

Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park

Environmental Statement

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Technical Appendix A8.3 – Habitats and Vegetation Baseline

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Page 1

Contents

A8.3.1 Int	- roduction	2
A8.3.1.1	Introduction	2
A8.3.1.2	Legislation and Policy	2
A8.3.1.3	Aims and Objectives	3
A8.3.1.4	Study Area	4
A8.3.2 Me	thods	4
A8.3.2.1	Desk Study	4
A8.3.2.2	Survey	4
A8.3.3 Res	sults	6
A8.3.3.1	Desk Study	6
A8.3.3.2	Survey	6
Appendix A	A – Figures	
Appendix E	3 – Species Lists by Habitat	
Appendix C	C – Summary of Local Records Centre Rare Plant Records	

June 2025



A8.3.1 INTRODUCTION

A8.3.1.1 INTRODUCTION

- This Technical Appendix (TA) presents the methods and results of baseline habitat and vegetation studies in relation to the Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park (the Development). The Development is bounded by the Order Limits.
- The scope of the studies was determined through a combination of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), comprising a desk study and site walkover, and professional judgement with reference to prevailing good practice.
- This TA includes no valuation or assessment of potential effects. These aspects are presented in the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity [EN010162/APP/6.2.8].
- 4 This TA is supported by the following appendices:
 - Appendix A Figures;
 - Appendix B Species Lists by Habitat; and
 - Appendix C Summary of Local Records Centre Rare Plant Records.

A8.3.1.2 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

A8.3.1.2.1 Legislation

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981¹ (as amended), makes it an offence to pick or uproot any wild plant listed in Schedule 8 of the Act. Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act prohibits the introduction into the wild of any species of plant listed in Schedule 9, principally invasive non-native species.
- The NERC Act 2006² places a duty on local planning authorities to have due regard for biodiversity and nature conservation during their operations and thus ensures that biodiversity is a key consideration in the planning process. The Act also establishes a list of species and habitats of principal importance ('Priority' Species and Habitats) for the conservation of biodiversity.

A8.3.1.2.2 Policy

- Sections 192a and 192b (respectively) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)³ state that plans should:
 - "Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity⁶⁸; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by

¹ Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69 [accessed 13/05/2025]

² Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/contents [accessed 13/05/2025]

³ Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/669a25e9a3c2a28abb50d2b4/NPPF_December_2023.pdf [accessed on 13/05/2025]



national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation⁶⁹; and

- promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity"
- Core Policy 12 of the Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework Core Strategy⁴ state that the District Council will:
 - "Expect proposals to take into account the need for continued protection of the District's ecological, biological and geological assets. With particular regard to sites of international, national and local significance, Ancient Woodlands and species and habitats of principal importance identified in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and in the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan;
- Seek to secure development that maximises the opportunities to conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity and geological diversity and to increase provision of, and access to, green infrastructure within the District:
- Promote the appropriate management of features of major importance for wild flora and fauna;".

A8.3.1.2.3 Conservation Status

- The Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)⁵ refers to the local-level implementation of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) principles and identifies aims and objectives and conservation targets for priority species and habitats at a local level. The Nottinghamshire LBAP identifies individual Species Action Plans (SAPs) for species with specific requirements where Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) are not sufficient to ensure their conservation.
- The Nottinghamshire Rare Plant Register⁶ lists a number of rare, scarce of threatened plant species in Vice County⁷ 56 Nottinghamshire, which covers the Order Limits.

A8.3.1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- The aim of the study was to provide a robust set of baseline habitats and vegetation data against which the effects of the Development could be assessed. A combination of desk study and field surveys have been undertaken to meet this aim by addressing the following objectives:
 - Classify and map the habitats within the Study Area; and
 - Identify potential priority habitats and notable plant species.

⁴ Available at: https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/amendedcorestrategy/ [accessed 13/05/2025]

⁵ Nottinghamshire BAG (1998) Local Biodiversity Action Plan. Available at: https://nottsbag.org.uk/lbap/ [accessed 13/05/2025]

⁶ Wood, D. and Woods, M. (2021). The Rare and Scarce Vascular Plants of Nottinghamshire Vice County 56.

⁷ A historical geographic area now used for biological recording.



Notable plant species include those that are: legally protected; recognised as rare and scarce; priorities for conservation; or invasive non-native species controlled by legislation.

A8.3.1.4 STUDY AREA

The Study Area for surveys includes all land within the Order Limits (Figure A8.3.1).

A8.3.2 METHODS

A8.3.2.1 DESK STUDY

- A desk study was undertaken to obtain pre-existing ecological data and information relevant to the assessment. The desk study included:
 - An assessment of aerial imagery and Ordnance Survey mapping;
 - A search of the MAGIC website⁸ for priority habitats within the Study Area and from within a 2 km of the Order Limits; and
 - A request (in January 2024) to the Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre (NBGRC) for records of protected or notable plant species within 2 km of the Order Limits.
- Two consented developments identified in the cumulative short-list (TA A2.1 Cumulative Assessment Stages 1 and 2 [EN010162/APP/6.4.2.1]) are within the Order Limits and will be considered as part of the operational baseline. Consequently, the proposed 'as built' landscape designs, rather than current, pre-development baselines, have been used to provide baseline habitat data for these areas have been integrated into the baseline for the Development without distinguishing them. The two developments are:
 - A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) near Staythorpe [22/01840/FULM]; and
 - A cable connection between the BESS and the National Grid Staythorpe Electricity Substation [24/01261/FULM].
- Data and information for these schemes have been sourced from the following planning documents:
 - Staythorpe Cable Route Biodiversity Net Gain Statement and Assessment⁹; and
 - Staythorpe Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP)¹⁰.

A8.3.2.2 SURVEY

Habitats and vegetation were surveyed in accordance with both Phase 1 habitat survey¹¹ and UK Habitat Classification V2.0¹² (UKHab) methods, but

⁸ Available at: www.magic.gov.uk [accessed 13/05/2025]

⁹ Biodiverse Consulting Limited (2024). Staythorpe Cable Route Biodiversity Net Gain Statement and Assessment (v2.0).

¹⁰ Tir Collective Limited (2024). Staythorpe Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) (rev. 3).

¹¹ Joint Nature Conservation Committee [JNCC] (2010). Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – a Technique for Environmental Audit. JNCC, Peterborough.

¹² UKHab Ltd (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0. Available at: https://www.ukhab.org [accessed 13/05/2025]



all results are presented in the UKHab classification. A Phase 1 habitat survey of much of the Study Area was conducted between January and October 2022 and surveys of the remaining areas was undertaken in June to August 2023 and August and September 2024 (Table A8.3.1).

Table A8.3.1: Survey Dates (week commencing)

Phase 1 habitat	UKHab
01/02/2021	05/06/2023
19/04/2021	03/07/2023
24/01/2022	03/08/2023
31/01/2022	01/09/2023
07/02/2022	26/08/2024
21/03/2022	02/09/2024
18/04/2022	09/09/2024
09/05/2022	16/09/2024
10/10/2022	23/09/2024

- UKHab is a relatively new habitat classification and has become more widely adopted since the initiation of habitat surveys in 2022, largely because it provides the necessary data to populate the Defra biodiversity metric¹³, but also because it provides a finer level of detail and more readily identifies priority habitats.
- The two methods classify habitats in different ways but it is possible to translate between them using the UKHab correspondence relationship spreadsheets, recorded information about structure and species composition, and professional judgment. In addition, the majority of habitats in the Study Area are common and widespread which facilitates a relatively straightforward translation.
- Some of the 2022 surveys were undertaken outside the optimal survey season, generally recognised as April to September, and therefore some plants will not have been evident and habitat classifications and condition assessments potentially less accurate. However, the majority of habitats in the agricultural landscape are relatively common and widespread and can be identified with a high degree of confidence regardless of the time of year that they were surveyed. Furthermore, surveys undertaken in the optimal survey period across all years provide data from which it is possible to make reliable inferences about habitats across the Study Area. These surveys also included revisiting areas surveyed at sub-optimal times to validate earlier results.
- Watercourses which classify as Rivers and Streams were subject to River Condition Assessment (RCA) surveys in 2024 using the Modular River Physical (MoRPh)¹⁴ survey methodology to assess condition.

¹³ Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-metric-calculate-the-biodiversity-net-gain-of-a-project-or-development [accessed 13/05/2025]

¹⁴ Gurnell, A. and Shuker, L. (2022) The MoRPh Survey Technical Reference Manual.



A8.3.3 RESULTS

A8.3.3.1 DESK STUDY

A8.3.3.1.1 Priority Habitats

- The desk study identified several priority habitats in the Study Area although most of them are not based on field surveys and so they are considered to be potential priority habitats until confirmed otherwise. The priority habitats are shown in Figure A8.3.2 and include: Good Quality Semi-Improved Grassland; Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh; Deciduous Woodland; and Wood-pasture and Parkland. These areas were subjected to UKHab survey to determine their value and potential to qualify as priority habitats.
- Arable Field Margins are a Habitat of Principal Importance and included in the Nottinghamshire Farmland Habitat Action Plan and, although records were not returned by the desk study, are likely to present throughout the Study Area.
- The wider landscape, outside the Order Limits, includes a range of priority habitats including: Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Lowland Meadows, Good Quality Semi-Improved Grassland, Reedbeds, Lowland Fen, Deciduous Woodland, Wood-pasture and Parkland, Traditional Orchard, and Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land. Areas of Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland and Ancient Replanted Woodland border the Study Area and are patchily distributed in the wider area.

