

THE COMMON LANDS OF HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT

A BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a biological survey of registered common lands in the county of Hampshire with the Isle of White. It is one of a set of county reports that have been compiled over a twelve-year period by the Rural Surveys Research Unit (University of Wales, Aberystwyth), and forms part of a wider study and inventory of commons in England and Wales.

The central objective of the national survey of commons has been to draw together an array of biological data from a variety of sources, including Phase 1 mapping of vegetation and habitat types. Such data are potentially of value not only to those with a specialist concern for the identification and conservation of biodiversity, but also to those with a broader interest in the use and effective management of commons - policy makers, stakeholders and other parties. While the databases produced as a result of the national survey focus on biological attributes (flora, fauna and habitats), they also include reference to the location and extent of commons, the nature of rights of common (if any) and details concerning ownership. Also recorded is the association of commons with various protected area networks (e.g. national parks, SSSIs). Where available, and mainly through field observations, information has been gathered on the use and management of individual commons, including reference to particular problems that appear to exist (e.g. over- or under-grazing, encroachment). These various facets of the survey, and the precise nature of the data that have been collated, are considered in detail.

While the national survey of commons is relatively broad in compass, its main aim, as noted above, is to determine the biological characteristics of common land and to assess the value of these highly distinctive areas in terms of their contribution to the conservation of biodiversity. Before considering the situation as it applies in the Hampshire/Isle of Wight, however, it is appropriate to provide a general introduction, focussing briefly on the common land debate, as it has evolved over the years, but

with a particular emphasis on the conservation interest in such areas and on broader policy issues.

2. Background : Reports, Legislation and Policies

In presenting evidence to the Royal Commission on Common Land in 1956, the Nature Conservancy (as it then was) stressed that in many regions of England and Wales commons were “wildlife sanctuaries”, “reservoirs for species”, and “disproportionately rich in examples of plant and animal communities which have largely been eliminated from surrounding localities”. The Royal Commission itself noted that, protected by statutes from many of the pressures that had so markedly impacted upon the countryside at large, commons were often “islands of semi-natural vegetation” and “refuges” for rare and interesting wildlife.

Given the significance of common land as a national resource, the Scott Report of 1942, in considering the "well-being of rural communities and the preservation of rural amenities", called for steps to be taken "to record details of common lands, to safeguard any rights of public rights of access or use, and otherwise to ascertain the position of commoners" (Cmnd 6378, 1942, p59). It was not until 1955, however, with the setting up of a Royal Commission on Common Land, that these matters were pursued further. Following a detailed and broadly-based investigation, the Royal Commission reported in 1958 and made a host of recommendations concerning the protection and management of "these last uncommitted reserves of land". The then Government did not respond to the Commission's main recommendations, but local authorities were subsequently charged with compiling and maintaining registers of land, ownership and rights of common (Commons Registration Act, 1965). The 1965 Act applies to those tracts of land subject to rights of common, together with wastes of manors not subject to rights of common. The process of common land registration was completed in 1972, but numerous disputes concerning ownership and rights of common had to be resolved by Commons Commissioners (Gadsden, 1988; Aitchison and Gadsden, 1992).

The problems associated with the registration process thwarted efforts to promote further legislation, but the common land question continued to be a focus of attention. In 1976 an inter-departmental working party (*Common Land* :

Preparations for Comprehensive Legislation, DOE, 1976) reaffirmed the main conclusions of the Royal Commission, while the Common Land Forum (established in 1983) put forward detailed proposals concerning public access and the establishment of management associations/schemes for areas of common (Common Land. Report of the Common Land Forum, Countryside Commission, CCP215, 1986). Despite widespread agreement and a series of positive pronouncements, the recommendations of the Common Land Forum were not acted upon. Thus, in the White paper *Rural England : A Nation Committed to a Living Countryside*, (DOE and MAFF, 1995) it was stated that, while :

“We remain committed to maintaining the status of common land, to protecting the rights of commoners and to encouraging proper management.....

We do not now believe that comprehensive legislation, along the lines of that proposed in 1986 by the Common Land Forum, is feasible or practical”.

At the time of writing, and of particular relevance to common lands, a draft Bill has been published (The Countryside and Rights of Way Bill) which, if enacted as drafted, would grant access to specified categories of open land. One of these categories is registered common land; the others include mountain moor, heath and down. It should be added that the draft Bill makes no reference to a 'universal' right of access, nor is the phrase a 'right to roam' adopted. Two other publications of importance to the future governance and management of commons are a “*Good Practice Guide on Managing The Use of Common Land*”, (DETR, 1998) and “*Greater Protection and Better Management of Common Land in England and Wales*” (DETR, 2000).

On the ecological front, a number of studies have sought to quantify the conservation significance of common land in England and Wales. These include the reports prepared for the Royal Society for Nature Conservation by Palmer (*A Future for Wildlife on Commons*, Parts 1 and 2, 1989) and by Bruce (*Wildlife Importance of Common Land*, 1989). A preliminary overview of results generated by the Rural Surveys Research Unit (University of Wales, Aberystwyth) for 18 regions in England and Wales - *Common Land and Conservation : A Synthesis*

(Aitchison and Medcalf, 1994) - also shed light on the diversity of flora and fauna that are to be found on commons and wastes. Subsequently, Aitchison also summarised the findings of the biological survey of commons for the whole of Wales (Countryside Council for Wales, 1997). This latter study is highlighted in a recent report by RSPB Cymru entitled '*Living Commons*' (RSPB Cymru, 2000).

As has already been noted, this present county report is one of a set of reports compiled by the Rural Surveys Research Unit (University of Wales, Aberystwyth) over an twelve-year period. The first collection of reports was commissioned and funded by the Nature Conservancy Council, and thereafter by English Nature. To complete the picture a study of commons in the remaining counties of England was commissioned in 1995 by the Department of the Environment (now the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions - DETR). This report has been prepared as part of this latter phase of the national survey of common lands.

3. The Database of Registered Commons

Before describing the attributes of commons in Hampshire/Isle of Wight it is necessary to note that the data presented here are derived from three main sources. Firstly, the registers of common land that are maintained by local authorities; secondly, information gained from site-based evaluations of individual commons; and thirdly, from the biological records of local/regional agencies and organisations (e.g. English Nature offices, county wildlife trusts). The information collated from these various sources has been entered into a Microsoft Access database to facilitate the analysis and retrieval of common land records. Some of this information is quantitative in nature (e.g. areas of habitats), and some is textual and qualitative (e.g. descriptions of vegetation and associated habitats). In addition to the computer files that constitute the database, record sheets have been produced that detail the essential characteristics of all commons included in the biological survey (i.e. mainly commons over 1 hectare in size). These sheets constitute a hard copy record and are included in Appendix 3 for the region of Hampshire/Isle of Wight. In addition to the types of data described above the data sheets also include maps of Phase 1 habitat types for those commons that were included in the survey.

Given that the Phase 1 information forms such a key part of the data record it is appropriate at this point to describe briefly the approach adopted within the survey. This involved :

(i) identifying all common land over 1 hectare in size and preparing broad-based vegetation maps using the standard 'Phase 1' coding of the Nature Conservancy Council (as it then was), and where possible, National Vegetation Classification communities. Phase 1 surveys secure a relatively rapid record of semi-natural vegetation and wildlife habitats at a scale of 1:10000.

(ii) preparing descriptions of the biological interest of each common land unit, principally from a botanical viewpoint, but also recording information on fauna where feasible. These descriptions include references to particular species of flora and fauna identified within the surveys. From these lists of species have been compiled for each of the county reports. Quantitative and textual information summarise the essential biological attributes of individual commons.

(iii) from on-site observations, making summary evaluations of management practices on each common, together with recommendations (where sufficient information is available) concerning the resolution of any problems relating to the conservation interest.

Although the national survey of commons is based on a Phase 1 mapping of habitat types it is evident that the various categories identified can be aggregated into other higher order groupings to suit particular needs. Thus, it is possible for instance to aggregate the categories with a view to defining broad and priority habitat types as defined in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and associated reports (1994, 1998). This said, it should be emphasised that the matching of Phase 1 categories to these new biodiversity categories cannot always be effected neatly, for in certain cases more detailed information concerning particular species or site conditions is required. Despite this, and since the biodiversity value of commons is an important issue, an effort is made in this report and in the summary report to comment on such matters, and to generate estimates of the habitat types and areas concerned.

Although the biological survey of commons in England and Wales has examined all CL units over 1 hectare in size, it is to be appreciated that this threshold is somewhat arbitrary in nature and was selected to limit extensive field work demands. To identify those commons over 1 hectare reference was initially made to the area statistics detailed in the land sections of the registers. However, since these statistics were known to be frequently crude estimates, maps held in the common land registration offices were also consulted to check if the areas recorded were sufficiently reliable. It is for this reason that certain commons with registered areas over one hectare were not covered in the survey, and why others under one hectare were actually included. Some commons over 1 hectare in size were also excluded because the areas concerned were highly fragmented, with component parts being less than this threshold. A small number of commons under 1 hectare were also included because they abutted other larger areas of common land.

Finally, in regards to the database of common lands it can be noted that OS grid references define centroid locations for individual commons. Although not used in this report (apart from the production of the location map), these co-ordinates has enabled the integration of the survey information into a full Geographical Information System (GIS). In this case the GIS adopted is ArcInfo and ArcView3. Such a system greatly extends the utility of the Access database, and allows sophisticated spatial searches, queries and mapping to be undertaken. The GIS facility was extensively deployed in the preparation of the full England report (Aitchison et al, 2000).

Having described the aims and objectives of the biological survey of common land in England, it is appropriate to consider the essential characteristics of common lands in Hampshire/Isle of Wight.

4. The Common Lands of Hampshire and Isle of Wight

Although an effort was made by the Royal Commission on Common Land to ascertain the location and extent of commons in the mid 1950's, it was not until 1967, following the Commons Registration Act 1965, that a formal inventory of commons and greens was initiated in England and Wales. Despite weaknesses in the legislation

and deficiencies in the procedures adopted during the registration process itself, the ‘terriers’ prepared by the various registration authorities now serve as a definitive record. The 1965 Act defines common land as ‘*land subject to rights of common (as defined in this Act) whether those rights are exercisable at all times or only during limited periods*’, and ‘*waste land of a manor not subject to rights of common*’ (Section 22).

(i) Sizes of Commons

At the time they were consulted the commons registers for the county of Hampshire contained 205 separately identified commons (CL Units). For the Isle of Wight the figure was 15. It is to be appreciated that the registers themselves can be subject to modification in each of their three sections – lands, rights and ownership. It is for this reason that certain of the data presented here, notably concerning rights and ownership, need to be treated with a degree of circumspection. This does not apply to the data collated in regard to habitat types however. For the counties considered in this phase of the survey, these were derived through field evaluations undertaken between 1996 and 1999.

While the land section of the registers generally include figures specifying the areas of these commons, they cannot be regarded as accurate measures. More detailed mapping and calibrations made during the biological evaluation of the commons (e.g. the measurement of habitat areas) have indicated that errors can be of a significant order. In this section of the report reference is made to the ‘register’ areas rather than re-calculated areas. Of necessity the latter are however used in the statistical summary of habitat types below.

Figure 1 shows that commons are to be found throughout the county. However, it is possible to identify two localities with particularly strong clusters of commons. These are the area around Basingstoke and Fleet in the north of the county, and the Liphook and Linford region in the east.

The total area of registered commons in Hampshire commons is 3867 hectares. Some 43% of these commons are less than 1 hectare in size. Just over 10% of the commons

have areas in excess of 50 hectares. In all, nine commons are more than 100 hectares. These are : CL31 (116 hectares), CL147 (129 hectares), CL1 (132 hectares), CL100 (136 hectares), CL111 (140 hectares), CL4 (178 hectares), CL50 (184 hectares), CL101 (219 hectares), CL57 (322 hectares) and CL24 (493 hectares). The latter three commons are Ludshott Common, Martin Down and Yateley Common. On the ground the area of individual tracts of common land can be much larger than emerges from the registers because of the contiguity of commons. Thus, in Hampshire there are just over 80 commons that are contiguous with other commons.

It should be noted that only those commons registered under the Commons Registration Act 1965 were included in this survey. The New Forest is not considered here since it was specifically exempted from the registration process. This area is regulated under local statutes.

