



**Updated Badger Survey
and
Ecological Walkover Survey**

For

**Land at Royston - Phase 3,
North of Newmarket Road,
Hertfordshire**

For

Vistry Homes (Eastern)

January 2023

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Over 30 Years of Service, Value and Innovation

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Job Number: JBA 21/281		 Title: Updated Badger Survey and Ecological Walkover of Land at Royston, Phase 3, North of Newmarket Road, Hertfordshire			

Disclaimer

James Blake Associates Ltd have made every effort to meet the client's brief. However, no survey ensures complete and absolute assessment of the changeable natural environment. The findings in this report were based on evidence from thorough survey: It is important to remember that evidence can be limited, hard to detect or concealed by site use and disturbance. When it is stated that no evidence was found or was evident at that point in time, it does not mean that species are not present or could not be present at a later date: The survey was required because habitats are suitable for a given protected species, and such species could colonise areas following completion of the survey.

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Non-technical Summary

Site:	Land at Royston, Phase 3, North of Newmarket Road, Hertfordshire
Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference:	TL 37013 40991
Report Commissioned by:	Vistry Homes (Eastern)
Date of Walkover Survey:	1 st September 2022

Considerations	Description	Potential impacts and timing
Results of walkover survey:	The site is considered suitable to support hedgehog, badger, fox, bats, and reptiles. The site is considered to be of 'moderate' habitat value for foraging and commuting bats.	
Phase 2 surveys:	Badger survey	If there is a delay in the commencement of works on site of up to 6 months.
Phase 2 surveys dependent on final layout:	Bat activity surveys if boundary vegetation identified as valuable for bats is to be removed/impacted;	One survey visit per month (April to October) in suitable weather conditions.
	Bat emergence/return to roost surveys if tree with BRP is to be impacted.	Two emergence survey visits undertaken from May to August.
	Breeding bird survey if the previously arable field is unmaintained and left to grass-over, exceeding sward heights of 10cm.	Four survey visits between March and June (one visit per month).
Precautionary measures:	Any impact to, or removal of, vegetation and/or brash piles.	Outside of the nesting bird season or following a clear nesting bird check. Nesting season is March to mid-August. Hibernacula identified within this report, as well as long grass/tall ruderal should be checked for hedgehogs and reptiles by an ecologist, prior to removal.
	Impact to fox earths.	If fox earths and surrounding vegetation is to be impacted in any way, precautionary measures will need to be implemented.

1 Introduction

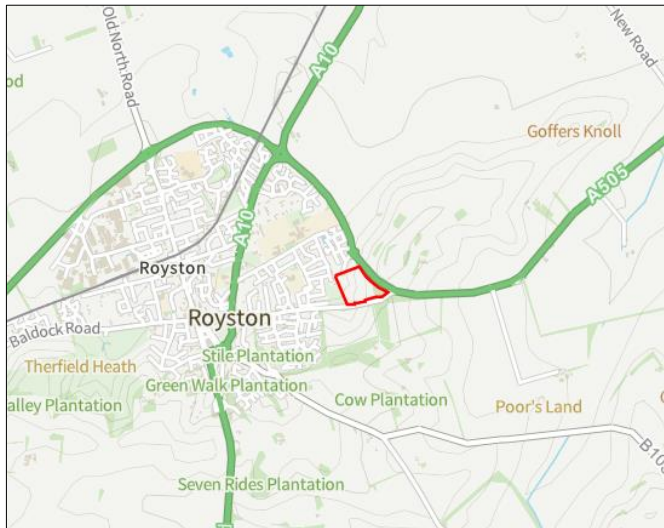
Background

- 1.1 James Blake Associates Ltd. (JBA) was commissioned by Vistry Homes (Eastern) to undertake a badger survey and general site check of land at Royston, Phase 3, North of Newmarket Road, Hertfordshire. Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference; TL 37013 40991 taken from the centre of the site.
- 1.2 The assessment was required to accompany a planning application for the development of residential dwelling units and associated infrastructure.
- 1.3 A previous ecological appraisal report has been produced for the site in 2014 (Green Environmental Consultants, 2014).

