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## Executive Summary

Ferndown LNR in Clayton is 6.7ha of meadows, scrub and woodland. Since the site's declaration in March 2008 there has been a large programme of biodiversity improvements, largely funded by external grants. An enthusiastic community group, The Friends of Ferndown, has been a key partner to this work. Although funding has provided the means for considerably enhancing the site, regular annual management is now required to maintain these achievements. Annual financial costs will be approximately £1500.

Details of the works are found in the main body of the text and include:

- Meadow management
- Additional Planting
- Scrub control

By managing the Borough's natural assets the Council is following national and local policy set out in:

*NERC Act 2006 – Section 40 & 41*

*Corporate Plan – Cleaner, Greener, Safer.*

## Introduction

In declaring Ferndown Drive a Local Nature Reserve, Stafford Borough Council is making a public statement recognising the site as a valuable resource for both local wildlife and local people. The declaration will contribute towards the main aim of the Stafford Borough Biodiversity Strategy, namely "to conserve and enhance the characteristic biodiversity of Stafford Borough for present and future generations" and the Stafford Borough Local Agenda 21 Strategy, which aims "to help achieve a better quality of life for all, both today and in the future".

Since the original management plan was written in 2008, so much new work has taken place that it was considered necessary to thoroughly revise it. Work has included meadow restoration across the site and entrance to a Higher Level Stewardship agreement.

**Name:** Ferndown LNR      **Area:** 6.7 ha      **Grid reference:** SJ 852 422

**OS Map:** Explorer 244 (6) 1:25,000

**Ownership:** Stafford Borough Council

**Local Planning Authority:** Stafford Borough Council

**District:** Stafford Borough      **Conservation Status:** Local Nature Reserve

**Access:** The site has free and open access from Ferndown Drive South. There is also access from the end of Melville Court. Additionally there are unofficial entrances from Clayton Road. The Clayton Road borders the reserve but is fenced off and screened by woodland. There are various informal pathways that cross the site.

## Background

The reserve falls within a wider 19<sup>th</sup> century planned landscape, with large areas of planned enclosure and 19<sup>th</sup> century plantation. The remnants of this enclosure survive within Ferndown Local Nature Reserve in the form of the field boundaries. Parts of Zones 1, 2 and 4 were lost to the A500, though their lower field boundaries can still be seen south of this road.

The site remained agricultural until the late 1960s when the housing estate was built. The privately owned square of land in Zone 4 formerly contained a cottage

owned by a local farm. It fell into disrepair around the same time and was demolished.

Ferndown LNR is located in Clayton, Newcastle, on the northern edge of Stafford Borough near junction 15 of the M6. The site borders the edge of Newcastle Borough whose boundary runs along a tree line between Melville Court and Clayton Road.

Originally the site was comprised of six agricultural fields. Most of these are still open field areas with hedgerow boundaries. Some small areas of wood and scrub add to habitats found here. For clarity, the site has been divided into six zones, using the surviving field pattern, starting in the eastern end of the site and moving west. (See map on page 12) A full species list for the site is provided in the Appendix.

## Environmental Information

- Zone 1 - On the eastern side of the site is a field area with hedgerow boundaries. This was regularly mown (every 3 weeks) by StreetScene to provide an informal sports area. The mowing had the effect of controlling coarse grass species like False Oat Grass that dominated other zones. Finer grass species including Crested Dogs Tail, Meadow Foxtail and Vernal Sweet Grass are present as well as small areas of Soft Rush, Oval and Glaucous Sedge. Yellow rattle seed was sown across the site in the autumn of 2007 in order to encourage meadow diversity. Conditions were ideal in this zone and it has taken well. Due to the factors mentioned above, Green hay from Motte Meadows SSSI was strewn in the summer of 2009, with the help of local volunteers. Meadow Thistle plants, (grown on from Motte seed) were also added in 2009.
- Zone 2 - The next small section is the children's play area. This has a formal playground and is regularly mown. It is largely enclosed by a series of hedgerows, which provide the main ecological interest for this area. On the border with Zone 1, along the main hedgerow are found a few Wych Elms. Butterfly Conservation has found evidence of White-letter Hairstreak butterfly (*Satyrium w-album*) being present. Wych Elm is one of the main food plants for this species and the characteristic feeding pattern of the caterpillar has been found on the leaves. This declining butterfly is a UK BAP species and therefore a priority species for conservation efforts. Near Ferndown Drive South on the edge of a willow copse is a colony of Marsh Woundwort. This may indicate the former presence of a pool or marsh area.