The Isle of Wight had 14 commons, covering an area of a mere 15 hectares. Of these seven lie close to the settlements of Totland and Freshwater on the western side of the island. The rest are scattered in distribution (Figure 2). The majority of commons are less than a hectare in size. Only two are in excess of 4 hectares – CL8 and CL20.

(ii) Rights of Common

In Halsbury's Law of England a right of common is defined as a "*right, which one or more persons may have, to take or use some portion of that which another man's soil naturally produces*" (4th Edition, vol 6, p177). It follows from this that owners of commons cannot exercise "rights of common" on their own land. That said, they can still possess rights to use their commons for various purposes (e.g. sporting rights, grazing rights, rights to take minerals). Without entering into detail, it can be noted in regard to rights of common that a number of different types of rights can be distinguished. The six main categories are : rights of pasture (sheep, cattle, horses and ponies), estovers, turbary, piscary, pannage and common in the soil.

Because of deficiencies and complexities in the way rights of common were registered it is not possible to state precisely how many separate holdings/parts of holdings have rights attached to them. A major complication in this regard is that the

registers contain large numbers of entries that are either cross-referenced (i.e. a particular right may relate to more than one registered unit of common land) or multiply registered (i.e. the same right is separately, but incorrectly, recorded for more than one common). A further difficulty is that the rights sections of the registers are continually being updated. That said, no doubt many changes that have occurred on the ground have not been recorded.

At the time they were consulted the number of final and provisional rights entries for commons in the county of Hampshire was nearly 630. Given the issues detailed above it is evident that this figure should be regarded as indicative rather than definitive. In this regard it should be noted that just three commons had rights entries that were cross-referenced to other commons.

In Hampshire 41% of commons have registered rights of common. As Table 1 indicates the most significant of these are for rights to graze cattle (27%) and horses/ponies (18%). A significant number of commons also have rights of estovers (23%) and turbary (14%). To complete the picture, it can be noted that other types of rights that are not 'of common' were recorded on 30 commons.

Table 1

Rights of Common	Number of Commons	% Commons
Sheep	14	6.8
Cattle	56	27.3
Horses/Ponies	37	18.0
Pasture (Unspecified)		0.0
Other Livestock	28	13.7
Estovers	47	22.9
Turbary	28	13.7
Common in the Soil	10	4.9
Piscary	14	6.8
Pannage	20	9.8
Commons with rights of Common	85	41.5

N.B. Individual commons can have more than one type of right.

For the commons of the Isle of Wight there was just one rights entry. This was for unspecified livestock.

(iii) Ownership

Commons and wastes, like ordinary freehold land, have owners. They do not necessarily form part of the public domain. In the common land registers the ownership sections for many commons were, at the outset, empty. This was either because ownership was not known at the time or simply because the details were not recorded (the 1965 Act did not make this mandatory). The situation in terms of ownership can be quite complex with commons frequently having more than one owner, and owners of different types (eg private individuals, trusts, companies etc). When the registers for Hampshire were last consulted 46 commons (22%) had no information recorded concerning ownership. Where it proved impossible to trace owners, Commons Commissioners were required by Section 9 of the 1965 Act to place the commons concerned under the protection of their local authorities. In Hampshire 11 commons had been made subject to Section 9 at the time they were examined.

The largest number of commons were either wholly (39) or partly (23) under private ownership (other than traditional estates). A substantial number of commons (40) were owned by parish and other councils. Eleven commons were in the hands of the National Trust, and a further 13 were owned by various types of organisations (e.g. charities, trusts). Notably, 22 commons were recorded under the Land registration Acts of 1925 and 1936.

The vast majority (71%) of commons on the Isle of White were unclaimed at the time the registers were examined.

These statistics should be regarded as illustrative of the diversity of ownership forms that prevail in regard to common land; in no way should they be considered definitive of the current situation in the county. Ownership details for commons can quickly become outdated, as properties change hands. Furthermore, titles to ownership may not be specified within the common land registers themselves; in some cases reference is simply made to records held at the Land Registry.

5. Biological Characteristics of Common Land

(a) Habitat Types.

For purposes of the survey habitats were categorised according to the NCC Phase 1 classification (Nature Conservancy Council, 1990). It is to be appreciated that this is a broad structural classification rather than one based upon vegetation communities. Phase 1 habitats are recorded on the site cards for each of the commons and on associated maps. To add further detail, an effort was made to apply the National Vegetation Classification (Rodwell, 1992) wherever possible. This extra information is included mainly in the description of vegetation communities.

In preparing the habitat maps and site descriptions for the individual commons, the project brief required that extensive consultation of existing information sources should be made and that any field survey be targeted at filling any 'gaps' in available habitat information. The various information sources are fully described in the relevant sections of the individual site reports (Appendix 3).

Table 2 provides a statistical summary of the habitats recorded during the course of the survey. The total calculated area of recorded habitats for the 122 commons in the survey is 3900 hectares. In all, 36 different habitat types were identified.

Table 2
Habitat Types

Habitat Types (NCC Phase 1)	Area (hectares)	Number of Commons	% Common Land
Woodland and Scrub			
A111 Woodland : Broadleaved (Semi-natural)	1284.3	83	32.9
A112 Woodland : Broadleaved (Plantation)	12.7	6	0.3
A121 Woodland: Coniferous Semi-natural	5.0	1	0.1
A122 Woodland : Coniferous (Plantation)	13.1	5	0.3
A131 Woodland : Mixed (Semi-natural)	306.6	15	7.9
A132 Woodland : Mixed (Plantation)	79.3	2	2.0
A21 Scrub : Dense/Continuous	488.5	66	12.5
A22 Scrub : Scattered	29.0	2	0.7
A3 Parkland : Broad-leaved and/or Coniferous	86.2	7	2.2

Grassland			
B11 Acid Grassland (Unimproved)	132.0	34	3.4
B12 Acid Grassland (Semi-Improved)	2.0	1	0.1
B21 Neutral Grassland (Unimproved)	214.9	35	5.5
B22 Neutral Grassland (Semi-Improved)	46.9	2	1.2
B31 Calcareous grassland (Unimproved)	334.9	10	8.4
B4 Improved Grassland	77.9	7	2.0
B5 Marsh/Marshy Grassland	32.6	11	0.8
B6 Poor semi-improved grassland	41.3	4	1.1
Tall Herb and Fern			
C11 Bracken Continuous	76.2	13	2.0
C12 Bracken Scattered	4.5	1	0.1
C31 Tall Ruderal	8.0	5	0.2
Heathland			
D11 Dry Dwarf Shrub Heath (Acid)	291.6	21	7.5
D2 Wet Dwarf Shrub Heath	76.4	14	2.0
Bog, Flush and Fen			
E31 Fen : Valley Mire	4.5	1	0.1
F1 Swamp	0.5	1	0.0
F21 Marginal vegetation	4.5	3	0.1
F22 Inundation vegetation	1.0	1	0.0
Open Water			
G1 Standing Water	18.3	23	0.5
G2 Running Water	8.2	4	0.2
Coastland			
H26 Saltmarsh : Dense continuous	1.2	1	0.0
H3 Shingle above high tide mark	2.3	1	0.1
H85 Coastal Heathland	3.5	1	0.1
Anthropogenic Habitats			
J11 Arable	20.8	3	0.5
J12 Amenity Grassland	112.6	26	2.6
J3 Built-up Areas	6.2	5	0.2
J4 Bare Ground	58.1	31	1.5
J5 Other Habitat	36.4	12	0.9

Woodland and Scrub

Woodland and scrub habitats account for 59% of all the surveyed common land in Hampshire/Isle of Wight. The area concerned amounts to 2305 hectares. Of this the majority (73%) is broadleaved or mixed woodland.

The woodlands of the Hampshire commons vary from old wood pastures to modern planted broadleaf or conifer woods. Many are now fully established on former heaths and some woodlands are emerging rapidly on the remaining heathland areas. **A111 semi-natural broadleaved woodlands** were identified on 83 of the 122 commons surveyed.

Former pasture woods include Holm Hill (CL90), Odiham Common (CL31) (which is thought also to have been a Royal hunting ground), Land at Hartley Wintney (CL32), Passfield Common (CL92) and Southampton Common (CL1). Odiham Common, for example, is part of an SSSI, and is ancient woodland with *Quercus robur* predominant. Old trees and pollards were, unfortunately, removed but wood pasture could be restored.

Many woods are mixed semi-natural with *Quercus robur* usually predominant. In some *Betula* sp. is co-dominant such as in CL 100 (Part of Hazeley Heath) where, as is often the case, the trees have matured since invading dry and wet heath. In other areas the *Quercus* sp. is blended with *Corylus avellana* (old coppice) such as Hook Common (CL4) or parts of Hartley Wood Common (CL94)

Fraxinus excelsior is substantial at some commons such as Hoegate Common (CL281), parts of Bramdean Common (CL17) and Hartley Wood Common (CL94).

Some commons have recently planted trees for conservation or amenity (CLs 15,17, 37 and 38) and some have substantial older planted memorial trees such as the Trafalgar Oaks of Hartley Wintney or the Canadian Maples of Bramshott Common (CL50).

Pinus sylvestris is present in the mixed woods that are present in some of the large commons such as the former heaths of Luddshot (CL 101), Bramshott (CL50) and Newtown Common (CL1)

Binswood Common (CL73) offers an opportunity to reintroduce coppicing and pollarding in an old wood pasture with a variety of semi-natural habitats including small areas of acidic grassland.

NVC communities present on Hampshire Commons include W10, W14, W15.

Scrub is present on a large proportion of the Hampshire commons, with dense/continuous scrub being recorded on 66 commons. Some commons such as Baston Common (CL83) have substantial scrub that is slowly eliminating some habitats, in this case an area of *Mryrica gale*. Heathlands are usually scrub invaded, sometimes this is controlled by conservation teams, but frequently the main control is due to management under power lines.

Grasslands

Grasslands of various types extend over 883 hectares – 22% of the total common land surveyed.

Unimproved chalk grassland (**B31**) is found on ten commons, most notably at Stockridge Down (CL 54), Compton Down (CL307), Martin Down (CL57) and Portsdown Hill (CL307). Together these grasslands cover 335 hectares, and account for 8% of all the surveyed common land in the area. As is usual, the grasslands are colonized by scrub species, usually *Crataegus monogyna*. The largest of the surveyed commons of the Isle of Wight, CL8 near Tennyson Down is also fine cliff edge chalk grassland.

Acidic grasslands (**B11** and **B12**) are found associated with some of the heathland commons such as Yately Common (CL 24) Hazely Common (CL100), Shortheath (CL 109), Cheriton Common (CL 118). In total they account for 3.5% of the surveyed common land area.

Several of the best sites for wildlife are highly designated commons on flood plains which support **B21 Unimproved Neutral grasslands** and **B31 Unimproved calcareous grasslands**, frequently wet grasslands that merge with inundation communities, marshes (**B5**) and fen. These include Chilbolton Common (CL 42), Bransbury Common (CL 72), and Land East of the River Test (CL55).

Tall Herb and Fern

Bracken, both continuous (**C11**) and scattered (**C12**), though frequently present, is not a large constituent of the Hampshire commons in terms of area – 81 hectares. Present in glades of woodlands, adjacent to developing woodland/scrub and scattered across heathland, bracken is likely to increase as a constituent habitat of the commons.

Heathland

There are 21 commons that still support substantial **D11 Dry dwarf shrub heath** communities. This habitat covers 292 hectares – 7.5% of the surveyed area. Notable examples of commons with dry heaths are : Yateley Common (CL24), Kingsley Common (CL 41) Bramshott Common (CLs 50, 102), Baston Common (CL83), Pennington Common (CL 84), Silchester (CL 87), Passefield (CL 92), Hazeley Heath (CL 100), Ludshott Common (CL 101), Shortheath Common (CL 109).

The heath is frequently invaded by scrub and the managed commons usually have had some scrub control implemented. Hamble Common (CL 36) is a coastland heath with luxuriant heather growth. Some commons support small (sometimes very small) areas of dry heath. Southampton Common has a few patches of heather that are under conservation management. Newtown Common , Shedfield, Odiham Common have larger areas and in places these are encouraged by the cutting back of scrub under power lines.

