

EASTLEIGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

One Horton Heath

Phase 1 Habitat Survey: Technical Note

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A suite of detailed Phase 1 Habitat Surveys were carried out by Johns Associates in July/August 2018, August 2019 and July/August 2020. More than 20 Phase 1 Habitat Types are present within the Site boundary.

This report presents the results of the Phase 1 habitat survey undertaken during July and August 2018 by Johns Associates in support of the development proposals and planning application at Horton Heath. It also provides a summary of historic botanical surveys carried out at Horton Heath since 2014.

The planning application boundary is hereafter referred to as 'the Site.'

The aim of the surveys was to update the historic baseline and re-confirm the presence or absence of otter and water vole within the Site and to identify any constraints to development and opportunities that could be delivered through the development proposals.

2 METHODOLOGY

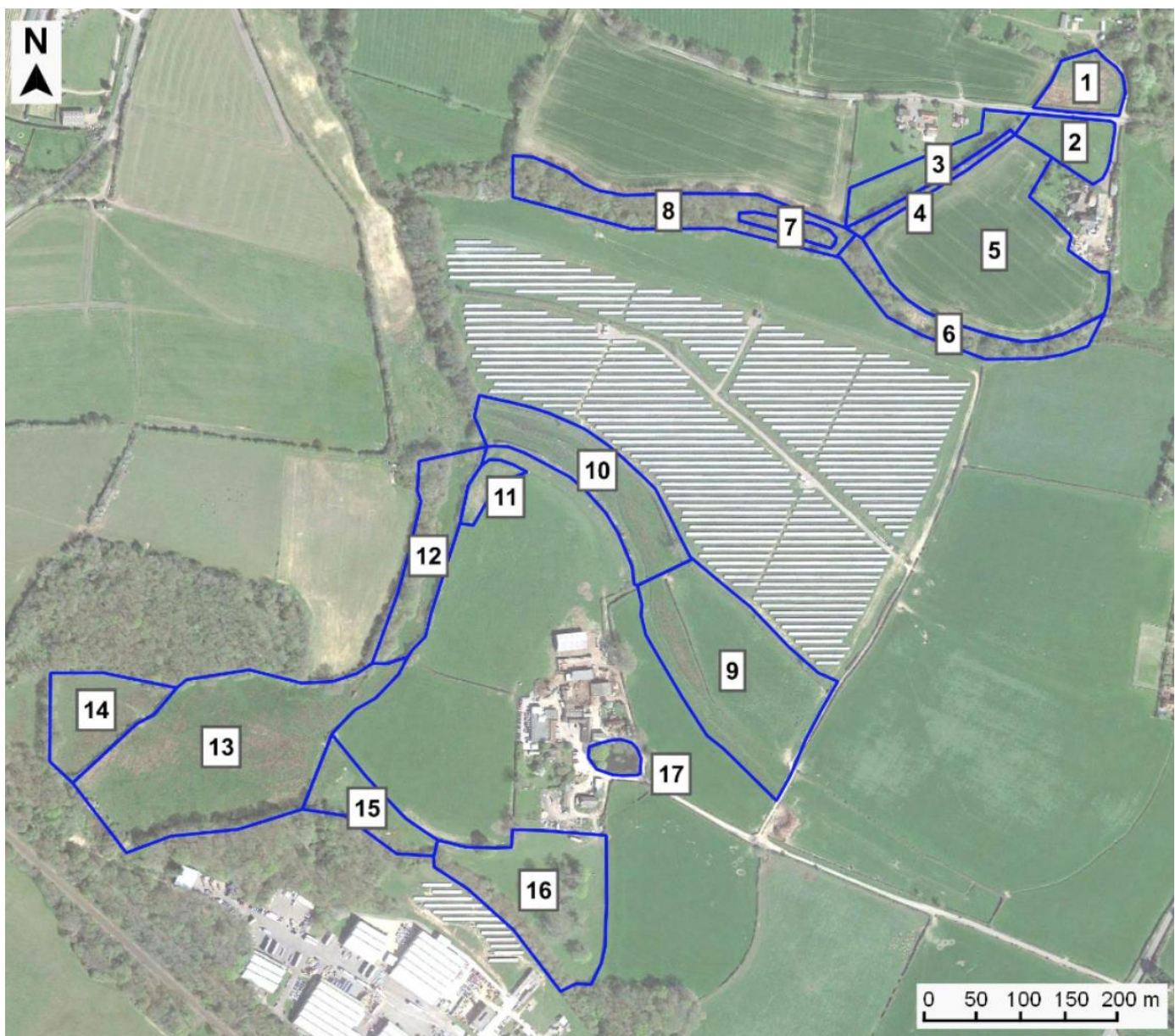
2.1 DESK STUDY

Information provided by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre and from previous surveys undertaken by Ecologica Associates Ltd was reviewed for previous records rare and notable plant species within the Site.

2.2 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Ecologica Ltd carried out a phase 1 habitat surveys of the Site between 2013 -2015, which included a hedgerow assessment and botanical survey of the Site. These surveys do not cover the whole extent of the site as these surveys were completed to inform the previous application for a smaller site area.

Figure 1: Detailed Botanical Survey Coverage by Ecologica Ltd 2014.



2.3 SITE SURVEY

A PEA Survey of the Site was undertaken on the 25th, 26th, 31st July and 6th August 2018 by Jenny Bennett BSc MSc MCIEEM PIEMA and Jasmine Walters BSc (Hons) GradCIEEM from Johns Associates. The weather was dry and sunny with good visibility. This survey was completed in accordance with Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017) and BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity - Code of practice for planning and development (British Standards Institute, 2013).

2.4 HABITATS

The survey identified the habitat types currently present across the Site and in immediately adjacent areas. The survey followed the standardised system for classifying and mapping British Habitats Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit (Joint Nature Conservancy Council, 2010). The main output of this survey was an annotated habitat map and target notes together with descriptions of the recorded habitat types. All flora follow the nomenclature detailed in New Flora of the British Isles (3rd Edition) (Stace, 2010). Flora, where appropriate, are given a descriptive score of abundance using the DAFOR scale, for which:

- D – Dominant
- A – Abundant
- F – Frequent
- O – Occasional
- R – Rare
- L – Locally (to be used as a prefix for any of the above)
- V – Very (to be used as a prefix for any of the above)

3 RESULTS

3.1 DESK STUDY RESULTS

Table 3.1 Desk Study Results

Latin name	Common name	Status									Location	Number of records between 2008 – 2018 & distance from site
		WCA ¹	Habs Regs ²	SoPl ³	NR ⁴	NS ⁵	IUCN list ⁶	Red-listed ⁷	Amber-listed ⁸	Local interest ⁹		
Plants												
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking chamomile						VU			CI	SU4816 Horton Heath	2 records Reduced grid reference
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Rye brome					X	NT				SU512169 Durley	2 records 2km
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box				X						SU4916 Horth Heath	2 records Reduced Grid reference
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Oak-leaved goosefoot					X	VU			nHR, sHS	SU494159 Horton Heath	4 records 210m east
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana x dilatata</i> = <i>D. x deweveri</i>	Buckler fern									CS, nHR, sHR	Park Hills Wood	2 records Reduced grid reference.
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common cudweed						NT				SU5116 Durley	2 records Reduced grid reference
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	White ramping-fumitory									CR sHR	SU500191 Hall Lands house	2 records 1.6km N

¹ Listed on Schedules 1, 5 or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)

² Listed on Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)

³ Listed as a Species of Principal Importance in England under s41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)

⁴ Nationally rare: Occurring in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain.

⁵ Nationally scarce: Taxa which are recorded in 16-100 hectads in Great Britain.

⁶ IUCN Red List. Taxa are: CE - a taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future; E - A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild; V - A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild; NT - A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future. In Britain, this category includes species which occur in 15 or fewer hectads but do not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.

⁷ Bird species on the Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern [Easton, M. A., Aebischer, N. J., Brown, A. F., Hearn, R. D., Lock, L., Musgove, A. J., Noble, D. G., Stroud, D. A., and Gregory, R. D. (2015). Birds of Conservation Concern 4: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man. *British Birds* 108, 708-746]

⁸ Bird species on the Amber List of Birds of Conservation Concern (Easton et al, 2015)

⁹ Of local interest e.g. listed in a County Red Book or as a priority species within the local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

Latin name	Common name	Status									Location	Number of records between 2008 – 2018 & distance from site
		WCA ¹	Habs Regs ²	SOP ³	NR ⁴	NS ⁵	IUCN list ⁶	Red-listed ⁷	Amber-listed ⁸	Local interest ⁹		
<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed	X								CI	SU473186 South of Bishopstoke	2 records 1.3km N
<i>Juncus subnodulosus</i>	Blunt-flowered rush									CS, nHS, sHS	SU466187 Bishopstoke	2 records 1.96km NW
<i>Myosurus minimus</i>	Mousetail						VU			CS	SU487165 Onsite, Chalcroft Farm	On-site, 51 historic records over 18 years old.

3.2 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Ecologica did not undertake a full Phase 1 Habitat survey for the site. Detailed botanical surveys focused on less intensively managed areas (typically floodplain areas – see Figure 1). Comprised a walkover survey. Undertaken in June and August 2014. No detailed results provided in reports by Ecologica (no species mentioned or NVC types).

Ecologica found several areas retained a moderately species rich flora, particularly where the historical improvement has removed some broadleaved plants, but native grasses, rushes and sedges still remain. Better quality vegetation occurs on areas liable to winter flooding, next to the various watercourses.

3.3 HABITATS

More than twenty Phase 1 Habitat types are present within the Site boundary. These are summarized in Table 3.2 with linear habitats summarized in Table 3.3.

Table 3.2 Phase 1 Habitat Areas - Site Composition Summary

Habitat Areas	Sum of Area in Ha
A1.1.1 - Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural	6.47
A2.1 - Scrub - dense/continuous	0.50
B4 - Improved grassland	74.97
B5 - Marsh/marshy grassland	8.85
B6 - Poor semi-improved grassland	9.79
C1.1 - Bracken - continuous	0.03
C3.1 - Other tall herb and fern - ruderal	0.29
G1 - Standing water	0.22
J1.1 - Cultivated/disturbed land - arable	16.62
J1.2 - Cultivated/disturbed land - amenity grassland	1.62
J1.3 - Cultivated/disturbed land - ephemeral/short perennial	0.07
J1.4 - Introduced shrub	0.02
J3.6 - Buildings	0.77
J4 - Bare ground	2.29
J5.2 - Hardstanding	1.85
Total	124.35

Table 3.3 Phase 1 - Linear habitats (km)

Linear Habitats	Sum of Length in km
G2 - Running water	6.30
J2.1.2 - Intact hedge - species-poor	0.08
J2.2.1 - Defunct hedge - native species-rich	4.70
J2.2.2 - Defunct hedge - species-poor	1.97
J2.3.1 - Hedge with trees - native species-rich	5.12
J2.3.2 - Hedge with trees - species-poor	0.71
Total	18.88

3.3.1.1 Improved Grassland

Improved grassland covers the greatest proportion of the Site (see Plate 1). This grassland type within the Site is either heavily cattle-grazed or subject to regular topping; and fertilizer or manure are regularly applied. The sward is dominated by common and competitive grass species, with a small diversity of forb species which are tolerant of nutrient-enriched and disturbed soils. Typical species within this community include perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera* and Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*. Forb species present at low frequency and abundance include curled dock *Rumex crispus*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium* and white clover *Trifolium repens*.

Plate 1: Improved Grassland



3.3.2 Poor Semi-Improved Grassland

In some areas the grassland within fields could be classified as species-poor semi-improved due to the presence of a greater number of species (e.g. the field denoted by target note TN 38).

Species composition varied slightly between fields and areas of the Site, particularly depending upon the wetness of the ground and management method. In general, poor semi-improved grassland is dominated by common and competitive grass species, with a small diversity of forb species which are tolerant of nutrient enriched and disturbed soils. Abundant grass species comprised perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera* and Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*. Forb species present include locally frequent hairy sedge *Carex hirta*, curled dock *Rumex crispus* and creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, and occasional ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, common fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica* and white clover *Trifolium repens*.

