relic old growth woodland in Franchises Wood. The assemblage includes *Arthonia invadens* NT (NR/IR/S41), which is one of the lichens with nationally important populations in the New Forest SSSI.

<b>Biodiversity Measure</b>	<b>2009 – 2020</b>	<b>1974 – 2020</b>
Total taxa	145	145
Southern Oceanic Woodland Index	21	21
Pinhead Lichen Index	5	5
Vulnerable	0	0
Near Threatened	3	3
Notable	16	16
International Responsibility Species	9	9
Section 41 species	2	2
TNTN score	22	22

The rich area supports a similar assemblage to Franchise Wood with Mature Mesic Bark Communities (*Pertusarietum amarae*), on the Beech and acid bark assemblages

(Acid Bark Woodland Communities, *Parmelion laevigatae*: *Thelotrema* – *Loxospora elatina* nodum) on Oak, Birch and Holly, including *Micarea pycnidiophora* Nb (NS/IR). A standing dead Pine adds interesting dead wood species, including *Chaenotheca chrysocephala* and *Chaenotheca hispidula*. The well lit Oaks in the Lodge field adds several species of well lit Mature Mesic Bark Community on veteran Oak, not seen elsewhere in the reserve: *Rinodina roboris* var. *roboris* Nb (IR) and *Sphinctrina turbinata* Nb (NS). The recently lost veteran Holly pollard supported the only colony of *Mycoporum lacteum* NT (NS) found outside of Pound Bottom.

The pure 19<sup>th</sup> century Oaks stands to the north have been well colonised by the more mobile old woodland species but lack any old growth dependant species

**Observations:** to have a future the relic lichen rich area here (**Map 24**), needs to be expanded and relinked up with the surviving old growth stand to the east and west in Franchises Wood and Pound Bottom.

- The surviving areas need to be restored to good condition by removing shading conifers and excessive numbers of young trees.
- Any restoration of links old growth stands, needs to utilise existing surviving stands of 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak and relic veteran trees. Starting from the ground up, would require 200 years to begin to function.

#### 4.2.4 Pound Bottom

This area seems to have nothing much happening to it since enclosure. The main event is likely to be the fencing off from the New Forest in 1964, which resulted in the associated heathland degenerating to poor rank overgrown Bracken, scrub and small patches of species poor tall heath. The pasture woodland is in better condition, with deer browsing maintaining openness. The core areas have old growth Oak – Holly stands, but Beech is absent, surrounded by younger expanding Oak pasture woodland.

**Lichens:** the total assemblage of old woodland lichens is less diverse than the more varied woodland to the east, with a SOWI score of only 16, but the stand is rich in rare species. The lichen assemblage area is of SSSI quality for supporting part of the nationally important New Forest SSSI populations of the lichens *Bellicidia incompta* VU (NS, S41), *Arthonia invadens* NT (NR/IR/S41), *Ramonia chrysophaea* NT (NS/IR/S41) and *Stictographa lentiginosa* NT (NR/IR/S41).

Biodiversity Measure	2009 – 2020	1974 – 2020
Total taxa	107	112
Southern Oceanic Woodland Index	15	16
Pinhead Lichen Index	4	5
Vulnerable	1	1
Near Threatened	5	6
Notable	12	12
International Responsibility Species	9	9

Section 41 species	4	5
TNTN score	26	28

The core interest in is the old Holly with wound track interest with *Bellicidia incompta* VU (NS, S41) and Smooth Bark Communities with (*Graphidetum scriptae*) with *Stictographa lentiginosa* NT (NR/IR/S41) and a large population of *Mycoporum lacteum* NT (NS) and species such as *Cresponea premnea* Nb (IR). The Oaks are also important with Base Rich Bark Woodland Community (*Agonimion octosporae*) supporting *Ramonia chrysophaea* NT (NS/IR/S41). Acid Bark Woodland Community (*Parmelion laevigatae: Thelotrema – Loxospora elatina* nodum) with *Arthonia invadens* NT (NR/IR/S41) and *Micarea pycnidiophora* Nb (NS/IR). Finally the well lit oak dead habitat is richer here than elsewhere in the reserve and support the specialist old growth dependant species *Chaenothecopsis savonica* NT (NR), *Chaenothecopsis nigra* Nb (NS) and *Microcalicium ahneri* Nb (NS).

**Observations:** in contrast to other core areas of interest of lichens the woodland here is in relatively good condition. The main issue here is restoring the surrounding heathland to good condition.

#### 4.2.5 The Former Heathland Area

This area was largely treeless heathland in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The current extensive tree cover represents the remains of, 1822 enclosure boundary trees, 19<sup>th</sup> century plantations and extensive post war conifer plantations. The latter were planted on extensive surviving open heathlands after WWII. Parts of the site are over run with Rhododendron. For lichens the most interesting areas are where there are surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak trees and in some areas of developing bog woodland on drained mires.

**Lichens:** although there has been some very interesting colonisation by the more mobile old woodland lichens (**Map 19 – 21**) into the former heathland area into more suitable habitats, there is, not surprisingly a lack of any Threatened or Near Threatened lichens.

Biodiversity Measure	2009 – 2020	1974 – 2020
Total taxa	46	46
Southern Oceanic Woodland Index	16	16
Pinhead Lichen Index	6	6
Vulnerable	0	0
Near Threatened	0	0
Notable	8	8
International Responsibility Species	4	4
Section 41 species	0	0
TNTN score	8	8

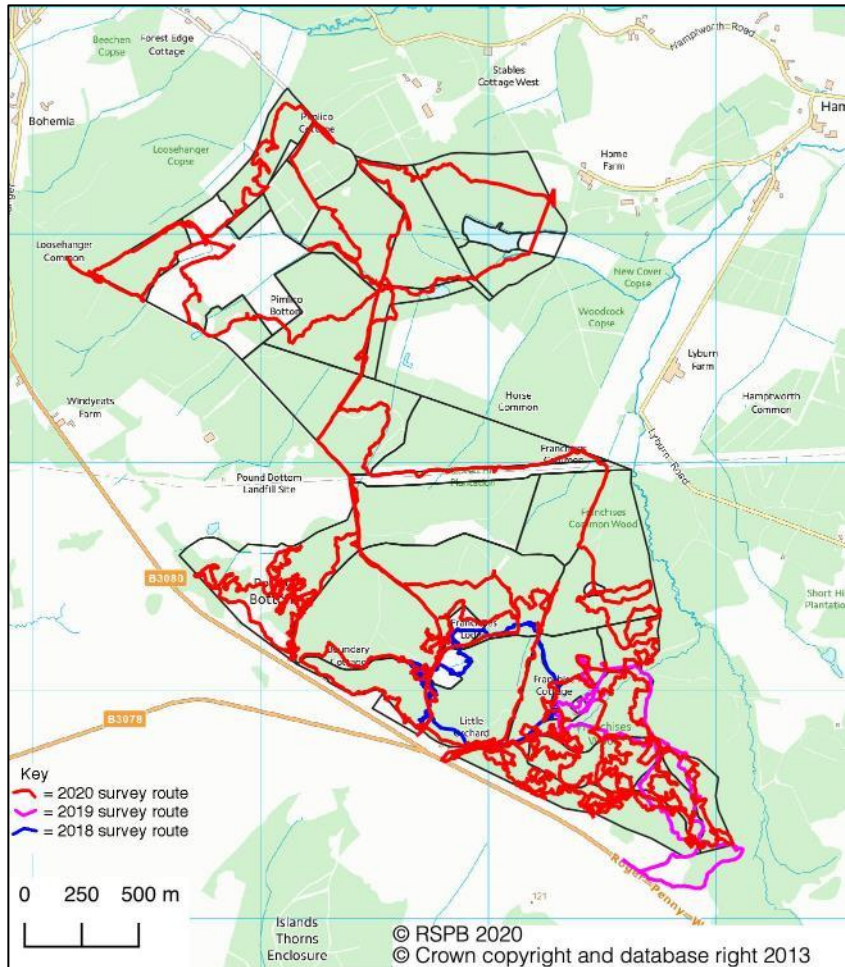
The colonisation is richest in Oak stands nearest the old woodland to the south and off the reserve to the north and west and in humid scrubby bog woodland developing on partly drained mires and some interesting Notable species have

colonised, including *Bacidina squamellosa* Nb (NS), which was not found elsewhere in the reserve.

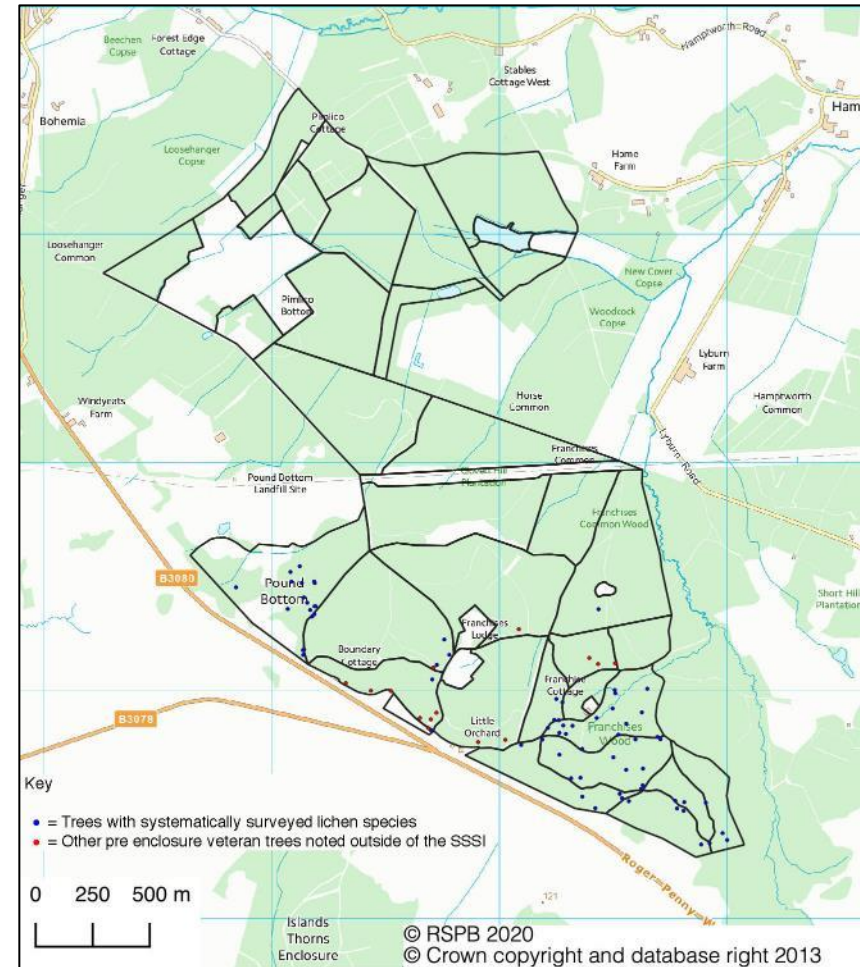
**Observations:** in this area heathland restoration is likely to be a much greater priority than epiphytic lichen conservation but conserving the existing 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak stands should be straight forward within a wider restoration of the ancient lost habitats.



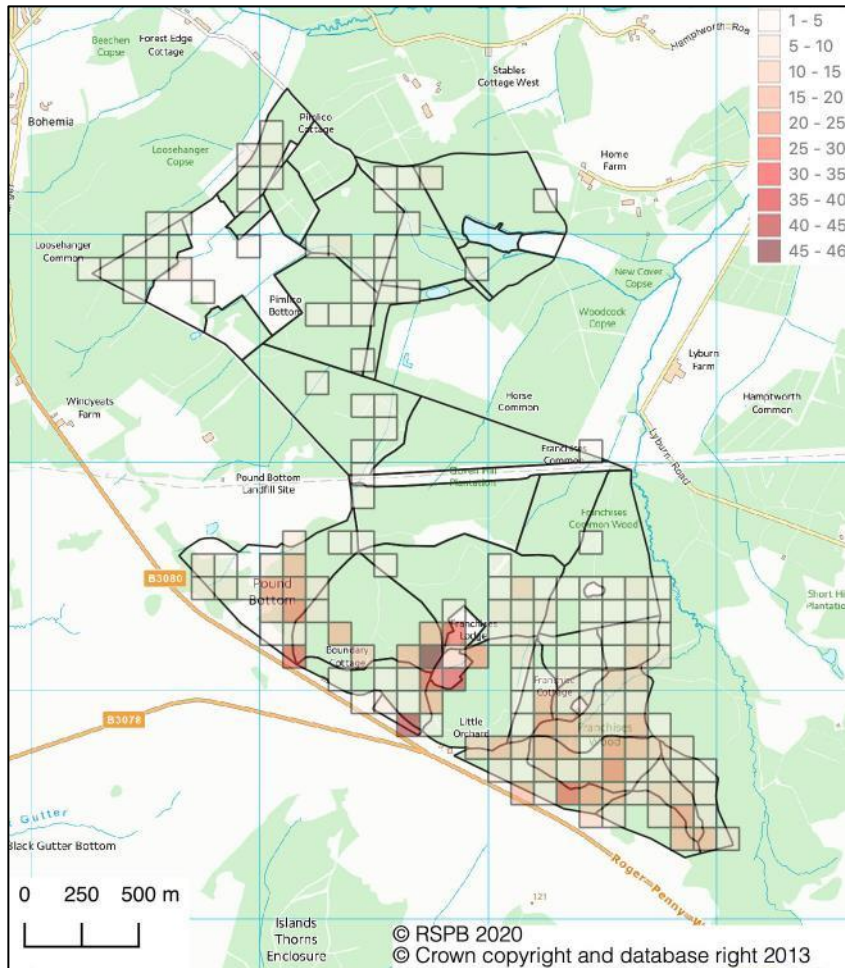
### 4.3 Lichen Survey Maps



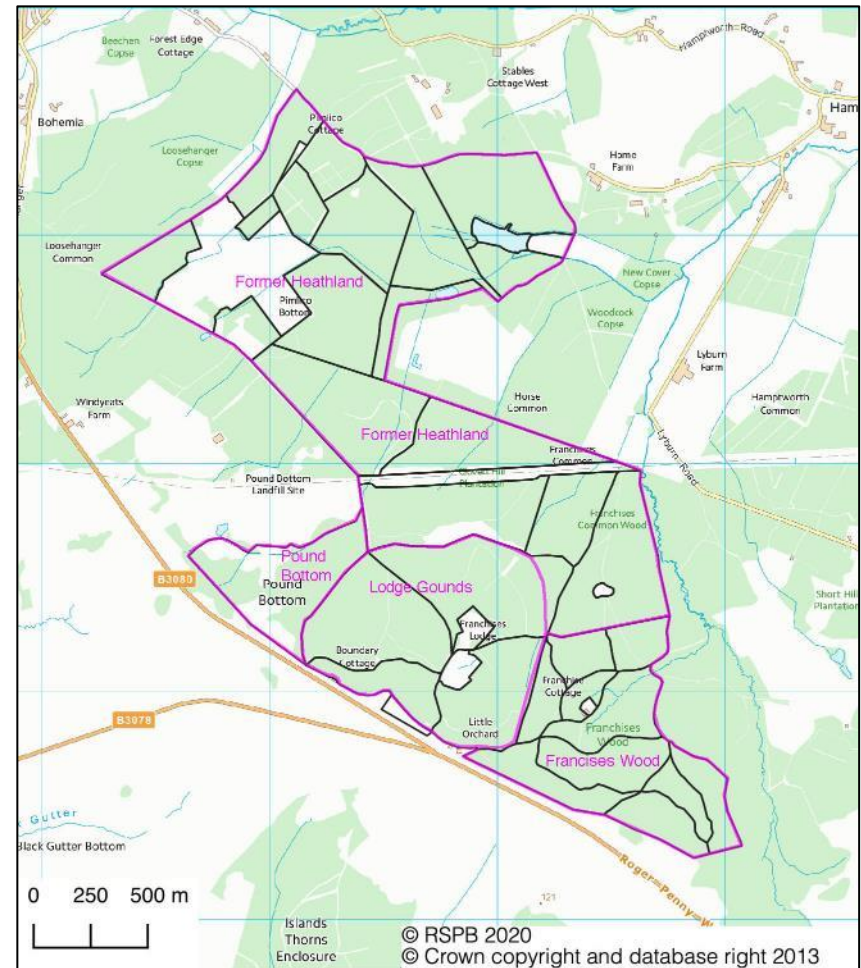
Map 14 Survey routes.



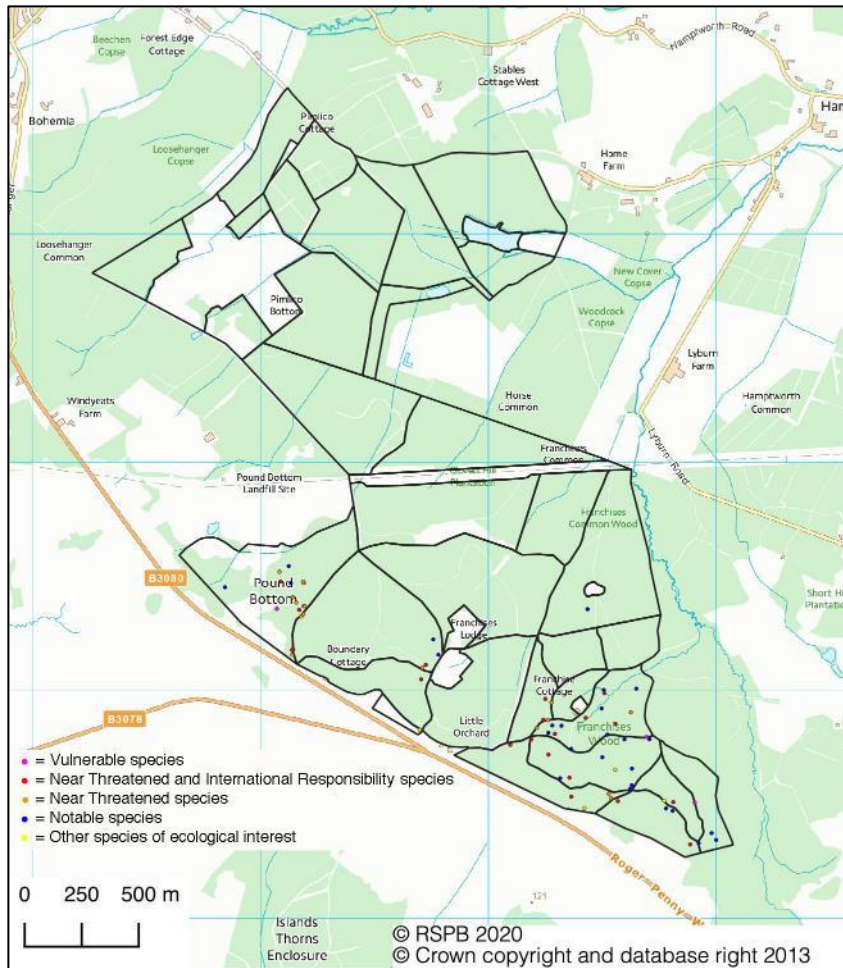
Map 15 Trees of interest.



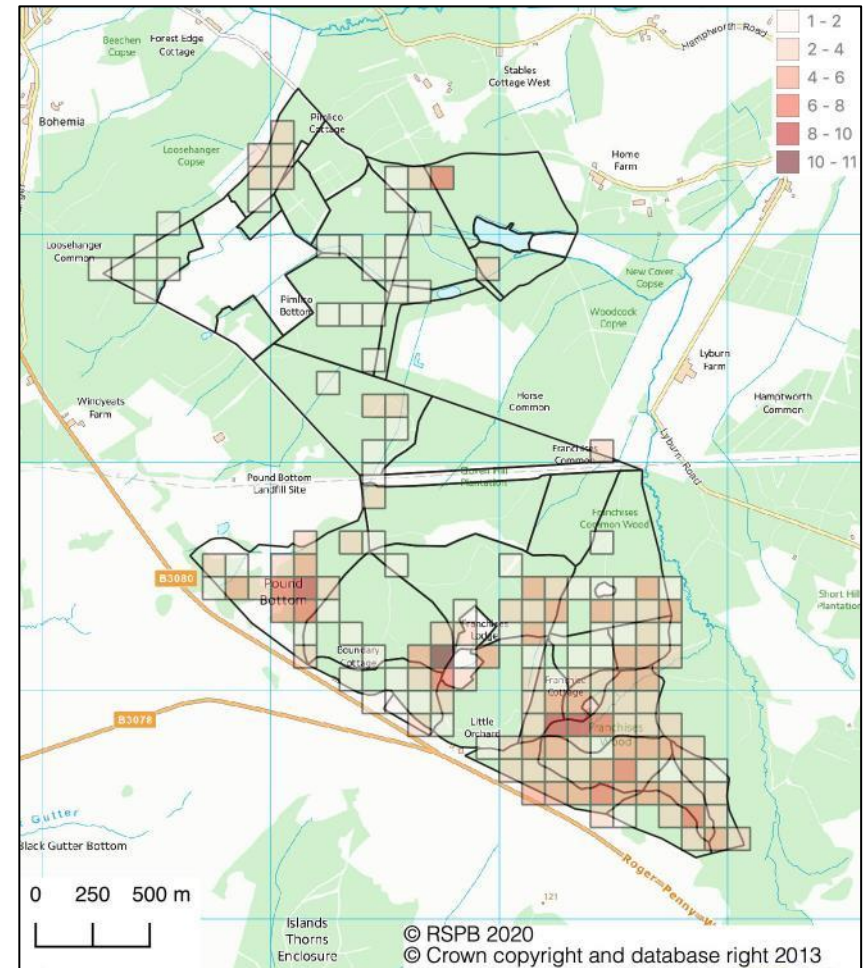
Map 16 Distribution of numbers of all lichen species recorded.



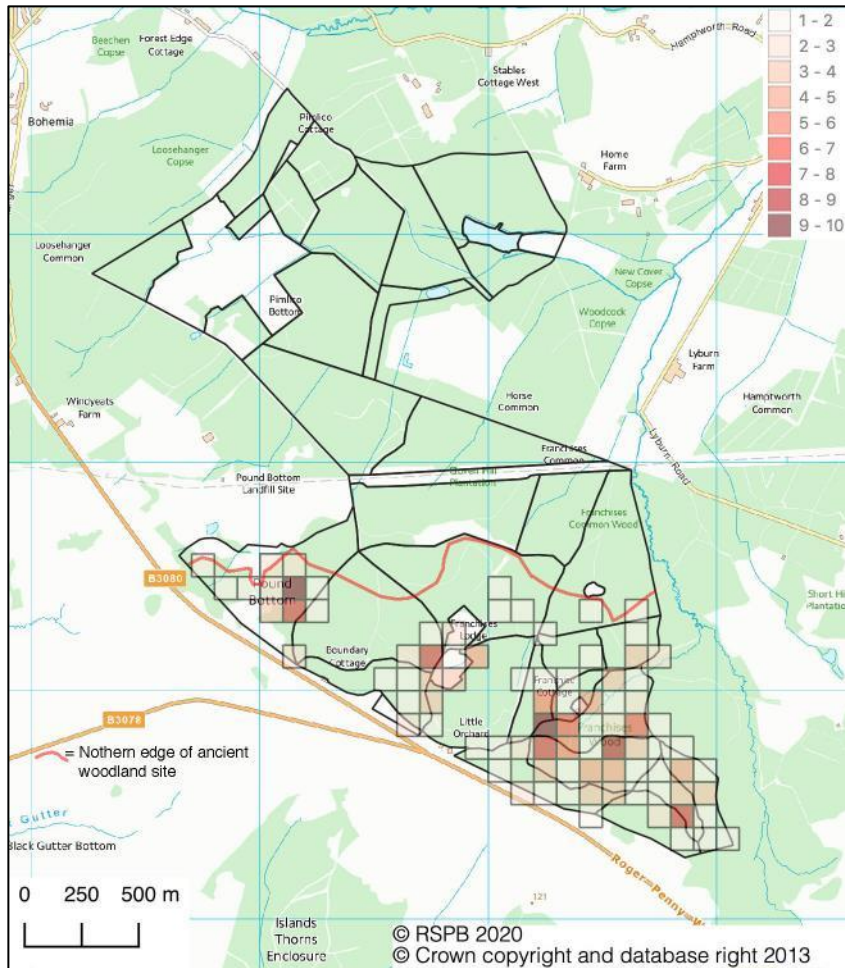
Map 17 Wider lichen recording units.



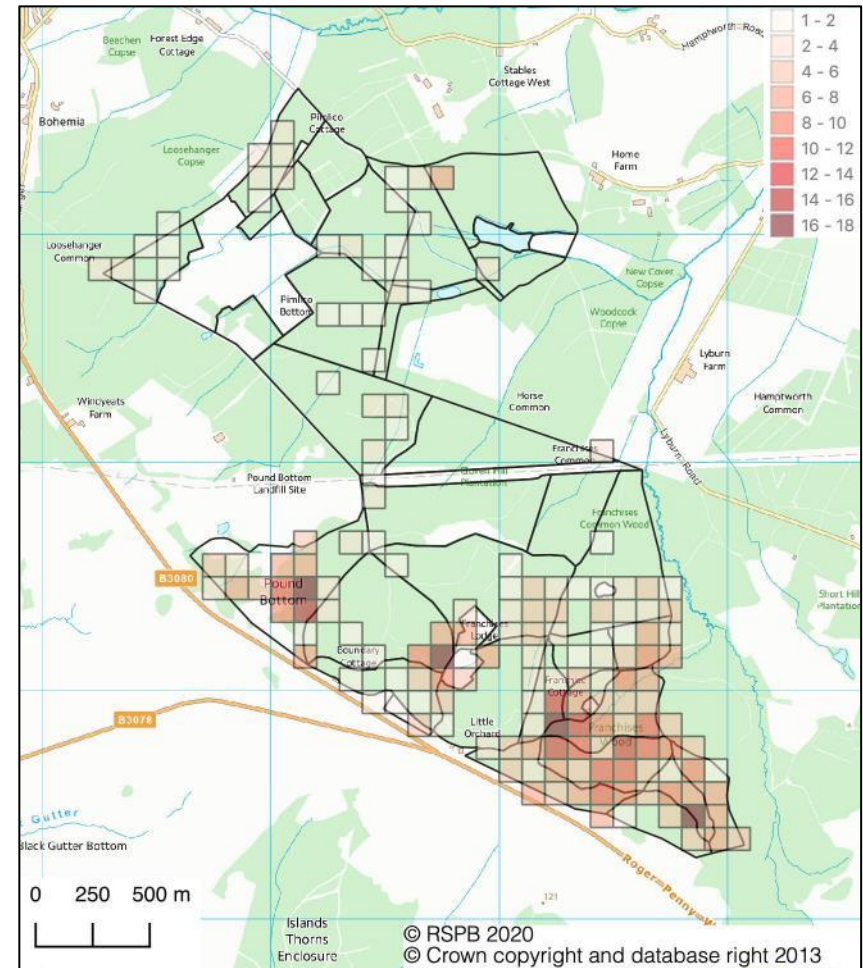
**Map 18** Conservation value, systematically recorded species recorded.



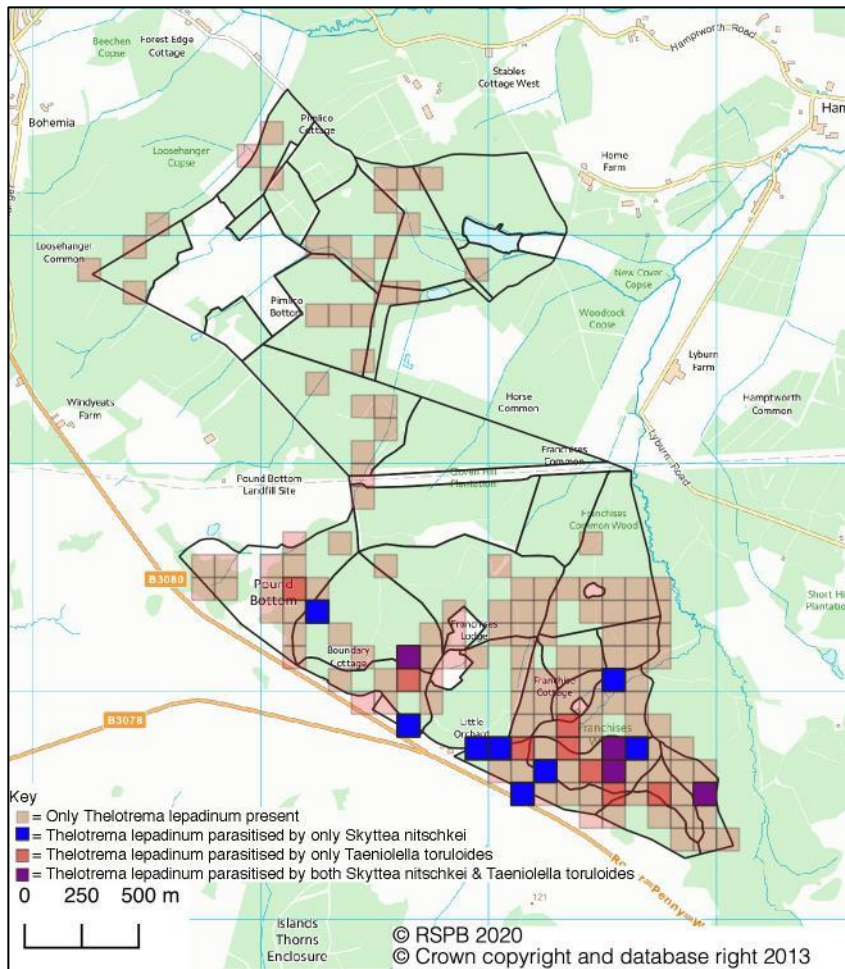
**Map 19** Distribution of numbers of SOWI ancient woodland species recorded.



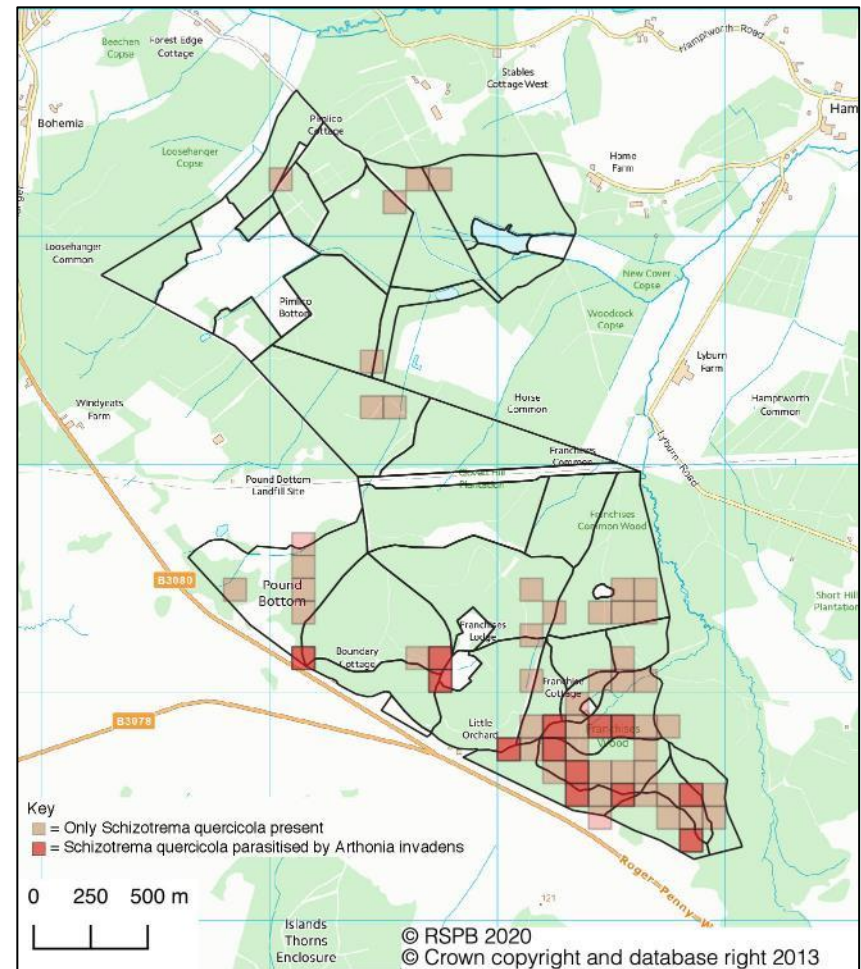
**Map 20** Distribution of numbers woodland species confined to the ancient woodland site.



**Map 21** Distribution of numbers of all woodland species.



**Map 22** The distribution of *Thelotrema lepadinum* and its fungal parasite *Skyttea nitschkei* and *Taeniolella toruloides*.