Site Description

- 1.4 The site is approximately 8.2 hectares in size and is located north of Newmarket Road, west of the A505, on the outskirts of Royston, Hertfordshire. The wider landscape includes residential and commercial buildings associated with Royston to the west, with agricultural land and small pockets of woodland to the north, east and south. The A505 is approximately 35m to the east (see Figure 1 below).
- 1.5 The site itself mainly consists of a sparsely vegetated, previously arable field, buddleia hedgerow running parallel to the eastern boundary, boundary treelines and hedgerow, as well as woodland in the south-eastern corner of the site. Semi-improved grassland is also present. Active construction works were present in the northwest corner of the site, with a small building located within the woodland to the east.

Figure 1: Site location



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Aims and objectives

1.6 The aim of the survey was to:

- Identify the presence, or potential presence, of any protected or notable species or habitats on, or adjacent to, the site;
- make recommendations for further surveys if required, to advise on avoidance and/or mitigation measures following the survey (if necessary) and provide suggestions to enhance the wildlife value of the site post-development to provide a net gain in biodiversity value; and

Wildlife Legislation and Planning Policy

1.7 The relevant wildlife legislations and planning policies are listed below:

- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, ('The Habitats Regulations'). The Habitats Regulations implement The Habitats Directive 1992 (92/43/EEC) into English Law. (Amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012 S.I. 2012/1927).
- Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) (WCA). (Amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000).
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006 (NERC).
- The Protection of Badgers Act, 1992 (The Badgers Act).

- The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act, 1996.
- The Hedgerows Regulations, 2007.
- National Planning Policy Framework, 2021 (NPPF).

2 Methodology

Desk study

- 2.1 A desk study was undertaken for statutory designated wildlife sites within a 7km radius of the site, using 'MAGIC', the Multi-Agency Geographic Information system for the Countryside.
- 2.2 The site is covered by the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Hertfordshire which was consulted as part of the desk study.

Walkover Survey

- 2.3 The survey was undertaken by Bethan Feeney-Howells BSc (Hons) on the 1st September 2023.
- 2.4 The survey methodology followed the standard Phase 1 methodology of Joint Nature Conservation Committee Guidelines (JNCC, 2010). An extension of this basic methodology was also undertaken to provide further details in relation to notable or protected habitats present within the survey area, or in relation to habitats present that have the potential to support notable or protected species (CIEEM, 2013).
- 2.5 **Badgers (*Meles meles*):** A visual survey for setts, hair, latrines, prints, snuffle marks or other signs of badgers was undertaken within the site boundary, following guidelines set out by the Mammal Society (1989).
- 2.6 **Bats:** Buildings and trees within the site boundary were surveyed, from the ground, for their potential to support roosting bats in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust's Guidelines (Collins (ed.), 2016). Internal inspections of buildings were undertaken where possible.
- 2.7 **Hazel Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*):** Hedgerows within the site boundary were surveyed, from the ground, for their potential to support hazel dormouse in accordance with survey guidelines in Bright et al (2006) and Natural England.
- 2.8 **Birds:** A visual survey of bird activity and suitable nesting habitat was carried out, to determine if any areas would be suitable for WCA Schedule 1 birds, BoCC or other common and widespread nesting birds.
- 2.9 **Reptiles:** A visual survey for the presence of suitable habitat was carried out according to the criteria given in the Herpetofauna Workers' Manual (Gent and Gibson 1998).

- 2.10 **Invertebrates:** The site was scoped for significant rotting deadwood, and high quality aquatic or other habitats, which could be used by significant assemblages of invertebrates, or by any of the invertebrates highlighted in the data search.
- 2.11 **Flora and habitats:** All habitats and plant species that were identifiable at the time of the survey were recorded.
- 2.12 **Adjacent Habitat:** Habitats close to the site were identified, using aerial maps and field observation, so that the ecological impact of the proposed works on the wider landscape could be assessed.

Limitations and Assumptions

- 2.13 The baseline conditions reported in this document represent those identified at the time of the survey on 1st September 2023. Although a reasonable assessment of habitats present can be made during a single walkover survey, seasonal variations are not observed. The survey was conducted in September which is outside the optimal seasons for the identification of flora; however, this is not considered a significant constraint.

3 Results

Desk Study

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites

- 3.1 Four 'Sites of Special Scientific Interest' (SSSI) and two 'Local Nature Reserves' (LNR) were identified within 7km of the site. The closest SSSI is Therfield Heath 1.8km west of the site.
- 3.2 The proposed development site is within several impact risk zones (IRZ) for SSSI's and will meet the qualifying criteria for consultation between the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and Natural England (NE) if proposal plans include '*residential development of 25 units or more*'.
- 3.3 New housing developments here will require an assessment of recreational pressure on relevant SSSIs and measures to mitigate adverse impacts e.g. alternative open space provision. For further advice contact Natural England's Discretionary Advice Service.

