

## COUNTY WILDLIFE SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

### 1. Why Suffolk is Special?

#### **Babergh District Council**

A large proportion of Babergh District Council comprises an area of ancient pre 18th Century landscape (East Anglian Plain Natural Area) of arable fields and improved grassland that is interspersed with significant woodland. Clusters of ancient woodlands (many of which are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)) can be found, particularly in the parishes of Milden, Hintlesham, Polstead and Bentley. The ecological value of these woodlands is further enhanced by a network of ancient species-rich hedgerows (also a BAP habitat) that link a number of woodlands. Recent surveys (SWT) have shown that dormouse (BAP species) not only occurs in a number of woodlands in the Babergh District (e.g. Bentley Woods) but also in a significant number of ancient species-rich hedges.

The arable landscape that occurs throughout the District supports a number of BAP species and habitats particularly associated with farmland. In addition to hedges, other BAP habitats include lowland hay meadows, farmland ponds (including eutrophic open water) and cereal field margins. Species such as grey partridge, spotted flycatcher, bullfinch, turtle dove and pipistrelle bat have also been recorded within the farmed environment.

The open landscape, particularly found on the airfields at Wattisham and Little Waldingfield, support good populations of skylark, brown hare, and in the case of Waldingfield, a significant population of spreading hedge parsley, a rare arable plant.

The numerous small river valleys that occur in the Babergh District, for example, the Rivers Glem, Brett, the Belstead Brook, Flowton Brook and the tributary of the River Stour at Stutton, retain small pockets of species-rich fen and lowland hay meadows. Recent surveys of wetland BAP species, notably otter, water vole and water shrew indicate that these species occur in watercourses and nearby grazing marshes.

Although it has experienced a significant decline in its ecological value (BTO, 2003) the Stour and Orwell Estuary is still of international importance, mainly for its populations of waders and wildfowl which are dependent on the intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh.

Urban development in the Babergh District is restricted to towns such as Sudbury and Hadleigh. Semi-natural urban habitat (BAP) which occurs in gardens, allotments and other open spaces supports significant populations of BAP species including song thrush, pipistrelle bat and stag beetle.

#### **Forest Heath District Council**

Forest Heath district is unusual in having such a high percentage of its area designated as SSSI. This reflects the nationally important breckland habitats

that support a wide range of nationally rare and BAP species. The district is split into three Natural Areas:

1. East Anglian chalk in the south around Newmarket where small areas of species-rich chalk grassland survive amongst the horse paddocks and gallops;
2. The Fens to the north west - an intensively farmed, flat landscape with little room for wildlife outside of the dykes, drains and the narrow verges of the drove roads;
3. Breckland in the centre and east with a mixture of farmed arable and conifer plantation with small areas of heath and the long lines of bent pines left from former wind breaks.

It is the Brecks that support most of the important BAP species and habitats in the district. Species like stone curlew, nightjar and woodlark breed here in sufficient numbers for some areas to warrant international designation. The farmland also has good numbers of hares and grey partridge. In the forest plantations there is a small, declining, population of red squirrel. There are significant areas of heathland and acid grassland (BAP habitats). The light sandy soils have led to much farmland going in and out of cultivation and these 'breck' fields support a unique flora of tiny annual plants such as fingered speedwell that are not found elsewhere in Britain. Other BAP species such as tower mustard and red-tipped cudweed are also adapted to these disturbed light soils.

There is relatively little open water in the district but the valleys of the Little Ouse, the Lark and the Eriswell Cut-off channel all have otters. Water voles can be found alongside many of the fenland drains. Restoration work at Lakenheath washes has provided an important area of reedbed which may support bitterns in the future. These inland reedbeds will become increasingly important as sea level rise continues to threaten sites on the coast.

Where the Breckland and Fens join there are a few wetland sites that support an unusual flora and fauna with species like the rare leaf beetle at Pashford Pools Fen and the greater water parsnip at Hurst Fen. These sites are all suffering from drying out due to a general lowering of the water table.

Most of the area is covered by farmland but there is significant urban development around Thetford, Brandon and Newmarket as well as the military airbases at Mildenhall and Lakenheath.

Apart from a few small sites on clayland in the south east corner, there is very little ancient woodland in the area. Parkland is also scarce with Aspell Park at Mildenhall being the only example.

### **Ipswich Borough Council**

Although a highly urban area, the Borough of Ipswich contains a number of important BAP habitats and species. Around the fringes of the town and in some of the parks there are several ancient woods and along the Belstead Brook there are small areas of Wet Woodland. The parks also contain former ancient Parkland and to the south of Bourne Park there is an area of reedbed.

Ponds and lakes in the parks provide open water habitat which, together with the Gipping and the Orwell estuary, are used by otters as well as wetland birds.

Small areas of heathland have survived around the eastern fringes on golf courses and neglected parts of industrial estates. Although these areas still support BAP species such as silver-studded blue butterfly and adder, they are under increasing pressure both from development and disturbance from recreation.

Bats (mainly pipistrelle) are found in roof spaces throughout the town with some large roosts occurring in housing estates within reach of feeding habitat on the edges of town and in the parks.

The BAP species which is of greatest importance for Ipswich is the stag beetle. Suburban garden habitats can support very good numbers and there have been a few projects to provide suitable habitat piles in the parks.

### **Mid-Suffolk District Council**

Mid Suffolk District lies on the East Anglian Plain and the underlying boulder clay deposits give rise to heavy clay soils which have been improved for agriculture; largely arable habitats. Mid-Suffolk has an ancient agricultural landscape with many small farms although modern farming methods have given rise to large fields, typical of those elsewhere in Suffolk. Ancient and species-rich hedgerows (a BAP habitat) dissect the agricultural and wooded habitats but vary in their wildlife value; not all are favourably managed. Other BAP habitats associated with farmland are cereal field margins and farm ponds (eutrophic open water). These ponds often support populations of great crested newt. Species associated with farmland include grey partridge, spotted flycatcher, bullfinch, turtle dove, skylark, tree sparrow, brown hare and several important arable wild plant species such as shepherds needle and cornflower.

Pockets of species-rich grassland (a BAP habitat), in particular village commons and greens, churchyards and green lanes dot the landscape. There is also a good scattering of small species-rich hay meadows; Winston Green, Debenham Meadow and Burgate Great and Little Greens

Mid Suffolk District has a reasonable percentage of woodland but it is largely scattered, though there are important clusters at Barking and Woolpit. Ancient woodlands occur, but are generally small in size. The Thornham and Shrubland Estates have a mixture of parkland (a BAP habitat) and ancient woodland. Helmingham Estate has some fine parkland with many veteran trees. Parkland and ancient woodland provide a habitat for several important fungi and lichens and ancient trees with fissures and cracks provide excellent habitat for bats and birds. In the river valleys, chiefly the Waveney, Dove and Gipping pockets of woodland remain which are interspersed with a mosaic of (BAP habitat). Wet woodland is important for otter, bats, black poplar and woodland bird species.

Within the Gipping and Waveney Valleys several areas of valley fen occur. One of the best examples of a species-rich valley fen is Redgrave and Lopham Fen. Several areas of these valleys have been affected by gravel extraction. This has left areas of open water (where pits have been filled) and also some newly created reedbed habitat. Within the rivers themselves otter, water vole and water shrew are found, the latter two being rather scarce.

### **St Edmundsbury Borough Council**

St Edmundsbury covers a range of landscape types from the arable claylands in the south to the sandy brecks and valley fens in the north. Large areas are covered by intensive arable farming but within this there are significant pockets of ancient woodland and parkland. The majority of designated areas (County Wildlife Sites (CWS) and SSSI) in this district are ancient woodland sites. As well as the nationally important Bradfield Woods there are clusters of ancient woods around Saxham, Long Melford, Great Bradley and Boxted. These woods vary in character depending on the underlying soils and their management history. The old parklands at Ickworth, Euston and Livermere have retained many veteran trees as well as important features from 18th century landscaping.

There are relatively few river valleys and although there is little wetland habitat around the upper reaches of the Stour, the Lark, Little Ouse and Black Bourn have retained some rich water meadows. To the north-east a few valley fens have remained at Thelnetham, Hopton and Market Weston. On farmland, the heavier clays in this area provide suitable ponds for great crested newts. Along the rivers both otters and water vole are found with better numbers here than in the rest of Suffolk. There are black poplars scattered throughout the district.

In the north-west the lighter, chalky soils and pine plantations show the start of the brecks with important heathy open habitats at Lackford, West Stow and Barnham and areas of chalk grassland in the open rides of the Kings Forest at Wordwell.

The Lark valley has important areas of open water attracting many wildfowl at sites like the lakes at Lackford and Livermere.

The arable landscape which occurs throughout the District supports a number of BAP species and habitats particularly associated with farmland. In some areas the network of woods, small fields and hedges has survived, but in much of the district intensive farming has resulted in the removal of hedges creating vast open fields. Other BAP habitats include farmland ponds (including eutrophic open water BAP) and cereal field margins. Species such as grey partridge, spotted flycatcher, bullfinch, turtle dove and pipistrelle bat are found within the farmed environment.

Although the vast majority of the area is rural there are urban habitats in Bury and Haverhill. Semi-natural urban habitat (BAP) which occurs in gardens, can

support populations of BAP species such as song thrush and pipistrelle bat whilst allotments and other open spaces may harbour important populations of reptiles and amphibians.

### **Suffolk Coastal District Council**

Suffolk Coastal District is characterised by a diverse landscape composed of estuaries and grazing marshes, large arable fields, extensive areas of lowland heath and conifer plantations on the light soils of the Sandlings. Inland on the claylands the landscape consists mainly of a farmland landscape of arable fields interspersed with pasture and smaller hay meadows and woodland.

Extensive areas of reedbeds, saline lagoons, vegetated shingle, intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh along the Suffolk coast are of international importance and as such are protected by European legislation (Habitats Directive). Starlet sea anemone (BAP species) is associated with the nationally significant resource of saline lagoon which is found on the Suffolk coast.

