

AN ECOLOGICAL SURVEY
of
LAND WEST OF
PARDY'S HILL, CORFE MULLEN
[CORM03]

for
Dorset Council

December 2021

Bryan Edwards
Dorset Environmental Records Centre



CONTENTS

Summary		Page 2
1.0	Introduction	Page 3
2.0	Methods	Page 4
3.0	Legislation & policy	Page 5
4.0	Existing data	Page 8
4.1	Protected species	Page 8
4.2	Protected habitats	Page 8
4.3	Protected sites	Page 8
5.0	Results	Page 9
5.1	Site description	Page 9
5.2	Habitat description	Page 9
5.2.1	Habitat map	Page 11
5.2.2	Target notes	Page 12
6.0	Assessment	Page 15
6.1	Protected species assessment	Page 15
References		Page 16
APPENDIX I:	Plant species recorded	Page 17
APPENDIX II:	Photographs	Page 19

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1	Report prepared by:	Bryan Edwards	03/12/21
	Checked by:	Carolyn Steele	14/01/22

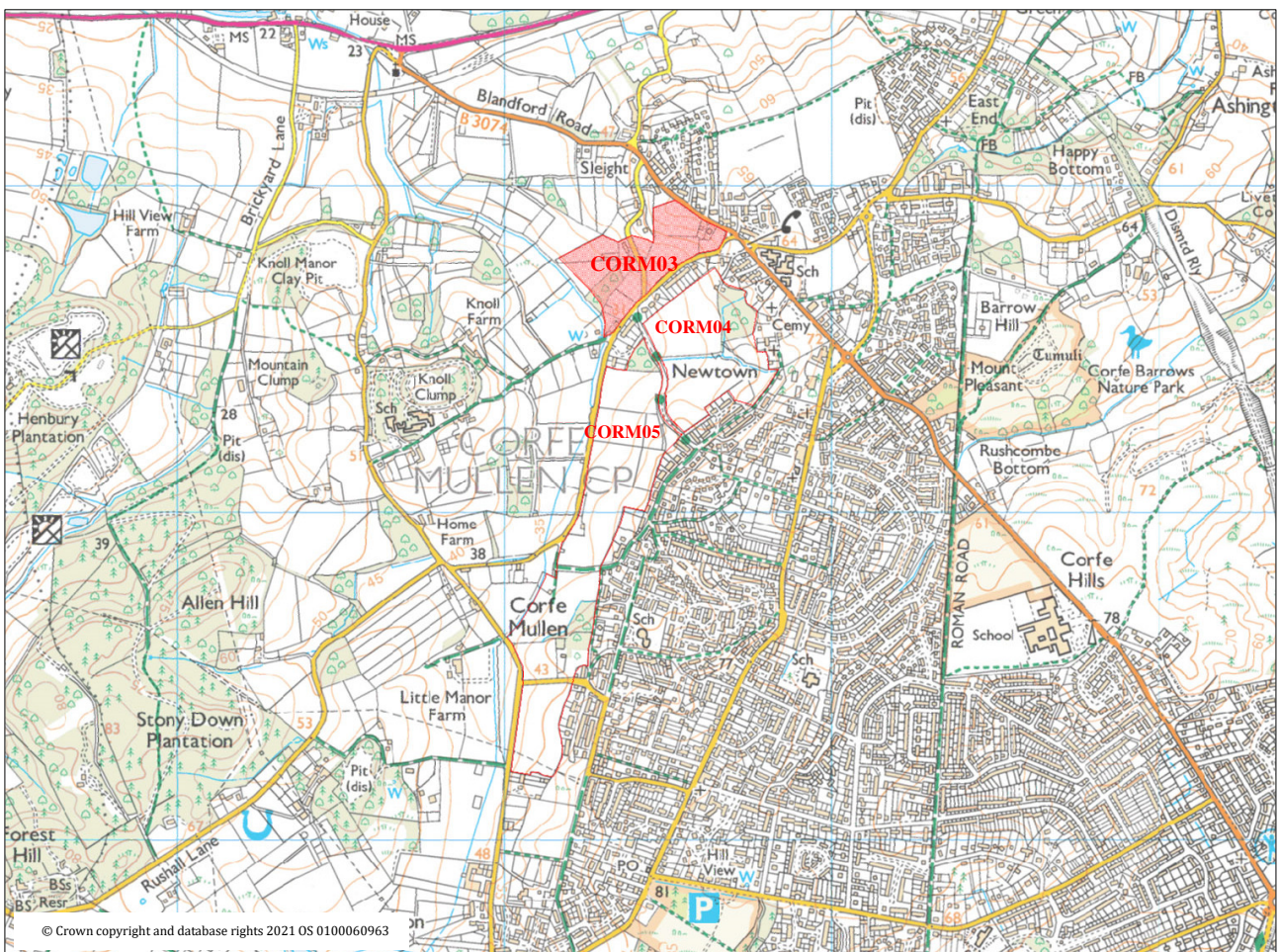
SUMMARY

- This report forms part of a suite of ecological surveys commissioned by Dorset Council's Strategic Planning and Natural Environment Teams. Together the survey reports form part of the evidence base for the Local Plan, containing extended Phase 1 survey information for the potential allocated sites, highlighting important habitats and the likelihood of protected species being present.
- The habitats present on the site vary in quality but there are areas that are of **Medium to High Ecological Interest**.
- The grassland in **Field B** shows few signs of past improvement and with five Dorset Notable plants, some locally frequent, possibly meeting the criteria for **Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)** status. The species present are typical of **Lowland Meadows Priority Habitat** and **Section 41 Habitat of Principal Importance**.
- There are **495 metres** of hedgerow that qualifies as **Hedgerows Priority Habitat** and **Section 41 Habitat of Principal Importance**.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report forms part of a suite of ecological surveys commissioned by Dorset Council's Strategic Planning and Natural Environment Teams. Together the survey reports form part of the evidence base for the Local Plan, containing extended Phase 1 survey information for the potential allocated sites, highlighting important habitats and the likelihood of protected species being present. The surveys have been carried out by Dorset Environmental Records Centre who are working with Dorset Council to ensure that ecological data for the Local Plan process is as up-to-date as possible.

MAP 1. Location of site