Ponds within 500m

- 3.4 No ponds were identified within 500m of the site.

Habitat Types within 2km

- 3.5 Habitat types within the area include lowland calcareous grassland, lowland meadows, deciduous woodland, broadleaved and low density woodland, and traditional orchards. The deciduous woodland can be found on site on the south and southeastern boundaries, which is a priority habitat.

Figure 2: Habitat types within 2km of the site



Walkover Survey

- 3.6 The habitats on site were considered with respect to their potential to support protected species.
- 3.7 Within the redline boundary the site comprises a number of dominant 'habitat types', taken from those listed in the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey (JNCC, 2010). These habitat types are described below and are shown schematically on Figure 4. Target Notes (TN) are presented in Table 2. A list of plant species identified on site is included in Appendix C. The baseline conditions reported and assessed in this document represent those identified at the time of the survey on 1st September 2022. Although a reasonable assessment of habitats present can be made during a single walkover survey, seasonal variations are not observed.
- 3.8 The main habitat on site is in the form of a sparsely vegetated, previously arable field. A buddleia hedgerow runs parallel to the eastern boundary. Broadleaved woodland is present in the southeast corner of the site.
- 3.9 Active construction works are present adjacent the northern boundary and in the northwest corner of the site. Habitat adjacent to the southern boundary consists of a continuation of broadleaved woodland, with a treeline line running parallel to the western boundary. Boundary habitat on the eastern boundary, north of the broadleaved woodland, consists of hedgerow with fencing, with broadleaved woodland again in the northern corner of the site. A footpath runs along all boundaries of the site, as well as within the broadleaved woodland.
- 3.10 Within the broadleaved woodland in the south-eastern corner of the site, is a substation building.
- 3.11 See Appendix B for site photographs.

Figure 3: Phase 1 Habitat Map

Table 2: Target Notes

Target Note	Description	Photo	
1	Fox holes		
2	Brash piles		
3	Disused badger sett		

4 Protected Species – Results and Evaluation

Badger

- 4.1 Some habitats on site have good potential to support badgers, particularly in the woodland in the southeast corner of the site. This suitable woodland habitat continues directly adjacent the southern boundary. The treeline adjacent the western boundary as well as hedgerow on the eastern boundary create suitable habitat for badgers. The semi-improved grassland on site offers some potential for foraging; however, this habitat is limited in extent. There is limited connectivity to the wider landscape, such as broadleaved woodland to the south, due to Newmarket Road and the A505.
- 4.2 A disused badger sett was noted within the woodland to the south-east of the site. No recent evidence of badgers were identified on site at the time of the survey.

Bats

- 3.12 The substation building in the south-eastern corner of the site has ‘negligible’ BRP due to no roosting features identified.
- 3.13 Trees on site were also assessed for BRP. Majority of trees adjacent the southern and western boundaries had dense ivy and could be concealing roosting features, particularly due to the age of the trees. Several trees within the broadleaved woodland in the south-east corner of the site had roosting features such as woodpecker holes, cavities, trunk splits, cracked limbs, deadwood, with one tree considered to have ‘moderate’ BRP (See Figure 3 for location of BRP tree and Appendix B for photographs).
- 4.3 Habitat on site was assessed as ‘moderate’ for foraging and commuting bats; the woodland and treeline habitats, discussed above, at the boundaries of the site act as good foraging and commuting features for bats. Connectivity to further woodland to the south is unlikely to be limited by Newmarket Road. Suitable semi-improved grassland for foraging is limited on site, although the scrub and buddleia on site is considered suitable habitats.
- 4.4 It is assumed the broadleaved woodland in the south-east corner and adjacent the southern boundary of the site, as well as treeline adjacent the western boundary, are to be retained and unaffected by construction works.

Hazel Dormouse

- 4.5 Majority of habitats on site are considered unsuitable for dormice due to a lack of suitable foraging and sheltering habitat for this species. The woodland in the south-east corner of the site as well as adjacent the southern boundary, lacked a dense understorey. It is therefore considered very unlikely for dormouse to be present within the site boundary and this species is not considered further within the report.