Also worth highlighting is to presence of chalk heath at Martin Down (CL57)

D2 Wet dwarf shrub heath covers 76 hectares and is found on 14 commons. Hook Common (CL4), Copythorne (CL9) Hazely Heath (CL49) all support some wet heath communities, but again these are often scrub invaded.

Bog, Flush and Fen

Habitats in this category of minor consequence on the commons of the region and were recorded for a very small number of commons. The total area concerned is just 10 hectares.

Open Water

Ponds are a feature of many Hampshire Commons. Some are neglected, others are conserved for their ecology and/or amenity. Southampton Common is noted for its ponds some of which support good populations of amphibians. Wyndham's Pool (and others) on Yately Common demonstrates some fusion of fishing, ecology and amenity interests, as also does Wilk's Water at Odiham Common.

The chalk streams of the Test Valley pass through some commons such as Chilbolton Common where they provide varied streamside habitats that are good for water voles.

Coastland

Habitats in this category are of little significance in terms of area. A few commons lie along Southampton Water near Hamble where lowland heath, saltmarsh and strandline vegetation are found.

Anthropogenic Habitats

The diverse habitats within this category extend over 234 hectares. Just over 20 of the commons surveyed are small amenity grasslands either as greens in villages or urban parks with amenity trees planted. A few commons have much bare earth/sand where military exercises take place.

Arable land (**J11**) was a feature on three commons (e.g. CL93, Part of Stockridge Down) though improved pastures for grazing are found on many commons. There are at least 25 small commons of improved amenity grasslands often fringed by unmown less improved areas or 'carved out' from larger commons.

(b) Notable Plant Species

A number of the commons surveyed are known to contain examples of notable plant species. Significant examples of these are :

Yately Common (CL24) which supports nationally scarce plant species, such as *Moenchia erecta* and locally uncommon *Botrychium lunaria*.

Chilbolton Common (CL 42) which includes 265 recorded species at least 9 of which are notable species.

Martin Down (a National Nature Reserve) which supports many notable species including *Gentianella anglica*.

Stockbridge Down (CL54) which has *Juniperus communis* .

(c) Fauna

While the main purpose of the Biological Survey of Common Land was to record the habitats and vegetation present, some consideration was also given to fauna. Although faunal survey work is much more time-consuming, and often cannot be undertaken without numerous visits to a site, an attempt was made to compile information on fauna through an examination of existing information sources and by noting the more obvious and easily-recognised elements of the fauna whilst undertaking the other fieldwork. It is recognised that in many ways this is unsatisfactory and it is also the case that much information exists in the records of English Nature and specialist recorders which could not be examined given resource constraints. The following paragraphs briefly consider some faunal groups.

Vertebrates

Reptiles: Great-Crested Newts are recorded for some commons, for example CL 1 (Southampton Common); and Smooth Snake snake is recorded for Newtown Common and Yately Common.

Mammals: Water vole are noted for several common, for example CL55 (River Test) and Bransbury Common (CL72).

Dormice are known from several commons such as Selborne Common (CL103), and brown hares were recorded on Bransbury Common (CL72)

Birds:

Yately Common, and Kingsley Common include several priority species such as Nightjar, Dartford Warbler, Woodlark, Song Thrush. Chilbolton Common supports important numbers of breeding Redshank, Lapwings, Snipe and Warblers.

CL101 Ludshott Common includes Turtle Dove, Nightjar, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Song Thrush, Great Grey Shrike, Linnet and Reed Bunting, while Martin Down (CL57) is noted for Stone Curlews and Lapwings.

Invertebrates

Red Data Book species such as *Stenoptila graphodactyla*, *Idaea dilutaria* and *Microdon mutabilis* are found at Hook Common, as are 'outstanding assemblages of Diptera and Lepidoptera'. Yately Common includes nationally rare bees, cockroaches, Conopid fly and Silver-studded Blue butterflies. Odiham Common (CL31) includes nationally rare Diptera, Hymenoptera and notable beetles, and Pennington Common (CL 84) hosts nationally rare flies, hoverflies.

Finally, Selborne Common (CL103) is highly recorded and is known to support many nationally rare species of insects and molluscs. Butterflies here include Duke of Burgundy, Purple Emperor, Silver-washed Fritillary.

(d) UK Biodiversity Action Plan

In June 1992, the UK Government signed the Convention on Biological Diversity at Rio de Janeiro, which included the commitment to prepare national plans and programmes for the conservation of biodiversity. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan was published in 1994 (HMSO, 1994), this being followed by the initial steps toward the action planning process, with the publication of *Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report* (DETR, 1995).

This report highlighted a range of habitats with two categories being defined – **Broad Habitats** and **Priority Habitats** for action plan preparation. The report also included a "short" and a "middle" list of species, together totalling some 416 species, for which action plans had either already been prepared, or would be in the course of the UK

BAP process. These lists have subsequently been combined, again with some revision and refinement, to produce a single list of **Priority Species** for action plan preparation.

Broad Habitats

The matching of Phase 1 habitat types described above to the broad habitat categories is detailed in Appendix 4. It is from this matching process that the area statistics included in Table 3 have been derived. This tabulation shows that one broad habitat category - that of broadleaved woodland – is overwhelmingly dominant. It accounts for 59% of all of the common land included in the survey, and covers 2170 hectares. Only one other habitat type – dwarf shrub heath – claims over 10% of the area. Next in order of significance are three types of grassland – calcareous grassland (8.9%), neutral grassland (7.1%) and improved grassland (6.0%).

Table 3

1. Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	2169.8	59.0
2. Coniferous woodland	18.1	0.5
3. Boundary and linear features		
4. Arable and horticultural	20.8	0.6
5. Improved grassland	219.6	6.0
6. Neutral grassland	261.3	7.1
7. Calcareous grassland	326.3	8.9
8. Acid grassland	134.0	3.6
9. Bracken	76.2	2.1
10. Dwarf shrub heath	371.5	10.1
11. Fen, marsh and swamp	37.6	1.0
12. Bog		
13. Standing water and canals	21.1	0.6
14. Rivers and streams	11.0	0.3
15. Montane habitats		
16. Inland rock		
17. Built up areas and gardens	6.2	0.2
18. Supralittoral rock		
19. Supralittoral sediment	2.3	0.1
20. Littoral rock		
21. Littoral sediment	1.2	0.0

Priority Habitats

Unfortunately, the Phase 1 habitat types do not translate easily or convincingly into ‘priority’ habitats. In some cases the matching is clear, in most others very crude assumptions would have to be made if estimates of the areas associated with the various priority habitat types are to be derived. Given the complexities and uncertainties involved it is appropriate here to draw attention (albeit very tentatively) to the habitats concerned in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, where it is possible to do so. This translation cannot always be effected cleanly or fully because of the detail that underpins certain of the categories concerned.

(a) Woodlands

Six categories of woodlands have been classed as priority habitats. These are upland oakwood, lowland beech and yew woodlands, upland mixed ash woodlands, wet woodlands, native pine woods and lowland wood pasture and parkland. These categories refer to special types of situations and cannot be differentiated at the Phase 1 level of mapping. All that can be stated is that commons with A111 habitats may fall into one or more of these priority habitats. In Hampshire and the Isle of Wight this habitat was recorded on 84 commons and covered 1285 hectares.

(b) Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows

This habitat type could apply to a number of Phase 1 categories (J211, J212, J221, J222, J231 and J232). These would embrace both the ‘ancient’ and ‘species-rich’ dimensions of the habitat category. However, it is unlikely that those hedgerows that are species-poor (J212, J222 and J232) would be worthy of inclusion in the category. In Hampshire and the Isle of Wight there were no commons where this priority habitat was recorded.

(c) Cereal Field Margins

Field margins were not examined in the survey, but it is worth noting that arable (J11) was recorded on 3 commons, and covered just 21 hectares.

(d) Lowland Hay Meadow

Again it is not possible to differentiate this habitat type with accuracy. However, since it is dominantly associated with unimproved neutral grasslands reference can be made to Phase 1 category B21. The category refers specifically to lowland locations however. Taking the 250 metre contour (800 feet) as a threshold to distinguish lowland and upland locations, and referring specifically to the median elevation of the commons concerned, it can be noted that in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight this habitat covers 215 hectares on 35 commons.

(e) Upland Hay Meadow

This category is difficult to comment upon since it specifically refers to NVC MG3 communities, mainly to be found in the uplands of northern and western Britain. It does not apply in the case of Hampshire and the Isle of White.

(f) Lowland Dry Acidic Heath

Phase 1 categories B11 and B12 are applicable to this priority habitat in lowland locations. In Hampshire and the Isle of White the survey identified 35 commons with this habitat (134 hectares).

(g) Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures

This priority habitat refers specifically to certain species-rich *Molinia/Juncus* swards in lowland sites. It is not possible to identify commons that fall into this category with accuracy, but it can be noted that in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight the survey identified 11 lowland commons with B5 habitats (32.6 hectares). However, it is not possible from the survey data to differentiate commons or areas with species-rich swards.

(h) Lowland Calcareous Grassland

This priority habitat is broadly defined by two Phase 1 categories - B31 and B32. In aggregate these habitats are present on 10 lowland commons, and cover 330 hectares.

(i) Upland Calcareous Grassland

The Phase 1 categories associated with this priority habitat do not occur in upland situations in this county.

(j) Lowland Heathland

Lowland heathlands are defined by a number of Phase 1 types – D11, D12, D2, D5 and D6. These habitats occur on 26 lowland commons and cover 368 hectares.

(k) Coastal/floodplain grazing marsh

Identifying commons that have priority habitats of this type is difficult and could include areas with various Phase 1 types – B21, B22, B4, B5, B6 and H26. Much depends upon the geographical location of the commons and their management. The areas concerned should include “periodically inundated pasture, or meadow with ditches which maintain the water levels, containing standing brackish or fresh water.” For information it can be noted here that there are 51 lowland commons with one or more of the Phase 1 habitats specified. Identifying how many of these have the defining attributes of this priority habitat would require further field research.

(l) Fens

This habitat category is described as “minerotrophic peatlands”. These could include the following Phase 1 types in lowland situations – E31, E32, E33, E21, and E22. In Hampshire and the Isle of Wight one or more of these habitats occur(s) on just one lowland common, with an aggregate area of 4.5 hectares.

(m) Reedbeds

While this priority habitat would be mapped as F1 under the Phase 1 system it actually applies only to those areas where *Phragmites australis* is dominant. In Hampshire and the Isle of White the F1 habitat occurs on 1 common and covers 0.5 hectares.

(n) Raised Bog

This priority habitat matches the Phase 1 category E162. This habitat type was not recorded on any of the surveyed commons.

(o) Mesotrophic standing waters

This priority habitat could apply to commons with Phase 1 types G12 and G15, but such a determination would require more detailed research. This habitat type was not recorded on any of the surveyed commons.

(p) Eutrophic standing waters

This priority habitat might include commons with G11 and/or G15 Phase 1 categories. These habitats were not recorded on any of the commons surveyed.

(q) Aquifer-fed naturally fluctuating water bodies

The two Phase 1 habitat types (G13, G14) that might include areas in this priority habitat category were not recorded on any of the commons surveyed.

(r) Chalk rivers

The Phase 1 type G25 relating to marl-based running water could define this particular priority habitat. However it was not identified on any of the commons surveyed.

(s) Upland Heathland

The various Phase 1 types that comprise this priority habitat category have been described above (see lowland heathland) and apply specifically to upland contexts. They do not apply in Hampshire/Isle of Wight.

(t) Blanket Bog

Three Phase 1 habitat types identify the blanket bog category (E161, E17 and E18). In Hampshire and the Isle of Wight these habitat types were not recorded on any commons.

(u) Limestone Pavements

Limestone pavements constitute a discrete Phase 1 category (I13). They do not figure on any of the commons in the region.

(v) Maritime Cliff and Slope

Five Phase 1 habitats could be included in this priority habitat category (H81, H82, H83, H84 and H85). One or more of these feature on just one common, with a total habitat area of 3.5 hectares.

