

AN ECOLOGICAL SURVEY
of
LAND WEST OF CHARMINSTER
[DOR14]

for
Dorset Council

January 2022

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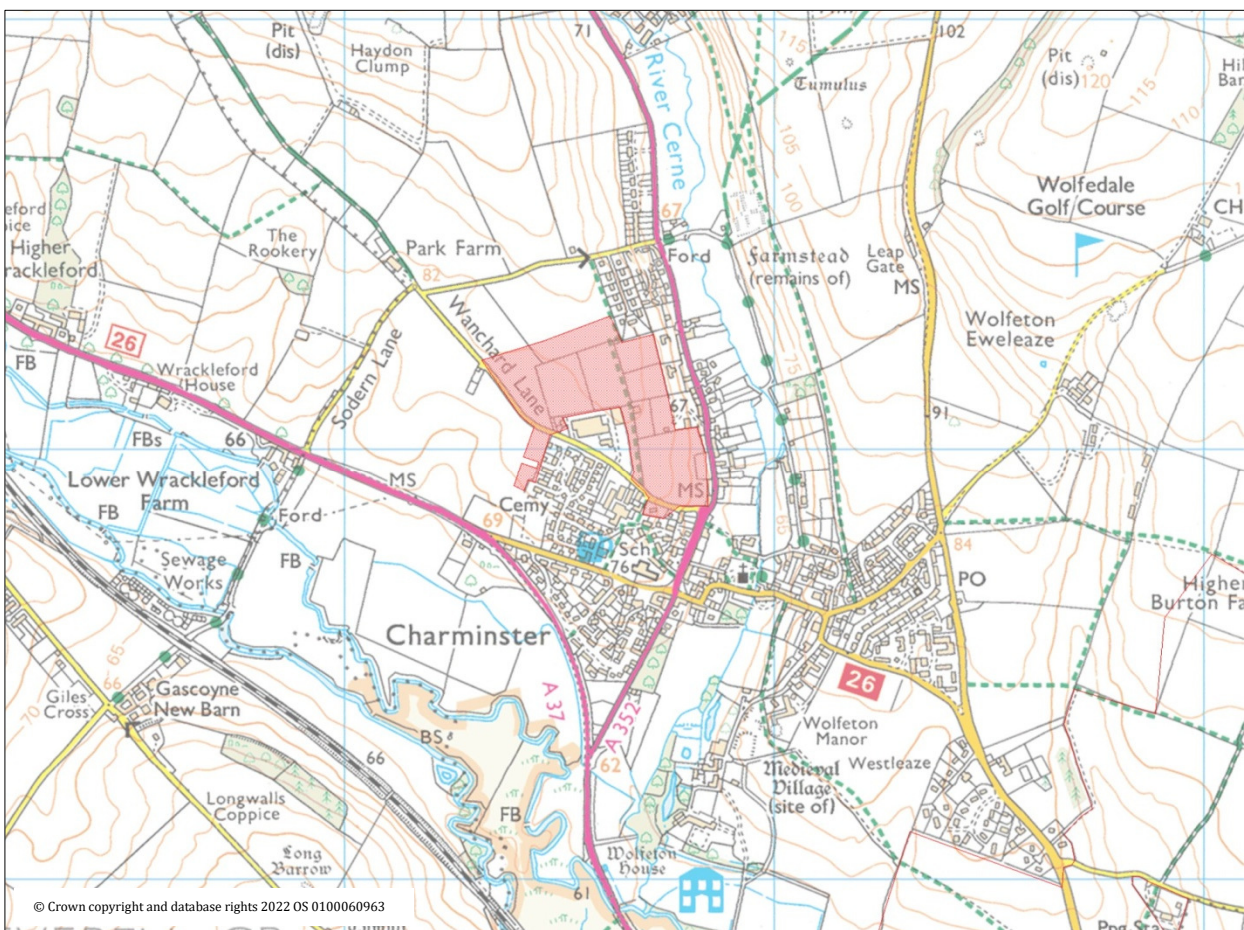
SUMMARY

- 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.
- The grasslands all have some agricultural improvement and most are best described as semi-improved and species-poor with a limited range of herbs, no Dorset Notable plant species were recorded. They are currently of **Low Ecological Interest**.
- The 1490 metres of intact hedgerows have more than 80% of their length dominated by one or more native woody species and therefore qualify as **Hedgerows Priority Habitat** under the **Section 41 habitat of Principal Importance NERC Act (2006)**.

