

APPENDIX 10.9

NORBURY WOOD AND MARSH LOCAL WILDLIFE SITE AND LOCAL NATURE RESERVE, AND OXMOOR WOOD AND PONDS LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

BASELINE DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

1.0 Introduction – General Description

- 1.1 Norbury Marsh (**Figure 10**) incorporates Oxmoor Local Nature Reserve which is situated on the south side of the Manchester Ship Canal only a little over 100 metres from the Upper Mersey Estuary and only 0.7 kilometre south-east of the Power Station Lagoons.
- 1.2 The Local Nature Reserve and the surrounding area consist of a mixture of open water habitats including a fairly large man-made pond, two drainage ditches and an outflow connected to the Manchester Ship Canal. Other vegetation and habitats include wetland vegetation, notably Common Reed and Bulrush tall-swamp, rush-pasture, coarse grassland and densely planted scrub.

2.0 Description of the Habitats and Vegetation

Horse Pasture adjacent to the Manchester Ship Canal (Oxmoor 1)

- 2.1 The field adjacent to the Ship Canal (**Figure 10**) is semi-improved grassland grazed by horses. At the time of survey the grassland was tall and dense. Abundant species include Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*), Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), Crested Dogstail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Creeping Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) (**Table 1**). Frequent grasses include Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), Sweet Vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), Soft Brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) and Annual Meadow-grass (*Poa annua*) with associated forbs such as Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*), Creeping Cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*), Common Bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Common Mouse-ear (*Cerastium fontanum*) and Daisy (*Bellis perennis*).
- 2.2 Species of note in this field include a fairly large area of abundant and almost dominant Butterbur (*Petasites hybridus*) with associated Hairy Sedge (*Carex hirta*), Hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*) and Hemlock Water Dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*). There are also frequent stands of Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) throughout the field.
- 2.3 The grassland of field represents the MG6 Perennial Ryegrass-Crested Dogstail mesotrophic grassland community of the NVC.
- 2.4 The strip of land closest to the Ship Canal is more disturbed and colonised by ruderal species such as Greater Plantain (*Plantago major*), Knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), Creeping Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Yarrow, False Oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and Cocksfoot grass. This grassland is more characteristic of the MG1 False Oat-grass coarse grassland community.
- 2.5 Many Skylarks were heard over this grassland and there were frequent Meadow Brown butterflies.
- 2.6 A small ditch marks the southern edge of the field. The slope down to the ditch supports very

abundant Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) and Reed Canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), with Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and stands of Rosebay Willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*) closer to the top of the bank. There are also scattered Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) shrubs lining the ditch. The ditch bank vegetation represents the W24 Bramble-Yorkshire Fog underscrub and the OV27 Rosebay Willowherb tall-herb NVC communities.

- 2.7 There was evidence of Water Voles along the ditch.

Field Between Two Ditches (Oxmoor 2)

- 2.8 This semi-improved grassland (**Figure 10**) is situated at a lower level than the previously described horse pasture. The vegetation is characteristic of wetter ground as there is a high frequency of Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*), Creeping Buttercup, Curled Dock (*Rumex crispus*) and local Hairy Sedge plus Cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*) (**Table 2**). The wetter areas of grassland are the MG10 Yorkshire Fog-Soft Rush community of the NVC.

- 2.9 The remainder of the grassland is the MG6 Perennial Ryegrass-Crested Dogstail grassland. Abundant species include Sweet Vernal-grass, Soft Brome, Creeping Fescue, Crested Dogstail, Cocksfoot, Perennial Ryegrass, Reed Canary-grass and legume species such as Bush Vetch (*Vicia sepium*), Meadow Vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*) and Common Vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

- 2.10 The Keckwick Brook tributary appears to be good Water Vole (*Arvicola terrestris*) habitat because the banks are steep and formed from a muddy substratum, and the dense vegetation extends to the water surface. No holes were visible during the survey on the 27th May 2002, but the water level was high as a result of high rainfall but chewed vegetation was evident.

- 2.11 Species along the banks of the brook include Reed Canary-grass, Broad-leaved Willowherb (*Epilobium montanum*), Hogweed, False Oat-grass, Creeping Thistle, Bramble, Male Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) and scattered Hawthorn shrubs.

Overflow (wet grassland) (Oxmoor 3)

- 2.12 The land to the south of the ditch includes an excavated basin (**Figure 10**) which is believed to be used for the storage of floodwater. This area of wetland has been managed by Halton Borough Council and planted. The description and species list of this area relate to conditions in May 2002 but this area is variable and the planting which had taken place during the summer will increase the species diversity.