A8.3.3.1.2 Nottinghamshire Rare Plant Register

- The NBGRC returned 827 records of rare, scarce or threatened plant species listed in the Nottinghamshire Rare Plant Register. A summary of the records is provided in Appendix C.
- Records of ten species of rare, scarce or threatened plants were returned from within the Study Area from within the last ten years and these are highlighted in Appendix C. The majority of these species appear to originate from field margins and watercourses. Of particular note is the record of the endangered and locally scarce shepherd's-needle *Scandix pecten-veneris* recorded in a field margin between Field 162 and 164 in 2015 and 2018.

A8.3.3.1.3 Invasive Non-Native Species

The NBGRC returned 124 records of Schedule-9 invasive plant species. Species include: water fern *Azolla filiculoides*, New Zealand pygmyweed *Crassula helmsii*, giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* and Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*. Only one record of Himalayan balsam, originated from within the Study Area

A8.3.3.2 SURVEY

Only the common, vernacular names of species are used in habitat descriptions below. If necessary, scientific names are presented to help disambiguation, but otherwise are provided only in the Appendices.



A8.3.3.2.1 Priority Habitats

Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland was confirmed to be present within the Study Area, however all other potential priority habitats identified in the desk study did not meet the UKBAP definitions of the respective habitat types. Arable Field Margins were widespread throughout the Order Limits in various forms.

A8.3.3.2.2 UKHab

Habitats are shown in Figure A8.3.1. Field number references are provided to facilitate cross referencing between the figure and the habitat descriptions below. Despite its large extent, the Study Area comprised a relatively limited range of habitats and exhibited a degree of homogeneity at a landscape scale. A summary of the habitats is provided in Table A8.3.2.

Table A8.3.2: Summary of UKHab Habitats

UKHab Habitat Type ¹⁵	Area (ha)
Other Neutral Grassland (g3c)	31.9
Modified Grassland (g4)	182.9
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland (w1f)	18.9
Other Broadleaved Woodland (w1g)	4.8
Other Woodland Mixed (w1h)	6.1
Other Coniferous Woodland (w2c)	0.2
Dense Scrub (h3)	5.2
Cereal Crops (c1c)	1,481.7
Bare Ground (510)	1.7
Built-up Areas and Gardens (u1)	32.1
Other Standing Water; Ponds (r1g; 42)	0.3

A8.3.3.2.3 Other Neutral Grassland (g3c)

- Other Neutral Grassland (31.9 ha) was recorded mostly around arable field boundaries, in larger or more established set-aside areas, along road verges, as well as being recorded in less improved areas along watercourses and ditches. The Other Neutral Grassland areas also included areas of Tall Forb vegetation.
- Other Neutral Grassland around field boundaries comprised abundant grass species included perennial rye-grass, false-oat grass and cock's-foot, with frequently occurring species including Yorkshire fog, bent, crested dog's tail and meadow foxtail, as well as occasional wild oat and creeping soft-grass.
- Forb species frequently recorded included bird's-foot trefoil, willowherbs, yarrow, red campion, white campion, nipplewort, red dead-nettle, white dead-nettle, creeping cinquefoil, speedwells and vetches.

¹⁵ UKHab codes are provided in parentheses.



- Scattered scrub was noted in areas and included bramble, dog-rose, goat willow and hawthorn.
- Other Neutral Grassland encompassing less modified grass verges along roads. These habitats were typically coarse in structure and comprised Yorkshire fog, cock's-foot, false oat-grass, perennial rye-grass, crested dog's tail and timothy with forbs including creeping buttercup, willowherbs and occasional bird's-foot trefoil, yarrow, red campion, common knapweed and meadow vetchling. Sward height and forb coverage varied across the habitat with species richness typically 6–7 species per m², though with up to 12 species per m² recorded along less improved road verges.
- Unmanaged or low-input areas of grassland were recorded around field boundaries or as larger fields (e.g., Fields 27 and 294). These areas of grassland were typically species-poor with a tall sward and a composition comprising coarse grass species such as false oat-grass and cock's-foot, with common nettle, common hogweed, docks, common ragwort, as well as invading scrub including blackthorn and bramble and locally dominant areas of tall forb vegetation.
- Tall Forb (16) vegetation was common around field boundaries and in setaside areas and was typically species-poor and characterised by species including willowherbs, common nettle, broad-leaved dock, white campion, red campion, green alkanet and cow parsley.

A8.3.3.2.4 Modified Grassland (g4)

- This habitat (totalling 182.9 ha) comprised predominantly permanent pasture and arable field boundaries. Species richness was low, typically less than 6 per m², and with fewer than 9 per m² throughout. Grasses dominated the habitat with forb coverage 10–30%.
- The habitat comprised mostly short, livestock-grazed pasture dominated by rye-grasses with frequent creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock, dandelion and white dead-nettle. Other species, recorded occasionally but never present together, included hogweed, white clover, Yorkshire fog, common mouse-ear, common nettle, timothy, crested dog's tail, false-oat grass, common ragwort, cow parsley, fat-hen and common mallow.
- The Modified Grassland recorded along road verges was typically dominated by perennial rye-grass and Yorkshire fog with forbs including dove's-foot crane's-bill, creeping buttercup and white clover. Species richness was typically 4–5 per m².
- Modified Grassland included localised patches of Tall Forbs comprising dominant, single-species patches of species such as common nettle.
- The desk study identified an area of Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh priority habitat near Maplebeck, centred on Field 68. This comprised sheep-grazed Modified Grassland fields, with an average species richness of 6 per m², with occasional standing water and rush-dominated areas. Species included abundant perennial rye-grass, white clover and crested dog's-tail, with occasional Yorkshire-fog, cock's-foot and timothy. The grassland had limited bare ground and a grass to forb ratio that varied depending on white clover coverage.



A8.3.3.2.5 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland (w1f)

- Most woodland has been excluded from the Order Limits and so the total area of Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland habitat was relatively limited (18.9 ha). This habitat comprised established semi-natural broadleaved woodland parcels adjacent to watercourses and scattered throughout the arable-dominated landscape.
- The discrete areas of Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland along Ossington Road within the Study Area (Field 598) had a fairly open canopy, approximately 20 m high, with a scrubby understorey and dense scrub habitat around the boundaries. The canopy comprised predominantly common lime, sycamore, beech and horse-chestnut. The understorey comprised wild privet and snowberry with hawthorn, blackthorn and bramble.
- Areas of Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland along The Beck watercourse (running south-east from Field 218) comprised a canopy of mature ash and willow trees approximately 25 m high with occasional hawthorn in the understorey and nettle and false oat-grass abundant in the field layer.
- Woodland along the watercourses at the Study Area boundary (Field 457; Hagley's Dumble) comprised willow, ash and occasional alder and pedunculate oak, and had a relatively diverse ground layer comprising cow parsley, ground elder, ivy, lesser celandine, bluebell, lords-and-ladies, greater stitchwort, male fern, yellow archangel, white dead-nettle and garlic mustard.
- Several discrete Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland parcels were recorded in the south-west corner of the Study Area (Fields 264, 265 and 460), situated along farm tracks and bound by hawthorn hedgerows. The canopy was up to 30 m high and dominated by ash with birch, pedunculate oak, sycamore, field maple and horse chestnut, and with an understorey predominantly comprising blackthorn, with goat willow, holly, hawthorn, elder, hazel, dog-rose and cherry laurel. Ground flora comprised frequent bramble, common nettle, and ivy, with occasional cow parsley, cleavers, curled dock and lords and ladies.
- Field 458 comprised a small boundary strip of Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland along a ditch and included abundant mature field maple and sycamore with occasional pedunculate oak, blackthorn, dogwood and hazel.
- The woodland to the north of Field 180, to the west of the East Coast Main Line, comprised abundant poplar and sycamore, with occasional horse chestnut, field maple, wild cherry and ash, with an established understory comprising occasional elder, holly, hazel, blackthorn and hawthorn, and frequent bramble. The ground flora included abundant common ivy, frequent common nettle, occasional herb-Robert. Other ground flora were relatively rarely encountered and included red campion, wood avens, enchanter's-nightshade, broad-leaved willowherb and ground-ivy. The woodland was relatively open with some fallen and standing deadwood.
- Throughout the Study Area, the typical canopy height of Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Areas ranged from 15 to 35 m with species typically including pedunculate oak, sycamore, ash and field maple, although common lime, poplar, wild cherry and horse chestnut were sometimes present.



- The typical woodland understorey comprised hawthorn, elder, willows, blackthorn, dog-rose, hazel, elm and holly, with some regeneration of canopy species evident. The understorey vegetation was particularly well established around boundaries and in woodlands with a more open canopy. Wild privet and invasive species such as snowberry and cherry laurel were recorded as locally frequent to abundant.
- Ground flora typically included common nettle and ivy, often accompanied by cleavers, hogweed, cock's-foot, dandelion, creeping bent, red campion, creeping buttercup, broad-leaved dock, white dead-nettle and bramble.

A8.3.3.2.6 Other Broadleaved Woodland (w1g)

- This habitat (totalling 4.8 ha) included areas of plantation and secondary woodland, many of which were bounded by hedgerows, and was recorded predominantly as discrete parcels scattered throughout the arable landscape, as well as being recorded along watercourses and roads.
- The Other Broadleaved Woodland areas had relatively uniform age structures indicating their plantation origins.
- Woodland canopies predominantly comprised semi-mature trees. The most frequently recorded canopy tree species comprised pedunculate oak, sycamore, lime and ash, with occasional areas dominated by willow, and with occasional conifers including Scots pine, larch and spruce. Understorey species included hawthorn, elder, hazel and dog-rose. Bramble and cherry laurel was frequent throughout some woodlands. The ground flora was typically dominated by common nettle and cleavers and other species included ivy, hogweed, cock's-foot, dandelion, creeping bent, red campion, creeping buttercup, spear thistle, white dead-nettle and wood avens.