Strips of dry species-poor semi-improved grassland were also located around the edges of the farmyards and in the former gardens associated with the farmhouses such as at Foxholes Cottages (TN15), Foxholes Farm (TN18 & TN20) and Chalcroft Farm (TN42 & TN45). The grassland is infrequently managed and often associated with other habitat types as a mosaic, such as scattered scrub, tall ruderal and short perennial/ephemeral vegetation. Piles of discarded waste and building materials are also overlying grassland habitats within these areas. Frequent species associated with this grassland include false oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, black medick *Medicago lupulina*, Yorkshire fog, red fescue *Festuca rubra*, hogweed *Heracleum spondylium*, and nettle *Urtica dioica*.

Plate 2: Poor semi-improved grassland



Table 3.4 Species present within poor semi-improved grassland located within the Site. A score of abundance is given for each species in respect of all portions of the habitat found within the Site.

Species Name	Common Name	Abundance (DAFOR)
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial rye-grass	LA
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	LA
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	LA
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy sedge	LF
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock	LF
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat-grass	LF
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	LF
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	O
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field horsetail	O
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common couch	O
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch	O
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested dog's-tail	O
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	O
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	O
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common fleabane	O
<i>Phleum pretense</i>	Timothy	O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	O
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	O
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	LO
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping cinquefoil	LO
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal-grass	LO
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard rush	LO
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	LO
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel	LO
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock	LO
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hair-grass	LO
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent	VLO
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh foxtail	VLO

3.3.3 Marshy Grassland

Fields within the site where the topography of the ground is lower lying and subject to wetter ground conditions throughout much of the year typically comprises marshy grassland with more than 25% cover of rushes. A network of dry and wet ditches that are associated with swathes of marshy grassland, where the topography of the ground is lower lying and subject to wetter ground conditions throughout much of the year. Typically, these areas support abundant soft rush *Juncus effusus* with frequent common ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, Yorkshire fog, tufted hair-grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, broad-leaved dock, water pepper *Persicaria hydropiper*, creeping bent, common fleabane, short-fruited willowherb *Epilobium obscurum*, marsh foxtail and marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*.

The majority of the marshy grassland habitat on Site has been highlighted as areas of 'Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh' (which is a BAP priority habitat type) on MAGIC maps which is managed by Natural England. This assessment has been made using aerial imagery from 1993 and that the area is located within the

Environment Agency Flood Zone 3 containing network of river channels, ditches or drainage channels according to OS Master maps and has not been substantiated by site surveys.

Floodplain grazing marsh is a grassland that is seasonally flooded or that maintains a high-water table. The management of the site coupled with topography and hydrology of the landscape is what classifies this habitat type rather than the vegetation communities. Floodplain grazing marsh is typically associated with extensive flooding with shallow water throughout the winter than can support huge numbers of wildfowl and waders.

Throughout the Site none of the marshy grassland habitats have been observed inundated with water, including throughout the winter months, therefore congregations of waders and larger waterfowl are absent from Site and the marshy grassland habitat within the Site is not considered to constitute areas of floodplain grazing marsh.

The BAP priority habitat for lowland meadows also includes floodplain meadow grassland. The Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the Site highlighted that overall the marshy grassland present was dominated by soft rush *Juncus effusus* and Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus* representing a likeness to a MG10 grassland community which is ubiquitous habitat throughout the British lowlands which is generally a species poor grazed habitat. Given the grassland is not known to be seasonally inundated coupled with the community assemblages present, including those of the more species rich areas, the marshy grassland habitats do not constitute that of a floodplain meadow grassland assemblage (MG4 grassland). The on-Site grassland is dominated by rank tussock forming grasses and rushes with low numbers of forb species present due to agricultural improvement. However, this is considered to be an opportunity as changes to the grazing and hydrological regime could create the conditions for a more diverse habitat.

3.3.3.1 Species Poor Marshy Grassland

The majority of the marshy grassland on site can be considered species poor and that is in overall poor condition. Target notes TN5, TN33, TN63 and TN69 indicate species-poor areas of marshy grassland, dominated by soft rush, which have in places received more recent management through light grazing or topping.

Further towards the south of the Site, a ditch holds water across the centre of the Site from the east to the west, and south down the west Site boundary, leading to a large area of marshy grassland indicated by target note TN53. At the most eastern part of the ditch, indicated by target note TN37, a ditch is dry at the time of survey but the presence of marshy grassland adjacent suggests that it is wet for much of the year. Species present at this location include greater bird's-foot trefoil, hemlock water-dropwort, soft rush, gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, fool's water-cress, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., gorse *Ulex europaeus* and common fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*.

At TN47, marshy grassland is heavily grazed and dominated by soft rush. Other species present include common ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, Yorkshire fog, tufted hair-grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, broad-leaved dock, water pepper, creeping bent, common fleabane, short-fruited willowherb, nettle, marsh foxtail *Alopecurus geniculatus*, and marsh thistle.

3.3.3.2 Species Rich Marshy Grassland

There were small areas within the Site that supported a greater species diversity these areas of Species-rich marshy grassland are indicated by target notes TN10, TN16, TN28, TN49, TN63 and areas around TN53.

Target note 10 is one area that supports a range of additional indicator species typical of unimproved wet grassland, including including brown sedge *Carex disticha*, marsh pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, sharp-flowered rush *Juncus acutiflorus*, hemlock-water dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, greater bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, bog stitchwort *Stellaria alsine*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, yellow flag *Iris pseudocorus*, common sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, marsh ragwort *Senecio aquatica*, water-mint *Mentha aquatica*, lesser

spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, ragged robin *Silene flos-cuculi*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, fool's water-cress *Apium nodiflorum* and floating sweet-grass *Glyceria fluitans*. Although the area of species rich marshy grassland is located around the eastern end of this and at the bottom of the field slope, the grassland grades out into species poor grassland as the topography of the field changes.

Target note 49 was located along a wet ditch, species present indicate that the ground is wetter for a greater proportion of the year at this location; species comprise soft rush, reed sweet-grass *Glyceria maxima*, reed canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, water figwort *Scrophularia auriculata*, comfrey *Symphytum sp.*, hemlock water-dropwort, bittersweet, broad-leaved dock, lesser pond sedge *Carex acutiformis*, water pepper, tufted hair-grass, marsh ragwort and square-stalked St. John's wort.

A large area of TN53 is similar in species composition to TN49, and has also been recently been cut and grazed, and has evidence of a ridge and furrow structure as at TN49. Due to cutting, the species composition cannot be estimated accurately and there appears to be transitions into species poor marshy grassland that is drier for much of the year. Drier grassland areas are composed of Yorkshire fog, creeping bent, common ragwort, tufted hair grass, creeping thistle and curled dock.

Marshy grassland areas located around TN16 and TN28 were both areas of species poor marshy grassland where management has been abandoned and the sward is becoming tall and rank with species such as hemlock-water dropwort becoming dominant especially around TN28. TN28 has a ditch that runs through the area which holds water occasionally, mostly through winter, willow and bramble scrub is colonise along the edges of this habitat.

Plate 3: Area of Marshy Grassland Denoted by TN49



Table 3.5 Species present within marshy grassland located within the Site. A score of abundance is given for each species in respect of all portions of the habitat found within the Site.

Species Name	Common Name	Abundance (DAFOR)
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	A
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	F
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater bird's-foot trefoil	F
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	LF
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Hairy willowherb	LF
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	LF
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh foxtail	LF
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	LF
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common fleabane	LF
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water-dropwort	LF
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint	LF
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gpswort	LF
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hair-grass	LF
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> *	Lesser spearwort	VLF
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St. John's wort	O
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow foxtail	O
<i>Rumex conglomerata</i>	Clustered dock	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock	O
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy sedge	O
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	O
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh thistle	O
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard rush	O
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Hairy willowherb	O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	O
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal-grass	O
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	O
<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	Yellow loosestrife	LO
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Angelica	LO
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i> *	Marsh ragwort	LO
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered rush	LO
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i> *	Short-fruited willowherb	VLO
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> *	Meadowsweet	VLO
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> *	Marsh pennywort	VLO
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i> *	Yellow flag	VLO
<i>Rumex acetosa</i> *	Common sorrel	VLO
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i> *	Brooklime	VLO
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i> *	Fool's water-cress	VLO
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> *	Water pepper	VLO
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i> *	Floating sweet-grass	VLO
<i>Stellaria alsine</i> *	Bog stitchwort	R
<i>Galium palustre</i> *	Marsh bedstraw	R
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> *	Ragged robin	R

<i>Glyceria notata</i>	Plicate sweet-grass	R
* Species present at target note TN10 only, an area of more species-rich marshy grassland.		

3.3.4 Swamp

Two small areas of swamp are present on the Western edge of Quobleigh woods, at target note TN11 where the water surface at the time of survey sits at the ground surface. The structure of the sward is tall at a height of approximately 1m, with a diversity of species typical of wet conditions. Such species include locally frequent greater bird's-foot trefoil, hemlock water-dropwort, meadowsweet and Himalayan balsam. Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* is an invasive non-native species, and denoted by target note TN8. Occasional species include meadow vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*, clustered dock, yellow flag, and water plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica*. Brown sedge *Carex disticha* occurs at rare abundance.

Plate 4: Swamp Vegetation at TN11



Table 3.6 Species present within swamp habitat located within the Site. A score of abundance is also given.

Species Name	Common Name	Abundance (DAFOR)
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater bird's-foot trefoil	LF
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water-dropwort	LF
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	LF
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan balsam	VLF
<i>Rumex conglomerata</i>	Clustered dock	O
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling	O
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched bur-reed	O
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint	O
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water plantain	O
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow flag	O
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	LO
<i>Carex disticha</i>	Brown sedge	R
<i>Galium palustris</i>	Marsh bedstraw	R

3.3.5 Standing Water

Four bodies of standing water are present within the Site boundary, excluding ditches which are the time of survey held small amounts of water but are suspected to support flowing water at other times of year.

A small swimming pool located towards the north of the Site is indicated by target note TN3, situated within the garden area of a domestic dwelling. The swimming pool is filled with water and does not appear to be well maintained due to presence of leaf litter and a small amount of debris at the bottom.

A small pond lined with a brick wall is indicated by TN14, also situated within the garden area of a domestic dwelling. Standing water is present within the pond, with growth of water-lily *Nymphaeaceae sp.*.

A larger pond located at Chalcroft Farm is indicated by TN39, where waterfowl are noted to be present. A central island is scrubbed over with grey willow *Salix cinerea*, bramble and Buddlejia *Buddleja davidii*, and surrounding trees at the pond margin result in at least 50% cover of shade over the pond surface. Stands of emergent vegetation, including reedmace *Typha latifolia* and yellow flag, are present at the south, east and west edge of the pond. Emergent vegetation is approximated to cover 20% of the ponds surface, although the current water level is likely to be low. Aquatic vegetation within the pond comprises abundant growth of duckweed *Lemna sp.*, indicating a level of eutrophication. The banks of the pond are composed of stone/blockwork, resulting in potential refuges for amphibians.

A large pond is located within Quobleigh Woods at the north of the Site (TN34). No submerged or emergent vegetation is present, with turbid water being shaded at a cover of 40% by overhanging grey willow and alder *Alnus glutinosa*. Waterfowl are present within the pond. Marginal vegetation is present upon banksides of the ponds, which are relatively steep.

Plate 5: TN3 Old Disused Swimming pool



Plate 6: TN14 with Water-Lily *Nymphaeaceae* sp.



Plate 7: TN34 a Large Pond Western End of Quobleigh Woodland



Table 3.7 Aquatic, emergent and marginal species present at ponds located within the Site. A score of abundance is also given for each species in respect of all portions of the habitat found within the Site.