The Grazing Marshes associated with the river valleys support a network of ecologically valuable dykes and pockets of species-rich fen. These coastal marshes are noted for a range of BAP species including water vole, barn owl, black poplar, bittern, otter, water shrew and narrow-mouthed whorl snail.

The arable landscape further inland supports farmed BAP habitats such as cereal field margins and species-rich Hedges interspersed with grassland, including small fragments of herb-rich lowland hay meadow (BAP). Species associated with farmland which have been recorded in Suffolk Coastal District include grey Partridge, skylark, Brown Hare, Shepherd's Needle and Red-tipped Cudweed. Ponds are abundant in the claylands although far less frequent in the Sandlings. Parishes which have a high density of ponds are also noted for significant populations of great crested newt.

The Sandlings area of Suffolk Coastal District holds a nationally important resource of heathland with significant populations of nightjar and woodlark (both BAP) species. Good numbers of adders (a character BAP) and silver-studded blue butterfly (BAP) are also found in the heathlands along the coast. Semi-natural woodland is rare on the light soils but there are important clusters of ancient woodland and wood pasture on the edge of the claylands, in particular at Glemham, Parham, Hacheston and Wantisden.

### **Waveney District Council**

Waveney District Council Area has a significant stretch of coastline and several fairly large urban districts; Lowestoft, Beccles and Southwold. The coastal fringe contains two nationally important (BAP) habitats; saline lagoons at Benacre Broad, Covehithe and Easton and vegetated shingle habitat at Lowestoft Denes, Southwold Denes, Kessingland Beach and Benacre Broad. At Covehithe Broad, Southwold Common and Corton there are small areas of coastal heathland (a BAP habitat) mixed with lowland acid grassland (a BAP habitat). There are also remnants of heath inland in the north of the district at

Herringfleet Hills, Somerleyton and the southern side of Fritton Lake, where there have been recent adder sightings (BAP species).

Waveney district has sizeable areas of grazing marsh and fen. Excellent examples of species-rich fen occur at Benacre, Barnby, Carlton and Oulton Broad; areas lying in the Waveney Valley. These fens provide habitat for several BAP species including three rare snails, bittern, barn owl, pipistrelle bat and also black poplar, a tree which usually occurs as isolated examples.

In large open water habitats such as the lakes at Lound Common, pillwort occurs. This is a BAP species and the only example in the county. Along the river Waveney good populations of otter are found and although declining, Water Vole is still present and at one key site, a large population of the depressed river mussel (BAP species).

The western and northern parts of the district are quite intensively farmed with large open fields. BAP habitats associated with farmland include ancient and species-rich hedgerows although not all of these are managed for conservation, cereal field margins, lowland species-rich hay meadows, of which there is a reasonable scattering of small fields in the west of the district and also farmland ponds (eutrophic open water). Waveney district has the highest density of farm ponds in Suffolk and consequently supports good populations of great crested newt. Other species particularly associated with farmland in Waveney include brown hare and arable wild plants such as small flowered catchfly and shepherd's needle. Farmland bird populations are not as good as other parts of Suffolk due to lack of suitable habitat.

Woodland is not widespread in the district although small clusters of ancient woodland occur in parishes such as Wrentham and Redisham. Good examples of wood pasture and parkland are found at Benacre, Henham and Sotterley. Species such as spotted flycatcher, barn owl and pipistrelle bat are found here. On two roadside verges in the district the sandy stilt puffball fungus occurs, at Blyford and Reydon. This BAP species is nationally scarce.

## 2. Procedure for Site Selection

A CWS panel that includes technical expertise from Natural England, Suffolk Wildlife Trust, Suffolk Biological Records Centre and Suffolk County Council carries out selection of County Wildlife Sites (CWS) in Suffolk. The panel evaluates proposed CWS against agreed selection criteria to ensure that the site meets the threshold for selection. An annual meeting of the Panel assesses potential CWS and amendments to existing sites as appropriate.

Site selection criteria have been drawn up in accordance with recommendations in the Wildlife Sites Handbook<sup>1</sup>.

Sites are assessed against the primary and secondary habitat criteria set out in section 3 and then specific habitat criteria set out in sections 4. Occasionally it may be appropriate to designate a CWS for the presence of particular species in their own right.

## 3. Habitat Criteria

The habitat criteria are based on Radcliffe's habitat attributes<sup>2</sup> that evaluate sites on the basis of their biological interest being of substantive nature conservation value. These criteria may favour or count against a site's selection as a CWS.

Meeting just one of the Habitat Primary Criteria can be sufficient to warrant designation as a CWS

### 3.1 Primary criteria

- **Size** – The importance and value of a site usually increases with size. Larger sites are more able to resist change and therefore remain as a viable unit. While a site's size may affect its sustainability this does not preclude selection of small sites of high quality
- **Diversity** – Sites that have a variety of habitats are often of high wildlife value, particularly where they include a range of successional stages and/or ecological gradients. Individually, none of the habitats may meet the selection criteria for CWS status, but their combined value may be high enough for selection
- **Naturalness** – It is generally considered that the more natural a site is, the higher its value. However, in Suffolk, as with most of the UK, very few sites with the exception of dynamic coastal habitats are truly natural and the most important habitats are either semi-natural e.g. hay meadows and ancient woods, or even man-made e.g. urban sites. In

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<sup>1</sup> The Wildlife Trusts 1997 section 3.5.1

<sup>2</sup> As set out in the Nature Conservation review and in Section 3 of the Wildlife Sites Handbook – The Wildlife Trusts 1997

many cases, this attribute therefore relates to a site's state under traditional management

- **Rarity** – All habitats that are nationally/internationally rare should be considered. Suffolk is a stronghold for some habitats e.g. vegetated shingle, and these habitats may be locally frequent, but their wider importance should not be overlooked. Other habitats may be rare in Suffolk e.g. chalk grassland and should be considered in the context of their local significance
- **Fragility** – Some sites may be very susceptible to damage by interference e.g. urban sites where development of surrounding land may isolate or encroach on the site. Others sites may be fragile due to rapid succession e.g. waste ground that rapidly scrubs up. The first is really an assessment of threat and would not be used as a sole selection criterion. The second suggests that the value of a site may be short lived. While both factors may affect selection, sites should be generally be designated according to their current wildlife value
- **Typicalness** – some habitats are intrinsically species-poor but are locally distinctive e.g. windblown coastal scrub, nutrient rich flushes associated with red crag and dry grassland associated with sands and gravels. These habitats are characteristic of the county's natural areas and are therefore included in the CWS system

### 3.2 Secondary criteria

These criteria should only be considered once the primary criteria have been applied. They can provide additional information on the value of sites but will not be used for selection in their own right.

- **Recorded history** - The value of a site can be more accurately assessed if there has been a history of biological recording and evidence of site continuity
- **Position in ecological unit** – Sites that are linked to or near other wildlife areas are generally more valuable and can play an important role in creating wildlife corridors and buffers
- **Potential value** – the use of potential value as a criterion for site selection can cause problems, as it can be argued that with appropriate management any site potentially has high wildlife value. However, in some cases it may be useful, especially where there is an opportunity to enhance existing semi-natural habitats



- **Intrinsic appeal** – Some sites may have high-perceived intrinsic appeal and /or recreational value. In addition sites may have a high education value. While the importance of these values should not be underestimated they should always be considered as supplementary to the sites nature conservation value

## 4. Specific Habitat Criteria

Following assessment of sites against primary and secondary habitat criteria (section 3), sites are considered against appropriate specific habitat criteria. Qualifying sites will have at least one of the attributes.

N.B. Numbering of the attributes is for identification purposes only, and is not a reflection of the relative importance of attributes.

See appendices for details on rare, scarce and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and definitions of BAP habitats.

### 4.1 Woodland

<b>1</b>	Ancient woodland with predominantly native broadleaf trees	All woods indicated in English Nature's Suffolk Ancient Woodland Inventory or from historical records qualify even where they have been replanted with conifers. A number of remnants of ancient woodland are less than 2ha and are therefore not recorded in the EN ancient woodland inventory but may still be considered for designation as CWS
<b>2</b>	A herb layer of native plants typical of semi-natural broadleaf woodland that covers the greater part of the site	See Appendices
<b>3</b>	Presence of rare or scarce species and/or significant populations of Suffolk BAP species	See Appendices
<b>4</b>	Diverse physical and age structure, and other typical woodland features associated with ancient woodlands	Presence of understorey, glades, rides and perimeter shrubs. Presence of seedlings, saplings, mature and over mature specimens. Presence of ponds, watercourses, earthworks especially associated with boundaries, pollards. High proportion of dead wood both standing and fallen. Evidence of historical traditional management (coppicing). Active traditional management.
<b>5</b>	Woodland includes or is entirely a good example of a Suffolk BAP habitat	e.g. Wet woodland See Appendices
<b>6</b>	Woodland type typical of a Natural area or that is locally distinctive	

## 4.2 Grassland – Neutral, Calcareous, Acid and Breckland

1	Unimproved/semi-improved, dry acid grassland (or dry but non acid grassland associated with red crag/sand and gravels in Suffolk)	See Appendices
2	Unimproved/semi-improved, neutral grassland	See Appendices
3	Unimproved/semi-improved, calcareous grassland	See Appendices
4	Unimproved/semi-improved grassland typical of Breckland	See Appendices
5	Unimproved appropriately species-rich wet grassland, marsh or mire (including coastal grazing marsh)	See Appendices
6	Presence of rare or scarce species and/or significant populations of Suffolk BAP species	See Appendices
7	A good example of a Suffolk BAP habitat	e.g. lowland acid grassland, lowland hay meadow See Appendices
8	Semi-improved relatively species-poor grassland that is important as habitat for other species e.g. breeding waders on grazing marshes	

## 4.3 Wood Pasture and Parkland

1	Ancient native trees in permanent grass where there is survey evidence of rare/scarce/BAP species associated with ancient trees	See Appendices
2	Presence of rare or scarce species and/or significant populations of Suffolk BAP species	See Appendices
3	A good example of Suffolk BAP habitat	See Appendices