A8.3.3.2.7 Other Woodland Mixed (w1h)

- This habitat (totalling 6.1 ha) comprised woodland parcels in which neither broadleaved nor coniferous species were dominant.
- A larger patch of Other Woodland Mixed was identified within the network of Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland in the north of the Study Area (Field 551) but differed by having a uniform age structure with areas dominated by conifer species indicating that the woodland was plantation.
- Scots pine, field maple and lime were the most frequently recorded canopy species and others included birch, sycamore, beech, white poplar and elm. The understorey comprised species such as hawthorn, elder and wild privet. Ground flora were dominated by common nettle and cleavers with occasional hogweed, ivy, false oat-grass and creeping bent.

A8.3.3.2.8 Other Coniferous Woodland (w2c)

This habitat was represented by a small area (0.2 ha) of plantation woodland in the south-east of the Study Area (Field 34). The woodland was dominated by closed-canopy sitka spruce with little ground flora present. Bramble scrub was noted frequently with occasional blackthorn.



A8.3.3.2.9 Dense Scrub (h3)

- Scrub habitats (totalling 5.2 ha) included areas of Mixed Scrub (h3h) and Bramble Scrub (h3d) which had colonised around fields, road and railway boundaries and ponds.
- Bramble Scrub was dominated by bramble and accompanied by a variety of common forbs including common nettle, white dead-nettle, garlic mustard, red dead-nettle, dandelion and self-heal.
- Mixed Scrub included areas dominated by hawthorn and blackthorn, sometimes with dog-rose and ash, as well as areas of willow scrub composed of goat willow and osier.

A8.3.3.2.10 Cereal Crops (c1c)

- Cereal Crops were the most extensive habitat (1,477.7 ha) and comprised mostly wheat, barley, and oilseed rape, with occasional maize, legume and cover crops. This habitat also included recently ploughed and drilled fields as well as post-harvest crops, such as wheat stubble. The majority of the fields were bounded by native hedgerows and variable-width grass margins.
- Post-harvest and fallow areas comprised bare ground with patchy coverage of typical arable species including groundsel, scentless mayweed, common poppy and broad-leaved willowherb.
- A large area of potential Wood-pasture and Parkland priority habitat was identified by the Desk Study (Fields 151, 152 and 155) towards the north of the Order Limits. The part of the Wood-pasture and Parkland within the Order Limits is entirely Cereal Crops (rather than pasture) with trees noted only in field boundaries, and so does not meet the criteria for or contribute to this priority habitat.

A8.3.3.2.11 Bare Ground (510)

Bare Ground (totalling 1.7 ha) was present in the form of unsealed areas of land frequented by farm traffic around farmyards and field tracks. This habitat is characterised by a near-absence of plants.

A8.3.3.2.12 Built-up Areas and Gardens (u1)

This habitat (totalling 32.1 ha) included residential and farm properties, roads and other built infrastructure.

A8.3.3.2.13 Other Standing Water; Ponds (r1g; 42)

- There are 11 ponds in the Order Limits. Ponds were present in a range of situations including areas of set-aside land, field boundaries, woodland/scrub, and gardens and residential areas. The ponds varied in size from < 30 m² to approximately 1,000 m². The total area of pond habitat within the Study Area was 0.26 ha. Evidence of waterfowl was evident in many. Summary descriptions are provided based on the prevailing habitats in which ponds were recorded.
- Modified Grassland fields and margins included two ponds in Field 218 and one pond in Field 235 within the Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh habitat. These comprised shallow ponds dominated by hard rush and grazed



by sheep within pastures. A large pond was present to the east of the Study Area in a set-aside area of an arable field (Field 16), no aquatic or emergent vegetation were recorded but marginal vegetation included rushes, creeping buttercup and yellow iris.

- Ponds were present in woodlands in Field 265. This pond was in a clearing in the woodland and therefore heavily vegetated with rushes and grasses, as well as bramble scrub surrounding the perimeter.
- Field 391, either side of the railway line, included three small ponds associated with scrub. These ponds tended to be heavily shaded by the surrounding scrub, resulting in a lack of macrophytes and a build-up of organic material. The southwestern pond in Field 391 was less shaded and supported abundant reeds and rushes.

A8.3.3.2.14 Line of Trees (33)

Tree lines were recorded frequently along field boundaries and watercourses, many of which are likely to have been remnant hedgerows. Tree ages ranged from young and recently planted to mature, and scattered scrub was often associated with this habitat. The total length of habitat was 7.8 km. A wide range of tree species was recorded including ash, horse chestnut, elm, elder, common lime, field maple, hawthorn, blackthorn, cherry, hazel, sycamore, alder, poplar and willows.

A8.3.3.2.15 Hedgerows

Hedgerows were predominantly intact and managed although many were defunct or gappy in places. Hedgerows totalled 147.3 km and are divided into the categories in Table A8.3.3. The majority of the hedgerows were well-established, dense, and were 1.5–5.0 m in height and up to 4.0 m wide. Hawthorn was the dominant species throughout, but some hedgerows were dominated by blackthorn and field maple. Mature trees, predominantly ash and pedunculate oak, were frequently recorded within hedgerows throughout the Study Area with hedgerows often transitioning into tree lines and woodland.

Table A8.3.3: Summary of Hedgerows

UKHab Hedgerow Type	Length (km)
Native Hedgerow (h2a6)	76.26
Native Hedgerow with Trees (h2a6 11)	30.07
Native Hedgerow – Associated with Bank or Ditch (h2a6 50)	6.09
Native Hedgerow with Trees – Associated with Bank or Ditch (h2a6 11 50)	2.23
Native Species-Rich Hedgerow (h2a5)	18.53
Native Species-Rich Hedgerow with Trees (h2a5 11)	11.17
Native Species-Rich Hedgerow – Associated with Bank or Ditch (h2a5 50)	0.77



UKHab Hedgerow Type	Length (km)
Native Species-Rich Hedgerow with Trees – Associated with Bank or Ditch (h2a5 11 50)	0.46
Non-Native and Ornamental Hedgerow (h2b)	<0.1
Total	145.6

A8.3.3.2.15.1 Native Hedgerow (h2a6)

- This habitat (totalling 80.7 km) was dominated by typical hedgerow species including hawthorn and blackthorn and had < 5 woody species recorded per 30 m section, and so are generally species-poor. Hedgerows were present across a range of land uses from tall, wide and often less managed hedgerows associated with agricultural fields to more frequently managed native hedgerows often associated with gardens and comprising species such as beech.
- Other species noted included dogwood, hazel, elm, pedunculate oak, alder, holly, field maple, elder and ash. Bramble and climbers such as ivy, clematis, black bryony and white bryony were frequently noted.

A8.3.3.2.15.2 Native Hedgerow with Trees (11)

This habitat (totalling 30.5 km) included native hedgerows in which ≥ 2 prominent trees were present within 20 m sections over most of the length of the hedgerow. The hedgerow trees recorded spanned a range of age classes from young to mature and were up to 30 m in height. Tree species most commonly recorded included pedunculate oak and ash, with sycamore, field maple, elm, crab apple, whitebeam, and common lime occasionally recorded.

A8.3.3.2.15.3 Native Hedgerow – Associated with Bank or Ditch (50)

This habitat (totalling 7.6 km) included native hedgerows present along the banks of watercourses, ditches and hedge banks. Hawthorn and blackthorn dominated these hedgerows, and other woody species were also frequently recorded including bramble, field maple, dogwood and dog-rose. The associated ditches and banks were predominantly dry and dominated by grasses and tall forbs, wetter sections of ditch are discussed within the watercourses section of this report.

A8.3.3.2.15.4 Native Species-Rich Hedgerow (h2a5)

This habitat (totalling 30.4 km) included hedgerows in which ≥ 5 woody species were recorded. Woody species included hawthorn, blackthorn, apple, dogwood, hazel, elm, pedunculate oak, alder, holly, field maple, wild privet, rose, elder, damsons and ash. Climbers including bramble, clematis, black bryony, white bryony, ivy and honeysuckle were frequent amongst the woody species. Typical ground flora included hedge bindweed, common nettle, great willowherb and mugwort.

A8.3.3.2.15.5 Non-Native and Ornamental Hedgerow (h2b)

This habitat (totalling 0.1 km) included hedgerows in which >20% of the canopy cover comprised non-native woody species. These hedgerows were



predominantly recorded around private gardens and species included Leyland cypress and cherry laurel.

A8.3.3.2.16 Watercourses

A8.3.3.2.16.1 Rivers and Streams (r2)

- Several rivers and streams flow through the Study Area, the most notable of which are The Beck (around Field 218), Moorhouse Beck (around Fields 23 and 27) and Pingley Dyke (Field 300), all of which have confluences with the River Trent beyond the eastern boundary of the Study Area. The Beck and Moorhouse Beck are considered to be of moderate ecological status, and the Pingley Dyke of good ecological status, according to Environment Agency data¹⁶. The Study Area also runs parallel to a section of the River Trent (around Field 130) in South Muskham.
- The stretches of The Beck to the east of the Study Area were assessed as being in moderate condition according to the MoRPh survey. The watercourse had an average width of 3–5 m. Trace amounts of Himalayan balsam were recorded along much of the length with an extensive area (>33% cover) recorded along The Beck to the west of Field 207. In the west of the Study Area, The Beck was also 3–5 m wide and was assessed as being in moderate condition. Habitat types along The Beck included tall forbs, Mixed Scrub and with small areas of Other Neutral Grassland.
- Moorhouse Beck in the north of the Study Area was assessed as being in moderate condition according to the MoRPh survey, with a width of 1–3 m. Moorhouse Beck extended through a diverse mix of Arable Fields, Modified and Other Neutral Grassland, and Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland.
- The stretch of the River Trent parallel to the Study Area was assessed as being in moderate condition according to the MoRPh survey. The stretch was approximately 50 m wide with a 4 m bank height. Coverage of Himalayan balsam along this stretch was 5–33% for five of the 15 modules. The northern boundary was largely treeless except for occasional crack willow, with tall forbs and grasses making up the vegetation.
- The total length of Other Rivers and Steams within or immediately adjacent to the Study Area was 9.1 km. This total length comprised many smaller tributaries and streams and encompassed a range of types from culverts and canalised sections to more semi-natural stretches with pools and fast-flowing sections. Many watercourses supported narrow strips of riparian woodland and trees comprising willows, alder, ash, sycamore and hazel.
- The majority of the bankside vegetation comprised coarse grassland consisting of species such as false-oat grass, cock's-foot, perennial rye-grass and Yorkshire fog with tall forbs and rushes including willowherb, common nettle and meadowsweet. Scrub habitat was frequent along watercourses with typical species including bramble, goat willow, dog-rose and hawthorn.
- Emergent and marginal macrophytes frequently recorded included willowherbs, hemlock, yellow iris, sweet-grasses, burweed, and greater reed

¹⁶ Available at: https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning [accessed 13/05/2025]



mace. Limited submerged or floating aquatic vegetation was recorded along the rivers and streams, though occasional floating sweet-grass, brooklime, common duckweed and fool's watercress were noted.

