

Update Phase 1 Habitat Report
Kingsmere Bicester

Countryside Properties (Bicester)
Ltd

July 2012

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SUMMARY

1. Terence O'Rourke Ltd was appointed by Countryside Properties (Bicester) Ltd to conduct an updated Phase 1 habitat survey at Kingsmere Bicester, Oxfordshire (grid reference: SP 568 220) in respect to amending the existing planning permission for a residential development.
2. A Phase 1 habitat survey is essentially a multi-disciplinary walk-over survey and was conducted with the objective of identifying any ecological constraints associated with the proposals such as the site's potential to support any legally protected species or habitats of high nature conservation value.
3. Habitats within the site boundary are generally considered to be of low ecological value.
4. Although evidence of badger activity has been recorded within the vicinity of the site on previous surveys limited evidence was encountered during this survey, and this was restricted to a small number of mammal tracks.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Terence O'Rourke Ltd was appointed by Countryside Properties (Bicester) Ltd to conduct an updated Phase 1 habitat survey on land at Kingsmere, Bicester, Oxfordshire (grid reference: SP 568 220) in respect to amending the existing planning permission for a residential development. A plan of the site is presented in Appendix I.

The updated Phase 1 habitat survey is essentially a multi-disciplinary walk-over survey and this was conducted with the objective of identifying any ecological constraints associated with the proposals, such as the site's potential to support any legally protected species or habitats of high nature conservation value.

An updated targeted badger survey was also incorporated into the site visit. Badgers have previously been recorded foraging across the site with a sett recorded approximately 400metres from the site boundary.

Section 2 of this report provides some background information on legislative requirements and relevant policy. Section 3 details the methodologies adopted for the various ecological surveys that were conducted and Section 4 provides an account of the survey results. Section 5 provides information on the relevance of the results to the proposed development and makes recommendations for further targeted surveys or for measures to mitigate and compensate for the effects on a particular habitat or species.

2.0 RELEVANT POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.1 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 DEFRA Circular 01/2005.

- **The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010:**
This transposes the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) into domestic law. The Regulations provide protection for a number of species including:
 - All species of bat;
 - Dormouse; and
 - Great crested newt.

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 species¹;

This legal protection means that where development has the potential to impact on bats, or other European protected species, the results of a protected species survey must be submitted with a planning application.²

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 sites 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:

¹ Note that the amendment to the Habitats Regulations in August 2007 and January 2009 has resulted in an increase in the threshold of illegal levels of disturbance to European Protected Species (EPS). An offence is only committed if the deliberate disturbance would result in significant impacts to the EPS population. However, it should be noted that activities that cause low levels of disturbance to these species continue to constitute an offence under Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (see below).

² DEFRA Circular 01/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System.

- 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, common lizard, adder and slow-worm). It is illegal to kill or injure these species;
- **Barn owls**. It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure, or disturb barn owls, or to take, damage or destroy their eggs and nests (whilst in use or being built); and
- **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.

- **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 willfully take, injure or kill a badger; cruelly mistreat a badger; interfere with badger setts, sell or possess a live badger; mark or ring a badger. A licence is required if an offence is likely for work involving the use of hand tools within 10metres of a sett, light machinery within 20metres of a sett and heavy machinery within 30metres of a sett.
- **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.

2.2 Policy

The following policy is of relevance to the proposed works:

- **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 includes sections on legally protected species and sites (see Section 2.1).
- **Local Sites (including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCIs) and County Wildlife Sites):** These are a network of sites designated for their nature conservation importance in a local context. Although they are not afforded legal protection they are identified within the Cherwell District Local Plan (adopted 1996) and policy C1 indicates that potential adverse affects of development on such sites will be a material consideration in considering such planning applications.
- **Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs):** BAPs set out policy for protecting and restoring priority species and habitats as part of the UK's response as signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity. BAPs operate at both a national and local level with priority species and habitats identified at a national level and a series of Local BAPs that identify ecological features of particular importance to a particular area of the country. The requirement to consider and contribute towards BAP targets was strengthened through the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk study

The National Biodiversity Network website and the Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website were used to provide any information they may hold on protected species and statutorily designated sites within a 10km radius of the proposed development.