## 4.4 Open, Standing Water (ponds, lakes, pits, dykes and ditches)

1	Species-rich marginal vegetation	
2	Species-rich aquatic vegetation	
3	Presence of rare or scarce species and/or significant populations of Suffolk BAP species	See Appendices
4	A good example of Suffolk BAP habitat	See Appendices

#### 4.5 Running Open Water

These criteria incorporate Environment Agency CWS criteria

1	Appropriately species-rich emergent /aquatic flora	
2	Presence of rare or scarce species and/or significant populations of Suffolk BAP species	See Appendices
3	Fish (from electro-fishing surveys) based on presence of rare native species, lack of influence from stocking, consistency of recording and self sustaining populations	
4	Presence of rare invertebrates species and/or sections of river where there is a high invertebrate diversity	
5	Records of water vole, water shrew and /or the status of otters is noted in the summary of conservation interest of each river	
6	A good example of a Suffolk BAP habitat	See Appendices

#### 4.6 Reedbed and Fen (e.g. Tall and herb-rich fen, swamp and fen meadow)

1	A good example of a reed and/or sedge bed	
2	A good example of tall fen with typical wetland	
3	Presence of rare or scarce species and/or significant populations of Suffolk BAP species	See Appendices
4	A good example of fen habitat including fen meadow	
5	A good example of a Suffolk BAP habitat	See Appendices

#### 4.7 Heathland

1	A significant area of heathland vegetation communities such as shrub heath, acid grassland, lichen heath and mosaics thereof	
2	Presence of rare or scarce species and/or significant populations of Suffolk BAP species	See Appendices
3	A good example of a Suffolk BAP habitat	See Appendices

#### 4.8 Coastal Habitats

1	Significant examples of semi-natural vegetation communities associated with the coast e.g. shingle, saline lagoons, saltmarsh, sand dunes and cliffs	
2	Presence of rare or scarce species and/or significant populations of Suffolk BAP species	See Appendices
3	Coastal habitat that is borderline CWS quality, but provides valuable buffering or connections with high quality habitat	
4	A good example of a Suffolk BAP habitat	See Appendices

#### **4.9 Scrub**

There are occasions when scrub is of CWS status in its own right (as opposed to being part of a mosaic) e.g. coastal scrub providing feeding stations for winter migrant birds. In such instances, scrub will be considered on a case-by-case basis, with its individual merits determining whether it be assigned CWS status.

#### **4.10 Bog and Flush**

The majority of bogs and flushes occur within other wet grassland /fen/woodland habitats and are therefore be covered by relevant habitat criteria. However, there are occasional cases where a bog or flush (e.g. a red crag issue) may occur within otherwise degraded habitat e.g. improved grassland, and may support significant flora or fauna. In these instances the bog or flush may be designated as CWS.

#### **4.11 Arable Habitats**

Sites may be designated if they support populations of rare, scarce and/or significant populations of BAP species associated with arable habitats. Designation of some arable sites is inappropriate due to their transitory nature e.g. set-aside fields which have a significant but temporary value for farmland birds.

#### **4.12 Hedgerows including Pollards**

Hedgerows may be designated if they support significant populations of rare, scarce and/or significant populations of BAP species. They may also be designated for their role in connecting habitats e.g. between woodlands with Dormice. Exceptional examples of Suffolk BAP habitat may also qualify.

#### **4.13 Habitat Mosaics**

Few sites consist solely of one discreet habitat type e.g. heathlands are usually made up of a mix of dwarf shrubs and acid grassland. Although the majority of CWS can be classified under one major habitat heading, there are many sites where the value is due to an intricate mosaic of several types. These habitat mosaics can have a very high value for wildlife, providing a diversity of vegetation structure that supports a wide range of flora and fauna some of which may be rare, scarce or BAP. They may include gradients between wet and dry, light and shade, open and sheltered habitats. Mosaics can include examples of improved/semi-improved grassland, mature trees, woodland (ancient and secondary), scrub, hedge, marshy grassland/swamp and open water (standing or running). CWS status of mosaics will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. In some cases a priority site may be buffered by other semi-natural habitats which might not qualify for designation in their own right, but add significantly to the value of the core

#### 4.14 Orchards

An orchard is understood to be a group of top fruit (and nut trees) that's purpose is or has been domestic or commercial fruit production. A significant number of trees will be veteran e.g. large size for their species, decay, dead wood, sap runs, epiphytes and saprophytes.

1	Features commonly characteristic of an orchard	A site would be expected to have one or more of the following 'orchard' features: Pond/moat, association with traditional farmstead, hedges containing nut or fruit trees e.g Myrobalan, evidence of previous occupation/horticultural use.g walled garden remains, old and established populations of planted spring bulbs such as aconite, daffodil, star of Bethlehem and snowdrop.
2	The presence of a rare/scarce and /or significant populations of BAP species	
3	Significant assemblages of epiphytes/saprophytes associated with living and dead wood and appropriate orchard species present	
4	The presence of a herb-rich ground flora	



## Habitats

### Cereal Field Margins

For the purposes of this Action Plan the term 'cereal field margin' refers to strips of land lying between cereal crops and the field boundary and which may extend for a limited distance into the crop, which are deliberately managed to create conditions which benefit key farmland species. They can take a variety of forms, the principal types being:

1. A 'Wildlife Strip' 6m wide adjacent to a cereal crop, together with a 1m 'Sterile Strip' between the wildlife strip and the crop. The wildlife strip is cultivated once a year but not cropped; the Sterile Strip is maintained so as to prevent aggressive arable weeds spreading into the adjacent cereal crop.
2. A 'Conservation Headland' between 6m and 12m wide forming the outer margin of the crop which may be separated from an adjacent field boundary or other vegetation by a 1m Sterile Strip. The Conservation Headland is cropped with cereals but is managed with reduced inputs of pesticides so as to favour wild arable plants and invertebrates.
3. A combined Wildlife Strip and Conservation Headland, separated by a Sterile Strip and managed as described above.
4. Game crops, stubble or grassland fallows lying between annually cropped land and the field boundary.

The focus on cereal rather than arable field margins in this action plan reflects the dominance of cereals among arable crops.

Rare arable flowers found in cereal margins in Suffolk include Ground-pine *Ajuga chamaepitys*, Cornflower *Centaurea cyanus*, Corn Parsley *Petroselinum segetum*, Corn Buttercup *Ranunculus arvensis*, Shepherd's-needle *Scandix pecten-veneris* and Narrow-fruited Cornsalad *Valerianella dentata*. Arable wild flowers are of conservation concern because of enormous national declines in their distribution and abundance. Nationally, some 300 species of plants can occur in arable fields.

### Ancient/Species rich hedgerows

Ancient hedgerows, which support a greater diversity of plants and animals than subsequent hedges, may be defined as those, which were in existence before the Enclosure Acts, passed mainly between 1720 and 1840. By the time of the Parliamentary enclosures, most of the East Anglian Plain was already enclosed and well hedged, but large numbers of common pastures and greens were enclosed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Large areas of Breckland and the Suffolk Coast and Heaths were enclosed at this time. These hedges were planted as single species, (usually Hawthorn).

Species-rich hedgerows contain five or more native woody species on average in a thirty-metre length. Hedges, which contain fewer woody species but a rich basal flora, should also be included. The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 define 'important' hedgerows as those with seven woody species, or six woody species plus other defined features; a stricter guideline than the five woody species in the National Biodiversity Action Plan.

Key National Biodiversity Action Plan species in Suffolk which use hedges (including associated features such as grassy verges) are Brown hare, Skylark, Grey partridge, Song thrush, Linnet, Turtle Dove, Corn bunting, Tree sparrow, Bullfinch, and Pippistrelle bat. Other fauna using hedges include small mammals, including Dormice in the south of the county, hibernating reptiles and amphibians, and invertebrates beneficial for crop pest management.

### Coastal and flood plain grazing marsh

Grazing marsh is defined as periodically inundated pasture, or meadow with ditches which maintain the water levels, containing standing brackish or fresh water. Almost all areas are grazed and some cut for hay or silage. Sites may contain seasonal water-filled hollows and permanent ponds with emergent swamp communities, but not extensive areas of tall fen species like reeds; although they may merge with fen and reed swamp communities.

### Lowland heathland

In Suffolk, many heaths have a mix of dwarf shrubs interwoven with acid grassland. In Breckland the habitat is very complex as the mix of chalky and sandy soils is reflected in a diverse range of heath and dry grassland communities unique in Britain.

### Fens

Fens are peatlands that receive water from the ground as well as from rainwater and river flooding. They fall into two types based on water movement and two other categories dependent on where the water is derived from or has travelled through: base-rich or poor rocks. Habitats covered by this Plan include rushy pastures and fen meadows. All sites with substantial fen interest should be regarded as eligible for inclusion in this Action Plan. Overlap may be particularly marked with the following habitats: grazing marsh; reedbeds; lowland heath; mesotrophic lakes and aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies; and wet woodland.

### Reedbeds

Reedbeds are characterised by a dominance of Reeds *Phragmites australis* and occur in a wide range of permanently and periodically waterlogged habitats. Stands occur around lakes and ponds, in estuaries and on saltmarsh, and along dykes and canals. Other communities not dominated by reed are included in the fen action plan.

### Saline Lagoons

Lagoons are essentially bodies of saline water, natural or artificial, partially separated from the adjacent sea. They retain a proportion of their sea water at low tide and may develop as brackish, full saline or hyper-saline water bodies.

In Suffolk there are four types of brackish lagoon: firstly, small rivers that have been ponded back by shingle bars, over which the sea occasionally transgresses (for example Benacre, Easton and Covehithe Broads); secondly pools enclosed and isolated within a shingle beach (such as at Shingle Street); thirdly, shallow pools on clay (often former grazing marshes) trapped behind ridges of shingle e.g. behind the Walberswick/Dunwich shingle ridge; and fourthly, brackish bodies of water behind sea walls fed by percolation, sea spray or sluices (e.g. lagoons on Havergate Island). Both the latter formations are fed by rain water through the shingle and tend to be very saline.