- Zone 3 - This zone is divided in half, length-ways with an area closest to Ferndown Drive South being regularly mown to provide an informal kick-about area with a goal post installed there. This area can become quite waterlogged. The un-mown side, to the south, was rough neutral grassland. This area has been developed into a wildflower meadow and has included two phases of soil inversion work to create a nutrient poor soil. Although hay cuts had taken place here, the vegetation was species poor and dominated by False Oat Grass with frequent Common Nettle. Due to the soil inversion and exposure of a long buried seed-bank, a good assemblage of arable plants appeared in Zone 3. Species seen in 2009 included: Corn cockle, Cornflower, Corn Marigold, Corn Spurrey, Field Gromwell, Field Pansy and Small Toadflax. It is probable that Corn cockle, Cornflower and Corn Marigold were introduced despite them not appearing in the species list for the seed-mix. The other species however, are unlikely to be included in the seed-mix and probably came from the seed bank. Field Gromwell has only been recorded a few times in the West Midlands region since 2000 and is classified as Nationally Endangered. The charity "Plantlife" has now added the site to the ***Important Arable Plant Areas database***.

Aside from these unexpected arable plants, the meadow itself has developed well with good growth from the seeded areas in 2009. Plants such as Rough Hawkbit, Common Knapweed, Field Scabious, Musk Mallow and Tufted Vetch were observed. A few Meadow Thistle were also planted. There is a good mixture of trees on the boundary, many of which were planted by the BTCV to screen the site from the busy A500 and include oak, ash, field maple and rowan. This compartment is bordered on the west by a remnant old hedgerow and willow copse. This zone also includes a bird feeding station. In winter a good variety of birds can be seen here including, Siskin, Brambling, Willow tit and Great Spotted Woodpecker. On the border of Zone 3 and 5 there is a lower lying area intended to become a marsh feature. It has frequent Oval and Glaucous sedge as well as Jointed Rush. A few Marsh marigold plugs were added in 2009. This area should not be mown but unfortunately it often gets cut accidentally.

- Zone 4 - To the south is an area of predominately scrub. It contains a small square of woodland that is privately owned. Scrub can be of high value to nesting birds with Bullfinch, Blackcap and Willow-tit all recorded in this area. The area is notable for its population of the orchid, Broad Leaved Helleborine. Bird and Bat boxes have been installed in Zone 4. Common pipistrelle, a County BAP species, has been observed feeding in this general area. The scrub area nearest the A500 will remain largely unmanaged to act as a buffer and to provide undisturbed habitat.

- Zone 5 - This compartment consists of meadow and scrub. Zone 5 has had some tree clearance from its central area and contains frequently occurring Common Knapweed. Common Whitethroat has bred in the scrub for the last few years. Garden warbler has also been observed in this zone. At the north western edge of this area is a small triangle of land beyond the Borough Council boundary. This is divided from the rest of the site by a tree line (of Alder and Willow) and drainage ditch and is in private ownership.
- Zone 6 - Surveyed by Staffordshire Wildlife Trust in 1985 and 1999 this section was historically declared a grade 1 Site of Biological Importance (SBI) but is now downgraded to a Biodiversity Alert Site (BAS). It is an old pasture (originally an upper and lower) field that leads down to the A500. It has been reseeded on the top half and is managed as a meadow. Large Birds Foot Trefoil is frequently found in this zone. Clearance work on field margins in 2009 has enlarged the field area. This field contains a small wet flush in the centre, indicated by Soft Rush. Plug plants of Ragged Robin, Great Burnet and Devils Bit Scabious were planted here in 2009. Soil inversion work has also been undertaken here in smaller areas and again was seeded in 2009. Work is also underway here to enhance the whole field with the lower half of the field being topped for the first time in September 2009.

A hedgerow has been planted at the lower end of Zone 6 to screen the site from the busy A500/M6 roundabout. A variety of species were planted including mainly Hawthorn and Blackthorn with some Elder and Guelder Rose. Additionally, Wych Elm and Field Maple were added to encourage White Letter Hairstreak.

## Management Objectives

Local Nature Reserves are a very important part of our heritage and it is important that we treat them as such. We want to encourage and enhance biodiversity within our Borough and encourage as many of our residents to visit and to enjoy our LNR's.