A8.3.3.2.16.2 Ditch (50)

- Wet ditches, which comprised either running or standing water were widespread (total length = 37.3 km). Most appeared to be only seasonally inundated and tended to be colonised by grasses and ruderal plant species such as common nettle, cleavers, great willowherb and red campion with occasional areas of abundant duckweed and blanket weed in areas of open water. Bramble-dominated scrub was frequently recorded around the boundaries of ditches.
- Ditches with more sustained water levels supported a higher diversity of macrophytes including frequent and locally dominant fool's watercress, rushes, burweed, greater reedmace, bittersweet, great willowherb and common reed, and with occasional or frequent rosebay willowherb, false fox-sedge, common duckweed and hard rush.

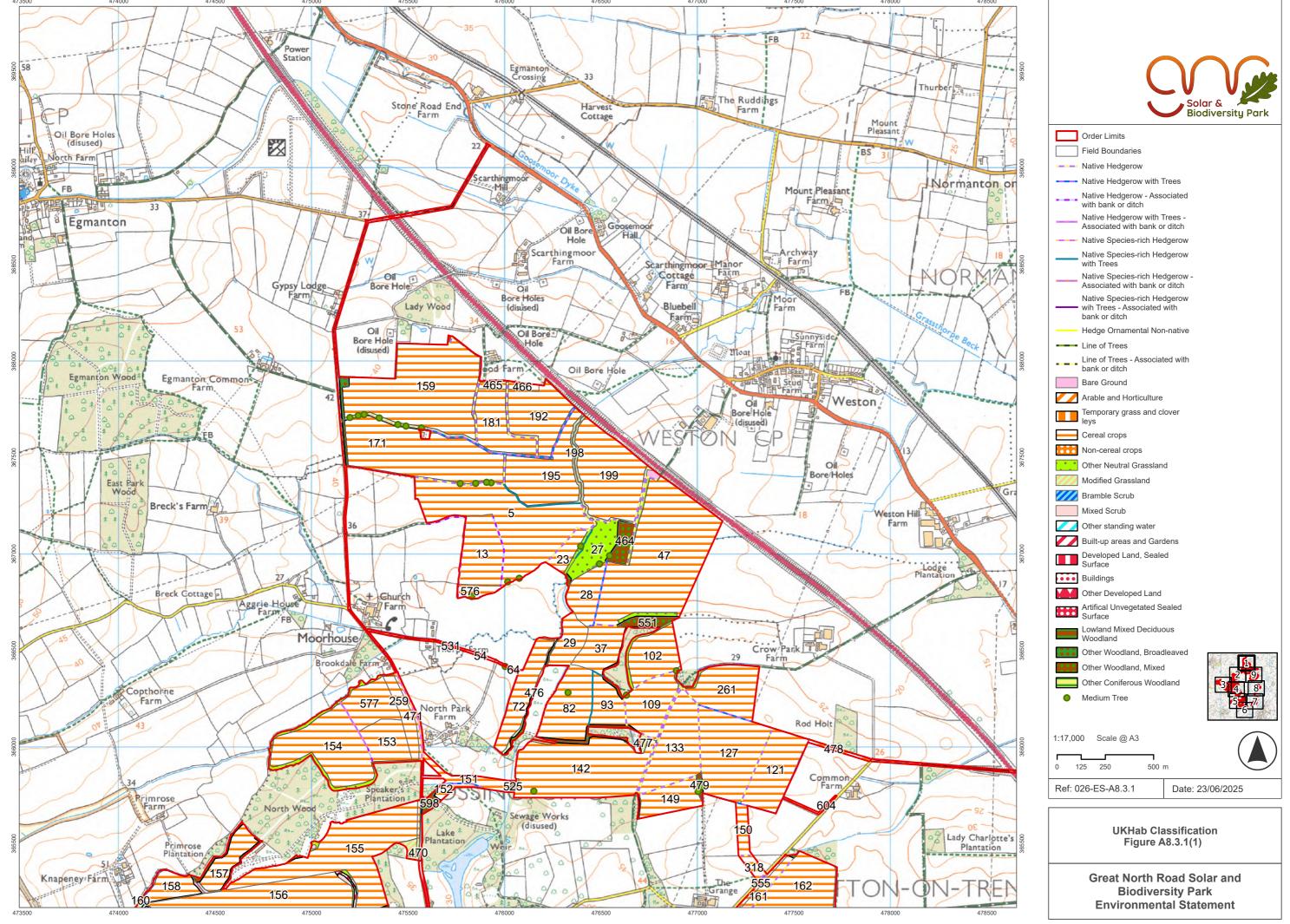
A8.3.3.2.17 Invasive Non-Native Species

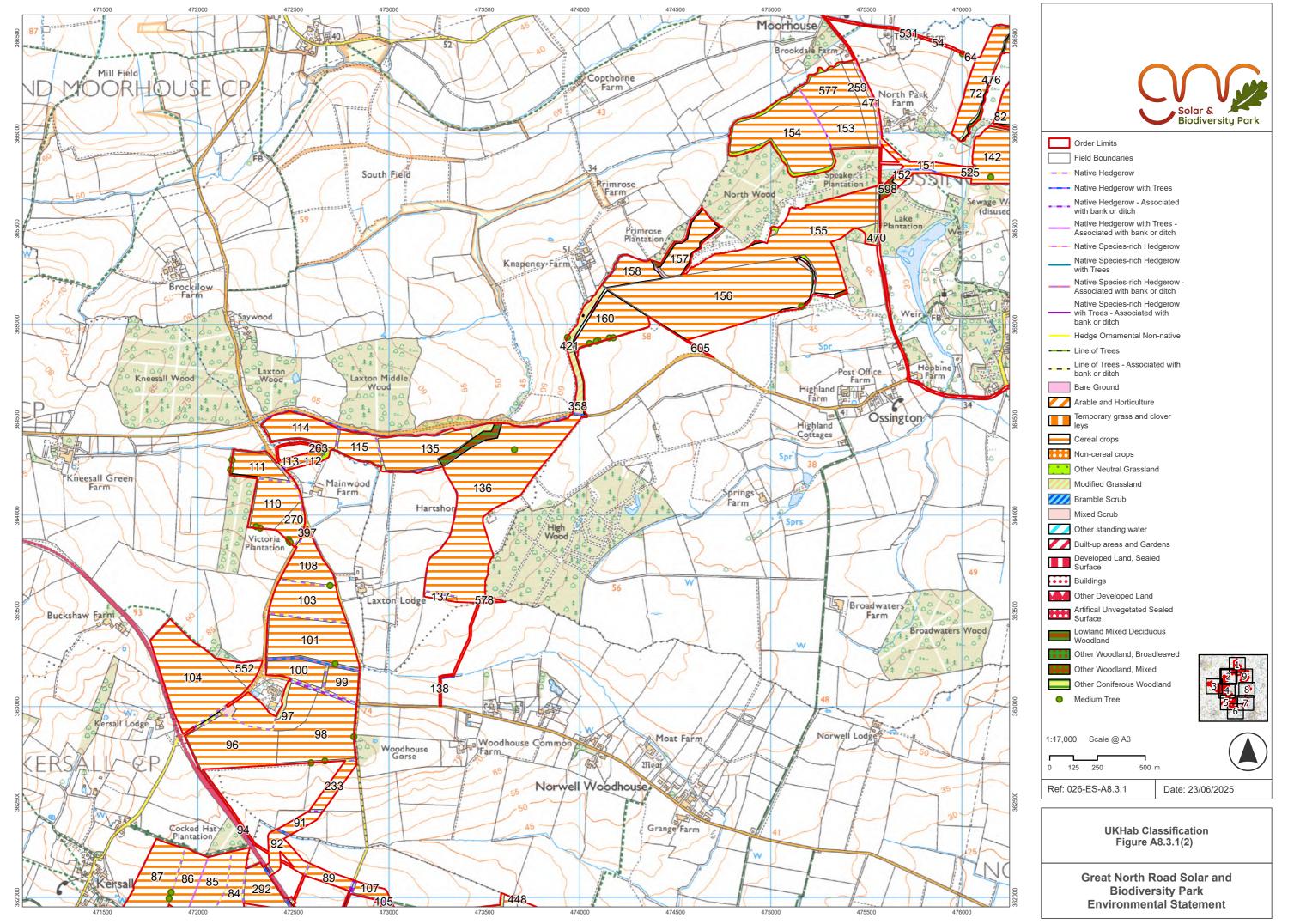
Three invasive non-native plant species were recorded: giant hogweed, Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed. Himalayan balsam was identified in several locations along The Beck and the River Trent. A possible stand of Japanese knotweed was identified along Kelham Lane adjacent to the River Trent (Field 302). Giant hogweed was identified in six locations in the north of the Study Area (Field 54).