There are 26 species of flora and fauna that are indicative of brackish lagoons. Of these 14 are present or have been recorded, in the brackish lagoons of Suffolk. Of particular note are the Starlet Sea Anemone *Nemastomella vectensis*, which occurs in very high densities (up to 10,000 individuals per m<sup>2</sup>), the snails *Hydrobia ventrosa* and *H. neglecta*, the lagooed cockle, *Cerastoderma glaucum* and the crustacean *Gammarus insensibilis*.

### Eelgrass beds

Three species of Eelgrass (*Zostera*) occur in the UK. These are: *Z. noltii*, the Dwarf Eelgrass, which is found highest on the shore; *Z. angustifolia*, the Narrow-leaved Eelgrass, which is found on the lower shore and *Z. marina*, Eelgrass, which is predominantly sub littoral. All three species are considered to be scarce. Preferred habitats are intertidal or shallow subtidal sands/muds which are sheltered from significant wave action.

### Wet Woodlands

Wet woodlands can be found in a variety of situations where a high water table results from poorly drained or seasonally wet soils. Wet woodland habitats may be identified as containing a range of National Vegetation Classification (NVC) stand types. In Suffolk the following are likely to occur:

- Grey willow - common marsh-bedstraw woodland *Salix cinerea* - *Galium palustre* woodland (W1)
- Grey willow - downy birch - common reed woodland *Salix cinerea* - *Betula pubescens* - *Phragmites australis* woodland (W2)
- Downy birch - purple moor-grass woodland *Sphagnum* sub-community *Betula pubescens* - *Molinia caerulea* woodland, *Sphagnum* sub-community (W4c)
- Alder - greater tussock sedge woodland *Alnus glutinosa* - *Carex paniculata* woodland (W5)
- Alder - common nettle woodland *Alnus glutinosa* - *Urtica dioica* woodland (W6)

These stands are found on flood plains as successional habitats on fens and mires, along rivers and streams, by flushes and in peaty hollows. The wet woodlands on the Boulder Clay in Suffolk tend to be considered as part of the ash -field maple - dog's mercury woodland *Fraxinus excelsior* - *Acer campestre* - *Mercurialis perennis* woodlands (W8 in the NVC) and are excluded from this habitat plan. These will form part of the wood pasture/parkland and mixed woodland plans.

The habitat supports a number of important BAP species in Suffolk. It is believed to be of primary importance for the weevil *Melanapion minimum* and a jumping weevil *Rhynchaenus testaceus*. It is of subsidiary importance for two birds (spotted flycatcher *Muscicapa striatus* and the song thrush *Turdus philomenos*) and the lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*. Wet woodlands are believed to be used by a number of other BAP species that include a leaf-rolling weevil *Byctiscus populi*, the liverwort veilwort *Pallavicinia lyelli* and the otter *Lutra lutra*.

### Lowland Wood pastures and parkland

In Suffolk there are both the remnants and the active practice of a tradition of using the same land to grow trees and graze animals. Today this land is defined as wood-pasture (*Silva pastillis*).

In many cases today's parklands have evolved through a complex series of changes starting with the medieval deer park. Consequently much of the parkland we see today is quite different to its medieval origins. New species of trees and shrubs have been introduced into this country and there have been fashions for designed landscapes. This rich variety of historic landscapes has created a wealth of habitats and niches for wildlife.

Lowland woodland-pasture and parkland habitats may be identified as containing a range of National Vegetation Classification (NVC) stand types. In Suffolk, the following are likely to occur:

- Oak - Bracken - Bramble woodland *Quercus robur* - *Pteridium aquilinum* - *Rubus fruticosus* woodland (W10)
- Oak - Birch - Wavy hair-grass woodland *Quercus robur* - *Betula* spp. - *Deschampsia flexuosa* woodland (W16)
- Ash - Field Maple - Dog's Mercury woodland *Fraxinus excelsior* - *Acer campestre* - *Mercurialis perennis* woodland (W8)

It should be recognised that lowland wood-pasture and parkland are habitats in their own right. This eco-system is likely to be of interest for invertebrates (especially the saproxylics), epiphytes, bryophytes, fungi, bats and woodland birds.

### Lowland Hay meadows

This plan incorporates a number of unimproved grassland types in Suffolk. Of particular ecological value are the typical species-rich hay meadows associated with Boulder Clay soils of the county. Often termed 'Old Meadow', these grasslands are characterised by a long history of traditional management i.e. lack of disturbance by ploughing or the use of agricultural chemicals. The plan however, is not restricted to grasslands cut for hay, but also takes into account unimproved neutral pasture where livestock grazing is the main land use.

### Lowland dry acid grassland



This plan includes all the acid grassland which occurs in Suffolk as an integral part of the Sandlings and Breckland heathland landscape. Smaller areas of acid grassland can also be found on stretches of vegetated shingle along the coast.

Acid grassland is characterised by a species-poor plant community dominated by sheep's fescue, sheep's sorrel and common bent. Other species which are often present in the sward include sand sedge, wavy hair grass, tormentil, and heath bedstraw. The summer-parched soils in Suffolk often support stands of acid grassland which are rich in both mosses and lichens. In addition, acid grassland in Suffolk is noted for a number of rare and nationally scarce spring annual plants. These include several clovers e.g. clustered and suffocated, mossy stonecrop and in the Breckland area, a number of early flowering plants such as spring and breckland speedwells. Birds of conservation concern which are associated with acid grassland include woodlark, stone curlew and nightjar. Many of the invertebrates occurring in acid grassland are species which do not occur elsewhere. Ground-dwelling and burrowing invertebrates particularly favour the open acid grassland swards which typically contain bare sandy areas.

### **Eutrophic open water**

The national action plan covers natural and man made still waters such as gravel pits, reservoirs and lakes but it excludes small pools, field ponds and brackish waters. There are no accurate estimates of the amount of this habitat in the UK but it is likely to be around 1785 sq. km.

As an addition to the national action plan this Local BAP includes small ponds as well as large areas of open water. Actions with respect to ponds cannot strictly be reported as part of the process of the HAP. Eutrophic standing waters are important for certain priority BAP species e.g. Great crested newt, otter, water vole and rare snails as well as local character species e.g. water shrew.

### **Urban**

Suffolk is not generally thought of as an urban county. However, there are many built up areas that contain a variety of valuable urban wildlife sites. These include SSSIs, Local Nature Reserves and County Wildlife Sites.

However, nature conservation in towns and cities is not only about providing for wildlife. Wildlife can also play an important part in people's life and therefore should not be restricted to nature reserves and the countryside. As 54% of people in Suffolk live in towns (with populations over 10,000) the need for a healthy environment in urban areas is particularly important. Parks, cemeteries, canals, allotments, 'derelict' land and gardens can support a huge range of animals and plants and play a crucial role in maintaining the wildlife resource of towns and cities. These places are accessible to all age groups and cultures and can provide ideal places to learn about biodiversity. The character of urban areas is continually altering, through landscape improvements, development and the changing demands on land. If we are to retain the wildlife in urban areas, it must be recognised, valued, protected and managed as a vital component of the townscape.

### **Lowland mixed deciduous woodland**

Ancient Semi-natural woodland contains some of the most important assemblages of wildlife of any habitat. A large proportion of the Lowland Mixed deciduous woodland in the county falls into this category.

Not all Ancient Woodland sites support mixed deciduous woodland, this woodland type is also found on recent sites and in secondary woodlands. Some recent woodland sites may be of significant conservation importance.

*Ancient Woodland* – Land that has had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 and may be:

*Ancient Semi-natural Woodland* – Ancient Semi-natural Sites that have retained the original native tree and shrub cover that has not been planted, although it may have been managed by coppicing or felling and allowed to regenerate naturally.

*Ancient Replanted Woodland* – Ancient woodland sites where the original tree cover has been felled and replaced by planting, usually with conifers and usually last century.

This Habitat Action Plan covers woodland growing on the full range of soil conditions, from acidic to base-rich, and includes most of the semi-natural Ancient Woodland Sites in Suffolk. Most woodlands were traditionally coppice with standards, particularly those on moderately acid to base-rich soils. Coppicing ceased gradually with the discovery of coal as a fuel source. *Quercus robur* is by far the commoner oak (although *Quercus petraea* may be abundant locally in a few sites) and may occur with virtually all combinations of other locally native tree species. Most sites are relatively small and have clearer vegetational boundaries compared with some of the recent planted woodlands.

Lowland mixed broadleaf woodland is characterised by the following National Vegetation Classification (NVC) codes, (Rodwell 1991); these plant communities are characterised by W8 *Fraxinus excelsior* - *Acer campestre* - *Mercurialis perennis* woodland W10 *Quercus robur* - *Pteridium aquilinum* - *Rubus fruticosus* woodland and lesser amounts of W16 *Quercus* spp. - *Betula* spp. - *Deschampsia flexuosa* woodland (mainly sub-community a. *Quercus robur*). Locally, it may form a mosaic with other types, including patches of beech woodland, and small areas of wet woodland. Rides and edges may grade into grassland and scrub types.

### **Coastal vegetated shingle**

Coastal shingle can occur in a number of geomorphological forms. In Suffolk two main types are found – embayment beach ridge plains represented by Thorpeness and Kessingland where a series of relict storm beach ridges and an active shore system partly or wholly infills a former embayment; and barrier spits where a single spit made up of relict storm ridges and a shore system lies parallel to the open coast, partially blocking a harbour and estuary, such as at Orford Ness. Loosely barriers can be categorised as having a landward sloping, backshore component and beaches an absence of rear landward slopes.

Shingle deposits are principally made up of coarse clastic sediments and can be defined (Udden-Wentworth) as sediment with particle sizes in the range of 2 to 200 mm, i.e. between that of boulders and sand. All shingle beaches consist of a

mixture of these particle sizes, some being well sorted, some poorly sorted. In terms of particle size, shingle beaches can be classified into three types – those composed entirely of gravel (Orford Ness); those with the upper foreshore composed of gravel and the lower foreshore of sand separated with a marked break of slope (Thorpeness); and those where there is no clear spatial separation between gravel and sand (Sizewell, Dunwich).