(w) **Miscellaneous coastal habitats**

The list of priority habitats contains a number of highly specific coastal categories. These include (a) vegetated shingle structures (H3); (b) saltmarsh (H23, H24, H26); (c) sand dunes (H5, H64, H65, H66, H67, H68); (d) saline lagoons (G16); and (e) deep mud and mudflats (H11). In the county the number of commons and associated areas for these habitats (where applicable) were as follows : (a) 1 (2.3 hectares); (b) 1 (1.2 hectares).

Recorded Species and Priority Species

A full list of species referred to in this report and the appendix of site records is presented in Appendix 2. Those which are "Priority Species" of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Group, 1998) are highlighted in **bold type**. Note that the occurrence of a species on this list does not necessarily imply the existence of a confirmed biological record.

Invertebrate Habitats

During the site visits, an attempt was made to record habitat features that may be of potential importance to invertebrate communities. This information is summarised in Table 4. It confirms that many commons in Hampshire/Isle of Wight contain micro-conditions that may serve to promote invertebrate populations.

Table 4
Potential invertebrate habitat on Hampshire Commons.

Habitat feature	No. of Commons
Bracken litter	22
Deadwood	66
Mature trees	55
Scrub development	66
Exposed substrate/bare ground	17
Car parks	9
Burnt	4

6. Use and Management

During site visits observations were made concerning the use and management of commons. Summary details are provided in Table 5. It confirms that many commons in the region are actively used and managed for a whole variety of purposes. Particularly notable is grazing by cattle, mowing, scrub control and tree planting. For more details see individual records (Appendix 3).

Table 5
Use and Management of Commons

Use and Management Activity*	Number of Commons	CL Numbers
Grazing :		
Sheep	2	53,57.
Cattle	17	5,38,55,168,23,89,277,72,42,73,98,166,20,286,221,307,130.
Horses	5	168,69,166,20,307.
Grassland management :		
Mowing	33	3,4,33,184,230,244,289,5,2,1,6,87,147,9,13,27,29,39,84,106,278,290,299,304,308,83,161,286,134,135,136, 257,24.
Hay	3	135,168,52.
Other management :		
Thistle control	2	22,42
Grazing introduced for conservation	1	57
Scrub control under power lines	15	1,4,19,109,111,90,31,53,87,105,113,184,276,161,41
Scrub control for conservation	6	4,54,92,100,57,16.
Tree planting (amenity or conservation)	2	53,100,35,37,38,11,15,17,106,134.
Tree felling	2	1,109.
Large areas burnt by accident or design	1	101.
Recent coppicing	3	117,12,131.
Managed for timber	2	118,318
Part managed for military use	2	111,41.
Bracken controlled	2	190,101.
Managed partly for shooting	1	12.
Managed for charcoal/woodland products	2	12,33.

* As noted at time of survey

Management Issues and Recommendations

Given that site visits were mainly concerned with Phase 1 mapping or the checking of habitat information derived from other sources, recommendations concerning management are inevitably cursory in nature. However, a number of suggestions concerning particular commons are detailed within the site record cards (Appendix 3). Table 6 summarises the range of issues that are highlighted.

Table 6

Suggested management activities

Management Activity	Number of Commons	CL Numbers
Manage scrub	13	49,1,23,109,100,109,23,102,286,36,187,84,41.
Promote/restore heathland	10	1,150,101,24,87,61,102,13,83,36.
Conserve/restore pond(s)	14	1,32,87,33,38,184,89,156,199,69,27,94,107,188.
Create pond(s)	1	104
Prevent path erosion	1	8 (Isle of Wight)
Reintroduce coppicing	3	73,92,33.
Ensure aftercare of planted trees	8	35,37,38,11,15,17,106,134.
Control <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	4	149,156,150,290
More information for public	1	57
Control <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	3	102,179,41.
Control <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	1	243
Encourage Butterflies	1	287

Encroachments

During the site visits, a number of features were noted which potentially could have an adverse effect upon the nature conservation value and integrity of the commons. These are termed encroachments and are summarised in Table 7. Most of the encroachments are relatively limited in extent, although piecemeal erosion of common land can lead to serious losses. Tipping of various types (e.g. garden refuse, rubble and general domestic rubbish) was the most widely-recorded encroachment.

Table 7

Type of Encroachment	Number of Commons	CL Numbers
Mowing by householders	2	199,5.
Drives across common	1	32
Upheaval of land by human activity	2	111,37
Dumping	5	69,11,150,155,100
Bonfire sites or burning	1	101
Car-parking/lay-bys	2	57,24

7. Commons and Protected Areas

A significant proportion of the common land within the county lies within formally designated protected areas. Table 8 records the number and area of common land lying within such designations, both national and local. Particularly notable is the high proportion of common land that is under SSSI designation. This serves to re-affirm the high conservation value of commons in the region.

Table 9

Protected Areas and Common Land

Protected Areas	Number of Commons	Area (ha) Within Designation	% Common Land in County
SSSI	27	2471.9	63.4
National Nature Reserve	1	321.2	0.1
Special Protected Area	1	2.4	0.0
National Nature Reserve	1	321.2	8.2
Wildlife Trust	1	3.0	0.1
Nature Conservation Review site.	2	82.6	2.1
Country Park	1	73.9	1.9
Environmentally Sensitive Area	10	184.6	4.7
National Trust	1	17.0	0.4
SNCI	1	4.3	0.1
Woodland Trust	1	55.2	1.4
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	9	482.2	12.4

** Particular commons may be associated with more than one designation.*

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APPENDIX 1

Hampshire and Isle of Wight : List of Registered Commons

HAMPSHIRE

Key

- 1 CL Number
- 2 Commons Surveyed
- 3 Name/Location of Common
- 4 Register Area (hectares)
- 5 Calculated Area (hectares)
- 6 Easting
- 7 Northing
- 8 OS Map 100 Sq Km
- 9 OS Map 10 Sq Km

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	*	The Southampton Common	131.98	132.00	441500	114500	196	SU41
1	*	Newtown Common	56.57	56.60	447700	163000	174	SU46
2		Otterbourne Hill Common	0.01	0.00	445400	122300	185	SU42
2	*	Queens Park	2.23	2.20	442300	111100	196	SU41
3	*	The Parks	15.38	15.40	442000	112000	196	SU41
4	*	Bitteruc Common	4.45	4.50	444700	112700	196	SU41
4	*	Hook Common and Bartley Heath	178.47	178.50	472500	153500	186	SU75
5	*	Land at Warnborough Green	3.03	3.00	473000	152000	186	SU75
5	*	Sholing Common	2.02	2.00	446200	112400	196	SU41
6	*	The Avenue Lands	6.50	6.50	442200	113100	196	SU41
9	*	Copythorne Common	28.00	28.00	431700	115600	196	SU31
10	*	Land at Hurstbourne Tarrant	1.58	1.60	438800	154300	185	SU35
11	*	Part of Blagden Copse	3.33	3.30	436100	153800	185	SU35
12	*	West end of Doles Wood	10.52	10.50	435000	152400	185	SU35
13	*	Land around A333/A334 at Shedfield	24.79	24.80	456300	113000	196	SU51
14		Bank behind Crescent Council Houses	0.65	0.00	438500	153300	185	SU35
15	*	Land near Ambley Farm, Upton	2.02	2.00	436600	154900	185	SU35
16	*	Ham Green	3.90	3.90	444000	130600	185	SU43
17	*	Land by Bramdean Common	12.95	13.00	462800	129300	185	SU62
20	*	Land NW of Sapley	5.18	5.20	415300	97400	195	SZ19
21		Land north of Sapley	0.77	0.00	415700	97500	195	SZ19
22		Land called Tribbicks	0.20	0.00	416200	99100	195	SZ19
23	*	Land on E bank of River Avon	3.64	3.60	414500	98700	195	SZ19
24	*	Yateley Common	493.12	493.00	482000	159000	175	SU85
27	*	Yateley Green	25.70	25.70	481200	161000	175	SU86
29	*	Part of Yateley Common	4.41	4.40	482600	159600	175	SU85
31	*	Odiham Common	116.24	116.20	475300	153000	186	SU75
32	*	Hartley Wintney/Phoenix Green	39.47	39.50	476000	156400	175	SU75
33	*	Land at West Green	16.27	16.30	474700	156600	175	SU75
34		Stoken Green Common	0.75	0.00	474700	157600	175	SU75
35	*	Land at Hartley Wintney	3.06	3.10	477000	157300	175	SU75
36	*	Hamble Common	22.66	22.70	448100	106200	196	SU40
37	*	Pickling Yard, Gravel Allotment	1.62	1.60	464300	164600	175	SU66
38	*	Burnt Common	40.79	40.80	462200	164400	175	SU66
39	*	The Recreation Ground	1.94	1.90	463400	164000	175	SU66
41	*	Kingsley Common	40.81	40.80	479300	138000	186	SU73
42	*	Land near Chilbolton	19.43	19.40	438700	140300	185	SU34
43		Ashmansworth War Memorial	0.08	0.00	441500	157500	174	SU45
44		Crux Easton Memorial Tree	0.08	0.00	442700	156400	174	SU45
45		Ashmansworth Pond	0.04	0.00	441600	157500	174	SU45

48	Part of Yateley Common	0.94	0.00	484700	159700	175	SU85
49	* Hazeley Heath	51.91	45.00	476300	157800	175	SU75
50	* Bramshott Common	183.75	178.80	486000	133500	186	SU83
51	The Pound	0.05	0.00	440900	108000	196	SU40
52	* Land near Broad Oak	2.71	2.70	475400	151900	186	SU75
53	* Part of Weavers Down	42.71	42.70	481000	129500	186	SU82
54	* Stockbridge Down	64.89	64.90	438000	135000	185	SU33
55	* Land E of River Test	22.32	22.30	435400	134000	185	SU33
56	The Sheepwash	0.08	0.00	436300	142300	185	SU34
57	* Martin Down	322.35	321.20	404000	120000	184	SU02
58	Land near Up Nately	0.09	0.00	469900	152300	186	SU65
61	* Part of Weavers Down	5.24	5.20	481200	129300	186	SU82
62	* Land by Marsh Lane, Eversley	1.01	1.00	479700	161000	175	SU76
63	Land opposite Firgrove House	0.81	0.00	480000	160800	175	SU86
64	Church Green	0.49	0.00	478000	160900	175	SU76
65	Land in parish of Eversley	0.29	0.00	477300	161400	175	SU76
69	* Lyde Green	1.50	1.60	470900	157100	175	SU75
70	The Pond	0.08	0.00	471100	156300	175	SU75
72	* Bransbury Common	79.39	79.40	441500	142000	185	SU44
73	* Binswood Common	55.19	55.20	476500	137000	186	SU73
76	The Chalkpit	0.28	0.00	461300	116400	185	SU61
77	The Pond	0.09	0.00	460700	114700	196	SU61
78	The South End Plain Pond	0.04	0.00	461500	113600	196	SU61
79	* The Knapp	1.18	1.20	465800	135900	185	SU63
80	Five Ash Pond	0.32	0.00	466100	135700	185	SU63
81	Lower Soldridge Pond	0.05	0.00	465300	135200	185	SU63
83	* Baston Common	19.09	19.10	425000	93200	195	SZ29
84	* Pennington/Upper Pennington Commons	31.97	32.00	429800	95600	196	SZ29
86	* Westfield Common	3.32	3.30	446800	106900	196	SU40
87	* Silchester Common	66.64	66.70	462300	162200	175	SU66
88	* The Cow Down	3.90	3.90	452500	139300	185	SU53
89	Gravel Pits	1.95	0.00	452800	163200	174	SU56
90	* Holm Hill/Griggs Green/Holly Hill	93.37	140.80	482000	130900	186	SU83
92	* NE area of Woolmer Forest	89.59	89.60	482000	133400	186	SU83
93	* Part of Stockbridge Down	27.42	27.40	438000	135800	185	SU33
94	* Hartley Wood Common	22.26	22.30	469300	158300	175	SU65
98	* Area near Sherfield on Loddon	15.41	15.40	467900	158700	175	SU65
100	* Part of Hazeley Heath	136.39	136.40	475000	158500	175	SU75
101	* Ludshott Common	218.76	218.80	485000	135500	186	SU83
102	* Part of Bramshott Common	15.26	15.30	486800	133900	186	SU83
103	* Selborne Common	97.72	97.70	473400	133300	186	SU73
104	* Chandlers Green	0.82	1.30	470800	158800	175	SU75
105	* Mattingley Green	10.80	9.10	473300	157800	175	SU75
106	* Stockheath Common	4.25	4.30	471400	107600	197	SU70
107	* Land at Dipley	2.19	2.20	474200	157300	175	SU75
108	* Land in Warnborough Green	1.91	1.90	472800	152200	186	SU75
109	* Shortheath Common	59.05	59.00	477400	136600	186	SU73
111	* Land E of Oakhanger	140.74	140.70	478000	135000	186	SU73
112	Part of West Green Common	0.01	0.00	474600	156400	175	SU75
113	* Chatter Alley Green	1.90	1.90	478200	153300	186	SU75
117	* Part of Bramdean Common	42.25	42.30	463400	129500	185	SU62
118	* Cheriton Wood	90.94	91.00	460900	129500	185	SU62
122	Land at Phoenix Green	0.34	0.00	475900	156200	175	SU75
123	Land south of Thackhams Lane	0.17	0.00	475900	156000	175	SU75
124	Land near Phoenix Lane	0.02	0.00	475800	155700	175	SU75
125	Land adjoining The Cricketers Pub	0.06	0.00	476800	156800	175	SU75
126	Land NE of The Cricketers Pub	0.04	0.00	476900	156900	175	SU75
127	Part of West Green Common	0.01	0.00	474700	156800	175	SU75
128	Part of West Common	0.01	0.00	474700	156800	175	SU75
129	Part of West Green Common	0.02	0.00	474900	156800	175	SU75
130	Basingstoke Common	46.49	0.00	466200	152300	185	SU65

