

SUSSEX LOCAL WILDLIFE SITE REVIEW

**ECOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF
BROADMARE COMMON H02**



National Grid Reference TQ 223140

Date: 25/06/17

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SUMMARY TABLE

Original key habitat / features	The Common is predominantly poor fen and scrub with several ponds and an area of woodland, which represent a scarce habitat within the heavily farmed landscape.
Changes since original citation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of much of the fen habitat to ruderals / willow scrub. • Ponds that were previously in more open habitat are mostly surrounded by willow scrub. • Some species that have previously been recorded were not found such as Bogbean <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>, Marsh Speedwell <i>Veronica scutellata</i> and Water Chickweed <i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>. These may still be present in lower numbers. • Other species described as being abundant are much reduced in extent.
Retain	YES – entire site
Boundary change	NO
Reason for recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Common still supports a mosaic poor fen, willow carr and deciduous woodland punctuated by ephemeral and permanent ponds. It represents a rather scarce habitat, which is under threat from succession. • It supports a number of Birds of Conservation Concern such as the Red-listed Nightingale <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> and Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>. • The Common supports the Sussex Rare Lesser Marshwort <i>Apium inundatum</i>. • The recorded history of the site.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Local Wildlife Sites, formerly known as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, are a non-statutory designation. They form a comprehensive suite of sites of substantive nature conservation value of at least local (County) importance. LWS designation started in Sussex in the early 1990's.

This ecological survey forms part of a review of LWS within Sussex to ensure all areas of substantive nature conservation value are recognized as LWSs, as per national and local guidance. As a result of this review, LWS may be designated, modified or deleted.

1.2 AIM

This survey aims to gather sufficient ecological information on the site to establish:

- If the site has/retains substantive nature conservation value, in whole, part, or in combination with nearby land;
- If the site should be designated/modified/retained as a LWS; and
- Basic management recommendations to restore, retain or enhance the sites substantive nature conservation value.

1.3 SITE LOCATION

Broadmare Common is located just beyond the outskirts of Henfield to the south-east where it is surrounded by farmland and several properties. The boundary is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: The boundary of Broadmare Common



2012 aerial photography supplied by West Sussex County Council © Getmapping PLC

2 METHODS

Existing biodiversity records from the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre were reviewed prior to survey.

Favourable weather conditions were sought for survey where possible. Existing Local Wildlife Site (LWS) areas were resurveyed. Additional areas of potential LWS extension and new areas for potential designation were surveyed at the surveyor's discretion, informed with existing data and additional information from local sources.

Distinct land parcels, as indicated on the survey map, were surveyed separately. Survey areas were traversed on foot systematically ensuring even coverage of the survey area and habitats present.

Subjective estimates of the relative abundance of species were added to the plant species list using a modified DAFOR scale. The DAFOR scale ranks species according to their relative abundance in a given parcel of land as follows: d – dominant, a – abundant, f – frequent, o – occasional, r – rare. In addition, the following prefixes are used: l – locally, v – very.

Species of fauna (including birds, mammals, and invertebrates) were recorded and counted numerically.