Shingle beaches form on wave dominated shorelines where suitably sized material is available and where there is an occurrence of a high wave energy environment. However most of these beaches are within reach of storm waves so vegetation is restricted to temporary and strandline communities. Of the classic communities which develop out of reach of the normal tide there are only between 4000 ha and 5000 ha in Britain. Over half of this occurs on two sites – Orford Ness and Dungeness.

Colonisation of shingle is dependant on three main factors – degree of disturbance and mobility of shingle due to factors such as wave action; presence or absence of fines in the shingle matrix; and the availability of moisture.

## Species

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	Man Orchid
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark
<i>Anisus vorticulus</i>	a snail
<i>Arabis glabra</i>	Tower mustard
<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	Water vole
<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	White-clawed crayfish
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Barbastelle bat
<i>Battarraea phalloides</i>	Sandy stilt puffball
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern
<i>Buellia asterella</i>	Starry Breck-lichen
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	Natterjack toad
<i>Buglossoporus pulvinus/ quercinus</i>	Oak polypore
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Stone curlew
<i>Callicera spinolae</i>	Golden Hoverer
<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>	Orange-fruited elm-lichen
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Nightjar
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Linnet
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower
<i>Cerceris quinquefasciata</i>	a solitary wasp
<i>Clubiona rosserae</i>	a spider
<i>Cryptocephalus exiguus</i>	a leaf beetle
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed bunting
<i>Euroleon nostras</i>	Ant-lion
<i>Filago lutescens</i>	Red-tipped cudweed
<i>Idaea ochrata</i>	Bright wave
<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Brown hare
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Stag beetle
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Otter
<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	Corn bunting
<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Dormouse
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted flycatcher
<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>	Starlet sea anemone
<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	Water Shrew
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree sparrow
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey partridge
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour porpoise
<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	Pillwort
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle bat
<i>Plebejus argus</i>	Silver-studded blue
<i>Populus nigra</i> subsp. <i>betulifolia</i>	Native Black Poplar
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>	Depressed river mussel
<i>Pulmonaria obscura</i>	Unspotted/Suffolk Lungwort
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser horseshoe bat
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Sheperd's needle
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Red squirrel
<i>Segmentina nitida</i>	Shining ram's-horn snail
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered catchfly
<i>Sium latifolium</i>	Greater water-parsnip
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle dove
<i>Tolypella intricata</i>	Tassel stonewort
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Spreading hedge-parsley
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great crested newt
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song thrush
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail
<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Desmoulin's whorl snail
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder



<b>RDB1</b>	
<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i> (L.) L.	Small Alison
<i>Artemisia campestris</i> L.	Field Mugwort
<i>Scleranthus perennis</i> ssp. <i>prostratus</i> Sell	Perennial Knawel
<i>Veronica praecox</i> All.	Breckland Speedwell
<i>Veronica triphyllos</i> L.	Fingered Speedwell
<b>RDB2</b>	
<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i> L.	Stinking Goosefoot
<i>Dryopteris cristata</i> (L.) A.Gray	Crested Buckler-fern
<i>Filago lutescens</i> Jordan	Red-tipped Cudweed
<i>Herniaria glabra</i> L.	Smooth Rupture-wort
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i> (L.) Sprengel	Lizard Orchid
<i>Muscari neglectum</i> Guss. ex Ten.	Grape-hyacinth
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> Miller	Early Spider-orchid
<i>Orchis militaris</i> L.	Soldier Orchid
<i>Orobanche purpurea</i> Jacq.	Yarrow Broomrape
<i>Teucrium scordium</i> L.	Water Germander
<i>Veronica spicata</i> ssp. <i>spicata</i>	Breckland Spiked Speedwell
<i>Veronica verna</i> L.	Spring Speedwell
<b>RDB3</b>	
<i>Anisantha tectorum</i> (L.) Nevski	Drooping Brome
<i>Festuca longifolia</i> Thuill.	Blue Fescue
<i>Hypochaeris maculata</i> L.	Spotted Cat's-ear
<i>Peucedanum officinale</i> L.	Hog's Fennel
<i>Phleum phleoides</i> (L.) Kartsen	Purple-stem Cat' s-tail
<i>Poa infirma</i>	Early Meadow-grass
<i>Silene otites</i> (L.) Wibel	Spanish Catchfly
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> L.	Breckland Thyme
<b>pRDB3</b>	
<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> (Tinirn) Koeler	Narrow Small-reed
<i>Carex vulpina</i> L.	True Fox-sedge
<i>Chenopodium chenopodioides</i> (L.) Aellen	Saltmarsh Goosefoot
<i>Corynephorus canescens</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Grey Hair-grass
<i>Pulmonaria obscura</i> Dumort.	Unspotted Lungwort
<b>Nationally Scarce</b>	
<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i> (L.) Aiton	Man Orchid
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i> (L.) Schreber	Ground-pine
<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i> Gouan	Bulbous Foxtail
<i>Althaea officinalis</i> L.	Marsh-mallow
<i>Apera spica-venti</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Loose Silky-bent
<i>Arabis glabra</i> (L.) Bernh.	Tower Mustard
<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i> L.	Slender Hare's-ear
<i>Carex appropinquata</i> Schum.	Fibrous Tussock-sedge
<i>Carex divisa</i> Hudson	Divided Sedge
<i>Carex elongata</i> L.	Elongated Sedge
<i>Carex ericetorum</i> Pollich	Rare Spring-sedge
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Cornflower
<i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i> L.	Soft Hornwort
<i>Cicuta virosa</i> L.	Cowbane
<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i> (L.) Stace	Lesser Calamint
<i>Crassula tillaea</i> Lester-Garl.	Mossy Stonecrop
<i>Cuscuta europaea</i> L.	Greater Dodder
<i>Dactylorhiza traunsteineri</i> (Sauter ex Reichb.) Soo	Narrow-leaved Marsh-orchid
<i>Daphne mezereum</i> L.	Mezereon
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i> L.	Maiden Pink
<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i> G.E.Smith	Green-flowered Helleborine
<i>Euphrasia pseudokernerii</i> Pugsley	an eyebright
<i>Festuca arenaria</i> Osbeck	Rush-leaved Fescue
<i>Frankenia laevis</i> L.	Sea-heath
<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i> L.	Fritillary
<i>Fumaria densiflora</i> DC.	Dense-flowered Fumitory
<i>Fumaria parviflora</i> Lam.	Fine-leaved Fumitory
<i>Fumaria vaillantii</i> Lois.	Few-flowered Fumitory
<i>Galium parisiense</i> L.	Wall Bedstraw

<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i> (Hoffm.) Newman	Limestone Fern
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i> L.	Stinking Hellebore
<i>Hordelymus europaeus</i> (L.) Jessen	Wood Barley
<i>Hordeum marinum</i> Hudson	Sea Barley
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> L.	Smooth Cat's-ear
<i>Inula crithmoides</i> L.	Golden-Samphire
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> L.	Yellow Vetchling
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> Willd.	Sea Pea
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> L.	Marsh Pea
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L.	Dittander
<i>Limonium humile</i> Miller	Lax-flowered Sea-lavender
<i>Linum perenne</i> L.	Perennial Flax
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	White Horehound
<i>Medicago minima</i> (L.) L.	Bur Medick
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> L.	Toothed Medick
<i>Medicago sativa</i> ssp. <i>falcata</i> (L.) Arcang.	Sickle Medick
<i>Melampyrum cristatum</i> L.	Crested Cow-wheat
<i>Minuartia hybrida</i> (Villars) Schischkl	Fine-leaved Sandwort
<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> L.	Whorled Water-milfoil
<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i> Thuill.	Greater Broomrape
<i>Parapholis incurva</i> (L.) C.E.Hubb.	Curved Hard Grass
<i>Persicaria laxiflora</i> (Weihe) Opiz	Tasteless Water-pepper
<i>Peucedanum palustre</i> (L.) Moench	Milk Parsley
<i>Pitularia globulifera</i> L.	Pillwort
<i>Poa bulbosa</i> L.	Bulbous Meadow-grass
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i> Meyer & Bunge ex Ledeb.	Ray's Knotgrass
<i>Potamogeton coloratus</i> Hornem.	Fen Pondweed
<i>Potamogeton compressus</i> L.	Grass-wrack Pondweed
<i>Potamogeton trichoides</i> Cham. & Schldl.	Hairlike Pondweed
<i>Primula elatior</i> (L.) Hill	Oxlip
<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i> (Torrey) E.Bickn.	Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass
<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i> (With.) Fern. & Weath.	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass
<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> (Petagna) Grande	Spiral Tasselweed
<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i> (Miller) A.J S cott	Perennial Glasswort
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> L.	Shepherd's s-needle
<i>Silene conica</i> L.	Sand Catchfly
<i>Silene gallica</i> L.	Small-flowered Catchfly
<i>Sium latifolium</i> L.	Great Water-parsnip
<i>Sonchus palustris</i> L.	Marsh Sow-thistle
<i>Spartina maritima</i> (Curtis) Fern.	Small Cord-grass
<i>Stratiotes albidus</i> L.	Water-soldier
<i>Suaeda vera</i> Forsskaol ex J.Gmelin	Shrubby Seablite
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> Schott	Marsh Fern
<i>Thesium humifusum</i> DC.	Bastard-toadflax
<i>Torilis arvensis</i> (Hudson) Link	Spreading Hedge-parsley
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i> L.	Clustered Clover
<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i> Hudson	Sulphur Clover
<i>Trifolium squamosum</i> L.	Sea Clover
<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i> L.	Suffocated Clover
<i>Ulmus plotii</i> Druce	Plot's Elm
<i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i> Villars	Hoary Mullein
<i>Vicia bithynica</i> (L.) L.	Bithynian Vetch
<i>Vicia lutea</i> L.	Yellow Vetch
<i>Vicia parviflora</i> Cav.	Slender Tare
<i>Vulpia ciliata</i> ssp. <i>ambigua</i> (Le Gall) Stace & Auq.	Purple Fescue
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i> (Forsskaol) Fritsch	Dune Fescue
<i>Vulpia unilateralis</i> (L.) Stace	Mat-grass Fescue
<i>Zostera angustifolia</i> (Hornem.) Reichh.	Narrow-leaved Eelgrass
<i>Zostera marina</i> L.	Eelgrass
<i>Zostera noltii</i> Hornem.	Dwarf Eelgrass
<b>Suffolk Rarities</b>	
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i> L.	Sneezewort
<i>Alchemilla filicaulis</i> ssp. <i>vestita</i> (Buser) Bradshaw	Lady's Mantle
<i>Alisma lanceolatum</i> With.	Narrow-leaved Water-plantain