Species Name	Common Name	Abundance (DAFOR)
<i>Lemna sp.</i>	Duckweed	LA
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow flag	LO
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Reedmace	LO
<i>Nymphaeaceae sp</i>	Water lily	R

3.3.6 Running Water

A stream emerges from the Chalcroft Distribution Park in the south west corner of the Site and then flows east and then north along the western Site boundary. Eventually, this stream flows into the River Itchen to the north west of the Site. The section of the stream denoted by TN48 is heavily shaded by a narrow line of trees on the east bank, which appears to be flailed at infrequently. Trees and shrubs are dominated by alder with occasional ash, blackthorn, bramble, hazel, willow, dogwood and honeysuckle. Some of the alder trees have been coppiced in the past. The stream is 1-1.5m wide, with a shallow depth of flowing water. Marginal vegetation is sparse and includes fool's water-cress, water mint, gypsywort and wild angelica. The section of the stream denoted by TN 56 has no overhanging shrubs and the bank is heavily cattle-poached, with more emergent vegetation, including branched bur-reed and purple loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*.

There are three tributaries to this stream flowing east to west across the Site as described below:

- Within Quobleigh Wood, a series of shallow channels join to form one main stream, which flows through an area of swamp and marshy grassland at the edge of the wood (TN10 and 11). At this point, the stream is 2-3m at this point and supports a very slow flow of turbid water (see Plate 9). The stream is lined with mature trees, predominantly alder, but also hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, bramble, willow *Salix* sp. and ash *Fraxinus excelsior*. Aquatic vegetation is limited to occasional stands of water starwort *Callitriche stagnalis*. Emergent vegetation occurs in occasional patches beneath open areas of the canopy, comprising floating sweet-grass, amphibious bistort *Persicaria amphibia*, brooklime, gypsywort, water mint, water forget-me-not *Myosotis scorpioides*, marsh ragwort and remote sedge *Carex remota*. Marginal bankside vegetation includes hedge bindweed *Calystegia sepium*, soft rush, hard rush *Juncus inflexus*, hemlock water-dropwort, stone parsley *Sison amomum*, great willowherb, and broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*. Stands of the invasive non-native Himalayan balsam are indicated by target note TN8 within this area.
- A wooded stream corridor is denoted by TN 29. Water flows into the site via a brick-lined ditch from beneath Burnetts Lane (see TN 67). This channel held very little water at the time of survey, and was largely dry, with occasional shallow pools. Lesser pond sedge *Carex acutiformis* and hemlock water-dropwort are present at low abundance within the channel. The stream is heavily shaded by a wide belt of mature broad-leaved woodland with the canopy cover dominated by oak (see woodland descriptions above).
- A further stream arises in the south east of the site and flows north east to the north of Chalcroft Farm. At the point indicated by target note TN26, the water channel exists as a ditch measuring approximately 1m in width and 0.75m in depth, bisecting fields of grazed improved grassland. The ditch was dry at the time of survey. Further west (TN46), the stream runs through cattle-grazed marshy grassland and has shallow flowing water with steep banks at a depth of 1.5m and a width of up to 1m. Dense tall ruderal vegetation with scattered scrub completely overhangs the stream.

Plate 8: Quobleigh Stream TN7



Table 3.8 Aquatic, emergent and marginal species present within running water and its banks located within the Site. A score of abundance is also given for each species in respect of all portions of the habitat found within the Site.

Species Name	Common Name	Abundance (DAFOR)
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Water starwort	LF
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating sweet-grass	LF
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious bistort	LF
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint	LF
<i>Myosotis scorpiodes</i>	Water forget-me-not	LF
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water-dropwort	LF
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Hairy willowherb	LF
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater bird's-foot trefoil	LF
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan balsam	LF
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	O
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	O
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	O
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard rush	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock	O
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Angelica	LO
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>	Marsh ragwort	LO
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone parsley	LO
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's water-cress	LO
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp agrimony	LO
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge	VLO
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Lesser pond sedge	VLO
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common fleabane	VLO
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched bur-reed	VLO
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Reedmace	VLO
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water pepper	VLO
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife	VLO

3.3.7 Dry Ditch

A small number of dry ditches occur across the Site, which are not in any obvious connection to water-filled ditches or streams. They are predominantly located at field boundaries and mostly in association with hedgerows. Flora present within the ditch is sparse and typical of poor semi-improved grassland to which they are adjacent.

One larger dry ditch is present in the east of the site to the south west of the existing Horton Heath conurbation and appears on site to be fed by drainage originating from the village. This appears to be a periodically wet feature and supports a low diversity habitat.

3.3.8 Hedgerows

The Site includes a wider network of mature hedgerows. A large proportion of the hedgerows within the Site are classified as species-rich (i.e. supporting more than 5 woody species). A detailed description of each hedge within the Site is provided in Table 5.1 and shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

All species-rich hedgerows have a broadly similar native species assemblage, with the most commonly occurring woody species comprising hawthorn, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, bramble, oak *Quercus robur*, field

maple *Acer campestre*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, dogwood *Cornus sanguinea* and rose *Rosa* spp.. Typical species-rich hedgerows include hedges H8, H20 and H41. A small number of species-poor hedgerows present at the boundaries of domestic gardens, such as H6 & H56, support non-native invasive species such as Japanese rose *Rosa rugosa*, as indicated by target note TN2, and leylandii *X Cuprocyparis leylandii*.

Typical hedgerow ground flora comprised ivy together with a range of tall grassland and ruderal species, including stone parsley *Sison amomum*, mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*, nipplewort *Lapsana communis*, common fleabane, great willowherb *Eupatorium hirsutum*, nettle, creeping thistle, hedge parsley *Torilis japonica*, hemp-agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum* and cleavers *Galium aparine*. The only ancient woodland indicator recorded was black bryony *Tamus communis* (e.g. in hedgerows H9, H11 and H65), however, the survey was undertaken late in the season with respect to hedgerows, and more ancient woodland indicator species may be evident earlier in the year.

Many hedges are situated upon a bank, or a half bank with an adjacent ditch. 95% of hedges within the Site are classified as defunct, which is likely to be due to the predominance of hedgerow management by flailing, which discourages dense growth at the base, plus damage from grazing cattle. All defunct hedgerows have gaps present at the base (see for example Plate 9).

Many of the hedgerows across the Site are flailed to an average height of 2-3m and 1m wide. Some hedgerows support evidence of past management practices such as traditional hedge laying and coppicing, such as H8. Laid limbs are often thickly grown and indicate that the hedge is a significant age (see Plate 10).

There are also a series of outgrown hedges which have received no recent management, such as H12A and H14, and these have established a large number of mature trees and tall scrub as a result.

Table 3.9 Woody species and ground flora species present within hederows located within the Site. A score of abundance is also given for each species in respect of all portions of the habitat found within the Site.

Species Name	Common Name	Abundance
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	LA
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	F
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	F
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	F
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	F
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	F
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	F
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English elm	F
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose	F
<i>Calystegia sylvatica</i>	Large bindweed	F
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	F
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	F
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	F
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	LF
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow	LF
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	LF
<i>Sisum ammonum</i>	Stone parsley	LF
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common fleabane	LF
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Hairy willowherb	LF
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water-dropwort	LF
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan balsam	VLF
<i>Leylandii</i>	Leylandii	VLF
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	OF
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	O
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry	O
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Domestic apple	O
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field rose	O
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	O
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop	O
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black bryony	O
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	O
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plum	O
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	O
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords and ladies	O
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock	O
<i>Gallium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	O
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O
<i>Populus canescens</i>	Grey poplar	LO
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	LO
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Common nipplewort	LO

<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	LO
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Common osier	R
<i>Salix alba</i>	White willow	R
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	R
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Gelder rose	R
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	R
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh woundwort	R
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	R
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow loosestrife	R
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	R
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Japanese rose	R

Plate 9: Defunct Hedgerow with Gaps



Plate 10: Failed Roadside Hedge



3.3.9 Scrub

A small amount of scattered and scrub occurs across the Site, mostly in association with less frequently managed areas of marshy grassland and derelict buildings. For example, in the Chalcroft and Foxholes farmyards indicated by target note TN15 and TN42, scattered and dense scrub occurs as a mosaic with other vegetation types including short perennial/ephemeral, tall ruderal and poor semi-improved grassland. The dominant species is bramble with frequent grey willow, goat willow *Salix caprea*, buddleia, elder and dogwood.

At target note TN51, a number of felled crack willow *Salix fragilis* trees have been placed in the centre of the field with regenerating shoots in places (see Plate 12). It is assumed that these trees were originally felled to enable a new fence to be erected on the boundary of the field.

Plate 11: Regenerating crack willow at TN51



Table 3.10 Species present within scattered scrub located within the Site. A score of abundance is given for each species in respect of all portions of the habitat found within the Site.

Species Name	Common Name	Abundance (DAFOR)
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	LA
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	F
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow	F

3.3.10 Scattered Trees

A large number of hedgerows support standard trees of mostly oak and ash across the Site, many of which are mature and over-mature. In places, large mature standard oaks are also present as isolated trees in fields (e.g. T6).

Streams within the Site support tree-lines, composed of a mix of mature trees such as alder, willow, ash and oak. Such tree lines are indicated by target notes TN7 and TN48. There a number of trees within the Site which have partially or fully fallen, providing deadwood habitats e.g. TN 55.

A small orchard is present at Foxholes Farm, indicated by target note TN20. Five trees are present including apple *Malus domestica*, cherry *Prunus avium* and plum *Prunus domestica*. The trees are of an old age, but not of such an age to support dead or senescent wood.

A small number of coniferous trees are present within or along the boundary of domestic gardens.

3.3.10.1 Parkland

A small area of mature parkland is located south of Chalcroft Fam (denoted by TN27, see Plate 12). The habitat comprises approximately 20 mature oak trees located within an area of improved grassland. This habitat should be classified under wood-pasture and Parkland BAP priority habitat. However, this parkland area is considered to be in overall poor condition due to grassland being intensively cattle-grazed, this has created a very poor and improved sward which is not recognizable as an associated NVC community for this habitat type. The heavy cattle grazing has prevented a scrub layer developing inhibiting the ability for new tree saplings to grow and develop, as a result only one age class of tree is present. Although there is fallen and standing deadwood evident in this area; and the habitat is likely to have some value for saproxylic invertebrates, bats and hole-nesting birds.

Plate 12: Area of Parkland South of Chalcroft Farm



Table 3.11 Species of broadleaf scattered trees located within the Site, associated with various habitats. A score of abundance is given for each species in respect of all portions of the habitat found within the Site.

Species Name	Common Name	Abundance (DAFOR)
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	F
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	LA
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	O
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack willow	R
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow	R
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	R
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry	R
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plum	R

3.3.11 Semi-Natural Broadleaf Woodland

Much of the woodland within and immediately adjacent to the Site is designated as SINC – see Table 3 and Appendix A). Broad-leaved woodland within and immediately adjacent to the Site can be broadly divided into two types: wet woodland and dry woodland. Areas of wet woodland are found within Quobleigh woods (denoted by TN17) and in linear strips along stream corridors (e.g. components of the wooded corridors denoted by TNs 29 and 30). The wet woodland is typically dominated by alder *Alnus glutinosa* with some grey willow *Salix cinerea* and birch *Betula sp.* The ground flora is characterised by remote sedge *Carex remota*, nettle *Urtica dioica*, hemlock water-dropwort and locally-frequent Himalayan balsam.

Drier woodland occurs on the upper slopes of the stream valleys and in blocks adjacent to the southern and western Site boundary (Round Copse, Hearts Copse, Hearts Row and Treeline Break). This woodland is dominated by mature oak *Quercus robur* with frequent ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and a well-developed understorey of hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, field maple *Acer campestre*, and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). The ground flora typically comprises bramble, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, wood dock *Rumex sanguineus*, ivy *Hedera helix*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, wood false-brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, male fern *Dryopteris filix-mas* and broad buckler-fern *Dryopteris dilatata*.