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. Site location



2.0 METHODS

The survey was undertaken at on 19th July 2021 in fine 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).

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).

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
Bats	EPS; WCA	Within 100 m
Dormouse	S41; EPS; WCA	-
Great Crested Newt	EPS; WCA	-
Hedgehog	S41; WCA	-
Otter	S41	Within 1-km
Water Vole	S41	Within 1-km
Brown Hare	EPS; S41	Within 1-km
Reptiles	S41; WCA	-

4.2 PROTECTED HABITATS

None adjacent to the site.

Lowland Calcareous Grassland 2.5-km to the north - northwest

4.3 PROTECTED SITES

None adjacent to the site.

River Frome Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) 3-km to the southwest

Langford Meadow Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) 4-km to the northwest

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site lies to the north and west of Charminster and overlies the chalk with superficial deposits of river terrace gravels which produce a neutral soil. The land is agricultural, split by trimmed or tall hedgerows. At the time of the survey some fields were grazed by sheep or horses and one had been cut for hay, and the northern most field was a fodder crop. Development has already begun on the land to the south of Wanchard Lane in the west of the site.

5.2 HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Grasslands

All the fields have had some form of agricultural improvement and most are best described as semi-improved, species-poor neutral grassland. The swards comprises Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris*, Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* and Sweet Vernal Grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, with smaller quantities of Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, Creeping Bent *Agrostis stolonifera*, Meadow Fescue *Schedonorus pratensis*, Rough Meadow-grass *Poa trivialis* and, at the margins, False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*. Herbs are not particularly diverse and vary slightly between fields. White Clover *Trifolium repens* and Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris* are the most frequent species with Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Autumn Hawkit *Scorzonerooides autumnalis*, Common Cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata* and Yarrow *Achillea millefolium* are locally frequent or abundant in some fields. Other species present include Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum* and Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg.

There are scattered weed species including Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense* and Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*.

Arable

One field in the north of the area is sown with a fodder crop dominated by Red Clover with abundant Rye-grass plus frequent Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus* and Chicory *Cichorium intybus*. This field is in a mid-tier Countryside Stewardship agri-environment scheme.