<i>Allium oleraceum</i> L.	Field Garlic
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> Sobol.	Orange Foxtail
<i>Anagallis minima</i> (L.) E.H.Krause	Chaffweed
<i>Anagallis tenella</i> (L.) L.	Bog Pimpernel
<i>Apium inundatum</i> (L.) H.G.Reichb.	Lesser Marshwort
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i> L.	Squinancywort
<i>Astragalus danicus</i> Retz.	Purple Milk-vetch
<i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i> (L.) Parl.	Lesser Water-plantain
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.	Barberry
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> (L.) Hudson	Yellow-wort
<i>Blechnum spicant</i> (L.) Roth	Hard Fern
<i>Blysmus compressus</i> (L.) Panzer ex Link	Flat-sedge
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> (L.) Sw.	Moonwort
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Tor- grass
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> L.	Flowering Rush
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i> (L.) R.Br.	Sea Bindweed
<i>Campanula glomerata</i> L.	Clustered Bellflower
<i>Campanula latifolia</i> L.	Giant Bellflower
<i>Carex acuta</i> L.	Slender Tufted-sedge
<i>Carex binervis</i> Smith	Green-ribbed Sedge
<i>Carex curta</i> Gooden.	White Sedge
<i>Carex diandra</i> Schiank	Lesser Tussock-sedge
<i>Carex echinata</i> Murray	Star Sedge
<i>Carex elata</i> All.	Tufted Sedge
<i>Carex extensa</i> Gooden.	Long-bracted Sedge
<i>Carex hostiana</i> DC.	Tawny Sedge
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> Ehrh.	Slender Sedge
<i>Carex pulicaris</i> L.	Flea Sedge
<i>Carex rostrata</i> Stokes	Bottle Sedge
<i>Carex strigosa</i> Hudson	Thin-spiked Wood-sedge
<i>Carex vesicaria</i> L.	Bladder-sedge
<i>Carex viridula</i> ssp. <i>brachyrrhyncha</i> (Celak.) B.Schmid	Long-stalked Yellow Sedge
<i>Carex viridula</i> ssp. <i>oedocarpa</i> (Andersson) B.Schmid	Common Yellow Sedge
<i>Carex viridula</i> ssp. <i>viridula</i> Merat	Small-fruited Yellow Sedge
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i> (Sw.) Druce	Lesser Centaury
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i> DC.	Rustyback
<i>Cirsium dissectum</i> (L.) Hill	Meadow Thistle
<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i> (L.) Scop.	Woolly Thistle
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl	Great Fen-sedge
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i> (L.) Hartman	Frog Orchid
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i> L.	Meadow Saffron
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> L.	Lily of the Valley
<i>Crambe maritima</i> L.	Sea-kale
<i>Crepis biennis</i> L.	Rough Hawk's-beard
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i> L.	Rock Samphire
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> (L.) L.	Dodder
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> (L.) Soo	Early Marsh-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> ssp. <i>ochroleuca</i> (Boll) P.Hunt &	Cream-flowered Early Marsh Orchid
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (L.) DC.	Heath-grass
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> L.	Round-leaved Sundew
<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i> (Link) Schultes	Slender Spike-rush
<i>Eleogiton fluitans</i> (L.) Link	Floating Club-rush
<i>Epilobium palustre</i> L.	Marsh Willowherb
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> (L.) Crantz	Broad-leaved Helleborine
<i>Epipactis palustris</i> (L.) Crantz.	Marsh Helleborine
<i>Epipactis purpurata</i> Smith	Violet Helleborine
<i>Erica tetralix</i> L.	Cross-leaved Heath
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> Honek.	Common Cottongrass
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i> L.	Sea Holly
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i> L.	Sea Spurge
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i> Moench	Dropwort
<i>Fumaria muralis</i> ssp. <i>boraei</i> (Jordan) Pugsley	Few-flowered Fumitory
<i>Gagea lutea</i> (L.) Ker Gawler	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem
<i>Galium odoratum</i> (L.) Scop.	Woodruff

<i>Genista anglica</i> L.	Petty Whin
<i>Genista tinctoria</i> L.	Dyer's Green weed
<i>Gentianella amarella</i> (L.) Boerner	Autumn Gentian
<i>Geranium columbinum</i> L.	Long-stalked Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i> L.	Bloody Crane's-bill
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i> L.	Heath Cudweed
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> ssp. <i>densiflora</i> (Wahlenb.) Camus, Bergon	Marsh Fragrant Orchid
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> (L.) Miller	Common Rock-rose
<i>Helleborus viridis</i> L.	Green Hellebore
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i> L.	Horseshoe Vetch
<i>Hypericum elodes</i> L.	Marsh St. John's-wort
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i> ssp. <i>obtusiusculum</i> (Tourlet) Hayek	Imperforate St. John's-wort
<i>Isolepis setacea</i> (L.) R.Br.	Bristle Club-rush
<i>Juncus compressus</i> Jacq.	Round-fruited Rush
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i> L.	Heath Rush
<i>Lathraea squamaria</i> L.	Toothwort
<i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i> L.	Hairy Vetchling
<i>Limonium binervosum</i> agg. G.E.Sm.	Rock Sea Lavender agg.
<i>Linum bienne</i> Miller	Pale Flax
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> L.	Common Gromwell
<i>Luzula forsteri</i> (Smith) DC.	Southern Wood-rush
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i> (Hudson) Gaudin	Great Wood-rush
<i>Lythrum portula</i> (L.) D.Webb	Water Purslane
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i> L.	Common Cow-wheat
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	Bogbean
<i>Moenchia erecta</i> (L.) Gaertner, Meyer & Scherb.	Upright Chickweed
<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i> L.	Yellow Bird's-nest
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> L.	Mousetail
<i>Myrica gale</i> L.	Bog Myrtle
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> ssp. <i>pseudonarcissus</i> L.	Daffodil
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i> (L.) Rich.	Bird's-nest Orchid
<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i> (L.) Poiret	Fine-leaved Water-dropwort
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i> L.	Hemiock Water-dropwort
<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i> (Bab.) Coleman	River Water-dropwort
<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i> L.	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> L.	Fly Orchid
<i>Orchis mono</i> L.	Green-winged Orchid
<i>Oreopteris limbosperma</i> (Bellardi ex All.) Holub	Lemon-scented Fern
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> L.	Royal Fern
<i>Papaver hybridum</i> L.	Rough Poppy
<i>Parnassia palustris</i> L.	Grass of Parnassus
<i>Pedicularis palustris</i> L.	Marsh Lousewort
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i> L.	Lousewort
<i>Persicaria bistorta</i> (L.) Samp.	Common Bistort
<i>Persicaria minor</i> (Hudson) Opiz	Small Water-pepper
<i>Petroselinum segetum</i> (L.) Koch	Corn Parsley
<i>Pimpinella major</i> (L.) Hudson	Greater Burnet-saxifrage
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> L.	Common Butterwort
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i> (Custer) Reichb.	Greater Butterfly-orchid
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i> Hose	Heath Milkwort
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i> L.	Common Milkwort
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> (L.) All.	Solomon's-seal
<i>Polygonum rurivagum</i> Jordan ex Boreau	Cornfield Knotgrass
<i>Populus nigra</i> ssp. <i>betulifolia</i> (Pursh) W.Wett-t.	Black Poplar
<i>Potamogeton alpinus</i> Balbis	Red Pondweed
<i>Potamogeton berchtoldii</i> Fieber	Small Pondweed
<i>Potamogeton friesii</i> Rupr.	Flat-stalked Pondweed
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i> L.	Various-leaved Pondweed
<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i> Mert. & Koch	Blunt-leaved Pondweed
<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i> L.	Perfoliate Pondweed
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i> Pourret	Bog Pondweed
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i> Wulfen	Long-stalked Pondweed
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> L.	Lesser Pondweed
<i>Potentilla palustris</i> (L.) Scop.	Marsh Cinquefoil



<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i> L.	Corn Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus baudotii</i> Godron	Brackish Water-crowfoot
<i>Ranunculus lingua</i> L.	Greater Spearwort
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i> L.	Small-flowered Buttercup
<i>Rumex maritimus</i> L.	Golden Dock
<i>Rumex palustris</i> Smith	Marsh Dock
<i>Ruppia maritima</i> L.	Beaked Tasselweed
<i>Salix myrsinifolia</i> Salisb.	Dark-leaved Willow
<i>Salix repens</i> L.	Creeping Willow
<i>Samolus valerandi</i> L.	Brookweed
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> L.	Great Burnet
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> L.	Small Scabious
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i> L.	Black Bog-rush
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i> L.	Wood Club-rush
<i>Sedum anglicum</i> Hudson	English Stonecrop
<i>Sorbus torminalis</i> (L.) Crantz	Wild Service-tree
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i> (L.) Chevall	Autumn Lady's-tresses
<i>Stachys officinalis</i> (L.) Trev.St.Leon.	Betony
<i>Stellaria palustris</i> Retz	Marsh Stitchwort
<i>Thalictrum minus</i> ssp. <i>minus</i> L.	Lesser Meadow Rue
<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i> (L.) Hartman	Deergrass
<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i> L.	Bird's-foot clover
<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i> L.	Wild Tulip
<i>Ulex minor</i> Roth	Dwarf Gorse
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i> (Salisb.) Dandy	Navel wort
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> L.	Greater Bladderwort
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L.) Pollich	Narrow-fruited Cornsalad
<i>Veronica scutellata</i> L.	Marsh Speedwell
<i>Viola palustris</i> L.	Marsh Violet
<i>Viola tricolor</i> ssp. <i>curtisii</i> (E.Forster) Syme	Breckland pansy