The following evidence was found to indicate the presence of potential ancient woodland, however the composition and classification of these woodlands does not fall within the ancient woodland classification:

- Within Quobleigh Woods (TN17, see Plate 4), ancient woodland indicator species recorded included: remote sedge, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, hairy brome *Bromopsis ramosa*, opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, wood speedwell *Veronica montana*, wood club-rush *Scirpus sylvaticus*, wood melick *Melica uniflora*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and narrow buckler-fern *Dryopteris carthusiana*.
- Within the Treeline Break (TN30), ancient woodland indicator species recorded included: bluebell and broad-leaved helleborine *Epipactis helleborine*.
- Remote sedge was recorded as frequent within the ground flora of the wooded stream corridor denoted by TN29.
- Himalayan balsam, listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended), was recorded as frequent within Quobleigh Woods. Other invasive species recorded here, albeit rarely, included rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* and laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*.

Plate 13: Quobleigh Woodland

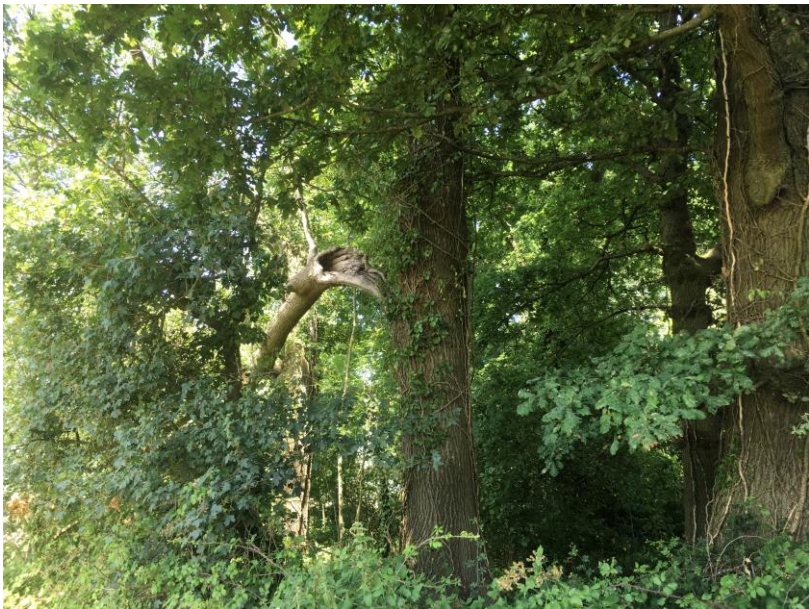


Table 3.12 Species present within broadleaf semi-natural woodland located within the Site. A score of abundance is given for each species in respect of all portions of the habitat found within the Site.

Species Name	Common Name	Abundance (DAFOR)
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	LA
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	F
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	F
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	F
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens	F
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	F
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	F
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> *	Alder	LF
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	LF
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water-dropwort	LF
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	LF
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge	LF
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i> *	Wood dock	LF
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's nightshade	LF
<i>Silene dioica</i> *	Red campion	LF
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> *	Opposite-leaved golden saxifrage	VLF
<i>Carex sylvatica</i> *	Wood sedge	VLF
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	VLF
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> *	Himalayan balsam	VLF
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	VLF
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow	O
<i>Betula pendula</i> *	Silver birch	O
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	O
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	O
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	O
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	O
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	O
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	O
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous sedge	O
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords and ladies	O
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False wood-brome	O
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hair-grass	LO
<i>Stellaria holostea</i> *	Greater stitchwort	LO
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> *	Broad buckler fern	LO
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Lesser pond sedge	LO
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating sweet-grass	LO
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male fern	LO
<i>Veronica montana</i> *	Wood speedwell	VLO
<i>Primula vulgaris</i> *	Primrose	R
<i>Laurus</i> sp.	Laurel	R

<i>Galium palustre</i> *	Marsh bedstraw	R
<i>Stachys sylvaticum</i>	Hedge woundwort	R
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> *	Water figwort	R
<i>Festuca gigantea</i> *	Giant fescue	R
* indicates that this species was only recorded within Quobleigh Woods and not elsewhere within the Site		

3.3.12 Bare Ground

Small areas of bare ground are present within the vicinity of farmyards. Target notes TN4 at Fir Tree Farm, TN16 at Foxholes Cottages, TN18 at Foxholes Farm and TN42 at Chalcroft Farm indicate a habitat mosaic of short perennial/ephemeral, tall ruderal and scattered scrub vegetation which has established upon the bare ground surface composed of compacted soil or Type 1 hardcore material.

Plate 14: Bare Ground at Fir Tree Farm TN4



3.3.13 Short Perennial/Ephemeral

Small areas of short perennial / ephemeral vegetation have established around the boundaries of farmyards in a mosaic with scrub, bare ground and tall ruderal vegetation (see Plates 13 and 14). The range of characteristic common species include scentless mayweed *Tripleurospermum inodorum*, black medick *Medicago lupulina*, knotgrass *Polygonum aviculare*, fat-hen *Chenopodium album*, common orache *Atriplex patula*, redshank *Persicaria maculosa*, creeping bent, petty spurge *Euphorbia peplus*, American willowherb *Epilobium ciliatum*, Canadian fleabane *Conyza canadensis*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, soft brome *Bromus hordaceus*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, prickly sow-thistle *Sonchus asper* and pineappleweed *Matricaria discoidea*.

Plate 15: Short Perennial/ephemeral vegetation



Table 3.13 Species present within short perenneial/ephemeral vegetation located within the Site.

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless mayweed
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medick
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow thistle
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty spurge
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Polygonum avicula</i>	Prostrate knotweed
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common orache
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field horsetail
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	Fringed willowherb
<i>Lactuca virosa</i>	Wild lettuce
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat hen
<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	Goosefoot
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow-thistle
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple weed
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian fleabane
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue
<i>Bromus hordaceus</i>	Soft brome
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantain
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common fleabane

3.3.14 Tall Ruderal

Small areas of tall ruderal vegetation have established around boundaries, often in a mosaic with scrub, bare ground and tall ruderal vegetation, as described above (see Plates 13 and 14). Characteristic species include frequent common ragwort, broad-leaved dock, great willowherb, hawkweed oxtongue *Picris hieracioides*, creeping thistle, hogweed, stone parsley, bracken and nettle.

Table 3.14 Species present within tall ruderal vegetation located within the Site. A score of abundance is given for each species in respect of all portions of the habitat found within the Site.

Species Name	Common Name	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	LA
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Hairy willowherb	F
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	F
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley	LF
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common ragwort	LF
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock	LF
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	LF
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle	O
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Hawkweed ox-tongue	O
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common groundsel	O
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	O
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone parsley	O
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	O
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow	O

3.3.15 Amenity Grassland

Small areas of amenity grassland occur in association with domestic houses and gardens scattered across the Site, such as within Fir Tree Farm at Victoria House and within Chalcroft Farm at Pond Cottages. Grassland swards are species poor and closely mown to a height of 5cm for amenity purposes. Species present include frequent perennial rye-grass, white clover, dandelion, Yorkshire fog and cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*.

Table 3.15 Species present within amenity grassland located within the Site. A score of abundance is given for each species in respect of all portions of the habitat found within the Site.

Species Name	Common Name	Abundance (DAFOR)
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial rye-grass	F
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantain	F
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion	F
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	F
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	F

Plate 16: Amenity Grassland Area



3.3.16 Introduced Shrub

Foxholes Farm area supports a belt of introduced shrub planting of a width of 6m and a height of 8m. Laurel *Laurus sp.* is abundant with occasional Buddleja, dogwood and hazel.

3.3.17 Arable

Maize crops are grown towards the north east of the Site. Fields have narrow margins which are retained unploughed, up to a width of 1m at the base of hedges. Poor semi-improved grassland is present at the base of hedges.

Plate 17: Maize Crop Field with Narrow Margins



3.3.18 Buildings

There are 4 main groups of buildings within the Site. These have been described in detail within, Appendix 10.4 Bats (Chapter 10) of this ES, however, a brief summary is provided below:

- Chalcroft Farm (denoted by TN41). Comprises a series of derelict buildings, including the old Stables (see Plate 17), old farmhouse and grain store. A series of buildings are in operational use by a butchery, including old traditional brick barns with asbestos roofs and more modern outbuildings. Pond Cottages comprises a brick semi-detached dwelling (see Plate 16).
- Foxholes Farm (denoted by TN25). Building 20 comprises the old farmhouse building in a state of disrepair with missing windows, and evidence of previous fire damage (see Plate 18). The building has two pitched slate roofs intersecting at right angles and is built of brick. Buildings 17 and 18 comprise brick barns, one with a pitched slate roof. Building 19 is an open-sided outbuilding (with negligible potential to support roosting bats).
- Fir Tree Farm (denoted by TNs 1 and 4); and Victoria House on the other side of Fir Tree Lane (denoted by TN35). Fir Tree Farm (TN1) comprises a red brick building with cavity walls, two storeys high with a single storey extension. The commercial barns and farmyard buildings at Fir Tree Farm (TN4) have single skinned metal corrugated sides and metal rafters, with at least one open side. Victoria house is a large U-shaped red brick building with wooden cladding and a half-hipped roof (TN35) (Plate 19).
- Foxholes Farm Cottages (TN15). The main building comprises a single storey brick building with wooden cladding, a brick chimney and a pitched roof covered with roofing felt (Plate 20). A number of outbuildings are present, including two blockwork sheds with corrugated metal roofs and one portacabin.