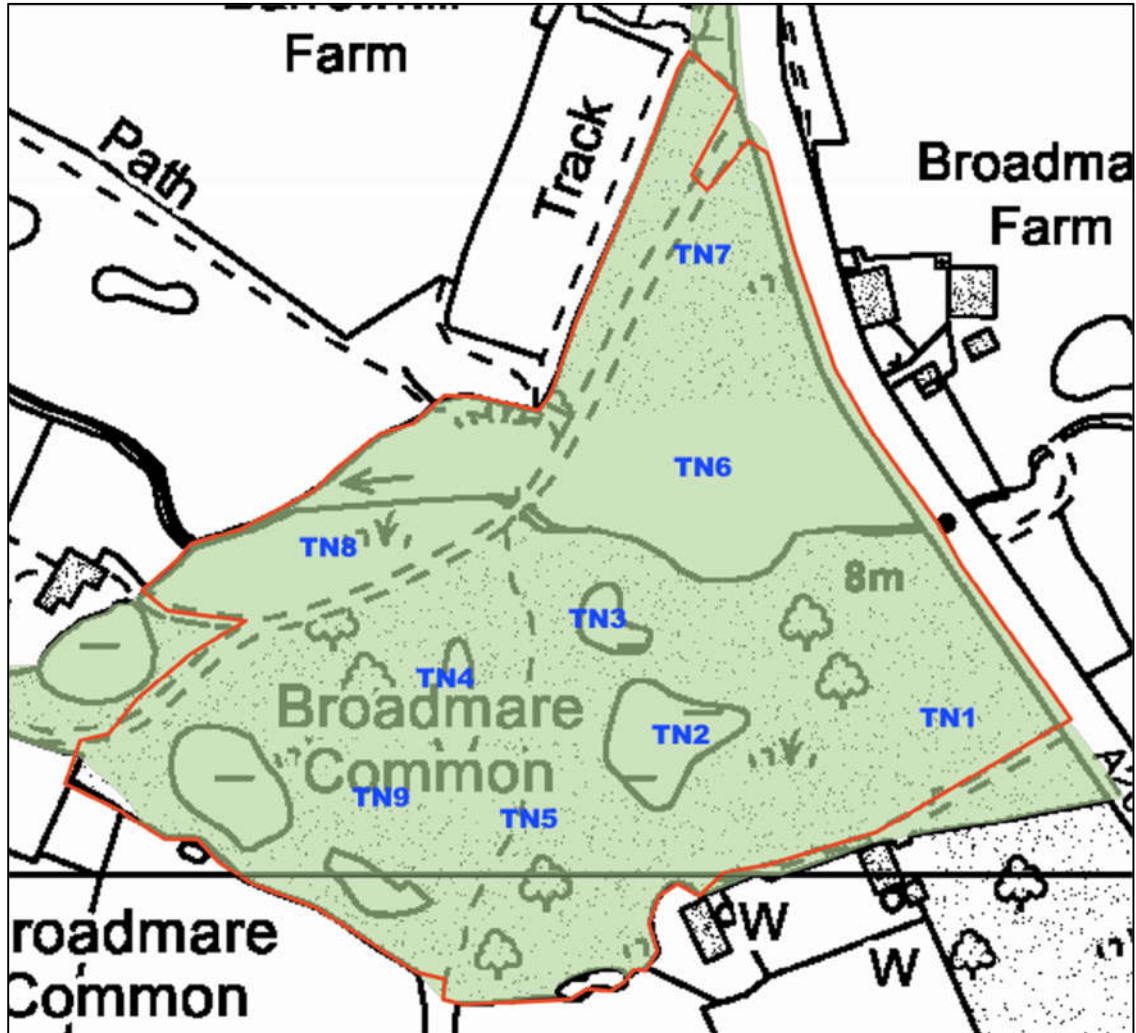
DAFOR plant records were recorded to the central point of survey compartments. Mobile species records (e.g. birds) were generally recorded to 100 metre resolution. Notable records were recorded to 10 metre resolution where possible.

2.1 LIMITATIONS

The very wet willow carr could not be thoroughly surveyed, as the ground was too wet and unstable at the time of the survey.

3 RESULTS

Figure 2: Target Note locations



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Target Note 1. Mosaics of ever-changing woodland on an uneven topography comprising dry deciduous woodland and willow carr. The canopy is relatively open with frequent Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and occasional Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* and shrubs such as Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and one or two very large Hazel *Corylus avellana* coppice stools. Wetter areas are dominated by Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* with Crack Willow *Salix fragilis* var. *fragilis*. Woodland ground flora is restricted to the drier areas and includes Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Wood Dock *Rumex sanguineus*, Yellow Pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*, Herb-Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Sweet Violet *Viola odorata*, Enchanter's-nightshade *Circaea lutetiana* and Wood Speedwell *Veronica montana*. Wetter areas have winter-wet depressions which occasionally have wetland species such as Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*, Skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata*, Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, Common Marsh-

bedstraw *Galium palustre*, Tufted Forget-me-not *Myosotis laxa* and Black Currant *Ribes nigrum*. Stands of Common Nettle *Urtica dioica* are also frequent in wetter areas. Garden waste has been dumped.

Target Note 2. A pond surrounded by willow scrub and nettles with occasional fringing wetland plants such as Hemlock Water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria* and Branched Bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*. There is a sizable area of Skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata*. Aquatic species are limited to Common Duckweed *Lemna minor*.

Target Note 3. A pond largely surrounded by Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* with an open area of wetland vegetation with weakly growing emergent Bulrush *Typha latifolia* and Meadowsweet. A dense stand of New Zealand Pigmyweed *Crassula helmsii* is growing at the edge of the water (photograph 1) to the detriment of Lesser Marshwort *Apium inundatum* of which the basal leaves of just one plant were found.