131	*	Zephon Common	4.69	4.70	479700	151900	186	SU75
132		Part of Kingsley Common	0.48	0.00	479200	138600	186	SU73
134	*	Lockerley Green	1.79	1.80	429200	126700	185	SU22
135	*	Critchells Green	2.65	2.70	429500	126100	185	SU22
136	*	Land S of railway	4.01	4.00	429300	126400	185	SU22
137		The Old Chalk Pit	0.24	0.00	443900	144200	185	SU44
138		Old Gravel Pit	0.27	0.00	443300	144000	185	SU44
140		Part of Bramshott Common	0.05	0.00	486600	132600	186	SU83
141		Land near Grigg Green	0.19	0.00	482400	131700	186	SU83
142	*	Forest Mere	15.22	15.20	481800	130400	186	SU83
145		The Gravel Pit	0.40	0.00	460200	140800	185	SU64
147	*	Broxhead Common	129.55	129.60	480200	137400	186	SU83
149	*	Land near Forest Mere	19.55	19.60	482000	129800	186	SU82
150	*	The Gravel Pits	4.15	4.20	456800	162600	174	SU56
151	*	Tithe Field 150	3.04	3.00	447500	106400	196	SU40
153		Land at Larkwhistle	0.25	0.00	444600	144700	185	SU44
155	*	Land at Plaitford Green	11.62	11.60	428300	121400	184	SU22
156	*	Land near Powells Farm	6.59	6.60	428000	119400	184	SU21
161	*	Sandleheath Common	1.47	1.50	412300	110000	195	SU11
162		Rockbourne Marsh	0.14	0.00	412200	117100	184	SU11
163		Upper Rockbourne	0.19	0.00	411000	118800	184	SU11
166	*	Land near Stonyford	6.39	6.40	432300	115700	196	SU31
168	*	Land near Holt	0.30	23.50	473700	154500	186	SU75
169		Land in west of Hook	0.61	0.00	471900	153900	186	SU75
170		Land at Larkwhistle	0.22	0.00	444600	144800	185	SU44
179	*	Poulner Hill	4.16	4.20	416700	106400	195	SU10
184	*	Wickham Common	29.70	29.70	458900	110800	196	SU51
187	*	Land at Hillside	4.62	4.60	475700	150900	186	SU75
188	*	Land at Little Rye Farm	1.48	1.50	477500	150300	186	SU75
191	*	Part of Kingsley Common	1.94	1.90	480100	138300	186	SU83
192		Land at Odiham Common	0.17	0.00	475000	153500	186	SU75
193		Land near Odiham Common	0.06	0.00	474900	152500	186	SU75
194	*	Land near Broad Oak/Rye Farm	35.82	35.80	478000	150400	186	SU75
199	*	Upper Ashley Common	3.04	3.00	425800	95900	195	SZ29
207		Empshott Green	0.12	0.00	474800	131000	186	SU73
210		Land at Bramshott	0.03	0.00	484300	132900	186	SU83
219		Sandleheath Allotments	0.37	0.00	412400	114800	195	SU11
220		Land in W of Stockbridge	0.40	0.00	435600	135200	185	SU33
221	*	Westmoor Common	27.02	27.00	414100	105500	195	SU10
222	*	Part of Ludshott Common	2.43	2.40	484400	134700	186	SU83
223	*	Part of Bransbury Common	3.24	3.20	441200	141200	185	SU44
224		Part of Stockbridge Down	0.81	0.00	437800	135300	185	SU33
225	*	Part of Bramshott Common	17.00	17.00	486000	134400	186	SU83
227	*	Part of Selborne Common	1.05	1.10	474100	133300	186	SU73
228		The Pit	0.53	0.00	430300	124300	185	SU32
230	*	Recreation Ground	1.87	1.90	447900	122600	185	SU42
231		Land at Lower Whiteflood Farm	0.06	0.00	453400	123300	185	SU52
232		Pond at Stag Lane, Owlesbury	0.07	0.00	451500	124400	185	SU52
233		Land at Whadden Lane	0.02	0.00	451300	122900	185	SU52
234		Land opposite Ship Inn, Owlesbury	0.01	0.00	451300	123400	185	SU52
239		Part of Binswood Common	0.36	0.00	476800	137800	186	SU73
240		Pennington/Upper Pennington Commons	0.31	0.00	430100	95500	196	SZ39
241		The Pond	0.19	0.00	433000	147300	185	SU34
243	*	Hightown Common	1.34	1.35	417400	104900	195	SU10
244	*	The Butts	1.71	1.70	471300	138600	186	SU73
248		Land west of Passfield Common	0.61	0.00	480700	134000	186	SU83
249		Land at Little London Road	0.03	0.00	462400	161200	175	SU66
250		Land at Little London Road	0.32	0.00	462400	160700	175	SU66
251		Land at Little London Road	0.08	0.00	462500	160800	175	SU66
252		Land at Upper Inhams Copse	0.36	0.00	462300	161700	175	SU66
253		Land at Flexditch	0.06	0.00	462600	161700	175	SU66

254	Land at Three Ashes	0.10	0.00	463700	161200	175	SU66
255	Land near St. Marys Church	0.08	0.00	464300	162300	175	SU66
257	* Playing Field, Silchester Common	2.58	2.50	462700	162700	175	SU66
259	Part of Hook Common	0.23	0.00	471600	153700	186	SU75
261	Part of Hams Common	0.28	0.00	414600	98700	195	SZ19
262	Tadley Pond	0.08	0.00	460400	161400	175	SU66
263	Holt Green	0.23	0.00	466200	139200	185	SU63
264	Former pond, Bentworth	0.10	0.00	466400	140400	185	SU64
265	Star Green	0.15	0.00	466500	140200	185	SU64
267	Part of Plaitford Wood Common	0.06	0.00	427800	121700	184	SU22
268	Part of Plaitford Common	0.21	0.00	428400	119300	184	SU21
270	Part of Westfield Common	0.14	0.00	446600	107300	196	SU40
271	Pond Green	0.29	0.00	448300	106700	196	SU40
272	Hamble Hard	0.03	0.00	448500	106700	196	SU40
277	* Land west of Moortown	11.54	11.50	414800	104600	195	SU10
278	* Land near Hoe Gate	6.48	6.50	462800	113000	196	SU61
279	The Pond	0.06	0.00	463200	149200	185	SU64
280	* Land at Shaldon Green	3.24	3.20	469900	143500	186	SU64
281	* Part of Hoegate Common	1.42	1.40	462600	112900	196	SU61
283	Ropley Pond	0.08	0.00	464800	131900	185	SU63
286	* Land W of Lower Daggons	12.68	12.70	409600	113500	195	SU01
287	* Part of Portsdown Hill	9.64	9.60	462100	106700	196	SU60
288	Part of Lopshill Common (2 parts)	0.89	0.00	409100	113700	195	SU01
289	* Land to south of Bartley	1.42	1.40	431300	112400	196	SU31
290	* Land west of Cadnam	2.34	2.30	429400	113600	196	SU21
293	Road triangle at Tignals	0.17	0.00	482400	137800	186	SU83
295	Holt Pond	0.39	0.00	481500	143700	186	SU84
298	Land north of Stockbridge Down	0.57	0.00	438300	135300	185	SU33
299	* Verge north of Hurstbourne Tarrant	2.30	2.30	438800	155000	185	SU35
300	Wangfield Pond	0.02	0.00	452400	114300	196	SU51
302	The Chalk Pits	0.92	0.00	437500	145300	185	SU34
304	* Part of Broxhead Common	1.42	1.40	480200	136600	186	SU83
305	Frogmore	0.85	0.00	484300	160200	175	SU86
306	Redenham Chalk Pit	0.44	0.00	430100	149500	185	SU34
307	* Part of Compton Down (Shawford)	16.09	16.10	446000	127200	185	SU42
308	* Moulsham Green	4.58	4.60	480600	161000	175	SU86
310	The Chalk Pit	0.17	0.00	430600	147600	185	SU34
315	Reedy Pond	0.05	0.00	475600	145600	186	SU74
318	* Weston Common	2.43	2.40	469800	143800	186	SU64
324	* Part of River Test and banks	8.09	8.10	444800	145400	185	SU44
325	* Land near River Test	4.43	4.40	444500	144800	185	SU44
327	* Part of Hurstbourne Common	5.67	5.70	437000	152300	185	SU35
329	* Harbridge Green	1.09	1.10	414000	111000	195	SU11

ISLE OF WIGHT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	E of Brightstone Shute crossroads		0.30	0.00	442100	84500	196	SZ48
2	Old Pound near Rectory Stables		0.10	0.00	442900	82600	196	SZ48
3	* Colwell Common		1.79	1.79	432900	87500	196	SZ38
5	Nettlestone Green		0.20	0.00	462400	90800	196	SZ69
6	Jubilee Pump at Middleton		0.10	0.00	433400	86400	196	SZ38
7	Sheepwash		0.10	0.00	433400	86500	196	SZ38
8	* Part of Tennyson Down		4.30	4.30	434000	85500	196	SZ38
9	The Turf Walk		0.40	0.00	432400	87000	196	SZ38
10	War Memorial in Totland		0.20	0.00	432500	86800	196	SZ38
13	* Manorial Waste in Freshwater		2.00	2.00	433600	86900	196	SZ38
16	Little Hardingshute		0.10	0.00	459200	88300	196	SZ58
17	Morton Common		0.20	0.00	460200	85600	196	SZ68

18	The Green	0.80	0.00	448500	79800	196	SZ47
20	* St. Helens Green, Ryde	4.60	4.60	462700	89000	196	SZ68

APPENDIX 2

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WEIGHT

LIST OF SPECIES MENTIONED IN REPORT AND SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Vascular Plants, Ferns, Horsetails, Bryophytes, Lichens etc.

Note : The occurrence of a species in this list does not necessarily indicate the existence of a confirmed biological record). Nomenclature for higher plants follows that of Stace, C.A. 1991. Priority Species of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Group, 1998) are given in **bold type**.