Plate 18: Pond Cottages at Chalcroft Farm



Plate 19: Victoria House



Figure 2: Phase 1 Habitat Map – North

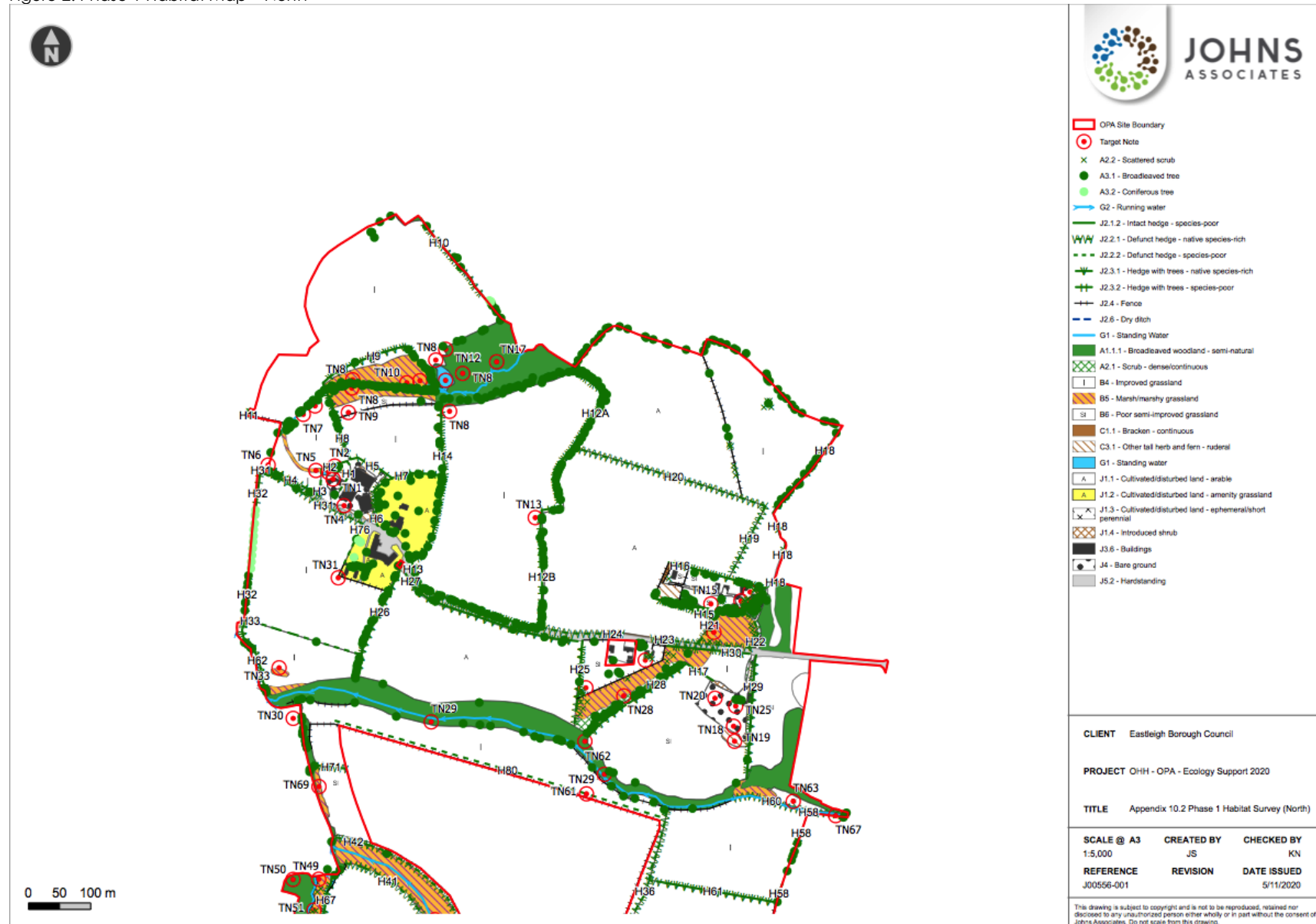
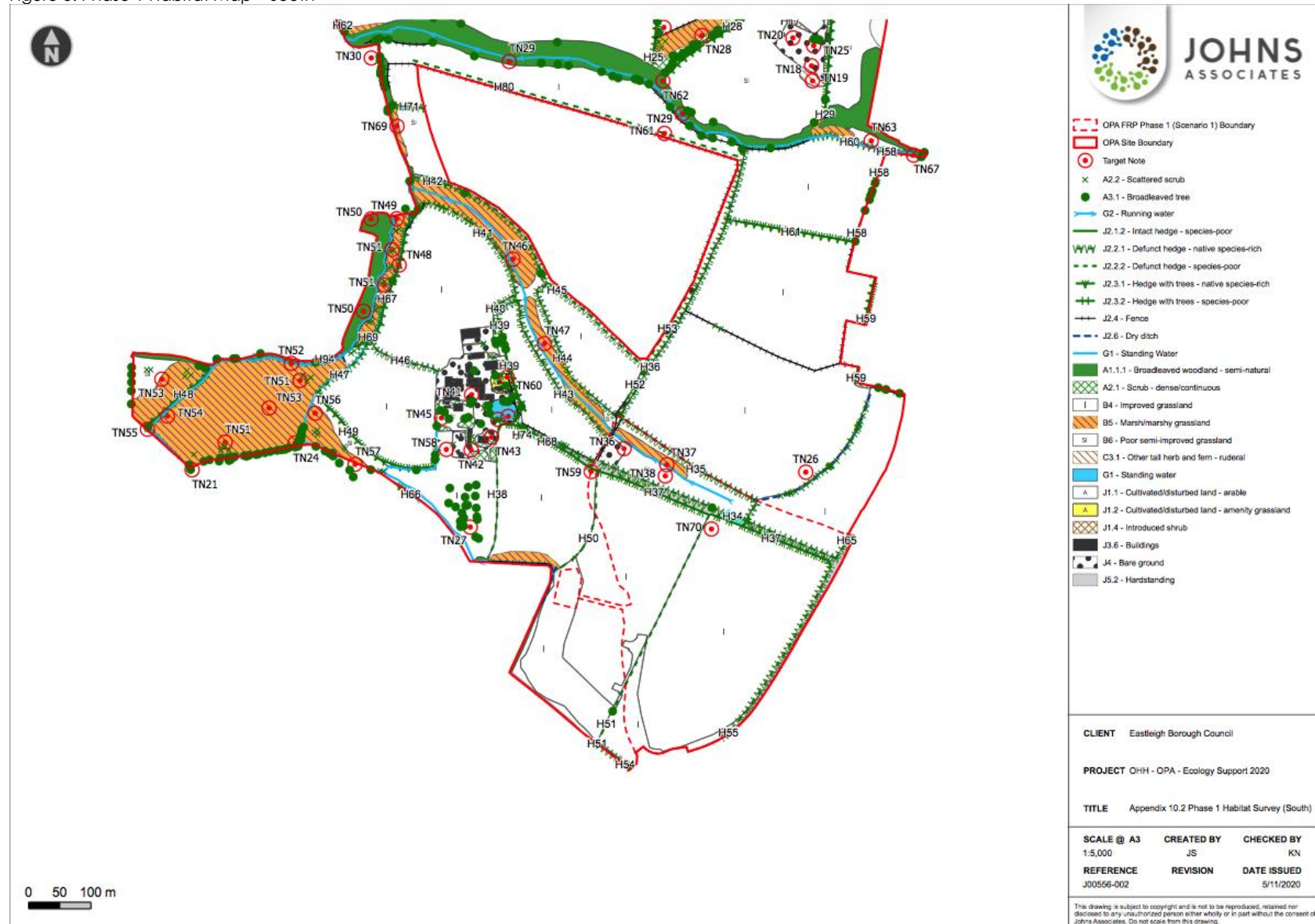


Figure 3: Phase 1 Habitat Map – South



3.4 PHASE 1 SURVEY UPDATES

The Site has remained largely similar in character and land management practices have ensured that there has been no significant changes in habitats on site since the initial Phase 1 Habitat Survey, therefore a completely updated Phase 1 Habitat survey has not been considered necessary. However, incidental field sightings of rare and priority species have been made since the initial survey.

A population of >50 mousetail *Myosurus minimus* was observed within the Site boundary (located at TN70 grid reference - SU 48956 16425) as a field observation in April 2019. This plant is listed as vulnerable under 'The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain'. Mousetail is listed under category A2c which means that an observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 30\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat. This species was highlighted in the data search with 7 records of this species in the area since 2000 and was last recorded in 2016.

In 2020 a section of the western end of the Chalcroft solar park has been added into the Site boundary, this was surveyed in October 2020, the field was predominantly poor semi-improved grassland with a small area of marshy grassland where the land slopes down towards the woodland belt see TN69. The area of marsh grassland in this area was species poor dominated by soft rush *Juncus effusus* and Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*.

4 TARGET NOTES

Table 4.1 Phase 1 Habitat Survey - Target Notes

Target Note Number	Target Note
TN1	Fir Tree Farm comprises a red brick building with cavity walls, two storeys high with a single storey extension. Single clay tiles are L-shaped, with the roof forming 2 ridges. Window frames, doors and soffits are wooden. The building is in general disrepair, with slipped tiles and holes within soffit boards, resulting in high roost potential for bats. Nesting house sparrows within the building are present; and at least 2 x swallow nests in the garage.
TN2	Stand of Japanese rose <i>Rosa rugosa</i> within the garden boundary, adjacent to the hedge (listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended)
TN3	Swimming pool, filled with water. The pool appears to be well-maintained and regularly chlorinated.
TN4	Commercial barns and farmyard buildings at Fir Tree Farm have single skinned metal corrugated sides and metal rafters, with at least one open side. Poor potential roosting habitat for bats. Short perennial/ephemeral vegetation and tall ruderal vegetation occurs around the edges of the farmyard, in conjunction with hedges and stored materials (consisting of wooden pallets, boards, drums and containers). Such habitat has some potential to support reptiles, albeit low.
TN5	Narrow flush, apparently arising from a sewage overflow pipe. There is no visible flow arising from this flush at the time of survey, however the ground is boggy and in places there is a slight depression visible with small banks, indicating that a flow of water is present at times. The flush is characterised by marshy grassland, with abundant soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> and hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i> , and occasional common fleabane <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> and plicate sweet-grass <i>Glyceria notata</i> .
TN6	Spoil heap consisting of soil and some rubbish, with ruderal vegetation dominated by nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> . Provides potential refuge habitats for reptiles and amphibians.
TN7	Stream with a width of 2-3m, supporting a very slow flow of turbid water. The stream is heavily shaded by abundant mature alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , alongside occasional hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg., willow <i>Salix</i> sp. and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> . Aquatic vegetation comprises occasional stands of water starwort <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> . Emergent vegetation occurs in occasional patches where the canopy opens up, comprising floating sweet-grass <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> , amphibious bistort <i>Persicaria amphibia</i> , brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> , gypsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> , water mint <i>Mentha aquatica</i> , water forget-me-not <i>Myosotis scorpiodes</i> , marsh ragwort <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> , remote sedge <i>Carex remota</i> . Marginal bankside vegetation includes hedge bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i> , soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> , hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i> , hemlock water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe crocata</i> , stone parsley <i>Sison amomum</i> , hairy willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> , and broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> . A kingfisher was heard calling on July 25th. Much of the alder along the stream appeared to be infested with alder leaf beetle <i>Agelastica alni</i> . Golden-ringed dragonfly <i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i> was seen flying over this stream and adjacent marshy habitats.
TN8	Stand of Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> . Extensive stands recorded along Quobleigh stream, within Quobleigh woods and in adjacent habitats.
TN9	Large pile of deadwood, including tree trunks. This habitat has potential to provide habitat for reptiles, great crested newts and invertebrates.
TN10	Unmanaged unimproved marshy grassland with high proportion of rushes. This area of marshy grassland was relatively species-rich, and with wet ground at the time of survey. Species present include marsh pennywort <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> , sharp-flowered rush <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> , hemlock-water dropwort, greater bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , short-fruited willowherb <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> , bog stitchwort <i>Stellaria alsine</i> , marsh bedstraw <i>Galium palustre</i> , yellow flag iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> , common sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , marsh ragwort, water-mint, lesser spearwort <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> , ragged robin <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> , meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , brooklime, square-stalked St John's-wort <i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i> , fool's water-cress <i>Apium nodiflorum</i> , water pepper <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> and floating sweet-grass.

TN11	Swamp vegetation with water flowing over from the adjacent stream diversion. Vegetation present includes branched bur-reed <i>Sparganium erectum</i> , Himalayan balsam, meadowsweet, hemlock water-dropwort, water-mint, water plantain <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> , yellow flag iris, nettle, clustered dock <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> and brown sedge <i>Carex disticha</i> .
TN12	An ancient woodland bank, supporting wood melick <i>Melica uniflora</i> and bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> . A long disused badger sett is present, with 1 entrance hole filled in with soil.
TN13	Dead fox in field edge. A number of holes within sandy soil are present nearby within the hedge, with rusty coloured hairs attached to barbed wire and a dead pigeon likely to be a fox kill. One entrance may have originally been a badger sett entrance, now disused and partially filled with soil.
TN14	A small garden pond (approx., 1m x 1m) lined with a synthetic liner and surrounded by a brick wall. Water is present within the pond, supporting water-lily. Deemed to have low to negligible potential to support great crested newt due to the brick wall barrier and small size.
TN15	Foxholes Cottages and the surrounding land is comprised of a mix of tall species-poor semi-improved grassland, scattered scrub, a patch of dense grey willow scrub, tall ruderal, short perennial/ephemeral vegetation, and overgrown introduced shrubs. Remnants of degraded brick walls are present, as are old building bases, wooden boards and burnt material. This habitat is of good potential quality for common species of reptile (predominantly slow worm and common lizard). A number of outbuildings are present, including two blockwork sheds with corrugated metal roofs and 1 portacabin with negligible roosting potential for bats. The main building comprises a single storey brick building with wooden cladding, a brick chimney and a pitched roof covered with roofing felt. Gaps under the wooden cladding of this building at the gable end result in moderate potential for roosting bats.
TN16	Species-poor marshy grassland dominated by soft rush, comprising a very tall sward which has been left unmanaged for a period of years. Other species present include marsh thistle, angelica, bittersweet, clustered dock, nettle, greater bird's-foot trefoil, short-fruited willowherb, square-stalked St. John's wort and hairy willowherb.
TN17	Quobleigh Woods comprises broad-leaved semi-natural woodland with a canopy largely dominated by alder, willow and birch <i>Betula</i> sp. The wet woodland is dissected by various channels, the larger of which were water-filled at the time of survey. Within the widest stream channel, which reaches approximately 4m width and >1m deep, holes are present within the 30cm high banks, which are possibly occupied by rats, signal crayfish or water vole. Where the valley is more deeply incised, the steep northern and southern slopes support drier woodland dominated by oak with some ash and field maple and a hazel understorey. The proportion of canopy cover within the woodland is varied, with areas where cover drops below 50%. In these areas, glades dominated by bramble growth are present. Frequent to abundant species in the ground flora include remote sedge <i>Carex remota</i>, wood sedge <i>Carex sylvatica</i>, nettle, Himalayan balsam and hemlock water-dropwort and opposite-leaved golden saxifrage <i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>. The presence of remote and wood sedge is indicative of ancient woodland. Other ancient woodland indicator species recorded (albeit occasional to rare) included hairy brome <i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>, opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage <i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>, wood speedwell <i>Veronica montana</i>, wood club-rush <i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>, wood melick <i>Melica uniflora</i>, bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> and narrow buckler-fern <i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>. Other invasive species recorded in the woodland, in addition to frequent Himalayan balsam, included rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> and laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>. The woodland appears to be largely unmanaged with fallen deadwood lying in-situ and a number of fallen willow trees sending up shoots. A grain store and feeding area is present at the entrance to the wood, indicating possible historic use for rearing pheasants.