3.2 Field study

3.2.1 Vegetation survey

The standard Phase 1 habitat survey methodology (JNCC 2010) was adopted whereby habitats are mapped using colour codes. The Phase 1 habitat map for the site is provided as Appendix II with an accompanying key. A walkover survey was undertaken on the 18th July 2012 by Jenny Edwards, directly searching for legally protected and invasive species of plant and categorising any habitats of ecological value that were encountered. A general description of the vegetation was also noted, listing species encountered and scoring their abundance using the DAFOR scale:

- D Dominant
- A Abundant
- F Frequent
- O Occasional
- R Rare
- L Local (used as a prefix to any of the above).

3.2.2 Protected species assessment

Habitats and features were assessed for their potential to support protected species (see Section 2). In many cases determining the presence, distribution and population size of protected species will require additional, specialist surveys. The following species were considered to be of relevance.

Badger

A direct search was undertaken for signs of badger. Signs of badger may include setts, dung pits, latrines, paths or hairs on fences and vegetation. Any setts encountered were classified according to the number of entrances and the extent of their use.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Desk study

4.1.1 Statutory and non-statutory sites

Table 1 below lists statutorily designated sites within 5km and non-statutory sites within 5km of the site.

Table 1: Designated sites

Site name	Status	Distance from Kingsmere	Size	Habitat
Ardley Trackways	SSSI ¹	4km north west	63.59ha	Ardley Trackways SSSI is a nationally important site containing a rock horizon which, in the immediate vicinity of the SSSI, has revealed the presence of an array of fossilised trackways.
Stratton Audley Quarries	SSSI	4.5km north west	8.7ha	A large part of the Jurassic White Limestone, as well as the entire Forest Marble and the Lower Cornbrash have been exposed by quarrying at Stratton Audley.
Wendlebury Meads and Mansmoor Close	SSSI	3.7km south	73.2ha	Wendlebury Meads consists of a series of traditionally-managed unimproved neutral meadows supporting a complex variety of plant communities that have developed in response to varying management, drainage and soils.
Arcott Bridge Meadows	SSSI	4.4km south east	8.66ha	Arcott Bridge Meadows lie on the floodplain of the River Ray. The meadows exhibit medieval ridge-and-furrow features indicating that parts, at least, have remained unploughed for many centuries. They are managed as hay meadow and pasture and support a wide range of plant species which are largely confined to such old, unimproved, neutral grassland.
Ardley Cutting and Quarry	SSSI	4.5km north east	40.13ha	This site lies in the eastern part of the Oxfordshire Cotswolds along a section of the London to Birmingham railway line. It is of geological interest for its exposures of Jurassic rocks and has biological interest associated with limestone grassland, scrub, ancient woodland and wetland habitats.

¹ SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest

Site name	Status	Distance from Kingsmere	Size	Habitat
Bure Park	LNR ¹	2.1km north	8.39ha	Habitats on site include grass meadow, young broad-leaved woodland, hedges and scrub. A small river (the Bure) runs through the site, feeding a small pond which is home to great crested newts. A balancing pond at one end of the Reserve is fed by run-off from the area.

The proposed development is sufficiently remote and lacks connectivity to these designated sites and is therefore not anticipated to directly impact upon their conservation interest.

4.1.2 Protected species records

Badgers (*Meles meles*) have not been recorded for the past 20 years according to the NBN, however, there are four records within a 10km radius of the site dated from the 1970s and 1980s. Badger setts were recorded within 400 metres of the site during previous surveys of this site which were conducted in 2004.

Despite the lack of current records badgers are present in the local area and are therefore likely to be utilising the site as foraging habitat.

4.2 Field study

The field survey was conducted on 18th July 2012.

4.2.1 Vegetation

The Phase 1 habitat map provided as Appendix II depicts the boundary of the area surveyed, the habitats encountered and highlights areas of particular interest with target notes.

Descriptions of these habitats are provided below.

Hardstanding / bare earth

Large areas of hardstanding are present across the site in the form of newly constructed roads, areas that are currently being developed and areas of bare earth.