**Map 23** The distribution of *Schizotrema quercicola* and its fungal parasite *Arthonia invadens*.



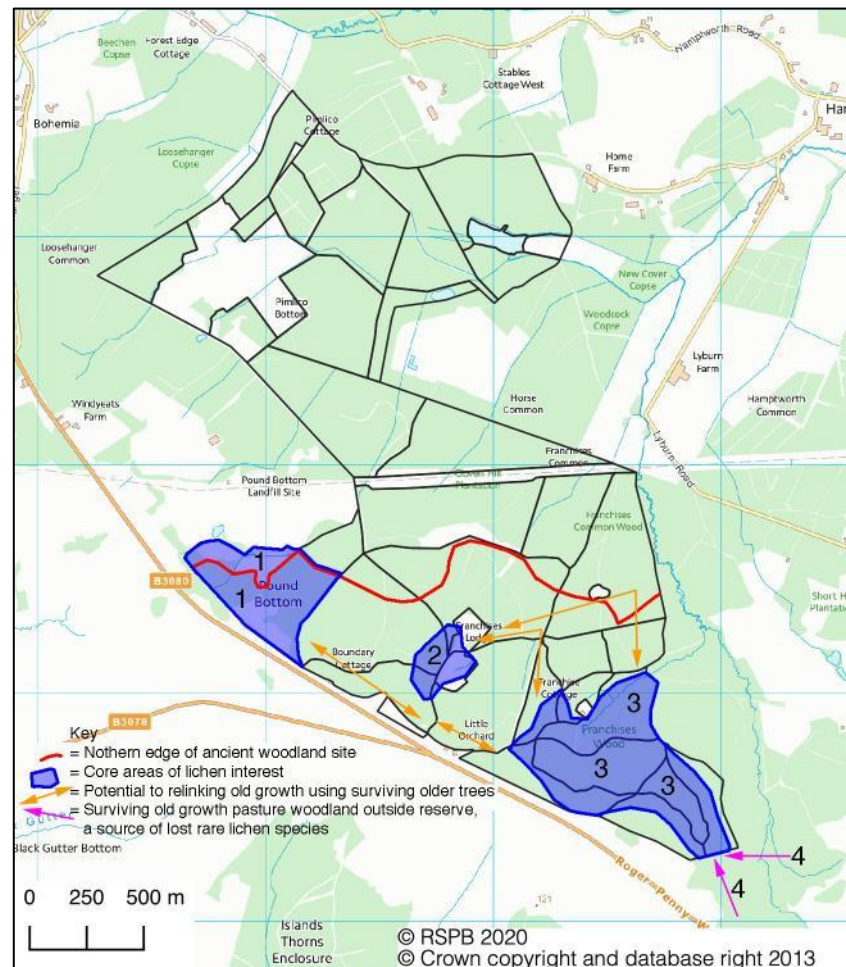
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**Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge**  
Lichen Conservation Management Map 24

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1 = Pond Bottom (SSSI & SAC), a surviving area of pasture woodland in good condition with degenerating heath. Reintroduce grazing and restore heathland.

2 = Relict pasture woodland in the lodge grounds, open up by removing conifers, restore linkages to the old growth surviving to the east and west by restoring grazed pasture woodland, based around surviving veteran and 19<sup>th</sup> century broadleaves. Aim to have this area fully linked by restored pasture woodland to both Pond Bottom and Franchises Wood.

3 = Franchises Wood (SSSI & SAC), a substantial area of relic lichen rich old growth pasture woodland with frequent veteran Beech partly replanted with Oak in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Has become too dark due to the fencing out of Forest stock in 1964 leading to excessive Beech regeneration. Remove areas of non-native plantations and restore to glades and developing

pasture woodland, halo veteran trees, thin excessive Beech regeneration. Reduce deer numbers and reintroduce extensive stock grazing.

4 = Crows Nest Bottom, open New Forest, area of undamaged original pasture woodland, to be similar to the pre-enclosure woodland of Franchises Wood. Supports further rare lichens lost from Franchises Wood, which have future potential to recolonise the reserve.

## 5.0 NATURE CONSERVATION VALUE AND MANAGEMENT

### 5.1 Nature Conservation Value

#### 5.1.1 Value of Lichen Assemblage

The assessment applies to the core area of ancient woodland to the south of Franchises Lodge Reserve, where the lichen interest is concentrated (**Map 24**). The reserve scores 33 using the SOWI (Southern Oceanic Woodland Index) for all data and for the 2020 survey. The threshold for SSSI quality for this index in this area is 30 (Sanderson et al, 2018). It is one of 56 individual woods scoring 30 or more within the New Forest SAC (NFELD, 2021). The Pinhead Index score for all data is 11 for all data, and for the 2020 survey, with the threshold for SSSI quality 10 (Sanderson et al, 2018), one of about 10 individual woods to score 10 or more in the New Forest SAC. As well as the high scores produced by these indices, the area also supports many species of conservation interest in their own right. These are listed below (• = Section 41 species. FW = Franchises Wood, LG = Lodge Ground, Pound Bottom & FH = Former Heathland Area):

#### One Vulnerable RDB species:

Species	Status	FW	LG	PB	FH	Synonym
<i>Bellicidia incompta</i> •	NS	1		1		<i>Bacidia incompta</i>
<b>Total number VU species 2009 – 20:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	

#### Nine Near Threatened RDB species:

Species	Status	FW	LG	PB	FH	Synonym
<i>Agonimia octospora</i>	NS/IR	1				
<i>Arthonia invadens</i> •	NR/IR	1	1	1		
<i>Chaenothecopsis savonica</i>	NR			1		
<i>Melaspilea amota</i>	NR	1				
<i>Mycoporum lacteum</i>	NS		1	1		
<i>Ramonia chrysophaea</i> •	NS/IR			1		
<i>Reichlingia zwackhii</i>	NR	1				<i>Arthonia zwackhii</i>
<i>Stictographa lentiginosa</i> •	NR/IR	1		1		<i>Melaspilea lentiginosa</i>
<i>Usnea florida</i> •		0	1	0		
<b>Total number NT species 2009 – 20:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	

#### 31 Notable species:

Species	Status	FW	LG	PB	FH	Synonym
<i>Anisomeridium viridescens</i>	NS/IR	1	1			
<i>Arthonia ilicina</i>	IR	1				
<i>Bacidina squamellosa</i>	NS				1	<i>Bacidia squamellosa</i>
<i>Biatora britannica</i>	NS	1	1			



<i>Byssoloma marginatum</i>	NS	1			
<i>Chaenotheca hispidula</i>	NS		1		1
<i>Chaenothecopsis nigra</i>	NS			1	
<i>Cladonia cyathomorpha</i>	NS	1		1	1
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	NS	1	1	1	1
<i>Cresponea premnea</i>	IR			1	
<i>Eopyrenula grandicula</i>	NS/IR	1			
<i>Lecanora alboflavida</i>	NS	1			
<i>Melaspilea ochrothalamia</i>	NS			1	
<i>Micarea doliiformis</i>	NS	1	1		
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	NS/IR	1	1	1	1
<i>Micarea xanthonica</i>	NS/IR	1			
<i>Microcalicium ahlneri</i>	NS			1	
<i>Opegrapha fumosa</i>	NS/IR	1			
<i>Phaeographis inusta</i>	NS/IR	1	1		
<i>Porina borneri</i>	NS	1	1		
<i>Porina byssophila</i>	NS/DD	1	1		
<i>Porina coralloidea</i>	NS/IR	1		1	

## Notable species, continued

Species	Status	FW	LG	PB	FH	Synonym
<i>Rinodina bilocolata</i>	NS/DD		1			
<i>Rinodina roboris</i> var. <i>roboris</i>	IR		1			
<i>Ropalospora viridis</i>	NS	1				
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	IR	1	1	1	1	<i>Schismatomma quercicola</i>
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	IR	1	1	1	1	<i>Schismatomma niveum</i>
<i>Sphinctrina turbinata</i>	NS		1			
<i>Sporodophoron cretaceum</i>	IR				1	
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	IR	1	1	1		
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	NS/IR	1	1			
<b>Total number Nb species 2009 – 20:</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	

This assemblage is best regarded as an integral part of the internationally important lichen assemblage of the New Forest SAC (Rose & James, 1974, Sanderson, 2010 & Vondrák et al, 2019). The rich lichen assemblage is specifically listed as a feature of the SAC woodlands in the New Forest SAC (for Annex 1 Habitat 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with *Ilex* and sometimes also *Taxus* in the shrublayer (*Quercion robori-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*)).

As well these features, there are five species that qualify for SSSI site selection in their own right as Threatened lichens in Britain. These are either Vulnerable or higher threatened species, or Near Threatened species that are International Responsibility species: *Bellicidia incompta* (*Bacidia incompta*), *Agonimia octospora*, *Arthonia invadens*, *Ramonia chrysophaea* and *Stictographa lentiginosa* (*Melaspilea lentiginosa*) (magenta & red dots in **Map 18**). All of these species have their largest meta-populations in Britain in the New Forest SAC, of which the Franchises populations are an integral component.

### 5.1.2 Distribution of Interest

The distribution of lichen interest recorded in 2009 – 20 is shown on **Maps 18 – 23**. These shows a major concentration of lichen interest in the core area of Franchises Wood to the east and smaller areas of high interest just west of Franchises Lodge in the lodge grounds and in Pound Bottom. The core areas of lichen interest are summarised on **Map 24**. As well as the core areas of international importance, initial colonisation by more mobile woodland lichens is reaching through the site, more or less wherever there are 19<sup>th</sup> century Oaks but also in humid areas of recent Bog Woodland (**Maps 19 & 21**).

## 5.2 Management

### 5.2.1 Management Requirements of Woodland Lichen Floras

The best conditions for woodland lichen assemblages are typically found in extensively grazed pasture woodland with a mixture of open high forest, glades and savanna like stands (Sanderson & Wolseley, 2001). The main positive features appear to be:

- Many trees surviving to senescence.

- Varying, but generally good light levels (with different lichen species having widely different tolerances).
- Shelter producing humid conditions.
- Slow woodland dynamics.

The basic mechanism driving this is a varying browsing pressure on tree regeneration that suppresses regeneration for long periods. A major interaction is between the shrub layer and the browsers; this can rapidly and drastically change the light and humidity levels without immediately altering the canopy layer (Coppins & Coppins 1998). Interactions between browsers and the canopy are much more long term, but frequent glades are required. Glades need to be dynamic but permanent features and slow dynamics are crucial. Coppins & Coppins (2002b), as an initial guide, suggest a requirement for at least 30% glades within the canopy of lichen rich woodlands and that the glades have a permanence of at least 30 years. In contrast, tree cover of less than 20 to 30% will result in the loss of woodland conditions and the resultant loss of the old growth dependent lichen assemblages. Exceptions to the latter are found in parklands with veteran trees with wide spreading crowns in very sheltered valley bottoms or humid areas. In very wet oceanic areas, woodland conditions can also be maintained with less shelter and more open areas. In these special conditions woodland lichen assemblages can survive in more open conditions.

There is no reason why such conditions could not be created by management outside of pasture woodlands, but this would not be easy. In particular it is important to appreciate the scale of management required. Rare lichens typically have very low rates of occupation, as they require specialised niches found on only a few veteran trees. As a result they tend to occur on very small numbers of trees within large populations of veteran trees. Each veteran tree will have different combinations of niches. Rather than just maintaining a few especially rich trees, sustainable management requires the maintenance of good conditions around dozens or hundreds of trees (depending of the size of the site), both veteran and maturing. To imitate browsing impacts fully, management would also be required to be annual. For example, without browsing, coppice regrowth around haloed veteran trees (trees with shrubs and maturing trees cut from around them) can cast a very dense shade on the lower trunks within three years or so. Extensive grazing appears to be the only practical method of maintaining large blocks of nationally or internationally important lichen rich woodland in the long term. Suitable conditions are unlikely to be found in woodlands managed efficiently for timber. Neither are they likely to be found within true non-intervention woodland with low browsing levels.

Severe loss of rare lichen species from the removal of grazing from woods are documented across Europe (Dymytrva et al, 2013, Leppik, 2011, Paltto et al, 2011 & Sanderson, 2010). In Denmark, Fritz et al (2008) show that very old Beeches are key to maintaining high biodiversity lichen assemblages with Beech woodland. A major

threat, however, to the rich assemblages on these old Beeches are dense cohorts of Beech saplings shading the lower parts of the trunks of the ancient trees.

### 5.2.2 Comments on the Management of Franchises Lodge Reserve for Lichens

The south of Franchises Lodge Nature Reserve supports a relic pasture woodland lichen assemblage, which is of significance within the internationally important meta site of the New Forest. The Forest has one of the richest lowland old growth lichen assemblages in lowland Europe (Rose & James, 1974, Sanderson, 2014 & Vondrák et al, 2019). The Franchises Lodge Reserve ancient woodlands are not pristine, however, and the diversity is lower than undisturbed old growth woodlands within the open New Forest. The main impacts and potential solutions are summarised below:

**Fragmentation – Problems:** the New Forest old growth pasture woodlands formed large inter-connected blocks extending over kilometres (Sanderson, 2007) in the beginning 18<sup>th</sup> century, which have been progressively fragmented, mainly by 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century forestry management. The Franchises Lodge Reserve ancient woodland site was at the north western end of a continuous band of pasture woodland stretching 14km from Ashurst Wood in the south east and between 1 to 2km wide. Such interconnected blocks are important for supporting sustainable populations of lichens with naturally low population densities. Large meta-sites will also be particularly important for giving room to allow adapting to climate change in the future.

At Franchises there is both external fragmentation and internal fragmentation. Externally the damaged old growth in Franchises Wood and the adjacent undamaged woodland at Crows Nest Bottom have both been fragmented from the exceptionally lichen rich of Bramshaw Wood, by about 1km by the loss of veteran trees from that part of Franchise Wood in Lyburn Park to the east. This leaves a substantial block of old growth based around Franchises Wood and Crows Nest Bottom. Crows Nest Bottom is undamaged but is now rather small, but with restoration of Franchises Woods, the combined area will represent a sizeable area of old growth. To the west, the other core lichen rich areas, west of the lodge and in Pound Bottom (**Map 24**) are each separated by 400 to 500m of lichen poor habitat. This is likely to be a substantial gap for the colonisation the more slow colonising woodland lichens from the evidence of chronosequences in the New Forest (Sanderson, 1996b & 2010). The surviving fragments by the lodge are particularly small, although Pond Bottom is more substantial.

**Fragmentation – Solutions:** restoring old growth linkages from bare ground requires 300 to 400 years, but utilising existing stands of older trees such as 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak stands greatly reduces the time required to restore lichen rich habitat. The more mobile woodland lichens have already strongly colonised 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak stands and in the New Forest, 18<sup>th</sup> century stands have been colonised widely by rare old growth dependent species (Sanderson, 1996b & 2010). Repurposing Oak stands intended as timber crops as developing pasture woodlands to heal old growth woodland fragmentation is now a major plank of the recently accepted New Forest

Design Plan (Forestry Commission, 2019), for the main area of the New Forest. As indicated on **Map 24**, there is potential for utilising the relic veteran trees and 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak stands to repair the past damage to the Franchises Lodge Reserve pasture woodlands.

**Habitat Quality – Problems:** as discussed in section 5.2.1, lichen rich woodland habitats need to have a diverse structure with far more light reaching the veteran tree trunks than in the current shaded woods in Franchises Wood and the lodge grounds. A major problem at Franchises Wood is the dense regeneration of Beech that occurred after fencing from the open Forest in 1964, which is now too mature to be impacted by the currently high deer grazing. In other areas the veteran trees are hemmed in by planted conifers and some times younger Oaks. Pound Bottom is in better condition but the associated heathland is in very poor condition. There are also marked generation gaps with the Beech population in Franchises Wood.

**Habitat Quality – Solutions:** the woodland in and around the relic old growth pasture woodland in Franchises Wood and the lodge grounds needs to be restructured to open up around veteran Beeches and older Oaks (haloing), glades of various sizes created where possible, particularly from conifer and Southern Beech plantations and areas of younger patches of native woodland. In some New Forest 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak plantations that are being converted to pasture woodland, some final patch thinning is carried out. Usually taking some of the most valuable Oaks for timber along with adjacent trees, with the aim of create glades and introducing structural diversity. However, even if this is not done, in the longer term tree death and windblow will do the same. The restructured stands need to be sustainably grazed, with varying grazing pressure over time, preventing mass regeneration, but allowing slow patchy regeneration. Tree regeneration is not currently urgent; there is already too much young Beech, and Oak will not regenerate until there is more open space. Extending the live span of the veteran Beeches is much more important than regenerating yet more young Beech. The life of the old beeches can potentially be extended by ensuring they are as free of competition as possible by haloing, but are still sheltered. The ideal solution would be to greatly reduce the deer numbers and replace these with more controlled stock grazing. The grazing does not need to be as high as the New Forest, but does need to be effective. More seasonality in grazing than is possible on the open Forest maybe one solution to allow the integration of woodland grazing and lichen conservation into the reserve.

### 5.2.3 Outline of Management Required for Lichens in Franchises Lodge Reserve

The conservation of the SAC Annex 1 Habitat 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with *Ilex* and sometimes also *Taxus* in the shrublayer (*Quercion robur-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*) and its associated lichen assemblage should be a major priority in the south of the reserve. This is the main extant ancient feature inherited from the pre-enclosure habitats and the best areas have been included within both the New Forest SSSI and SAC. Obviously the RSPB will have other aims that will need to be integrated into this but the following is an outline of what will be required to conserve this important feature, which also summarised on **Map 24**.

**Franchises Wood (SSSI & SAC):** a substantial area of relic lichen rich old growth pasture woodland with frequent veteran Beech partly replanted with Oak in the 19th century. This has become too dark due to the fencing out of Forest stock in 1964 leading to excessive Beech regeneration. Actions required: removal of areas of non-native plantations and restore to glades and developing pasture woodland, halo veteran trees, thin excessive Beech regeneration. Reduce deer numbers and reintroduce extensive stock grazing.

The adjacent Crows Nest Bottom, on the open New Forest, is an area of undamaged original pasture woodland, likely similar to the pre-enclosure woodland of Franchises Wood. It supports further rare lichens lost from Franchises Wood, which have future potential to recolonise the reserve. A restored Franchises Wood would also extend the rather reduced area of old growth woodland surviving at Crows Nest Bottom increasing the sustainability of both sites.

**Relict pasture woodland in the lodge grounds:** likely to have been very similar to Franchises Wood until after WWII, but much has been lost to conifer plantation since. The surviving areas are as rich as Franchises Wood, given their small area. The patches with veteran trees need to be opened up by removing conifers. Very important will be long term restoration of linkages to the old growth woodland surviving to the east and west by restoring grazed pasture woodland, based around surviving veteran and 19th century broadleaves. Aim to eventually have this area fully linked by restored pasture woodland to both Pound Bottom and Franchises Wood.

**Pond Bottom (SSSI & SAC):** a surviving area of pasture woodland in good condition but with degenerating heath in open areas. Reintroduce grazing and restore heathland. It also needs long term linking up by restored old growth pasture woodland to the other core areas of interest to the east.

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**ANNEX 1 Field Notes****Key:****General**

Coll. = Collected to confirm identity. Herb. = Collected specimen retained in author's herbarium. fr. = fertile.

**Substrates**

Al = Alder, Ap = Sycamore, Apl = Norway Maple, Bt = Birch, Cb = Hornbeam, Cf = Conifer, Co = Hazel, Cs = Sweet Chestnut, Ix = Holly, Fg = Beech, Fx = Ash, He = Ivy, Ma = Crab Apple, Ps = Scots Pine, Pt = Aspen, Q = Oak, Sba = Whitebeam, Sb = Rowan, Sx = Sallow, L = Lignum (as prefix) & Tw = twigs & branches, Tb = Branches, Terr = Terricolous

**Hosts for lichenicolous fungi**

Z0533 = *Graphis scripta*, Z0578 = *Hypocenomyce scalaris*, Z0987 = *Flavoparmelia caperata*, Z1100 = *Phaeographis dendritica*, Z1015 = *Parmelia saxatilis* s. lat., Z1075 = *Varicellaria hemisphaerica*, Z1076 = *Pertusaria hymeneae*, Z1079 = *Pertusaria leioplaca*, Z1087 = *Pertusaria pertusa*, Z1410 = *Thelotrema lepadinum*, Z1585 = *Schizotrema quercicola*, Z1530 = *Xanthoria parietina*.

**Species in bold** = systematically recorded species

**A1 Franchises Lodge Nature Reserve 2/6/2020****A1.1 Weather**

Dry and sunny.

**A1.2 Comp. Browse Plot, SU2316**

In south of compartment, mainly very young dense plantation, partly over run by Birch and Beech regeneration, blighted C Pine, some relic old Beech

**SU2316****SU230 167**

**VG008** (SU23027 16789, 117m): maiden Beech in dense young Birch and Beech, very shaded

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Fg

**SU230 167****Species of Interest**

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Fg, Cs, Bt

**Other Species**

*Cladonia coniocraea* Bt

*Flavoparmelia caperata* Fg Tw

*Graphis elegans* Bt

*Graphis scripta* Fg

<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Fg Tb
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i> s. lat.	Fg Tb
<i>Punctelia jeckeri</i>	Fg
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	Fg Tw
<i>Violella fucata</i>	Bt

**SU2216****SU229 167**

**VFG009** (SU22908 16779, 107): maiden Beech, in Birch invaded plantation

<i>Alyxoria ochrocheila</i>	Fg
<i>Scoliciosporum pruinosum</i>	Fg

**SU229 167****Other Species**

<i>Alyxoria ochrocheila</i>	Fg
<i>Scoliciosporum pruinosum</i>	Fg

**SU229 168**

<i>Diarthonis spadicea</i>	Q
<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	Fg
<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>	Fg
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU227 168**

<i>Diarthonis spadicea</i>	lx
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**A1.3 Comp. Franchises Bank (Burnt Ground Wood), SU2316, SU2216, SU2217**

Corsican Pine plantation with some relic older broadleaves including old Beech and Holly along top and to east, the bulk pure Corsican Pine plantation.

**SU226 168**

Old tree along top edge

**VIX001** (SU22689 16841): old Holly on top edge, better lit

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx		
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	lx	Dark red perithecia morph	Coll.
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	lx, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	lx, Q		

**VIX002** (SU22653 16885): old Holly on top edge, big main stem with younger stems around, poor lichen assemblage.

**SU226 168****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	lx

<i>Usnea florida</i>	Q Tw	SU2264 16873	Photo 2020-06-02-02
<b>Other Species</b>			
<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	lx		
<i>Arthopyrenia analepta</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Arthopyrenia analepta</i>	lx		
<i>Candelariella xanthostigmoides</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx		
<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	Q, Q Tw		
<i>Fuscidea lightfootii</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Graphis elegans</i>	lx, Sba, Q		
<i>Halecania viridescens</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta s. str.</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Q		
<i>Lecanora albella</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	Q Tw	Coll. SU22638 16877	
<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	Q		
<i>Lecanora barkmaniana</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	Q Tw	Coll. SU22638 16877	Dark disked morph Herb. Sanderson 2759
<i>Lecanora hybocarpa</i>	Q Tw	Coll. SU22638 16877	Herb. Sanderson 2759
<i>Lecidella elaeochroma f. elaeochroma</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Lepra amara</i>	Q		
<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	Q		
<i>Melanelixia subaurifera</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	Q, Q Tw		
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Q		
<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>	lx		
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	Q		
<i>Physcia aipolia</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Physcia tenella</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	lx	Dark red morph	
<i>Punctelia borreri</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Punctelia jeckeri</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Punctelia subrudecta s. str.</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Pyrrhospora quernea</i>	Q		
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	Q Tw		
<i>Rinodina biloculata</i>	Q Tw	Coll. SU22638 16877	Herb. Sanderson 2758
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	lx, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	
<i>Usnea cornuta</i>	Q		
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	Q Tw	R	



Photo 2020-06-02-02: Franchises Bank, the pollution sensitive *Usnea florida* growing on an Oak twig at the top edge of Burnt Ground Wood (Comp. Franchises Bank) .

SU227 168

FW20001 (SU22701 16832, 118m): post mature Oak on boundary bank

*Punctelia reddenda*

Q      A

Photo 2020-06-02-01



Photo 2020-06-02-01: FW20001, Franchises Bank, a post mature Oak on the medieval bank of Burnt Ground Wood (Comp. Franchises Bank), with the light demanding old tree species *Punctelia reddenda*.

#### SU226 169

##### Species of Interest

*Stenocybe septata* lx

##### Other Species

*Flavoparmelia caperata* Bt

#### SU225 169

##### Species of Interest

*Snippocia nivea* Q Boundary bank tree SU2256 1697

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx

##### Other Species

*Arthonia punctiformis* Ma Tw

*Diarthonia spadicea* lx

*Lecanora sinuosa* Q Tw SU22555 16972

*Parmelia saxatilis s. lat.* Q Tw

*Physcia adscendens* Q Tw

*Xanthoria parietina* Ma Tw

*Xanthoriicola physciae* Ma Tw, Z1530 On *Xanthoria parietina*

#### SU2217

#### SU225 170

**VIX003** (SU22525 17003, 125m): base of boundary bank big Holly pollard

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx

**SU225 170**

**Species of Interest**

*Stenocybe septata* lx

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx

**SU2216**

**SU224 169**

**IXV004** (SU22438 17005, 125m): three old Holly on bank, no lichen interest

**SU224 169**

**Species of Interest**

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**SU2217**

**SU223 170**

**VXI005** (SU22328 17038, 122m): big tall post mature Holly near top of wood in fringe of broad leaved woodland

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx

**SU223 170**

**Species of Interest**

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx

#### **A1.4 Comp. Burnt Ground Wood, SU2217**

In south west open Bracken with *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* – *Anemone nemorosa*, with scattered Birch, rare relic 19<sup>th</sup> century Beech and Yew

**SU223 172**

**Species of Interest**

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Fg

**Other Species**

*Buellia griseovirens* Fg Tw

*Candelaria concolor* Fg Tw

*Evernia prunastri* Fg Tw

*Flavoparmelia caperata* Fg Tw

*Graphis scripta* Fg

*Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta* Fg Tw

*Hypotrachyna revoluta s. str.* Fg Tw

*Lecanora barkmaniana* Fg Tb

*Parmotrema perlatum* Fg Tw

*Phlyctis argena* Fg

*Physcia tenella* Fg Tw



<i>Punctelia borrieri</i>	Fg Tw
<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i> s. str.	Fg Tw
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	Fg Tw
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	Fg Tw

In centre there is conifer plantation with rare 19<sup>th</sup> Pedunculate Oak and Hazel

#### SU224 171

##### Species of Interest

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Co, Q
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##### Other Species

<i>Diarthonia spadicea</i>	Q
<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	Q Tw
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Co <i>Graphis pulverulenta</i> & <i>Graphis scripta</i> morphs
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i> s. str.	Q Tw
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Q
<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	Q
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	Q Tw
<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>	Q Tw
<i>Physcia tenella</i>	Q Tw
<i>Platismatia glauca</i>	Q Tw
<i>Punctelia jeckeri</i>	Q Tw
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	Q Tw

#### A1.5 Comp. Franchises Bank (Burnt Ground Wood), SU2217

Surviving broadleaved, 19<sup>th</sup> C Pedunculate Oak, on fringe of area with older relic Oak and Holly, the eastern most area with relic pasture woodland trees done by WLG already

**FW20002** (SU22629 17136, 87m): Hazel bush in 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak (recorded as waypoint, but *Taeniolella toruloides*, proved to be quite widespread, so not recorded again as a waypoint)

<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Co, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
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##### Other Species

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Co
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#### SU226 171

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	lx	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	Q, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	lx	
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Q, lx, Co, Z1410	

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q, Co

**Other Species**

*Graphis scripta* Co

*Lecanactis abietina* Q

*Micarea prasina* s. lat. Q

*Micarea viridileprosa* Q

*Varicellaria hemisphaerica* Q

**S226 170**

**Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Biatora britannica* Q S22690 17098

*Phaeographis dendritica* Fg

*Taeniolella toruloides* Fg, Z1410

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q, Fg

**Other Species**

*Anisomeridium polypori* Q

*Enterographa crassa* Q

*Graphis scripta* Fg *Graphis betulina* morph

*Ochrolechia subviridis* Q

*Pertusaria pertusa* Fg

**A1.6 Comp. Burnt Ground Wood, SU2217**

Area with relic pasture woodland trees in 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak woodland already partly looked at. Some new trees of interest found north of the area looked at by WLG.

**S227 170**

Old Holly pollard with *Mycoporum lacteum* recorded by WLG in 2018 (FW18-02, SU22712 17106) has been destroyed, not clear why, possibly an accident during timber extraction (**Photos** 2020-06-02-03 & 04).



Photos 2020-06-02-03 & 4: FW18-02, Burnt Gound Wood, an ancient Holly pollard, with *Mycoporum lacteum* recorded by Wessex Lichen Group in 2018. Since unfortunately this tree has been knocked down, possibility an accident during timber extraction.

S227 170

**Species of Interest**

*Arthonia vinosa*

Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum*

Q

Northern relic more shaded, 19th C Pedunculate Oak, with rare pre-enclosure Beech

### SU227 171

**FW20003** (SU22782 17162, 82m): standing dead Pine on the edge of 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak

*Chaenotheca chrysocephala* LPs

*Chaenotheca hispidula* LPs

Also

*Chaenotheca ferruginea* LPs

### SU227 171

#### Species of Interest

*Arthonia vinosa* Q

*Chaenotheca chrysocephala* LPs

*Chaenotheca hispidula* LPs

*Cliostomum flavidulum* Q SU2275 1719

*Snippocia nivea* Q

*Strigula taylorii* Co

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Co, Fg, Q

#### Other Species

*Arthonia radiata* Fg

*Chaenotheca ferruginea* LPs

*Cladonia digitata* LQ

*Cladonia polydactyla* var. *polydactyla* LQ

*Coenogonium pineti* Fg

*Lepra albescens* var. *corallina* Q

*Micarea viridileprosa* Q

*Opegrapha vulgata* Fg

*Pertusaria leioplaca* Fg

### SU227 172

**FW20004** (SU22760 17229, 90m): young suppressed Birch in 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak

*Micarea pycnidiophora* Bt R

Also

*Trapelia corticola* Bt

### SU227 172

#### Species of Interest

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Arthonia vinosa* Q

*Cliostomum flavidulum* Q SU2272 1726

*Micarea pycnidiophora* Bt

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q, Cs, Fg

*Trapelia corticola* Bt

#### Other Species

*Diarthonia spadicea* Q

<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>	Q
<i>Coenogonium pineti</i>	Bt
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Q
<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	Q
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Fg
<i>Opegrapha vermicellifera</i>	Fg
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Q
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	Fg, Q
<i>Punctelia borrieri</i>	Fg Tw
<i>Pyrrhospora quernea</i>	Q

**A1.7 Comp. Browse Green Wood (area in Brunt Ground Wood), SU2217**

The section of Browse Green Wood compartment is actually part of Brunt Ground Wood, not the original Browse Green Wood. A patch of broad leaves with 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak, Sweet Chestnut, over Hazel with young Sycamore and Beech.

**SU228 172****Species of Interest**

<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	Q	
<i>Phaeographis inusta</i>	Co	SU2280 1722
<i>Porina byssophila</i>	Co	
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	Co	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Co, Cs Ct, Ap	

**Other Species**

<i>Anisomeridium polypori</i>	Ap
<i>Arthonia didyma</i>	Co
<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>	Q
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	Ap
<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	Q
<i>Diarthonia spadicea</i>	Co, Q
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Co
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	Ap
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Co
<i>Lepra amara</i>	Ap, Q
<i>Opegrapha sorediifera</i>	Q
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	Q
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Q, Co
<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>	Co
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	Ap
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	Q

**SU228 173**

A few 19th century Oak

**SU228 173****Species of Interest**

<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	
<i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>	Q	
<b>Other Species</b>		
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Q	
<i>Pertusaria flavida</i>	Q	SU2282 1733
<i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>	Q	

**A1.8 Comp. Browse Green Wood (Proper), SU2317**

In Browse Green Wood proper. Conifer plantation with relic Oak and Hazel, 19<sup>th</sup> century to west. With 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak plantation to east dominating Browse Green Wood proper with Sweet Chestnut and Sycamore, not very lichen rich. Also Conifer plantation to north west.

**SU230 173****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q, Fx	
<i>Phaeographis inusta</i>	Co	SU2304 1732
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Co, Q, Ap, Cs, Fx	

**Other Species**

<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	Ap
<i>Lepra amara</i>	Ap
<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>	Ap
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Co
<i>Usnea cornuta</i>	Ap

**SU231 173****Species of interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Apl	SU2317 1738
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Cs, Apl	

**Others Species**

<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	Cs
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	Q
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Q
<i>Pyrrhospora quernea</i>	Cs

**SU231 174****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Fx	
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	Q	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	SU2319 1742
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Fx	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fx, Q	

**Other Species**

<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Fx	
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	Fx	
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	Fx	
<i>Roselliniopsis tartaricola</i>	Q, Z1076	On <i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>
<i>Usnea cornuta</i>	Fx	
<i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>	Q	

**A1.9 Comp. Browse Green Wood (area in Franchises Common), SU2317**

A part of Franchises Common in Browse Green Plot compartment, 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak plantation

**SU2317****SU232 174****Species of interest**

<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	Q	SU2324 1743
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	

**Other Species**

<i>Chrysothrix flavovirens</i>	Q	
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**SU232 173****Species of interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Chaenotheca brunneola</i>	LQ	SU2325 1735
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	SU2325 1735
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	

**A1.10 Comp. Franchises Common Wood, SU2317**

There is some 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak along west edge

**SU232 173****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	

**Other Species**

<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Q	
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**SU232 174****Species of Interest**

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	

**SU232 172**

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Cs	
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**A1.11 Comp. Browse Plot, SU2317**

The south of Browse Plot is Corsican Pine plantation, no lichen interest in bulk, on old Holly on the verge

**SU231 172**

**SU2313 1700** old Holly on track boundary

<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	lx
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	lx
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	lx

**A1.12 Comp. Australia Copse (Franchises Wood), SU2317, SU2316****SU2317**

To the west thin 19th century Oak, lichen poor

**SU231 171****Species of Interest**

<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Cs	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Cs, Q	
<i>Usnea ceratina</i>	Bt	SU2317 1711 By track

**Other Species**

<i>Arthonia atra</i>	Cs
<i>Diarthonis spadicea</i>	Q
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Q

**SU231 170****Species of Interest**

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q
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**SU2316****SU231 169****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Bt, Fg



**A2 Franchises Lodge Nature Reserve 15/6/2020****A2.1 Weather**

Dry and sunny.

**A2.2 Comp. Tuckers Hat (Franchises Wood), SU2316, SU2216**

SU2316

SU234 164

The top has Scots Pine over *Molinia* on ex-heathland with shady Pedunculate Oak – Beech below, old Whitebeam. Veteran Beech just inside the 100m square

FW20005 (SU23422 16490, 128m): a post mature Beech on slump bank, shaded

*Enterographa hutchinsiae* Fg O

Also

*Enterographa crassa* Fg*Phaeographis dendritica* Fg*Psilolechia lucida* Fg, Terr Coll. 1*Schizotrema quercicola* Fg*Strigula taylorii* Fg*Thelotrema lepadinum* Fg

Photo 2020-06-15-01



Photo 2020-06-15-01: FW20005, Tuckers Hat, a post mature Beech on slump bank in Franchises Wood (Comp. Tuckers Hat). A relic pasture woodland Beech with *Enterographa hutchinsiae*, new to Wiltshire.