TN18	The farmyard surrounding Foxholes Farm has a number of piles of metal, wood and plastic waste, with a mix of short perennial/ephemeral, tall ruderal and species-poor semi-improved grassland at the edges of the yard. This habitat has low potential to support reptiles.
TN19	Spoil/earth mound, covered in tall ruderal vegetation, providing potential refugia for reptiles.
TN20	A former orchard, supporting five trees comprising apple, cherry and plum with no dead or senescent wood. The trees are situated within recently-topped semi-improved grassland, with adjacent rank grassland and scrub in the former farmhouse garden. Piles of old window frames and wall panels are present. This habitat has good potential to support reptiles.
TN21	Stream enters site through a brick culvert (presumably after running through Chalcroft Distribution Park). There is an old penstock sluice structure here.
TN22	A pile of brash, surrounded by recently disturbed ground with small areas of short perennial/ephemeral vegetation. This habitat is of good suitability for reptiles.
TN23	A small brick building with a pitched tiled roof and wooden soffit boards. Gaps are present between loose soffit boards and tiles and windows, resulting in moderate potential roost suitability for bats. The building is also derelict and in disrepair. Birds are nesting within the building. An outbuilding lies adjacent to the brick building, and has pre-fabricated walls with a corrugated metal roof. This building has low potential for roosting bats.
TN24	Outfall from Chalcroft Distribution Park into stream. A scoured pool in the bed of the stream indicates that flow is sometimes high in this location.
TN25	Buildings at Foxholes Farm. Building 20 comprises the old farmhouse building in a state of disrepair with missing windows, and evidence of previous fire damage. The building has two pitched slate roofs intersecting at right angles and is built of brick. Buildings 17 and 18 comprise brick barns, one with a pitched slate roof. Buildings 17, 18 and 20 were assessed as having high potential to support roosting bats. Building 19 is an open-sided outbuilding (with negligible potential to support roosting bats).
TN26	Stream comprise little more than a wet ditch at this point, heavily overgrown by gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> and bramble scrub.
TN27	An area of approximately 20 mature oak trees located within improved grassland. Although the grassland is intensively cattle-grazed, this habitat should be classified as priority BAP habitat (parkland). Some fallen and standing deadwood was evident in this area; and the habitat is likely to have some value for saproxylic invertebrates, bats and hole-nesting birds.
TN28	Land here comprises a dry shallow ditch within marshy grassland. The ditch is deemed likely to hold water at wetter times of year. In places, the wet ditch/depression is situated beneath dense willow scrub growth. The dense scrub supports a number of fallen willows with growth from the horizontal trunks and fallen dead trees.
TN29	Broadleaved semi-natural woodland, thought possibly to be of ancient origin, due to presence of a woodbank at the northern boundary and locally frequent remote sedge in the ground flora. The canopy is dominated by oak with frequent ash. The woodland is unmanaged, with a sparse understorey of grey willow and hazel in places and in others dominated by bramble. Ground flora is largely species-poor and dominated by nettle. The woodland slopes down to a shallow depression running through the centre of the habitat approximately 20cm depth and 1m width. This was largely dry at the time of survey with the exception of isolated pools, but is thought likely to hold running water at times of high rainfall. The stream bed is largely free of vegetation with an orange precipitate on the surface and heavily shaded by the overhead canopy. Lesser pond sedge <i>Carex acutiformis</i> is present at low abundance.
TN30	Block of mature woodland located on steep eastern and western slopes of a stream. The upper slopes are dominated by mature oak and ash with hazel coppice, whilst alder is dominant closer to the stream. Ancient woodland indicators recorded here include bluebell and broad-leaved helleborine <i>Epipactis helleborine</i> .
TN31	A small shed building constructed of breeze blocks, a corrugated roof, wooden soffit boards and pvc windows. Negligible bat potential.

TN33	Marshy grassland which had been recently topped at the time of survey. Soft rush covers >50% of the habitat area, alongside hairy sedge, Yorkshire fog and creeping buttercup.
TN34	A large pond located within Quobleigh Woods in the north of the Site. No submerged or emergent vegetation is present, with turbid water being shaded at a cover of 40% by overhanging grey willow and alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> . Waterfowl are present within the pond. Marginal vegetation is dominated by Himalayan balsam. The banks of the pond are steep.
TN35	Victoria house
TN36	Large cattle dung manure heap. Potential source of eutrophication of the stream.
TN37	Dry at the time of survey but adjacent marshy grassland indicates that this ditch is wet for much of the year. Species present include greater bird's-foot trefoil, hemlock water-dropwort, soft rush, gypsywort, fool's water-cress, bramble, gorse and common fleabane.
TN38	Heavily poached species-poor semi-improved grassland grazed by cattle. Frequent marsh foxtail indicates that the soil is wet at other times of year. Other species present include frequent white clover, perennial rye-grass, creeping thistle, common bent and occasional broad-leaved dock, soft rush, tufted hair-grass and cock's-foot.
TN39	A pond located at Chalcroft Farm covered in duckweed <i>Lemna minor</i> . Provides potential breeding habitat for amphibians. A central island is scrubbed over with grey willow <i>Salix cinerea</i> , bramble and buddleja <i>Buddleia davidii</i> . Surrounding trees at the pond margin result in at least 50% cover of shade over the pond surface. Stands of bulrush <i>Typha latifolia</i> and yellow flag are present at the south, east and west edge of the pond. Emergent vegetation is approximated to cover 20% of the pond's surface, although the current water level is likely to be low due to the recent hot weather. The banks of the pond and island are composed of stone/blockwork in places, resulting in potential refuges for amphibians. Ducks and moorhens are present within the pond.
TN40	1 stand of Japanese knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i> listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended).
TN41	A number of derelict buildings at Chalcroft Farm provide suitable roosting habitat for bats, including the old farmhouse (Building 1), grain store (Building 2) stables (Building 4), Pond Cottages (Building 3) and a number of associated barns (Buildings 8, 6, 13).
TN42	Area of the farmyard used for storage of containers, stacked pallets, compressed cardboard recycling, trailers and a caravan, bricks, road planing, builders' rubble and soil, carpet and waste. Such materials are mixed with dense and scattered scrub, tall ruderal, short perennial/ephemeral and poor semi-improved grassland. These habitats comprise terrestrial habitat of good suitability for amphibians and reptiles.
TN43	Old oil tank with stains and smell indicating a leak has occurred in the past.
TN45	A former garden of the farmhouse characterised by species-poor tussocky semi-improved grassland, which had been recently topped at the time of survey. The grassland forms a mosaic with dense scrub. This area comprises good potential reptile and great crested newt habitat.
TN46	A stream with steep banks at a depth of 2m and a width of up to 1m. Shallow flow is present at the time of survey. Banks support dense tall ruderal vegetation with scattered scrub, which completely overhangs the stream. Marginal vegetation present includes bittersweet, bramble, nettle, creeping thistle, grey willow, hemp agrimony, hairy willowherb, common fleabane and hedge bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i> .
TN47	Grazed marshy grassland dominated by soft rush. Other species present include common ragwort, Yorkshire fog, tufted hair-grass, creeping buttercup, broad-leaved dock, water pepper, creeping bent, common fleabane, short-fruited willowherb, nettle, marsh foxtail, and marsh thistle. The habitat is more species rich at the western end, with yellow loosestrife <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> and meadowsweet present.

TN48	A stream, heavily shaded by a narrow line of trees on the east bank, which appears to be flailed at some times. Trees and shrubs are dominated by alder with occasional ash, blackthorn, bramble, hazel, dogwood and honeysuckle. Some of the alder trees have been coppiced in the past. The stream is 1-1.5m wide, with a shallow depth of flowing water. Marginal vegetation is sparse and includes fool's water-cress, water mint, gypsywort and wild angelica.
TN49	Area of very rank marshy grassland, which has recently been cut and grazed. The ground surface potentially has an old ridge and furrow formation. Species present include soft rush, reed sweet-grass <i>Glyceria maxima</i> , reed canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> , water figwort <i>Scrophularia auriculata</i> , comfrey <i>Symphytum</i> sp., hemlock water-dropwort, bittersweet, broad-leaved dock, lesser pond-sedge, water pepper, tufted hair-grass, marsh ragwort and square-stalked St. John's wort.
TN50	A mature woodland belt located on an east-facing slope, with the canopy dominated by oak and ash. The understorey was well-developed with coppiced hazel, alder, bramble, grey willow, blackthorn, hawthorn, and apple <i>Malus pumila</i> . Mature trees of alder, ash and oak have high bat roost potential. The ground flora is dominated by bare ground with sparse foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , partly due to shading, but also possible due to management for pheasant rearing (a pheasant pen is present). A wet ditch runs along the eastern side of the woodland.
TN51	A number of felled crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i> trees which have been placed in the centre of the field with regenerating shoots in places. It is assumed that these trees were originally felled to enable a new fence to be erected on the boundary of the field. This lying deadwood, in association with tall ruderal vegetation, provides potential refuge habitat for reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates.
TN52	A deep ditch with a similar species composition to that of adjacent marshy grassland (see TN49 and TN53), with the addition of bulrush <i>Typha latifolia</i> .
TN53	Marshy grassland which is a continuation of TN49, but with some small patches of drier grassland. The grassland has recently been cut and grazed. Due to recent cutting and grazing, the species composition cannot be estimated accurately and transitions to drier grassland types cannot be mapped accurately. Marshy grassland tends to be dominated by soft rush with hairy sedge, lesser spearwort, Yorkshire fog, marsh ragwort and creeping bent. The small patches of dry grassland are composed of Yorkshire fog, creeping bent, common ragwort, tufted hair grass, creeping thistle and curled dock.
TN54	A mammal path runs through the hedgerow at this location.
TN55	A large grey willow has split, leaving limbs laid on the ground which are starting to re-generate.
TN56	No hedgerow is present along the bank of the stream at this location. Banks of the stream are heavily poached. Marginal vegetation present includes branched bur-reed, water pepper, hard rush, soft rush, water mint, purple loosestrife, water forget-me-not and common fleabane.
TN57	Kingfisher observed flying along the ditchline during the survey on the 31st July.
TN58	Large fallen tree with wood left in-situ. Provides good potential habitat for reptiles, amphibians and deadwood invertebrates.
TN59	Recent felling of a large tree has resulted in a pile of deadwood. Large limbs and part of the trunk are evident in the pile. Provides potential habitat for reptiles and amphibians.
TN60	Garden of Pond Cottages, comprising a lawn with sheds, rabbit/guinea pig hutches, a small ornamental pond, introduced shrubs, tall ruderal, poor semi-improved grassland at fence-line, Calor gas tanks, and flower beds. Habitats present are of potential suitability for great crested newts.
TN61	Recently-planted hedgerow which has failed, probably due to cattle grazing. Plants are bushy but no more than 30cm high.
TN62	Large oak with Schwegler bat and bird boxes attached. Boxes are erected all along the wooded stream.
TN63	Rank grassland which is mixture of marshy grassland and species- poor semi-improved grassland types, with adjacent woodland and hedgerow. Good potential habitat for reptiles and amphibians.