- 2.13 The majority of this area closest to the ditch is a mosaic of tall-swamp vegetation including Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) and Bulrush which represent the S4 Common Reed and S12 Bulrush swamp communities of the NVC respectively. The remainder of the wet grassland on the hard and cohesive soil includes Soft Rush, Hard Rush (*Juncus inflexus*), Yorkshire Fog, Tufted Hair-grass, Ribwort Plantain, Common Knapweed, Creeping Buttercup, Cuckoo-flower and sedge species including Hairy Sedge and Glaucous Sedge (*Carex flacca*) (**Table 3**).

- 2.14 This assemblage of species on the disturbed ground is the MG10 Yorkshire Fog-Soft Rush grassland with scattered patches of S28 Reed Canary-grass tall-herb fen community. Species of note are Southern Marsh Orchid (*Dactylorhiza praetermissa*) hybrids. There are reports that Marsh Helleborine (*Epipactis palustris*) had been planted here.

- 2.15 Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*) and Common Reed surround the man-made pond at the eastern end of the wet grassland; the only aquatic vegetation noted in the present survey includes Common Duckweed (*Lemna minor*). The pond has steep sides and a number of waterfowl species were present amongst the reeds including Moorhen and Mallard.

- 2.16 The area of open water to the north of the pumping station (**Figure 10**) is surrounded by a dense stand of Common Reed. Reed Warbler and Sedge Warbler were audible here. Other vegetation around the water includes, on disturbed ground, Redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*), Celery-leaved Buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) and Scentless Mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). There are also scattered Hawthorn and Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*) shrubs around the margins. MG1 False Oat-grass coarse grassland with a variety of tall herbs such as Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), Common Mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), Rosebay Willowherb and Fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*) surrounds the open water and there are mown pathways into the grassland.
- 2.17 Along the northern edge of the water is a small area of grassland with very abundant vetch species including Tufted Vetch (*Vicia cracca*) and Meadow Vetchling. This grassland is suitable for populations of breeding butterflies.

Disturbed Area Adjacent to the Manchester Ship Canal (Oxmoor 4)

- 2.18 At the time of survey excavation works were being carried out in the Oxmoor 4 (**Figure 4**) area. The area that was accessible has been colonised by ruderal species including abundant False Oat-grass, Hogweed, Redshank, Butterbur, Hairy Tare (*Vicia hirsuta*), Tufted Vetch, Scentless Mayweed, Hedge Woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*), Bramble and Creeping Cinquefoil (**Table 4**). Frequent associates include Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), Soft Brome, Common Couch-grass (*Elytrigia repens*), Field Horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), Ribwort Plantain and Lesser Trefoil. (*Trifolium dubium*) Closer to the Ship Canal are scattered shrubs of Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), Hawthorn and Goat Willow.
- 2.19 There is a small pool in this area but the water was stagnant and appeared to be polluted as there was a green film over the water surface.

Land to the West of the Concrete Outlet Channel (Oxmoor 5)

- 2.20 The land to the west of the concrete outlet channel extending from the pumping station into the Ship Canal (**Figure 10**) is covered by mown grassland, scrub, tall-herb and tall swamp vegetation.
- 2.21 Adjacent to the concrete sluice is an area of developing MG1 False Oat-grass grassland. Abundant species here include Great Willowherb, Field Horsetail, Cocksfoot, Tufted Hair-grass, False Oat-grass, Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*) and Sweet Vernal-grass (**Table 5**). There is a small patch of more calcareous waste which supports Yellow-wort (*Blackstonia perfoliata*) and Goat's Beard (*Tragopogon pratensis*).
- 2.22 Further west from the grassland is a patch of scrub; woody species here include Sycamore (*Acer ssudoplatanus*), Hawthorn, Goat Willow and Alder. Extending west from the scrub is a tall and dense area of Common Reed tall-swamp and MG1 coarse grassland. The remainder of the Ship Canal bank is mown grassland with metal grids and brick structures throughout. Directly on the bank is a strip of young Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) trees and scattered within the mown grassland are planted Silver Birch, Alder, Hawthorn and Elder.