**SU234 164****Species of interest**

<i>Enterographa hutchinsiae</i>	Fg
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Fg
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Fg
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	Fg
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Sba, Fg

**Other Species**

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Graphis elegans</i>	Sba
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Fg
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Q, Fg
<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	Q, Fg
<i>Opegrapha sorediifera</i>	Fg
<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	Fg
<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>	Fg, Terr

**SU234 165**

19th century Pedunculate Oak on terraced slope, some Hazel

**SU234 165****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Q
<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	Q
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	lx
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Fg
<i>Porina byssophila</i>	Co
<i>Ropalospora viridis</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	lx
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Co, Fg

**Other Species**

<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i> var. <i>polydactyla</i>	LQ
<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	Q
<i>Coniocarpon cuspidans</i>	Co
<i>Diarthonis spadicea</i>	Q
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Co, Fg
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Co
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Q, Fg
<i>Micarea prasina</i> s. lat.	Q
<i>Opegrapha vermicellifera</i>	LFg, Fg
<i>Pyrrhospora quernea</i>	Q

<i>Stigmidium microspilum</i>	Co, Z0533	On <i>Graphis scripta</i>
<i>Taeniolella punctata</i>	Co, Z0533	On <i>Graphis scripta</i>

**SU235 165**

19th C Oak dominant, plus old Yew rare shaded veteran Beech

**WF20006** (SU23529 16552, 103m): post mature Pedunculate Oak on slump bank

<i>Melaspilea amota</i>	Q	O
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Also

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
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<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
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<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q
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**WF20007:** (SU23539 16534, 105m) suppressed post mature Pedunculate Oak above slump Bank

<b><i>Melaspilea amota</i></b>	Q	R
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Also

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
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<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
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<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Q, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
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<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q
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**SU235 165****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
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<i>Melaspilea amota</i>	Q
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<i>Micarea doliiformis</i>	Scots Pine	SU2354 1651
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<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
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<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
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<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Q, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
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<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Co, Sba
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**Other Species**

<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	Tx
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<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	Fx, Sba
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<i>Micarea prasina</i> s. lat.	Tx, Sba, LQ
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<i>Micarea viridileprosa</i>	Tx
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**SU233 165**

19th C Pedunculate Oak dominant, with some veteran Beech

**SU233 165****Species of Interest**

<i>Alyxoria ochrocheila</i>	Fg
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<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
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<i>Cladonia caespiticia</i>	LFg	SU2331 1656
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<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Q
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<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	Q
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<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Fg
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fg, Q
<b>Other Species</b>	
<i>Anisomeridium bifforme</i>	Fg
<i>Anisomeridium polypori</i>	Fg
<i>Buellia griseovirens</i>	LTx
<i>Candelariella xanthostigmoides</i>	Fg Tw
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	Fg
<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i> var. <i>polydactyla</i>	LTx
<i>Diarthonis spadicea</i>	Fg
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	Fg Tw
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Fg
<i>Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta</i>	Fg Tw
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i> s. str.	Fg Tw
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Fg
<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	Fg
<i>Lecanora barkmaniana</i>	LTx
<i>Micarea peliocarpa</i>	Fg
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Fg
<i>Opegrapha sorediifera</i>	Fg
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	Fg Tw
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	Fg Tw
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Fg
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	Fg
<i>Punctelia jeckeri</i>	Fg Tw
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	Fg Tw

**SU232 165****SU232 165****Species of Interest**

<i>Chaenotheca brunneola</i>	LPs	Standing dead Scots Pine SU2327 1655
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Fg, Sba	
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Q	
<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Fg	
<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	Q	

**Other Species**

<i>Chrysothrix flavovirens</i>	LPs	
<i>Micarea peliocarpa</i>	LQ	
<i>Porina aenea</i>	Fg	
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	Fg	Typical orange perithecia morph

**SU232 166****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q, Sb, Bt	
<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	Q	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Bt	
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	Q, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	Fg	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Sb, Fg, Bt	

**Other Species**

<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	Sb
<i>Chrysothrix flavovirens</i>	Bt
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Graphis elegans</i>	Sb
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Bt
<i>Micarea prasina</i> s. lat.	Bt
<i>Scoliciosporum pruinosum</i>	Bt

**SU231 166**

Conifer and Nothofagus plantation as well as 19th Oak and veteran Beech

**SU231 166****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Fg
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Fg

**Other Species**

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Lepraria umbricola</i>	LQ

**SU231 165**

Some impressive veteran Beech, but exposed or shaded. **Photo** 2020-06-15-03



**Photo 2020-06-15-03: Tuckers Hat**, an impressive relic pasture woodland Beech in Franchises Wood (Comp. Tuckers Hat), near the boundary with the New Forest.

### SU231 165

#### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>	Fg	
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Fg	
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Fg	
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	Q, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	Fg	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fg, Q	

#### Other Species

<i>Candelaria concolor</i>	Fg
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	Fg
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Fg
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Fg, Q
<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>	Fg
<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i>	Fg
<i>Pseudoschismatomma rufescens</i>	Fg
<i>Violella fucata</i>	LQ

### SU230 166

Heathland Scots Pine at top, 19th C Oak below, veteran Holly and Beech but messy and shaded

**SU230 166****Species of Interest**

<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	Q	
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	lx	
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	lx	Red perithecia morph
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, lx	

**Other Species**

<i>Alyxoria ochrocheila</i>	LFg
<i>Alyxoria varia</i>	lx
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx
<i>Micarea peliocarpa</i>	Bt
<i>Opegrapha vermicellifera</i>	Fg

**SU231 167****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	A
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU230 167****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q, Cs	
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	Fg, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fg, Q, Fg, Cs	

**Other Species**

<i>Diarthonis spadicea</i>	Cs
<i>Micarea prasina</i> s. lat.	Cs
<i>Scoliciosporum pruinosum</i>	Q

**SU2216****SU222 167**

Heathland Scots Pine above, shaded below

**SU229 167****Species of Interest**

<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	lx
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, lx

**A2.3 Comp. Ransoms Piece (Franchises Wood), SU2316, SU2216**

West of compartment shady but trees less acid where there is some light, with the veteran trees supporting some significant species, including the old growth dependant *Agonimia octospora*, new to the site.

**SU2316**

## SU231 167

FW20008 (SU23190 16791, 89m): post mature Pedunculate Oak in rather shaded woodland

<i>Agonimia octospora</i>	Q	A
Also		
<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Q, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	

Photo 2020-06-15-04



Photo 2020-06-15-04: FW20008, Ransoms Piece, a post mature Pedunculate Oak in rather shaded woodland in Franchises Wood (Comp. Ransoms Piece), with the old growth dependant lichen *Agonimia octospora*, new to the woodland.

## SU231 167

## Species of Interest

<i>Agonimia octospora</i>	Q
<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Q, Z1410
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Acer sp, Ap

## Other Species



<i>Diarthonis spadicea</i>	Q
<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	Fg
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Fg

**SU232 167**

**FW20009** (SU23264 16724, 92m): post mature Pedunculate Oak by glade

<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Q	O		
<i>Arthonia invadens</i> <i>quercicola</i>	Q, Z1585		F	On <i>Schizotrema</i>

Also

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Micarea xanthonica</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

Photo 2020-06-15-05



Photo 2020-06-15-05: FW20009, Ransoms Piece, a post mature Pedunculate Oak by a glade in Franchises Wood (Comp. Ransoms Piece), with *Micarea pycnidiophora* and *Arthonia invadens* parasitic on *Schizotrema quercicola*.

Big Beech pollard adjacent is c5.33m girth

Photo 2020-06-15-06



Photo 2020-06-15-06: Near FW20009, Ransoms Piece, an impressive relic pasture woodland Beech pollard in Franchises Wood (Comp. Ransoms Piece), about 5.33m in girth.

#### SU232 167

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Arthonia invadens</i>	Q, Z1585	On <i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q	
<i>Biatora britannica</i>	Q	SU2320 1674
<i>Coenogonium luteum</i>	Q	
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Q	
<i>Micarea xanthonica</i>	Q	
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Fg	
<i>Porina borrieri</i>	Fg	
<i>Porina byssophila</i>	Fg	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Cs, Fg	

##### Other Species

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Q, Fg
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Fg
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Fg

#### SU231 168

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

#### SU232 168

**Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Cs
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Cs
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Cs

**SU233 167****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Cladonia cyathomorpha</i>	Q
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Cs, Q
<i>Micarea doliiformis</i>	Ps SU2337 1671
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Co, Z1410 On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Fx, Co, Fg, Bt, Cs

**Other Species**

<i>Coniocarpon cuspidans</i>	Co
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Graphis elegans</i>	Bt
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Fx, Q, Ps
<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	Fg
<i>Micarea prasina</i> s. lat.	Q

**SU233 166**

FW20010 (SU23316 16620, 99m): old Birch in glade

<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Bt	F also on second Birch
Also		
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Bt	

**SU233 166****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Sb, Q
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Cs
<i>Micarea doliiformis</i>	Ps
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Bt
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Bt
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Cs, Bt, Fg, Sb, Q

**Other Species**

<i>Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta</i>	Bt
<i>Violella fucata</i>	Bt

**SU234 166****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Fg
<i>Porina borrieri</i>	Fg
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q

<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Q, Z1410
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Cs, Sb, Fg
<b>Other Species</b>	
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Coniocarpon cinnabarinum</i>	Fg
<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	Fg
<b>SU235 165</b>	
<b>Species of Interest</b>	
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Sba

**A3 Franchises Lodge Nature Reserve 17/6/2020****A3.1 Weather**

Dry and sunny.

**A3.2 Comp. Crows Nest South (Franchises Wood), SU2316**

Top of scarp with Scots Pine and Birch on plateau on former heathland, with old Whitebeam. Scarp with 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak dominant, veteran Beech rare, good colonisation by old woodland lichens on the 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak.

**SU2316****Crows Nest South****SU235 164**

Heathland Scots Pine and Birch on plateau, with rare old Whitebeam

**SU235 164****Species of Interest**

<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Sba
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Sba
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Sba, Cs

**Other Species**

<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	Sba
<i>Graphis elegans</i>	Sba
<i>Violella fucata</i>	LPs

**SU235 165**

Scarp with 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak with Sweet Chestnut & Scots Pine, dead veteran Beech

**SU235 165****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	LPs	SU2357 1652
<i>Micarea doliiformis</i>	Ps	
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Q	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	

**Other Species**

<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	Ps, LPs
<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i> var. <i>polydactyla</i>	Ps, LPs
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Q
<i>Micarea peliocarpa</i>	LQ
<i>Micarea prasina</i> s. lat.	Q

Scarp 19th C Oak dominant, no veteran Beech to west, old Whitebeam on heathland boundary

**SU237 165****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Pt, Q
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Pt
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Pt, Q, Sba

**Other Species**

<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Pt
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**SU238 164**

**FW20015** (SU23809 16478, 107m): post mature Pedunculate Oak on slump terrace

<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Q	F
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Also

<i>Scoliciosporum pruinosum</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**Photo** 2020-06-17-05



**Photo 2020-06-17-05: FW20015, Crows Nest South**, post mature Pedunculate Oak on slump terrace in Franchises Wood (Comp. Crows Nest South), with *Micarea pycnidiophora*.

**SU238 164****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Cladonia cyathomorpha</i>	Q	SU2381 1648
<i>Micarea doliiformis</i>	Q	SU2381 1647

<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Co

**Other Species**

<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i> var. <i>polydactyla</i>	Q
<i>Coniocarpon cuspidans</i>	Co
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Co
<i>Scoliciosporum pruinosum</i>	Q
<i>Stigmidium microspilum</i>	Co, Z0533      On <i>Graphis scripta</i>

**SU237 164**

**FW20016** (SU23780 16488, 111m): post mature Pedunculate Oak in slight glade on slip terrace

<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Q
Also	
<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU237 164****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q, Sba
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Co, Sba

**Other Species**

<i>Coniocarpon cuspidans</i>	Co
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Co
<i>Stigmidium microspilum</i>	Co, Z0533      On <i>Graphis scripta</i>

**SU237 165****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Bt, Sb
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Bt, Sb
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Bt, Sb, Q

**SU236 165**

Heathland Scots Pine

**SU236 165****Species of Interest**

<i>Micarea doliiformis</i>	LPs, Ps
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**SU238 163**

**FW20017** (SU23886 16330, 111m): leaning post mature Pedunculate Oak on edge of Birch infill

<i>Arthonia invadens</i> <i>quercicola</i>	Q, Z1585	R	On <i>Schizotrema</i>
Also			
<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q		
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Q		
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Q		
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q		
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q		
<b>Photo</b> 2020-06-17-06			



**Photo 2020-06-17-06: FW20017, Crows Nest South**, a leaning post mature Pedunculate Oak on edge of Birch infill in Franchises Wood (Comp. Crows Nest South), with *Arthonia invadens* parasitic on *Schizotrema quercicola*.

### SU238 163

#### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Arthonia invadens</i>	Q, Z1585	On <i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q	
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Q	
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Q	
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Q, Q Tw	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	

#### Other Species

<i>Platismatia glauca</i>	LQ, Q Tb
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<i>Arthonia punctiformis</i>	Q Tw
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	Q Tb
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i> s. str.	Q Tb
<i>Lecanora hybocarpa</i>	Q Tw
<i>Melanelixia subaurifera</i>	Q Tb
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i> s. lat.	Q Tb
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	Q Tb

### A3.3 Comp. Ransoms Piece (Franchises Wood), SU2316

#### SU236 165

19<sup>th</sup> century Pedunculate Oak

**FW20011** (SU23623 16574, 118m): mature Pedunculate Oak at ride junction

*Micarea pycnidiophora* Q A fr. A

Also

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Lepraria ecorticata* Q

*Schizotrema quercicola* Q

*Snippocia nivea* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

#### SU236 165

##### Species of Interest

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Lepraria ecorticata* Q

*Micarea pycnidiophora* Q

*Schizotrema quercicola* Q

*Snippocia nivea* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q, Co

##### Other Species

*Graphis scripta* Co

#### SU236 166

##### Species of Interest

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Cs, Q

*Megalania pulverea* Cs,

*Mycoblastus caesius* Cs

*Schizotrema quercicola* Cs

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

#### SU235 166

19<sup>th</sup> century Oak dominant, scattered veteran Beech, also Yew

**FW20012** (SU23557 16658, 105m): fallen Beech branch by dead veteran Beech

*Peltigera horizontalis* LFg O Coll. 1

Photos 2020-06-17-01 & 02



Photo 2020-06-17-01: FW20012, Ransoms Piece, a fallen Beech branch by dead veteran Beech in Franchises Wood (Comp. Ransoms Piece), with *Peltigera horizontalis*, new to the wood.



**Photo 2020-06-17-02: FW20012, Ransoms Piece**, a fallen Beech branch by dead veteran Beech in Franchises Wood (Comp. Ransoms Piece), with *Peltigera horizontalis*, new to the wood, close up.

### SU235 166

#### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q, Bt	
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Fg	
<i>Peltigera horizontalis</i>	LFg	
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Fg	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	Q, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Fg, Q	
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Co, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Fg, Bt, Co	

#### Other Species

<i>Alyxoria ochrocheila</i>	LFg
<i>Anisomeridium polypori</i>	Fg
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	LFg
<i>Cladonia cryptochlorophaea</i>	Cs
<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i> var. <i>polydactyla</i>	LFg
<i>Coniocarpon cuspidans</i>	Fg, Co
<i>Diarthonis spadicea</i>	Q, LTx, Fg
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Fg, Co
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Q, Cs
<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	Tx
<i>Micarea prasina</i> s. lat.	Q
<i>Micarea viridileprosa</i>	Cs
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Co, Fg
<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	Fg
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Fg

### SU235 167

**FW20013** (SU23598 16791, 83m): mature Birch in glade

*Micarea pycnidiophora* Bt O

Also

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Bt

**Photo 2020-06-17-03**



Photo 2020-06-17-03: FW20013, Ransoms Piece, a mature Birch in glade in Franchises Wood (Comp. Ransoms Piece), with *Micarea pycnidiophora*.

### SU235 167

#### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Bt	
<i>Porina byssophila</i>	Co	
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	Co, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q, Fg	
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	Fg	
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Co, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Co, Fg, Sb, Bt	

#### Other Species

<i>Alyxoria ochrocheila</i>	Fg	
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Q	
<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	Fg	
<i>Coniocarpon cuspidans</i>	Co	
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg	
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Co	
<i>Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta</i>	LQ	
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Fg	
<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	Co, Fg	
<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>	Co	
<i>Placynthiella icmalea</i>	LFg	
<i>Stigmidium microspilum</i>	Co, Z0533	On <i>Graphis scripta</i>

*Varicellaria hemisphaerica* Q  
*Violella fucata* Bt

**SU236 167****Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q  
*Bacidia biatorina* Q  
*Cladonia caespiticia* LQ SU2336 1677  
*Cliostomum flavidulum* Q  
*Megalania pulverea* Q  
*Mycoblastus caesius* Q  
*Phaeographis dendritica* Fg  
*Schizotrema quercicola* Q  
*Skyttea nitschkei* Co, Q, Z1410 On *Thelotrema lepadinum*  
*Snippocia nivea* Fg, Q  
*Thelotrema lepadinum* Fg, Q, Bt, Co

**Other Species**

*Cladonia coniocraea* LQ, Bt  
*Enterographa crassa* Fg  
*Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta* Bt  
*Normandina pulchella* Fg

**SU237 167**

*Opegrapha fumosa* refound on tree FW19002 (SU23708 16792, 67m).

**SU237 167****Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q  
*Arthonia vinosa* Q  
*Coenogonium luteum* Q  
*Megalania pulverea* Q, Fg  
*Opegrapha fumosa* Q (FW19002 SU23708 16792)  
*Phaeographis dendritica* Q  
*Snippocia nivea* Q  
*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q, Fg

**Other Species**

*Candelariella xanthostigmoides* Fg  
*Phlyctis argena* Q  
*Trapeliopsis flexuosa* Bt

**SU235 167**

FW20021 (SU23501 16713, 77m): a post mature Pedunculate Oak in shaded area

*Melaspilea amota* Q R  
Also  
*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**SU235 167****Species of Interest**

<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Melaspilea amota</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, LTx
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q

**SU234 166****Species of Interest**

<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Cs
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Cs
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Cs

**A3.4 Comp. Crows Nest North (Franchises Wood), SU2316**

Stands of 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak with abundant young Beech and Birch infill, some veteran Beech. Rather dark and lichen poor

**SU237 166****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q, Sb
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Cs, Fg, Sb, Co

**Other Species**

<i>Coniocarpon cuspidans</i>	Co
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Co
<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	Fg
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Fg
<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	Fg
<i>Pyrrhospora quernea</i>	Q

**SU238 165****Species of Interest**

<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Fg
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	Fg
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fg

**Other Species**

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Fg
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Fg, Q
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Fg
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Fg
<i>Pseudoschismatomma rufescens</i>	Fg

**SU237 165**

**FW20014** (SU23773 16522, 104m): big post mature maiden Beech

<i>Thelopsis rubella</i>	Fg	O
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Also

*Enterographa crassa*

Fg

Photo 2020-06-17-04



Photo 2020-06-17-04: Near FW20014, Crows Nest North, a big post mature maiden Beech by a track in Franchises Wood (Comp. Ransoms Piece), with *Thelopsis rubella*.

**SU237 165****Species of Interest**

<i>Chaenotheca trichialis</i>	LQ	SU2376 1653 exposed lignum on live tree
<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	LQ	SU2376 1653
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Co, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Thelopsis rubella</i>	Fg	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Co, Q	

**Other Species**

<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Co	
<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	Co	
<i>Stigmidium microspilum</i>	Co, Z0533	On <i>Graphis scripta</i>

**SU238 165****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU238 164****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q	
<i>Cladonia caespiticia</i>	Q	SU2386 1648
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Fg	
<i>Porina byssophila</i>	Fg	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	Fg	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fg, Q, Co	
<b>Other Species</b>		
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg	
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Co	
<i>Opegrapha soreidiifera</i>	Fg	
<i>Stigidium microspilum</i>	Co, Z0533	On <i>Graphis scripta</i>

**SU239 164****Species of Interest**

<i>Porina byssophila</i>	Fg
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Fg
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fg

**Other Species**

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
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**A3.5 Comp. Ashens Hat (Franchises Wood), SU2316**

A lot of younger Birch and Beech infilling a heathland glade to south, some 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak

**FW20018** (SU23923 16336, 108m): post mature Pedunculate Oak in glade

*Opegrapha fumosa* Q R

Also

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**Photo** 2020-06-17-07



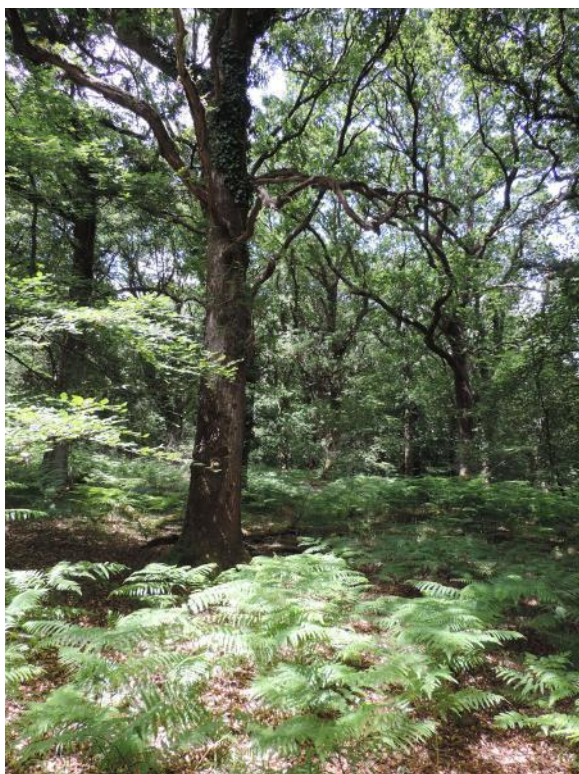


Photo 2020-06-17-07: FW20014, Ashens Hat, a post mature Oak in glade in Franchises Wood (Comp. Ashens Hat), with *Opegrapha fumosa*.

### SU239 163

#### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Cladonia cyathomorpha</i>	Q
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Q
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Ix
<i>Opegrapha fumosa</i>	Q
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Ix, Co

#### Other Species

<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Fg
<i>Psoroglaena stigonemoides</i>	Fg

### SU2416

### SU240 163

FW09-25 (SU24000 16350, ) relocated leaning mature Beech

<i>Lecanora alboflavida</i>	Fg
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Also

<i>Megalania pulverea</i>	Fg
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fg

Photo 2020-06-17-08



Photo 2020-06-17-08: FW09-25, Ashens Hat, relocated a leaning mature Beech in Franchises Wood first found in 2009 (Comp. Ashens Hat), with *Lecanora alboflavida*.

#### SU240 163

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium viridescens</i>	Co	Coll. Involucrellum brown, K+ green; spores 16 – 17 x 4µm, 1-septate, constricted at the septum, upper cell wider than lower, cells biguttulate, without a median constriction.
<i>Eopyrenula grandicula</i>	Co	Coll. Three septate conidia up to 16µm long
<i>Lecanora alboflavida</i>	Fg	
<i>Megalania pulverea</i>	Fg	
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Q, Cs	
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Bt	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fg, Sb, Q, Co	
<b>Other Species</b>		
<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	Fg	
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Fg	

To north in Ashens Hat, 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak dominates but shady.

#### SU2316

#### SU239 164

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q, Co, Sb

#### SU245 165

**FW19-01** (SU23906 16513, 87m) ancient Beech with wound track, first found in 2019, refound

*Bacidia incompta* Fg

Also

*Strigula taylorii*

*Taeniolella toruloides* Fg, Z1410 On *Thelotrema lepadinum*

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Fg

#### SU239 165

##### Species of Interest

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Bacidia incompta* Fg

*Schizotrema quercicola* Q

*Skyttea nitschkei* Fg, Z1410 On *Thelotrema lepadinum*

*Strigula taylorii* Fg, Co

*Taeniolella toruloides* Fg, Z1410 On *Thelotrema lepadinum*

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx, Q, Fg, Sb

##### Other Species

*Arthonia didyma* Co

*Enterographa crassa* Fg

#### SU239 166

##### Species of Interest

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Co, Bt

#### SU238 166

##### Species of Interest

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* lx

*Stenocybe septata* lx

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx

##### Other Species

*Enterographa crassa* lx

#### SU238 167

##### Species of Interest

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Megalaria pulvereae* Fg

*Porina byssophila* Q

*Snippocia nivea* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Fg, Q

##### Other Species

*Anisomeridium polypori* Fg

*Normandina pulchella* Fg

*Ochrolechia subviridis* Q

#### SU237 167

##### Species of Interest

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

##### Other Species

*Enterographa crassa* Fg

*Opegrapha sorediifera* Fg

*Phlyctis argena* Fg

### A3.6 Comp. Thorn Hill Copse (Franchises Wood), SU2316, SU2317

#### SU237 168

##### Species of Interest

*Bacidia biatorina* Q

*Pachyphiale carneola* Q SU2370 1684

*Schizotrema quercicola* Bt

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Fg, Bt, Q

##### Other Species

*Enterographa crassa* Fg, Q

#### SU236 168

##### Species of Interest

*Pachyphiale carneola* Fg

*Porina byssophila* Fg

*Schizotrema quercicola* Fg

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Fg, Q

##### Other Species

*Anisomeridium polypori* Fg

*Enterographa crassa* Fg, Q

*Graphis scripta* Fg

*Lecanora argentata* Fg

*Opegrapha sorediifera* Fg

*Pertusaria hymenea* Fg

*Pertusaria pertusa* Fg

*Phlyctis argena* Fg

*Psoroglaena stigonemoides* Fg

*Pyrrhospora quernea* Fg

#### SU236 169

19th Oak abundant with some veteran Beech but much young Beech so much is very dark

#### SU236 169

##### Species of Interest

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q
<i>Porina coralloidea</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU2317****SU236 170**

Dark from dense Beech regeneration north of stream, more open where Rhododendron cleared to north

**FW20019** (SU23650 17013, 60m.): post mature Pedunculate Oak by slight glade in shallow gully

<i>Porina coralloidea</i>	Q	R
Also		
<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q	
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	

**SU236 170****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q
<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	Q
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Q
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Q
<i>Porina coralloidea</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q, Bt
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Bt, Co

**Other Species**

<i>Coenogonium pineti</i>	Bt
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Q, Co
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	Bt
<i>Graphis elegans</i>	Bt
<i>Micarea viridileprosa</i>	Q, Bt

**SU235 170**

**FW20020** (SU23507 17008, 66m): mature Birch in glade

<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Bt	A
Also		
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Bt	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Bt	

**SU235 170**

**Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Loxospora elatina</i>	Q	SU2359 1706
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Bt	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Bt, Q	
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	Cs I, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Bt, Q, Fg, Cs	

**Other Species**

<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	Bt, Q
<i>Scoliciosporum pruinosum</i>	Q
<i>Trapeliopsis flexuosa</i>	Bt
<i>Usnea cornuta</i>	Bt, Q
<i>Violella fucata</i>	Q

**SU2316****SU234 169****Species of Interest**

<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU235 169****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU234 168****Species of Interest**

<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Fg
<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	Fg
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Fg
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Fg

**Other Species**

<i>Pertusaria coccodes</i>	Fg
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg

**SU234 167****Species of Interest**

<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
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**A4 Franchises Lodge Nature Reserve 21/7/2020****A4.1 Weather**

Dry and sunny.

**A4.2 Comp. Pound Bottom Wood, Ancient Woodland, SU2217, SU2117****SU2217****SU221 171**

Pasture woodland with unevenly stocked post mature and mature Pedunculate Oak with rare ancient Holly, scattered younger Holly, rare Hazel. Interest on eastern side, Young expansion to west. FW09-T34 refound and had *Schizotrema quercicola* abundant but no *Arthonia invadens* seen. (Pocket of order Pedunculate Oak in Burnt Ground Wood adjacent.)

**FW20022** (SU22141 17162, 114m): ancient hollow Holly (refind of 2009 tree **FW09-T33**)

*Mycoporum lacteum* lx O

Also

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx

*Coniocarpon cinnabarinum* lx

*Snippocia nivea* lx

Photo 2020-07-21-01



Photo 2020-07-21-01: FW20022, Pound Bottom Wood, an ancient hollow Holly (a refind of the 2009 tree FW09-T33) with *Mycoporum lacteum*.

**FW20035** (SU22140 17183, 138m): post mature Pedunculate Oak on boundary bank next to FW09-T34?

***Arthonia invadens*** Q, Z1585 R On *Schizotrema quercicola*

Also

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Schizotrema quercicola* Q

*Snippocia nivea* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

### SU221 171

#### Species of Interest

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Arthonia invadens* Q, Z1585

*Lepraria ecorticata* Q

*Mycoporum lacteum* lx

*Schizotrema quercicola* Q

*Snippocia nivea* lx

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q, lx, Co

#### Other Species

*Anisomeridium bifforme* Co Coll.

*Arthonia didyma* Co

*Arthonia spadicea* lx, Bt

*Cladonia coniocraea* Q

*Cladonia cryptochlorophaea* Q

*Cladonia polydactyla* var. *polydactyla* LQ

*Coniocarpon cinnabarinum* lx

*Dimerella pineti* Q

*Enterographa crassa* lx

*Flavoparmelia caperata* LQ, Q Tw

*Graphis scripta* Co

*Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta* Q Tw

*Hypotrachyna revoluta* s. str. Q Tw

*Lecanactis abietina* Q

*Lecanora expallens* Q

*Micarea prasina* s. lat. LQ

*Opegrapha vulgata* lx

*Parmelia saxatilis* s. lat. LQ

*Parmelia sulcata* LQ, Q Tw

*Parmotrema perlatum* Q Tw

*Pertusaria pertusa* Q

*Punctelia jeckeri* Q Tw

*Pyrrhospora quernea* Q

*Scoliciosporum pruinosum* Bt

*Varicellaria hemisphaerica* Q



*Violella fucata* LQ

### SU221 172

Young expansion to north, occasional post mature Pedunculate Oak, in young Birch with some Scots Pine, over *Molinia* – Bracken, then Bracken glade

### SU221 172

#### Species of Interest

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

#### Other Species

*Arthopyrenia analepta* Bt

*Flavoparmelia caperata* Q

*Graphis elegans* Bt

*Lepraria finkii* Q

*Phlyctis argena* Q

### SU221 173

Back into older pasture woodland

**FW20023** (SU22192 17350, 95m): old Holly on boundary bank, main old trunk dead but old bark alive on base with new trunks. (One of 2009 trees, FW09-T39?)

*Mycoporum lacteum* lx O

Also

*Stenocybe septata* lx

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx

**FW20024** (SU22172 17359, 94m): single small old Holly stem, remains of ancient Holly? With massive Ivy stem climbing on to adjacent Oak

*Mycoporum lacteum* lx O

*Stictographa lentiginosa* lx, Z1100 O On two *Phaeographis dendritica* thalli

Also

*Enterographa crassa* lx

*Phaeographis dendritica* lx

*Porina leptalea* lx Red perithecia morph

*Stenocybe septata* lx

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx

Photo 2030-07-21-02



**Photo 2020-07-21-02: FW20022, Pound Bottom Wood**, a single small old Holly stem, which appears to be the remains of ancient Holly, supporting a massive Ivy stem climbing on to the adjacent Oak with *Mycoporum lacteum* and *Stictographa lentiginosa* parasitising two *Phaeographis dendritica* thalli.

**FW20025** (SU22159 17391, 90m): ancient Holly pollard in Pedunculate Oak dominated pasture woodland, not seen 2009?

*Mycoporum lacteum* lx F

Also

*Cliostomum flavidulum* lx

*Enterographa crassa* lx

**Photo 2030-07-21-03**



Photo 2020-07-21-03: FW20025, Pound Bottom Wood, an ancient Holly pollard with *Mycoporum lacteum*.

FW20026 (SU22196 17375, 87m): two ancient Holly in pasture woodland. Northern one of interest. The old Oak FW09-T41 found adjacent but no *Microcalicium ahlneri* refound.

lx      ○

*Mycoporum lacteum*

lx      ○

Photo 2030-07-21-04



Photo 2020-07-21-04: FW20026, Pound Bottom Wood, an ancient Holly with *Mycoporum lacteum* in foreground.

#### SU221 173

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	LQ	
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Ix, Q	
<i>Mycoporum lacteum</i>	Ix	
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Q, Ix	
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	Ix	Red perithecia morph
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	Ix	
<i>Stictographa lentiginosa</i>	Ix, Z1100	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Co, Ix, Bt	

##### Other Species

<i>Arthonia spadicea</i>	Co
<i>Chrysothrix flavovirens</i>	LQ
<i>Cladonia digitata</i>	Bt
<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i> var. <i>polydactyla</i>	Q
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Ix, He
<i>Graphis elegans</i>	Ix
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Ix
<i>Micarea prasina</i> s. lat.	Q
<i>Opegrapha atra</i>	Ix
<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	Ix

<i>Pertusaria flavida</i>	Q	
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Q	
<i>Trapeliopsis flexuosa</i>	Q	
<i>Usnea cornuta</i>	Co, Q	

**SU222 173****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	Q, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	lx, Q	

**Other Species**

<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Q	
<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	Q	
<i>Lepra amara</i>	Q	
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Q	
<i>Ochrolechia subviridis</i>	Q	

**SU222 174**

Northern edge of the old woodland, passes into recent Scots Pine – Birch wood

**SU222 174****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	

**Other Species**

<i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i>	Bt	
<i>Chrysothrix flavovirens</i>	LQ	fr.
<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>	Q	

**SU221 174**

East back into old woodland

**FW20027** (SU22144 17414, 85m): Holly pollard in Pedunculate Oak dominated pasture woodland (the 2009 tree FW19-T43)

<i>Cresponea premnea</i>	lx	R
<i>Mycoporum lacteum</i>	lx	F

Also

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	lx	
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	lx	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	lx	

**Photo** 2020-07-31-05



Photo 2020-06-21-05: FW20022, Pound Bottom Wood, a Holly pollard with *Cresponea premnea* and *Mycoporum lacteum*.

