

AN ECOLOGICAL SURVEY
of
LAND EAST OF HAYWARDS LANE,
CORFE MULLEN
[CORM04]

for
Dorset Council
December 2021

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CONTENTS

Summary		Page 1
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 12
5.2.2	Target notes	Page 13
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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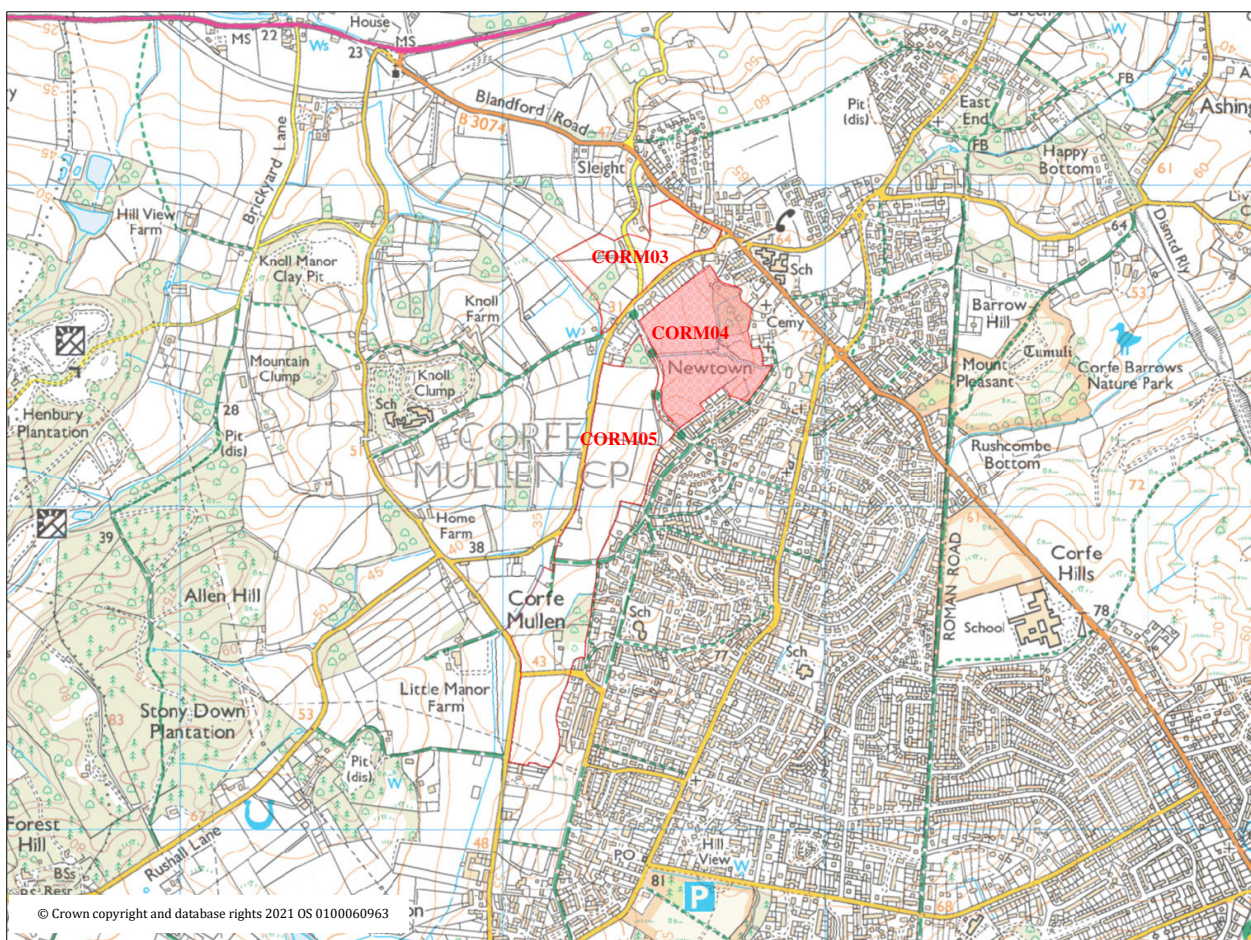
SUMMARY

- 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.
- Joiner's Copse is semi-natural broadleaved woodland and qualifies as **Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat** and **Section 41 Habitat of Principal Importance**.
- The grassland varies in quality. Field A is semi-improved and species-poor neutral grassland and currently of **Low Ecological Interest**, but Field B has a more diverse flora including two Dorset Notable plants with frequent to abundant Common Knapweed and is currently of **Moderate Ecological Interest**.