Mammals - Other

- 4.6 The site provides suitable foraging and sheltering habitat for hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*) due to hedgerow, shrubs, scrub, and woodland. No evidence of hedgehog was recorded on site.
- 4.7 Activity of rabbit was evident on site, particularly within the field, through droppings and several burrows. Activity of fox is also present on site via two fox earths in the northern corner of the site.
- 4.8 No other evidence of mammal activity was identified at the time of the survey.

Birds

- 4.9 Majority of boundary habitats on site, as well as the buddleia hedgerow on the eastern boundary, provide nesting and foraging opportunities for birds. The field on site is sparsely vegetated presenting unfavourable conditions for ground-nesting birds, particularly due to
- 4.10 Several bird species were recorded on site at the time of the survey, with high activity within the small plantation. Species recorded included: blackbird, robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), carrion crow (*Corvus corone*), wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), herring gull (*Larus Argentatus*), magpie (*pica pica*), long-tailed tit (*Aegithalos caudatus*), jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), great tit (*Parus major*), blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*), pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*).

Reptiles

- 4.11 Habitats on site are somewhat limited due to the sparsely vegetated field and limited extent of semi-improved grassland. However, scrub, woodland edge, hedgerow, as

well as several brash piles both onsite and adjacent site boundaries, present favourable hibernation and sheltering habitats.

Invertebrates

- 4.12 The main habitats on the site are unlikely to support a diverse assemblage of invertebrates; however, woodland and brash piles offer suitable habitat, and several butterfly species were noted foraging the buddleia to the east of the site.
- 4.13 No rare or protected invertebrate species were observed during the walkover.

Flora

- 4.14 No rare, principally important, local BAP or protected plant flora was identified during the walkover survey; however, buddleia was identified on site which can be considered 'invasive' for developments but is not a Schedule 9 listed species. See Appendix A for full flora species list.

5 Evaluation, Legislation and Recommendations

5.1 Table 1 below includes a summary of all identified and potential ecological constraints to the development, including those where there is insufficient information at the time of survey to be definitive. Relevant legislation has also been given here.

Table 3: Survey evaluation, relevant legislation and recommendations

Ecological Receptor	Summary of desk and walkover survey findings and relevant legislation	Likely impact and recommendations for further survey
Designated wildlife areas - statutory	The desk study identified the following within 7km of the site: - Holland Hall Railway Crossing SSSI – 1.5km N - Therfield heath LNR, SSSI – 1.8Kkm W - Fowlmere Watercress Beds SSSI – 4.7km NE - Melwood LNR – 4.9km N - L-moor, Shepreth SSSI – 6.4km N	The is within several IRZ for SSSI's and will meet the qualifying criteria for consultation between the LPA and NE if proposal plans include; <i>Residential development of 25 units or more.</i> New housing developments here will require an assessment of recreational pressure on relevant SSSIs and measures to mitigate adverse impacts e.g. alternative open space provision. For further advice contact Natural England's Discretionary Advice Service.
Habitats	Habitats on the site comprise: - Broadleaved woodland; - Sparsely vegetated land; - Semi-improved grassland - Treelines; - Hedgerow; and - Bare ground	Woodland on site is a priority habitat and should be managed suitably. Any loss of this habitat will need to be mitigated.
Badger	No recent evidence of badger activity was recorded on site at the time of the survey; however woodland habitat provides very suitable habitat for sett creation. Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and also protected by the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996. Protection also extends to include disturbance. Under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly: - Kill, injure or take badgers; - Damage a badger sett or any part of it; - Destroy a badger sett; - Obstruct access to, or any entrance of a badger sett; and - Disturb a badger whilst it is occupying a badger sett.	If there is a delay of the commencement of works of up to 6 months, an updated badger survey will be required to note any change in the and the presence of any active setts. This is to assess any likely adverse impacts on active setts / or badgers using a sett for shelter or protection. Setts can extend up to 20m underground from their entrance. Surveys can be undertaken all year round with the optimum period being February to April or September. If the proposed works are likely to adversely impact a sett (if present), then a development licence would be necessary from Natural England prior to commencement. Sett closure/disturbance can only take place between 1st July and 30th November.