2.0 METHODS

The survey was undertaken on the 27th October 2021 in overcast weather. The area was walked and a plant species list compiled with frequencies assigned to each species using the DAFOR scale¹. Particular attention was paid to the presence of any Section 41 or Red Listed species, and any that are on the Dorset Environmental Records Centre (DERC) lists of Dorset Notable species (DERC, 2012). Habitats present were assessed for their potential to support protected species (see Section 6.1), and visible signs for Badger such as setts, latrines and paths were looked for. Each habitat type present and any species or features of particular note were described using target notes (see Section 5.2.2).

A habitat map was produced in the field by drawing boundaries of the different vegetation types over a print out of the latest aerial photograph. This was then digitized using DERCs Integrated Habitat System (IHS) mapping process.

The sites are assessed for their ecological interest at the time of the survey (see Section 6.0). Those sites assessed as being of **Low Ecological Interest** have very little interest and are generally improved grasslands or arable fields. Those of **Moderate Ecological Interest** may support some interest such as one or more Dorset Notable plant species, but do not qualify as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI). Those of **High Ecological Interest** are of SNCI quality and are therefore an important wildlife site within a county context.

Nomenclature for plants follows Stace (2019).

¹The DAFOR scale records species according their abundance as follows:

D = Dominant; **A** = Abundant; **F** = Frequent; **O** = Occasional; **R** = Rare; **L** = Local (e.g. **LF** = Locally Frequent)

3.0 LEGISLATION & POLICY

3.1 LEGISLATION

The following legislation may be of relevance to the proposed works. Full details of statutory obligations with respect to biodiversity and the planning system can be found in DCLG Circular 06/2005.

- **The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019:**

This transposes the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) into domestic law and ensures that the habitat and species protection and standards will continue to apply upon the UK's exit from the EU. The Regulations provide protection for a number of species including:

- All species of bat
- Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*)
- Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*).