TN64	Grassland present is not long-established, with a significant proportion of bare ground being present at the base of the sward. The grassland also has a large proportion of species typical of newly colonised ground, such as common fleabane, broadleaved dock, common cat's-ear common ragwort and dandelion. Grass species present include frequent to locally frequent perennial rye-grass, Yorkshire fog and creeping bent. The grassland has perhaps established upon land formerly used for arable production.
TN65	A new brick maintenance building in good repair, with no gaps between soffit boards or roof tiles obvious. Negligible potential for bats.
TN66	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with an oak dominated canopy. An understorey of hazel, elder and bramble is present, with bracken occurring in locally abundant stands at the woodland edge.
TN67	A brick lined ditch held approximately 10cm depth of standing water with no obvious flow at the time of survey. The walls are vertical and approximately 1m in height. The brick lined ditch changes to an earth sided ditch further west into the site. The ditch is heavily shaded by a hedgerow (see H60).
TN68	Area of land was used to keep chicken and house dogs, due to this the habitat and species communities didn't match any within the phase 1 habitat classifications and has been classified as 'Other Habitat'. The ground was sparsely vegetated with species more commonly found as arable weed species such as common knotgrass <i>Polygonium aviculare</i> , broadleaved plantain, scentless mayweed <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> and sheperds purse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> . A single plant of ragweed <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> was observed in this area, which has likely to have grown from bird seed.
TN69	A small area of marshy grassland to the west of the Chalcroft solar park. The grassland was located at the bottom of the slope from the solar panels. Species present included soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> , marsh thistle <i>Cirsium palustre</i> , common fleabane <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> and greater birds foot trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> . This area is a relatively species poor example of a marshy grassland community.
TN70	A population of >50 mousetail <i>Myosurus minimus</i> plants was observed within the Site boundary (located around grid reference - SU 48956 16425) as a field observation in April 2019. This plant is listed as vulnerable under 'The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain'

5 HEDGEROWS

Table 5.1 Reference number, classification and description of hedgerows present within the Site

Hedgerow Number	Classification	Description	Hedgerow Length (Approx. length, m)
H1	Species-poor defunct	Similar hedgerows with relatively dense growth and gaps opening up at the base. Situated upon slight banks, with rabbit holes present. The hedgerows are flailed to a height of 2m and a width of 1m. Hawthorn is dominant, with additional species including elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , leylandii <i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i> , dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> and bramble.	69
H2			42
H3			43
H4	Species-rich defunct	A road-side hedge which is regularly flailed to a height of 2m and a width of 1.5m. The hedgerow is gappy at the base, 4-5 oak trees are being allowed to grow into semi-mature hedgerow trees. The hedgerow is dominated by blackthorn, with additional species including dogwood, bramble, hawthorn, field maple, field rose <i>Rosa arvensis</i> and honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> .	95
H5	Species-poor defunct	A gappy hedgerow comprised of native species, maintained at a height of 2m. Species present include bramble, grey willow and goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> .	76
H6	Species-rich intact	Overgrown domestic hedge 3-3.5m tall with dense growth. A very deep ditch occurs at the northern end of the hedge. Blackthorn, hazel, wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> , leylandii, bramble, elder, oak, goat willow and grey willow are present.	92
H7	Species-poor defunct	A hedgerow comprised of native species, maintained at a height of 2m. Species present include bramble, grey willow and goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> .	82
H8	Species-rich defunct	A previously laid hedge 2m in width. The hedge is associated with a ditch on the eastern side. Species present include oak, rose, ash, hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, grey willow, bramble, dogwood and field maple. Five mature hedgerow trees are present within the hedge, including oak and ash (see T4).	132
H9	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow with an integral small ditch, with large coppice stools of hazel present, the most abundant species within the hedge. Current management is by flailing to a height of 2m and 1m width. Other woody species present include ash, hawthorn, blackthorn, dogwood, holly, alder, rose, field maple, elder and bramble. The ground flora is species-poor, dominated by nettle, however the ancient woodland indicator black bryony <i>Tamus communis</i> was recorded within this hedge.	169
H10	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow with an integral small ditch, with recent management by flailing to a height of up to 5m and 1m width. The most frequent species is blackthorn, with occasional presence of field maple, hawthorn, oak, ash, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and rose.	165
H11	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow situated at the top of a steep roadside bank with a ditch. Woody species included blackthorn, hazel, ash, bramble, dog rose, field maple, oak, hawthorn, field rose, English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i> , sycamore, dogwood, grey willow, holly and grey poplar <i>Populus canescens</i> . In places, the hedgerow was flailed, but in other places it had grown out to a narrow belt of trees (3 to 4m wide). The ancient woodland indicator black bryony was recorded in this hedgerow. Over 20 mature trees are present within the hedgerow.	12

H12a	Species-rich defunct	Former hedgerow which is now outgrown into a line of mature trees and shrubs. The hedgerow is fenced on both sides, and has reached an approximate width of 4m at the point where the hedgerow joins the wood. Along the subsequent length of the hedgerow, the width is 2.5m. A deep ditch runs along the eastern side of the hedge, which is not continuous. A ditch is also associated with the hedgerow from the junction on the western side, this is also not continuous. Mature trees consist of oak and ash. Shrub species include hawthorn, holly, blackthorn, hazel, English elm, field maple, apple <i>Malus sp.</i> and elder. The ground flora supports bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> , ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> and bracken.	264
H12b	Species-poor defunct	The southern section of the hedgerow continues on a bank, and is much more gappy and species-poor. English elm and blackthorn are the most abundant species present. Many of the elms have died.	217
H13	Species-rich defunct	Outgrown hedge which is similar in structure and species composition to H14, but with no areas of wetter ground. The hedgerow grows up to 8m in high, and 4m in width.	247
H14	Species-rich defunct	Outgrown hedgerow with a number of standard mature oak trees. Hedgerow has an internal ditch and is 6m tall and 2-4m wide. The north end of the hedgerow is located upon wetter ground, where a stand of Himalayan balsam is present. The most frequent woody species comprise hawthorn, blackthorn, oak, field maple, English elm, wild cherry, ash, hazel and grey willow.	267
H15	Species-rich defunct	A very outgrown gappy hedge, resembling a line of mature trees. The hedgerow is situated upon a small bank, with species-poor ground flora dominated by ivy and bramble. Field maple and oak are frequent, with other species including English elm, plum <i>Prunus domestica</i> , holly and hazel.	105
H16	Species-rich defunct	Located on a half bank and overgrown. Supports a number of mature oak trees (see T10 and 15). Other woody species include hawthorn, English elm, bramble, hazel and holly.	165
H17	Species-poor intact	An unmanaged hedgerow which reaches a height of 4m and width of 3m. The hedgerow supports frequent hazel, hawthorn and blackthorn, with rare occurrence of plum. The ground flora is species-poor, dominated by nettle.	54
H18	Species-rich defunct	An outgrown hedgerow with many standard mature oak, ash and aspen <i>Populus tremula</i> trees. Other woody species within the hedge include silver birch, hawthorn, bramble, rose, field maple, English elm, goat willow, hazel, holly and wild cherry. The hedge is currently unmanaged and reaches a height of approximately 10m and a width of 5m. The hedgerow is not situated on a bank or ditch, and ground flora is dominated by nettle and bracken.	198
H19	Species-rich defunct	Species composition is similar to that of H20, with abundant hawthorn. Hops <i>Humulus lupulus</i> is present within the hedgerow, and the ground flora is dominated by bracken.	114
H20	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow with abundant hawthorn and also oak, ash, rose, holly and wild cherry. Hedgerow is situated upon a small bank, with a species-poor ground flora of frequent nettle and hogweed. Some parts of the hedge are less gappy with thickly grown limbs. The hedgerow has been recently felled to a height of 2m and a width of 1.5m.	309

H21	Species-rich defunct	The hedgerow supports locally abundant grey willow, with frequent hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble, ash, rose, hazel. A species-poor ground flora is present, with frequent nettle and hedge bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i> . A recent lack of management has resulted in an outgrown hedge with a gappy base, reaching a height of 3m and a width of 2m. The hedgerow has a shallow integral ditch.	48
H22	Species-rich defunct	Similar structure, condition and species to H21.	65
H23	Species-rich defunct	The most frequent woody species within this hedgerow comprise English elm, hazel, hawthorn and goat willow. Ash and oak are also present. The hedgerow has an integral ditch with species-poor ground flora. Current management by flailing occurs on the roadside, with a height of 2-4m and 1m width maintained.	157
H24	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow with sections which are dominated by single species stands, but with sections supporting a mix of hazel, hawthorn, English elm, ash, rose, holly and field maple. The ground flora is species-poor, dominated by nettle and bracken. The hedgerow reaches a height of up to 6m and a width of 2m, and is currently managed by flailing.	134
H25	Species-rich defunct	An outgrown hedge, with the most abundant woody species comprising hazel, English elm and hawthorn. Oak, rose, dogwood, ash, field maple and blackthorn are also present. Ground flora is species poor with locally abundant stands of bracken. The hedgerow reaches 5m height, and 1m width.	133
H26	Species-rich defunct	This hedgerow is similar in character to H25 in species composition, although supports a greater proportion of standard mature oak and ash trees. The hedgerow reaches approximately 5m height in general.	181
H27	Species-rich defunct	Roadside hedge. Frequent woody species include English elm, hazel, field maple, oak, ash and hawthorn. Ground flora is species-poor, consisting of bracken, creeping thistle and common fleabane. Current management occurs through flailing, maintaining a height of 3m and a width of 2m. Past management practices by hedge laying are evident.	306
H28	Species-rich defunct	A lack of recent management has resulted in an outgrown hedge of mostly mature standard trees and large shrubs. Woody species include oak, ash, blackthorn, bramble, broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> and holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> . The hedgerow is situated upon a small bank with an associated small ditch. The ground flora is species poor. Evidence of management in the past by hedge laying is evident.	196
H29	Species-rich defunct	An overgrown hedgerow flailed infrequently to a width of 1.5m at the southern end, but grown out to a width of 4m at the northern end. The height of the hedgerow is maintained at 2m, with dense bushy growth albeit gappy at the base. The hedgerow is situated on a small bank, with a ditch on the east side. Species present include hawthorn, English elm, bramble, hazel and holly. Three mature oaks are present within the hedgerow.	198
H30	Species-rich defunct	Roadside hedgerow with an integral ditch which is wet for much of the year, evident by the presence of locally frequent hemlock water dropwort at the base of the hedge. Other woody species present include hazel, ash, goat willow, hawthorn, field maple and oak. The hedge is approximately 3m in height and 1m in width.	133