Ecological Receptor	Summary of desk and walkover survey findings and relevant legislation	Likely impact and recommendations for further survey
Bats	Trees on site were assessed for BRP; densely covered boundary trees adjacent the south and west boundaries may have concealed roosting features. Several trees within the woodland in the south-eastern corner of the site had roosting features., one of which was considered to have 'moderate' BRP. The site was considered to have 'moderate' suitability for foraging and commuting bats; there is some connectivity to the wider landscape, and boundary vegetation offers suitable on-site habitat. All species of bat are afforded full legal protection under Schedule 5 of the WCA. They are also listed under Schedule 2 of the Habitats Regulations. Some species of bat are also listed in Section 41 of NERC Act as an SPI. Combined legislation makes it an offence: to deliberately kill, injure, capture/take a wild bat; intentionally or recklessly disturb bats, including whilst occupying a place of shelter or protection; to damage or destroy a place used by a bat for breeding or resting (does not need to be deliberate, reckless or intentional); and to intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place used by a bat for shelter or protection. Bats are classed as 'European Protected Species' (EPS) and mitigation will typically be undertaken under the auspices of an EPS licence from Natural England.	Current plans show the retention of the woodland and majority of the boundary trees; therefore further surveys are not required. However, if plans were to change and these habitats are to be removed or impacted, bat activity surveys will be required. 'Moderate' habitat for bats require one survey visit per month (April to October) in suitable weather conditions. At least one of the surveys should comprise dusk and pre-dawn (or dusk to dawn) within one 24-hour period. Automated/static detectors should also be used in appropriate locations on site and left in situ for at least five consecutive nights. If the tree with 'moderate' BRP is to be impacted, further bat emergence surveys will be required. For the trees with 'moderate' BRP, two surveys are required if they are to be impacted in any way by the development. The BCT Guidelines recommend a single emergence and a single re-entry survey for the trees. Further bat surveys may be required if these survey visits reveal higher levels of bat activity than predicted by habitat.
Mammals - other	Activity of fox and rabbit on site; several rabbit burrows and dropping were noted throughout the field on site, and two fox earths were identified within the woodland in the northern corner of the site. The site also provided good hibernation and foraging habitat for hedgehogs in boundary vegetation, although no evidence of this species was recorded. Hedgehogs are listed on Schedule 6 of the WCA which makes it illegal to kill or capture wild hedgehogs, with certain methods listed. The hedgehog is also a SPI under Section 41 of the NERC. All wild mammals are protected under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996. Offences relate to any act which results in the intent to inflict unnecessary suffering. Mercy killings and killing in a swift and humane way in the course of a lawful activity are not offences under the Act.	It is recommended that if boundary vegetation is to be removed then these areas should be cut to 20cm using hand-held tools (brushcutter/trimmer) and checked for hedgehog before removal. If brash piles are to be removed/impacted, these should be also be checked for If fox earths and surrounding vegetation is to be impacted in any way, precautionary measures will need to be implemented. See Section 6 for enhancements.
Birds	Majority of boundary habitats on site have the potential to support breeding birds. The field on site in its current state is unsuitable for	Current breeding bird surveys are not required, providing vegetation is kept short; however, these will be necessary if the field is

Ecological Receptor	Summary of desk and walkover survey findings and relevant legislation	Likely impact and recommendations for further survey
	ground nesting birds. All wild birds while actively nesting are afforded legal protection under the WCA. Special protection is also afforded to birds listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA which makes it an offence to disturb these species at nest or the dependent young. Combined legislation means that all birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law and it is an offence, with certain exceptions, to: a) intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird; b) intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; c) intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird; d) have in one's possession or control any wild bird (dead or alive), part of a wild bird or egg of a wild bird; e) intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building or is in, on or near a nest with eggs or young; or disturb the dependent young of such a bird; and f) have in one's possession or control any birds of a species listed on Schedule 4 of the Act unless registered in accordance with the Secretary of State's regulations.	unmaintained and left to grass-over, exceeding sward heights of 10cm. It is recommended that any vegetation clearance and disturbance is undertaken outside of the nesting season. The nesting season is deemed to be from mid-March to September, although these times can be temperature dependent.
Reptiles	Undisturbed and unmown grassland and tall ruderal vegetation towards the south and east of the site, as well as grassland field margins of the northern fields have potential to support reptiles. Reptiles are afforded protection under Schedule 5 of the WCA from deliberate injury, killing and trade. They are also listed under Section 41 of NERC as an SPI.	No further surveys considered necessary. If brash piles are to be removed/impacted, these should be checked by an ecologist for reptiles beforehand.
Invertebrates	The habitats on site are unlikely to support a diverse assemblage of invertebrates.	No further surveys considered necessary. See section 6 for enhancements.
Flora	The habitats on site are unlikely to support any rare or protected flora. Buddleia was identified on site which can be considered 'invasive' for developments but is not a Schedule 9 listed species. Schedule 9 includes certain plants that have become established in the wild in Great Britain but which the law seeks to prevent spreading further. The WCA creates various offences, including allowing a Schedule 9 plant to grow in the wild. Negligent or reckless behaviour such as inappropriate disposal, resulting in the plant becoming established in the wild also constitutes an offence.	No further surveys considered necessary.