Grassland off Pembroke Court (Oxmoor 6)

- 2.23 This small area of grassland (**Figure 10**) has developed by the colonisation of tipped waste, presumably from the construction of the surrounding offices. There is a marginal wet area along the fence to the pumping station that is colonised by Reed Canary-grass, Broad-leaved Willowherb, Soft Rush and Goat Willow saplings.
- 2.24 The grassland consists of abundant Bush Vetch, Creeping Fescue, Common Bent, Hard Rush, Tufted Hair-grass, Yorkshire Fog, Common Bird's-foot-trefoil, Daisy and Ragwort (*Senecio*

jacobaea) (**Table 6**). Frequent species include Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), Coltsfoot, Common Cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), Creeping Buttercup and Creeping Thistle. Notable species include Perforate St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), Common Knapweed, Common Centaury (*Centaureum erythraea*), Yellow-wort and Southern Marsh Orchid.

- 2.25 There is a virtually dried-out stream on the eastern edge of the grassland that is colonised by Common Reed, Bulrush, Reed Canary-grass, Broad-leaved Willowherb, Yorkshire Fog, scattered Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) scrub, Common Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and Cleavers (*Galium aparine*).
- 2.26 The two wetter areas contain the S12 Bulrush tall-swamp, S4 Common Reed tall-swamp and reedbeds, and S28 Reed Canary-grass tall-herb fen NVC communities.
- 2.27 To the east of the grassland is a small area of planted scrub. Woody species here are Hawthorn, Crack Willow, Alder, Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*), Scot's Pine, Silver Birch and Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). Alder is more frequent near the stream by the Common Reed and Bulrush tall-swamp. The field layer consists of Common Nettle, Cleavers and Creeping Buttercup.
- 2.28 There is a path through the plantation with associated clearings and patches of MG1 False Oat-grass coarse grassland, MG9 Tufted Hairgrass-Yorkshire Fog coarse grassland, and MG10 Yorkshire Fog-Soft Rush wet grassland. The clearings also provide sheltered areas and butterflies including Peacock were abundant.

Wet Woodland (Oxmoor 7)

- 2.29 The land to the south of the mown grassland and to the west of the office buildings (**Figure 10**) includes an area of landscaped vegetation adjacent to the buildings; this comprises trimmed hedges of Box (*Buxus sempervirens*), Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and Laburnum (*Laburnum anagyroides*). Beyond this is a track leading to Warrington Road; along the western side of the track is a hedge of Hawthorn, Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) with a field layer of Hogweed, Common Nettle, Yorkshire Fog, Hedge Bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*), Cocksfoot and Bramble.
- 2.30 On either side of the above track is wet and young Alder woodland. This woodland is very dark and dense, and has received no recent management. There is a mosaic of pools and small areas of stagnant water, some of which contained Common Duckweed (*Lemna minor*).
- 2.31 The most abundant woody species is Alder with associated Goat Willow and Crack Willow (**Table 6**). The field layer is an abundant and dense growth of Common Nettle with Red Campion (*Silene dioica*), Reed Canary-grass, Yorkshire Fog, Common Reed, False Oat-grass, Hard Fern (*Blechnum spicant*) and Gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*). Frequent species in the clearings in the canopy include Creeping Buttercup, Hogweed, Cleavers and Hedge Bindweed. There is a heronry in this woodland.

3.0 Evaluation of Norbury Marsh LWS, Oxmoor LNR and the Surrounding Area

- 3.1 Norbury Marsh LWS and Oxmoor LNR are of importance in an urban context for their vegetation including calcicolous grassland, reedbeds, and vegetation mosaics including scrub. There are Water Voles, breeding bird and butterfly interests.
- 3.2 Also of interest and importance are a good mollusc fauna, wolf spiders, breeding birds including Skylarks,
- 3.3 Botanical interests include orchids, Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) and Yellow-wort.

- 3.4 The most significant feature is the wet Alder woodland which is a good representative of Habitat of Principal Importance. It is also of importance for its heronry which is likely to increase in size.
- 3.5 The urban location of the site and its proximity to the Upper Estuary enhance the importance of the site. The site is of substantive importance and easily qualifies as a Local Wildlife Site and Local Nature Reserve, and is of importance in a Cheshire context.