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 15th December 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).

¹ The 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 1-km radius
Bats	EPS; WCA	Within 1-km radius
Dormouse	S41; EPS; WCA	-
Otter	EPS; WCA	-
Water Vole	S41; WCA	-
Brown Hare	S41	-
Hedgehog	S41	-
Great Crested Newt	EPS; S41	-
Reptiles	S41; WCA	-

4.2 PROTECTED HABITATS

None adjacent to the site.

Lowland Heathlands – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat	480 metres to the east
Lowland Meadows – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat	520 metres to the southwest
Wet Woodland – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat	610 metres to the west
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat	920 metres to the west

4.3 PROTECTED SITES

None adjacent to the site.

Dorset Heaths Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	420 metres to the east
Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area (SPA)	420 metres to the east
Dorset Heathlands RAMSAR	550 metres to the east
Corfe & Barrow Hills Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	420 metres to the east
Corfe Mullen Pastures Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	520 metres to the southwest

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site lies on a gentle slope to the south of Pardy's Hill and east of Hayward's Lane, on the western edge of Corfe Mullen and comprises three fields that are used for horse grazing plus an area of broadleaved woodland named Joiner's Copse. Most of the site overlies the London Clay Formation but the upper part at the top of the wood is the edge of the drier and more acidic Poole Formation. There are several small streamlets that run through the wood and drain west into a ditch which then runs along the boundary of the two main fields.

5.2 HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Grassland

All the grassland is currently grazed by horses and shows signs of past improvement but some areas are richer than other in herbs, with two Dorset Notable plant species present.

Field A: This field is obviously semi-improved and has a sward comprising Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* and Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, with smaller quantities of Sweet Vernal Grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, Crested Dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and Red Fescue *Festuca rubra*. Herbs are few and are restricted to abundant Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, plus smaller quantities of Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*, Common Cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata* and Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg. There are scattered weed species including Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius* and Ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*. In the north of the field there is a wet area with Soft Rush *Juncus effusus*, Sharp-flowered Rush *Juncus acutiflorus*, Hairy Sedge *Carex hirta* and Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*.

Field B:

This field shows some improvement but retains interest with two Dorset Notable plant species present one of them found throughout and locally abundant. The sward comprises abundant Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus*, with Crested Dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne* and Red Fescue *Festuca rubra*. Herbs include frequent to locally abundant Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, White Clover *Trifolium repens*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Common Knapweed *Centaurea nigra**,

Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris* and Common Cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata*. Associated species include Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Common Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus**, Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*, Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, Germander Speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, Red Bartsia *Odontites vernus*, Smooth Hawk's-beard *Crepis capillaris* and Common Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*.

Woodland

Joiner's Copse is a 1.80-hectare woodland in the north of the site and slopes to the southwest, it lies at the junction of the Poole Formation and London Clay and there are several small wet areas, streamlets and ditches which drain to the southwest corner. The majority of the site, c. 1.5-ha, appears on the 2nd Edition Ordnance survey map and the sinuous boundary of the site suggests it could be a remnant of ancient woodland (only woods more than 2-ha are included on the current Ancient Woodland Inventory).

Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* dominates the canopy with scattered Downy Birch *Betula pubescens*, Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* and Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa*, plus rare Wild Cherry *Prunus avium* and Yew *Taxus baccata*. Hazel *Corylus avellana* and Holly *Ilex aquifolium* are abundant in the understorey, the latter forming dense thickets in places. Planted or naturalised Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron* species are rare.