This legislation makes it an offence to deliberately capture, kill or injure individuals of these species listed on Schedule 2 and damage or destroy their breeding site or place of shelter. It is also illegal to deliberately disturb these species in such a way as to be likely to significantly affect: (i) the ability of any significant group of the species to survive, breed or rear or nurture their young; or (ii) the local distribution or abundance of the species.

This legal protection means that where development has the potential to impact on bats, or other species of national interest, the results of a protected species survey must be submitted with a planning application.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are also protected under this legislation. These are a network of sites designated for supporting habitats or species of high nature conservation importance in the European context. Any activity that has a detrimental effect on these European sites³ is made an offence under the Regulations. Where a development is likely to have a significant impact on a European site, the Regulations require a rigorous assessment of the impacts, known as an Appropriate Assessment.

- **The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and amendments):**

Protected fauna and flora are listed under Schedules 1, 5 & 8 of the Act. Species likely to be of relevance include:

- All species of **bat**. It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any bat whilst it is occupying a roost or to intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost
- All species of **British reptile** (in particular grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), adder (*Vipera berus*) and slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*)). It is illegal to kill or injure these species
- **Great crested newt**. It is illegal to obstruct access to any structure or place which great crested newts use for shelter or protection or to disturb any great crested newt while it is using such a place.

This Act also makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or to take, damage or destroy their eggs and nests (whilst in use or being built). In addition, it is an offence to disturb any nesting bird listed on Schedule 1 or their young.

Schedule 9 of the Act lists those species for which it is an offence to plant or cause their spread. Species listed under Schedule 9 that are most likely to be encountered are Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) and giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*).

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. These are a network of sites identified as being of national nature conservation importance and hence afforded legal protection.

National Nature Reserves (NNRs) are also protected under the Act (section 35 (1)) and established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. These are nature reserves which are considered to be of national importance by the relevant statutory bodies i.e. Natural England, Natural resource Wales.

- **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006:**

This Act enforces a duty on the planning authority and local council to conserve biodiversity (section 40). Additionally, section 41 encourages the local councils to be aware of the species and habitats of 'principal importance' and to act accordingly to protect and manage these habitats and species.

- **The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000:**

This Act strengthens nature conservation and wildlife protection through a number of mechanisms. It places a duty on Government Ministers and Departments to conserve biological diversity, provides police with stronger powers relating to wildlife crimes, and improves protection and management of SSSIs.

- **The Protection of Badgers Act 1992:**

This Act makes it an offence to wilfully take, injure or kill a badger (*Meles meles*); cruelly mistreat a badger; interfere with badger setts, sell or possess a live badger; mark or ring a badger. A licence is required for work affecting badgers and their setts.

- **Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996:**

This Act provides protection for all wild animals from intentional acts of cruelty.

- **Hedgerow Regulations 1997:**

These Regulations establish a set of criteria for assessing the importance of hedgerows. Where a hedgerow is deemed to be 'important' its removal is prohibited without consent from the local Planning Authority.

3.2 POLICY

The following policy is of relevance to this report:

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):**

This sets out the Government's vision for biodiversity in England with the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. NPPF (2018) includes sections on legally protected species and sites (see Section 2.1).

- **Local Sites (including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), and Biological Notification Sites (BNSs)/County Wildlife Sites (CWSs)):**

These are a network of sites designated for their nature conservation importance in a local context. Although they are not afforded legal protection they contribute towards local and national biodiversity.

- **Natural England Protected Species Standing Advice:**

The standing advice is used by local authorities as a fall-back position when in pre-application consultation or during the determination period to define habitat and species survey efforts and mitigation proposals.

4.0 EXISTING DATA

The following summary is based on the desk study carried out by DERC for Dorset Council covering the Local Plan Emerging Site Allocations (DERC 2020). The species records are based on post-2010 data.