<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple
<i>A. pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>A. ptarmica</i>	Sneezewort
<i>Acinos arvensis</i>	see <i>Clinopodium acinos</i>
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	Moschatel/townhall clock
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground elder
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	Velvet bent
<i>A. capillaris</i>	Common bent
<i>A. curtisii</i>	Bristle bent
<i>A. stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent
<i>A. tenuis</i>	see <i>A. capillaris</i>
<i>A. vineale</i>	Brown bent
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Jack by the hedge
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons
<i>A. vineale</i>	Wild onion
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow foxtail
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal orchid
<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	Bog pimpernel
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood anemone
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Angelica
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney vetch
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's watercress
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy rock-cress
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Burdock
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horseradish
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	Lichen
<i>Arum italicum</i>	Italian Lords and Ladies

<i>A. maculatum</i>	Lords and ladies/cuckoo pint
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	Squinancywort
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	see <i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady fern
<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>	A moss
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Winter cress/yellow rocket
<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	see <i>Stachys officinalis</i>
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch
<i>B. pubescens</i>	Downy birch
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Nodding bur marigold
<i>B. tripartita</i>	Tripartite bur marigold
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow wort
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard fern
<i>Blysmus compressus</i>	Broad blysmus
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Sea club-rush
<i>Botrychum lunaria</i>	Moonwort
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Wood false brome
<i>Brachythecium albicans</i>	A moss
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking grass
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	Upright brome
<i>B. ramosa</i>	Hairy brome
<i>Bromus erectus</i>	see <i>Bromopsis erecta</i>
<i>B. ramosus</i>	see <i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>
<i>Buddleja</i> sp.	Buddleja
<i>Calamintha ascendens</i>	
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Water starwort
<i>Calliergon cuspidatum</i>	A moss
<i>C. giganteum</i>	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather/ling
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh marigold
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Clustered bellflower
<i>C. rotundifolia</i>	Harebell
<i>Campylopus flexuosus</i>	A moss
<i>C. introflexus</i>	A moss
<i>C. pyriformis</i>	A moss
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	Large Bitter-cress
<i>C. pratensis</i>	Lady's smock/cuckoo flower
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Lesser pond sedge
<i>C. binervis</i>	Green-ribbed sedge
<i>C. caryophylla</i>	Spring sedge
<i>C. demissa</i>	see <i>C. viridula</i> subsp. <i>oedocarpa</i>
<i>C. distans</i>	Distant sedge
<i>C. disticha</i>	Brown sedge
<i>C. echinata</i>	Star sedge
<i>C. flacca</i>	Glaucous sedge
<i>C. hirta</i>	Hairy sedge
<i>C. hostiana</i>	Tawny sedge
<i>C. humilis</i>	Dwarf sedge
<i>C. lepidocarpa</i>	
<i>C. montana</i>	Soft-leaved sedge
<i>C. nigra</i>	Common sedge
<i>C. otrubae</i>	False fox sedge
<i>C. ovalis</i>	Oval sedge

<i>C. panicea</i>	Carnation sedge
<i>C. paniculata</i>	Greater tussock sedge
<i>C. pendula</i>	Pendulous sedge
<i>C. pilulifera</i>	Pill sedge
<i>C. pseudocyperus</i>	Cyperus sedge/hop sedge
<i>C. pulicaris</i>	Flea sedge
<i>C. remota</i>	Remote sedge
<i>C. riparia</i>	Greater pond sedge
<i>C. rostrata</i>	Bottle sedge
<i>C. sylvatica</i>	Wood sedge
<i>C. viridula</i> subsp. <i>oedocarpa</i>	Yellow sedge
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet chestnut
<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>	Water whorl grass
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Black knapweed
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Centaury
<i>C. pulchellum</i>	Lesser centaury
<i>Centhranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian
<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	White helleborine
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field mouse-ear
<i>C. fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear
<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rose-bay willow-herb
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater celandine
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	Many-seeded Goosefoot
<i>C. rubrum</i>	Red goosefoot
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	see <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>	Alternate-leaved golden saxifrage
<i>C. oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved golden saxifrage
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's nightshade
<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Dwarf thistle
<i>C. arvense</i>	Creeping thistle
<i>C. dissectum</i>	Meadow thistle
<i>C. vulgare</i>	Spear thistle
<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	A lichen
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Pink purslane
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Old man's beard
<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	Basil-thyme
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Frog orchid
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian fleabane
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea kale
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand pigmyweed
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort
<i>Cuscuta epithimum</i>	Dodder
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested dog's tail
<i>Cypressus</i> sp.	Cypressus
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common spotted orchid

<i>D. incarnata</i>	Early marsh orchid
<i>D. maculata</i> subsp. <i>ericetorum</i>	Heath spotted orchid
<i>D. praetermissa</i>	Southern marsh orchid
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath grass
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge-laurel
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Tufted hair grass
<i>D. flexuosa</i>	Wavy hair grass
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	A moss
<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>	A moss
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel
<i>Drepanocladus exannulatus</i> (var. <i>fluitans</i>)	A moss
<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	Long-leaved sundew
<i>D. rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved sundew
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Narrow buckler fern
<i>D. dilatata</i>	Broad buckler fern
<i>D. filix-mas</i>	Male fern
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's bugloss
<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i>	Slender spike rush
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Lichen
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great willow herb
<i>Epipactus helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved helleborine
<i>E. palustris</i>	Marsh helleborine
<i>E. phyllanthes</i>	Green-flowered helleborine
<i>E. purpurata</i>	Violet helleborine
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water horsetail
<i>E. telemateia</i>	Giant horsetail
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell heather
<i>E. tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved heath
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common cotton grass
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp agrimony
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood spurge
<i>E. helioscopia</i>	Sun spurge
<i>Euphrasia</i> agg.	Eyebright
<i>Eurynchium praelongum</i>	A moss
<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	A lichen
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant fescue
<i>F. ovina</i>	Sheep's fescue
<i>F. rubra</i>	Red fescue
<i>Filago minima</i>	Small cudweed
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>F. vulgaris</i>	Dropwort
<i>Fissidens vulgaris</i>	A moss
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild strawberry
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder buckthorn
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	Yellow archangel
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common hemp nettle
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>G. constrictum</i> spp. <i>elongatum</i>	Slender Marsh-bedstraw

G. mollugo
G. odoratum
G. palustre
G. saxatile
G. uliginosum
G. verum
Gaultheria shallon
Genista anglica
G. tinctoria
Gentiana pneumonanthe
Gentianella anglica
Geranium molle
G. robertianum
Geum rivale
G. urbanum
Glechoma hederacea
Glyceria fluitans
G. maxima
Gnaphalium uliginosum
Halimione portaculoides
Hedera helix
H. nummularium
Helictotrichon spp.
Helleborus foetidus
Heracleum sphondylium
Hieracium sp.
Hippocrepis comosa
Holcus lanatus
H. mollis
Hordelium sp.
Hordelymus europaeus
Hyacinthoides non-scripta
Hydrocotyle vulgaris
Hypericum androsaemum
H. elodes
H. perforatum
H. pulchrum
H. tetrapterum
Hypnum cupressiforme
H. imponens
H. jutlandicum
H. mammilatum
Hypochaeris radicata
Ilex aquifolium
Impatiens capensis
I. glandulifera
Iris pseudacorus
Isolepis setacea
Juncus acutiflorus
J. bufonius
J. bulbosus
J. compressus
J. conglomeratus
J. effusus
J. inflexus

Hedge bedstraw
Woodruff
Marsh bedstraw
Heath bedstraw
Fen bedstraw
Lady's bedstraw
Shallon
Petty whin
Dyer's greenweed
Marsh gentian
Early Gentian
Dove's foot cranesbill
Herb robert
Water avens
Wood avens/herb bennet
Ground ivy
Floating sweet grass
Reed sweet grass
Marsh cudweed
Sea purslane
Ivy
Common rock rose
Oat-grasses
Stinking hellebore
Hogweed
Hawkweeds
Kidney vetch
Yorkshire fog
Creeping soft grass

Wood Barley
Bluebell
Marsh pennywort
Tutsan
Marsh St.John's wort
Perforate St.John's wort
Slender St.John's wort
Square-stalked St.John's wort
A moss
A moss
A moss
A moss
Common cat's ear
Holly
Orange balsam
Indian balsam
Yellow flag
Bristle club rush
Sharp-flowered rush
Toad rush
Bulbous rush
Round-fruticosus rush
Compact rush
Soft rush
Hard rush

<i>J. subnodulosus</i>	Blunt-flowered rush
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper
<i>Koeleria cristata</i>	see <i>K. macrantha</i>
<i>K. macrantha</i>	Crested hair grass
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field scabious
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	see <i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>
<i>Lamium album</i>	White dead nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch
<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>	Toothwort
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow vetchling
<i>L. pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Duckweed
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn hawkbit
<i>L. hispidus</i>	Rough hawkbit
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy
<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>	A moss
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet
<i>Limonium vulgare</i>	Common sea lavender
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common toadflax
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale flax
<i>L. catharticum</i>	Fairy flax
<i>Listera ovata</i>	Twayblade
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial rye grass
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lophocolia bidentata</i>	Liverwort
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's foot trefoil
<i>L. pedunculatus</i>	Greater bird's foot trefoil
<i>L. uliginosus</i>	see <i>L. pedunculatus</i>
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field wood rush
<i>L. pilosa</i>	Hairy woodrush
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged robin
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow pimpernel
<i>L. vulgaris</i>	Yellow loosestrife
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple
<i>M. sylvestris</i>	Crab apple
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common cow-wheat
<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood melick
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Ribbed melilot
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint
<i>M. arvensis</i>	Corn mint
<i>M. x smithiana</i>	Tall mint
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's mercury
<i>Milium effusum</i>	Wood millet
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Monkey flower
<i>Mnium hornum</i>	A moss
<i>M. punctatum</i>	A moss
<i>M. stellare</i>	A moss
<i>M. undulatum</i>	A moss
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Three-veined sandwort
<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	Upright chickweed

<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple moor grass
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	Forget-me-not
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Bog myrtle
<i>Myriophyllum</i> sp.	Water milfoil
<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	Narcissus
<i>Nardia scalaris</i>	
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Mat grass
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog asphodel
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's nest orchid
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow water lily
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White water lily
<i>Odontites verna</i>	see <i>O. vernus</i>
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red bartsia
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water dropwort
<i>O. fistulosa</i>	Tubular water dropwort
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Common evening primrose
<i>Onobrychis vicifolia</i>	Sainfoin
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Restharrow
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Adder's tongue fern
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee orchid
<i>O. insectifera</i>	Fly orchid
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early purple orchid
<i>O. morio</i>	Green-winged orchid
<i>O. ustulata</i>	Burnt-tip orchid
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Marjoram
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Bird's foot
<i>Orobanche artemisiae-campestris</i> (formerly <i>O. picridis</i>)	Oxtongue Broomrape
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood sorrel
<i>Pachyphiale cornea</i>	Lichen
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Poppy
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb Paris
<i>Pastinacea sativa</i>	Wild parsnip
<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	Marsh lousewort
<i>P. sylvatica</i>	Wood lousewort
<i>Pellia epiphylla</i>	A lichen
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper
<i>P. maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy grass
<i>Photinia davidiana</i>	Stranvaesia
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's tongue fern
<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i> (formerly <i>tenerum</i>)	Round-headed Rampion
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly ox-tongue
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnet saxifrage
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine
<i>P. sylvestris</i>	Scots pine
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>	A moss
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain
<i>P. coronopus</i>	Buck's horn plantain
<i>P. lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
<i>P. major</i>	Great plantain
<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London plane
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	A moss

<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual meadow grass
<i>P. trivialis</i>	Rough meadow grass
<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	Chalk milkwort
<i>P. serpyllifolia</i>	Heath milkwort
<i>P. vulgaris</i>	Milkwort
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	see <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>
<i>P. persicaria</i>	see <i>Persicaria maculosa</i>
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Western polypody
<i>P. vulgare</i>	Common polypody
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft shield fern
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	A moss
<i>P. formosum</i>	A moss
<i>P. juniperinum</i>	A moss
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Broad-leaved pondweed
<i>P. polygonifolius</i>	Bog pondweed
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>P. erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>P. rupestris</i>	Rock cinquefoil
<i>P. sterilis</i>	Barren strawberry
<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	see <i>Sanguisorba minor</i>
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>P. vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self heal
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry
<i>P. laurocerasus</i>	Laurel
<i>P. spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pseudoscleropodium purum</i>	A moss
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Fleabane
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak
<i>Q. petraea</i>	Sessile oak
<i>Q. cerris</i>	Turkey oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup
<i>R. aquatilis</i>	Water crowfoot
<i>R. auricomus</i>	Goldilocks Buttercup
<i>R. bulbosus</i>	Bulbous buttercup
<i>R. ficaria</i>	Lesser celandine
<i>R. flammula</i>	Lesser spearwort
<i>R. repens</i>	Creeping buttercup
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild mignonette
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	see <i>R. cathartica</i>
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow rattle
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	A moss
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Gooseberry
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field rose
<i>R. canina</i>	Dog rose
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Dewberry
<i>R. fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>R. idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sorrel