Set-aside

The majority of the fields across the site are set-aside with areas of bare soil. Species present include locally abundant sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), colt's-foot (*Tussilago farfara*),

¹ LNR: Local Nature Reserve

cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*) and Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*). Table 2 below lists species recorded across the site.

Table 2: Species recorded across the set-aside fields

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Grasses, sedges and rushes			
Sweet vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	LA	Common & widespread
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	F	Common & widespread
Cultivated oat	<i>Avena sp</i>	O	Common on arable land
Soft brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	F	Common & widespread
Barren brome	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	LA	Common & widespread
Common couch	<i>Elymus repens</i>	F	Common & widespread
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>		Common & widespread
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	LA	Common & widespread
Perennial rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	F	Common & widespread
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	F	Common & widespread
Herbaceous species			
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	O	Common & widespread
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	O	Common & widespread
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	F	Common & widespread
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	F	Common & widespread
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	F	Common & widespread
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	O	Common & widespread
Willowherb sp	<i>Epilobium sp</i>	F	Common & widespread
Hoary willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	O	Common & widespread
Petty spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	O	Common & widespread
Common fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	F	Common & widespread
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Cut-leaved crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Dove's-foot crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	O	Common & widespread
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	F	Common & widespread
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	F	Common & widespread
White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	O	Common & widespread
Red dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	O	Common & widespread
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	F	Common & widespread
Common mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	F	Common & widespread
Field forget-me-knot	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	F	Common & widespread
Redshank	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	F	Common & widespread
Bristly oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>	F	Common & widespread
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	F	Common & widespread
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	LF	Common & widespread

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	F	Common & widespread
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	O	Common & widespread
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> <i>spp</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Wild mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	O	Common & widespread
Rose	<i>Rosa sp</i>	O	Common & widespread
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>	O	Common & widespread
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	O	Common & widespread
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O	Common & widespread
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	F	Common & widespread
White campion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	O	Common & widespread
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Prickly sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	F	Common & widespread
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg</i>	O	Very common & widespread
Field penny-cress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	O	Common & widespread
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	O	Common & widespread
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Scentless mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	LA	Common & widespread
Colt's-foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	LA	Common & widespread
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	LF	Common & widespread
Ivy-leaved speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	F	Common & widespread
Field speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	F	Common & widespread
Field pansy	<i>Viola arvensis</i>	LF	Common & widespread

Arable fields

Arable fields are present within the phase 2 development boundary. These fields contain wheat with small field margins consisting of frequent hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), field forget-me-knot (*Myosotis arvensis*), locally frequent nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), black medick (*Medicago lupulina*), barren brome (*Bromus sterilis*), occasional cultivated oat (*Avena sp*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*), white campion (*Silene latifolia*), American willowherb (*Epilobium ciliatum*), cut-leaved crane's-bill (*Geranium dissectum*) and prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*).

New hedgerow planting was recorded along the eastern and western boundaries comprising native species such as hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and oak (*Quercus robur*).

Improved grassland

Two distinct areas of improved grassland were recorded across the site. The first area is unmanaged and comprises large areas of ruderal vegetation including abundant hogweed. Species present include frequent cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), rough meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*), false oat-

grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), and locally frequent red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and Timothy (*Phleum pratense*).

The second area of improved grassland comprises two fields which are regularly maintained. Species present include frequent perennial rye-grass, rough meadow-grass, Yorkshire-fog, cock's-foot and locally frequent red fescue.

Semi-improved grassland

Areas of semi-improved grassland were recorded within the site boundary. These areas have been created as part of the management for the Kingsmere development and therefore details of this habitat forms part of the monitoring. Species recorded in this habitat however were considered to be common and widespread.

Hedgerows and woodland

A number of hedgerows and woodlands are present across the site. The woodland habitat is to remain within the Kingsmere development and a management plan for these areas as well as the existing and recently planted hedgerows has been produced. These habitats are currently being monitored as part of the management plan.

Habitats within the site are generally considered to be of low botanical value and no further recommendations have been made.

4.2.2 Protected species assessment

Badgers

Two mammal tracks were recorded within the improved grassland. No further evidence of badger were recorded throughout the site.