## Coastlands and maritime

### Main species

<i>Althaea officinalis</i>	Marsh-mallow
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Wild Celery
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift
<i>Atriplex glabriuscula</i>	Babington's Orache
<i>Atriplex littoralis</i>	Grass-leaved Orache
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea Purslane
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed
<i>Cochlearia anglica</i>	English Scurvygrass
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvygrass
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea-kale
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned Poppy
<i>Glaux maritima</i>	Sea-milkwort
<i>Honckenya peploides</i>	Sea Sandwort
<i>Juncus maritimus</i>	Sea Rush
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	Sea Pea
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Dittander
<i>Limonium vulgare</i>	Common Sea-lavender
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Curved Hard Grass
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain
<i>Puccinellia distans</i>	Reflexed Saltmarsh-grass
<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>	Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass
<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass
<i>Salicornia europaea</i> agg.	a glasswort
<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i>	Perennial Glasswort
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop
<i>Seriphidium maritimum</i>	Sea Wormwood
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Champion
<i>Sonchus palustris</i>	Marsh Sow-thistle
<i>Spartina maritima</i>	Small Cord-grass
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Lesser Sea-spurrey
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Greater Sea-spurrey
<i>Suaeda maritima</i>	Annual Sea-blite
<i>Triglochin maritimum</i>	Sea Arrowgrass
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow Vetch
<i>Zostera angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Eelgrass
<i>Zostera marina</i>	Eelgrass
<i>Zostera noltii</i>	Dwarf Eelgrass

### Scarce species

<i>Atriplex laciniata</i>	Frosted Orache
<i>Carex extensa</i>	Long-bracted Sedge
<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>	Dark-green Mouse-ear
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly
<i>Frankenia laevis</i>	Sea-heath
<i>Inula crithmoides</i>	Golden-samphire
<i>Limonium humile</i>	Lax-flowered Sea-lavender
<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	Upright Chickweed
<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>	Hard Grass
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i>	Ray's Knotgrass
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp. <i>maritimus</i>	Sea Radish
<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>	Spiral Tasselweed
<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	Beaked Tasselweed
<i>Sagina maritima</i>	Sea Pearlwort
<i>Suaeda vera</i>	Shrubby Seablite
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Dune Fescue

Cultivated/disturbed ground

Main species

<i>Apera spica-venti</i>	Loose Silky-bent
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field Mouse-ear
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	Small Toadflax
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Corn Marigold
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge
<i>Fumaria muralis</i> subsp. <i>boraei</i>	Few-flowered Fumitory
<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	Sharp-leaved Fluellen
<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	Round-leaved Fluellen
<i>Lamium hybridum</i>	Cut-leaved Dead-nettle
<i>Legousia hybrida</i>	Venus's-looking-glass
<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>	Smith's Pepperwort
<i>Lepidium ruderales</i>	Narrow-leaved Pepperwort
<i>Minuartia hybrida</i>	Fine-leaved Sandwort
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel's-snout
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy
<i>Papaver dubium</i> subsp. <i>lecoqii</i>	Yellow-juiced Poppy
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's-needle
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-flowering Catchfly
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Wild Pansy

Scarce species

<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	Small Alison
<i>Anisantha tectorum</i>	Drooping Brome
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	Corn Chamomile
<i>Apera interrupta</i>	Dense Silky-bent
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower
<i>Filago lutescens</i>	Red-tipped Cudweed
<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Tall Ramping-fumitory
<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>	Dense-flowered Fumitory
<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>	Fine-leaved Fumitory
<i>Fumaria vaillantii</i>	Few-flowered Fumitory
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	Field Gromwell
<i>Myosurus minimus</i>	Mousetail
<i>Petroselinum segetum</i>	Corn Parsley
<i>Polygonum rurivagum</i>	Cornfield Knotgrass
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Corn Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Buttercup
<i>Silene conica</i>	Sand Catchfly
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Spreading Hedge-parsley
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	Narrow-fruited Cornsalad
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	Green Field-speedwell
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Grey Field-speedwell
<i>Veronica praecox</i>	Breckland Speedwell
<i>Veronica triphyllos</i>	Fingered Speedwell
<i>Veronica verna</i>	Spring Speedwell
<i>Viola tricolor</i> subsp. <i>curtisii</i>	Seaside Pansy

Fens

Main species

*Anagallis tenella*

*Carex elata*

*Carex hostiana*

*Carex paniculata*

*Cladium mariscus*

*Galium uliginosum*

*Juncus subnodulosus*

*Samolus valerandi*

*Schoenus nigricans*

*Valeriana dioica*

Bog Pimpernel

Tufted Sedge

Tawny Sedge

Greater Tussock-sedge

Great Fen-sedge

Fen Bedstraw

Blunt-flowered Rush

Brookweed

Black Bog-rush

Marsh Valerian

Scarce species

*Blysmus compressus*

*Carex flava* agg.

*Carex pulicaris*

*Carex viridula* subsp. *brachyrrhyncha*

*Carex viridula* subsp. *oedocarpa*

*Epipactis palustris*

*Eriophorum angustifolium*

*Gymnadenia conopsea* subsp. *densiflora*

*Menyanthes trifoliata*

*Myrica gale*

*Parnassia palustris*

*Pedicularis palustris*

*Pedicularis sylvatica*

*Pinguicula vulgaris*

*Salix repens*

Flat-sedge

a sedge

Flea Sedge

Long-stalked Yellow Sedge

Common Yellow Sedge

Marsh Helleborine

Common Cottongrass

Fragrant orchid

Bogbean

Bog Myrtle

Grass of Parnassus

Marsh Lousewort

Lousewort

Common Butterwort

Creeping Willow

Tall herb & fern

Main species

*Filipendula ulmaria*

*Lotus pedunculatus*

*Lysimachia vulgaris*

*Thalictrum flavum*

*Valeriana officinalis*

*Vicia cracca*

Meadowsweet

Large Bird's-foot-trefoil

Yellow Loosestrife

Common Meadow-rue

Common Valerian

Tufted Vetch

Scarce species

*Achillea ptarmica*

*Cirsium dissectum*

*Lathyrus palustris*

*Osmunda regalis*

*Sanguisorba officinalis*

Sneezewort

Meadow Thistle

Marsh Pea

Royal Fern

Great Burnet

Mire/bog

Main species

*Juncus acutiflorus*

Mire/bog

Scarce species

*Drosera rotundifolia*

Sharp-flowered Rush

Round-leaved Sundew

## Heathland

### Main species

*Aira caryophylla*  
*Aira praecox*  
*Calluna vulgaris*  
*Campanula rotundifolia*  
*Carex arenaria*  
*Carex pilulifera*  
*Ceratocarpus claviculata*  
*Crassula tillaea*  
*Cynoglossum officinale*  
*Erica cinerea*  
*Erigeron acer*  
*Filago minima*  
*Galium saxatile*  
*Hypericum humifusum*  
*Hypericum pulchrum*  
*Hypochaeris glabra*  
*Jasione montana*  
*Marrubium vulgare*  
*Medicago minima*  
*Molinia caerulea*  
*Myosotis discolor*  
*Myosotis ramosissima*  
*Ornithopus perpusillus*  
*Polygala serpyllifolia*  
*Potentilla argentea*  
*Senecio sylvaticus*  
*Solidago virgaurea*  
*Spergularia rubra*  
*Teesdalia nudicaulis*  
*Teucrium scorodonia*  
*Ulex gallii*  
*Veronica officinalis*  
*Vicia lathyroides*  
*Viola canina*

Silver Hair-grass  
Early Hair-grass  
Heather  
Harebell  
Sand Sedge  
Pill Sedge  
Climbing Corydalis  
Mossy Stonecrop  
Hound's-tongue  
Bell Heather  
Blue Fleabane  
Small Cudweed  
Heath Bedstraw  
Trailing St. John's-wort  
Slender St. John's-wort  
Smooth Cat's-ear  
Sheep's-bit  
White Horehound  
Bur Medick  
Purple Moor-grass  
Changing Forget-me-not  
Early Forget-me-not  
Bird's-foot  
Heath Milkwort  
Hoary Cinquefoil  
Heath Groundsel  
Goldenrod  
Sand Spurrey  
Shepherd's Cress  
Wood Sage  
Western Gorse  
Heath Speedwell  
Spring Vetch  
Heath Dog-violet

### Scarce species

*Carex ericetorum*  
*Dactylorhiza maculata* subsp. *ericetorum*  
*Danthonia decumbens*  
*Dianthus deltoides*  
*Erica tetralix*  
*Festuca filiformis*  
*Festuca longifolia*  
*Genista anglica*  
*Gnaphalium sylvaticum*  
*Hypericum elodes*  
*Isolepis setacea*  
*Juncus squarrosus*  
*Thelypteris palustris*  
*Thymus serpyllum*

Rare Spring-sedge  
Heath spotted-orchid  
Heath-grass  
Maiden Pink  
Cross-leaved Heath  
Fine-leaved Sheep's-fescue  
Blue Fescue  
Petty Whin  
Heath Cudweed  
Marsh St. John's-wort  
Bristle Club-rush  
Heath Rush  
Marsh Fern  
Breckland Thyme

Open water

Main species

*Butomus umbellatus*

*Ceratophyllum demersum*

*Ceratophyllum submersum*

*Hottonia palustris*

*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*

*Myriophyllum spicatum*

*Myriophyllum verticillatum*

*Nuphar lutea*

*Potamogeton lucens*

*Potamogeton natans*

*Ranunculus* sp.

*Rumex hydrolapathum*

*Rumex palustris*

*Sagittaria sagittifolia*

*Schoenoplectus lacustris*

*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*

*Utricularia vulgaris*

*Zannichellia palustris*

Flowering Rush

Rigid Hornwort

Soft Hornwort

Water-violet

Frogbit

Spiked Water-milfoil

Whorled Water-milfoil

Yellow Water-lily

Shining Pondweed

Broad-leaved Pondweed

Crowfoots (species required)

Water Dock

Marsh Dock

Arrowhead

Common Club-rush

Grey Club-rush

Greater Bladderwort

Horned Pondweed

Scarce species

*Alisma lanceolatum*

*Apium inundatum*

*Nymphoides peltata*

*Potamogeton* sp.