Hedgerows

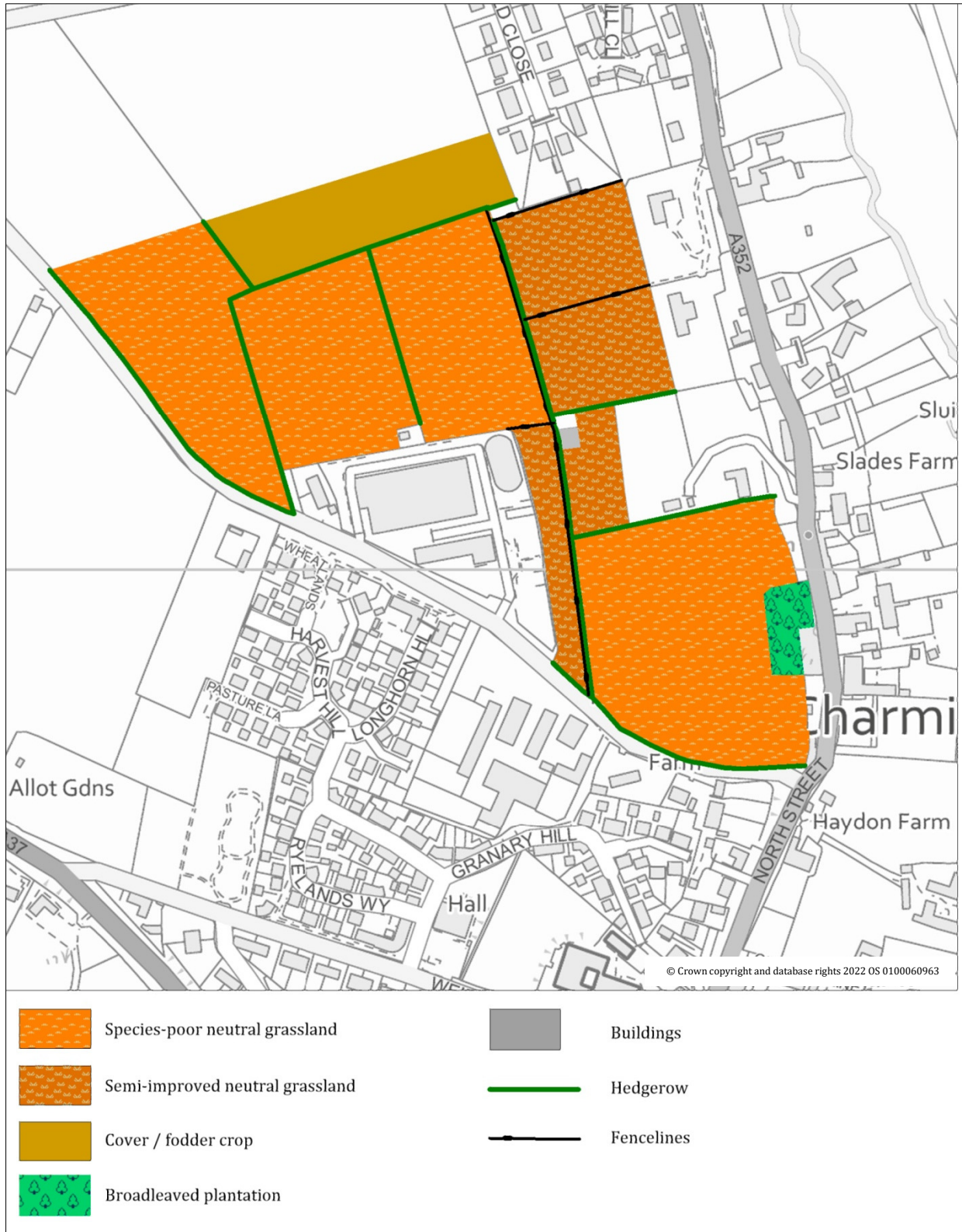
There is 1490 metres of hedgerow across the site all of which are older hedges appearing on the 1947 aerial photograph. Most are trimmed but a long central hedge by the footpath is very tall with several mature trees, and the roadside hedge in the southeast is also tall and only trimmed at the sides. Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* are by far the most abundant shrubs with Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*, Dog Rose *Rosa canina* and Goat Willow *Salix caprea* present in small quantity. Trees are rare with single mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Maple *Acer campestre*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* present in the central hedge. Associated species include frequent to abundant Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., plus Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, Black Bryony *Tamus communis* and the more local White Bryony *Bryonia dioica*. Beneath the shrubs Ivy *Hedera helix* is abundant with Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea* locally abundant and occasional Cuckoo Pint *Arum maculatum* with Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis* present locally. The margins of the hedges are grazed in places but where fenced Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Cleavers *Galium aparine*, Red Campion *Silene dioica*, Cow Parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* and False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius* occur.