Over the next three years we will:

- To restore, enhance and maintain the meadow areas and to encourage the associated flora to SBI standard.
- To maintain and enhance the hedgerows.
- To maintain and enhance the scrub, and woodland areas.
- To maintain and enhance rare arable plants

- To enhance the educational value of the site and increase the number of educational visitors.
- To contribute to towards achieving the aims, objectives and targets that are identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, the Stafford Biodiversity Strategy and the Stafford Borough Local Agenda 21 Strategy.

## Main Management Operations

This section details the main management operations that are required to protect and enhance the biodiversity of this site and also maintain their community amenity value. A new management plan should be produced during 2014 to succeed this document. This current plan should be monitored throughout its 5-year lifetime and should be revised if necessary, to provide greater protection to the important habitats and species that are found on this site. As stated, the broad aim of the management plan is to enhance the reserve's fields to SBI standard meadows. Funding was received from Breathing Spaces that gave enough capital for landscaping, re-seeding, green hay strewing and plug planting. From 2009, the site has also been entered into **Higher Level Stewardship** (HLS) under option HK7 – *Restoration of species-rich semi-natural grassland*.

<b>Works</b>	<b>Date</b>
Plough Strip – Zone 3	Early Apr <b>or</b> late Sept
Litter Pick	Apr
Surveying	May - Aug
Hay Cut	Aug - Sept
Additional Planting	Sept - Oct
Clean bird boxes	Nov - Dec
Tree / Hedge works	Nov - Feb

**Summary Table of Main Management Tasks**

## Grassland Management/Wildflower Areas

In suitable locations (essentially the areas of semi-improved neutral grassland) efforts to enhance the floral diversity of the meadows have been undertaken with the aim of getting the whole site declared a Grade 1 Site of Biological Importance. This is in sections 1, 3, 5 and 6. Different methods are being trialled on the zones. In order to prepare the ground, summer hay cuts began in 2007.

The soil in Zone 3 has been inverted, the top 400mm of topsoil being buried beneath the subsoil to reduce nutrients. Seeding took place in the spring of 2009 on a section of the zone. Due to the species richness that developed in this zone and the possibility of long dormant seed-bank, soil inversion works for the whole lower area of Zone 3 were added in September 2009. Natural England agreed to fund the seeding of this new area through the **GS** option in the HLS handbook. The Haymaking supplement, HK18, was also added to the agreement.

Zone 5 has had some tree clearance from its central area and this will now also be managed as a meadow. No formal re-seeding has taken place on this zone, which will provide the opportunity for a more natural development.

Zones 1, 3 and 6 were also enhanced with native plug plants of species such as Great Burnet, Common Knapweed, Meadowsweet, Devil's Bit Scabious, Saw-wort and Ragged Robin. This choice of species was informed by visits to Motte Meadows SSSI. Additionally, Meadow Thistle has been cultivated from Motte Meadow seed and was planted in the autumn of 2009. If necessary, new plugs could be added each year until a satisfactory flora has been established. This could be a volunteer event and/or done by the BTCV.

A typical hay management regime is now established with a cut required on all the above zones, mid August to mid September. The hay must be baled and removed from site. The later date should allow seed dispersal. It cannot be left too late in the season as the ground can become too wet to get machinery on site.

Liaison with StreetScene will be important to ensure that their mowing regime is in harmony with this plan. On zone 1 it must be understood that only the perimeter path is to be mown and not a figure of eight. On zone 3 the marshy area should be left unmown. Paths around the site should be mown regularly during the spring and summer.

## Rare Arable Plants

A good assemblage of rare arable plants appeared in Zone 3. As an experiment, the seed-mix for the newly inverted area of Zone 3 included a host of other rare arable annuals and could provide a valuable educational resource.

It was agreed through **HLS** to annually plough a strip at the bottom of Zone 3 in order to maintain these plants. The vegetation should be left standing until September in order to ensure the plants have set seed. A rotation of spring and autumn ploughing is recommended in order to prevent the build up of problem weeds. After ploughing, the strip should be harrowed to create a fine seedbed.

It will be important to establish this strip as separate from the management to the rest of the meadow, and make it clear when hay making to leave strip cuttings in situ in order to retain the seed.

## **Weed Management**

Ragwort is found across the site and will need pulling prior to the hay cut. Gloves should always be worn when doing this, as the plant is poisonous. The presence of Creeping Thistle is another invasive weed that will need management. This plant spreads mainly through the root system therefore regular topping will be required. This should start in early June with a second cut or Glyphosate treatment a month later. Other plants to monitor include Sow Thistle, Spear Thistle and Broad Leaved Dock. Spear Thistle can be managed by preventing seeding, or by digging up the rosette. Spot treatment with herbicide may be required if Docks spread. This could be especially relevant to the annual strip for arable plants in Zone 3.