Photograph 1: New Zealand Pigmyweed growing on the pond margin



Target Note 4. A pond that is heavily shaded apart from an area along the east side that is crammed with wetland vegetation dominated by Branched Bur-reed with Hemlock Water-dropwort, Meadowsweet, Bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara* and Water-

plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica*. The only aquatic species is White Water-lily *Nyphaea alba*.

Target Note 5. Small clearings are mostly along the edge of the pathway. These are grassy in places, some areas have an increase in ruderals and others support robust wetland vegetation. The wetland vegetation tends to be dominated by Hemlock Water-dropwort with Common Nettle and Meadowsweet with scrambling Cleavers *Galium aparine* and Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*. Other areas have rough grassland with Rough Meadow-grass *Poa trivialis*, Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus* and abundant Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*. Very occasionally there are species such as Creeping Cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris* and, rarely, Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria* and Oxeye Daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*. Ruderals, are frequent with abundant Common Nettle together with Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*, Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* and occasionally Lesser Burdock *Arctium minus*.

Target Note 6. A large open area that is dominated by a stand of Meadowsweet with pockets of Water Mint *Mentha aquatica* and a scatter of species such as Hemlock Water-dropwort, Creeping Thistle, Common nettle, Clustered Dock *Rumex conglomeratus*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Field Horsetail *Equisetum arvense*, Common Marsh-bedstraw and Marsh Thistle *Cirsium palustre*. It has affinities to the National Vegetation Classification type M27b *Filipendula ulmaria*-*Angelica sylvestris* mire, *Urtica dioica*-*Vicia cracca* sub-community. The area is bounded in part by the stream and by willow and Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* scrub, particularly along the northern margin. A small pond (TN 6A) is likely wet during the winter, though was covered with Silverweed *Potentilla anserina* and surrounded by Water-pepper *Persicaria hydropiper* during the survey.

The stream at the southern margin of this area is fringed by a dense band of nettlebed vegetation extending into the vegetation described above.

Target Note 7. Woodland with an open canopy of Pedunculate Oak and Ash and a patchy shrub layer of willow and Blackthorn. The field layer is variously dominated by Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., nettles and ferns such as Broad Buckler-fern *Dryopteris dilatata* and Male-fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*. Woodland plants are infrequent.

Target Note 8. A very damp area of scattered willow and occasional Ash and Elder *Sambucus nigra*. The open vegetation surrounding the trees and shrubs is variously dominated by stands of Bramble and nettlebed vegetation interrupted by a scatter of robust species such as Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, Meadowsweet, Creeping Thistle, Lesser Burdock, Teasel *Dipsacus fullonum* and Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*.

Target Note 9. An area of very wet willow carr dominated by a dense tangle of Grey Willow. Much of the ground is wet and devoid of vegetation in places with stands of

nettles and occasional Water Mint in others. The ponds are surrounded by Remote Sedge *Carex remota* with little aquatic vegetation apart from occasional Common Duckweed *Lemna minor* and Common Water-starwort *Callitriche stagnalis*.

Birds

During the survey a number of birds were recorded including the Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*, Amber-listed Mallards *Anas platyrhynchos* and Red-listed Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*. Many birds of Conservation Concern have been recorded in the last ten years including regular recordings of the Red-listed Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*, Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* and Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* as well as occasional sightings of the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor* and the Amber-listed Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*.

Invertebrates

Just three species of common butterfly were recorded during the survey: Comma *Polygonia c-album*, Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina* and Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta*.

No damselflies or dragonflies were recorded. There are numerous pre 1990 records for this group but very few within the last ten years with three unspecified Odonata and a Large Red Damselfly *Pyrrhosoma nymphula* and Southern Hawker *Aeshna cyanea*. This may be due to the fact that the ponds are now mostly surrounded by dense scrub and becoming silted up. There is little vegetation on which to emerge / perch and decaying leaf litter reduces the suitability of the water for invertebrates.

Amphibians and reptiles

Palmate Newts *Lissotriton helveticus* and Grass Snakes *Natrix natrix* have been recorded in the last ten years, though the opportunities for breeding newts are limited due to little aquatic vegetation.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEY

- The 1992 citation states that the majority of the site is poor fen. A later survey in 2001 by Dolphin Ecological describes fen habitat extending to the north and south of the stream. This is not the case as fen habitat is mostly restricted to the large area to the north of the stream and small pockets remain elsewhere that are becoming engulfed by willow scrub.
- Ponds that were previously in more open habitat are mostly surrounded by willow scrub.
- Some species that have previously been recorded were not found such as Bogbean *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Marsh Speedwell *Veronica scutellata* and Water Chickweed *Myosoton aquaticum*. These may still be present in lower numbers.
- Other species described as being abundant in the open fen habitat are much reduced in extent.