FW20029 (SU22192 17477, 84m): very small old Holly on northern edge of old pasture woodland

*Mycoporum lacteum*                      lx              R

Also

*Enterographa crassa*                      lx

*Thelotrema lepadinum*                      lx

Photo 2020-07-21-07



Photo 2020-06-21-07: FW20029, Pound Bottom Wood, a small old Holly with *Mycoporum lacteum*.

FW20030 (SU22135 17476, 77m): big post mature Pedunculate Oak by glade

*Porina coralloidea* Q O

Also

*Enterographa crassa* Q

*Dendrographa decolorans* Q

*Snippocia nivea* Q

Photo 2020-07-21-08



Photo 2020-06-21-08: FW20030, Pound Bottom Wood, big post mature Pedunculate Oak by glade with *Porina coralloidea*.

FW20031 (SU22189 17484, 79m): dead branch at base of small post mature Pedunculate Oak at northern edge of pasture woodnad  
*Chaenothecopsis savonica* LQ R Coll. 2 Simple spores, asci < 35µm long, new to S. Wilts

On tree

*Micarea pycnidiophora* Q R

#### SU221 174

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Chaenothecopsis savonica</i>	LQ	Coll. 2
<i>Cladonia cyathomorpha</i>	Q	SU2213 1745
<i>Cresponea premnea</i>	lx	
<i>Dimerella lutea</i>	Q	
<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	Q	
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Q	
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Q	
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	lx	
<i>Mycoporum lacteum</i>	lx	
<i>Porina coralloidea</i>	Q	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	lx	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	



<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	lx	
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	lx, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, lx	

**Other Species**

<i>Dendrographa decolorans</i>	Q
<i>Dimerella pineti</i>	LQ
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx, Q
<i>Micarea viridileprosa</i>	LQ
<i>Scoliciosporum pruinosum</i>	Q

**SU220 173**

Top edge, one good old Holly

**FW20028** (SU22073 17363, 101m): Holly pollard on edge of older pasture woodland

*Bellicidia incompta* Llx O Inside hollow trunk, new to wood

Also

<i>Coniocarpon cinnabarinum</i>	lx	
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx	
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	lx	Red perithecia morph
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	lx	
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	lx	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	lx	

Photo 2020-07-21-06



Photo 2020-06-21-06: FW20028, Pound Bottom Wood, a Holly pollard on edge of older pasture woodland with *Bellicidia incompta* inside the hollow trunk.

**SU220 173**

**Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Bellicidia incompta</i>	Llx	
<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	LQ	
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	lx	Red perithecia morph
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	lx	
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	lx	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, lx	

**Other Species**

<i>Coniocarpon cinnabarinum</i>	lx
<i>Dendrographa decolorans</i>	lx
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx
<i>Trapeliopsis flexuosa</i>	LQ

**SU221 175****Species of interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**Other Species**

<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>	Bt
<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	Q
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	Bt
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	Bt
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i> s. lat.	Bt
<i>Placynthiella icmalea</i>	Bt
<i>Scoliciosporum pruinosum</i>	Q
<i>Usnea cornuta</i>	Bt

**SU220 174**

**FW20032** (SU22090 17483, 80m): big post mature Pedunculate Oak by glade

*Ramonia chrysophaea* Q R Coll. 3 spores over 40µm long,  
the by blue pins

Also

<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	Q
<i>Pertusaria flavida</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q

**Photos** 2020-07-21-09 – 10



Photo 2020-06-21-09 – 10: FW20032, Pound Bottom Wood, a big post mature Oak by glade  
*Ramonia chrysophaea*, by the blue pins.

## SU220 174

**Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	LQ
<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>	Sx
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Q
<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	Q
<i>Ramonia chrysophaea</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, AI

**Other Species**

<i>Abrothallus microspermus</i>	Q, Z0987
<i>Anisomeridium polypori</i>	Q
<i>Arthonia spadicea</i>	AI
<i>Candelariella xanthostigmoides</i>	Sx Tw
<i>Chrysothrix flavovirens</i>	Q
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Q
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	Q
<i>Graphis elegans</i>	AI
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	AI
<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	AI
<i>Micarea prasina</i> s. lat.	AI
<i>Pertusaria flavida</i>	Q
<i>Stenocybe pullatula</i>	AI
<i>Trapeliopsis pseudogranulosa</i>	Q, LQ

## SU220 175

**FW20033** (SU22085 17526, 77m): ancient Pedunculate Oak by glade, with small area of exposed lignum

<i>Microcalicium ahlneri</i>	LQ	R
Also		
<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	

**Photo** 2020-07-21-11



Photo 2020-06-21-11: FW20033, Pound Bottom Wood, an ancient Oak, with small area of exposed lignum with *Microcalicium ahlneri*.

#### SU220 175

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Melaspilea ochrothalamia</i>	Q
<i>Microcalicium ahlneri</i>	LQ
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

##### Other Species

<i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i>	Q
<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>	Q
<i>Scoliciosporum pruinosum</i>	Q
<i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>	Q

#### SU221 176

North west end of older pasture woodland

#### SU221 176

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q
<i>Trapelia corticola</i>	Q

##### Other Species

<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	Q Tw
<i>Fuscidea lightfootii</i>	Q Tw
<i>Melanelixia subaurifera</i>	Q Tw
<i>Micarea viridileprosa</i>	Q

Western block of older pasture woodland at Pound Bottom

#### SU2117

Fewer post mature Pedunculate Oak in 19th C infill, Holly rare, diversity not as high

#### SU219 174

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	lx
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, lx

#### SU218 174

**FW20034** (SU21846 17458, 96m): underside of fallen Oak in younger pasture woodland

*Chaenothecopsis nigra* LQ R Coll. 3

Photo 2020-07-21-12



Photo 2020-06-21-12: FW20034, Pound Bottom Wood, a fallen Oak in younger pasture woodland with *Chaenothecopsis nigra* on the underside.

**SU218 174****Species of Interest**

<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Chaenothecopsis nigra</i>	LQ	Coll. 3
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	lx	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	lx, Q	

**SU218 175****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, lx	
<i>Trapelia corticola</i>	Q	

**Other Species**

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Q	
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**SU214 177****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Q	
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Sx	

**Other Species**

<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	Sx	
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	Sx	

**Bryophyte**

<i>Sphagnum squarrosum</i>	In both VCs in W4/5	
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**SU217 175**

Fence down with the Forest in very wet area ponies not yet crossing

**SU217 175****Species of Interest**

<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	lx	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, lx	
<i>Usnea ceratina</i>	Q Tb	Fallen

**Other Species**

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx	
<i>Homostegia piggotii</i>	Q Tb, Z1015	On <i>Parmelia saxatilis</i> s. lat.
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i> s. lat.	Q Tb	
<i>Platismatia glauca</i>	Q Tb	
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	lx	Orange-brown perithecia morph

Heath above, slopes Bracken – *Molinia* invaded by Scots Pine, *Rhododendron*, Birch and Pedunculate Oak

Very top still has some deer browsed humid heath, too rank for a diverse lichen assemblage but Silver Studded Blue butterfly was seen

#### SU2217

#### SU220 172

*Cladonia portentosa*

#### A4.3 Comp. Pound Bottom Wood, Recent Woodland, SU2217

Area north of the pasture woodland, mainly lichen poor Scots Pine over Bracken – *Molinia*, but with some 19<sup>th</sup> century Pedunculate Oak at SU223 176 much *Rhododendron*

#### SU223 176

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	LQ
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

#### SU224 176

##### Species of Interest

<i>Usnea ceratina</i>	Q
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#### A4.4 Comp. Cloven Hill South, SU2217

#### SU224 178

A few 19<sup>th</sup> century Pedunculate Oak in plantation

#### SU224 178

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

#### SU226 174

##### Species of Interest

<i>Usnea ceratina</i>	Q
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#### A4.5 Comp. Browse Green Wood (actually part of Brunt Ground Wood), SU2217

Part of Brunt Ground Wood within "Browse Green Wood" compartment A few relic 19<sup>th</sup> century Oaks in conifer plantation.

#### SU225 175

##### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
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*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**A4.6 Comp. Browse Green Wood (proper), SU2317**

In Browse Green Wood proper, relic 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak in conifer plantation.

SU2317

SU230 175

**Species of Interest**

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

SU230 174

19<sup>th</sup> century Scots Pine in Oak plantation

SU230 174

**Species of Interest**

*Micarea doliiformis* Ps

**A4.7 Comp. Browse Plot, SU2217, SU2216**

Area to the west of dense broadleaf regrowth with rare old Holly, limited lichen assemblage.

SU2217

SU227 170

**Species of Interest**

*Stenocybe septata* lx

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx

SU2216

SU227 169

**Species of Interest**

*Phaeographis inusta* Sba, Co

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Sba

**A4.8 Comp. Franchises Bank (Burnt Ground Wood), SU2216**

**SU227 169**

Holly by track recorded

**SU227 169**

**Species of Interest**

*Stenocybe septata* lx

*Thelotrema lepadinum* lx

**A5 Franchises Lodge Nature Reserve 5/8/2020****A5.1 Weather**

Dry and sunny.

**A5.2 Comp. Australia Copse, (Franchises Wood), SU2316, SU2317**To south mostly young growth with some 19<sup>th</sup> century Sweet Chestnut and Pedunculate Oak. More interesting to south with better lit and richer 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak and some old Beech**SU2316****SU231 167****Species of Interest***Pachyphiale carneola* Fg**Other Species***Normandina pulchella* Fg**SU231 168****Species of Interest***Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q*Schizotrema quercicola* Q*Thelotrema lepadinum* Cs, Q**SU232 168**The triangle, between tracks frequent well lit 19<sup>th</sup> century Pedunculate Oak, rare older Beech**FW20043** (SU23242 16877, 100m): post mature Pedunculate Oak at track junction*Arthonia invadens* Q R, Z1585 On *Schizotrema quercicola**Micarea pycnidiophora* Q R

Also

*Megalaria pulverea* Q*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q*Phaeographis dendritica* Q*Schizotrema quercicola* Q**Photo** 2020-08-05-05



Photo 2020-08-05-05: FW20043, Australia Copse, a post mature Pedunculate Oak at track junction in Franchise Wood, with *Arthonia invadens* parasitising on *Schizotrema quercicola* and *Micarea pycnidiophora*.

#### SU232 168

<i>Arthonia invadens</i>	Q, Z1585	On <i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Q	
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Q	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<b>Species of Interest</b>		
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q,	

#### SU232 169

FW20044 (SU23251 16969, 93m): ancient Beech by glade

<i>Stictographa lentiginosa</i>	Fg, Z1100	O	On about five <i>Phaeographis dendritica</i> thalli
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Also

<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Fg
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fg

Photo 2020-08-05-06



Photo 2020-08-05-06: FW20044, Australia Copse, an ancient Beech by glade, with *Stictographa lentiginosa* parasitising about five *Phaeographis dendritica* thalli.

FW18-04 (SU23278 16954, 72m): refound small post mature Pedunculate Oak by ride

*Melaspilea amota* Q O

*Porina coralloidea* Q F

Also

*Snippocia nivea* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

SU232 169

Species of interest

*Anisomeridium viridescens* Co Coll.

*Megalaria pulverea* Q

*Melaspilea amota* Q

*Phaeographis dendritica* Fg, Q

*Porina coralloidea* Q

*Snippocia nivea* Q

*Stictographa lentiginosa* Fg, Z1100

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q, Co, Cs, Fg

Other Species

*Enterographa crassa* Fg

*Graphis scripta* Fg

*Pertusaria hymenea* Fg

*Pertusaria pertusa* Fg

*Usnea cornuta* Q

SU2317

SU232 170

**Species of Interest**

<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	LQ
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	Ap
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Sba, Q, Ap, Bt

**A5.3 Comp. Thorn Hill Copse, (Franchises Wood), SU2316**

Area with 19<sup>th</sup> century post mature Oak frequent, some on edges of, or by, glades are well lit and these have good lichen interest.

SU232 168

**FW20036** (SU23214 16841, 87m): big post mature Pedunculate Oak by track  
(Recorded in 2009 as FW09-T02, *Porina coralloidea* not seen then)

<i>Melaspilea amota</i>	Q	R
<i>Porina coralloidea</i>	Q	F
Also		
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	

**FW20037** (SU23264 16820, 83m): suppressed small post mature Pedunculate Oak near the track

<i>Porina coralloidea</i>	Q	R	Colonist?
Also			
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q		
<i>Biatora britannica</i>	Q		
<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>			
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q		
<b>Photo</b> 2020-08-05-01			



**Photo 2020-08-05-01: FW20037, Thorn Hill Copse**, a suppressed small post mature, Pedunculate Oak near the track in Franchises Wood with *Porina coralloidea*, possibly a recent colonist?

**FW20038** (SU23281 16852, 83m): post mature Pedunculate Oak by glade

*Opegrapha fumosa* Q R

Also

*Bacidia biatorina* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

Photo 2020-08-05-02



Photo 2020-08-05-02: FW20038, Thorn Hill Copse, a post mature Pedunculate Oak by glade in Franchises Wood with *Opegrapha fumosa*.



**FW20039** (SU23293 16815, 83m): small damaged post mature Pedunculate Oak, by slight glade, shaded by a Yew tree

*Agonimia octospora* Q F

Also

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

Photo 2020-08-05-03



Photo 2020-08-05-03: FW20039, Thorn Hill Copse, a small damaged post mature Pedunculate Oak, by slight glade, shaded by a Yew tree in Franchises Wood with *Agonimia octospora*.

### SU232 168

#### Species of Interest

*Agonimia octospora* Q

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Arthonia vinosa* Q

*Bacidia biatorina* Q

*Biatora britannica* Q

*Byssoloma marginatum* Q Coll. SU23272 16856. Herb. Sanderson 2769. Hyphae projecting from the underside of the exciple, paler than the disc, composed of tightly interwoven hyphae; hypothecium dark red-brown, K+ purplish; spores 3 septate 13 – 16 x 4µm. New to Wiltshire.

*Cliostomum flavidulum* Q

*Coenogonium luteum* Q

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Q
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Q
<i>Melaspilea amota</i>	Q
<i>Opegrapha fumosa</i>	Q
<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	Q
<i>Porina coralloidea</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Cf, Fg

**SU233 167**

FW20040 (SU23364 16749, 86m): big post mature Birch by ride

<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Bt	O
Also		
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Bt	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Bt	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Bt	

**SU233 167****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q, Sb
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Cs
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Bt
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Bt
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Bt, Q
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Co, Z1410
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Cs, Bt, Sb, Co

**Other Species**

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Q
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**SU233 168**

Mostly shaded woodland

FW20041 (SU23322 16851, 94m): post mature Holly in rather shaded conditions

<i>Arthonia ilicina</i>	lx	O	Coll. Herb. Sanderson 2770. Spores 4 – 5 septate with large end cell, up to 30µm long
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	lx	O	
Also			
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx		
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	lx		
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	lx		Orange perithecia morph
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	lx		
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	lx		
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	lx, Z1410		
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	lx		

Photo 2020-08-05-04



Photo 2020-08-05-04: FW20041, Thorn Hill Copse, post mature Holly in rather shaded conditions in Franchises Wood with *Arthonia ilicina*, new to the wood and South Wiltshire, and *Micarea pycnidiophora*.

FW20042 (SU23334 16880, 87m): mature Birch by track

<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Bt	O
Also		
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	Bt	Orange perithecia morph
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Bt	

SU233 168

#### Species of Interest

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q, Cs	
<i>Arthonia ilicina</i>	lx	
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	lx, Bt	
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	lx	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	lx	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q, lx	
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	lx	
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Q, Z1410	On <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Cs, Co, lx	

#### Other Species

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	lx	
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<i>Graphis scripta</i>	lx
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	lx, Bt Orange perithecia morph
<i>Stigmidium microspilum</i>	Co, Z0533 On <i>Graphis scripta</i>

**A5.4 Comp. Ransom Piece, (Franchises Wood), SU2316**

Entered briefly

**SU233 167****Species of Interest**

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Fg
<i>Porina borrieri</i>	Fg

**A5.5 Comp. Franchises Cottage, (Franchises Wood), SU2316, SU2317****SU232 168**East of the triangle of track, frequent well lit 19<sup>th</sup> century Pedunculate Oak, rare older Beech**SU232 168****Species of interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Sb

**Other Species**

<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q
<i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>	Q

**SU233 169****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Sba
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Sba, Cs

**Other Species**

<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Sba
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**SU232 169****Species of Interest**

<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU2317**Further north, 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak in conifers**SU233 170****Species of Interest**

<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
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*Coniocarpon cuspidans* Co

**Other species**

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Co

**SU234 170**

**Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Bt, Q

**Other Species**

*Enterographa crassa* Q

**A5.6 Comp. Lodge Hill Copse, (Franchises Wood), SU2317**

Some 19<sup>th</sup> century Pedunculate Oak, relic veteran Beech, mostly conifers

**SU233 170**

**Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Lepraria ecorticata* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q, Cs, Ap

**Other Species**

*Enterographa crassa* Q

**SU234 171**

Veteran Beech present

**SU234 171**

**Species of Interest**

*Phaeographis dendritica* Fg, Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q, Cs

**Other Species**

*Enterographa crassa* Fg

**A5.7 Comp. Brewers Bushes, (Franchises Wood), SU2317**

To the west, conifer plantation with rare relic 19<sup>th</sup> century Pedunculate Oak. To east 19<sup>th</sup> century Pedunculate Oak frequent

**SU235 171**

**Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Arthonia vinosa* Q

*Schizotrema quercicola* Q

*Snippocia nivea* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**SU235 172**

**Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**SU236 171**

Oak stand in east, not Beech invaded

**SU236 171****Species of Interest**

<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q	
<i>Lepra multipuncta</i>	Sb	
<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	Q	
<i>Micarea doliiformis</i>	Q	SU2366 1717
<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	Q	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q, Cs	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Co, Q, Sb, Cs, Bt	

**Other Species**

<i>Coniocarpon cuspidans</i>	Co	
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Co, Q	
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Co	
<i>Stigmidium microspilum</i>	Co, Z0533	

**SU237 171****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Sb	
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Q	
<i>Lepra multipuncta</i>	Q Tw, Sb	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Fg, Sb	

**Other Species**

<i>Coniocarpon cuspidans</i>	Sb	
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Q	
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Sb	
<i>Stigmidium microspilum</i>	Sb, Z0533	On <i>Graphis scripta</i>
<i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>	Q	

**SU237 172****Species of Interest**

<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	Fx	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Co, Sb, Q, Fx	

**Other Species**

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Co, Fx	
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**SU236 172****Species of Interest**

<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Q	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Co, Bt, Fg	

<i>Trapelia corticola</i>	Bt
<b>Other Species</b>	
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fx
<i>Porina byssophila</i>	Co

**A5.8 Comp. Franchises Common Wood, SU2317**

A lot of 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak on ex heath lichen diversity decreasing

**SU237 173****Species of Interest**

<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Chaenotheca brunneola</i>	LPs
<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU236 173****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU235 173****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU234 173**

**FW20045** (SU23436 17362, 59m): post mature Pedunculate Oak in 19th C plantation.  
Rare more diverse tree in dull stand

<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Q	R
Also		
<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	

**SU234 173****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q
<i>Micarea pycnidiophora</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU233 174**

**Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q  
*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**SU234 174****Species of Interest**

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**SU235 174****Species of Interest**

*Schizotrema quercicola* Q  
*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q  
*Trapelia corticola* Q

**SU236 174****Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q  
*Loxospora elatina* Q SU2366 1745  
*Schizotrema quercicola* Cs, Q  
*Thelotrema lepadinum* Cs, Q  
*Usnea ceratina* Q

**Other Species**

*Varicellaria hemisphaerica* Q

**SU237 174****Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q  
*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

There is a scatter older Pedunculate Oak well into former heathland under Scots Pine

**SU234 176****Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q  
*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**A5.9 Comp. Cloven Hill North, SU2318**

Mostly Scots Pine over heathland

**SU2318****SU234 180**

An old Oak, possibly just over the reserve boundary

**FW20046** (SU23420 18061, 45m): ancient Pedunculate Oak pollard, pre-enclosure tree?

*Chaenotheca hispidula* Q O

Also



*Chaenotheca brunneola*            Q        R  
*Chaenotheca trichialis*        Q        O  
 Photo 2020-08-05-07



Photo 2020-08-05-07: FW20046, Cloven Hill North, an ancient Pedunculate Oak pollard, potentially a pre-enclosure tree, with a rich dry bark assemblage *Chaenotheca hispidula*, *Chaenotheca brunneola* and *Chaenotheca trichialis*.

**A5.10 Comp. Power Lines, SU2317**

Pylon ride largely ploughed and reseeded MG6. Molinia Heath where not ploughed (SU230 179)

**A5.11 Comp. Quar Hill, SU2217, SU2218**

Some relic 19th C Pedunculate Oak in Scots Pine plantations over former heathland

**SU2217**

**SU224 179**

**Species of Interest**

*Thelotrema lepadinum*            Q

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum*    Q

*Lepraria ecorticata*            Q

**SU2218**

**SU224 180**

**Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum*    Q

*Pertusaria flavida*            Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**Other Species**

*Varicellaria hemisphaerica* Q

**SU225 181**

**Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**SU225 182**

Richer area more irregularly grown Oak plus some dead wood

**SU225 182**

**Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Cladonia parasitica* LQ

*Mycoblastus caesius* LQ

*Schizotrema quercicola* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**SU224 182**

**Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Schizotrema quercicola* Q

*Snippocia nivea* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**SU222 183**

**Species of Interest**

*Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**A5.12 Comp. Sunnyside, SU2218**

Beech and Scots Pine plantation no lichen interest

**A5.13 Comp. Pimlico Bottom, SU2218**

Scots Pine over heathland rare 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak

**SU224 184**

*Schizotrema quercicola* Q

*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q

**A5.14 Comp. Peaked Wood, South, SU2218**

Limited interest to the south fading to north.

**SU225 187**

Open recent Sallow – Birch over *Molinia*

**SU225 187****Species of Interest**

<i>Chaenotheca brunneola</i>	LPs
<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	Sx
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Bt

**SU226 187****Species of Interest**

Anisomeridium ranunculosporum	Q
Thelotrema lepadinum	Q

Deeper in no old woodland lichens in occasional older Oak

**SU229 188** A fallen Sallow**Species of Interest**

<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Al Tw
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**Other Species**

<i>Peltigera praetextata</i>	LSx
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**A5.15 Comp. Fishpond Birches, SU2218****SU229 188****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Ap

**A5.16 Comp. Burry Hill, SU2319, SU2219**

Scots Pine over Molinia and Rhododendron rare 19th C Oak and Sweet Chestnut

**SU2319****SU232 191****Species of Interest**

<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Cs
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**SU2219****SU227 192****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q	
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	
<i>Loxospora elatina</i>	Q	SU2271 1925
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q	
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q	
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q	
<i>Usnea ceratina</i>	Q	

**Other Species**

<i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>	Q
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**A5.17 Comp. Peaked Wood, North, SU2219**

North end

**SU226 192**

Younger Oak than last bit, over run with Rhododendron to west

**SU226 192****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Fg, Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fg, Cs
<i>Usnea ceratina</i>	Q

**Other Species**

<i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>	Q
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**SU225 192****Species of Interest**

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Cs, Fg
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**SU225 191**

<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Cs
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Cs

**SU226 190**

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q
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**A5.18 Comp. Pimlico Pasture, North, SU2219**

Over run with Rhododendron to north. Scots Pine over Molinia to south. Impressive spreading Beeches but not of lichen interest.

**SU2218****SU225 189**

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Fg
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**SU225 187**Wet bottom with open Alder over *Molinia caerulea*.**SU225 187****Species of Interest**

<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Al
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**A6 Franchises Lodge Nature Reserve 7/8/2020****A6.1 Weather**

Dry, sunny and very hot.

**A6.2 Comp. Heathy Hill, SU2118**

Conifer plantation and Birch inside, some post mature Pedunculate Oak (from enclosure 1822?) on boundary banks. Some limited lichen interest on boundary bank trees and Bog Woodland.

**SU212 188**

Post mature Pedunculate Oak on boundary bank

**SU212 188****Species of Interest**

<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Co, Q

**Other Species**

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Q
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**SU214 186**

Boundary bank

**SU214 187****Species of Interest**

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Co
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**SU215 188**

Bog Woodland Alder – Birch over Molinia – *Sphagnum palustre*

**SU215 188****Species of Interest**

<i>Cladonia caespiticia</i>	Al, Bt
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Bt

Western boundary bank

**SU213 188****Species of Interest**

<i>Sporodophoron cretaceum</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q

**Other species**

<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Q
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**SU214 189****Species of Interest**

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Bt
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**SU215 189**

**Other Species***Enterographa crassa* Q**SU2119****SU216 190****Species of interest***Lepraria ecorticata* Q**SU215 190****Species of Interest***Thelotrema lepadinum* Q, Fx**A6.3 Comp. Pimlico Plantation, SU2119**

Mainly Scots Pine, young Pedunculate Oak without lichen interest. More post mature Pedunculate Oak to north, limited interest.

**A6.4 Comp. Pimlico Wood, SU2119, SU2219**

South Birch with some Pedunculate Oak, no lichen interest. Amount of Oak increases to north as does lichen interest. Larch plantation to north and relic M23a unimproved grassland to north west

**SU219 191****Species of Interest***Cladonia parasitica* LQ*Lepraria ecorticata* Q*Snippocia nivea* Q**SU219 192****Species of Interest***Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q*Phaeographis dendritica* Q*Snippocia nivea* Q**SU219 193****Species of Interest***Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* Q*Phaeographis dendritica* Q*Snippocia nivea* Q*Thelotrema lepadinum* Q**Other Species***Chrysothrix flavovirens* LQ*Varicellaria hemisphaerica* Q**SU2219****SU220 192**

**Species of Interest**

<i>Cladonia caespiticia</i>	LQ
<i>Loxospora elatina</i>	Q
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**SU220 193****Species of interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Cladonia caespiticia</i>	Q
<i>Loxospora elatina</i>	Q

**SU2203 1937**

A standing dead Pine in a glade with good diversity of lignum specialists

**SU2203 1937****Species of Interest**

<i>Lecidea turgidula</i>	LPs
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**Other Species**

<i>Calicium glaucellum</i>	LPs	
<i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i>	LPs	
<i>Chrysothrix flavovirens</i>	LPs	
<i>Clypeococcum hypocenomycis</i>	LPs, Z3578	On <i>Hypocenomyce scalaris</i>
<i>Hypocenomyce scalaris</i>	LPs	
<i>Lecanora aitema</i>	LPs	Coll.

**SU220 194****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q
<i>Megalania pulverea</i>	Q
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q

**Other Species**

<i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>	Q
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**A6.5 Comp. Hamptworth Plantation, SU2219**

Over whelmed by Rhododendron, some 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak is in there to north, but mostly Scots Pine plantation over heathland

**SU223 193****Species of Interest**

<i>Usnea ceratina</i>	Q Tw	Above Rhododendron
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**A6.6 Comp. Withy Beds, SU2319**

Scots Pine plantation over Bracken – *Molinia*

**A6.7 Comp. Pimlico Pasture, SU2218**

Birch and young Oak over Bracken – *Molinia* with Rhododendron invasion. Heathy glade with *Molinia* dominant but with some *Calluna* and *Ulex minor*. No lichen interest in these habitats. The wet bottom to south with developing Bog Woodland does have with some colonising lichen interest, including *Bacidina squamellosa*, new to Wiltshire.

**SU2218**

Bog Woodland, Sallow and Alder with some Hazel

**SU224 188****Species of Interest**

<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Al
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Al, Bt
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Al

**SU223 189****Species of Interest**

<i>Bacidina squamellosa</i>	Sx	SU22348 18960	New To Wiltshire
			Coll Herb. Sanderson 2773.
<i>Cladonia cyathomorpha</i>	Sx	SU2234 1896	
<i>Megalania pulverea</i>	Al, Sx, Sb		
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Al		
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Al, Co		

**Other Species**

<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Sx
<i>Stenocybe pullatula</i>	Al Tw

**SU222 189****Species of Interest**

<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	Bt
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Sx

**Other Species**

<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Sx
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**SU224 187****Species of Interest**

<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Al, Bt
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**SU225 187****Species of Interest**

<i>Megalania pulverea</i>	Al
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Al, Bt
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Al

**SU225 188****Species of Interest**

<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Sb
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**A6.8 Comp. Pimlico Bottom, SU2218**

Extensive 20<sup>th</sup> century Scots Pine over *Molinia*, some 19<sup>th</sup> Pedunculate Oak. To south area of scrubby Birch – Sycamore plus Scots Pine on richer soils (over potential herb rich *Molinia* grassland?)

**SU224 186**

Isolated 19<sup>th</sup> C Pedunculate Oak with young Ash in on patch of richer soil.

**SU224 186****Species of Interest**

<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Fx

**SU223 186****Species of Interest**

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Ap
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**SU222 186****Species of Interest**

<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Ap
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**A6.9 Comp. Walled Garden, SU2118**

Birch over Bracken with Scots Pine Pedunculate Oak, rare 19<sup>th</sup> century trees, Bracken glades and permanent pasture. No lichen interest seen. Some old trees about the site of the farmhouse, with on local species *Lecanora intumescens*.

**SU2118****SU2173 1874****Other Species**

<i>Dendrographa decolorans</i>	Cb
<i>Lecanora hybocarpa</i>	Ap
<i>Lecanora intumescens</i>	Cb
<i>Opegrapha vermicellifera</i>	Ap

**A6.10 Comp. Pimlico Fields, SU2118**

Field trees and bushes with a good cover of common lichens but nothing especially interesting seen, other than the uncommon *Lecanora sinuosa*, which may be a morph of the very under recorded *Lecanora hybocarpa*.

**SU216 188****Other Species**

Calicium viride	Q
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**SU2167 1882****Other Species**

<i>Dendrographa decolorans</i>	Q
<i>Diploicia canescens</i>	Q

<i>Lecanora confusa</i>	Q
<i>Lecanora hybocarpa</i>	Q
<i>Lecanora sinuosa</i>	Q
<b>SU219 189</b>	
<b>Other Species</b>	
<i>Melanohalea laciniatula</i>	Q Tw



## ANNEX 2 SPECIES LIST

## General Key

## Species

s. str. = In the strict sense, a recently split up species, recorded in the new tighter definition

## SOM

1 = Species used to calculate the Southern Oceanic Woodland Index (SOM), based on the former NIEC with minor modifications

## PLI

1 = Species used to calculate the Pinhead Lichen Index

## Franchises Wood &amp; Pound Bottom

() = Species only recorded 1974–1998

(FR) = Species recorded by Francis Rose 1974 &amp; 1987

(NAS) = Species recorded by Neil A Sanderson 1996

(SD) = Species recorded by Simon Davey 1998

## Franchises Wood

[] = Species only found outside of the SSSI within Franchises Wood

## Conservation Status

VU = Vulnerable Red Data Book species

NT = Near Threatened Red Data Book species

Nb = Notable species (NR, NS, or IR species of conservation significance which are not RDB NT or higher)

NR = Nationally Rare

NS = Nationally Scarce

IR = International Responsibility species

(NS) = Nationally Scarce species not regarded as a Notable species, an under recorded or ruderal species of limited conservation significance

(NR) = Nationally Rare species not regarded as a Notable species, an under recorded or ruderal species of limited conservation significance

[NS] = Nationally Scarce lichenicolous (fungal parasite of a lichen), likely to be very under recorded

[NR] = Nationally Rare lichenicolous (fungal parasite of a lichen), likely to be very under recorded

S41 = Section 41 species

## Substrates

Trees: Al = Alder, Ap = Sycamore, Apl = Norway Maple, Bt = Birch, Cb = Hornbeam, Cf = Conifer, Co = Hazel, Cs = Sweet Chestnut, lx = Holly, Fg = Beech, Fx = Ash, He = Ivy, Ma = Crab Apple, Pn = Black Pine, Ps = Scots Pine, Pt = Aspen, Q = Oak, Sba = Whitebeam, Sb = Rowan, Sm = Elder, Sx = Sallow, L = Lignum (as prefix) &amp; Tw = twigs &amp; branches, Tb = Branches. Other substrates: Fl = Flint, T = Terricolous

## Hosts for lichenicolous fungi

Z0533 = *Graphis scripta*, Z0578 = *Hypocenomyce scalaris*, Z0987 = *Flavoparmelia caperata*, Z1100 = *Phaeographis dendritica*, Z1015 = *Parmelia saxatilis* s. lat., Z1075 = *Varicellaria hemisphaerica*, Z1076 = *Pertusaria hymenea*, Z1079 = *Pertusaria leioplaca*, Z1087 = *Pertusaria pertusa*, Z1410, Z1585 = *Schizotrema quercicola*, Z1530 = *Xanthoria parietina*.