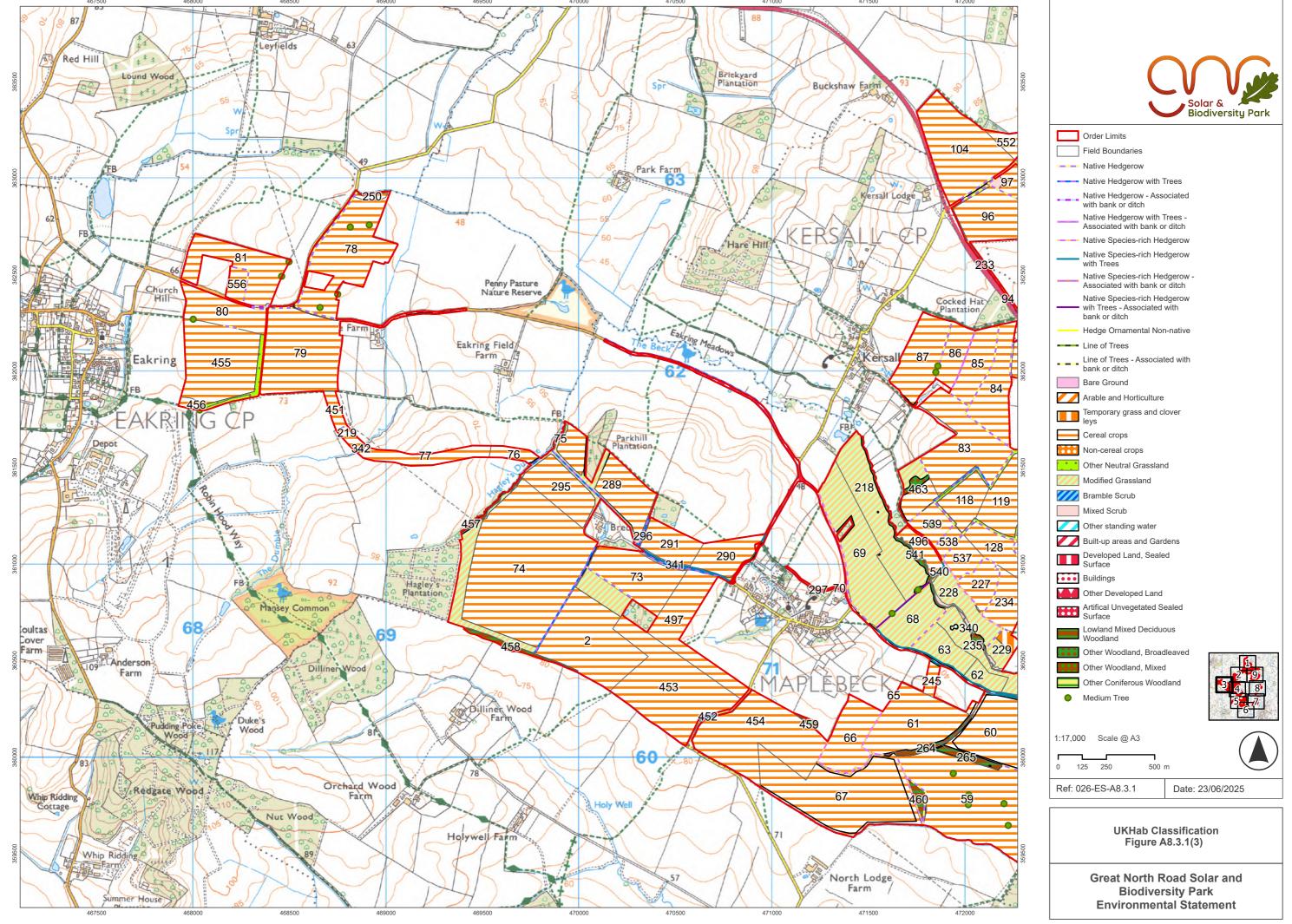
Environmental Statement
Project Reference EN010162
6.4.8.3 – Technical Appendix A8.3 – Habitats and Vegetations Baseline