Woodland

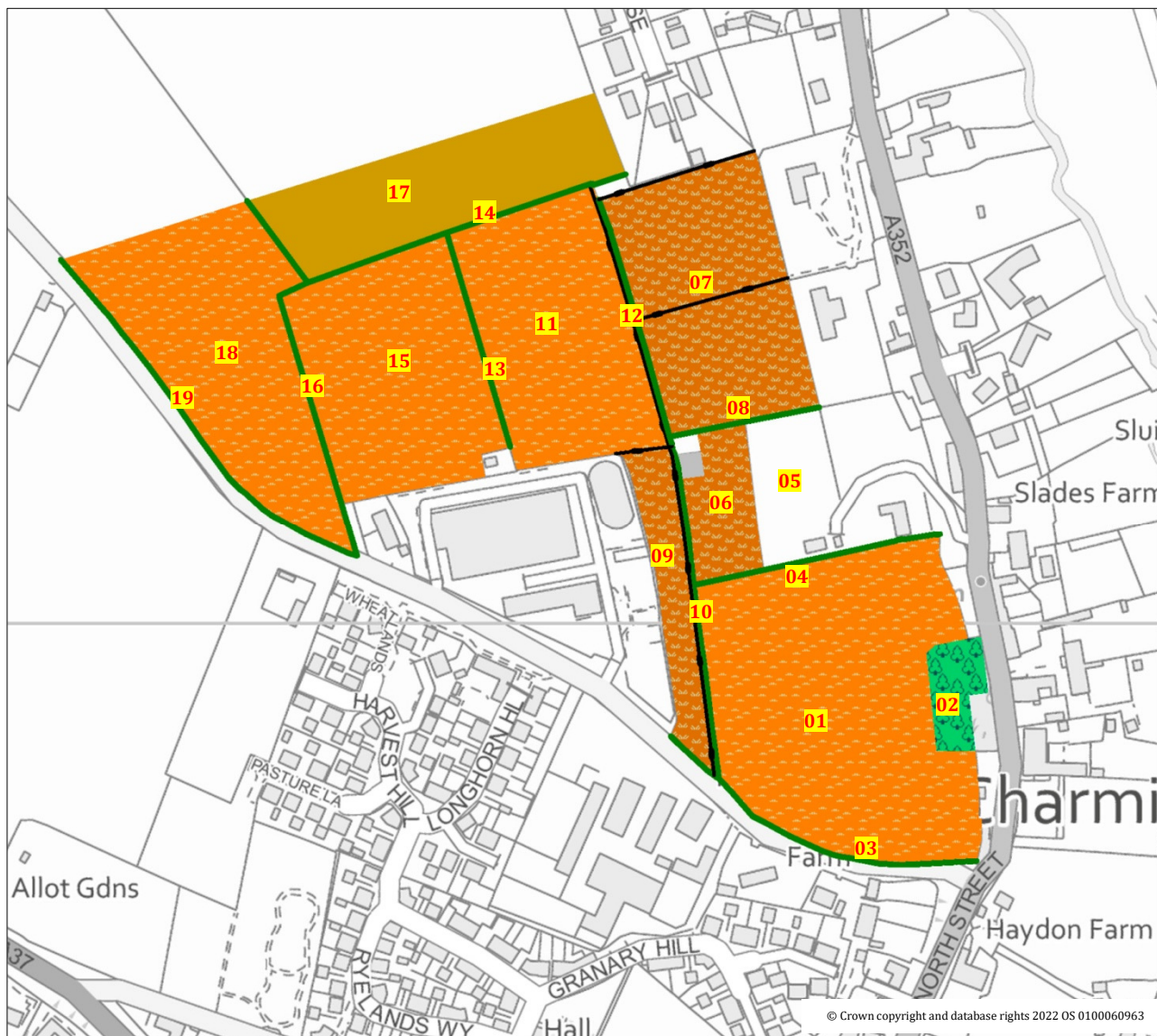
There is a very small area of woodland in the southeast of the site which is not marked as woodland on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map so is of recent origin. Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* dominates with some suckering Elm *Ulmus* species and rare Sycamore. There is a very sparse understorey of Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*, with several non-native species including Wilson's Honeysuckle *Lonicera nitida* and Bullace *Prunus domestica* subsp. *insititia*. The ground flora has a thick layer of Ivy *Hedera helix*, with scattered Cow Parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, and Cuckoo Pint *Arum maculatum*.

At 0.16 hectares it is less than the minimum of 0.25 hectares required to qualify as Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat.

5.2.1 *Habitat map*



5.2.2 Target notes



No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
001	SY6775 9294	Field A. Sloping down to the east and bordered on the south side by Wanchard Lane. It is a horse-grazed field with grazing patchy, some very short areas and others slightly longer and tussocky, an area around the gate was bare and poached at the time of the survey. The sward is semi-improved and species-poor with Common Bent, Yorkshire Fog and Perennial Ryegrass, with smaller quantities of Crested Dog's-tail, Cock's-foot, Creeping Bent and Rough Meadow-grass. Herbs are patchy with Creeping Buttercup, White Clover and Ribwort Plantain with scattered weed species such as Broad-leaved Dock, Creeping Thistle, and Spear Thistle. In places, especially on the slope, there is a slightly finer turf with a greater diversity of herbs including Meadow Buttercup, Red Clover, Smooth Hawk's-beard, Autumn Hawkbit and Yarrow.