## SPECIES LIST 1

## Franchises Lodge Reserve, 1974–2020

Franchises Lodge Reserve	Franchises Wood	Lodge Grounds	Pound Bottom	Former Heathland	SOM	PLI	Conservation Status
<i>Abrothallus cladoniae</i>			(Bt, Cladonia NAS)				[NR]
<i>Abrothallus microspemus</i>	Q, Z0987	Q, Z0987	Q, Z0987				[NS]
<i>Absconditella delutula</i>	Fl						(NS)
<i>Acrocordia gemmata</i>	Fg						
<i>Agpnimia octospora</i>	Q				1		NT (NS/IR)
<i>Alyxoria ochrocheila</i>	L Fg, Fg	Llx, Fg					
<i>Alyxoria varia</i>	lx, Fg	Q	LBt				
<i>Amandinea punctata</i>		Q Tw					
<i>Anisomeridium biforme</i>	Fg		Q, Co				
<i>Anisomeridium polypori</i>	Fg	Fg, Q, Ap	Q				
<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	Q, Co, Sba, Fx, Fg, Cs, lx, Sb, Pt, Bt, [Ct]	Q, Fx	Q	Q, AL	1		
<i>Anisomeridium viridescens</i>	Co	Co					Nb (NS/IR)
<i>Arthonia atra</i>	Co, [Cs]	Fx, Tw	lx				
<i>Arthonia didyma</i>	Co	Co	Co				
<i>Arthonia ilicina</i>	lx				1		Nb (IR)
<i>Arthonia invadens</i>	Q, Cs, Z1585	Q, Z1585	Q, Z1585				NT (NR/IR/S41)
<i>Arthonia punctiformis</i>	Q, Tw						
<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	Co	Q Tw, Fg					
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Q	Q	Q	Q	1		
<i>Arthopyrenia analepta</i>	Fg	Q, Tw, lx	Bt				
<i>Bacidia adastrata</i>		Fg, Tw					(NS)
<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	Q	Q			1		
<i>Bacidia laurocerasi</i>	Fg						
<i>Bacidia phacodes</i>	Fg						
<i>Bacidina squamellosa</i>				Sx			Nb (NS)
<i>Bellicidia incompta</i>	Fg		Llx				VU (NS, S41)
<i>Biatora britannica</i>	Q	Q					Nb (NS)

Franchises Lodge Reserve	Franchises Wood	Lodge Grounds	Pound Bottom	Former Heathland	SOM	PLI	Conservation Status
<i>Buellia griseovirens</i>	LTx	Fg, Tw					
<i>Byssoloma marginatum</i>	Q						Nb (NS)
<i>Calicium glaucellum</i>			(NAS LQ)	LPs		1	
<i>Calicium viride</i>	(FRQ)			Q		1	
<i>Caloplaca flavocitrina</i>		Q, Tw					
<i>Caloplaca obscurella</i>		Ap, Tw					
<i>Candelaria concolor</i>	Fg	Ap, Tw, Fg					
<i>Candelariella xanthostigmoides</i>		Fg, Ap, Q, Tw	Sx, Tw				
<i>Catillaria nigrodavata</i>		Fx, Tw	Bt				(NS)
<i>Catinaria atropurpurea</i>	Fg, Q				1		
<i>Chaenotheca brachypoda</i>	LFg	LFg			1	1	
<i>Chaenotheca brunneola</i>	LPs	LQ		LQ, LPs, Q	1	1	
<i>Chaenotheca chrysocephala</i>		LPs			1	1	
<i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i>		Bt, Q, LPs	Bt	LPs		1	
<i>Chaenotheca hispidula</i>		LPs		Q	1	1	Nb (NS)
<i>Chaenotheca trichialis</i>	LQ			Q	1	1	
<i>Chaenothecopsis nigra</i>			LQ			1	Nb (NS)
<i>Chaenothecopsis savonica</i>			LQ			1	NT (NR)
<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>	Q	Q	Q				
<i>Chrysothrix flavovirens</i>	Q, Ph, LPs, Bt	Q	Q, Bt, LQ	LPs, Q, LQ			
<i>Cladonia caespiticia</i>	T, LQ, Q, Bt, LFg			Al, Bt, LQ, Q	1		
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	Q, Bt, T, LPs, Fg, Ps, Tx	Ct, Q, Ap, Cs, Bt	LQ, Q				
<i>Cladonia cryptochlorophaea</i>	Bt, Cs		Q				(NS)
<i>Cladonia cyathomorpha</i>	Q, Fx		Q	Sx			Nb (NS)
<i>Cladonia digitata</i>		LQ	Bt				
<i>Cladonia fimbriata</i>	LFg		Bt				
<i>Cladonia ochrochlora</i>	LFg						
<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	LQ, LPs	LQ	LQ	LQ, Bt	1		
<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i> var. <i>polydactyla</i>	LQ, Bt, Ps, LPs, Q, LFg, LTx	Ct, LQ	LQ, Q				
<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>			T				
<i>Cladonia squamosa</i> var. <i>squamosa</i>			Bt				
<i>Cliostomum flavidulum</i>	Cs, Q	Q, Apl	Q, lx	Q			Nb (NS)
<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	Cs, Fg, Q	Q	Q				
<i>Clypeococcum hypocenomyces</i>				LPs, Z3578			
<i>Coenogonium luteum</i>	Q		Q				
<i>Coenogonium pineti</i>	Bt	Fg, Tw, Q, Fg, Bt	Q, LQ				
<i>Coniocarpon cinnabarinum</i>	Fg, Co	Q, Tw	lx				
<i>Coniocarpon cuspidans</i>	Co, Fg	Co					
<i>Cresonea premea</i>			lx		1		Nb (IR)
<i>Cyrtidula quercus</i>			Tw				
<i>Dendrographa decolorans</i>		Q	Q, lx	Cb, Q			
<i>Diarthonia spadicea</i>	Cs, Q, Al, Fg, Bt, LTx	Fg, Q, LTx, lx, Co	Q, lx, Bt, Al				
<i>Didymocyrtis slaptoniensis</i>	Q	Fx, Tw, Z1530	Q				[NR]
<i>Diploicia canescens</i>				Q			
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Fg, Co, LTx, Q, [Fx]	Fg, lx, Q, Co	lx, He, Q	Q			
<i>Enterographa hutchinsiae</i>	Fg						
<i>Epyrenula grandicula</i>	Co						Nb (NS/IR)
<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	Fg, Tw	Q, Fg, Tw	Tw, Q				
<i>Fellhaneropsis vezdae</i>	(FR)						
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	Q, Sb, Bt, Sba, CTb	Fg, Q, Ap, Sx, Tw, Bt	Q, Bt, LQ, Tw				
<i>Fuscidea lightfootii</i>	Tw	Fg, Tw, Sx, Q	Tw, Q				
<i>Graphis elegans</i>	Cs, Al, Bt, Sba, Sb	Ct, Sba, lx, Q	Bt, Q, Al				
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Sb, Co, Fg, Al	Co, Sba, Bt, Fg, Co	Tw, Co, Q				
<i>Gyalecta truncigena</i>	Fg		Llx				
<i>Haleciana viridescens</i>		Q, Tw					(NS)
<i>Homostegia pigpottii</i>			Q, Tb, Z1015				
<i>Hypocenomyce scalaris</i>				LPs			
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	Sb, Bt, Q		Bt, Q, LQ				
<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>		Q, Tw					
<i>Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta</i>	Bt, LQ, Fg, Tw	Fg, Tx, Tw, Q					
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i> s. str.	Q, Tb, Fg, Tw	Fg, Q, Tw	Q, Tw				
<i>Illosporiosis christiansenii</i>		Fx, Tw, Z1530					[NS]
<i>Imshaugia aleurites</i>			LQ				
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Q, Al, Fx, LTx, Pt, Cs, Fg, Bt	Q, Ct, Fg	Q, lx, Al	Q			
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>				LPs			
<i>Lecania cyrtella</i>		Q, Tw					

Franchises Lodge Reserve	Franchises Wood	Lodge Grounds	Pound Bottom	Former Heathland	SOM	PLI	Conservation Status
<i>Lecania naegelii</i>		Fx, Tw					
<i>Lecanora albella</i>	[Bt]	Q, Tw, Sx	(SDQ)				(NS)
<i>Lecanora alboflavida</i>	Fg				1		Nb (NS)
<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	Fg	Q	Q				(NS)
<i>Lecanora barkmaniana</i>	Lix	Ap, Q, Fg, Tw					(NS)
<i>Lecanora carpinea</i>		Ap, Tw					
<i>Lecanora chlorotera</i>	Fg	Fg, Co, Ap, Q, Tw					
<i>Lecanora confusa</i>				Q			
<i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i>	(FR)						
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	QFx	Q	Q				
<i>Lecanora horiza</i>		Ap, Tw					(NS)
<i>Lecanora hybocarpa</i>	Q, Tw	Q, Tw		Ap, Q			(NR)
<i>Lecanora intumescens</i>				Cb			
<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>	Fg	Fx	Sx		1		
<i>Lecanora pulicaris</i>	(FR)						
<i>Lecanora sinuosa</i>		Q, Tw		Q			(NR)
<i>Lecidea turgidula</i>				LPs			
<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> f. <i>elaeochroma</i>		LQ, Tw, Q, Ap					
<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> f. <i>soralifera</i>		Ap, Tw					
<i>Lepora albescens</i> var. <i>albescens</i>							
<i>Lepora albescens</i> var. <i>corallina</i>		Q					
<i>Lepora amara</i>		Q	Bt, Q				
<i>Lepora multipuncta</i>	[Sb, Q, Tw]				1		
<i>Leparia ecorticata</i>	Q	Q	Q	Q			(NS)
<i>Leparia finkii</i>	Tx, Q, Fx, Fg, Al, Sba	Fg, Q	Q				
<i>Leparia incana</i> s. str.	Ph						
<i>Leparia umbricola</i>	LQ						(NS)
<i>Leptorhaphis epidemidis</i>	Bt						
<i>Lichenocodium erodens</i>		Q, Z1008					
<i>Loxospora elatina</i>	Q			Q	1		
<i>Marchandiomyces corallinus</i>		Ap, Tw, Z1079					
<i>Megalania pulverea</i>	Q, Fg, Pt, CS	Q	Q	Sx, Q, Al, Sb			
<i>Melanelixia glabrata</i>	Q	Q, Ap, Sx					
<i>Melanelixia subaurifera</i>	Tw	Fg, Tw, Q	Q, Tw				
<i>Melanchalea elegantula</i>		Q, Tw, Fx					
<i>Melanchalea laciniatula</i>		Ap, Tw		Q, Tw			
<i>Melaspilea amota</i>	Q						NT (NR)
<i>Melaspilea ochrothalamia</i>			Q				Nb (NS)
<i>Micarea doliiiformis</i>	Ph, Ps, Q	Lx					Nb (NS)
<i>Micarea peliocarpa</i>	Cs, Fg, Q, LQ		Q				
<i>Micarea prasina</i> s. lat.	Q, Al, CTx, Sba, LQ, Cs, Bt	Q, LQ	Q, LQ, Al				
<i>Micarea pycnidiphora</i>	Al, Q, Bt, lx	Bt	Q	Q	1		Nb (NS/IR)
<i>Micarea viridileprosa</i>	Tx, Q, Cs, Bt	Q	LQ, Q				(NS)
<i>Micarea xanthonica</i>	Q						Nb (NS/IR)
<i>Microcalicium ahleri</i>			LQ			1	Nb (NS)
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	Q, Cs, Cba, Bt	lx	Bt, Q	LQ, Cs, Al, Bt			
<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>	Fg, Sba, lx, Q, Bt	lx	lx	Al, Sb, Tw	1		
<i>Mycoporum lacteum</i>		lx	lx				NT (NS)
<i>Normandina acroglypta</i>	Fg						
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Q, Fg, Co, Fg, Co, [Sba]	Fg, Q, Fx, Tb	Q	Sx			
<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>	Q	Ap	Q				
<i>Ochrolechia subviridis</i>	Cs, Q	Q	Q				
<i>Opegrapha fumosa</i>	Q						Nb (NS/IR)
<i>Opegrapha herbarum</i>		Sm					
<i>Opegrapha vermicellifera</i>	Fg, LFg	Fg					
<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	Fg, Co, Fx	Fg, Ap	lx				
<i>Pachyphiale cameola</i>	Q, Fg, [Fx]	Co, Fx, Q	Q	Q	1		
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i> s. lat.	Q, LQ, Tb	Fg, Tw, Q, Tb	Bt, LQ, Q, Tb				
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	Fg, Tw	Fg, Q, Tw	Tw, LQ, Q				
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	Q, Fg, Tb	Q, Ap, Fx, Fg, Tw	Sx				
<i>Peltigera horizontalis</i>	LFg				1		
<i>Peltigera praetextata</i>				LSx			
<i>Pertusaria coccodes</i>	Fg	Q					
<i>Pertusaria flavida</i>		Q	Q	Q			
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Co, Fg, Fx, Q	Q, Ap, Co	Q				

Franchises Lodge Reserve	Franchises Wood	Lodge Grounds	Pound Bottom	Former Heathland	SOM	PLI	Conservation Status
<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>	Fg, Co	Sba, Co, lx, Q, Tw					
<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>	Q, Fg	Fg, Q, Fx	Q				
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Q, Fg, lx	Q, Fg	Q, lx	Q	1		
<i>Phaeographis inusta</i>	Al, Co, Sba	Bt, Co, Sb			1		Nb (NS/IR)
<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i>	Fg	Fg, Tw, Ap, Fx					
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	Q, Fg, Fx	Fg, Fx, Ap, Q	Q, Sx				
<i>Physcia adscendens</i>		Q, Tw					
<i>Physcia aipolia</i>		Q, Tw					
<i>Physcia tenella</i>	Tw	Fg, Q, Tw	Tw				
<i>Physconia grisea</i>		Fg					
<i>Placynthiella icmalea</i>	LFg		Bt				
<i>Platismatia glauca</i>	LQ, [Bt]	Q, Tw	LQ, Q, LQ				
<i>Porina aenea</i>	Fg, Sb	Fg					
<i>Porina borreni</i>	Fg	Fg					Nb (NS)
<i>Porina byssophila</i>	Fg, Q, Co	Co					Nb (NS/DD)
<i>Porina chlorotica</i> f. <i>chlorotica</i>	SFl						
<i>Porina coralloidea</i>	Q		Q		1		Nb (NS/IR)
<i>Porina leptalea</i>	Fg, lx, Bt	lx	lx				
<i>Pseudoschismatomma rufescens</i>	Fg						
<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>	Fg						
<i>Psoroglaena stigonemoides</i>	Fg	Sm					
<i>Punctelia borreni</i>		Fg, Q, Tw					
<i>Punctelia jeckeri</i>	Tw	Fg, Tx, Tw, Q	Q, Tw				
<i>Punctelia rebdena</i>	Fg	Q			1		
<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i> s. str.	Q, Tw	Q, Ap, Q, Fg, Tw	Tw				
<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i>	Fg						
<i>Pyrenula macrospora</i>	(SD) Fg						
<i>Pyrrhospora quereana</i>	Q, Fg	Q, Ap	Bt, Q				
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	Fg, Tw	Fg, Q, Tw	Tw				
<i>Ramalina fastigiata</i>		Q, Tw					
<i>Ramonia chrysophaea</i>			Q				NT (NS/IR/S41)
<i>Reichlingia zwackhii</i>	Fg						NT (NR)
<i>Rinodina biloculata</i>		Q, Tw					Nb (NS/DD)
<i>Rinodina roboris</i> var. <i>roboris</i>		Q					Nb (IR)
<i>Ropalospora viridis</i>	Q						Nb (NS)
<i>Roselliniopsis tartaricola</i>		Q, Z1075					[NS]
<i>Schizotrema quercicola</i>	Q, Al, Bt, Sba, Cs, lx	Q, lx	Q, lx, Bt	Q, Cs, Fg	1		Nb (IR)
<i>Scoliosporum pruinosum</i>	Bt, Q	Fg	Bt, Q				
<i>Skyttea nitschkei</i>	Q, Fg, Cs, Co, Al, lx, Z1410	Q, lx, Z1410	Q, lx, Z1410				
<i>Snippocia nivea</i>	Q, Fg, lx, [Cs]	Q, lx, Fx	Q, lx	Q	1		Nb (IR)
<i>Sphinctrina turbinata</i>		Q, Z1087, Z1076					Nb (NS)
<i>Sporodophoron cretaceum</i>				Q			Nb (IR)
<i>Stenocybe pullatula</i>	Al, Tw		Al, Tw	Al, Tw			
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	lx	lx	lx		1		Nb (IR)
<i>Stictographa lentiginosa</i>	Fg, Z1100		lx, Z1100				NT (NR/IR/S41)
<i>Stigmidium microspilum</i>	Co, Z0533						
<i>Strigula taylorii</i>	lx, Fg, Co, [Ap]	Fg, Fx, Ap, Co, lx					Nb (NS/IR)
<i>Szygospora physciacearum</i>		Fx, Tw, Z1120					[NS]
<i>Taeniolella punctata</i>	Co, Z0533						[NR]
<i>Taeniolella toruloides</i>	Q, lx, Fg, Co, Z1410	Co, Fg, Z1410	lx, Z1410				[NR]
<i>Teloggalla olivieri</i>		Fx, Tw, Z1530					[NR]
<i>Thelocarpon strasserii</i>	(SD) LFg						(NR)
<i>Thelopsis rubella</i>	Fg				1		
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Q, Sba, Cs, Fg, Sb, Co, Fx, Al, Bt, Cf, Pt, [Ct, Ap, Ma]	Q, Co, Fg, lx, Ct, Sb, Sba, Fx, Ap, Cs, Bt, Apl	Q, lx, Co, Bt, Al, Sx	Q, Cs, Ap, Fg, Al, Co, Sx	1		
<i>Trapelia corticola</i>	Q, Al	Bt	Q	Q			
<i>Trapeliopsis flexuosa</i>	Cs	Ltx	Bt, LQ, Q				
<i>Trapeliopsis pseudogranulosa</i>	Bt, T		Q, LQ				
<i>Tremella pertusariae</i>	Z1076, Fg						[NR]
<i>Tuckermanniopsis chlorophylla</i>			(SD) Q				
<i>Usnea ceratina</i>	Q, Bt	Q	Q, Tb	Q, Ct	1		
<i>Usnea comuta</i>	Bt, Q	Q, Ap, Fx	Q, Co				
<i>Usnea florida</i>	(FR) SD	Q, Tw	(SD)		1		NT (S41)
<i>Usnea rubicunda</i>	(FR)						
<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>	(FR)						
<i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>	Q	Q	Q	Q			
<i>Violella fucata</i>	Bt, LQ, LPs, Bt	LQ, Bt	LQ, Bt				
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	Tw	Fg, Q, Fx, Tw	Tw				

Franchises Lodge Reserve	Franchises Wood	Lodge Grounds	Pound Bottom	Former Heathland	SOM	PLI	Conservation Status
<i>Xanthorhocola physciae</i>		Q, Tw, Ap, Ma, Z1530					
<i>Zwackhia soreliifera</i>	Q, Fg	Fg, Q	Q				

## Totals 1974–2020

Biodiversity Measure/Area	FW	LG	PB	Ex-H	Total
Total taxa	160	145	112	46	227
Southern Oceanic Woodland Index score	30	21	16	16	33
Pinhead Lichen Index score	4	5	5	6	11
Vulnerable	1	0	1	0	1
Near Threatened	6	3	6	0	9
Notable	21	16	11	8	32
International Responsibility Species	15	9	9	4	19
Nationally Rare	10	6	6	2	14
Nationally Scarce	27	25	17	6	43
Section 41 species	4	2	5	0	5
TNTN score	38	22	28	8	54

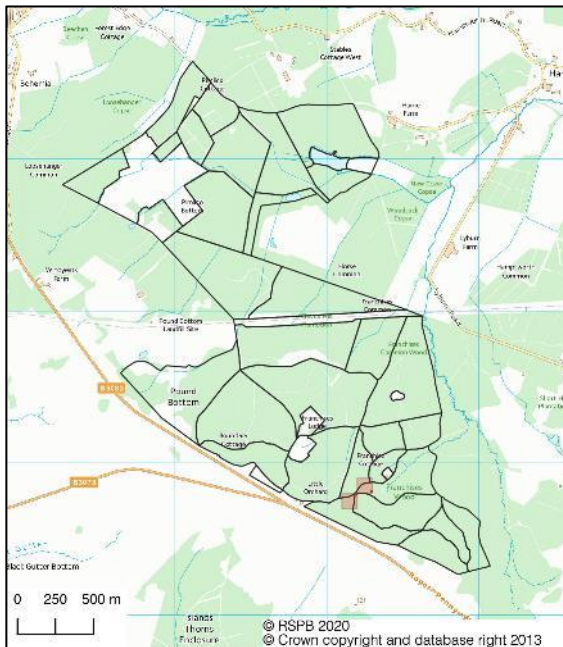
## Totals 2009–2020

Biodiversity Measure/Area	FW	LG	PB	Ex-H	Total
Total taxa	151	145	107	46	217
Southern Oceanic Woodland Index score	29	21	15	16	33
Pinhead Lichen Index score	3	5	4	6	11
Vulnerable	1	0	1	0	1
Near Threatened	5	3	5	0	9
Notable	21	16	11	8	32
International Responsibility Species	15	9	9	4	19
Nationally Rare	10	6	5	2	13
Nationally Scarce	27	25	16	6	43
Section 41 species	3	2	4	0	5
TNTN score	36	22	26	8	54

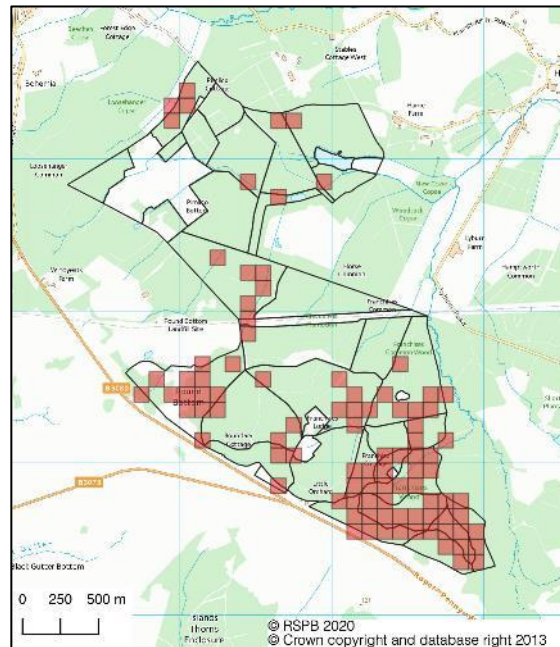


## ANNEX 2 SPECIES & WAYPOINT MAPS

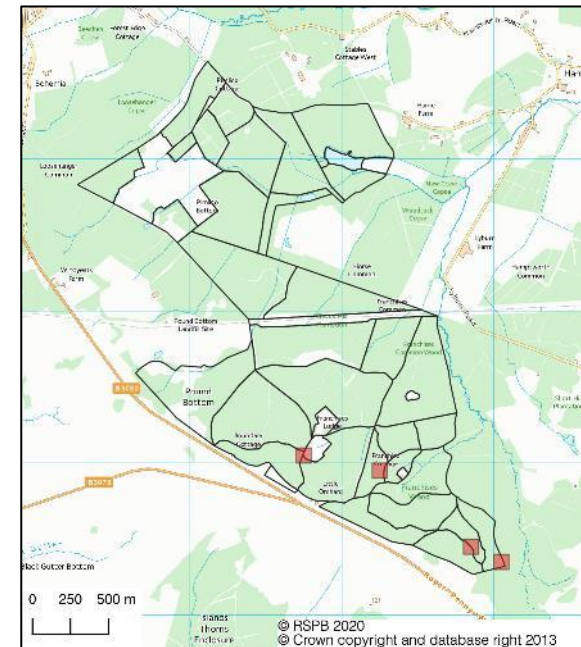
### B.1 Species Maps



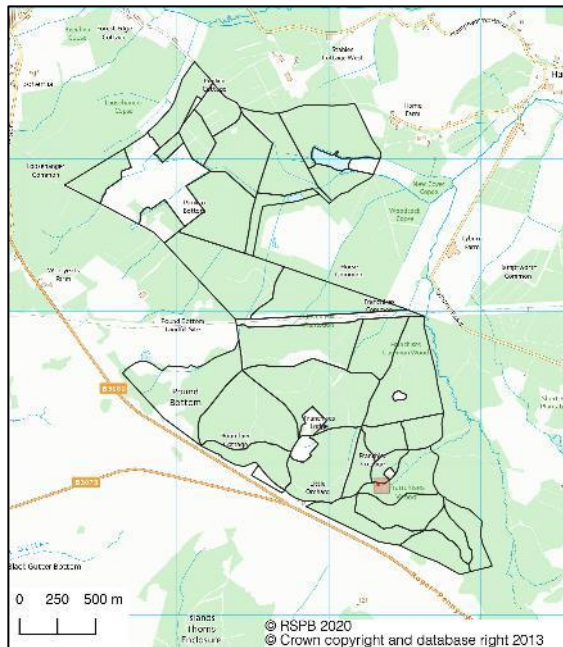
**Map 25 *Agonimia octospora* NT (NS/IR)**  
An old growth dependent species that has large populations in the New Forest, new to Franchises 2020.



**Map 26 *Anisomeridium ranunculosporum***  
A relatively mobile woodland species, which has colonised widely on to the 19<sup>th</sup> C Oaks.

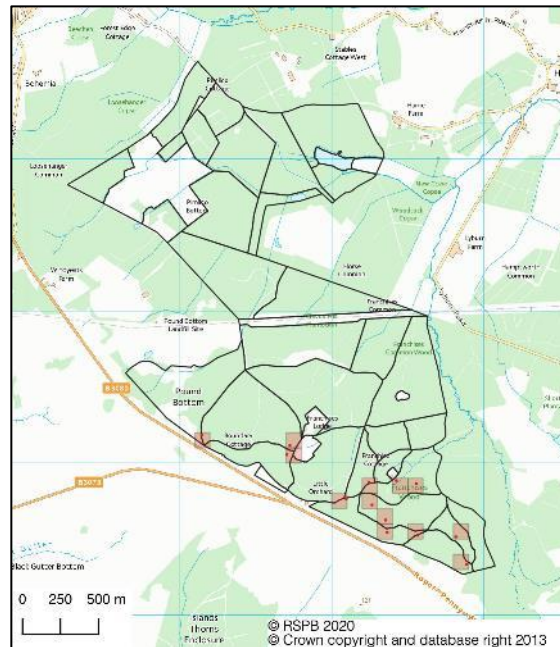


**Map 27 *Anisomeridium viridescens* Nb (NS/IR)**  
A western Hazel specialist, rare in the old woodlands.



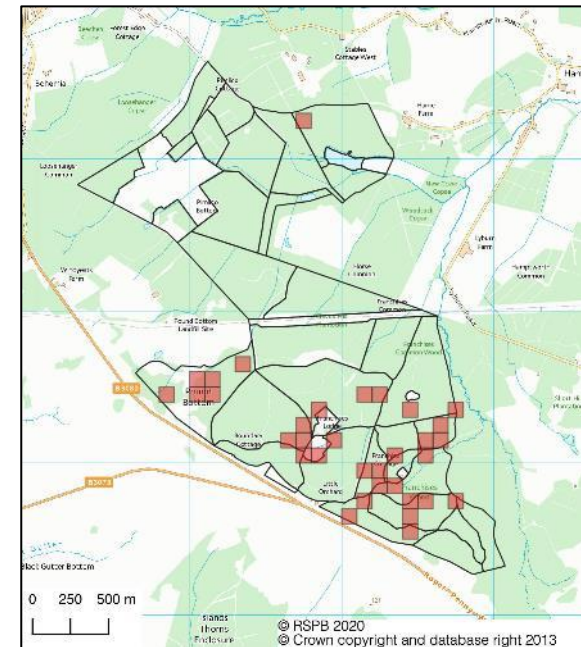
**Map 28 *Arthonia ilicina* Nb (IR)**

An oceanic smooth bark specialist, rare in England, but with a strong New Forest population, new to Franchise & Wilts in 2020 on an old Holly.



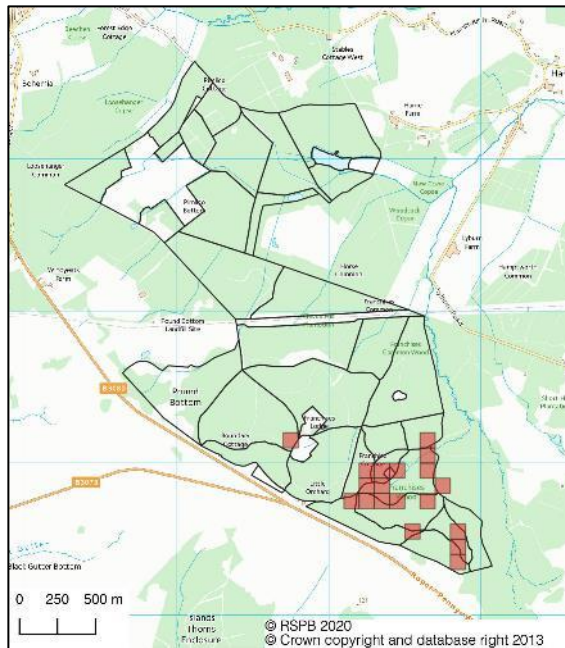
**Map 29 *Arthonia invadens* NT (NR/IR/S41)**

A rare parasite of the old woodland *Schizotrema quercicola*, with its main population in the New Forest, with a strong population in Franchises Wood.



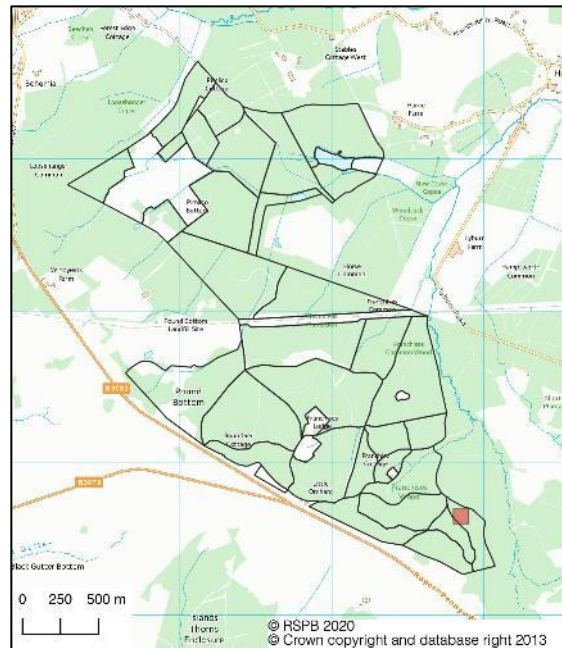
**Map 30 *Arthonia vinosa***

A relatively mobile woodland species, but still rare outside of the ancient woodland.



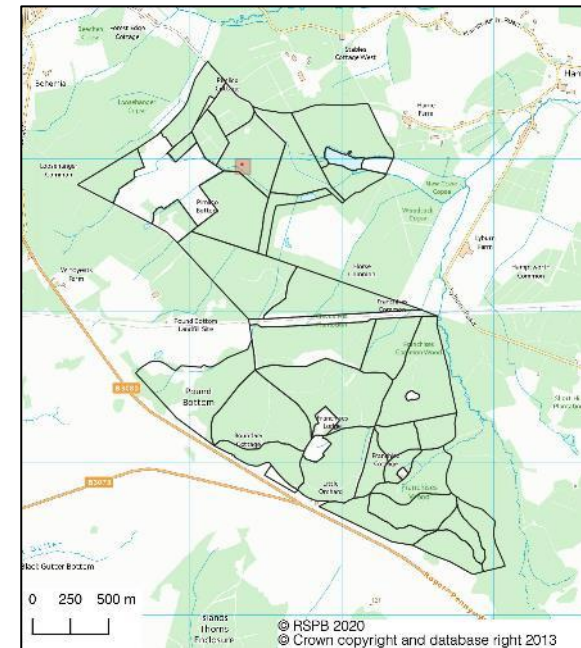
**Map 31 *Bacidia biatorina***

A relatively mobile woodland species, but it has not colonised outside of the ancient woodland.



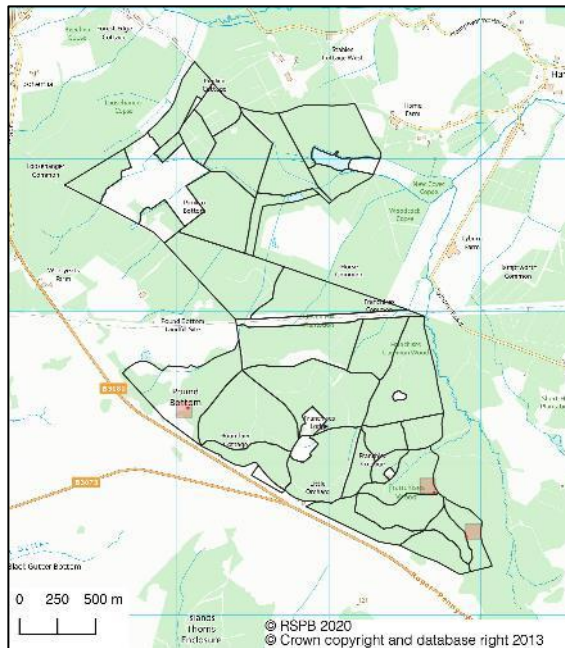
**Map 32 *Bacidina phacodes***

A specialist species of wound tracks on old trees characteristic of old Beeches in the New Forest.

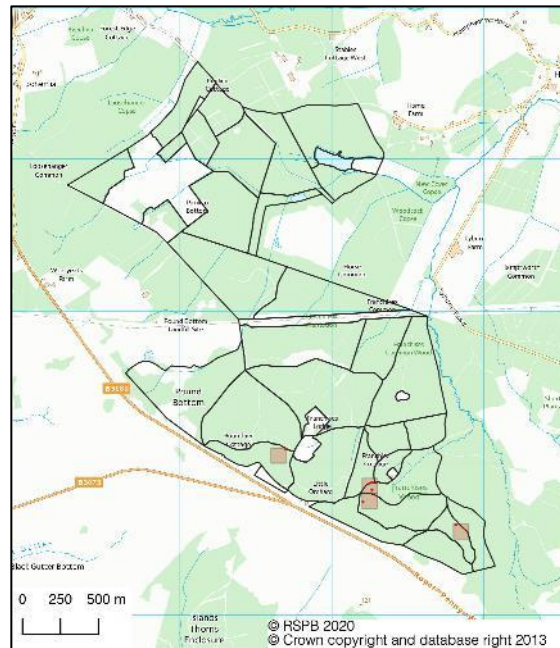


**Map 33 *Bacidina squamellosa* Nb (NS)**

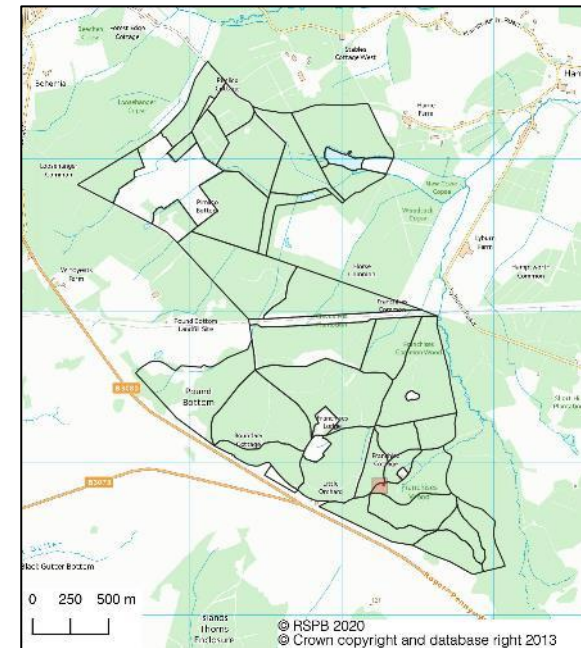
A western species of humid woodland, rare in the lowlands. Found new to Franchises & Wilts in a recent bog woodland developed on the ex-heathland area.