TABLES OF SPECIES

TABLE 1. THE PLANT SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE HORSE PASTURE TO THE NORTH OF THE BROOK

Map: south-east

Survey date = 27/05/02

Grid square: 555840

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
Monocotyledon species			
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	LF	5%
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	LF	8%
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	F*	4%
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge species	LF	5%
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogstail	F*	5%
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	VA/LD*	25%
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Creeping Fescue	F/LA*	6%
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	O*	4%
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	F*	15%
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	LF	2%
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	LF	4%
Dicotyledon species			
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	LF/LA*	<1%
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	VA/LD*	10%
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	F*	1%
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	LF	2%
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	F*	1%
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	VF	1%
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	LVA	3%
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	F*	2%
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O	2%
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	LF	<1%
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	LVF	3%
<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Butterbur	VLA	<1%
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	LVA	1%
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	F/LF*	1%
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	LVF	<1%
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	O*	1%
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	LA	1%
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	O	3%
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	O*	2%
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	O*	2%
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	O	<1%
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	O	<1%
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	LF	1%
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	LVA	1%
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	F	2%
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	O	<1%
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	O	2%

Key to abbreviations: D = Dominant, COD=Co-dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, L = Local/locally, R = Rare, V = Very, *=constant species

TABLE 2. THE PLANT SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE VEGETATION OF THE MIDDLE FIELD BETWEEN THE TWO BROOKS

Map: south-east

Survey date = 27/05/02

Grid square = 540835

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
Monocotyledon species			
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	VA*	5%
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	LVA	8%
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	O	2%
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogstail	VA*	10%
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	VA/LD*	15%
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	O	<1%
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	O	<1%
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Creeping Fescue	VA*	5%
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	LA/F*	5%
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	LVA/F*	10%
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	LVA	3%
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	F*	1%
Dicotyledon species			
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	VF*	1%
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	F*	<1%
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo-flower	VL	<1%
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	LVF	5%
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	LVF	<1%
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	VF*	2%
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	O	<1%
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	F*	1%
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	O	1%
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Cranesbill	O	1%
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	F*	1%
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear	F*	1%
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	O	1%
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	O	<1%
<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Butterbur	VL	<1%
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	F*	2%
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica.</i>	Fleabane	LVF	2%
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	VA*	2%
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	LF/LA	5%
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	O	<1%
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	F*	1%
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O	<1%
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	O	<1%
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	VF*	2%
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	F*	1%
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	F	1%
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	LF/VA*	2%
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	LVA/F*	<1%

Continued

TABLE 2 CONTINUED

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
Along the brook			
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	VL	<1%
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	VLF	<1%
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	LF	5%
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	VLA	2%
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	LA	10%
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	LF	2%
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	LF	5%

Key to abbreviations: D = Dominant, COD = Co-dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, L = Local/locally, R = Rare, V = Very, *=Constant species

TABLE 3. THE PLANT SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE WET GRASSLAND ADJACENT TO LIDL

Map: South-east

Survey date = 27/05/02

Grid square = 555840

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
Woody species			
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch sapling	VL	<1%
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Oak seedling	R	<1%
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	F	2%
Monocotyledon species			
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	VLF	1%
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	VLF	1%
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	LF	3%
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	LF	2%
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous sedge	LF	2%
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	LVF	3%
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge species	VA*	5%
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogstail	R	<1%
<i>Dactylorhiza</i> hybrid	Hybrid Southern Marsh Orchid	O	<1%
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh Orchid	O	<1%
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	LF	2%
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Creeping Fescue	VF*	4%
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	VA*	10%
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	LVA	5%
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	VA/LD*	15%
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	LF	2%
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	LVF/VLD	5%
Dicotyledon species			
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	R	<1%
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo-flower	LF	4%
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	VA/LA*	3%
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	LF	4%
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	VF*	2%
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	VL	<1%
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	LF	2%
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	F*	2%
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Cranesbill	R	<1%
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear	F*	2%
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	LF	2%
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	LF	2%
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	F*	3%
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	R	2%
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	VL	<1%
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Fleabane	LVF	2%
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	F*	3%

Continued

TABLE 3 CONTINUED

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	VL	<1%
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	VL	2%
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	F*	2%
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	VLF	<1%
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	F*	2%
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O	1%
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	R	<1%
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	R	<1%
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	F*	4%
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	LF	2%
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	LF	2%

Key to abbreviations: D = Dominant, COD = Co-dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, L = Local/locally, R = Rare, V = Very, *=constant species

TABLE 4. THE PLANT SPECIES COMPOSITION OF AREA 4 –THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL BANK AT OXMOOR