6 Ecological Considerations and Enhancements

- 6.1 The proposed development is considered unlikely to be adversely detrimental to designated areas, protected species or habitats, provided the recommendations are followed in Table 2. However, a number of considerations and enhancements are recommended with respect to the overall biodiversity of the site in line with current Planning Policy.
- 6.2 Where possible, scrub and trees at the boundaries of the site should be retained and enhanced to create corridors and shelter/foraging areas for wildlife including bats, birds, hedgehogs, and small mammals.
- 6.3 Landscaping should incorporate native or wildlife attracting trees, shrubs, and wildflower areas as these would likely be of benefit to a variety of wildlife including, birds, bats, and invertebrates, including pollinators.
- 6.4 The addition of standard bird boxes on retained trees and proposed new buildings will attract a greater diversity of birds to nest. Please refer to the Bird and Bat Box Plan (JBA, 2022), for specifications.
- 6.5 'Hedgehog links' (i.e. 15cm diameter gaps at the base of fences) are recommended to enable small mammals to move through any new fencing.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 An updated badger survey and ecological walkover was undertaken at land at Royston, Phase 3, North of Newmarket Road, Hertfordshire by James Blake Associates in support of a planning application for the development of residential dwelling units and associated infrastructure.
- 7.2 The site itself mainly consists of a previously arable, sparsely vegetated field, buddleia hedgerow running parallel to the eastern boundary, boundary treelines and hedgerow, as well as woodland in the south-eastern corner of the site. Semi-improved grassland is also present. Active construction works were present in the northwest corner of the site, with a small building located within the woodland to the east.
- 7.3 Further surveys for badgers will be necessary if there is a delay in the commencement of works of up to 6 months. Future surveys for bats will also be required if large amounts of boundary vegetation is to be removed; however, this habitat is currently scheduled for retention. If the previously arable field on site is unmaintained and left to grass-over, exceeding sward heights of 10cm, further surveys for breeding birds will be required.
- 7.4 Precautionary measures for hedgehogs, birds, reptiles, as well as recommendations for site enhancement post-developed, have been outlined.
- 7.5 If the precautionary measures for birds and hedgehogs detailed in this report are followed, it is considered that the development is able to proceed with minimal impact on the local conservation status of any protected, principally important, or rare species within the area.
- 7.6 It is also considered that by including some, or all, of the additional enhancements, the site could be improved for local wildlife post development.

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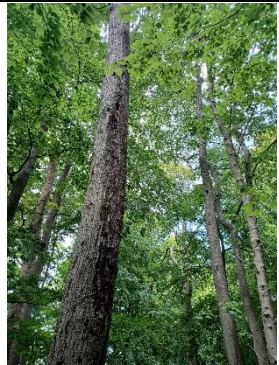
National Planning Policy Framework (2021)

10 Appendices

Appendix A: Flora list identified during the walkover survey

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>
Great hairy willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Bristly oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>
Ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>
Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>
Smallflower hairy willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Dwarf thistle	<i>Cirsium acaule</i>
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Hedge parsley	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>
Small fleabane	<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>
Hairy marshmallow	<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>
St Johns wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Black ballota	<i>Ballota nigra</i>
Lesser butter and eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

Appendix B: Photographs of the site

Rabbit burrows			
			
Rabbit Burrows		Signs of digging	Brash pile in woodland adjacent southern boundary
			
Buddliea parallel to eastern boundary		Disused badger sett	
			
Woodpecker holes in trees within woodland		Large hole in tree within woodland	
			

Brash piles within buddleia			Sparsely vegetated field		
					
Fox earths in northern corner of the site			Pathway through buddleia		
					