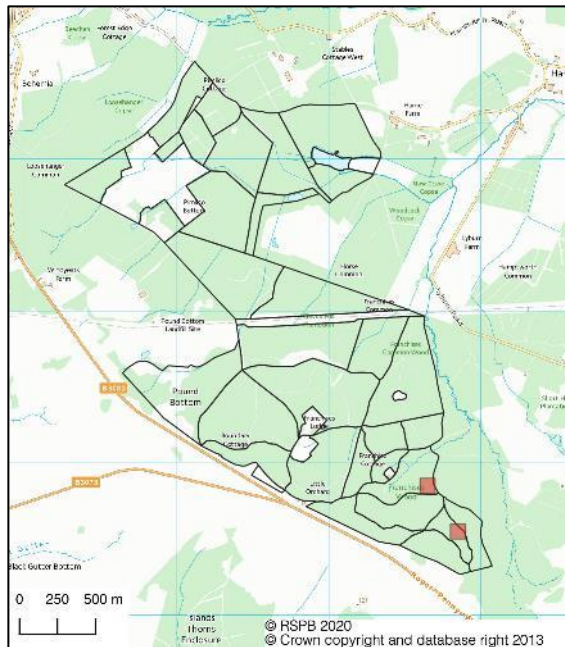
**Map 34 *Bellicidia incompta* VU (NS, S41)**  
(*Bacidia incompta*) a very threatened lichen of wound tracks on veteran trees, once widespread on old Elms. Now with its national headquarters on old Beeches and hollow Hollies in the New Forest. Found on two Beeches in Franchises Wood and an old Holly in Pound Bottom. One of the Beeches, seen in 2009, had fallen by 2020.



**Map 35 *Biatora britannica* Nb (NS)**  
An uncommon western species of base rich bark on old trees. Rare in Franchises Wood.

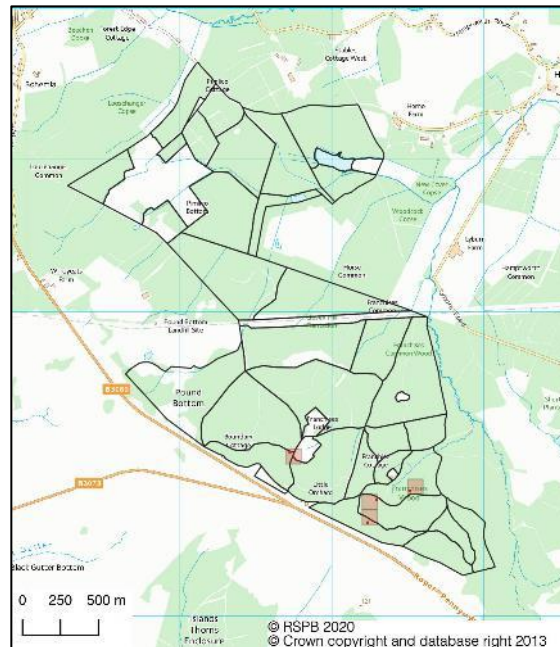


**Map 36 *Byssoloma marginatum* Nb (NS)**  
An uncommon western species, which is very in the lowlands. New the Franchises and Wiltshire and only the fourth New Forest record.



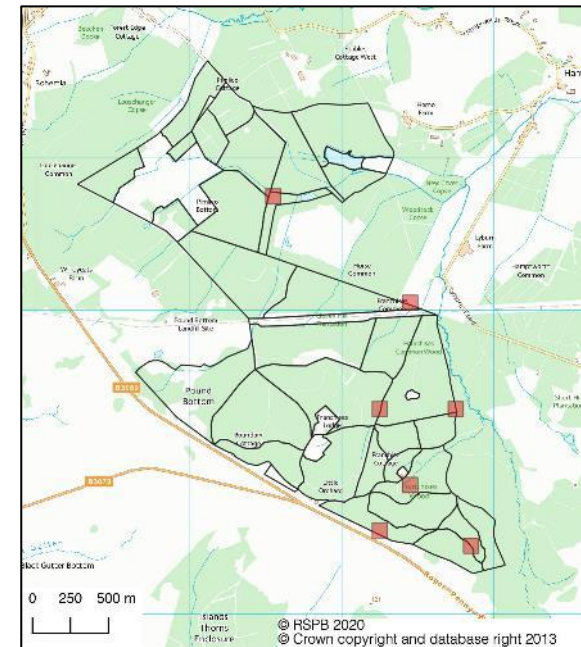
**Map 37** *Catinaria atropurpurea*

A relatively mobile woodland species, of base rich bark, rarely frequent. Confined to Franchises Wood.



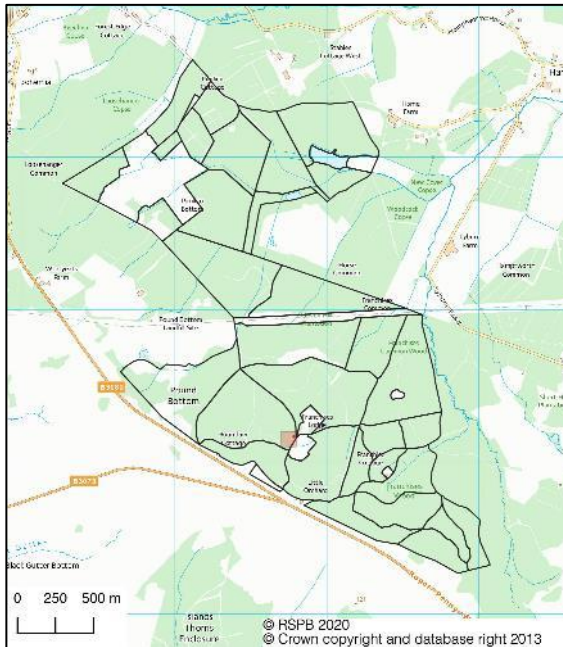
**Map 38** *Chaenotheca brachypoda*

A characteristic species of standing dead Beech trunks. Confined to the old growth Beech stands at Franchises.



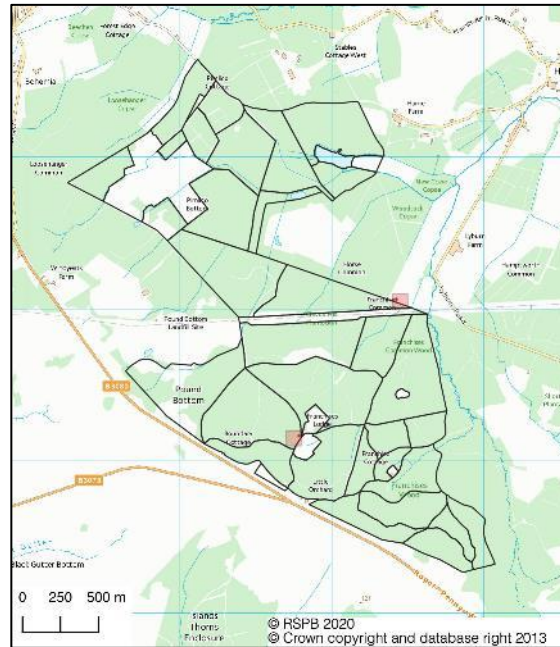
**Map 39** *Chaenotheca brunneola*

A pinhead lichen of standing dead wood. At Franchises found on both Oak and Pine and has colonised the older Pine plantations on the former Heathland.



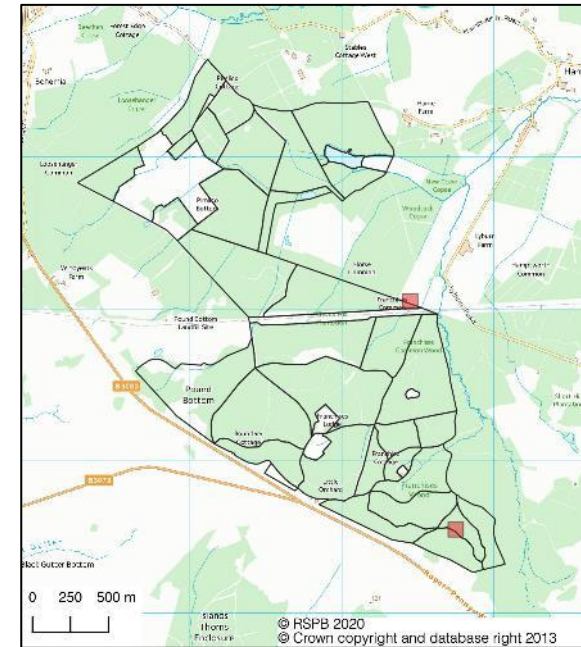
**Map 40 *Chaenotheca chysocephala***

A regionally scarce pinhead lichen of dry bark and standing dead wood. Recorded on a dead pine in old woodland, new to the site in 2020.



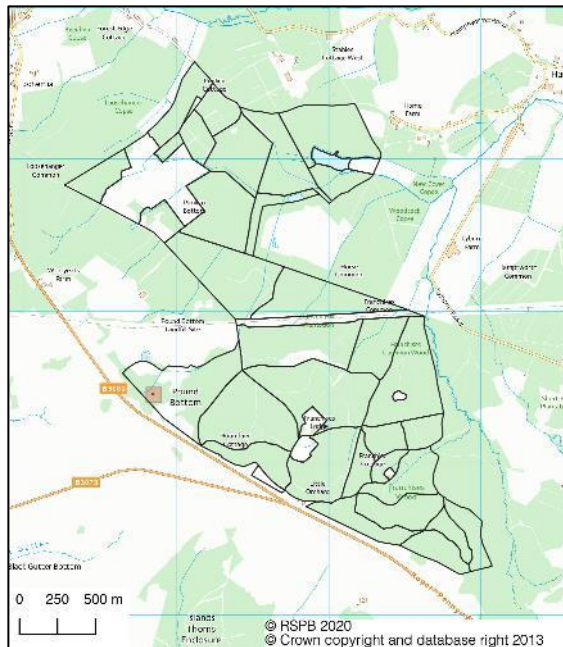
**Map 41 *Chaenotheca hispidula* Nb (NS)**

A pinhead lichen of standing dead Beech trees and less acid dry bark on old Oaks. In 2020, recorded on an old Oak in the former Heathland to the north and a standing dead Pine by Franchises Lodge.



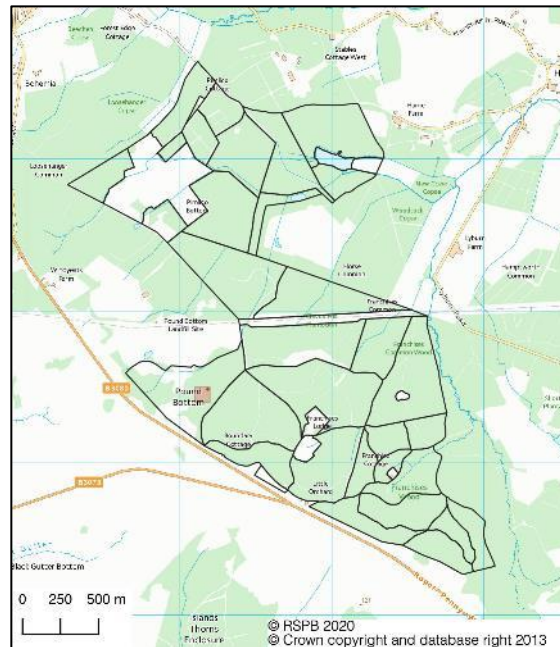
**Map 42 *Chaenotheca trichialis***

A widespread pinhead lichen, mainly found on dry bark on old Oaks. Rare on Oak bark and lignum in Franchises



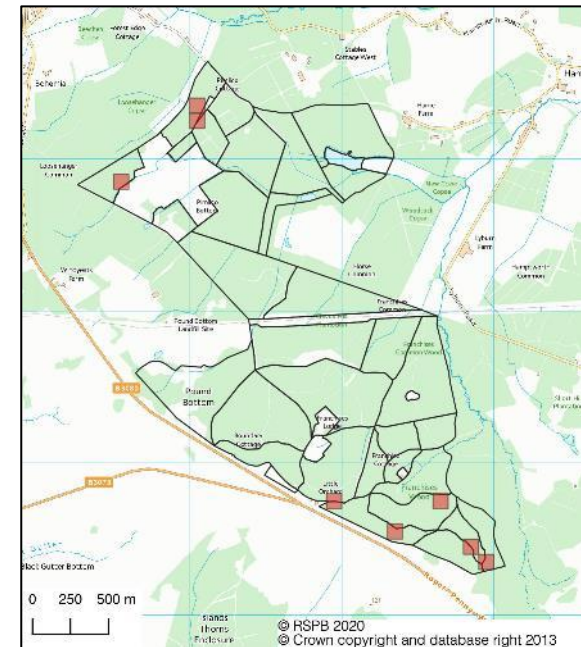
**Map 43** *Chaenothecopsis nigra* Nb (NS)

An old growth dependant pinhead fungus of lignum on old Oaks and large bit of dead wood. In 2020, found new to the site in Pound Bottom on a fallen Oak.



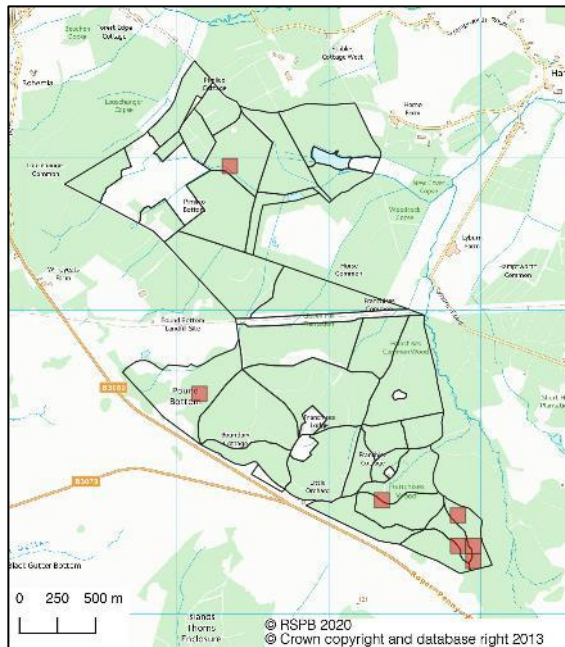
**Map 44** *Chaenothecopsis savonica* NT (NR)

An old growth dependant pinhead fungus of lignum on old Oaks and standing dead wood. Recorded on lignum exposed on an ancient Oak in Pound Bottom in 2020, new to South Wiltshire.



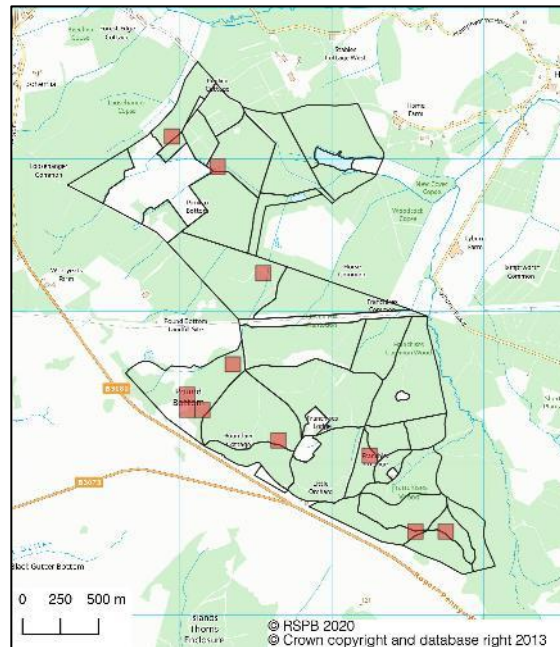
**Map 45** *Cladonia caespiticia*

Found on acid bark, damp dead wood and mossy banks in humid locations. Found in Franchises Wood and close to Loosehanger Copse in the former Heathland.



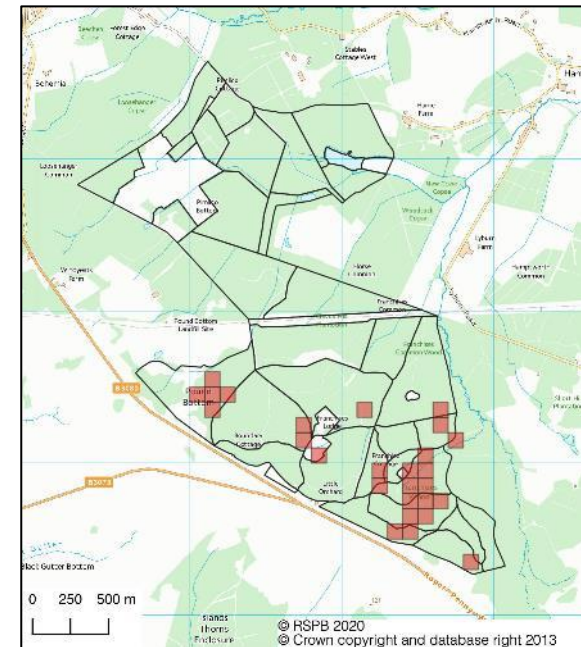
**Map 46** *Cladonia cyathomorpha* Nb (NS)

An oceanic species, only recently realised to grown on older trees in humid woodlands in the lowlands. Found in the ancient woodland areas and on Sallow in a developing bog woodland in the former heathland.



**Map 47** *Cladonia parasitica*

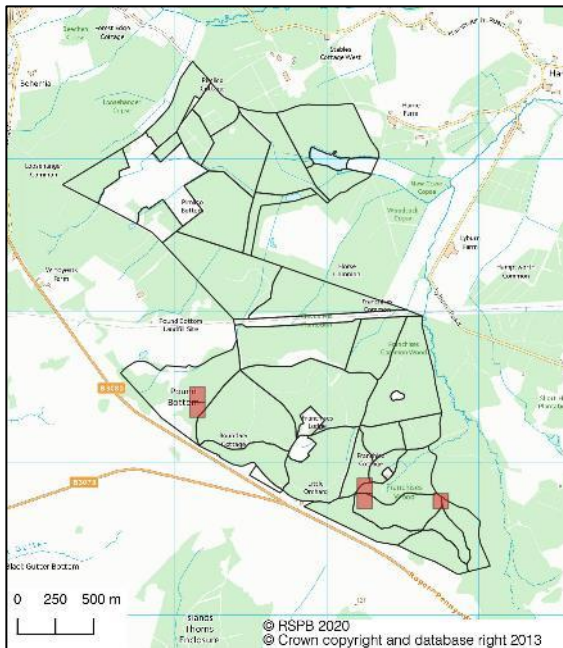
A characteristic lichen of damp dead wood, including stamps, so can be widespread. Scattered in the ancient woodland, rare in the former heathlands.



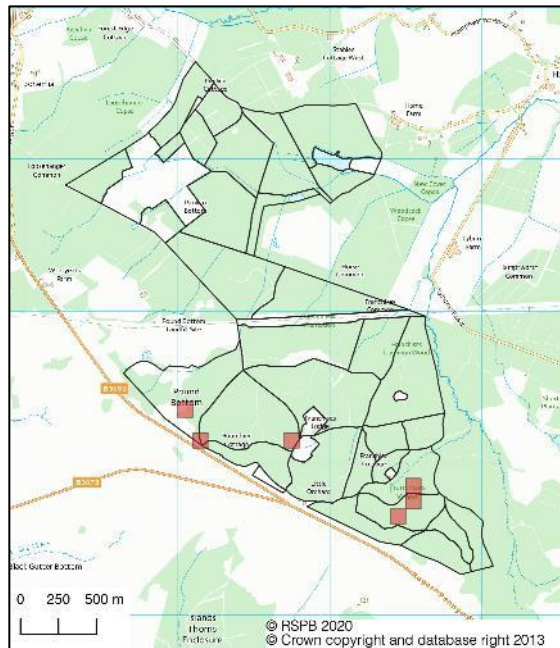
**Map 48** *Cliostomum flavidulum* Nb (NS)

A lichen of acid bark in woodlands, with some ability to colonise into younger woodlands. Here confined to the ancient woodlands, but within this area has colonised into 19<sup>th</sup> C plantations lacking relic old trees.

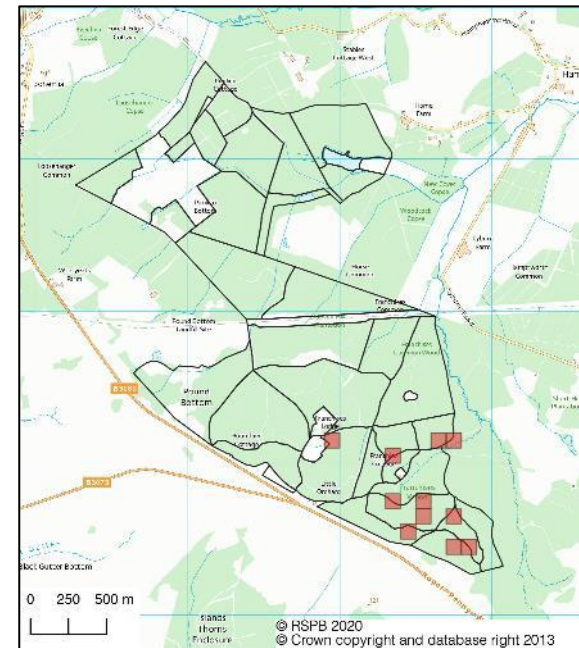




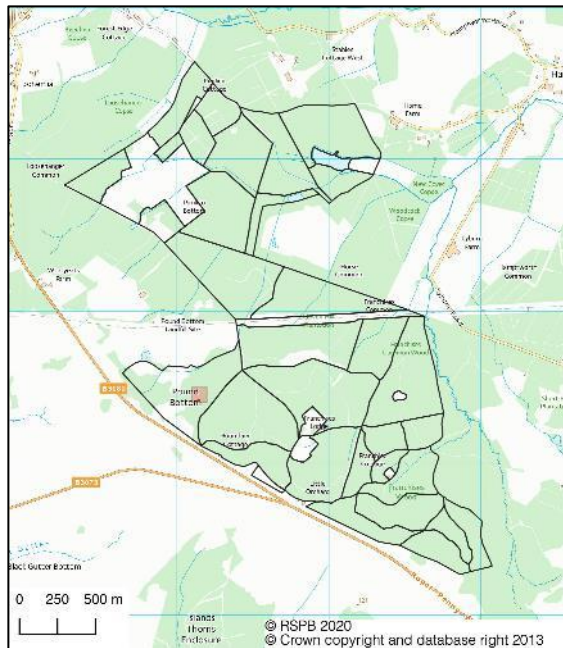
**Map 49 *Coenogonium luteum***  
(*Dimerella lutea*) a relatively mobile lichen of base rich bark in humid woodlands, but rather rare and confined to the older woodlands here



**Map 50 *Coniocarpon cinnabarinum***  
(*Arthonia cinnabarina*) a widespread lichen of smooth bark on older trees. Here found on Hazel Beech and Holly in the ancient woodlands.

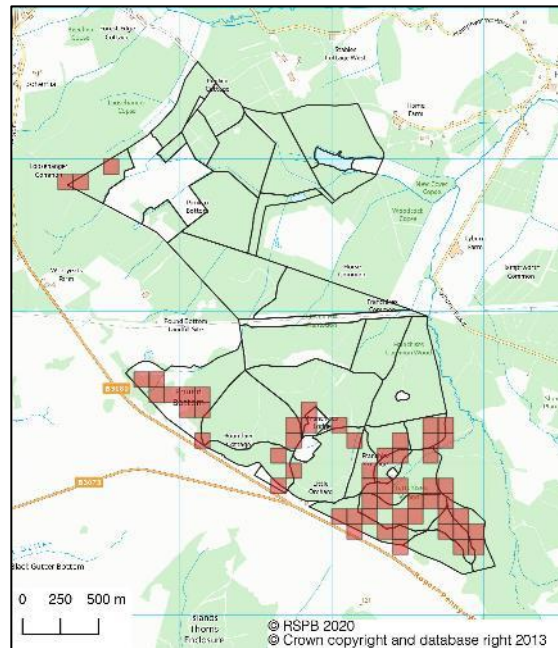


**Map 51 *Coniocarpon cuspidans***  
(*Arthonia elegans*) a widespread lichen of smooth bark, mainly on older Hazels. Confined to Franchies Wood.



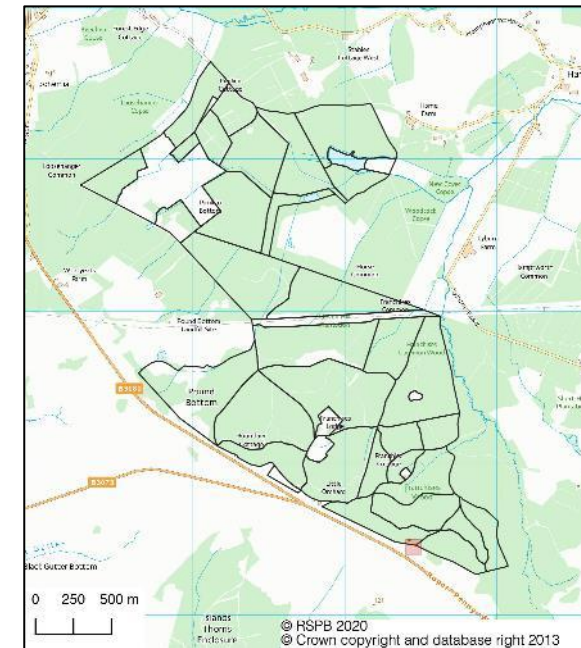
**Map 52** *Cresponea premnea* Nb (IR)

A characteristic lichen of dry bark on ancient Oaks. In Franchises lost with this habitat but found as a relic on a single ancient Holly in Pound Bottom.



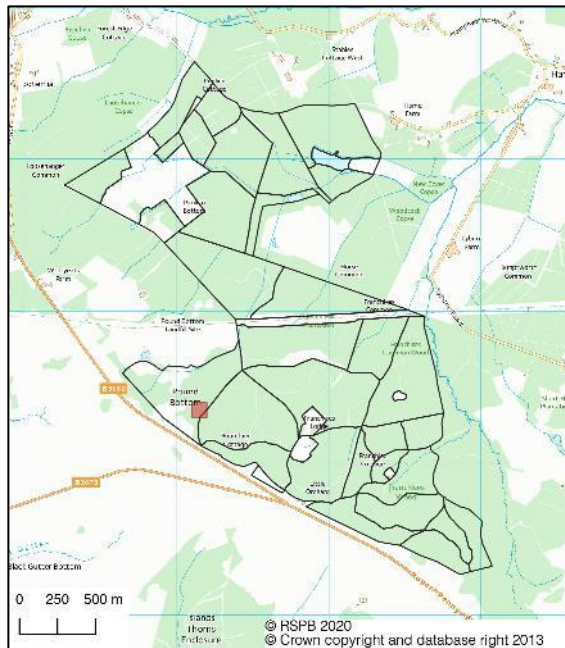
**Map 53** *Enterographa crassa*

A widespread and frequent woodland lichen of humid woodland on less acid bark. A rapidly colonising species, but largely absent from the Former heathland area due to lack of habitat.



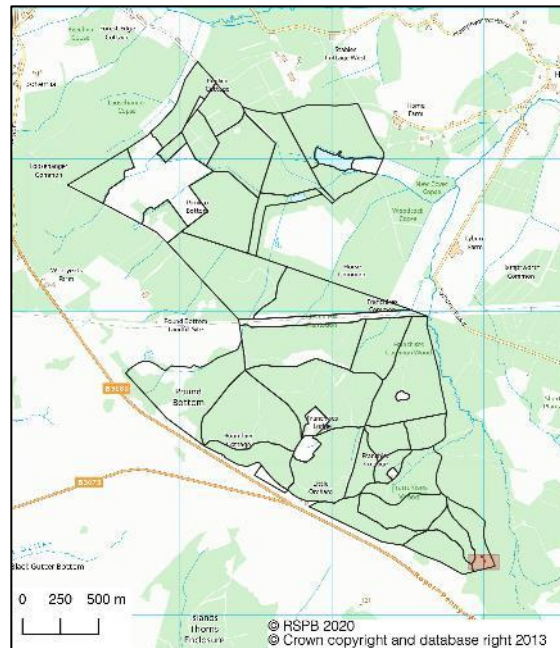
**Map 54** *Enterographa hutchinsiae*

A mainly upland species of damp shaded rock, but also found in rain tracks on old trees. There is an outlying population in the New Forest on ancient Beech and Hollies. In 2020 found on an ancient Beech in Franchises wood, new to Wiltshire.



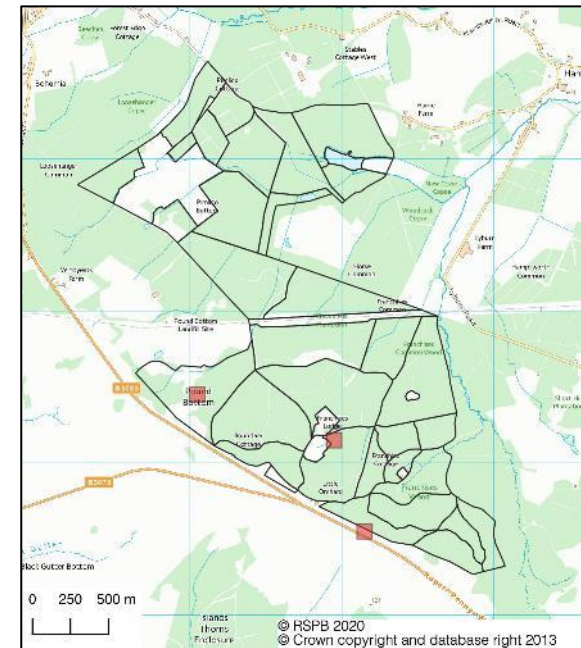
**Map 55 *Imshaugia aleurites***

A mainly northern lichen of dead wood, with a southern stronghold in the New Forest. Recorded on Oak dead wood at Pound Bottom in 2009.



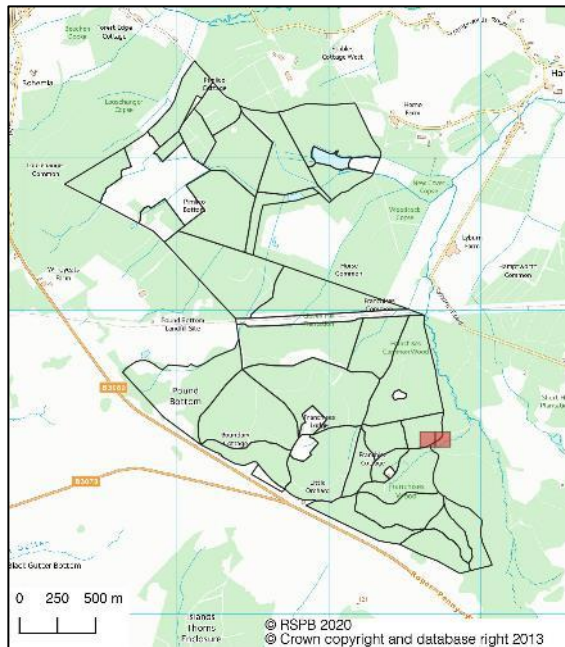
**Map 56 *Lecanora alboflavida***

A southern oceanic species of acid bark in humid woodlands, with a national stronghold in the New Forest. Recorded in the far east of Franchises Wood, where it may have colonised from the adjacent Crows Nest Bottom.

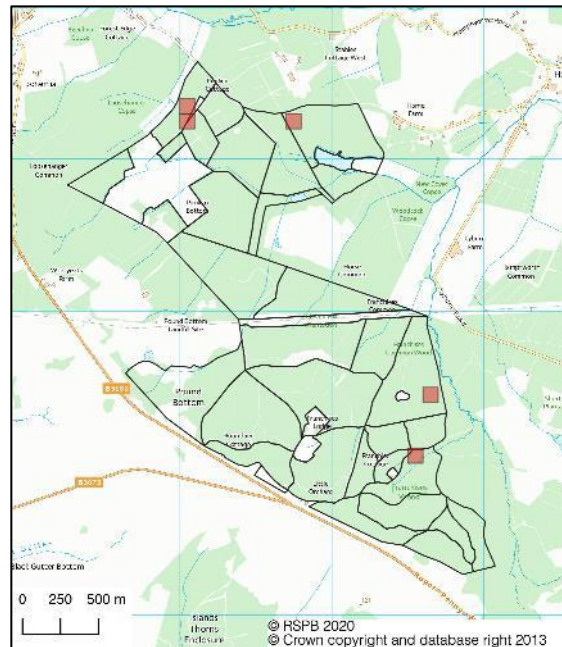


**Map 57 *Lecanora jamesii***

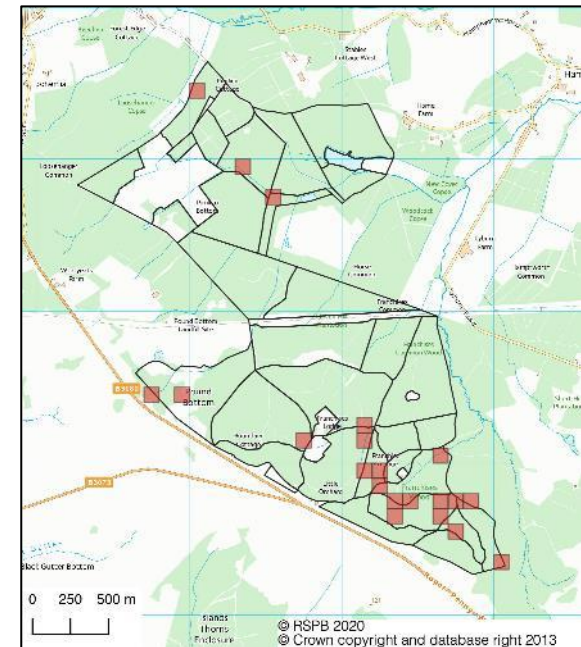
A widespread western species of mesic bark in old woodlands. Recorded rarely in the south in Franchises on Beech, Ash and Sallow.