The ground flora is quite sparse due to the cast shade by the canopy and shrub layer with patchy Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* and Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., plus Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* which locally abundant in the southwest. Other species include Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Broad Buckler-fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, Lady Fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, Garlic Mustard *Alliaria petiolata*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Cleavers *Galium aparine*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Ivy *Hedera helix* and Remote Sedge *Carex remota*. The western bank supports Common Dog-violet *Viola riviniana*, Wood Sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, Foxglove *Digitalis purpurea* and Creeping Soft-grass *Holcus mollis*. The woodland falls within the **W10 *Quercus robur* Pedunculate Oak – *Pteridium aquilinum* Bracken – *Rubus fruticosus* Bramble woodland** within the National Vegetation Classification (NVC) (Rodwell, 2001)

Hedgerows

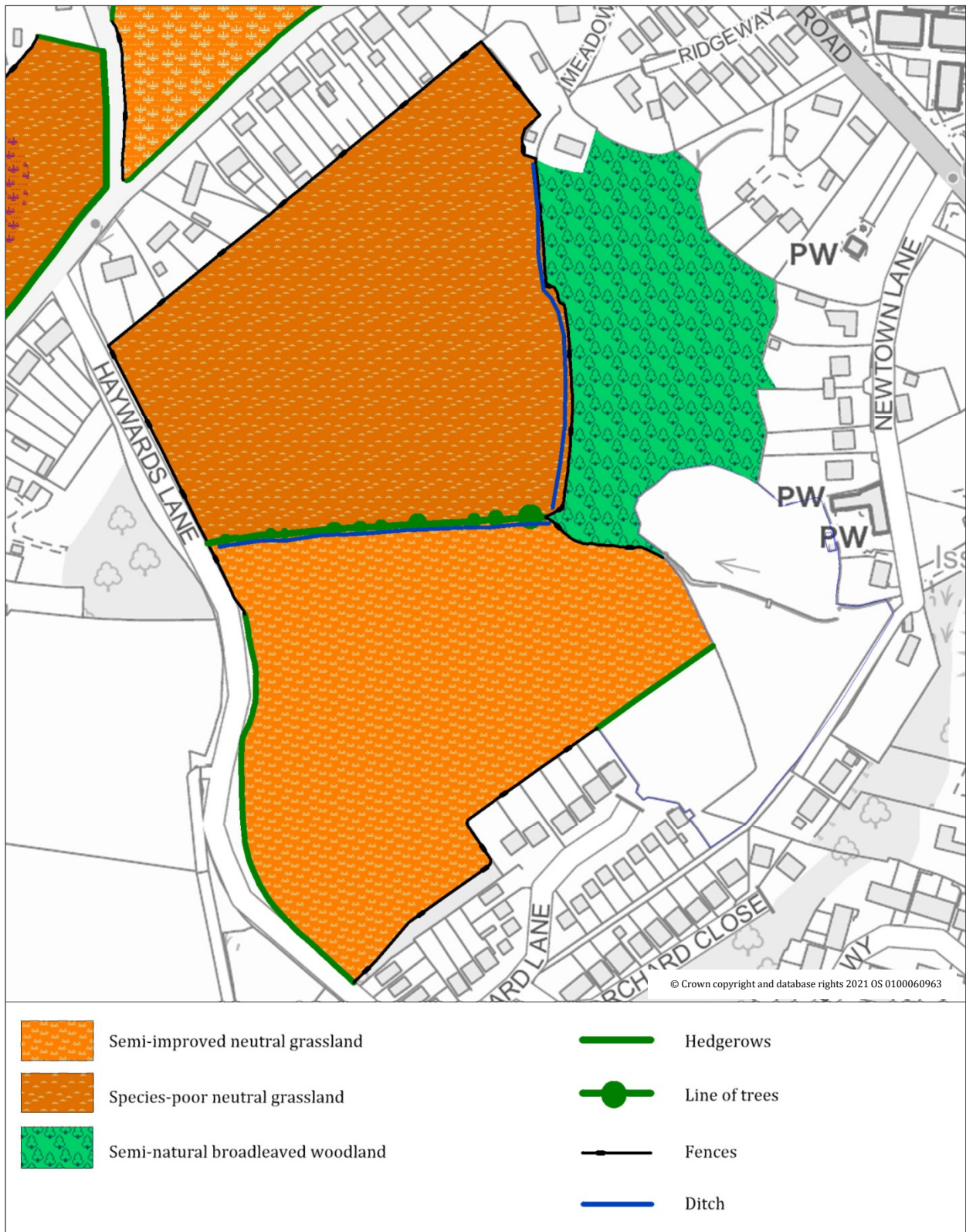
The few hedgerows are overgrown and one has developed into a row of mature trees and sparse shrubs. Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* is most frequent with rare Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Aspen *Populus tremula* and suckering Elm *Ulmus* species. Shrubs include Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium* and Dog Rose *Rosa canina* plus abundant Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. Ground flora species include frequent Ivy *Hedera helix*, plus Broad Buckler-fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, Bracken *Pteridium*