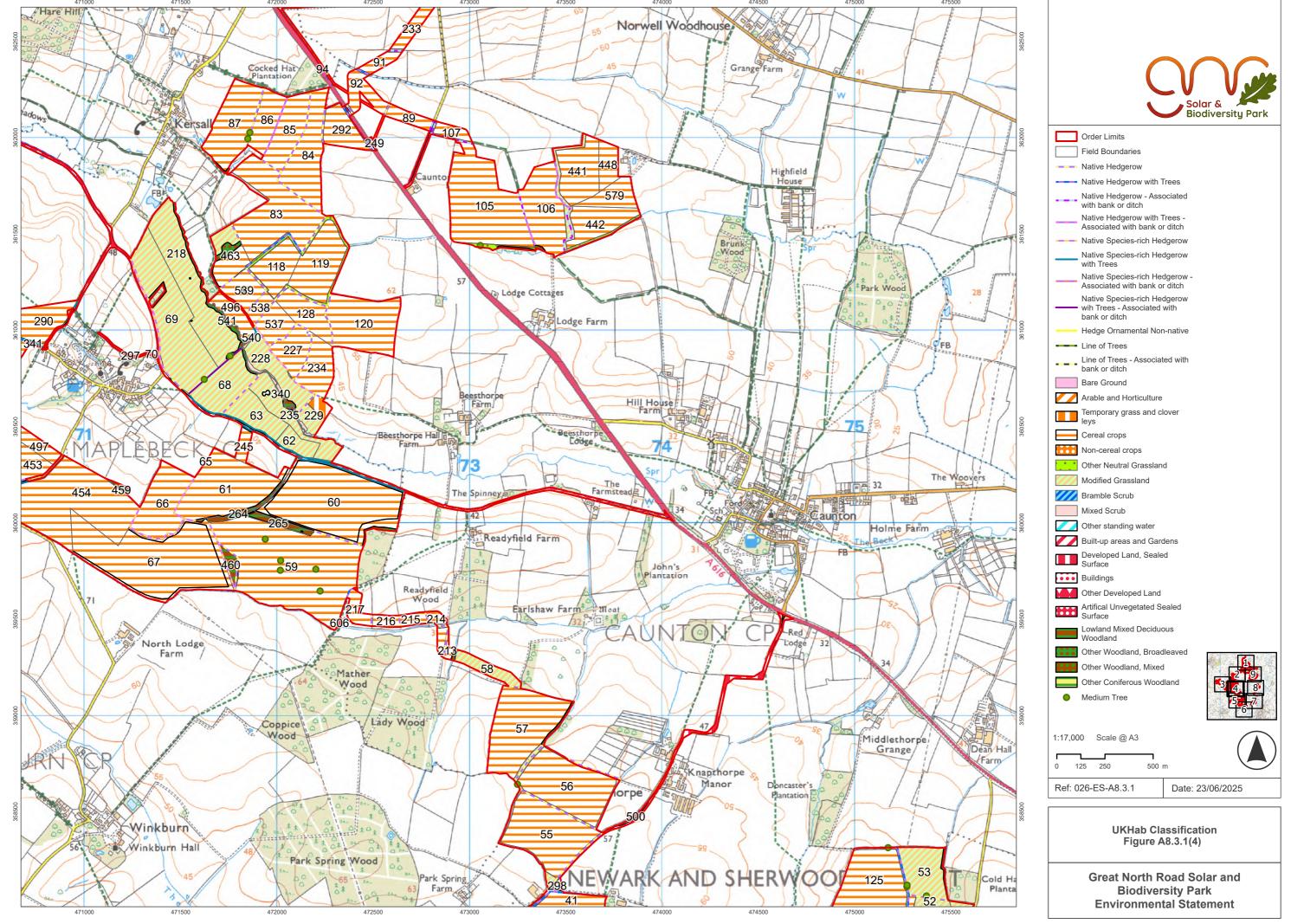


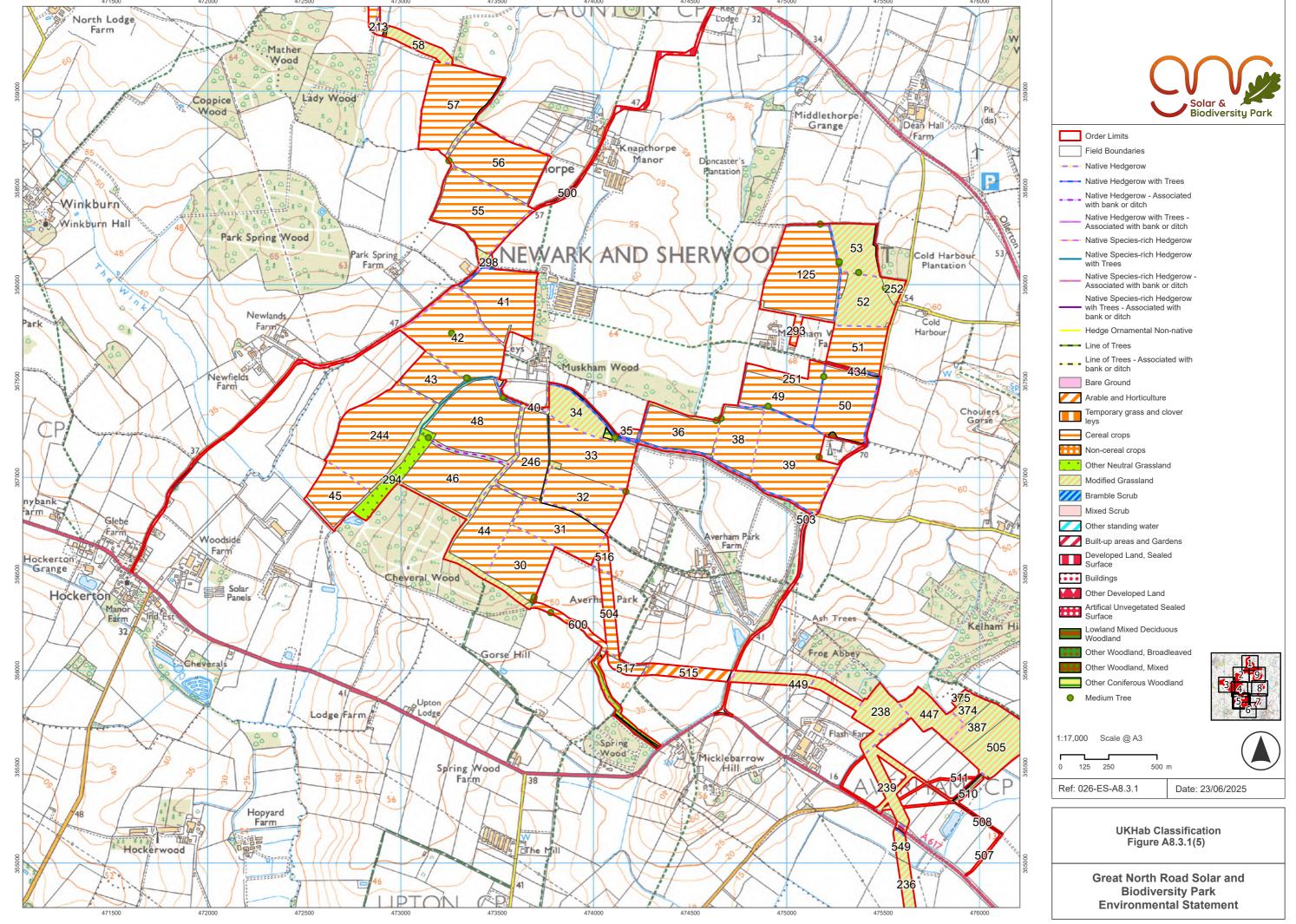
APPENDIX A - FIGURES

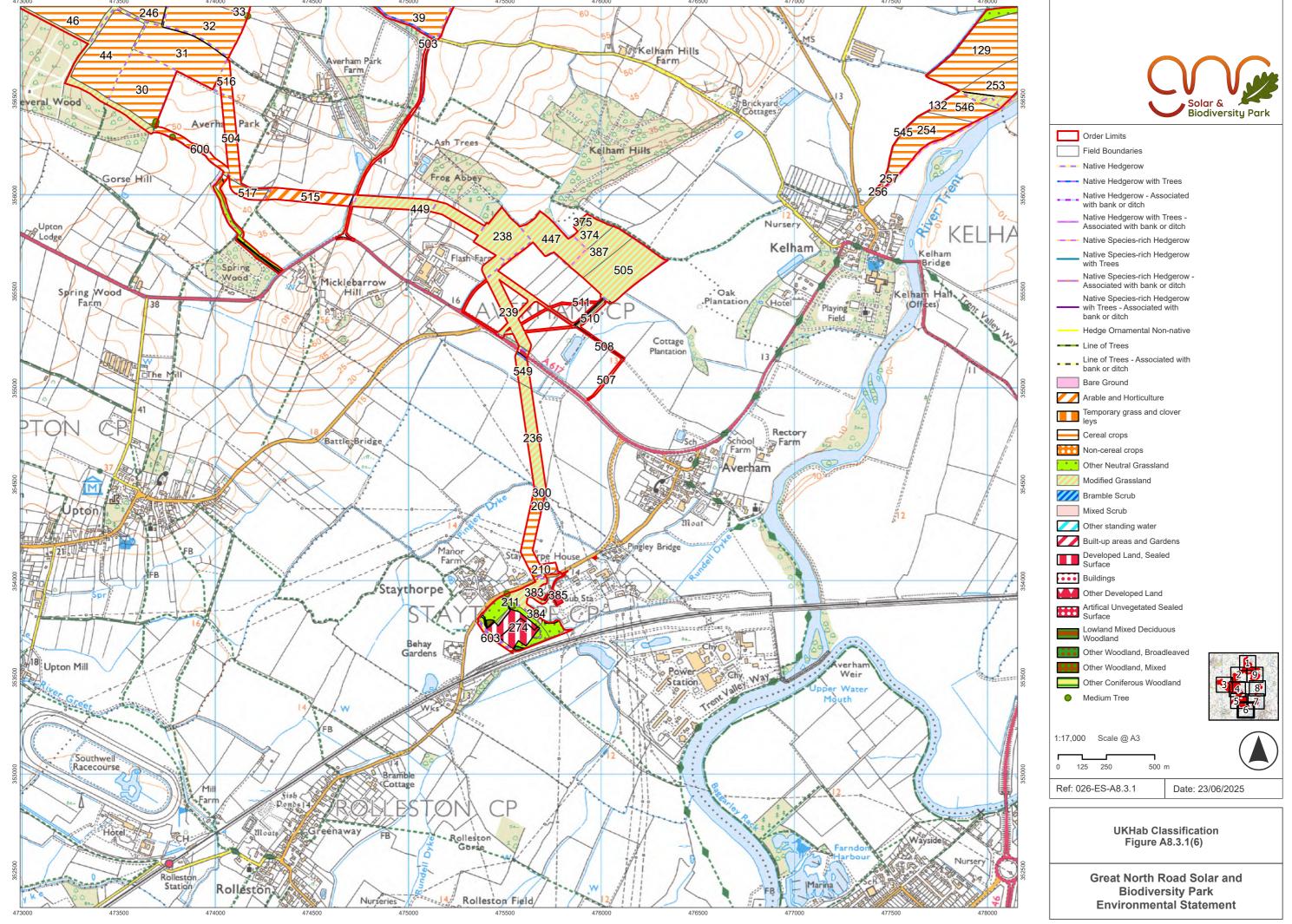