<i>R. acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's broom
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual pearlwort
<i>S. nodosa</i>	Knotted pearlwort
<i>Salicornia</i> sp.	Glassworts
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow
<i>S. fragilis</i>	Crack willow
<i>S. purpurea</i>	Purple willow
<i>S. repens</i>	Creeping willow
<i>S. x chrysocoma</i>	Weeping willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad burnet
<i>Sanicula europea</i>	Sanicle
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small scabious
<i>Scirpus lacustris</i>	Common club rush/bulrush
<i>S. maritimus</i>	see <i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>
<i>S. setaceus</i>	see <i>Isolepis setacea</i>
<i>S. sylvaticus</i>	Wood club rush
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common figwort
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Skullcap
<i>S. minor</i>	Lesser skullcap
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>	Marsh ragwort
<i>S. erucifolius</i>	Hoary ragwort
<i>S. integrefolius</i>	Field fleawort
<i>S. jacobaea</i>	Ragwort
<i>S. sylvaticus</i>	Heath groundsel
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Redwood
<i>S. wellingtonia</i>	Wellingtonia
<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Saw wort
<i>Sieglingia decumbens</i>	A moss
<i>Silaum silaus</i>	Pepper saxifrage
<i>Silene alba</i>	White campion
<i>S. dioica</i>	Red campion
<i>S. maritima</i>	Sea campion
<i>S. vulgaris</i>	Bladder campion
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Golden rod
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow thistle
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam
<i>S. aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched bur reed
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Sand Spurrey
<i>Sphagnum auriculatum</i>	A bogmoss
<i>S. capillifolium</i>	A bogmoss
<i>S. compactum</i>	A bogmoss
<i>S. cuspidatum</i>	A bogmoss
<i>S. imbricatum</i>	A bogmoss
<i>S. palustre</i>	A bogmoss
<i>S. papillosum</i>	A bogmoss
<i>S. recurvum</i> var. <i>amblyphyllum</i>	A bogmoss
<i>S. recurvum</i> var. <i>mucronatum</i>	A bogmoss
<i>S. subnitens</i>	A bogmoss
<i>Spiraea</i> sp.	Brideworts
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Autumn ladies tresses
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony

<i>S. palustris</i>	Marsh woundwort
<i>S. sylvatica</i>	Hedge woundwort
<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Bog stitchwort
<i>S. graminea</i>	Lesser stitchwort
<i>S. holostea</i>	Greater stitchwort
<i>S. media</i>	Chickweed
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>	A lichen
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's bit scabious
<i>Sueda maritima</i>	Annual seablite
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	see <i>S. rivularis</i>
<i>S. rivularis</i>	Snowberry
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Comfrey
<i>Taxacorum</i> sp.	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Tetraphis pellucida</i>	A moss
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood sage
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Meadow rue
<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	A lichen
<i>Thesium humifusum</i>	Bastard toadflax
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>	A moss
<i>Thymus drucei</i>	Thyme
<i>Tilia</i> sp.	Lime
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright hedge parsley
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's foot clover
<i>T. campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>T. fragiferum</i>	Strawberry clover
<i>T. pratense</i>	Red clover
<i>T. repens</i>	White clover
<i>Triglochim palustris</i>	Marsh arrow grass
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Scentless mayweed
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow oat grass
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush/cat's-tail
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>U. minor</i>	Dwarf gorse
<i>Ulmus carpinifolia</i>	see <i>Ulmus minor</i>
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Small-leaved Elm.
<i>U. procera</i>	English elm
<i>U. sarniensis</i>	Jersey Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging nettle
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
<i>V. oxycoccus</i>	Cranberry
<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	Marsh valerian
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein
<i>V. thapsus</i>	Great mullein
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>V. chamaedrys</i>	Germander speedwell
<i>V. hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved speedwell
<i>V. montana</i>	Wood speedwell
<i>V. serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved speedwell
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring tree
<i>V. opulus</i>	Guelder rose
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch
<i>V. sativa</i>	Common vetch

Viola canina
V. hirta
V. palustris
V. riviniana
V. serpyllifolia
V. spicata

Heath dog violet
Hairy violet
Marsh violet
Common dog violet
Speedwell
Wood speedwell

Birds

Accipiter nisus
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus
Acrocephalus scirpaceus
Aegithalos caudatus
Aix galericulata
Alauda arvensis
Alcedo atthis
Alectoris rufa
Anas platyrhynchos
Anthus pratensis
Anthus trivialis
Apus apus
Ardea cinerea
Arenaria interpres
Asio flammeus
Athene noctua
Aythya fuligula
Branta canadensis
Burhinus oedicnemus
Buteo buteo
Caprimulgus europaeus
Carduelis cannabinum
Carduelis carduelis
Carduelis chloris
Carduelis flammea
Carduelis spinus
Certhia familiaris
Charadrius hiaticula
Circus cyaneus
Circus pygargus
Coccothraustes coccothraustes
Columba oenas
Columba palumbus
Corvus corone
Corvus frugilegus
Corvus monedula
Coturnix coturnix
Cuculus canorus
Cygnus olor
Delichon urbica
Dendrocopus major
Dendrocopus minor
Emberiza cirius
Emberiza schoeniclus
Emberiza citrinella

Sparrowhawk
Sedge warbler
Reed warbler
Long-tailed tit
Mandarin duck
Skylark
Kingfisher
Red-legged partridge
Mallard
Meadow pipit
Tree pipit
Swift
Heron
Turnstone
Short-eared owl
Little owl
Tufted duck
Canada goose
Stone Curlew
Buzzard
Nightjar
Linnet
Goldfinch
Greenfinch
Redpoll
Siskin
Tree creeper
Ringed plover
Hen harrier
Montagu's harrier
Hawfinch
Stock dove
Wood pigeon
Carrion crow
Rook
Jackdaw
Quail
Cuckoo
Mute swan
House martin
Great spotted woodpecker
Lesser-spotted woodpecker
Cirl Bunting
Reed Bunting
Yellowhammer

Erithacus rubecula
Falco columbarius
Falco subbuteo
Falco tinnunculus
Ficedula hypoleuca
Fringilla coelebs
Fringilla montifringilla
Fulica atra
Gallinago gallinago
Gallinula chloropus
Garrulus glandarius
Haematopus ostralegus
Hirundo rustica
Lanius excubitor
Larus ridibundus
Locustella naevia
Loxia curvirostra
Lullula arborea
Luscinia megarhynchos
Motacilla alba
Motacilla cinerea
Muscicarpa striata
Oenanthe oenanthe
Parus ater
Parus caerulea
Parus major
Parus montanus
Parus palustris
Passer domesticus
Passer montanus
Perdix perdix
Phasianus colchicus
Phoenicurus phoenicurus
Phylloscopus collybita
Phylloscopus sibilatrix
Phylloscopus trochilus
Pica pica
Picus viridis
Prunella modularis
Pyrrhula pyrrhula
Rallus aquaticus
Regulus regulus
Saxicola rubetra
Saxicola torquata
Scolopax rusticola
Sitta europaeus
Streptopelia decaocto
Streptopelia turtur
Strix aluco
Sturnus vulgaris
Sylvia atricapilla
Sylvia borin
Sylvia communis
Sylvia corruca
Sylvia undata

Robin
 Merlin
 Hobby
 Kestrel
 Pied flycatcher
 Chaffinch
 Brambling
 Coot
 Snipe
 Moorhen
 Jay
 Oystercatcher
 Swallow
 Great grey shrike
 Black-headed gull
 Grasshopper warbler
 Crossbill
Woodlark
 Nightingale
 Pied wagtail
 Grey wagtail
Spotted Flycatcher
 Wheatear
 Coal tit
 Blue tit
 Great tit
 Willow tit
 Marsh tit
 House sparrow
Tree Sparrow
 Partridge
 Pheasant
 Redstart
 Chiffchaff
 Wood warbler
 Willow warbler
 Magpie
 Green woodpecker
 Dunnock (hedge sparrow)
Bullfinch
 Water rail
 Goldcrest
 Whinchat
 Stonechat
 Woodcock
 Nuthatch
 Collared dove
Turtle Dove
 Tawny owl
 Starling
 Blackcap
 Garden warbler
 Whitethroat
 Lesser whitethroat
 Dartford warbler

Tachybaptus minutus
Tringa totanus
Troglodytes troglodytes
Turdus iliacus
Turdus merula
Turdus philomelus
Turdus pilaris
Turdus torquatus
Turdus viscivorus
Tyto alba
Vanellus vanellus

Little grebe
Redshank
Wren
Redwing
Blackbird
Song thrush
Fieldfare
Ring ousel
Mistle thrush
Barn owl
Lapwing

Other vertebrates

Arvicola terrestris
Capreolus capreolus
Cervus dama
Lepus capansis
Meles meles
Muscardinus avellanarius
Mustela erminea
Oryctolagus cuniculus
Sciurus carolinensis
Sorex araneus
Sorex minutus
Talpa europaea
Vulpes vulpes

Water Vole
Roe deer
Fallow deer
Brown Hare
Badger
Dormouse
Stoat
Rabbit
Grey squirrel
Common shrew
Pygmy shrew
Mole
Fox

Bufo bufo
Rana temporaria
Triturus cristatus
Triturus helveticus
Triturus vulgaris

Common toad
Common frog
Great Crested Newt
Palmate newt
Smooth newt

Anguis fragilis
Lacerta vivipara
Natrix natrix
Vipera berus

Slow worm
Common lizard
Grass snake
Adder
Smooth snake
Sand Lizard

Lacerta agilis

Invertebrates Insects

Odonata (dragonflies)

Aeshna cyanea
Anax imperator
Ceriagrion tenellum
Cordulegaster boltonii
Cordulia aenea
Enallagma cyathigerum
Erythromma najans
Orthetrum coerulescens

Southern hawker
Emperor dragonfly
Small red damselfly
Golden ringed dragonfly
Downy emerald
Common blue damselfly

Keel skimmer

Pyrrhosoma nymphula
S. sanguineum
S. striolatum

Large red damselfly
Ruddy darter
Common darter
Dark blue damselfly
Yellow dragonfly

Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths)

Aglais urticae
Anthocaris cardamines
Apatura iris
Aphantopus hyperantus
Argynnis aglaja
Argynnis paphia
Aricia agestis
Callophrys rubi
Celastrina argiolus
Coenonympha pamphilus
Cupido minimus
Cynthia cardui
Erynnis tages
Eurodryas aurinia
Gonepteryx rhamni
Hamearis lucina
Hesperia comma
Hipparchia semele
Inachis io
Ladoga camilla
Lasiommata megera
Lycaena phlaeas
Lysandra coridon
Maniola jurtina
Melanargia galathea
Ochlodes venata
Pararge aegeria
Pieris brassicae
Pieris napi
Pieris rapae
Plebejus argus
Polygonia c-album
Polyommatus icarus
Pyrgus malvae
Pyrhonia tithonius
Quercusia quercus
see Gatekeeper
Thymelicus lineola
Thymelicus sylvestris
Vanessa atalanta

Lysandra bellargus

Small tortoiseshell
Orange tip
Purple emperor
Ringlet
Dark green fritillary
Silver-washed fritillary
Brown argus
Green hairstreak
Holly blue
Small heath
Small blue
Painted lady
Dingy skipper
Marsh fritillary
Brimstone
Duke of burgundy
Silver-spotted Skipper
Grayling
Peacock
White admiral
Wall brown
Small copper
Chalkhill blue
Meadow brown
Marbled white
Large skipper
Speckled wood
Large white
Green-veined white
Small white
Silver-studded blue
Comma
Common blue
Grizzled skipper
Gatekeeper
Purple hairstreak
Hedge brown
Essex skipper
Small skipper
Red admiral
Cabbage white
Adonis Blue