aquilinum, Greater Stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum* and False Brome
Brachypodium sylvaticum.

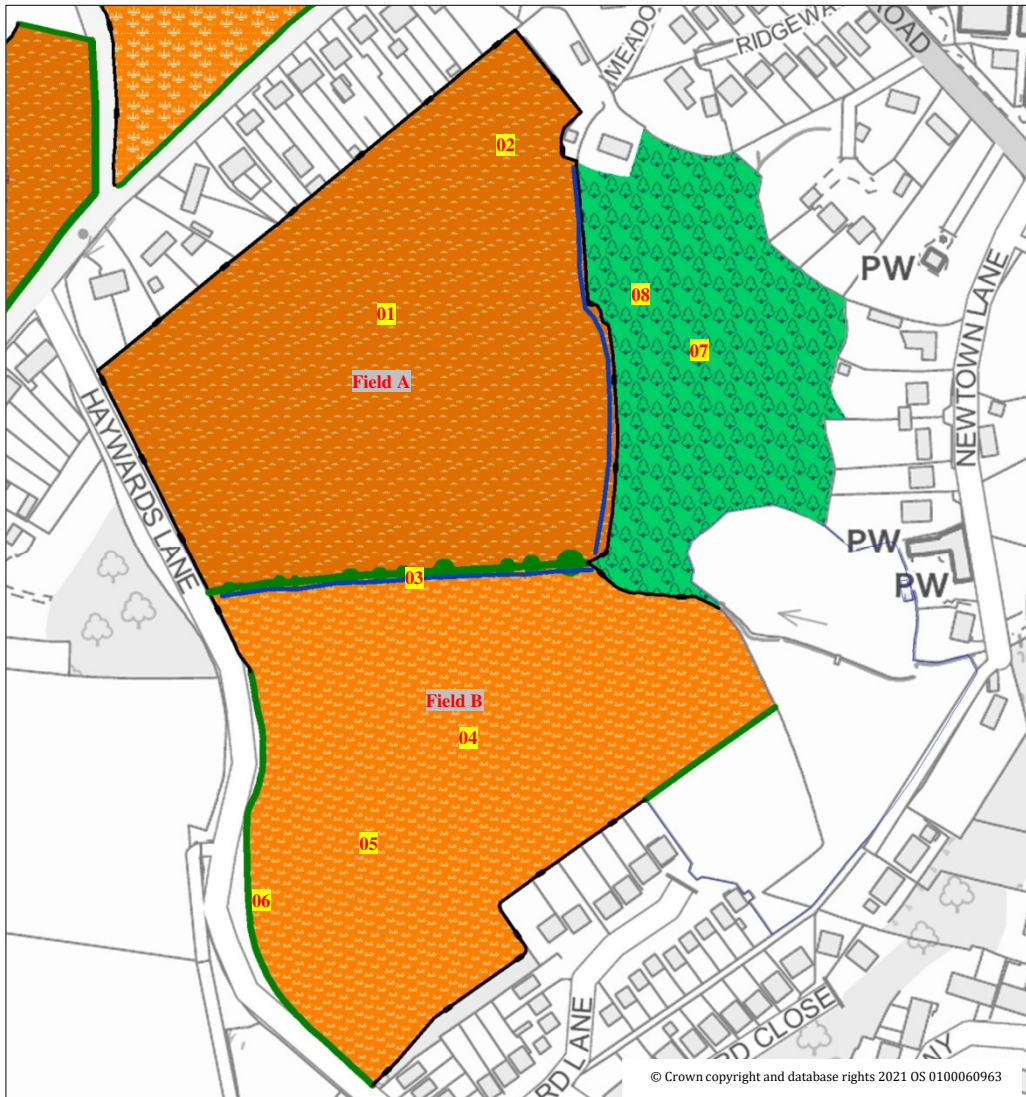
There are several ditches mostly are slightly shaded with few plants, the more open sections have patches or scattered plants of Fool's Watercress *Apium nodiflorum*, Brooklime *Veronica beccabunga* and Floating Sweet-grass *Glyceria fluitans*, with Soft Rush *Juncus effusus* along the marshes.