4.1 PROTECTED SPECIES

Species	Status	Distance from site
Badger	WCA	Within 100 metre radius
Bats	EPS; WCA	Within 100 metre radius
Dormouse	S41; EPS; WCA	-
Otter	EPS; WCA	Within 100 metre radius
Water Vole	S41; WCA	-
Brown Hare	S41	-
Hedgehog	S41	-
Great Crested Newt	EPS; S41	-
Reptiles	S41; WCA	Within 1-km radius

4.2 PROTECTED HABITATS

None adjacent to the site.

Wet Woodland – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat	380 metres to the west
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat	630 metres to the west
Lowland Meadows – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat	660 metres to the southwest
Lowland Heathlands – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat	770 metres to the southeast

4.3 PROTECTED SITES

None adjacent to the site.

Dorset Heaths Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	760 metres to the southeast
Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area (SPA)	760 metres to the southeast
Dorset Heathlands RAMSAR	810 metres to the southeast
Corfe Mullen Pastures Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	650 metres to the south
Corfe & Barrow Hills Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	760 metres to the southeast

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site lies on the northwest side of Pardy's Hill on the western edge of Corfe Mullen. The northern part of the site at the top of the slope overlies the acidic Poole Formation and further south down the slope the London Clay Formation dominates. At the junction of the geology there is a spring-line giving rise to small stands of rushes. At the time of the survey both fields were ungrazed but had been cut for hay or silage. Bordering the fields the hedges include lengths that are tightly trimmed and others that are overgrown and resemble a line of trees.

5.2 HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Grasslands

The grasslands vary in quality, some areas appear to be semi-improved with a low diversity of herbs, but parts of the northern field may be unimproved with a good range of herb species typical of old grasslands including several Dorset Notables.

Field A:

A flat field at the bottom of the slope at the junction of Sleight Lane and Pardy's Hill. The grassland sward is generally dominated by Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris* and Red Fescue *Festuca rubra*, with occasional Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*. The damper areas have frequent Soft Rush *Juncus effusus* and Hairy Sedge *Carex hirta* with Velvet Bent *Agrostis canina* locally abundant. The herb component varies greatly. The most frequent herbs are Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa* and Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, with smaller quantities of Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Trailing Tormentil *Potentilla anglica** and Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg. The damper areas have Amphibious Bistort *Persicaria amphibia*, Silverweed *Potentilla anserina* and Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*.

Field B:

A larger field sloping up to the B3074 Blandford Road, on the steepest part of the field there are several small springlines at the junction of the Poole Formation and the London Clay. The vast majority of the field shows few signs of past improvement and Dorset Notable plant species are found over much of field. The top of the field is dry and the sward comprises Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris*, Red Fescue *Festuca rubra* and