No further recommendations have been made.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Habitats within the site have changed since the original surveys. Arable was the predominant land use during the original phase 1 habitat survey in 2004. Since farming has ceased on the land set-aside has become the most prominent habitat which has resulted in a greater number of species to be present on site. It is worth noting that works have begun in small compartments within the phase 1 boundary.

Ecological enhancement to the site has also begun including the translocation of grassland, the retaining of woodland and planting of new hedgerows.

6.0 REFERENCES

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2010). *Handbook for Phase I Habitat Survey*. JNCC.

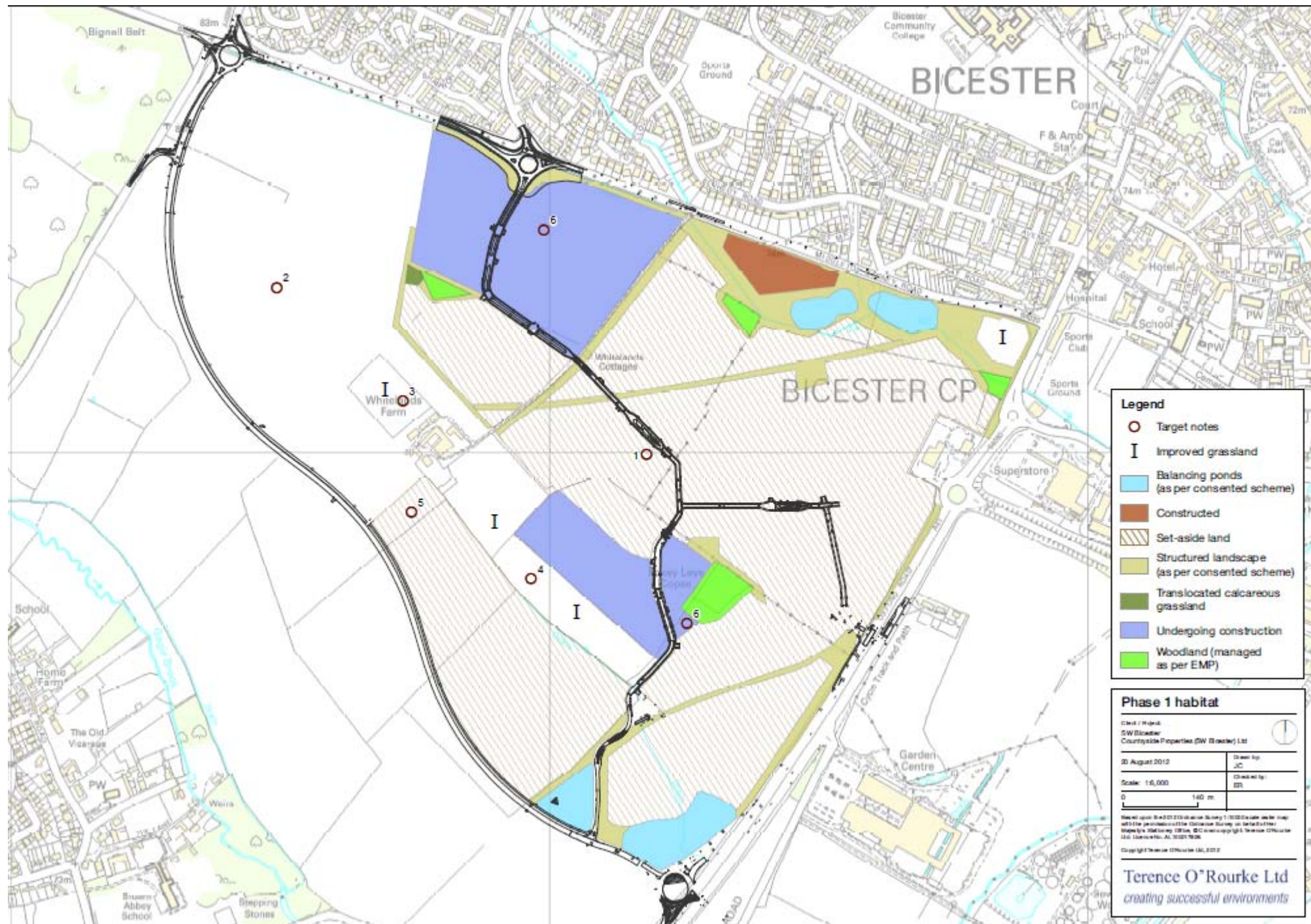
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Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2012). *National Planning Policy Framework*.