* = Dorset Notable plant species

5.2.1 Habitat map



5.2.2 Target notes



No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
01	SY9854 9761	Field A. Semi-improved and species-poor horse-grazed neutral grassland. The sward is dominated by Common Bent, Yorkshire Fog and Perennial Rye-grass, with more scattered of Sweet Vernal Grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Cock's-foot and Red Fescue. Herbs are few and are restricted to abundant Creeping Buttercup, plus smaller quantities of Meadow Buttercup, Common Sorrel, Ribwort Plantain, Selfheal, Common Cat's-ear and Dandelion.
02	SY9860 9769	Field A. A wetter area on the slope with patches of Soft Rush and Sharp-flowered Rush with Hairy Sedge and Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil.

No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
03	SY9856 9748	Hedgeline between Fields A & B. This is now a line of mature trees with only scattered shrubs; a ditch runs along the southern side. Pedunculate Oak is most frequent with Aspen, Ash and Rowan, shrubs include Hawthorn, Hazel and Holly. It is open to grazing and the ground flora is sparse.
04	SY9859 9742	Field B. This field has obviously been partially improved in the past with scattered Perennial Rye-grass been abundant Common Bent, Yorkshire Fog, with Crested Dog's-tail, Cock's-foot, Perennial Rye-grass and Red Fescue. Herbs are frequent and in places make up a significant percentage of the sward Meadow Buttercup, Creeping Buttercup, White Clover, Ribwort Plantain, Common Knapweed*, Selfheal and Common Cat's-ear most prominent. Red Clover, Bird's-foot-trefoil*, Lesser Stitchwort, Red Bartsia and Common Fleabane are occasional.
05	SY9853 9734	Field B. A slope with patches of Bramble which have been cut. The surrounding grassland is slightly longer than the rest of the field, but Common Knapweed* is still abundant.
06	SY9848 9732	Field B. The hedgeline along the Haywards Lane with scattered small Pedunculate Oak with some Ash and suckering Elm, shrubs include Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Hazel and Dog Rose. The roadside hedgebank supports Male Fern, Bracken, Bramble, Ivy, Greater Stitchwort, Wood Avens, Wood Sedge and False Brome.
07	SY9868 9759	Joiner's Copse is a small (1.80-ha) semi-natural woodland Pedunculate Oak dominates the canopy with scattered Downy Birch, Ash, Grey Willow and Sweet Chestnut. Hazel and Holly form the understorey, the latter forming dense thickets in places. Planted or naturalised Cherry Laurel and Rhododendron species are rare. The ground flora is quite sparse due to the shade cast by the canopy and shrub layer with patchy Bracken and Bramble, plus locally abundant Bluebell. Other species include Male Fern, Broad Buckler-fern, Lady Fern, Garlic Mustard, Wood Avens, Cleavers, Herb Robert, Ivy and Remote Sedge.
08	SY9867 9762	Joiner's Copse; small streamlet running into a ditch that runs along the western edge of the wood. The woodland is damper with Downy Birch and Grey Willow with Remote Sedge in the ground flora.