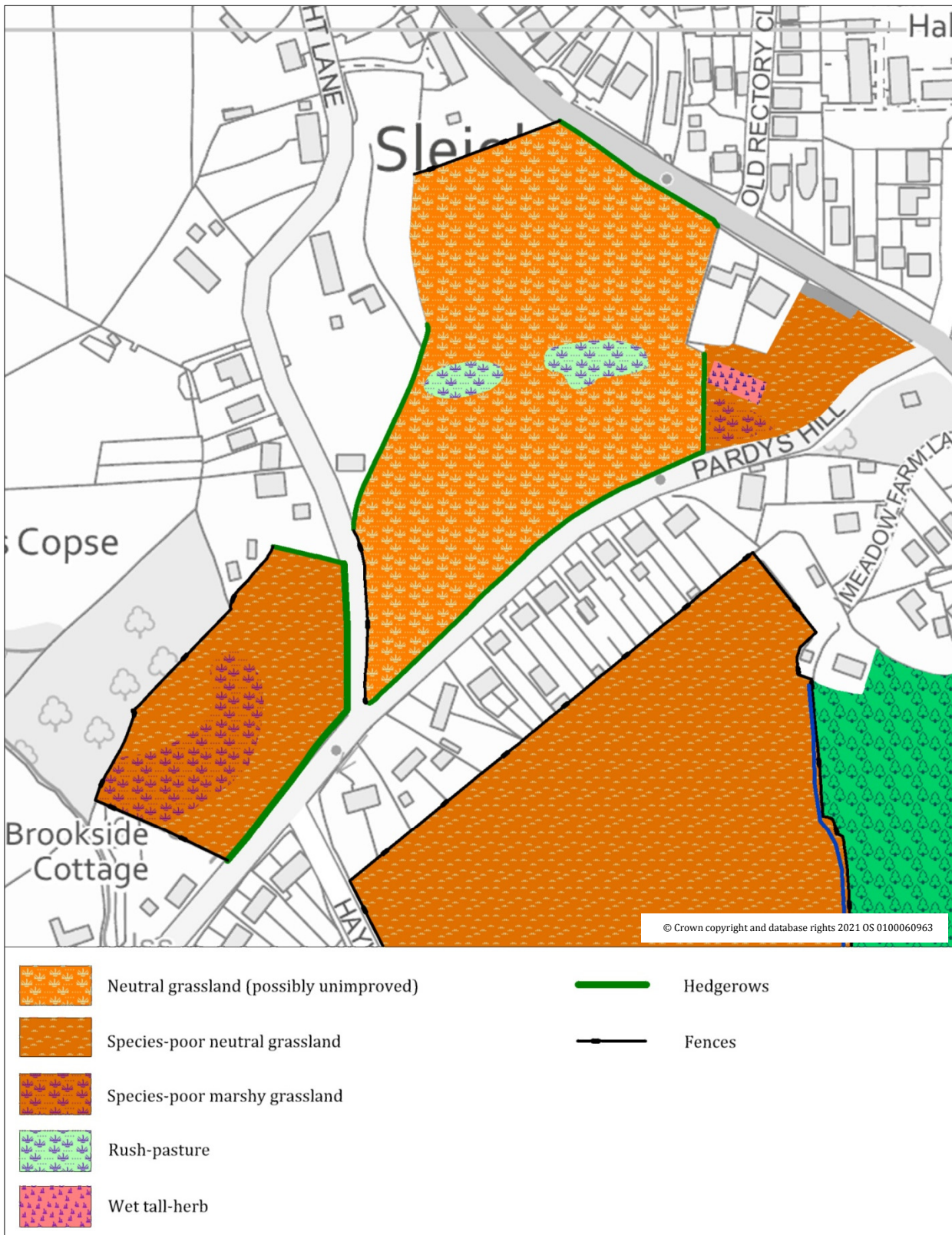
Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* with herbs including frequent Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium* and Common Cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata*, plus Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus** and Germander Speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*. On the slope the wet areas have abundant Soft Rush *Juncus effusus* and patches of Sharp-flowered Rush *Juncus acutiflorus* with Hairy Sedge *Carex hirta* locally frequent. Herbs include Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, Square-stalked St John's-wort *Hypericum tetrapterum* and Common Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, with a few plants of Ragged Robin *Silene flos-cuculi** noted. The bottom part of the field is slightly damper with Yorkshire Fog the most abundant grass and Red Fescue and Common Bent more patchy. Herbs include frequent to abundant Meadow Buttercup, Common Sorrel with locally frequent Tufted Vetch *Vicia cracca* and Meadow Vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*, plus occasional Cuckoo Flower *Cardamine pratensis*, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil, Bird's-foot-trefoil, Trailing Tormentil *Potentilla anglica**, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Common Knapweed *Centaurea nigra** and Oxeye Daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare**. At the southern end the sward becomes longer and more tussocky with fewer herbs.