Map: South-east

Survey date = 10/07/02

Grid square = 555840

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
Woody species			
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	LF	2%
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	VL	<1%
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	LF	3%
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	VL	<1%
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	VL	<1%
Monocotyledon species			
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	LF	2%
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal grass	VL	<1%
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	LA	10%
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	LF	<1%
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	VL	<1%
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogstail	VL	<1%
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	VLA	2%
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	LA	5%
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	LF	1%
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Creeping Fescue	LF	2%
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	LF	3%
<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Rush	LA	1%
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	VL	<1%
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	VL	<1%
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	LF	1%
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	LA	15%
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	VL	<1%
Dicotyledon species			
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	VL	<1%
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	VL	<1%
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	VLF	<1%
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	VL	<1%
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	LF	2%
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	VL	<1%
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	LF	3%
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	VL	<1%
<i>Cirsium arvensis</i>	Creeping Thistle	LA	5%
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	VL	<1%
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear	LF	1%
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Male Fern	R	<1%
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb	VL	<1%
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	LF	<1%

Continued

TABLE 4 CONTINUED

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony	VL	<1%
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	VL	<1%
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	VL	<1%
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	VL	<1%
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	LA	<1%
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	LF	3%
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	VL	<1%
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	VL	<1%
<i>Persicaria persicaria</i>	Redshank	VLA	3%
<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Butterbur	LA	2%
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	LF	<1%
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	LF	<1%
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	LF	1%
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	VLA	2%
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	VL	<1%
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	VL	<1%
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	VL	<1%
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	VL	<1%
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld	R	<1%
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle	VL	<1%
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	LA	5%
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	VL	<1%
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	VL	<1%
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	VL	<1%
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	VL	<1%
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	VL	<1%
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle	VL	<1%
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	VL	<1%
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	VLA	<1%
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	VL	<1%
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	LF	1%
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	VL	<1%
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	LF	2%
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	VL	<1%
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	LF	2%
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	LA	3%
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	LF	2%
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	VL	<1%
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	LA	3%
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	LA	1%

Key to abbreviations: D = Dominant, COD = Co-dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, L = Local/locally, R = Rare, V = Very, *=Constant species

TABLE 5. THE SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE VEGETATION OF AREA 6 – THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE OUTLET PIPE

Map: South-east

Survey date = 10/07/02

Grid square = 555840

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
Woody species			
<i>Acer psuedoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	LA	5%
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	VL	<1%
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	LF	2%
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	VLA	5%
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	VL	<1%
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	LF	3%
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	VL	<1%
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	VL	<1%
Monocotyledon species			
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	VLF	<1%
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	VLA	3%
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	VLA	2%
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	LA*	20%
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogstail	VLF	<1%
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	LA*	8%
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	LA*	8%
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Meadow Fescue	VL	<1%
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Creeping Fescue	VLF	2%
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush	VL	<1%
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	VLA	<1%
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	VL	<1%
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	VL	<1%
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	VLF	<1%
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	LA	5%
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	LA	20%
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Meadow-grass	VL	<1%
Dicotyledon species			
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	VL	<1%
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground Elder	VL	<1%
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	VL	<1%
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	VL	<1%
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	VLF	<1%
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	VLF	<1%
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	VLF	<1%
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	VL	<1%
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	LF	5%
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear	VLF	<1%
<i>Crepis paludosa</i>	Marsh Hawksbeard	VL	<1%
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	VLA	3%
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb	VL	<1%

Continued

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	VLA	1%
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony	VL	<1%
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	VLF	<1%
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	LF	2%
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	VL	<1%
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	VL	<1%
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	LF	1%
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	LA*	5%
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's Wort	VL	<1%
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear	VL	<1%
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	LA*	5%
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	VLF	<1%
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	VL	<1%
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	VLA	2%
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	VLF	<1%
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	VL	<1%
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	VLA	3%
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	LF	1%
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	VLF	<1%
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle	VL	<1%
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	VLF	2%
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	VL	<1%
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	VL	<1%
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	VL	<1%
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	VL	<1%
<i>Smyrnium olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	VL	<1%
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle	VL	<1%
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	VLF	<1%
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	LF	1%
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	VL	<1%
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	VL	<1%
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	Zig-zag Clover	VL	<1%
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	VLF	<1%
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	LF	2%
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	LF	2%
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	LF	1%
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	LA	5%
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	VL	<1%
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Common Vetch	VL	<1%

Key to abbreviations: D = Dominant, COD = Co-dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, L = Local/locally, R = Rare, V = Very, *=constant species.