## **Scrub and Hedgerow Management**

Scrub and hedgerows provide valuable diversity and should be managed sensitively to benefit the associated flora and the fauna that utilise these habitats. Scrub in particular provides ideal nesting opportunities for a variety of bird species. This habitat will have to be managed to prevent full succession to woodland with a good age structure maintained. This may require a rotational coppicing regime. If new planting is planned then only appropriate native tree/shrub species should be used.

Currently new-planted trees along the southern edge of Zone 3 are still at an early stage. At some point in the future some of the tree growth may have to be thinned.

The main area for scrub woodland is Zone 4. The southern edge of this section is predominately scrub and ruderal herb and has no access. It acts as a buffer zone for the A500, and it is intended to leave this area to grow wild. Two Wych elm saplings were planted here in 2008.

A hedgerow has been planted at the lower end of Zone 6 to screen the site from the busy A500/M6 roundabout. A variety of species were planted including mainly Hawthorn and Blackthorn with some Elder and Guelder Rose. Additionally, Wych Elm and Field Maple were added to encourage White Letter Hairstreak. (See 2.1- Zone 2)

Foxglove and Greater Stitchwort plug plants have been planted along existing hedge lines in Zone 6. Both species already occur on site, with the latter found along the mature hedge-line on Ferndown Drive South.

## **Other Site Management Tasks**

There are numerous general site management tasks that need to be undertaken. Some of these are suitable to be undertaken by volunteer work-parties, whilst others will require the use of specialist contractors.

### **Litter**

- Although litter is not a serious issue at Ferndown an annual community litter-pick should be arranged during the spring. Stafford Borough Council will provide necessary equipment and remove the litter that is collected.
- Dog fouling problems should be monitored closely. All site users should be required to clean up after their pets.
- Fly-tipping: some hedge cuttings are being disposed of on site. This is illegal and should be reported if it continues to occur.

### **Signage**

New Local Nature Reserve entrance ladder-boards have been installed at two locations on the reserve, by the main entrance path to the Play Area and at the Melville Court entrance. A Breathing Spaces funded sign has been installed at the main entrance. This should be kept clean and has an A4 window for news items.

### **Wildlife Surveys**

- To get a better overall understanding of the wildlife that uses this site a number of surveys should be undertaken. General survey data relating to birds, butterflies and moths are underway. Reptiles and amphibians would be a good next study.
- Wherever possible it is important that members of the Friends of group and other local residents and site users are involved in the recording and reporting of information about wildlife on the site. Appropriate training events can be organised for volunteers who would like to get involved in this work.
- In order to evaluate the success of the arable strip on Zone 3, surveys will be required between May and July. The meadows should also be checked at this time for species diversity.

- All wildlife records that are collected, whether historical or current, should be reported to the Staffordshire Ecological Record (SER).

### **Bird and Bat Boxes**

There is great potential at Ferndown LNR for the inclusion of nest-boxes. These should be placed at least three metres above ground where possible, and located on the more mature trees or within the hedges. Twelve boxes are already installed plus a Tawny Owl box. Sites should be discrete and not visually obvious to the public. (Birds will find them just as easily when foraging.) Boxes should be facing north east to protect them from direct sun and prevailing winds. The mature hedges on site offer great opportunities for nest boxes as does the wooded areas around Zones 4, 5 and 6. Birds require a certain amount of territory so similar boxes should not be placed near to one another. The bird boxes are numbered and indicated on a site map for future reference (not included in the management plan). During winter the boxes should be cleaned out to prevent any infestation.

Pipistrelle bats have been observed foraging on site and eight bat boxes have been installed. Bats are legally protected therefore the local Staffordshire Bat Group should be contacted to arrange any checks on the boxes.

### **Drainage**

Drainage is an issue on the site, as the heavy soils can become water logged at times. Much of the site slopes to the west, where the A500 is located. The principal area of concern is the kick-about – football area in Zone 3. Currently it is not fit for purpose as it becomes wet and small muddy pools develop. The ideal solution would be to install a drain system that directed water to a lower lying area on the edge of Zone 3, where sedges and rushes already grow. This could then be enhanced to create an interesting marshy area with the option of planting wetland species to increase biodiversity. Some paths get very muddy, particularly on approaching Zone 6 from Zone 4. A drainage scheme to keep the path accessible could also make another wetland scrape area here too.