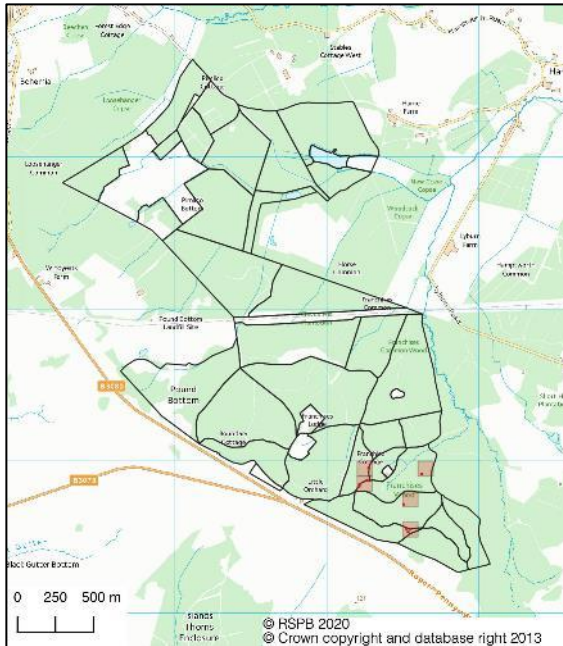
**Map 58 *Lepra multipuncta***  
(*Pertusaria multipuncta*) a widespread mobile old woodland lichen, often found on branches as well as on well lit trunks.



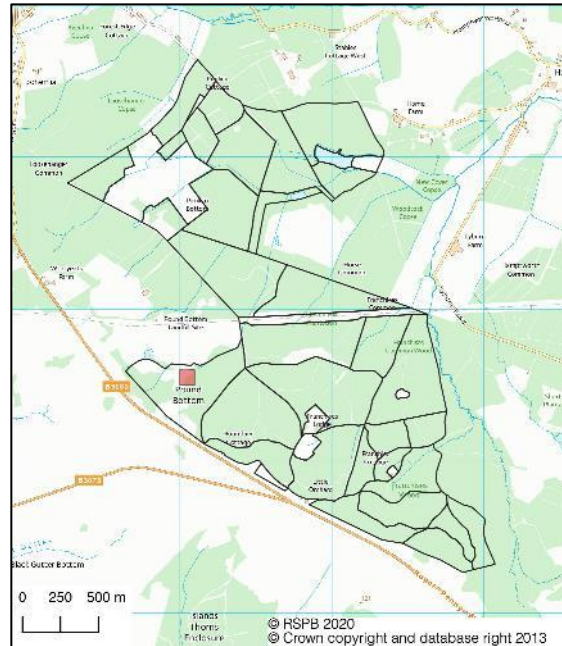
**Map 59 *Loxospora elatina***  
A slow colonising lichen of acid bark in humid woodlands. Unusually rare at Franchises.



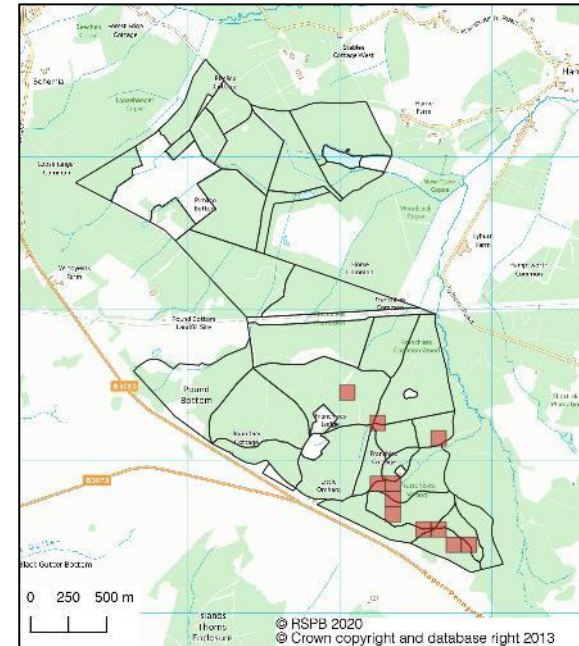
**Map 60 *Megalaria pulverea***  
A widespread oceanic species, mainly found in the ancient woodland area, but with some colonisation into the former heathland area, especially in developing bog woodlands.



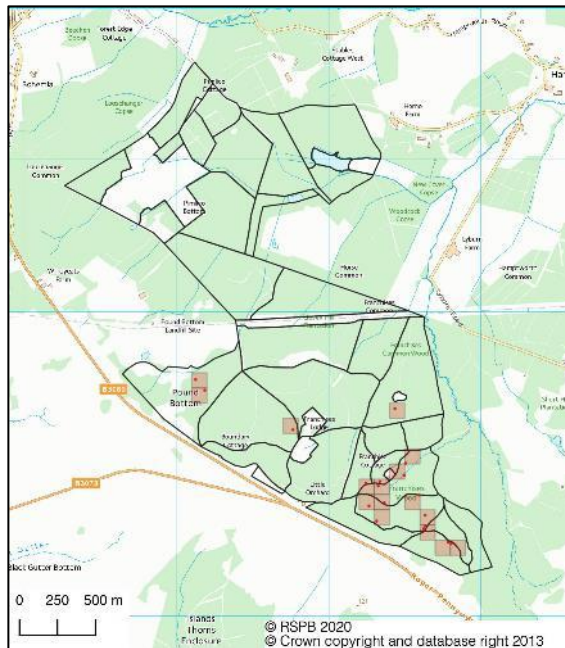
**Map 61 *Melaspilea amota* NT (NR)**  
A rare bark fungus found on acid bark of older trees in sheltered oceanic woodlands. Confined to Franchises Wood here.



**Map 62 *Melaspilea ochrothalamia* Nb (NS)**  
A generalist parasitic fungus on acid bark in woodlands. Recorded in pound bottom in 2020.

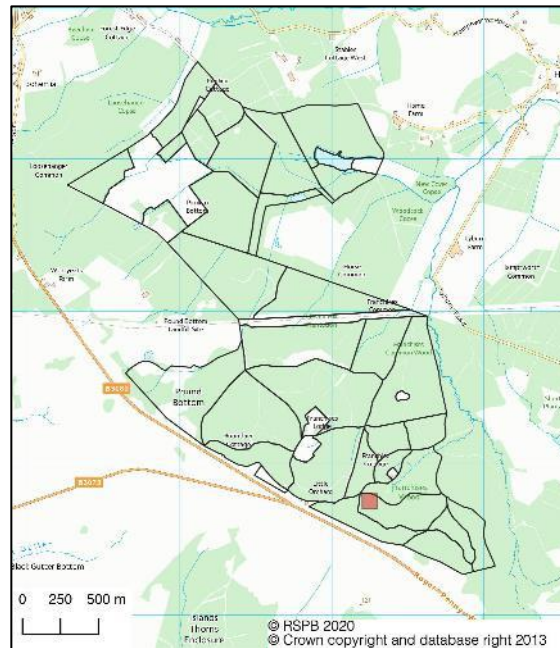


**Map 63 *Micarea doliiformis* Nb (NS)**  
On acid bark of older trees, probably originally confined to Oak but has widely colonised old conifers as well. Found on Oak, Scots Pine bark and lignum and Black Pine, mainly in Franchises Wood.



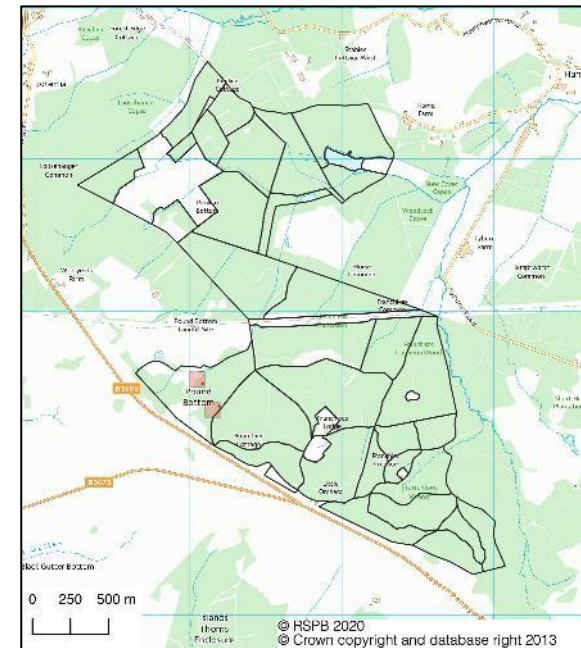
**Map 64** *Micarea pycnidiophora* Nb (NS/IR)

A southern oceanic lichen found on acid bark on sheltered well lit woodland trees. Internationally scarce, with its largest known world population in the New Forest. With a strong population in the south of the reserve, especially Franchises Wood.



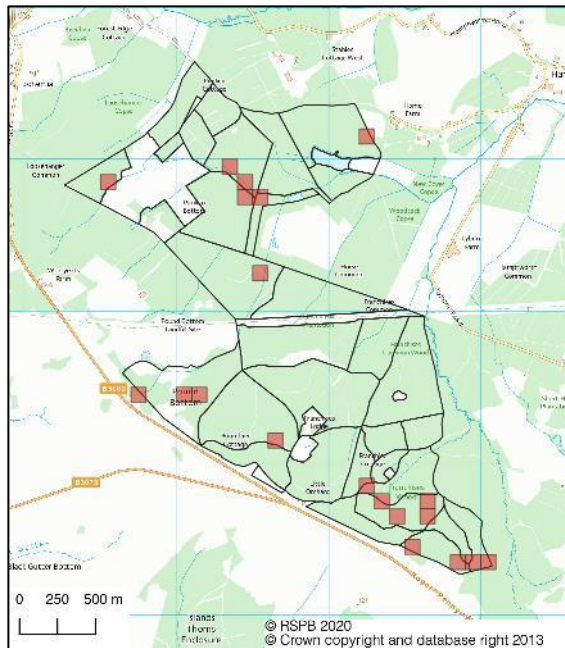
**Map 65** *Micarea xanthonica* Nb (NS/IR)

A local oceanic lichen of acid bark in humid woodland. Recorded once in Franchises Wood in 2020, new to South Wiltshire.



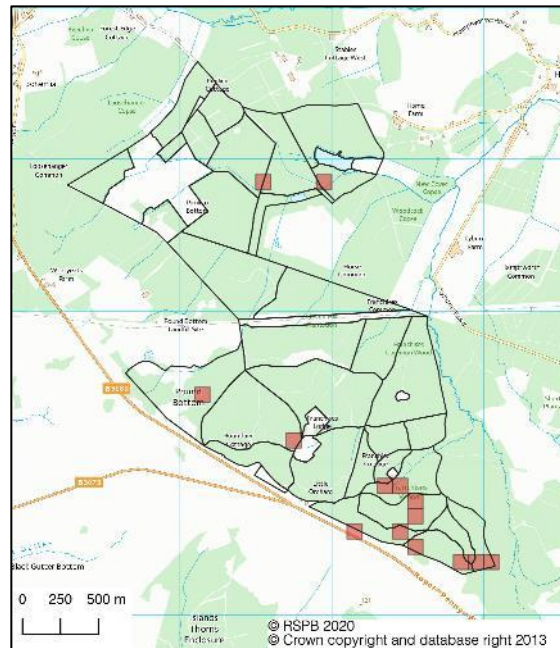
**Map 66** *Microcalicium ahlneri* Nb (NS)

An old growth dependant pinhead fungus of lignum on old Oaks and standing dead wood. In 2009 recorded on a standing dead Oak in the south of Pound Bottom, not refound on this tree in 2020, but it was found then on a second standing dead Oak to the north.



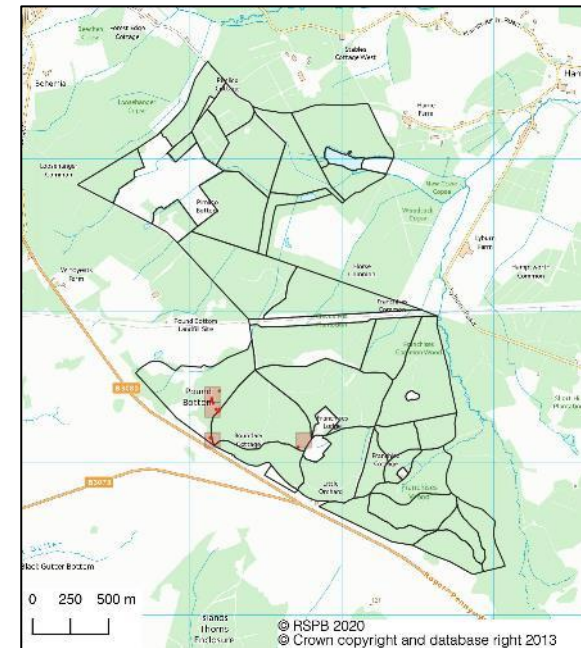
**Map 67 *Mycoblastus caesius***

A relatively mobile oceanic old woodland lichen of acid bark in humid woodland. Widespread in the relic old growth woodlands at Franchises and has colonised north, especially into developing bog woodlands.



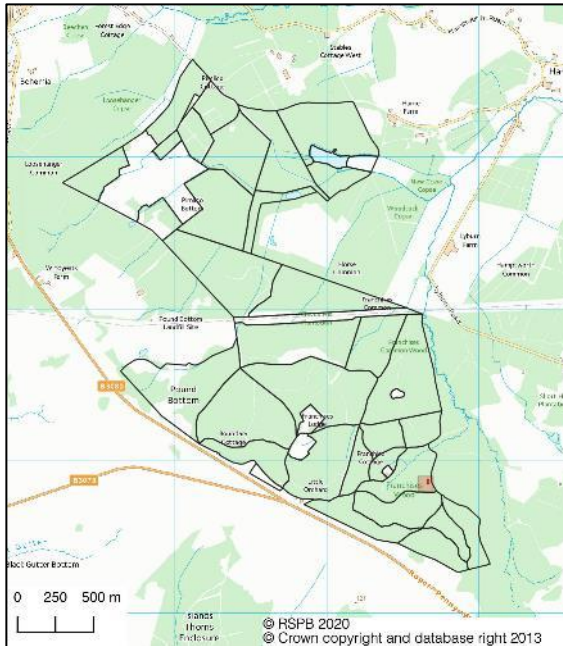
**Map 68 *Mycoporum antecellens***

An old woodland species of smoother mesic bark including Oak branches and Holly and Beech trunks. In the ancient woodland, with some limited colonisation into the former heathland Area.



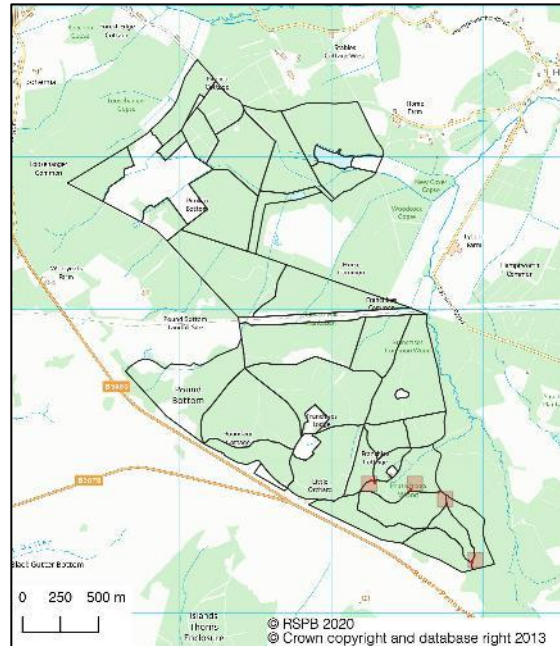
**Map 69 *Mycoporum lacteum* NT (NS)**

A Holly specialist found on drier bark on old Hollies, with its British headquarters in the New Forest. In Franchises it has a good population in Pound Bottom where it was recorded on six Hollies in 2020. A Further colony on a Holly pollard in Burnt Ground Wood found in 2018, was unfortunately knocked over during forestry operations afterwards.



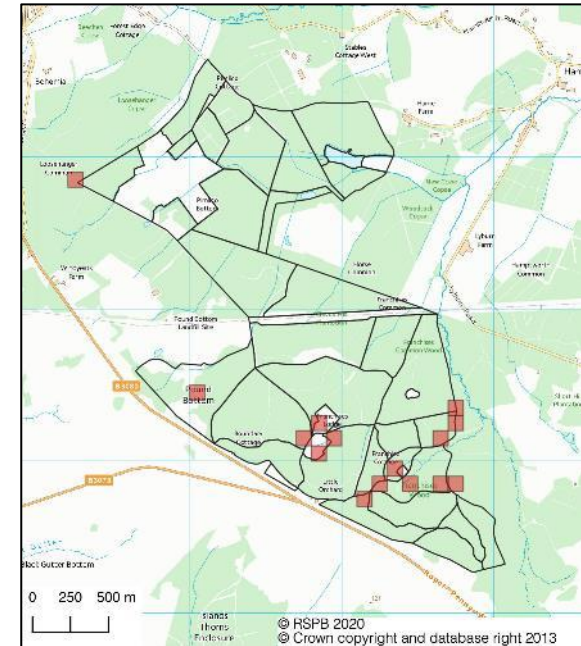
**Map 70 *Normandina acroglypta***

A local lichen of wound and rain tracks on less acid trees. On old Beech in Franchises Wood woods



**Map 71 *Opegrapha fumosa***

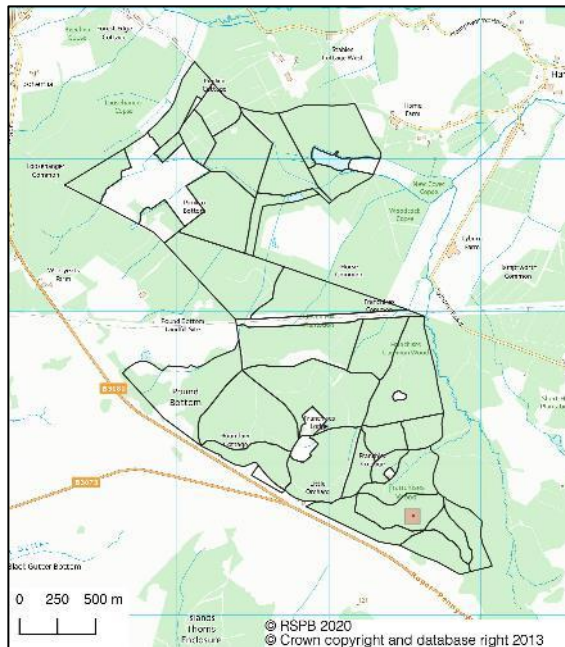
A scarce oceanic lichen of acid bark in sheltered woodland. Confined to Oak in Franchises wood



**Map 72 *Pachyphiale carneola***

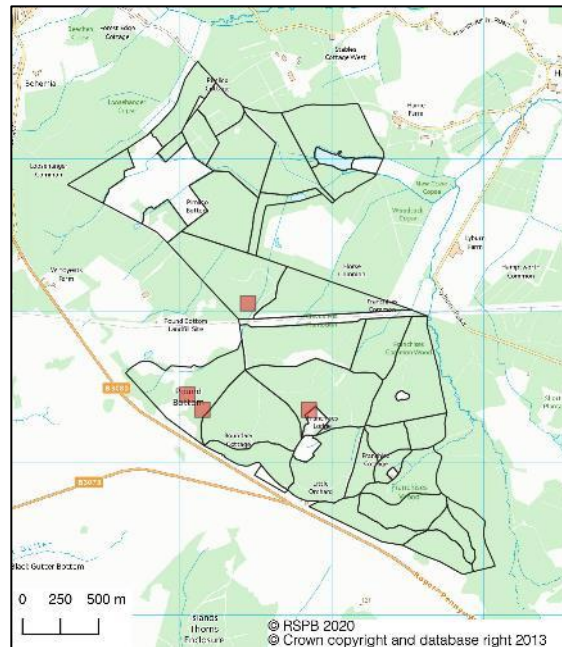
A widespread mobile old woodland species of base rich bark on old trees. Scattered through the old and just colonising in from Loosehanger Copse in the north west





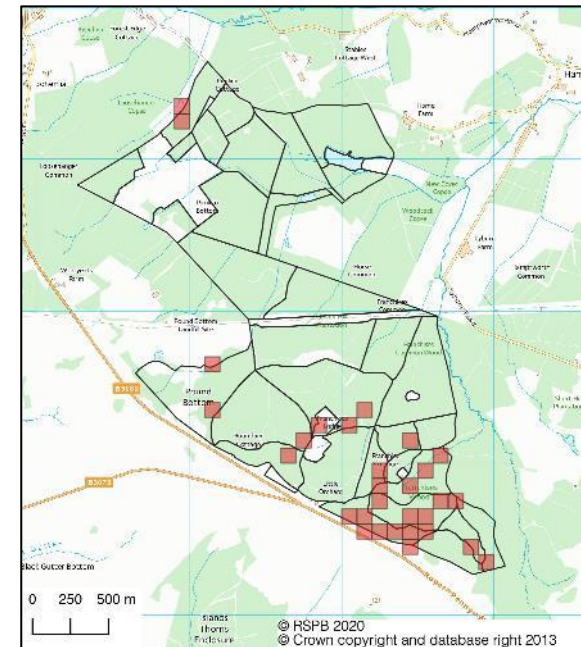
**Map 73 *Peltigera horizontalis***

A large leafy species of base rich bark and less acid fallen dead wood in old woodlands. Rather rare and local in the New Forest and found new to the reserve in Franchises Wood in 2020 on a fallen Beech



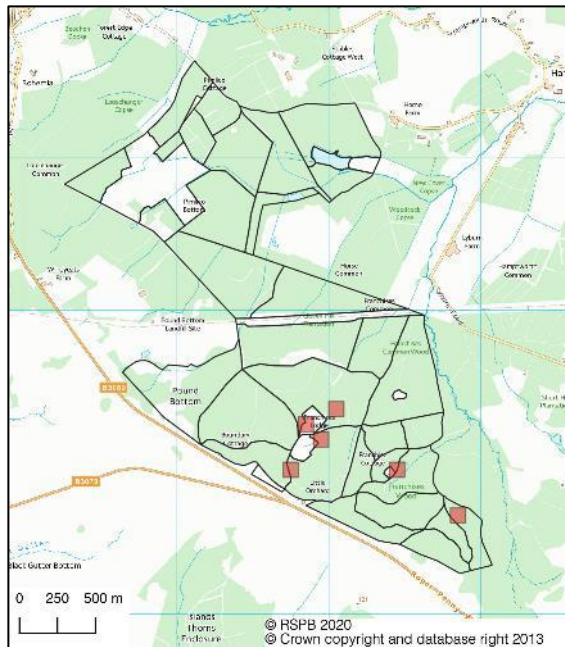
**Map 74 *Pertusaria flavida***

A lichen of well lit mesic bark on older trees, typical of field trees as well as in better lit woodland. Rare at Franchises due to the shade.



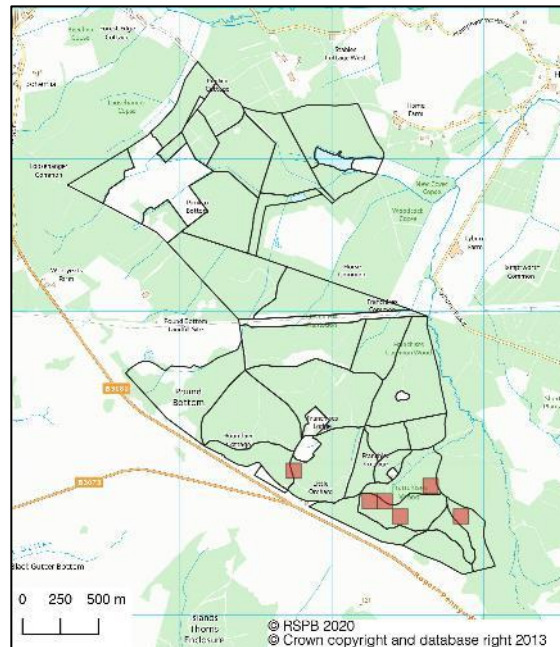
**Map 75 *Phaeographis dendritica***

A widespread lichen of smooth and mesic bark in woodlands, fairly mobile. Widespread in the older stands, just colonising in from the west in the NW.



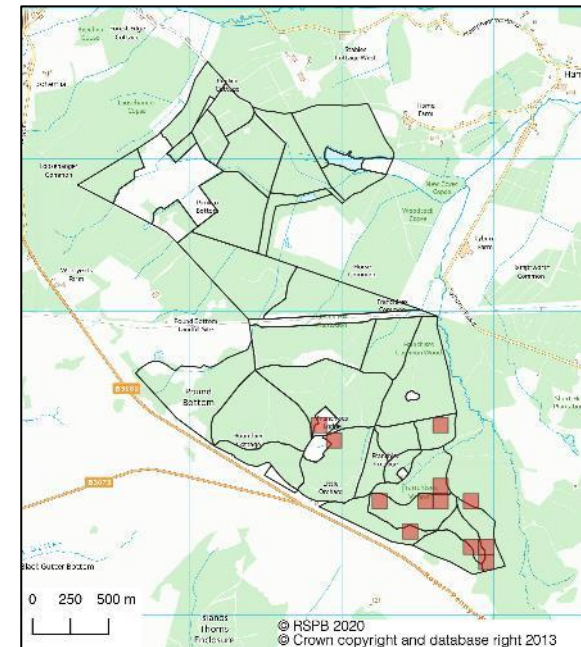
**Map 76 *Phaeographis inusta***

A widespread lichen of smooth bark. On Hazel and other shrubs in Franchises Wood and the lodge grounds.



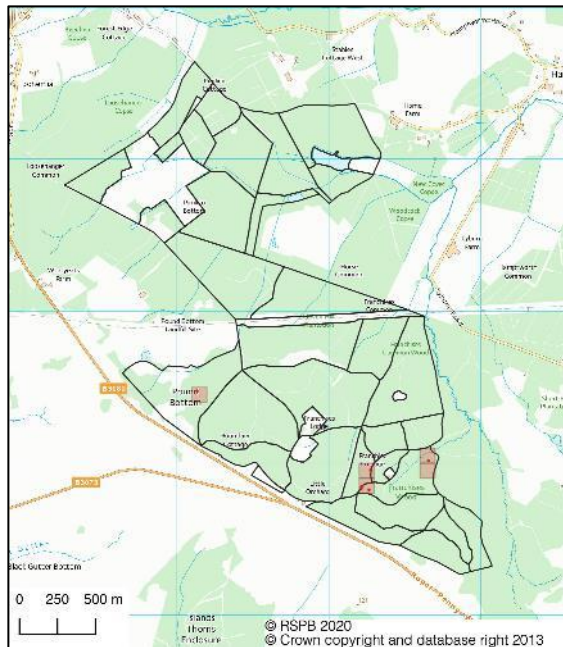
**Map 77 *Porina borreii* Nb (NS)**

A scarce lichen of wound tracks on older trees, somewhat reduced by Dutch Elm Disease. Frequent on the New Forest Beeches and recorded locally on the richer Beech in Franchises Wood And rarely in the lodge grounds.



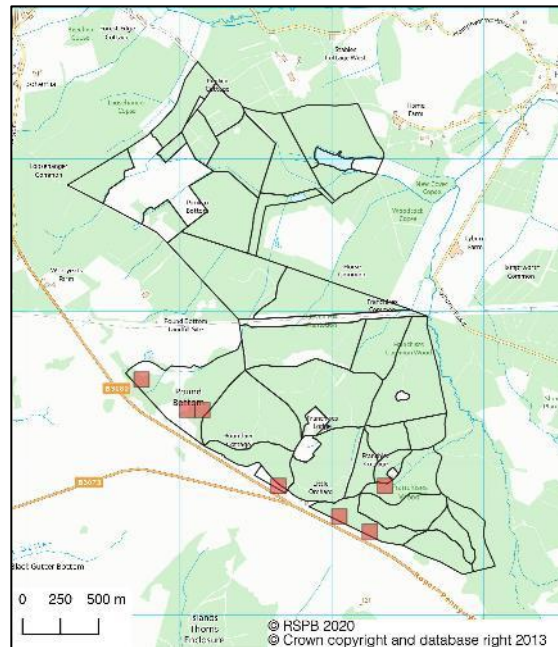
**Map 78 *Porina byssophila* Nb (NS/DD)**

A possible common species of wound tracks on less acid trees and shrubs and probably quite mobile. Absent from the north and west at Franchises due to the lack of suitable trees.



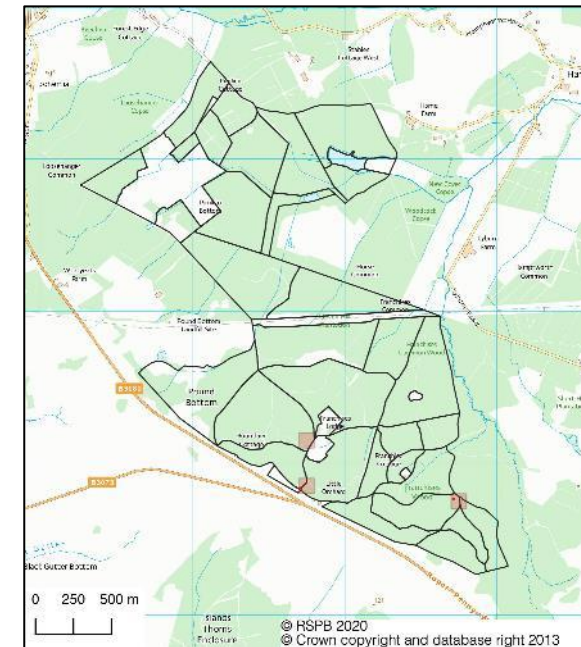
#### Map 79 *Porina coralloidea*

A lichen of base rich bark in old growth woodlands, which does colonise slowly into adjacent older young growth stands. Found on an ancient Oak in Pound Bottom and several 19<sup>th</sup> century Oak in Franchises Wood



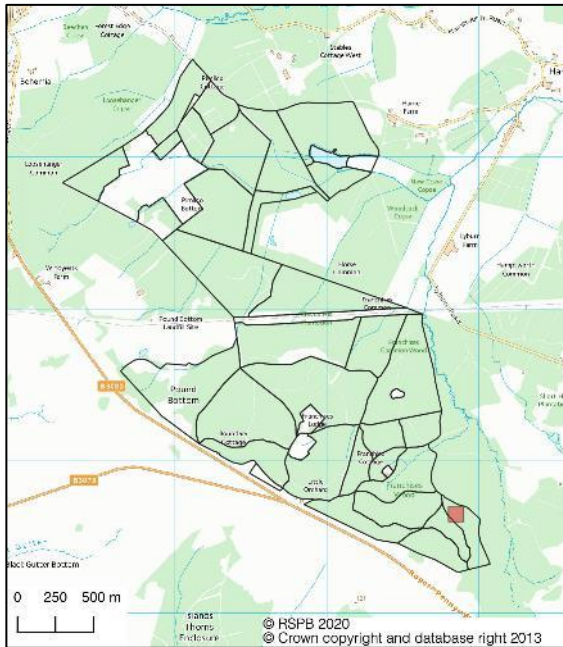
#### Map 80 *Porina leptalea*

A small lichen of smooth bark. There are two forms here, the common typical form with brown-orange perithecia on Beech and some Holly and a form with deep red perithecia which is widespread on old Holly. The latter appears to be an undescribed old growth dependant species



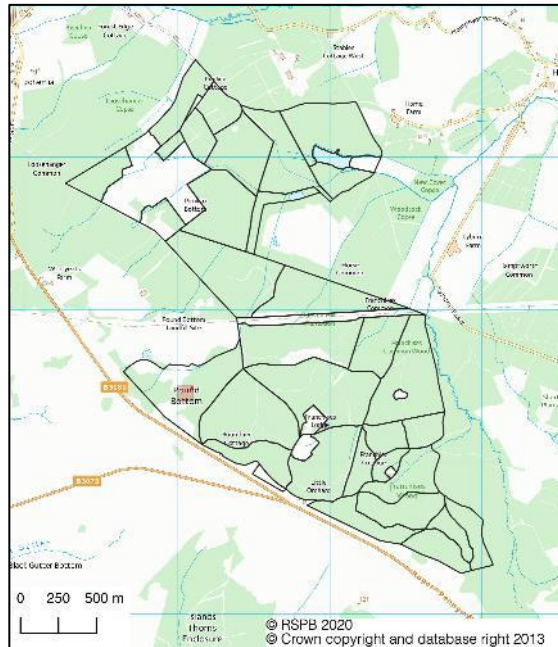
#### Map 81 *Punctelia reddenda*

A large leafy lichen of well lit mesic bark on older trees. Rare in Franchises due to shade.