4.2 GENERAL

The site is still a mosaic of willow carr, poor fen and deciduous woodland with a number of ponds with a good number of birds recorded in the area. These are uncommon habitats, and, with management, the site can continue to support a transition of habitat from open water to woodland. The focus of the management should be to maintain and enlarge the area of open fen at the north part of the site and to clear around some of the ponds.

4.3 LWS REVIEW RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Broadmare Common be retained as a Local Wildlife Site to its current LWS boundary. A revised LWS citation for the southern field is appended below for consideration.

4.4 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Written and photographic evidence demonstrate that the open habitat at this site is being lost at an accelerating rate. It would be expensive and counter-productive to try and keep the small pockets of fen habitat open and far more worthwhile to invest time and energy into maintaining and enlarging the large open area towards the north of the Common. There is encroachment of willow and Blackthorn scrub at the northern end, which requires clearing and a wide band of nettles along the stream. The wetland vegetation is now mostly dominated by Meadowsweet, which ideally should be grazed to open up areas and allow other species to come in. However, machinery or a team of workers clearing scrub would also poach up the ground and increase the chance of colonisation by other species. The vegetation should be cut at least on a biennial basis

and this would also keep the scrub at bay. It would be best to cut half the open area on alternate years.

There also appears to be much nutrient enrichment, which may be due to being surrounded by arable land. However, there is evidence that cuttings are left on site and these should be removed.

A pond that has been created in this area (TN6A) could do with being deeper so it retains water during the summer. It may be the surrounding young Blackthorn scrub that has caused it to dry.

Other ponds in the centre of the site (Target Notes 2, 3 and 4) would benefit from dredging to remove a build up of silt and removal of the fringing willow. This would rejuvenate them and increase their viability to support a range of invertebrates and amphibians. These should not be done at the same time.

The highly invasive New Zealand Pigmyweed at the pond at Target Note 3 requires removing to prevent its continued spread and also as this pond also supports very weakly growing Lesser Marshwort which is listed on the Sussex Rare Species Inventory.

APPENDIX I CITATIONS

EXISTING LWS CITATION

SITE OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI)

West Sussex

Site Name:	Broadmare Common		
Site Ref:	H02	Owner:	Horsham District Council
District:	Horsham	Size (ha):	4.6
Parish:	Henfield	Date:	Identified May 1992
National Grid Ref:	TQ217151	Author:	Marion Finch
Habitat:	Scrub, semi-natural woodland and pond		

Summary

The site is a registered common, located just south of Henfield. It is predominantly poor fen and scrub, with several ponds and an area of woodland. It represents a rather scarce habitat which, although somewhat degraded, is now managed for wildlife. The location of the site amongst intensively farmed countryside and close to a small town increases its value for nature conservation.

Site description

The majority of the site is 'poor fen', dominated by Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, with Yellow Flag *Iris pseudacorus* and Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum* co-dominant in places. Other common species include Hemlock Water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, Common Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica* and Soft Rush *Juncus effusus*, Gipsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus uliginosus* and Water Forget-me-not *Myosotis scorpioides* occur in wetter places, but the abundance of Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium* and coarse grasses indicates drying-out.

The ponds were overgrown with tall plants such as Common Reedmace *Typha latifolia*, Branched Bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*, Willowherb *Epilobium* sp, Meadowsweet, Marsh Horsetail *Equisetum palustre* and Soft Rush, but have recently been restored. Seasonal pools in the woods are less overgrown and have additional species, such as Water Plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica*, Water Mint *Mentha aquatica* and Remote Sedge *Carex remota*. The common has some Ash and Oak woodland on its margins, with Hazel, Hawthorn and Blackthorn under, and there is abundant scrub of Willow, Hazel, Elder and Thorn.

Management recommendations

The major problem is a low water-table; this should be investigated and remedied, if possible. The spread of scrub should be controlled, the ponds maintained and the site cut or grazed.

PROPOSED LWS CITATION

Site Name: Broadmare Common
Site Ref: H02
District: Horsham
Parish: Henfield
Grid Ref: TQ 217151
Size (ha): 4.6
Date: 1992; 25 June 2017
Surveyors: Marion Finch (1992); Jacqueline Thompson (2017)

SUMMARY

The site is a registered common located just south of Henfield. It is a mosaic of poor fen, willow carr and deciduous woodland punctuated by ephemeral and permanent ponds. It represents a rather scarce habitat, which is under threat from succession. It supports a number of Birds of Conservation Concern such as the Red-listed Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*, Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* and Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*. It also supports the Sussex Rare Lesser Marshwort *Apium inundatum*.