Hedgerows

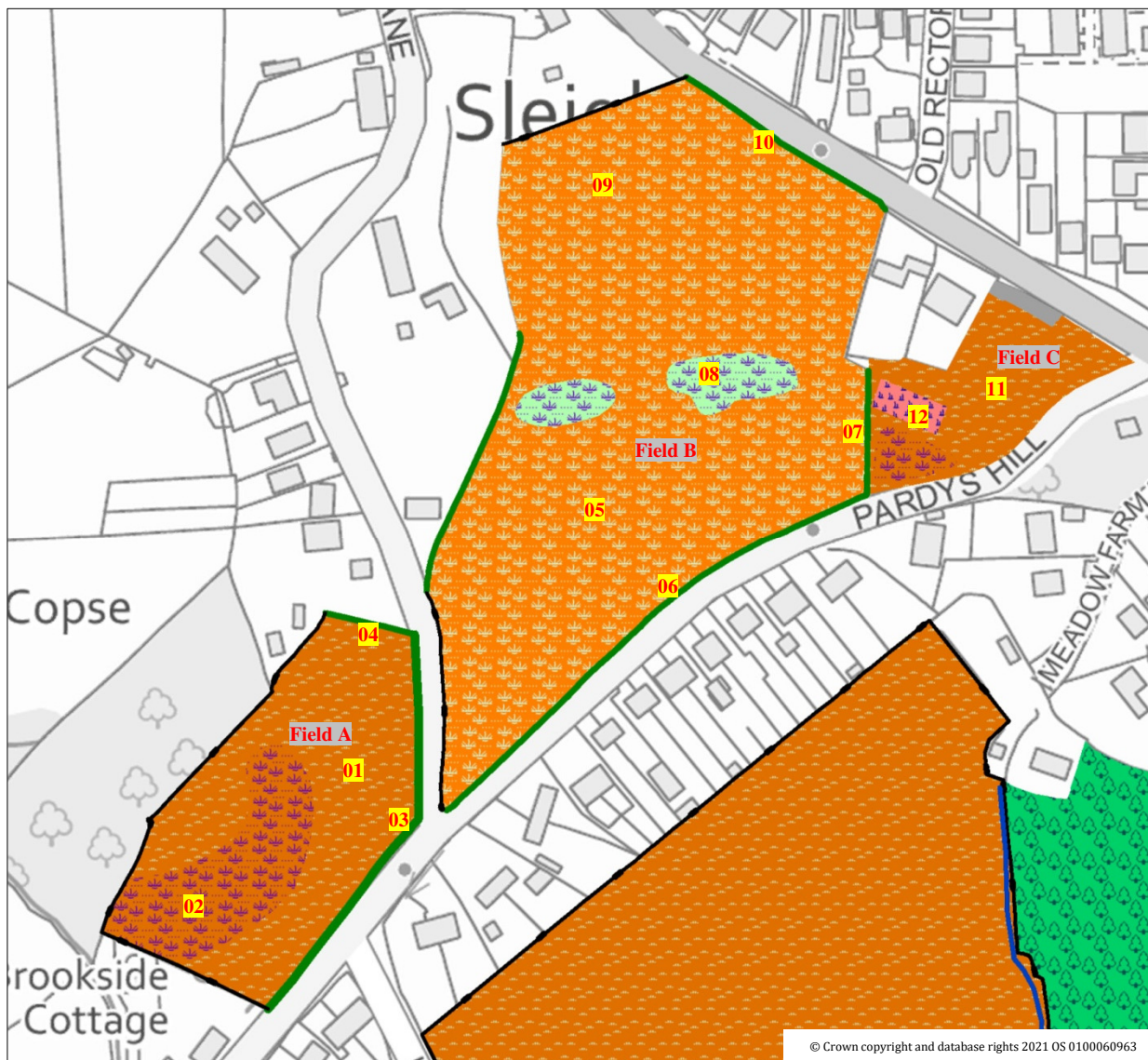
There are tall hedges that are becoming lines of trees with mature shrubs along Pardy's Hill, Blandford Road and Sleight Lane. Tree species include frequent Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*, plus Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Grey Willow *Salix cinerea*. Shrubs include Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Dog Rose *Rosa canina* and Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, plus some suckering Elm *Ulmus procera*. Most of the hedges are on banks and the hedgebanks have a range of species including Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Soft Shield-fern *Polystichum setiferum*, Common Dog-violet *Viola riviniana*, Greater Stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, Germander Speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, Wood Sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, Wood Sedge *Carex sylvatica* and False Brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*. There are small lengths of hedge which have ditches alongside these are mostly shaded and poorly vegetated, with just scattered wetland plants

* = Dorset Notable plant species

5.2.1 Habitat map



5.2.2 Target notes



No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
01	SY9836 9768	Field A. Small damp field of neutral grassland which shows few signs of improvement but is not particularly diverse. The sward comprises Common Bent, Red Fescue and Yorkshire Fog, herbs include frequent Creeping Buttercup, Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil, Common Sorrel, Trailing Tormentil* and Dandelion.
02	SY9834 9764	Field A. Damper area with Velvet Bent abundant in the sward and frequent Soft Rush and Hairy Sedge with the herbs Creeping Buttercup, Lesser Spearwort, Silverweed and Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil.