APPENDIX II: Phase I habitat map



Target notes to accompany Phase 1 Habitat Map

Target note	Description
1	<p>Set-aside fields containing locally abundant sweet vernal grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), scentless mayweed (<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>), colt's-foot (<i>Tussilago farfara</i>), cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), frequent redshank (<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>), ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), bristly oxtongue (<i>Picris echioides</i>), nipplewort (<i>Lapsana communis</i>), black medick (<i>Medicago lupulina</i>), ivy-leaved speedwell (<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>), soft brome (<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>), groundsel (<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>), common mouse-ear (<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>), field speedwell (<i>Veronica persica</i>), creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), poppy (<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>), common couch (<i>Elymus repens</i>), spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), prickly sow-thistle (<i>Sonchus asper</i>), hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>), false oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>), perennial rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), annual meadow-grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), knotgrass (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>), willowherb sp (<i>Epilobium</i> sp), cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>), locally frequent field horsetail (<i>Equisetum arvense</i>), common ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>), common cat's-ear (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>), common mallow (<i>Malva sylvestris</i>), common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>), greater plantain (<i>Plantago major</i>), white clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), yarrow (<i>Achille millefolium</i>), lady's bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>), timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>), cow parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>), cut-leaved crane's-bill (<i>Geranium dissectum</i>), barren brome (<i>Bromus sterilis</i>), field forget-me-knot (<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>), field pansy (<i>Viola arvensis</i>), wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> spp), common fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>), creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), and occasional petty spurge (<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>), oat grass (<i>Avene</i> sp), field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>), dove's-foot crane's-bill (<i>Geranium molle</i>), scarlet pimpernel (<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>), white campion (<i>Silene latifolia</i>), bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg), white dead-nettle (<i>Lamium album</i>), curled dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>), red dead-nettle (<i>Lamium purpureum</i>), dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg), hoary willowherb (<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>), wild mignonette (<i>Reseda lutea</i>), red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), broad-leaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>), field penny-cress (<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>), rose sp (<i>Rosa</i> sp) and selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>).</p>
2	<p>Arable fields containing wheat with field margins consisting of frequent hogweed, field forget-me-knot, locally frequent nipplewort, sweet vernal-grass, creeping thistle, black medick, barren brome, occasional oat-grass, cleavers, poppy, white campion, American willowherb (<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>), cut-leaved crane's-bill and prickly sow-thistle. New hedgerow planting was recorded along the east and western boundaries.</p>

3	Improved grassland with abundant ruderal vegetation. Species present include abundant hogweed, frequent cock's-foot, perennial rye-grass, rough meadow-grass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>), false oat-grass, locally frequent spear thistle, broad leaved-dock, timothy, yarrow, common nettle, white clover, red fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), Yorkshire-fog, occasional cut-leaved crane's-bill, white bryony (<i>Bryonia dioica</i>), lesser celandine (<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>), common mallow, black medick and poppy.
4	Improved grassland which is regularly maintained. Species present include frequent perennial rye-grass, white clover, rough meadow-grass, Yorkshire-fog, cock's-foot, locally frequent hogweed, yarrow, red clover, ribwort plantain, creeping buttercup, silverweed (<i>Potentilla anserina</i>), occasional dandelion, creeping thistle, field speedwell, common mouse-ear, common nettle, red fescue and field bindweed.
5	Area of soil colonised by frequent creeping buttercup, groundsel, scentless mayweed, locally frequent prickly oxtongue, sweet vernal-grass, common fumitory, field speedwell, common nettle, Yorkshire-fog, red fescue, greater burdock (<i>Arctium lappa</i>), field pansy, and occasional redshank, red dead-nettle, common chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), creeping thistle, meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), curled dock, poppy, petty spurge, greater plantain and spear thistle.
6	Areas of development