*Oenanthe fluviatilis*

*Stratiotes aloides*

Narrow-leaved Water-plantain

Lesser Marshwort

Fringed Water-lily

Pondweeds (species required)

River Water-dropwort

Water-soldier

Swamp, marginal and waterside

Main species

<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Nodding Bur-marigold
<i>Bidens tripartita</i>	Trifid Bur-marigold
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	Large Bitter-cress
<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>	Whorl-grass
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail
<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	Mare's-tail
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Tufted Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>	Water Chickweed
<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>	Fine-leaved Water-dropwort
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Water-dropwort
<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>	Parsley Water-dropwort
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Rorippa amphibia</i>	Greater Yellow-cress
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	Creeping Yellow-cress
<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	Knotted Pearlwort
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Skullcap
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort
<i>Stellaria uliginosa</i>	Bog Stitchwort
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Blue Water-speedwell
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Pink Water-speedwell
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	Marsh Speedwell

Scarce species

<i>Apium inundatum</i>	Lesser Marshwort
<i>Cicuta virosa</i>	Cowbane
<i>Juncus compressus</i>	Round-fruited Rush
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
<i>Persicaria laxiflora</i>	Tasteless Water-pepper
<i>Persicaria minor</i>	Small Water-pepper
<i>Peucedanum palustre</i>	Milk Parsley
<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Marsh Cinquefoil
<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	Marsh Yellow-cress
<i>Sium latifolium</i>	Great Water-parsnip

Woodland		<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early-purple Orchid
Main species		<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	Moschatel	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb Paris
<i>Agrimonia procera</i>	Fragrant Agrimony	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly-orchid
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> agg.	Polypody
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons	<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	Hard Shield-fern
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower	<i>Primula elatior</i>	Oxlip
<i>Carex pallescens</i>	Pale Sedge	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	Cyperus Sedge	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	Goldilocks Buttercup
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood-sedge	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Buckthorn
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose
<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>	Alternate-leaved	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	<i>Sedum telephium</i>	Orpine
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's Joy	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild Service-tree
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Midland Hawthorn	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Stellaria neglecta</i>	Greater Chickweed
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge-laurel	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Lime
<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>	Small Teasel	<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Narrow Buckler-fern	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Early Dog-violet
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry		
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn	Scarce species	
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Woodruff	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	<i>Campanula latifolia</i>	Giant Bellflower
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	<i>Carex strigosa</i>	Thin-spiked Wood-sedge
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St. John's-wort	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the Valley
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	<i>Epipactis purpurata</i>	Violet Helleborine
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel	<i>Gagea lutea</i>	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem
<i>Listera ovata</i>	Common Twayblade	<i>Helleborus viridis</i>	Green Hellebore
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	Common Gromwell	<i>Hordelymus europaeus</i>	Wood Barley
<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood-rush	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	Great Wood-rush
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping-Jenny	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Daffodil
<i>Malus sylvestris sens. str.</i>	Crab Apple	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's-nest Orchid
<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick	<i>Pimpinella major</i>	Greater Burnet-saxifrage
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak
<i>Milium effusum</i>	Wood Millet	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Club-rush
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not		



Grassland and marsh		<i>Orobanche elatior</i>	Knapweed Broomrape
Main species		<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild Onion	<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>	Common Bistort
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnet-saxifrage
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort
<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	Purple Milk-vetch	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i>	Slender Hare's-ear	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	Hairy Buttercup
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo-flower	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow-rattle
<i>Carex caryophyllea</i>	Spring Sedge	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary
<i>Carex disticha</i>	Brown Sedge	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>	Salad Burnet
<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carline Thistle	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed	<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>	Marsh Ragwort
<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Dwarf Thistle	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	Basil Thyme	<i>Silaum silaus</i>	Pepper-saxifrage
<i>Clinopodium ascendens</i>	Common Calamint	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Champion
<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i>	Lesser Calamint	<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild Basil	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Lesser Meadow-rue
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early Marsh-orchid	<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	Large Thyme
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh-orchid	<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge-parsley
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	Strawberry Clover
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> agg.	Eyebright	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Clustered Clover
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort	<i>Trifolium medium</i>	Zigzag Clover
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	Sulphur Clover
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose	<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Bird's-foot clover
<i>Helictotrichon pratense</i>	Meadow Oat-grass	<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover
<i>Helictotrichon pubescens</i>	Downy Oat-grass	<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover
<i>Inula conyzae</i>	Ploughman's-s-pikenard	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>	Suffocated Clover
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i> sens. lat.	Crested Hair-grass	<i>Triglochin palustre</i>	Marsh Arrowgrass
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass Vetchling	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit	<i>Viola hirta</i>	Hairy Violet
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy		
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	Scarce species	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	Man Orchid
<i>Lotus glaber</i>	Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	Squinancywort
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Moonwort
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk-mallow	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Clustered Bellflower
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Meadow Saffron
<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>falcata</i>	Sickle Medick	<i>Euphrasia confusa</i>	an eyebright
<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Cat-mint	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>	Fritillary
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Spiny Restharrow	<i>Gentianella amarella</i>	Autumn Gentian
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Adder's-tongue	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch
<i>Orchis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	<i>Linum perenne</i>	Perennial Flax
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram	<i>Thesium humifusum</i>	Bastard-toadflax

Chalk Grassland

Main species

*Anacamptis pyramidalis*  
*Anthyllis vulneraria*  
*Astragalus danicus*  
*Astragalus glycyphyllos*  
*Blackstonia perfoliata*  
*Briza media*  
*Centaurea scabiosa*  
*Cirsium acaule*  
*Clinopodium acinos*  
*Clinopodium vulgare*  
*Filipendula vulgaris*  
*Galium verum*  
*Helianthemum nummularium*  
*Helictotrichon pratense*  
*Helictotrichon pubescens*  
*Inula conyzae*  
*Koeleria macrantha sens. lat.*  
*Linum catharticum*  
*Origanum vulgare*  
*Orobanche elatior*  
*Plantago media*  
*Sanguisorba minor* subsp. *minor*  
*Scabiosa columbaria*  
*Silaum silaus*  
*Thymus polytrichus*  
*Thymus pulegioides*  
*Viola hirta*

Pyramidal Orchid  
Kidney Vetch  
Purple Milk-vetch  
Wild Liquorice  
Yellow-wort  
Quaking-grass  
Greater Knapweed  
Dwarf Thistle  
Basil Thyme  
Wild Basil  
Dropwort  
Lady's Bedstraw  
Common Rock-rose  
Meadow Oat-grass  
Downy Oat-grass  
Ploughman's-spikenard  
Crested Hair-grass  
Fairy Flax  
Wild Marjoram  
Knapweed Broomrape  
Hoary Plantain  
Salad Burnet  
Small Scabious  
Pepper-saxifrage  
Wild Thyme  
Large Thyme  
Hairy Violet

Scarce species

*Aceras anthropophorum*  
*Asperula cynanchica*  
*Botrychium lunaria*  
*Campanula glomerata*  
*Euphrasia confusa*  
*Gentianella amarella*  
*Hippocrepis comosa*  
*Linum perenne*  
*Thesium humifusum*

Man Orchid  
Squinancywort  
Moonwort  
Clustered Bellflower  
an eyebright  
Autumn Gentian  
Horseshoe Vetch  
Perennial Flax  
Bastard-toadflax

Boulder Clay grassland	Man Orchid
<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	Agrimony
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Fragrant Agrimony
<i>Agrimonia procera</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Quaking Grass
<i>Briza media</i>	Hairy Sedge
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Glaucous Sedge
<i>C. flacca</i>	Grey Sedge
<i>C. divulsa</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Wild Basil
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Pignut
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Crosswort
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Common Spotted Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Dyer's Greenweed
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Meadow Barley
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Field Scabious
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Yellow Vetchling
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Fairy Flax
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Field Wood-rush
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Crested Cow-wheat
<i>Melampyrum cristatum</i>	Common Restharrow
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Spiny Restharrow
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Adder's-tongue
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Bee Orchid
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Green-winged Orchid
<i>Orchis morio</i>	Hoary Plantain
<i>Plantago media</i>	Cowslip
<i>Primula veris</i>	Yellow-rattle
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Salad Burnet
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Pepper-saxifrage
<i>Silaum silaus</i>	Stone Parsley
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Goat's-beard
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Strawberry Clover
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	Sulphur Clover
<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	Yellow Oat-grass
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	

Other

<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy Rock-cress
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>leptocladus</i>	Small Thyme-leaved Sandwort
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	Wild Liquorice
<i>Atriplex littoralis</i>	Grass-leaved Orache
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Barberry
<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	Wood Small-reed
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i> subsp. <i>babingtonii</i>	Ramping Fumitory
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill
<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	Grape-hyacinth
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Wall Lettuce
<i>Phleum arenarium</i>	Sand Cat's-tail
<i>Phleum phleoides</i>	Purple-stem Cat's-tail
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Populus nigra</i> subsp. <i>betulifolia</i>	Black Poplar
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> agg.	Sweet-briar
<i>Rosa tomentosa</i>	Harshy Downy-rose
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	Rue-leaved Saxifrage
<i>Stellaria pallida</i>	Lesser Chickweed
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony
<i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i>	Hoary Mullein
<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe

Scarce species

<i>Allium oleraceum</i>	Field Garlic
<i>Arabis glabra</i>	Tower Mustard
<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>	Woolly Thistle
<i>Corynephorus canescens</i>	Grey Hair-grass
<i>Cuscuta epithimum</i>	Dodder
<i>Cuscuta europaea</i>	Greater Dodder
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	an eyebright
<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall Bedstraw
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill
<i>Herniaria glabra</i>	Smooth Rupture-wort
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling
<i>Melampyrum cristatum</i>	Crested Cow-wheat
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous Meadow-grass
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Burnet Rose
<i>Silene otites</i>	Spanish Catchfly
<i>Vicia parviflora</i>	Slender Tare