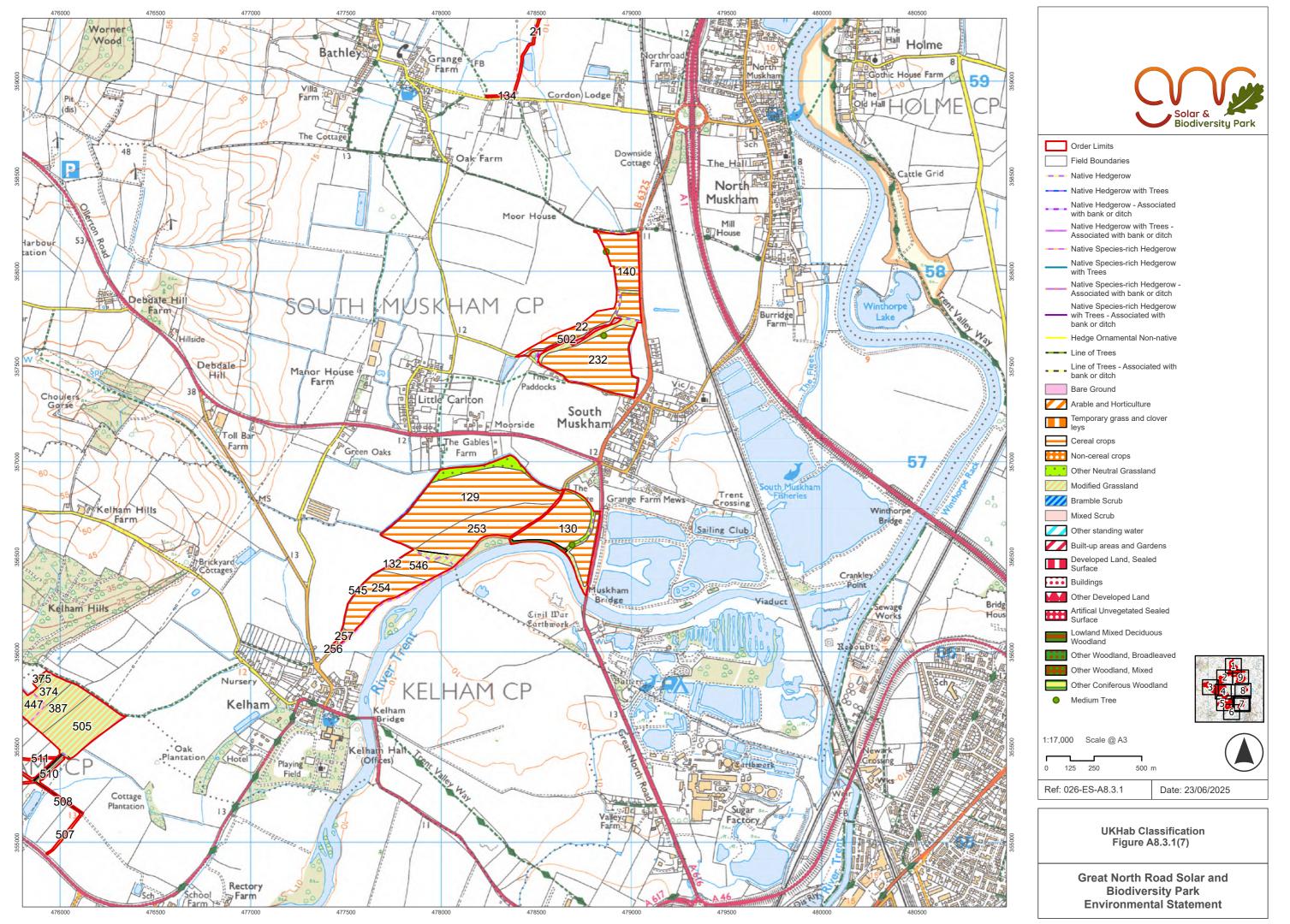


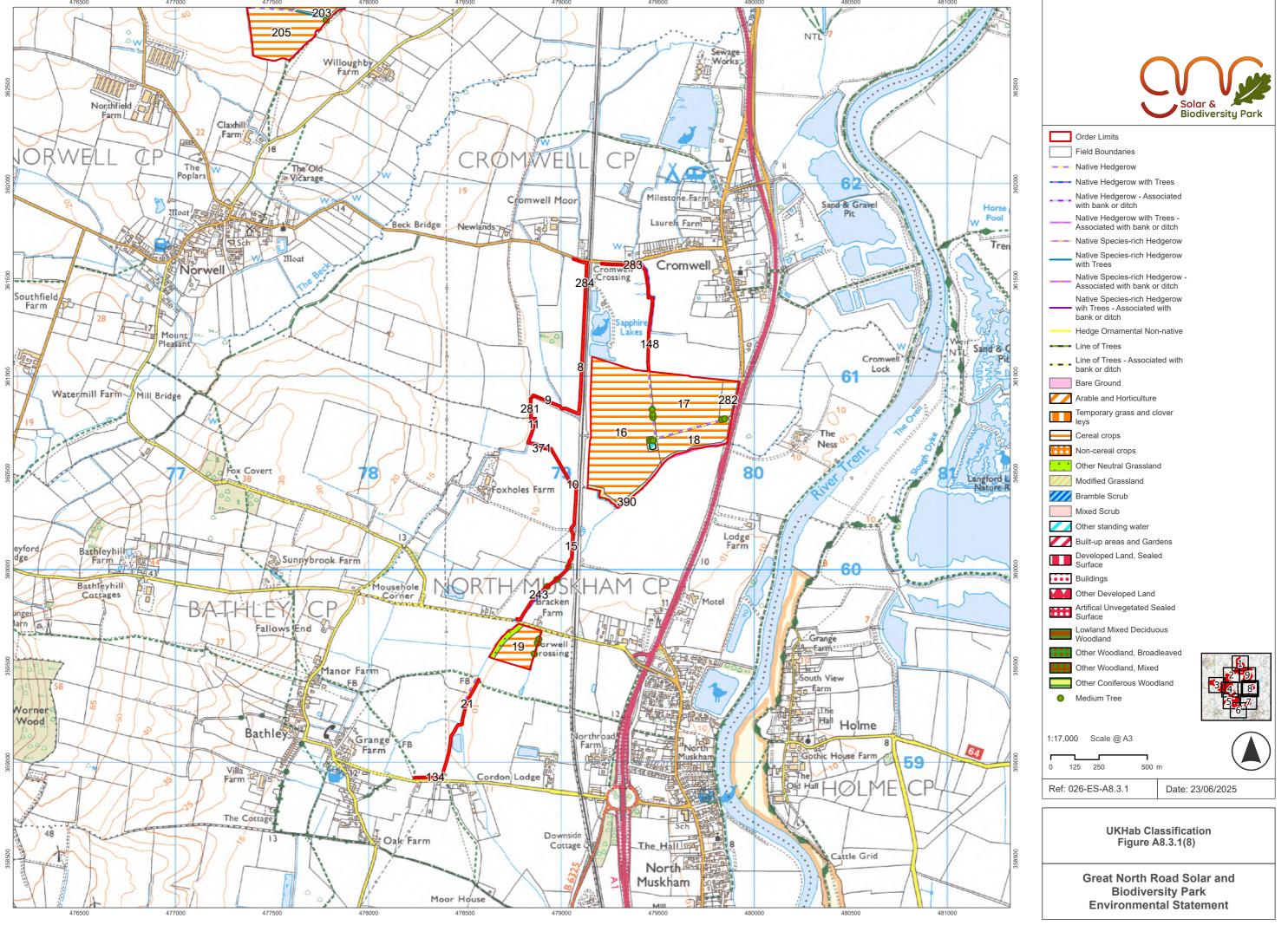


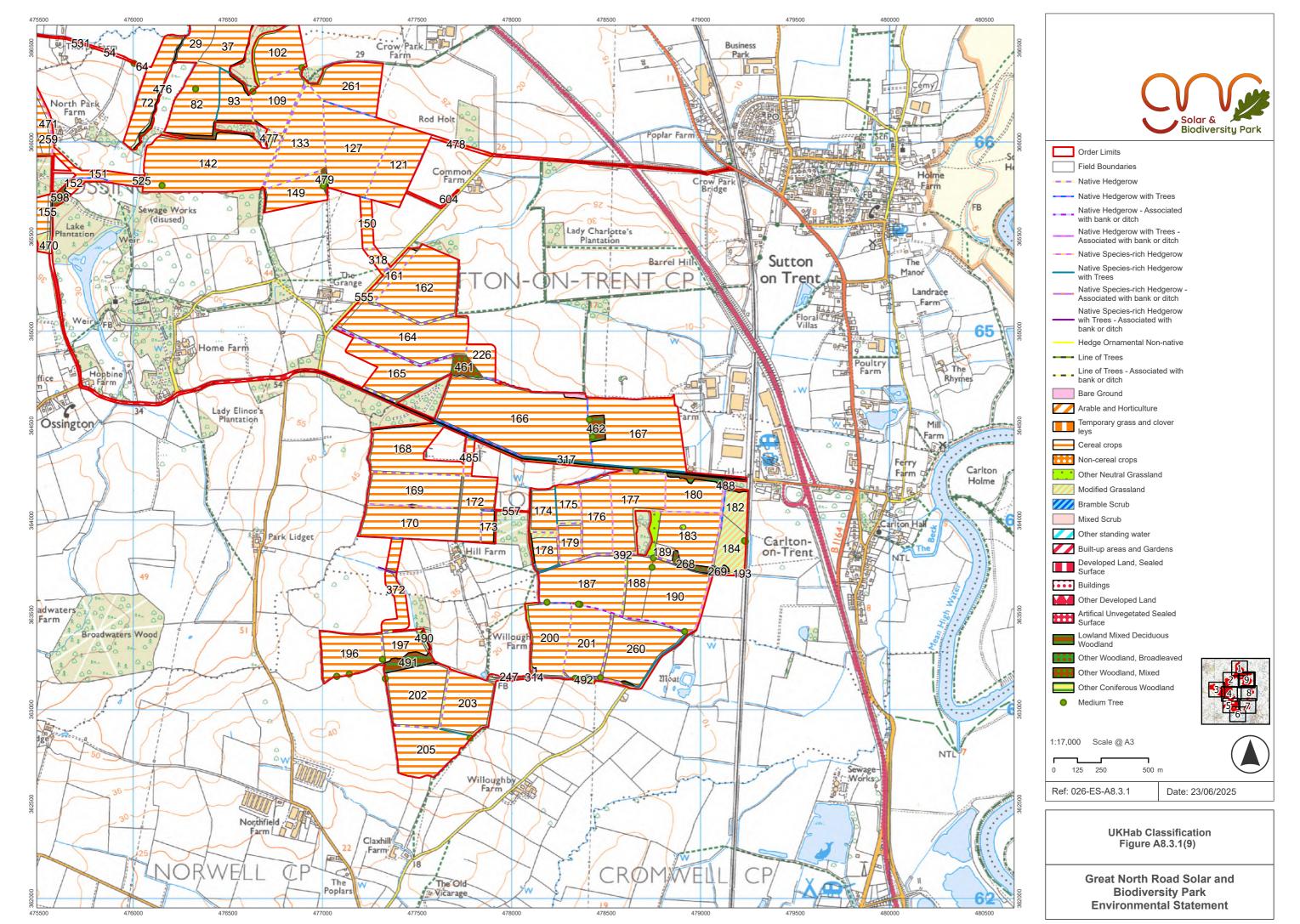