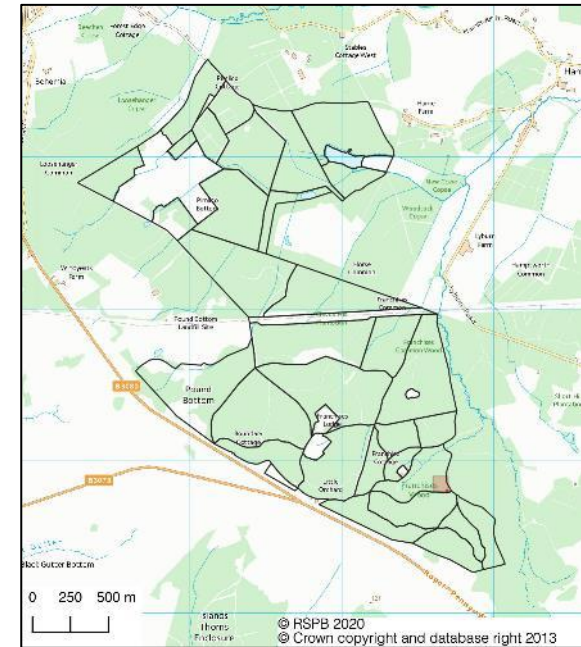
**Map 82 *Pyrenula chlorospila***

In rain tracks on mesic bark, very common to the west but more restricted in Hampshire. Characteristic of old Beech in the New Forest and found on one Beech in Franchises Wood.



**Map 83 *Ramonia chrysophaea* NT (NS/IR/S41)**

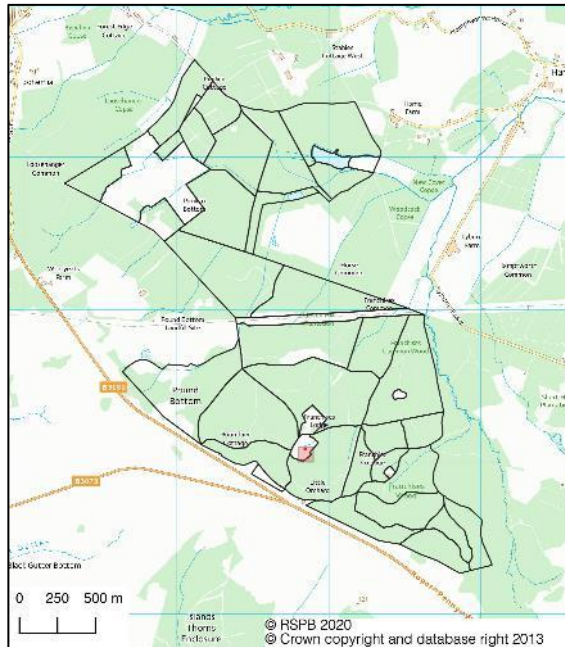
An old growth dependant species of patches of bare spongy base rich bark on veteran Oaks. Frequent in the New Forest, rare beyond. Found on an ancient Oak in Pound Bottom, new to the reserve in 2020.



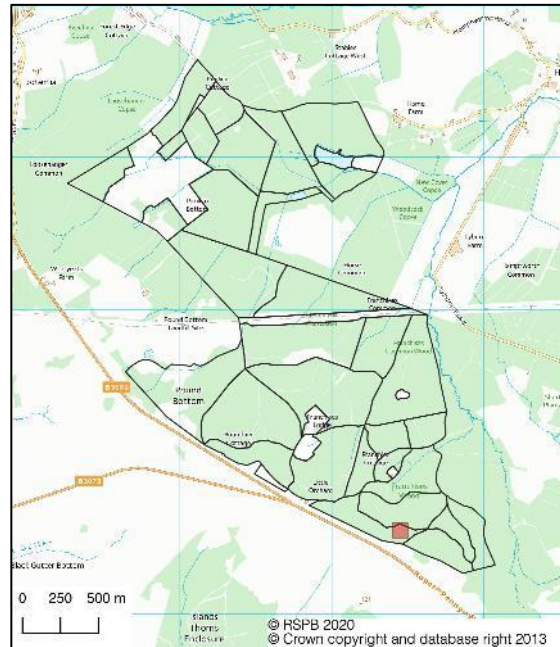
**Map 84 *Reichlingia zwackhii* NT (NR)**

(*Arthonia zwackhii*) a rare obligate parasite of the common *Phlyctis argena*, confined to occurrences of the host on veteran trees. Recorded from a Beech in 2009, but this tree had fallen by 2020.

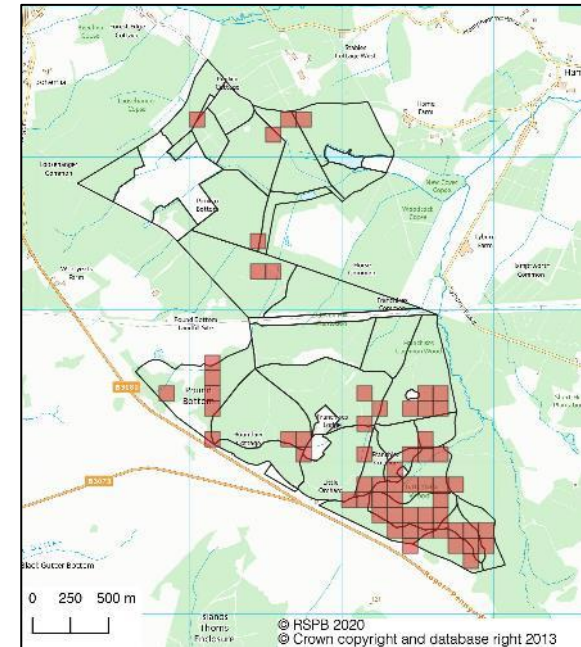
on



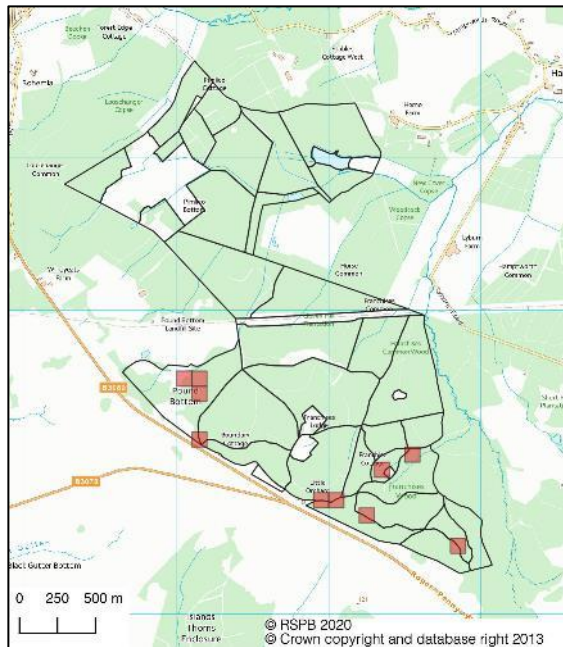
**Map 85 *Rinodina roboris* var. *roboris* Nb (IR)**  
A widespread lichen of well lit mesic bark on veteran trees, which is rare in continental Europe. Found on a well lit Oak in the field at the Lodge. The trees in the woods are too shaded



**Map 86 *Ropalospora viridis* Nb (NS)**  
A probably under recorded species of acid bark

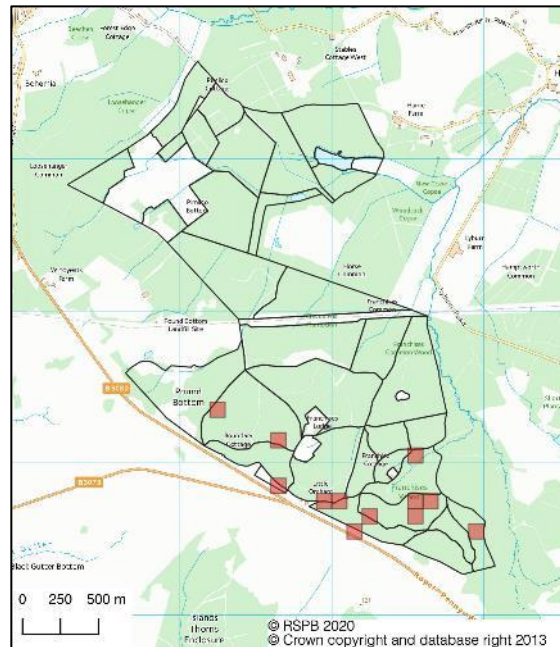


**Map 87 *Schizotrema quercicola* Nb (IR)**  
(*Schismatomma quercicola*) a southern oceanic lichen of acid bark on older trees in woodland. Rare and old growth dependant to the north, but rather mobile in the New Forest, where its probably more abundant than anywhere else in its range. At Franchises it has colonised strongly into 19<sup>th</sup> Oak close to the oldest stands and is spreading onto the former heathland.



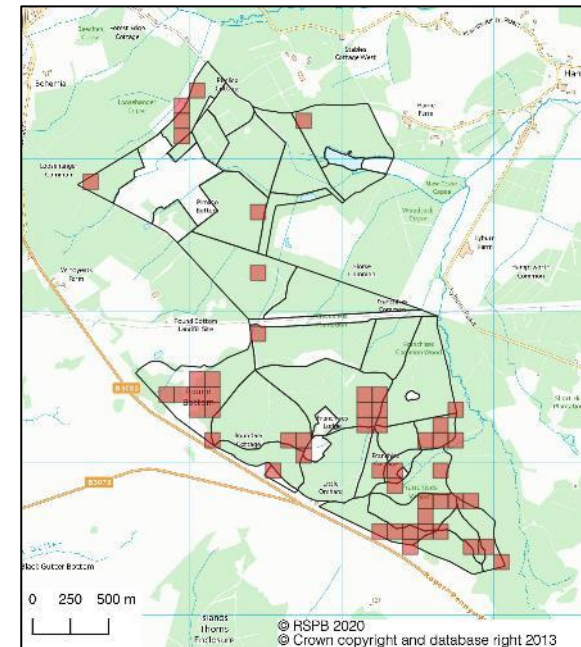
**Map 88 *Scoliciosporum pruinosum***

A southern species of acid bark in woodlands, which is not especially associated with old woods. Confined to the ancient woodland areas in the reserve.



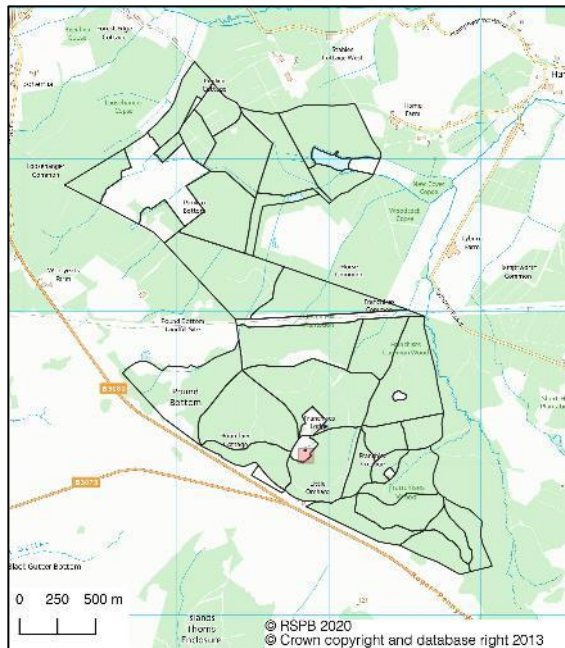
**Map 89 *Skyttea nitschkei***

An obligate parasite of the lichen *Thelotrema lepadinum*. Although its host has strongly colonised into the recent woodland to the north, this fungus is still confined to the older areas of woodland.



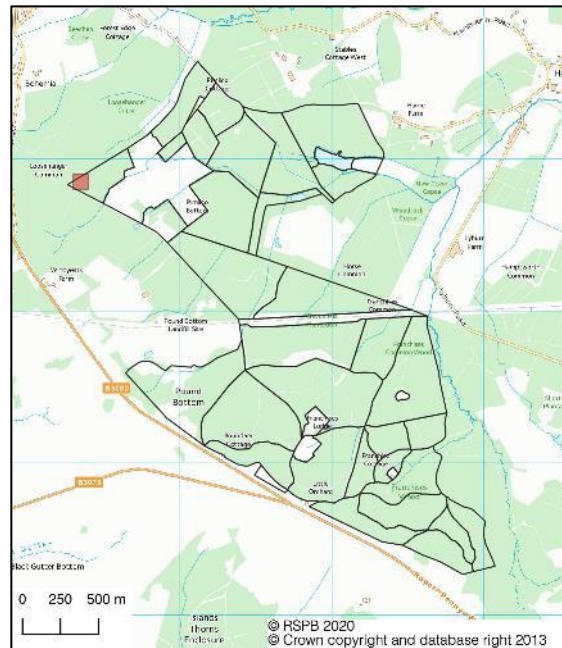
**Map 90 *Snippocia nivea* Nb (IR)**

(*Schismatomma niveum*) a southern oceanic lichen of acid bark and dry on older trees in woodland. Rare and old growth dependant to the north, but quite mobile in the New Forest, where its probably more abundant than anywhere else in its range. At Franchises has colonised into 19<sup>th</sup> Oak close to the oldest stands and is also spreading onto the former heathland.



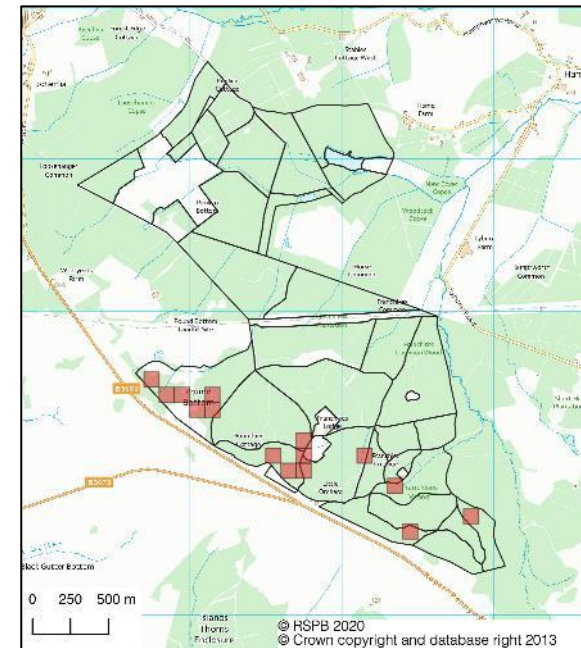
**Map 91 *Sphinctrina turbinata***

An obligate parasite of *Pertusaria* species, most often *Pertusaria pertusa*. Although its hosts are common this fungus is mainly on well lit veteran trees. At Franchises recorded on a well lit Oak in the field at the lodge.



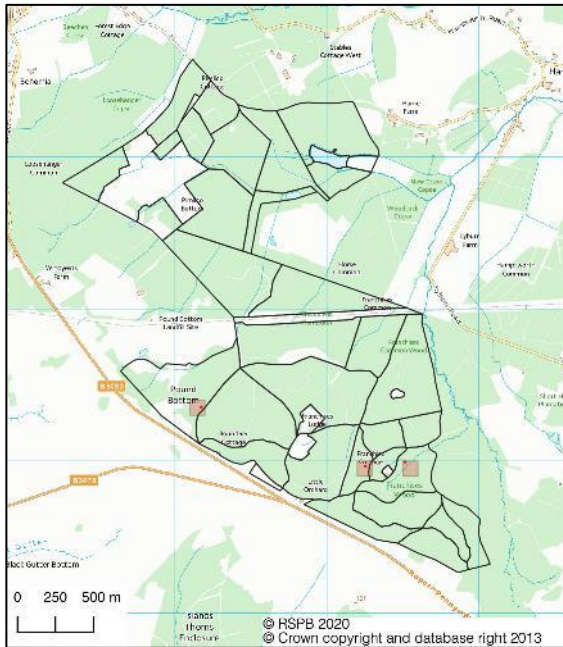
**Map 92 *Sporodophoron cretaceum* Nb (IR)**

(*Schismatomma cretaceum*). A lichen of dry bark on old trees, which colonises a bit quicker than many of its associated species of the Ancient Dry Bark Community. Here it has made the short jump across lane, from the medieval bank of Loosehanger Copse to an oak on the post 1822 bank of Heathy Hill

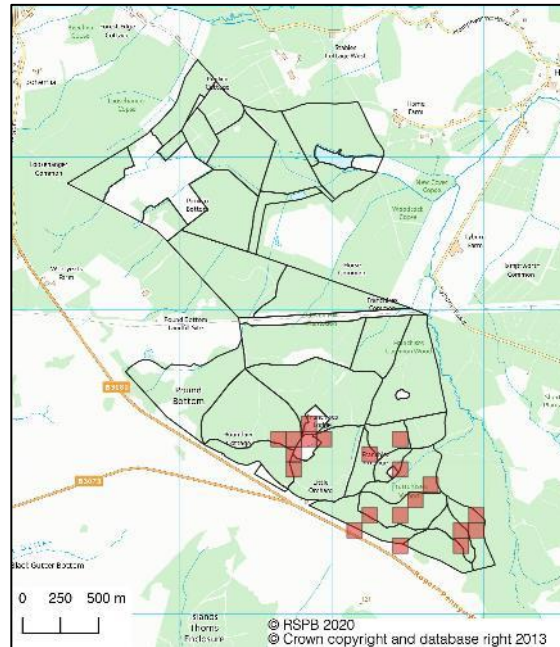


**Map 93 *Stenocybe septata* Nb (IR)**

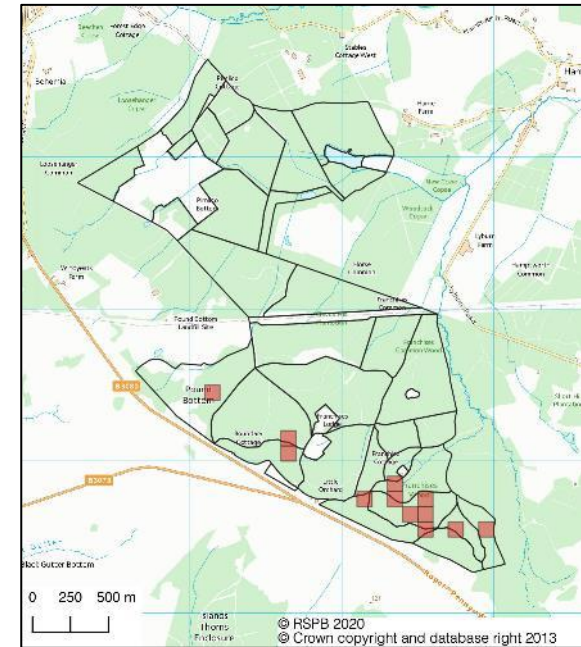
a bark fungus largely restricted to the trunks of older Hollies. At Franchises restricted to the older Hollies in the south.



**Map 94 *Stictographa lentiginosa* NT (NR/IR/S41)**  
An obligate parasite of the old woodland lichen *Phaeographis dendritica*. Much more restricted than its host and confined to thalli of *Phaeographis dendritica* on veteran trees, especially Beech and Holly. At Franchises first found on a veteran Beech in Franchises Wood in 2019 and found on a second in 2020 and on an old Holly in Pound Bottom



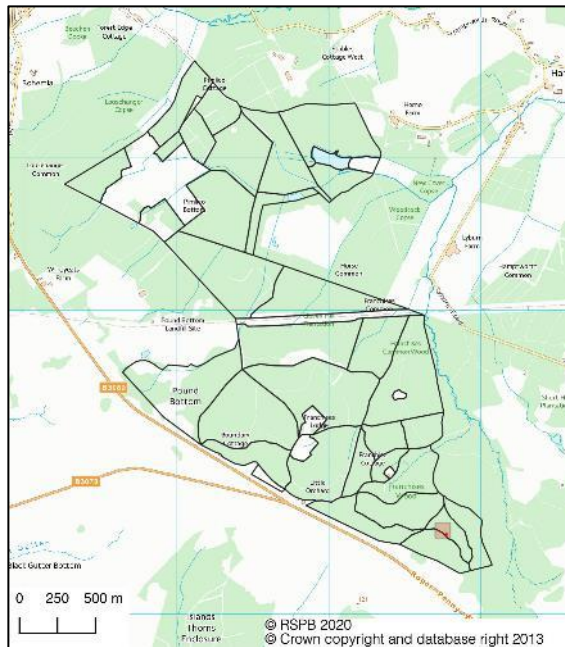
**Map 95 *Strigula taylorii* Nb (NS/IR)**  
An increasing species of wound tracks on less acid trees and shrubs and probably quite mobile into the recent woodland to the north, this fungus the lack of suitable trees.



**Map 96 *Taeniolella toruloides* [NR]**  
An obligate parasite of the lichen *Thelotrema lepadinum*. Although its host has strongly colonised acid trees and shrubs and probably quite mobile is still confined to the older areas of woodland.

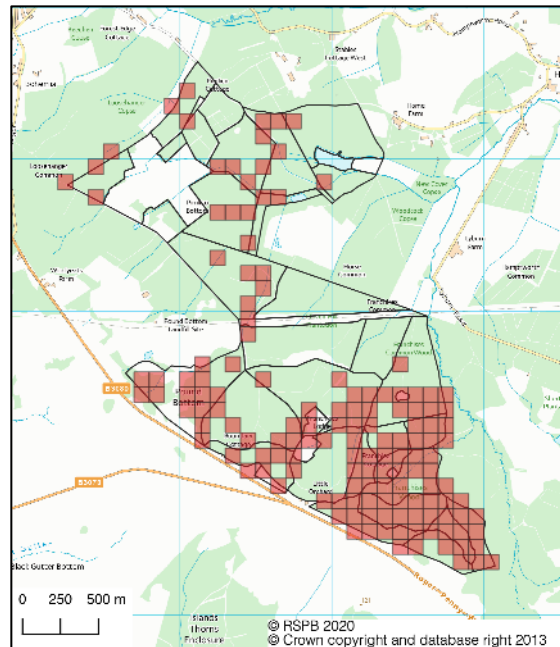






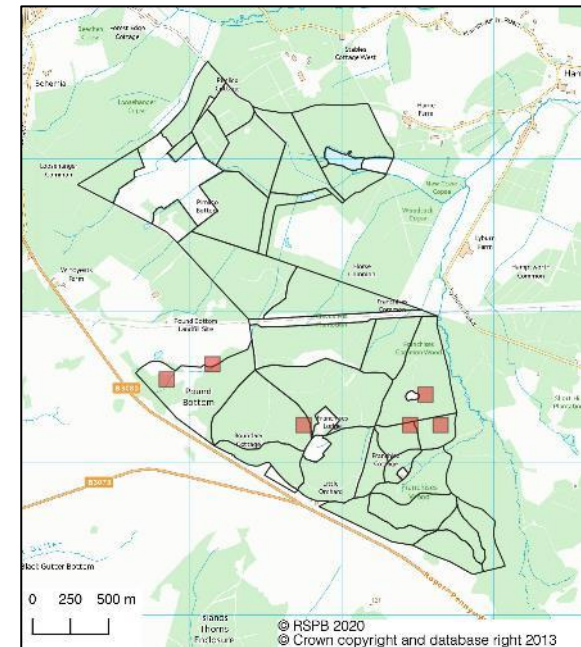
**Map 97 *Thelopsis rubella***

An old growth dependant lichen of flushed base rich bark on veteran trees. Found on a single Beech in Franchises Wood in 2020, confirming an earlier record.



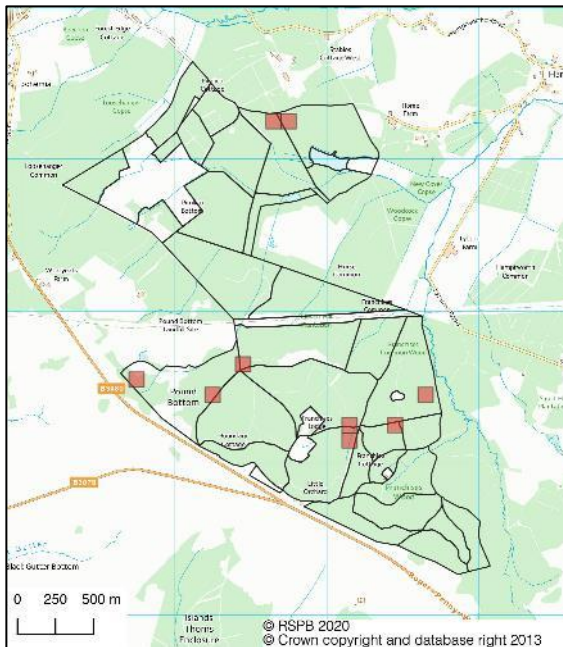
**Map 98 *Thelotrema lepadinum***

A woodland lichen found on variety of habitats and capable of building up very dense populations in undisturbed old growth woodland. Abundant in the south and colonising strongly to the north.



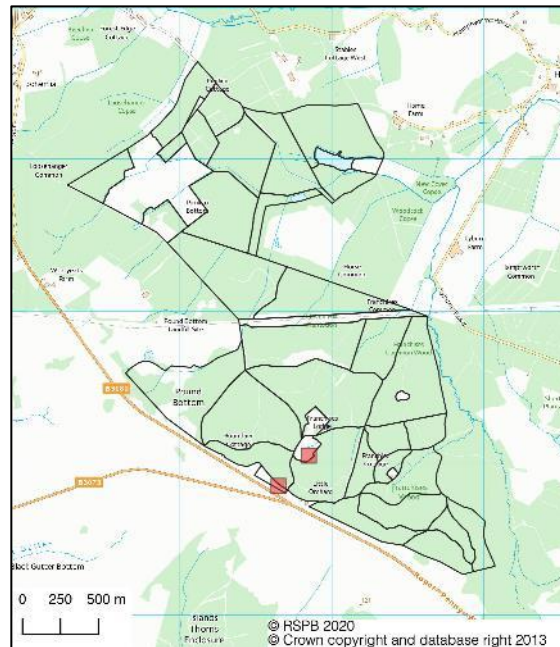
**Map 99 *Trapelia corticola***

An oceanic lichen of acid bark in humid woodland. Scattered in the south of the reserve.



### Map 100 *Usnea ceratina*

A Treebeard lichen forming sticking long pendulous thalli on well lit mid trunks and occasionally up into the canopy. In the reserve found in batter lit areas of the ancient woodland, so absent from the far too shaded core area, and colonising into the recent woodland



### Map 101 *Usnea florida* NT (S41)

A pollution sensitive Treebeard lichen found on twigs in the canopy. Not easy to observe, but two colonies were found in 2018 and 2020, where branches were low enough to inspect.

**B.1 Waypoint Maps**

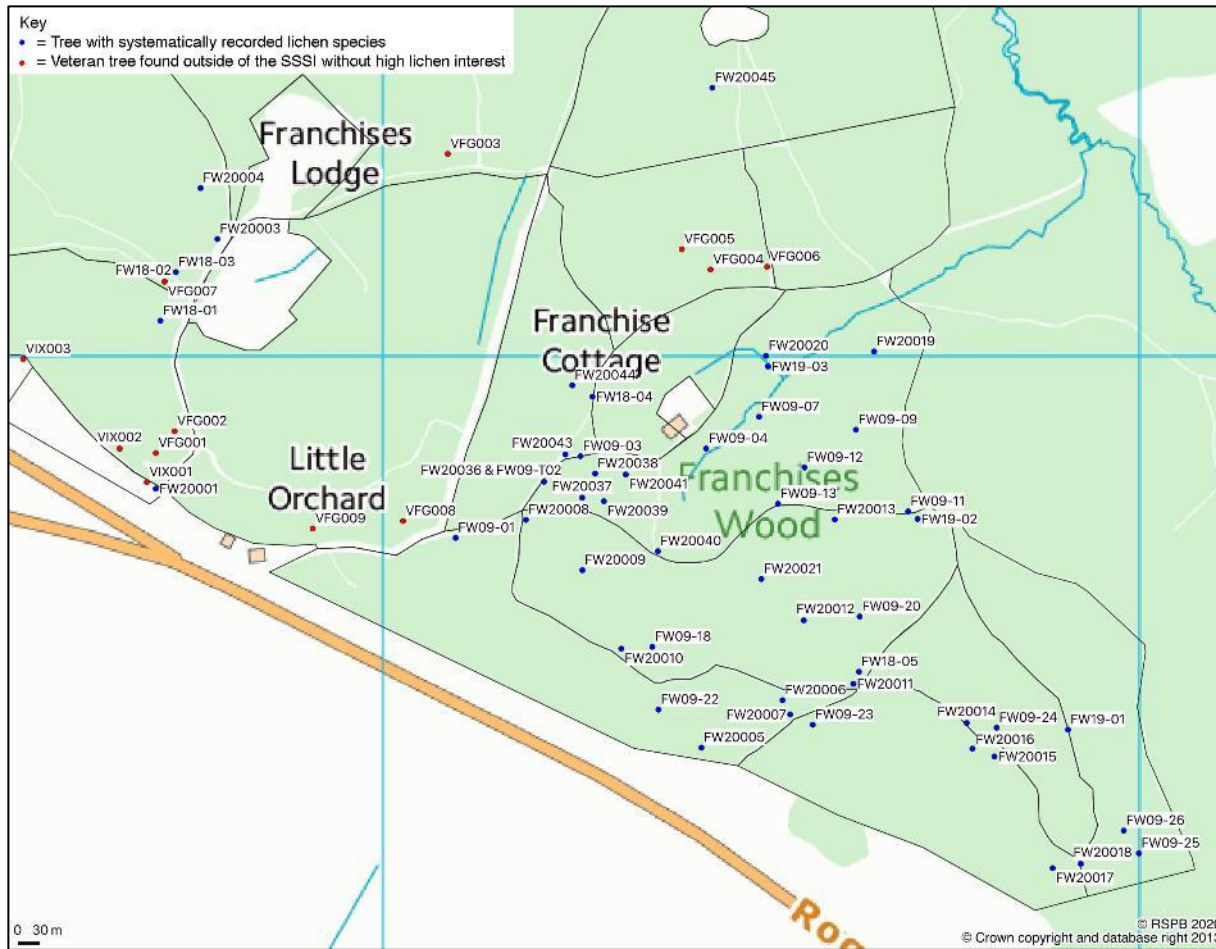
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**Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge**  
**Waypoints Recorded, East**                      **Map 102**

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xx 2020

*Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge Nature Reserve, Wiltshire*  
*Neil A Sanderson, Botanical Survey & Assessment*

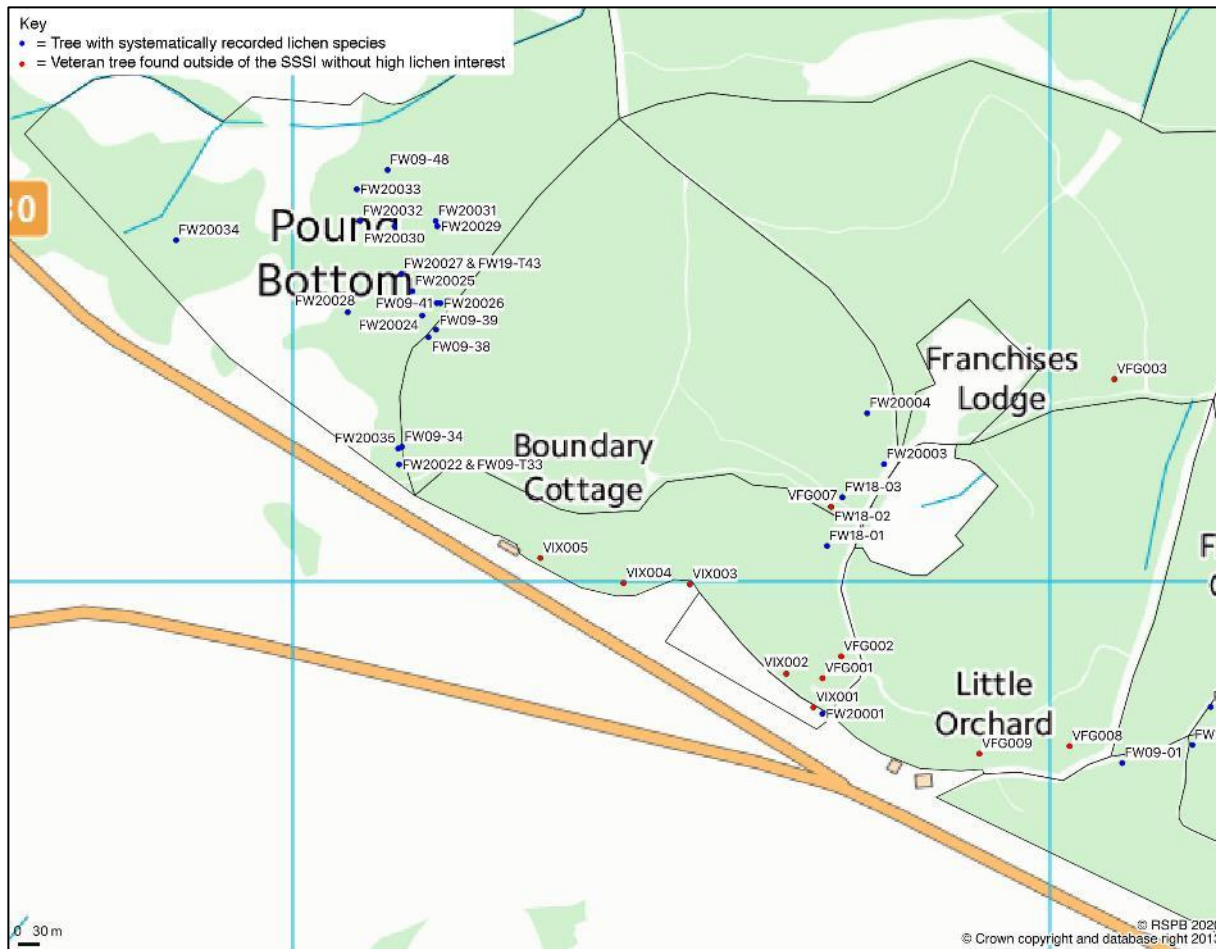
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**Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge**  
**Waypoints Recorded, West**                      **Map 103**

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**Lichen Survey Franchises Lodge**  
**Waypoints Recorded, North** **Map 104**

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