No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
002	SY6782 9296	Field A. Small area of broadleaved woodland mainly Ash including one large mature tree, but most other trees are small, some suckering Elm and rare Sycamore also present. Very sparse shrub layer of Blackthorn, Hawthorn and Wild Privet, plus the non-native Wilson's Honeysuckle and Wild Plum. The ground layer is dominated by a thick layer of Ivy with scattered Cow Parsley and Cuckoo Pint.
003	SY6777 9287	Field A. Southern road hedge comprises Ash, Field Maple, Hawthorn and Blackthorn, with Hazel dominating the eastern half, Field Rose and Grey Willow are also present; Bramble is abundant. The ground layer is dominated by Ivy with scattered Cuckoo Pint and Dog's Mercury. On the steep hedgebank Soft Shield-fern, Hart's-tongue Fern, Cow Parsley, Cleaver, False Oat-grass and Cock's-foot.
004	SY6774 9303	Field A. Northern hedge, a large Ash tree plus Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Holly and Elder, with abundant Bramble and rare Dog Rose. The ground layer is dominated by Ivy with scattered Cuckoo Pint. The margins have
005	SY6773 9307	Field B. Not surveyed.
006	SY6769 9307	Field C. Viewed from footpath only. Ungrazed field with barn in northwest corner. The field appears grass dominated with very few herbs apparent, but a walk over survey is desirable.
007	SY6769 9318	Field D. Viewed only from footpath. Field split in two, the southern section ungrazed and the northern part had been grazed by sheep. The field appears grass dominated with very few herbs apparent, but a walk over survey is desirable.
008	SY6771 9311	Field D. Southern hedge, untrimmed, a large Ash and mature Field Maple with Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Holly, plus abundant Bramble and occasional Honeysuckle.
009	SY6767 9300	Field E. A long, narrow, semi-improved field with the footpath on the eastern side. The sward comprises abundant Common Bent, plus Yorkshire Fog, Sweet Vernal Grass and Perennial Rye-grass. Herbs include frequent to abundant Meadow Buttercup, White Clover and Ribwort Plantain, plus occasional Red Clover, Hogweed, Common Sorrel, Autumn Hawkbit, Common Cat's-ear and Yarrow.
010	SY6768 9300	Field E. Eastern hedge, tall with abundant Blackthorn, plus Hawthorn, Holly, Ash, Hazel and Field Maple. Bramble is frequent with rare Honeysuckle and Ivy is abundant in the ground flora. The margins have Stinging Nettle, Red Campion and Hedge Woundwort.
011	SY6760 9316	Field F. Semi-improved and species-poor with abundant Yorkshire Fog and Common Bent plus frequent Perennial Rye-grass and Cock's-foot and occasional Sweet Vernal Grass. Herbs include abundant Meadow Buttercup

No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
		and Ribwort Plantain, with frequent White Clover and Dandelion, plus Hogweed, Red Clover, Autumn Hawkbit, Yarrow and Common Cat's-ear.
012	SY6764 9318	Field F. Eastern hedge, dominated by Hawthorn plus Blackthorn, Holly, Field Maple and Dog Rose. There are trees of Ash, Pedunculate Oak and Sycamore. Ivy is abundant in the ground layer with Hogweed, Red Campion and Bramble along the margins.
013	SY6758 9323	Field F. Northern hedge, dominated by Hawthorn with abundant Blackthorn and occasional Elder, plus small quantities of Goat Willow and Dog Rose; Bramble is abundant with Black Bryony, White Bryony and Honeysuckle present in small quantity. Ivy dominated the ground layer, with the margins supporting Stinging Nettle is abundant with Ground Ivy, Red Campion and rare Stinking Iris.
014	SY6756 9316	Field F. Western hedge dominated by Blackthorn with occasional Hawthorn, Elder and Dog Rose; Bramble is abundant and other climbers include Black Bryony, White Bryony and Hedge Bindweed. Along the margins Stinging Nettle is abundant with Cow Parsley, Ground Ivy, Red Campion and Cuckoo Pint with Ivy abundant in the ground layer.
015	SY6750 9314	Field G. Split into Horse paddocks, semi-improved and species-poor. Perennial Rye-grass is abundant with Yorkshire Fog, Cock's-foot, Rough Meadow-grass and Meadow Fescue. Herbs include abundant White Clover, with frequent Dandelion, occasional Creeping Buttercup, Meadow Buttercup, Ribwort Plantain, Autumn Hawkbit and Yarrow. Weed species such as Creeping Thistle, Spear Thistle, Stinging Nettle and Broad-leaved Dock are occasional.
016	SY6749 9320	Field G. Western hedge with abundant Hawthorn and Blackthorn plus Elder and Dog Rose, with Ivy dominating the ground layer. Along the margins Stinging Nettle and Ground Ivy is abundant with Hogweed, Hedge Woundwort, Cuckoo Pint and Cock's-foot.
017	SY6753 9324	Field H. Field with sown fodder crop dominated by Red Clover with abundant Rye-grass and occasional Bird's-foot-trefoil, Chicory and Ribwort Plantain.
018	SY6743 9311	Field J. Sheep grazed, semi-improved and species-poor with abundant Perennial Rye-grass, Yorkshire Fog and Common Bent, plus Cock's-foot, Crested Dog's-tail, Sweet Vernal Grass, Rough Meadow-grass and Creeping Bent. Herbs are largely restricted to abundant White Clover and frequent Creeping Buttercup, Dandelion and Autumn Hawkbit, plus Meadow Buttercup, Ribwort Plantain and Common Cat's-ear. There are scattered weed species such as Creeping Thistle. Stinging Nettle and Broad-leaved Dock.