TABLE 6. THE PLANT SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE GRASSLAND OFF PEMBROKE COURT

Map: South-east

Survey date = 27/05/02

Grid square = 555840

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
Woody species			
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	R	<1%
<i>Quercus robur</i> sapling	Pendunculate Oak sapling	F	2%
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	R	<1%
Monocotyledon species			
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	F*	10%
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogstail	LA	4%
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh Orchid	O	<1%
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	VL	<1%
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	VLF	1%
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's Fescue	VA*	7%
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Meadow Fescue	LA	5%
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Creeping Fescue	VA/LD*	40%
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	VLF	6%
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	LA/VLD	2%
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	VL	1%
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	VL	<1%
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Mat grass	F/VLA*	2%
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	LVA/LD	6%
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	VL	<1%
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Meadow-grass	VL	<1%
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	VL	<1%
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	VLA	<1%
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue	VL	<1%
Dicotyledon species			
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	R	<1%
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	VL	2%
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	LF	11%
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	F*	5%
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	F	2%
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	VLA	3%
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	F*	3%
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	VL	<1%
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	R	1%
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb	VL	<1%
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb	VL	<1%
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	VF/LA*	4%
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. Johns Wort	R	<1%
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear	VF*	2%
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	O	2%
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	R	3%

Continued

TABLE 6. CONTINUED

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	VF/LA*	10%
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	VL	2%
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	O	2%
<i>Plantago minor</i>	Greater Plantain	O	<1%
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	O	2%
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	O	4%
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle	LVA/D*	6%
<i>Pesicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	VL	<1%
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	VLF	<1%
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	VL	<1%
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	VLA	2%
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	VL	<1%
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	O/LF	<1%
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	VLF	<1%
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle	VLF	<1%
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	VL	<1%
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Great Millet	VL	<1%
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	O	2%
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	VL	<1%
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	VLF	<1%
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	F*	4%
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	VL	3%
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	Zig-zag Clover	VL	<1%
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	LF	4%
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	VL	<1%
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	VF*	2%
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	O	4%
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	F*	3%
Wetter area			
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	LA	
<i>Carex disticha</i>	Brown Sedge	LVA	
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	LVA	
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	VA	
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh Orchid	O	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	VLF	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	VA*	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	LA	
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	LA	
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	LA	
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	O	
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	LA	
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	LA	
<i>Pesicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	VL	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	VLF	
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush	VL	
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	VLF	

Key to abbreviations: D = Dominant, COD = Co-dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, L = Local/locally, R = Rare, V = Very. *=Constant species

TABLE 7. THE PLANT SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE WET WOODLAND (NORBURY WOOD) AND ADJACENT HEDGEROW

Map: South-east

Survey date = 27/05/02

Grid square = 540835

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
Woody species			
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	VA/LD*	70%
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	VLF	3%
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	LF	1%
Monocotyledon species			
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	LF	3%
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	LA	10%
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch-grass	VL	<1%
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	LF	5%
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	VL	<1%
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	VLF	2%
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	LA	3%
Dicotyledon species			
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	LF	2%
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	VL	<1%
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	VL	<1%
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	VLF	2%
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb	VLF	1%
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	VLF	1%
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Cranesbill	VL	<1%
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	VL	<1%
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	LA	5%
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	VLF	<1%
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gipsywort	VL	<1%
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	VLF	1%
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	LF	5%
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	VL	<1%
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	VL	<1%
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	VLF	<1%
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	LF	3%
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	VLF	<1%
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	VLF	<1%
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	VA/LD*	30%
Hedgerow			
Woody Species			
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	LF	1%
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	VA/LD*	70%
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	LF	5%

Continued

TABLE 7. CONTINUED

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Cover
Herb species			
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	LF	2%
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	LF	5%
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	VL	<1%
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	LF	2%
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	LF	5%
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb	VL	1%
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	VL	<1%
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Creeping Fescue	VL	<1%
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	LF	3%
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Cranesbill	VL	<1%
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	LVA/F*	40%
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	LF	5%
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	VL	<1%
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	LF	3%
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	VL	<1%
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	LF	2%
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	VL	<1%
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	LF	1%
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	LF	5%
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	LF	1%
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	VLF	2%
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	VL	<1%
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	VL	<1%
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	VLA	5%
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	VL	<1%

Key to abbreviations: D = Dominant, COD = Co-dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, L = Local/locally, R = Rare, V = Very, *=constant species