H31	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow which has not received recent management and is 2m in height and 1m in width. The most frequent woody species include hawthorn, field maple, oak and blackthorn. A small number of mature oak standards are present within the hedge. The ground flora is species-poor, with frequent nettle and creeping thistle.	185
H32	Species-poor defunct	A very sparse hedge dominated by hawthorn, with a number of ash and oak mature trees. Hazel is also present. A section of this hedge has been planted with Leylandii.	136
H33	Species-poor defunct	A hedgerow dominated by hawthorn, with bramble filled gaps.	195
H34	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow which is thick at the base but overall is defunct due to gaps. Woody species include oak, hawthorn, grey willow, blackthorn, field maple, rose and hazel. The hedgerow is currently managed by flailing to a height of 2m and a width of 1m. Only 1 standard oak tree is present within the hedgerow. The hedgerow has an integral ditch, with ground flora which is indicative of wet soil, such as marsh woundwort <i>Stachys palustris</i> and redshank <i>Persicaria maculata</i> .	406
H35	Species-rich defunct	Woody species present include rose, hawthorn, bramble, wild plum, blackthorn, oak, holly and hazel. Although a range of woody species are present, this hedgerow is heavily defunct through disturbance from cattle. Thickly grown limbs are indicative of likely significant age of the hedge, despite its poor condition. The hedgerow is flailed to a height of 3m and a width of 1m. Bracken dominated patches are present on the road-side of the hedgerow at its eastern end.	301
H36	Species-rich defunct	The most frequent woody species include blackthorn, hawthorn and willow. Additional species include bramble, ash, hazel, rose and field maple. The hedge is flailed to a height of 3m and a width of 1m, and is situated upon a small bank.	471
H37	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow situated on a small bank with an adjacent small ditch on the field side. Frequent woody species include hawthorn and blackthorn. Field maple, hazel, bramble, rose, ash, dogwood and oak are also present. The hedgerow is flailed to a height of 2m and a width of 1-2m.	403
H38	Species-poor defunct	Hedgerow situated upon a small bank with a dry ditch on the western side of the hedge. The hedge is dense, and managed by flailing to a height of 1.5-2m. Field entrances are present within the hedge. Species present include hawthorn, bramble and blackthorn.	222
H39	Species-rich defunct	Species present include hawthorn, blackthorn, dog rose <i>Rosa canina</i> , hazel and oak. A number of mature standard trees are supported within the hedgerow. The ground flora is species-poor, with areas dominated by bramble.	170
H40	Species-poor defunct	The hedgerow is species-poor at its southern end, although becomes more species-rich for its east-west section, where the hedgerow sits on a substantial bank. A ditch is present on the trackside of the hedge. Woody species present include blackthorn, field maple, bramble, elder, hazel, oak and broom. Ground flora is species-poor and dominated by bracken.	85
H41	Species-rich defunct	A very outgrown hedgerow which is gappy at the base. The hedgerow sits on a small bank, with a ditch on the eastern side. The hedgerow is 3-4m high. Woody species present include hazel, blackthorn, grey willow, hawthorn, bramble and guelder rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i> . Yellow loosestrife <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> is present within the otherwise species-poor ground flora.	220

H42	Species-rich defunct	Species present include ash, bramble, hawthorn, blackthorn, dog rose, dogwood and field maple. A ditch is situated on the southern side of the hedge with a steep bank, with vegetation similar to that of the adjacent marshy grassland. The hedgerow is flailed to a height of 2m.	282
H43	Species-rich defunct	Dense hedgerow with numerous gaps at the southern end. A wet ditch is present on the western side of the hedge, with a similar flora to adjacent marshy grassland. The hedgerow is situated upon a half bank and managed to a height of 2m. Species present include blackthorn, hazel, elder, hawthorn, ash and bramble.	272
H44	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow is flailed to a height of 2m, with dense growth for most of its length; but with a few holes at the hedgerow base in places. The hedgerow sits on a small bank, with a ditch on the western side which is just a shallow depression in places, and supporting a marshy grassland vegetation community. Woody species present include grey willow, hawthorn, bramble, hazel, field maple, dog rose and elder.	264
H45	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow sits upon a small bank with a ditch on the western side. The hedgerow is flailed to a height of 2m and has generally dense growth, although with a few gaps at the hedgerow base. Species present include hawthorn, bramble, blackthorn, hazel, dog rose, field maple, guelder rose, silver birch, grey willow, honeysuckle, elder and ash.	194
H46	Species-rich defunct	A dense hedge flailed to a height of 2-3m, with a small number of gaps at the base. The hedgerow is situated upon a half bank, with a ditch on the northern side. Species present include blackthorn, bramble, field maple, dog rose, dogwood, hawthorn and grey willow.	123
H47	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow is situated on a bank adjacent to a stream and comprises a line of trees and shrubs, dominated by alder with occasional ash, white willow, blackthorn, bramble, hazel, dogwood and honeysuckle. See TN 48	119
H48	Species-rich defunct	Woody species present include frequent grey willow as well as blackthorn, oak, bramble, dogwood, dog rose and field rose. The hedgerow is managed to a height of 4m and a width of 2m, with dense growth in most places. A ditch is situated on the west side of the hedgerow, which was mostly dry at the time of survey except at the northern end.	136
H49	Species-rich defunct	Dense bushy hedgerow which is flailed to height of 2-3m and a width of 2m, with gaps at the base towards the western end. The hedgerow is situated on a small bank and a shallow ditch lies on the west side of the hedge. Woody species present include blackthorn, hawthorn, ash, bramble, dog rose, hazel, oak, grey willow and honeysuckle.	290
H50	Species-poor defunct	Hedgerow is managed through flailing and is gappy. Species present include bramble, hawthorn, hazel and honeysuckle. The hedgerow is managed at a height of 2m and a width of 1m.	183
H51	Species-poor defunct	Hedgerow is managed through flailing and very defunct at the southern end, and therefore is double fenced. Gaps reach up to 5m in length. The hedgerow is situated partly on a dry shallow depression, which is cattle poached. Species present include bramble, hawthorn, hazel and honeysuckle. The hedgerow is managed at a height of 3m and a width of 1m.	396
H52	Species-poor defunct	Remnant hedge which is defunct and outgrown at the base. The hedgerow is flailed to a width of 1m. Species present include bramble, blackthorn and dog rose.	52

H53	Species-poor defunct	Hedgerow contains both mature and recently planted sections. The recently planted section is approximately 20m in length and adjacent to the solar farm. Tree guards are present, and shrubs are growing to a height of 1.5m. The mature hedgerow is composed of dog rose, hazel and hawthorn. The hedgerow is flailed to a height of 2m and is gappy at the base.	142
H54	Species-poor defunct	Hedgerow is managed by flailing to a height of 2m and a width of 1m, and has an integral ditch. The hedge is dense with a few gaps at the base. No standard trees are present. Woody species present include oak, blackthorn, ash, hawthorn, bramble and hazel. Grassland on the southern side is mown close to the hedgerow.	62
H55	Species-rich defunct	Roadside hedgerow is managed through flailing to a height of 3m and a width of 1m. Species present include oak, bramble, hawthorn, rose, ivy, wild cherry, hops and sycamore. The hedgerow is situated upon a small bank of 30cm height, with a species poor ground flora characterised by locally abundant bracken and locally frequent common fleabane.	332
H56	Species-poor defunct	Offsite roadside hedgerow which is adjacent to domestic gardens and subject to varying management practices. The southern end of the hedgerow is outgrown. Non-native and ornamental species such as leylandii and red-osier dogwood <i>Cornus sericea</i> are present, indicating an influence from adjacent gardens. Other species present include blackthorn, grey willow, hazel, hawthorn and oak.	Offsite hedgerow along nearby road
H57	Species-poor defunct	Offsite hedgerow dominated by hawthorn, with other woody species present including grey willow, bramble and blackthorn. The hedgerow has a shallow integral ditch and is flailed to a height of 2m and a width of 1m. The ground flora is species-poor, with a slightly greater species diversity present at the south western end where soft rush, common fleabane and marsh woundwort are located (indicative of wet ground).	Offsite hedgerow along nearby road
H58	Species-poor defunct	Species present include frequent blackthorn and bramble. Additional woody species are present but at very low abundance, including oak, hawthorn, ash and hazel. The hedgerow is managed by flailing to a height of 2m and width of 1m.	94
H59	Species-rich defunct	Woody species present within the hedgerow include bramble, hawthorn, hazel, blackthorn, holly and rose. The hedgerow is adjacent to domestic gardens which results in varying management practices, although the hedge is typically 1m wide and 2m high.	105
H60	Species-rich defunct	Woody species include bramble, blackthorn, rose, hawthorn, ash and hazel. The hedgerow is dense but gappy at the base in places, and managed by flailing to a height of 3m and a width of 1m. The hedgerow has an integral small ditch.	181
H61	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow with woody species including bramble, blackthorn, rose, hawthorn, ash and hazel. The hedgerow is situated upon a small bank, and is managed by flailing to a height of 3m and a width of 1m. The hedgerow is dense but gappy at the base in places	207
H62	Species-rich defunct	A treeline adjacent to a stream consists of alder, grey willow, hazel, ash, oak, bramble and osier willow <i>Salix viminalis</i> . Species typical of wet ground are most frequent, including alder and willow. Hemlock water-dropwort is common in the ground flora.	134

H64	Species-rich defunct	Offsite roadside hedge with an associated ditch taking road drainage. The northern part of the ditch is regularly cleared out, whereas the southern part of the ditch has been overgrown with willow. The hedge is 3-4m high and regularly flailed with gaps at the base. Woody species recorded include hawthorn, dogwood, blackthorn, oak, field maple, blackthorn, bramble, hazel, grey willow, dog rose, ash and English elm. The ground flora included dog's-mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> , field horsetail <i>Equisetum arvense</i> and ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> . Species associated with the ditch included common fleabane <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> , pendulous sedge <i>Carex pendula</i> , great willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> , water dock <i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i> , water mint <i>Mentha aquatica</i> , marsh ragwort <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> and soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> .	Offsite hedgerow along nearby road
H65	Species-rich defunct	Roadside hedge with an integral ditch and half bank for part of its length. Regularly flailed to 2m high and 2.5 to 1m wide. The hedge is relatively dense but with gaps opening at the base. The footpath is constructed almost to the base of the hedge on the roadside with little grass verge. Woody species recorded included blackthorn, oak, bramble, grey willow, rose, hazel, apple, plum, holly, field maple and ash. The ancient woodland indicator black bryony was recorded in this hedge.	42
H66	Species-rich defunct	A narrow strip of trees with an associated wet ditch demarcating the edge of Chalcroft Industrial Park and with scrub extending to the fenceline. The treeline may represent the edge of a formerly more extensive block of semi-natural woodland. Predominant tree species comprised oak, ash, alder and grey willow. The treeline is unmanaged with some fallen and standing deadwood evident.	48
H67	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow is situated on a bank adjacent to a stream and comprises a line of trees and shrubs, dominated by alder with occasional ash, white willow, blackthorn, bramble, hazel, dogwood and honeysuckle. See TN 48	204
H68	Species-rich defunct	Trackside hedgerow flailed to a height of 1.5-2m tall and 1m wide, with dense growth. Species present include bramble, hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, holly, honeysuckle, field maple, dog rose, ash and gorse. A ditch is present adjacent to the hedge on the track-side.	172
H69	Species-poor defunct	The hedgerow is flailed hard to a height of 1.5m and dominated by hawthorn with occasional bramble and blackthorn.	47
H70	Species-rich defunct	Off Site roadside hedge along Burnetts Lane. Flailed to 1.5m high x 2m wide, dense with a few gaps at the base. Woody species included hazel, bramble, blackthorn, hazel, hawthorn, ash, rose, apple, oak, snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> and holly.	Offsite hedgerow along nearby road
H71	Species-rich defunct	Hedgerow planted through the Chalcroft solar park which was well managed 2/3m in height. Species included blackthorn, hawthorn, field maple, hazel, ash, spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i> and dog rose <i>Rosa canina</i> .	50
H74	Species-poor intact		22
H76	Species-poor defunct		70
H80	Species-poor defunct	As mentioned in TN61 this hedgerow was recently-planted and has failed, probably due to cattle grazing. Plants are bushy but no more than 30cm high and several plants missing along length. Hawthorn dominant.	545
H94	Species rich with trees		40

Author: Katherine Newbert BSc (Hons) MSc Consultant Ecologist

Johns Associates Ltd
Suites 1 & 2,
The Old Brewery,
Newtown,
Bradford on Avon,
Wiltshire, BA15 1NF
T: 01225 723652
W: johnsassociates.co.uk

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