Anarta myrtilli

Beautiful yellow underwing

<i>Callimorpha jacobaea</i>	Yellow-ringed carpet moth
<i>Entephria flavicinctata</i>	
<i>Idaea dilutaria</i>	Silky wave
<i>Lasiocampa quercus</i>	oak eggar
<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>	Fox moth
<i>Microdon mutabilis</i>	
<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>	Emperor moth
<i>Stenoptila graphodactyla</i>	
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar moth

Micromoths

Melangyna artica
Sphaerophoria taeniata
Synanthedon sphecoformis

Orthoptera (grasshoppers and crickets)

<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>	Meadow grasshopper
<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	Field grasshopper
<i>Conocephalus discolor</i>	
<i>Meconema thalassinum</i>	Oak bush cricket
<i>Metrioptera brachyptera</i>	Bog bush cricket
<i>Myrmeleotettix maculatus</i>	
<i>Omocestus viridulus</i>	Common green grasshopper
<i>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</i>	Dark bush cricket
<i>Tetrix undulata</i>	Common groundhopper
<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	

Diptera (flies)

<i>Callicera aenea</i>	Conopid fly
<i>Conops ceriaeformis</i>	Robberfly
<i>Dysmachus trigonus</i>	Mayfly
<i>Ephemera danica</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>	Hoverfly
<i>E. horticola</i>	Hoverfly
<i>E. nemorum</i>	Hoverfly
<i>E. pertinax</i>	Hoverfly
<i>E. tenax</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Limonia fusca</i>	Cranefly
<i>Manota unifurcata</i>	
<i>Myopa fasciata</i>	Conopid fly
<i>Ocyptera interrupta</i>	Parasite fly
<i>Parasyrphus vittiger</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Physocephala rufipes</i>	Conopid fly
<i>Platycheirus clypeatus</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Rhingia campestris</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Scaerea pyrastris</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Sericomya vilentis</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Sialis lutaria</i>	Alder fly
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Sphegina clunipes</i>	Hoverfly

<i>Stratiomys potamida</i>	Fungus gnat
<i>Symmerus annulatus</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Syrphus vitripennis</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Tachina grossa</i>	Parasite fly
<i>Tetanocera hylapennis</i>	Snail-killing fly
<i>Volucella pellucaris</i>	Hoverfly
<i>V. zonaria</i>	Hoverfly
<i>Xylota abiens</i>	Hoverfly
<i>X. tarda</i>	Hoverfly

Hymeoptera (ants, bees and wasps)

<i>Cleptes nitidulus</i>	
<i>Echemnius ruficornis</i>	
<i>Formica fusca</i>	Ant
<i>Hyaeus gibbus</i>	Bee
<i>Lasius niger</i>	Ant
<i>Macropis europaea</i>	
<i>Myrmica</i> sp.	Ant
<i>Tapinoma erraticum</i>	Wood ant

Coleoptera (beetles)

<i>Chrysolina menthastri</i>	
<i>Chrysomela populi</i>	Leaf beetle
<i>Ectobius lapponicus</i>	Cockroach
<i>E. panzeri</i>	Cockroach
<i>Phyllobrotica quadrimaculata</i>	Beetle
<i>Phytodecta viminalis</i>	Beetle
<i>Stenus</i> sp.	Rove beetle
<i>Strangalia quadrifasciata</i>	Beetle

Hemiptera (bugs)

Plant bugs

Isopoda (woodlice)

<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	
<i>Trichoniscus pusillus</i>	

Myriapoda (Centipedes and Millipedes)

<i>Lithobius variegatus</i>	Centipede
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Araneae (spiders)

<i>Agelana labyrinthica</i>	
<i>Alopecosa accentuata</i>	

<i>Clubonia trivialis</i>	
<i>Euophrys frontalis</i>	
<i>Leioburnum blackwallii</i>	Harvestmen
<i>L. rotundum</i>	Harvestmen
<i>Pardosa</i> sp.	
<i>Paroligolophus agrostis</i>	Harvestmen
<i>Phalangium apilo</i>	Harvestmen
<i>Philodromus dispar</i>	
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>	
<i>Tetra gnatha</i> sp.	
<i>Thanatus striatus</i>	
<i>Tibellus oblongus</i>	
<i>Trochosa terricola</i>	
<i>Xycticus cristatus</i>	

Molluscs (slugs and snails)

<i>Acicula fusca</i>
<i>Azeca goodalli</i>
<i>Ena montana</i>
<i>Macrogastra rolphii</i>
<i>Phenacolimax major</i>
<i>Zenobiella subrufescens</i>

APPENDIX 3

SITE REPORTS FOR SURVEYED COMMONS NOTES

1. Site Cards : Habitat areas

The layout of the site cards from the survey is largely self-explanatory. However, a note concerning the quoted area for individual sites is needed. The areas of habitats within commons were determined using various methods - Calcomp digitizer, Reiss Polarplanimeter or manual counting of 1mm graph paper overlays. It must be emphasised that these area estimates do not in all cases summate to the total area of common land as recorded in the registers. Apart from the errors that inevitably occur in deriving such measurements, it should not be assumed that the area as recorded in the registers is a definitive measurement. The survey has drawn attention to numerous, and sometimes gross, inaccuracies. For the surveyed commons, both the registered areas and the measured habitat areas are included on the site cards and in the list of commons - Appendix 1.

2. Survey maps

The Phase 1 vegetation maps are presented mainly at a scale of either 1:10,000, or for larger sites, 1:25,000. In certain cases it has been necessary to slightly reduce the size of the final copy to fit in the report. For some maps the earlier scale of 1:10,560 applies. The boundaries of the survey sites have been checked against the originals held by the registration authority. They are delineated by a bold line. The actual site boundary follows the inside edge of the line, to avoid obscuring habitat information.

The habitats present are indicated using the appropriate Phase 1 alphanumeric. In addition, the vegetation maps have also been annotated with dominant species codes for ericaceous species. These facilitate the easy identification of areas of dwarf shrub vegetation and its composition. The codes are as follows:

Cv	Calluna vulgaris
Vm	Vaccinium myrtillus
Et	Erica tetralix
En	Empetrum ingrum

The survey maps are not otherwise annotated with dominant species codes. The extra detail would make the maps too complex and difficult to interpret. Instead, the dominant species codes are referenced within the vegetation description.

3. Botanical nomenclature

The nomenclature for higher plants used in the vegetation descriptions follows that of: Stace, C.A. **New Flora of the British Isles**, Cambridge University Press, 1991. The English names for plants are not included in the site reports themselves. However, a full list of species noted during the survey is provided in Appendix 2.

APPENDIX 4

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN BROAD HABITAT CLASSIFICATION AND THE PHASE 1 HABITAT CLASSIFICATION

Phase 1 Habitats	Broad Habitat Types
A111 Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland	1. Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland
A112 Broad-leaved Plantation	1. Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland
A121 Coniferous Semi-natural	2. Coniferous woodland
A122 Coniferous Plantation	2. Coniferous woodland
A131 Mixed Semi-natural	1. Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland
A132 Mixed Plantation	1. Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland
A21 Dense Scrub	1. Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland
A22 Scattered Scrub	Unclassified (subject to context)
A3 Parkland scattered trees	Unclassified (subject to context)
A4 Recently-felled	1. Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland
B11 Acidic Grassland : Unimproved	8. Acid grassland
B12 Acidic Grassland : Semi-improved	8. Acid grassland
B21 Neutral Grassland : Unimproved	6. Neutral grassland
B22 Neutral Grassland : Semi-Improved	6. Neutral grassland
B31 Calcareous Grassland Unimproved	7. Calcareous grassland
B32 Calcareous Grassland Semi-improved	7. Calcareous grassland
B4 Improved Grassland	5. Improved grassland
B5 Marsh/Marshy Grassland	11. Fen, marsh and swamp
B6 Poor Semi-Improved Grassland	5. Improved grassland
C11 Bracken : Continuous	9. Bracken
C12 Bracken : Scattered	Unclassified (subject to context)
C22 Upland Species-rich ledges	16. Inland rock
C31 Other : Tall Ruderal	Unclassified (subject to context)
C32 Other : Non-ruderal	Unclassified (subject to context)
D11 Dry Dwarf Shrub Heath : Acidic	10. Dwarf shrub heath
D12 Dry Dwarf Shrub Heath : Basic	10. Dwarf shrub heath
D2 Wet Dwarf Shrub Heath	10. Dwarf shrub heath
D3 Lichen/Bryophyte Heath	15. Montane habitats
D5 Dry Heath Acidic Mosaic	8. Acid grassland (part)/10 Dwarf Shrub Heath (part)
D6 Wet heath/acidic grassland mosaic	8. Acid grassland(part)/10 Dwarf Shrub Heath (part)
E161 Blanket Bog	12. Bog
E162 Raised Bog	12. Bog
E17 Bog : Wet Modified	12. Bog
E18 Bog : Dry Modified	12. Bog
E21 Flush/Spring : Acid/Neutral	11. Fen, marsh and swamp
E22 Flush/Spring : Basic	11. Fen, marsh and swamp
E23 Flush/Spring Bryophyte Dominant	11. Fen, marsh and swamp
E31 Fen : Valley Mire	11. Fen, marsh and swamp
E32 Fen : Basin Mire	11. Fen, marsh and swamp
E33 Fen-flood plain	11. Fen, marsh and swamp
E4 Bare Peat	Unclassified (subject to context)
F1 Swamp	11. Fen, marsh and swamp
F21 Marginal	13. Standing water and canals (part)/14 Rivers and streams

F22 Inundation	(part) 13. Standing water and canals (part)/14 Rivers and streams
G1 Standing Water	(part) 13. Standing water and canals
G2 Running Water	14. Rivers and streams
H11 Intertidal Mud/Sand	21. Littoral sediment
H12 Intertidal Shingle	21. Littoral sediment
H13 Intertidal Rocks	20. Littoral rock
H23 Saltmarsh /Dunes	21. Littoral sediment
H24 Saltmarsh/Plants	21. Littoral sediment
H26 Saltmarsh/Continuous	21. Littoral sediment
H3 Shingle	19. Supralittoral sediment
H4 Rock/Boulders	18. Supralittoral rock
H5 Strandline Vegetation	19. Supralittoral sediment
H64 Sand Dune/Slack	19. Supralittoral sediment
H65 Sand Dune/grassland	19. Supralittoral sediment
H66 Dune Heath	19. Supralittoral sediment
H67 Dune Scrub	19. Supralittoral sediment
H68 Dune Open	19. Supralittoral sediment
H81 Maritime Cliff Hard	18. Supralittoral rock
H82 Maritime Cliff Soft	18. Supralittoral rock
H83 Crevice/ledge vegetation	18. Supralittoral rock
H84 Coastal/maritime grassland	18. Supralittoral rock
H85 Coastal heathland	10. Dwarf shrub heath
I111 Inland Cliff - Acid/Neutral	16. Inland rock
I112 Inland Cliff - Basic	16. Inland rock
I121 Scree – Acid/Neutral	16. Inland rock
I122 Scree – Basic	16. Inland rock
I13 Limestone pavement	16. Inland rock
I141 Other Exposure - Acidic/Neutral	16. Inland rock
I142 Other Exposure - Basic	16. Inland rock
I21 Artificial - Quarry	16. Inland rock
I22 Artificial - Spoil	16. Inland rock
I23 Artificial - Mine	16. Inland rock
I24 Artificial – refuse tip	17. Built up areas and gardens
J11 Arable	4. Arable and horticultural
J12 Amenity grassland	5. Improved grassland
J13 Cultivated - ephemeral	17. Built up areas and gardens
J14 Introduced Shrub	1. Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland
J21 Hedges - Intact	3. Boundary and linear features
J22 Hedges - Defunct	3. Boundary and linear features
J23 Hedges – With trees	3. Boundary and linear features
J26 Dry Ditch	3. Boundary and linear features
J31 Industrial estate	17. Built up areas and gardens
J32 Military building	17. Built up areas and gardens
J33 Domestic building	17. Built up areas and gardens
J34 Caravan Site	17. Built up areas and gardens
J35 Seawall	17. Built up areas and gardens
J36 Buildings	17. Built up areas and gardens
J4 Bare Ground	Unclassified (subject to context)
J5 Other Habitats	Unclassified (subject to context)

Source : JNCC