No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
03	SY9840 9766	Field A. Roadside hedgerow. A tall hedgerow with some mature trees of Ash, Pedunculate Oak and Grey Willow, shrubs include Hawthorn, Hazel, Dog Rose and Holly. The ground layer has abundant Ivy, the hedgebank is more varied with abundant False Brome, with Common Dog-violet, Greater Stitchwort, Garlic Mustard, Barren Strawberry, Wood Avens, Red Campion, Cow Parsley, Germander Speedwell, Wood Sage, Grey Sedge and Wood Sedge.
04	SY9839 9774	Field A. Northern hedgerow with Ash over Hazel, Holly and Hawthorn. The hedgebank is grassy with abundant Common Bent and frequent Sheep's Sorrel. Other species present include the ferns Black Spleenwort, Male Fern, Western Polypody and Soft Shield-fern, plus Common Dog-violet, Barren Strawberry and Germander Speedwell.
05	SY9849 9779	Field B. Lower part of field has abundant Yorkshire Fog with Cock's-foot, Common Bent and Red Fescue. Herbs include abundant Meadow Buttercup and Common Sorrel, with frequent Trailing Tormentil*, Tufted Vetch and Meadow Vetchling, plus Cuckoo Flower, Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil, Bird's-foot-trefoil*, Red Clover, Common Knapweed*, Yarrow, Oxeye Daisy* and Dandelion.
06	SY9852 9776	Field B. Pardy's Hill roadside hedgerow which is developing into a line of trees, with Pedunculate Oak most frequent plus Ash and Grey Willow. Mature shrubs include Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Dog Rose, Holly and Hazel. Bramble is frequent as is Ivy both in the ground flora and on the tree and shrubs. Other species in the ground flora and on the hedgebank include Red Campion, Greater Stitchwort, Cow Parsley, Cleavers, Ground Ivy and False Brome.
07	SY9843 9780	Field B. Western hedgerow with Grey Willow, Hazel, Hawthorn, Holly and Sycamore. The ground layer has abundant Ivy and patchy Bramble with Male Fern, Hart's-tongue Fern, Broad Buckler-fern and Pendulous Sedge. The adjacent ditch has Fool's Watercress.
08	SY9848 9783	Field B. Wet areas on slope with Soft Rush, Sharp-flowered Rush and Hairy Sedge, with herbs including Lesser Spearwort, Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil, Lesser Stitchwort, Square-stemmed St John's-wort, Marsh Thistle, Common Fleabane and scattered clumps of Ragged Robin*.
09	SY9849 9791	Fields B. The drier top of the field with a fine sward of Common Bent and Red Fescue with scattered Yorkshire Fog and Cock's-foot. Herbs include frequent to abundant Meadow Buttercup, Common Sorrel, Yarrow and Common Cat's-ear, with Germander Speedwell and Bird's-foot-trefoil*.

No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
10	SY9855 9793	Field B. Northern hedgerow, a tall hedgerow with mature shrubs and small trees, including Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Holly, Pedunculate Oak and some suckering Elm. There is a distinct hedgebank with Common Bent and Yorkshire Fog, with a range of herbs including Common Dog-violet, Greater Stitchwort, Barren Strawberry, Germander Speedwell, Ground Ivy and Wood Sage.
11	SY9862 9781	'Field C' , a small scrubby area with some containers 'parked' by the road and some old hard standing. The coarse grassland has abundant Cock's-foot and Yorkshire Fog with False Oat-grass, plus tussocks of Soft Rush in the damper areas. There is a small Oak tree and a row of mature shrubs, remnants of a former hedgerow.
12	SY9862 9781	'Field C' , wet tall herb area with Great Willowherb, Wild Angelica, Square-stemmed St John's-wort, Common Fleabane, Soft Rush and Pendulous Sedge.