No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
019	SY6746 9231	<p>Field J. Eastern hedge adjoining Wanchard Lane dominated by Hawthorn, with occasional Elder and Blackthorn, plus Ash, Wild Privet and Dog Rose; Bramble is abundant with Hedge Bindweed and White Bryony. The ground layer has abundant Ivy with rare Maple Fern and Hart's-tongue Fern. The margins have Stinging Nettle. Hogweed, Mugwort, Red Campion, Hedge Woundwort and Field Bindweed</p>

6.0 ASSESSMENT

The grasslands are neutral in character and have all been improved to some degree in the past, at best most are semi-improved and species-poor. Several have a more diverse range of herbs but no Dorset Notable plant species were recorded. All the fields are currently of **Low Ecological Interest**.

There are 1490 metres of intact hedgerows with more than 80% of their length dominated by one or more native woody species and therefore qualify as **Hedgerows Priority Habitat** under the **Section 41 habitat of Principal Importance NERC Act (2006)**. There is one very small area of broadleaved woodland which is of recent origin and has a very limited flora typical of secondary woodlands including several non-native shrubs.

6.1 PROTECTED SPECIES ASSESSMENT

Species	Status	Habitat Potential	Future surveys
Badger	WCA	No setts or latrines were found during the survey. Several mammal paths were seen going through the hedgerows.	
Bats	EPS; WCA	Several mature tree that could support roosting bats. The mature hedgelines with tall shrubs and trees and the edge of the small area of woodland provide flightlines and potential foraging habitat for bats.	Survey required
Dormouse	S41; EPS; WCA	There are several tall thick hedgerows with Hazel and Honeysuckle. The nearest record is 2.8-km to the east.	
Otter	EPS; WCA	No suitable habitat present on the site.	
Water Vole	S41; WCA	No suitable habitat present on the site.	
Brown Hare	S41	Suitable habitat present; nearest record is 800 metres to the north.	
Hedgehog	S41	The thicker hedgerows and margins provide suitable habitat for this species.	
Great Crested Newt	EPS; S41	No suitable habitat present on the site.	
Reptiles	S41; WCA	Suitable habitat for Slow Worm and possibly Common Lizard.	Several 'reptile mats' were noted around the site
Breeding birds	WCA	The tall hedgerows, mature trees and small area of woodland support suitable habitat for breeding birds.	

REFERENCES

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

DERC 2020 *Local Plan Emerging Site Allocations: Ecological Data*. [Unpublished report for Dorset Council]

Stace, C.A. 2019 *New Flora of the British Isles* (4th Ed). C & M Floristics, Suffolk.

APPENDIX I: Plant species recorded 19 July 2021

Species	Common Name	Frequency
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	R
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	R
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	O-LF
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	F-LA
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	O-LA
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	O-LA
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	O-LF
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Cuckoo Pint	O
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern	R
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	R
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	R
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	R-O
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	R
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	Sown
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	O
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	R
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	R
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	O-LF
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	O-LF
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	O-LF
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	R
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	R
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	O
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O-LF
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy	O-LA
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	F-LA
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O-LF
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	F-A
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear	O
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Ragwort	R-O
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	R
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	R
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	R
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	F-A
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's Honeysuckle	Pl
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	O
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot-trefoil	Sown
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	F-LA
<i>Prunus domestica</i> subsp. <i>insititia</i>	Bullace	Pl
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	F-LA
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	R

Species	Common Name	Frequency
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	O-LA
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	F-LA
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose	R
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	O
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	F-LA
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	R
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	R
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	R-O
<i>Schedonurus arundinaceus</i>	Tall Fescue	R
<i>Schedonurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Fescue	O
<i>Scorzonerooides autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	O-LA
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	O
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody Nightshade	R
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	O
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	O
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion	O-LF
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	O-LF
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	F-LA
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle	O-LF