SITE NOTES

An area of 'poor fen' to the north of the site is dominated by Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria* with a scatter of species such as Hemlock Water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, Hemlock Water-dropwort, Clustered Dock *Rumex conglomeratus*, Field Horsetail *Equisetum arvense*, Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*, Common Marsh-bedstraw *Galium palustre* and Marsh Thistle *Cirsium palustre*. Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* and Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* scrub are encroaching.

Several ponds in the centre of the site have become invaded by willow scrub leaving small areas of wetland vegetation. Emergent and water margin species include Branched Bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*, Bulrush *Typha latifolia* Gipsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, Hemlock Water-dropwort, Meadowsweet, Bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara*, Water-plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica*, Skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata* and, very rarely, Lesser Marshwort.

The south-west of the Common is very wet willow carr with an impenetrable tangle of Grey Willow above ponds and wet flushes. In the south-east part of the Common this forms a mosaic with drier woodland dominated by Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* with Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* with mature coppiced Hazel *Corylus Avellana* and a scattered woodland ground flora with species such as Yellow Pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum* and Wood Spurge *Euphorbia amygdaloides*.

APPENDIX II SPECIES LISTS

HIGHER PLANTS AND BRYOPHYTES

Latin name	English name	Abundance
Grasses, sedges and rushes		
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	LF
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	LF
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	O
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-brome	R
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	VO
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	O
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	O / LA
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood-sedge	O / LF
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	LF
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	O
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	LF
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley	R
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	LF
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	LF
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	O
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass	O
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	LF
<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>	Tall Fescue	LF
Flowering plants		
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	R
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	LF
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	O
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Water-cress	R
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	LF
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	O
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water-starwort	O
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	O / LF
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	R
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress	R
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower	LF
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	R
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	O
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	O
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	O
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	R
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	LF
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	R
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid	O
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	R
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	O
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	R

Latin name	English name	Abundance
Flowering plants		
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	LF
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge	R
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser Celandine	LF
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	F / LD
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	LF
<i>Galium album</i>	Hedge-bedstraw	O
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Common Marsh-Bedstraw	O
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	O / LF
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	O
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	O / LF
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop	R
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	LF
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort	R
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	R
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	O
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i>	Variegated Yellow Archangel	LF
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	R
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	R
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	LF
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	LF
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	O
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	O
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	F
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	R
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Tufted Forget-me-not	R
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not	R
<i>Nyphaea alba</i>	White Water-lily	LF
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	F / LA
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper	LF
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	O
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	LD
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	LF
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	O
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	LF
<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	Lungwort	LF
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	R
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	LF
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	R
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	LF
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	LF
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	LF
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	F
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort	R
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	R
<i>Scutellaria gallericulata</i>	Common Skullcap	R

Latin name	English name	Abundance
Flowering plants		
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	LF
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-robin	R
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	VO
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	O
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	VR
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	VO
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	R
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	R
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	LF
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	VO
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	F / LA
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell	O
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	Marsh Speedwell	R
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	R
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	O
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	O
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	O
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet	O
Trees, shrubs and woody climbers		
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	O
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	R
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	O
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	O
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	R
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	LA
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet	O
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	O
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	O
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly Honeysuckle	R
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	LA
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant	R
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant	O
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose	R
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose	VO
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	F
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	F / LD
<i>Salix fragilis</i> var. <i>fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	LF
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	VR
Ferns		
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	O
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern	O
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	O
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	O
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	LF
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	LF
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern	VO

Latin name	English name	Abundance
Bryophytes		
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>		F
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>		F
<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>		F
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>		LF
<i>Pellia epiphylla</i>		F
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>		O

INVERTEBRATES AND BIRDS

Species	English name	Number	Grid reference
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown Butterfly	2 adult	TQ 21710 15029
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma	2 adult	TQ 21740 15033
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral Butterfly	1 adult	TQ 21710 15029
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	3F	TQ 21660 15042
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	1	TQ 21488 15070
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Treecreeper	1	TQ 21707 15072
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	1	TQ 21756 15084
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	1	TQ 21660 15042
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	2+	TQ 21756 15084
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	1	TQ 21697 15102
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	1 fledgling	TQ 21671 15141
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	3	TQ 21737 15060
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	1	TQ 21740 15033