* = Dorset Notable plant species

6.0 ASSESSMENT

The site varies in quality but there are areas that are of **Medium to High Ecological Interest**. The grassland in **Field B** shows few signs of past improvement with Dorset Notable species scattered throughout and several locally frequent with other species typical of old and unimproved grasslands also present. There are five Dorset Notable plants meaning it is potentially of **Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)** quality. Two of the species, Ragged Robin (NT) and Lesser Spearwort (VU), are on the England Red List (Stroh *et al*, 2014). The species present are typical of **Lowland Meadows Priority Habitat** and **Section 41 Habitat of Principal Importance**. There are 495 metres of hedgerow that qualifies as **Hedgerows Priority Habitat** and **Section 41 Habitat of Principal Importance**.

6.1 PROTECTED SPECIES ASSESSMENT

Species	Status	Habitat Potential	Future surveys
Badger	WCA	No latrines or setts seen on the site, but several mammal tracks are present through the hedgerows.	
Bats	EPS; WCA	The network of tall hedges with mature trees is potentially valuable habitat for foraging bats as well as flight lines in the wider landscape.	Survey required
Dormouse	S41; EPS; WCA	Some of the hedgerows have suitable habitat for this species. The nearest recent record is 4.2-km to the northeast.	
Otter	EPS; WCA	No suitable habitat present on the site.	
Water Vole	S41; WCA	No suitable habitat present on the site.	
Brown Hare	S41	-	
Hedgehog	S41	The hedgerows support suitable habitat for this species.	
Great Crested Newt	EPS; S41	No suitable habitat present on the site.	
Reptiles	S41; WCA	The south-facing hedgebanks have suitable habitat for Slow Worm and Common Lizard.	

REFERENCES

DERC 2012 *Dorset Notable Species Lists*. Dorset Environmental Records Centre, Dorchester

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APPENDIX I: Plant species recorded 27th October 2021

Species	Common Name	Status	Frequency
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore		R
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow		F-LA
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	Velvet Bent		O-LA
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent		A
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent		O-LF
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard		R
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica		R
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass		O
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Watercress		R
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass		O
<i>Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort		R
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome		R-O
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo Flower		O
<i>Carex demissa</i>	Common Yellow-sedge		R-LF
<i>Carex divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge		O
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge		O-LF
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge		R
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood Sedge		R
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	DN-NG	O
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear		O
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel		O-LF
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn		O
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot		O-LF
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern		R
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern		O
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Greater Willowherb		R
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue		O-LA
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		O
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert		R
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens		O
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy		O
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		O-LA
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed		O
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog		A
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell		R
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear		O-LF
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly		O
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush		R-LF
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush		O-LA
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort		R
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling		O-LA

Species	Common Name	Status	Frequency
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	DN-NG	R
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot-trefoil	DN-NG	O
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil		F
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain		R
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Western Polypody		R
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern		R
<i>Potentilla anglica</i>	Trailing Tormentil	DN-NG	O-LF
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed		O
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry		R-O
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn		O
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak		O-LA
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup		F
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	VU	R-O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup		O-LF
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose		O
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble		O-LA
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel		A
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel		R-O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock		O
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow		R-O
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Champion		R
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin	NT; DN-F	R
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort		R
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony		R
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage		R
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle		R
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch		F
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet		R-O

APPENDIX II: Photographs



FIG 1. Field A, a small meadow of neutral grassland with a damper area and rushes in the centre.



FIG 2. Field A, the eastern hedgerow with mature trees and a range of shrubs and a ground flora typical of older hedgerows.



FIG 3. Field B, general view from the south looking up the slope.



FIG 4. Field B, looking across the slope which has several wet rush-dominated areas around spring lines at the junction of the geology.



FIG 4. Field B, top of the field with drier grassland and a finer sward



FIG 6. Field B, the hedgerow at the northern end adjoining the road. The south-facing hedgebank has a diverse flora.