### **The Play Area and Kick-about Area**

The site differs from other LNRs as parts of it, the play area and kick-about area, are already managed by the Leisure Department of SBC. Both these areas are mown regularly throughout the year. The main paths are also now being mown at the same time.

## **Community Cohesion**

### **The Friends of Ferndown**

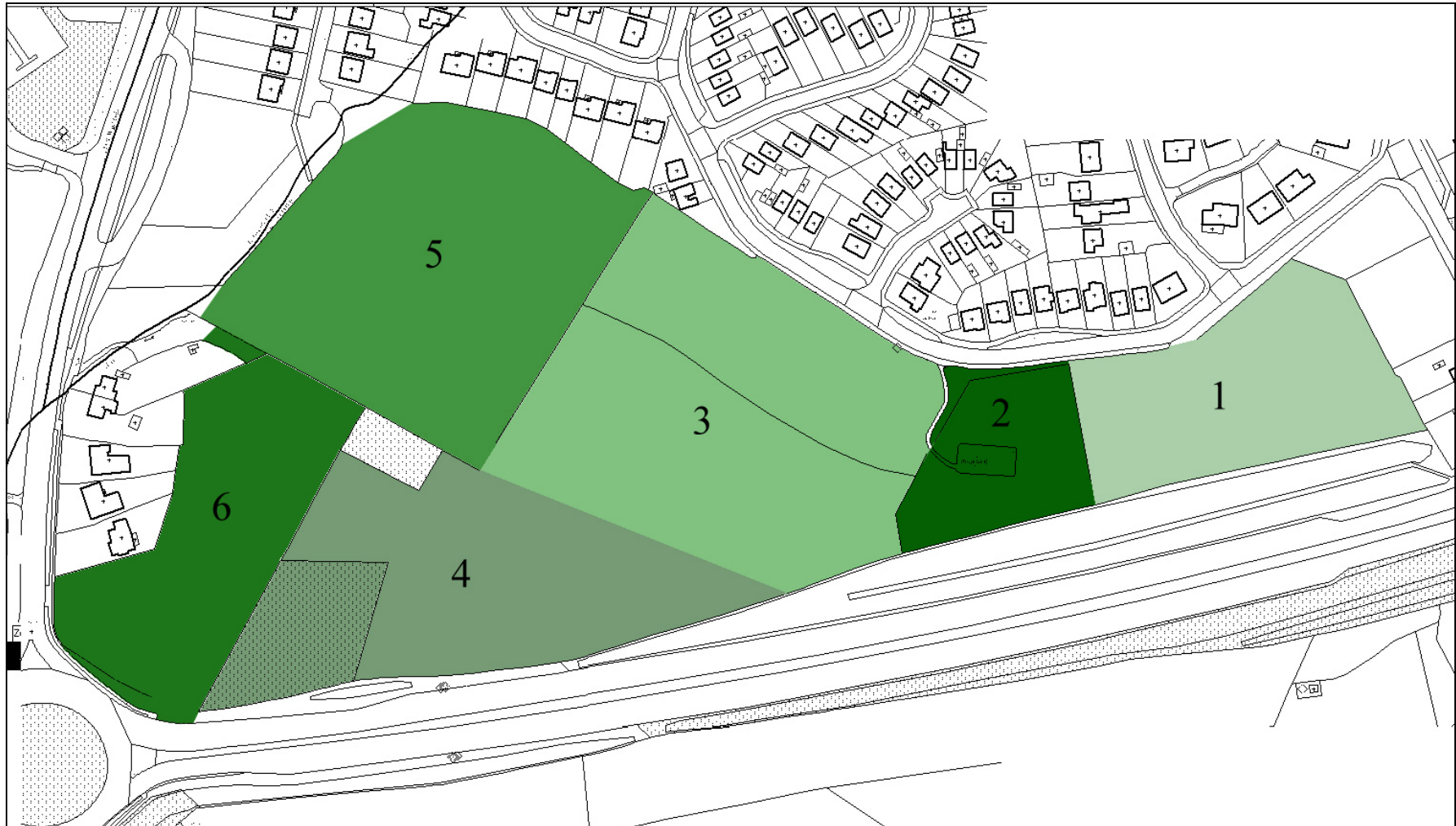
Links have been made with local residents and a very successful “Friends of” group has developed. This group provides the focus for the local community to take a sense of ownership of the reserve, both in contributing volunteer time to conservation tasks, fundraising, in the monitoring of wildlife and generally “keeping an eye” on the site. Funding applications are encouraged by the group in order to facilitate further works towards achieving the aims and objectives of this plan. Involving the community has been key to the success of work on site. Increased sense of ownership could also help reduce incidents of dog fouling, litter and fly tipping. The Friends have their own website, full of information on the reserve and can be found at: <http://ferndownnature.blogspot.com>