* = Dorset Notable plant species

6.0 ASSESSMENT

The site has habitats of varying ecological importance. The semi-natural woodland qualifies as **Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat** and **Section 41 Habitat of Principal Importance**. Field A is semi-improved and species-poor neutral grassland and currently of **Low Ecological Interest**, but Field B has a more diverse flora with two Dorset Notable plants including frequent to abundant Common Knapweed and is currently of **Moderate Ecological Interest**.

6.1 PROTECTED SPECIES ASSESSMENT

Species	Status	Habitat Potential	Future surveys
Badger	WCA	No active setts or latrines present.	
Bats	EPS; WCA	The mature hedgerows and wood edges are suitable flight lines and foraging habitat for bats. There are several trees in the woodland with holes and splits which could potentially support roosts.	Survey required.
Dormouse	S41; EPS; WCA	The woodland could potentially support this species. The nearest record (from 1990) is 1700 metres to the east.	
Otter	EPS; WCA	There are several ditches on the site, but the habitat is sub-optimal for this species.	
Water Vole	S41; WCA	There are several ditches on the site, but the habitat is sub-optimal for this species.	
Brown Hare	S41	-	
Hedgehog	S41	-	
Great Crested Newt	EPS; S41	There are several ditches on the site, but the habitat is sub-optimal for this species.	
Reptiles	S41; WCA	-	

REFERENCES

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DERC 2020 *Local Plan Greenbelt Sites: Ecological Data*. [Unpublished report for Dorset Council]

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APPENDIX I: Plant species recorded 16th December 2021

Species	Common Name	Status	Frequency¹
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore		R
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow		O-LF
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent		A
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent		O
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard		R
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass		O
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Watercress		R
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass		R-O
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern		R
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern		R
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy		R-O
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch		O
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome		R-O
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge		O-LF
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge		R
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge		R-O
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood Sedge		R
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	DN-NG	O-LA
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear		O
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel		O-LA
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn		O
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail		O-LF
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot		O-LF
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern		R
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern		R
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern		R-O
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue		O
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		O
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert		R-O
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens		O
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy		R-O
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		O-LF
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed		R
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog		A
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass		R
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell		R-LA
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	DN-WO	R
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear		O-LF
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly		O-LA
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush		R
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush		O

Species	Common Name	Status	Frequency ¹
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort		R
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass		O
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle		R-O
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot-trefoil	DN-NG	R-O
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil		R
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia		R-O
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain		O-LA
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern		R
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen		R
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal		O-LF
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry		R
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel		Pl
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn		O
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak		O-LA
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup		F-LA
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup		F-A
<i>Rhododendron</i> species	Rhododendron		Pl
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose		R
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble		O-LF
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel		A
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock		O
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock		R
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow		R-O
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort		R-O
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort		R
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew		R
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage		R
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle		R
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime		R
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell		O-LF
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet		R-O

¹ **D** = Dominant; **A** = Abundant; **F** = Frequent; **O** = Occasional; **R** = Rare; **L** = Local (e.g. **LF** = Locally Frequent)

APPENDIX II: Photographs



FIG 1. Field A, looking southwest across the field to Haywards Lane.



FIG 2. Field A, wet areas in foreground and looking south along the edge of Joiner's Copse.



FIG 3. Field B, looking south across field.



FIG 4. Field B, looking north across field, dark patches of cut Bramble on slope in the foreground.



FIG 5. Joiner's Coppice, typical inner view of wood with a Holly and Hazel understorey and a very sparse ground flora. There is a lot of dead wood from fallen trees.



FIG 6. Joiner's Coppice, damper area of wood along streamlet with Pendulous Sedge and Remote Sedge along the margins.