

Species-rich grassland indicator species recorded on 11th July 2012

<u>Wildflowers</u>	Field			
	1	6	7	8
Species				
Agrimony	O			
Autumnal Hawkbit			R	
Burnet-saxifrage	R			
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	F		O	O
Common Knapweed	F			
Cowslip	R			
Fairy Flax	R			
Field scabious	Y			
Glaucous Sedge	O	Y		
Goat's-beard	R	R		
Hoary Plantain	R			
Lady's Bedstraw	F	R		
Meadow Vetchling	F			Y
Orchids	R			
Oxeye Daisy	F			R
Rough Hawkbit	R			
Salad Burnet	R			
Wild Carrot	R			

<u>Grasses</u>	Field			
	1	6	7	8
Species				
Cock's-foot	F	F	R	F
Common Bent	O			
Crested Dog's-tail	F			O
Meadow Fescue	F			
Quaking-grass	O			
Red Fescue	F	F	O	O
Sweet Vernal Grass	F		O	R
Upright Brome	F	O		
Yellow Oat-grass	F	O		R
Yorkshire-fog	F	F	F	F

Additional species recorded

Field			
1	6	7	8
Black Medick	Ash Seedling	Beaked Hawk's-beard	American Willowherb
Bulbous Buttercup	Black Medick	Common Mouse-ear	Black Medick
Carnation Sedge	Cat's-ear	Common Ragwort	Bramble
Cat's-ear	Common Mouse-ear	Common Sorrel	Bristly Oxtongue
Common Mouse-ear	Common Nettle	Creeping Bent	Bush Vetch
Common Ragwort	Common Ragwort	Creeping Buttercup	Common Figwort
Common Sorrel	Common Sorrel	Creeping Cinquefoil	Common Nettle
Common Vetch	Common Vetch	Creeping Thistle	Common Ragwort
Creeping Bent	Creeping Bent	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Common Sorrel
Creeping Buttercup	Creeping Buttercup	Dandelion	Creeping Bent
Creeping Cinquefoil	Creeping Thistle	Dock Sp.	Creeping Buttercup
Creeping Thistle	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Ground-ivy	Creeping Cinquefoil
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Daisy	Hogweed	Creeping Thistle
Dandelion	Dandelion	Perennial Rye-grass	Dock sp.
False Oat-grass	False Oat-grass	Ribwort Plantain	Dog Rose
Field Bindweed	Field Bindweed	Rough Meadow-grass	False Oat-grass
Germander Speedwell	Greater Plantain	Selfheal	Field Bindweed
Hogweed	Hogweed	Soft-brome	Greater Plantain
Lesser Trefoil	Meadow Buttercup	Spear Thistle	Hogweed
Meadow Barley	Perennial Rye-grass	Timothy	Meadow Buttercup
Meadow Buttercup	Prickly Sow-thistle	White Clover	Meadow Foxtail
Perennial Rye-grass	Red Clover		Perennial Rye-grass
Prickly Sow-thistle	Ribwort Plantain		Prickly Sow-thistle
Red Bartsia	Rough Meadow-grass		Red Clover
Red Clover	Smooth Hawk's-beard		Ribwort Plantain
Ribwort Plantain	Soft-brome		Rough Chervil
Selfheal	Spear Thistle		Rough Meadow-grass
Smooth Hawk's-beard	Timothy		Selfheal
Spear Thistle	White Clover		Timothy
Tall Fescue			White Clover
Timothy			Wild Mignonette
Tufted Hair-grass			Wild Teasel
White Clover			
Woolly Thistle			
Yellow Centaury			

Survey summary

	1	6	7	8
Grassland Category	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	Poor Semi-improved Grassland	Poor Semi-improved Grassland	Neutral Grassland - Semi-improved
Classification Type	Biodiversity Action Plan	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1
Recommendation	Maintain			Restore

Further survey information

The survey is a 10 stop 1x1m point survey based on Natural England's Farm Environment Plan methodology. The survey results have been summarised using the following abbreviations; F - Frequent, species found at a minimum of 5 of the 10 survey points. O - Occasional, species found at 3 or 4 of the 10 survey points. R - Rare, species found at up to 2 of the 10 survey points. Y - Yes, species present in the field but not recorded at any of the 10 survey points.

The **survey summary** at the end of the species lists classifies the grassland in each field, according to nationally agreed Biodiversity Action Plan or Phase 1 Habitat survey categories. We also include a recommendation for each field:

If the field is considered to be a UK priority habitat species rich grassland, it will be recommended to **maintain**. This implies that whatever management was current at the time of the survey, then we recommend that it should continue.

If the field contains a priority habitat species rich grassland but also has issues of invasive weeds, bare ground, scrub encroachment, or lack of frequency of wildflower indicator species, then it will attract either **maintain/restore** (a small amount of work needed to rectify) or **restore**, indicating that in order to bring that field back into top condition, then attention should be directed at the specific issues noted.

If the field is considered to be 'semi-improved' then it will automatically attract a **restore** recommendation. This is because, although some indicator species may be present, there was not enough to qualify as priority habitat. The presence of a range of other species in this situation will indicate that restoration to a high quality habitat may be possible, but may include a programme of works to be carried out, including re-seeding or the spreading of green hay to introduce more species to the field. This type of activity will only be possible if other considerations such as soil pH value are favourable.