### **Events**

A great variety of public events have taken place including walks for birds, mammals, flowers and butterflies. Moth and Bat evenings have also been successful. Conservation work has included hedge planting, litter picks and nest box installation.

# APPENDIX

Map of Ferndown Drive LNR – showing compartments



## Plant List – Ferndown LNR 2007/8/9

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Zone</b>
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	1
<i>R. acris</i>	Meadow buttercup	1,6
<i>R. ficaria</i>	Lesser celandine	1
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	3
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Wintercress	6
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo flower	1,6
<i>C. flexuosa</i>	Wavy bittercress	3
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Hedge garlic	1
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	3
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	1,3
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	3
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Corn cockle	3, 6
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	6
<i>S. dioica</i>	Red Campion	4,6
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort	1
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	1
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	3
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	3
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache	3
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk Mallow	3
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb robert	
<i>G. dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	6
<i>G. molle</i>	Dovesfoot Crane's-bill	6
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	3
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	1,3,6
<i>T. pratense</i>	Red clover	1,3,6
<i>T. campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	3,6
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	3
<i>V. sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	3,4,6
<i>V. sativa</i>	Common Vetch	3, 6
<i>V. hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	4,6
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling	3,4
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Gtr Birds's-foot trefoil	3,4,5
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot trefoil	3
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	3, 5
<i>S. aria (agg)</i>	Whitebeam sp	1
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry	1
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab apple	2
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	1,3,4
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet briar	4
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	1,3,4,5,6

<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping cinquefoil	4
<i>P. erecta</i>	Tormentil	6
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens	4
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay willowherb	4
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	4
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad leaved willowherb	4
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	6
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	3,4,6
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Oak	1,3
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	3
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	5
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	4
<i>A. pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Birch	4
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	1,2,3,4
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	6
<i>Salix alba</i>	White willow	1,3
<i>S. caprea</i>	Goat willow	1,3
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	3
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	1,4,6
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	1,3,4,6
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright hedge Parsley	1
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder	4
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	1,3,6
<i>Conopodium majum</i>	Pignut	1,6
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	3
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad leaved dock	3
<i>R. sanguineus</i>	Wood dock	4
<i>R. acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel	
<i>R. acetosa</i>	Common sorrel	1,3,6
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	3
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Redshank	4
<i>P. lapathifolium</i>	Pale Persicaria	3
<i>P. aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	3
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black Bindweed	3
<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	Yellow archangel	1
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead Nettle	
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	4,6
<i>S. palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	2
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle	4
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	1,3
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	

<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander speedwell	1
<i>V. serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved speedwell	1
<i>V. persica</i>	Common Field Spdwll	1
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow rattle	1,3,5
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax	6
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	Small Toadflax	3
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green alkanet	1
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	Field Gromwell	3
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	1, 6
<i>P. major</i>	Greater plantain	3
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	1, 5
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	1
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	3
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	1,3,5,6
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Corn marigold	3, 6
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	1,3
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye daisy	3, 6
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	3, 6
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common knapweed	1,3,6
<i>C. cyanus</i>	Cornflower	3
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	4,6
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	3
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow-thistle	3
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow iris	½
<i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i>	Hoop petticoat daffodil	6
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaveHelleborine	3,4,6
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid	6
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	1, 6
<i>J. articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	3
<i>J.bufonious</i>	Toad Rush	4
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	1
<i>Carex ovalis</i>	Oval Sedge	1,3
<i>C. flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge	1,3
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow foxtail	1,3,6
<i>A. geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail	1,3
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	3,4
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	1
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	1,3,6
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat Grass	3,6
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogstail	1,3
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	1,3,6
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	1,3,6
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Rye Grass	1,2,3
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	5
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	3

<i>Elymus repens</i>	Common Couch	6
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hartstongue	4
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male fern	4
<i>D. dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern	4