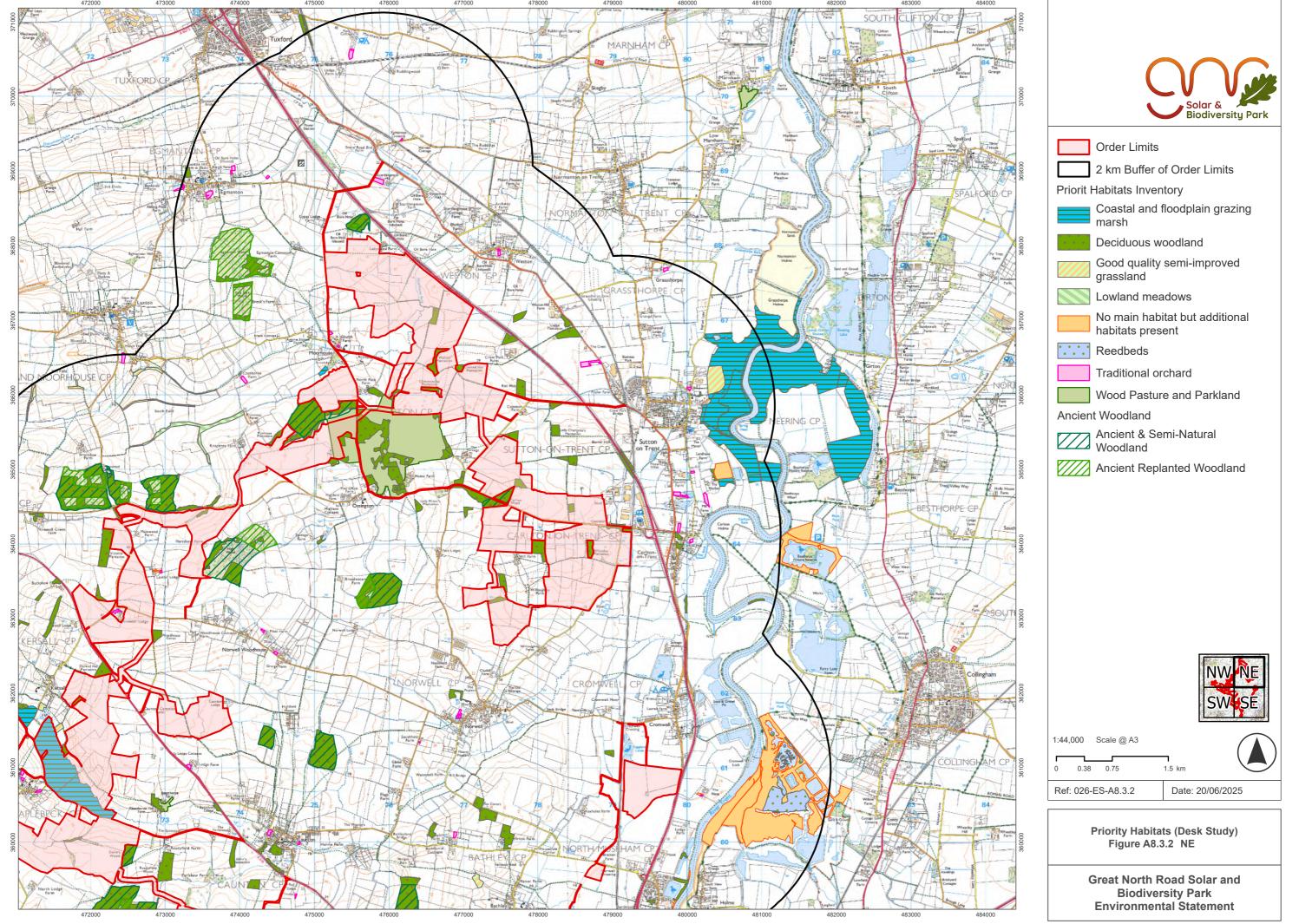


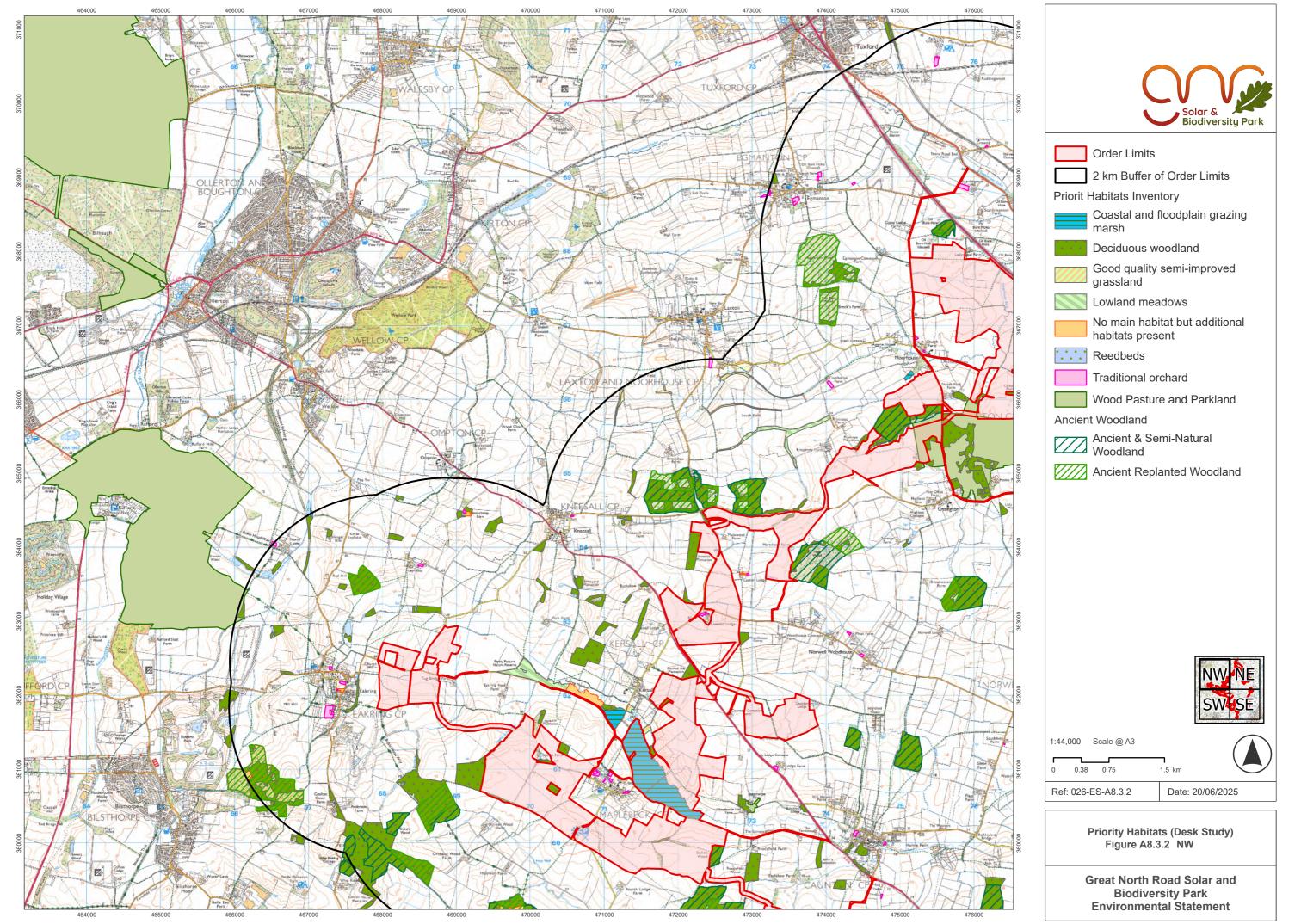


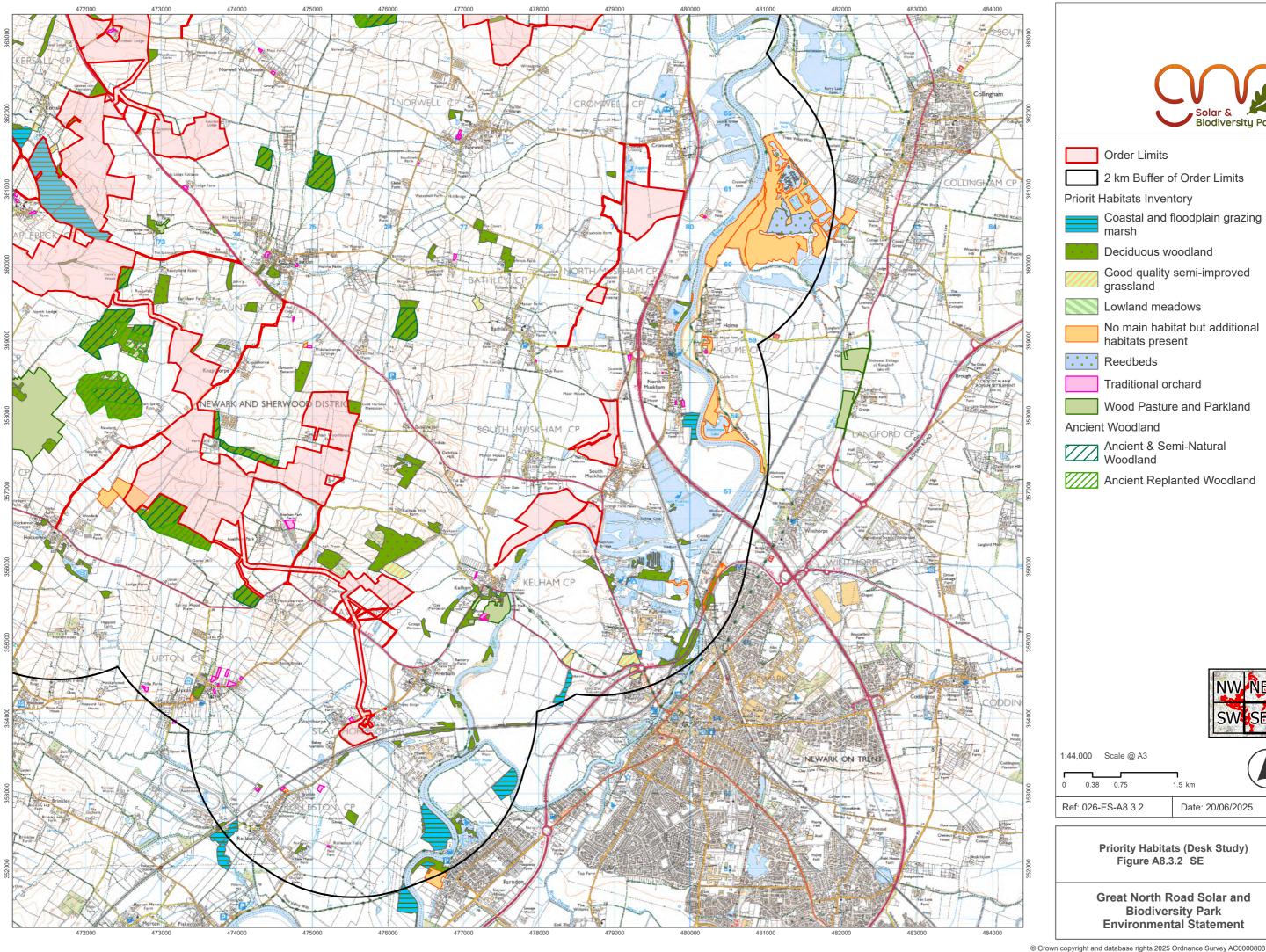


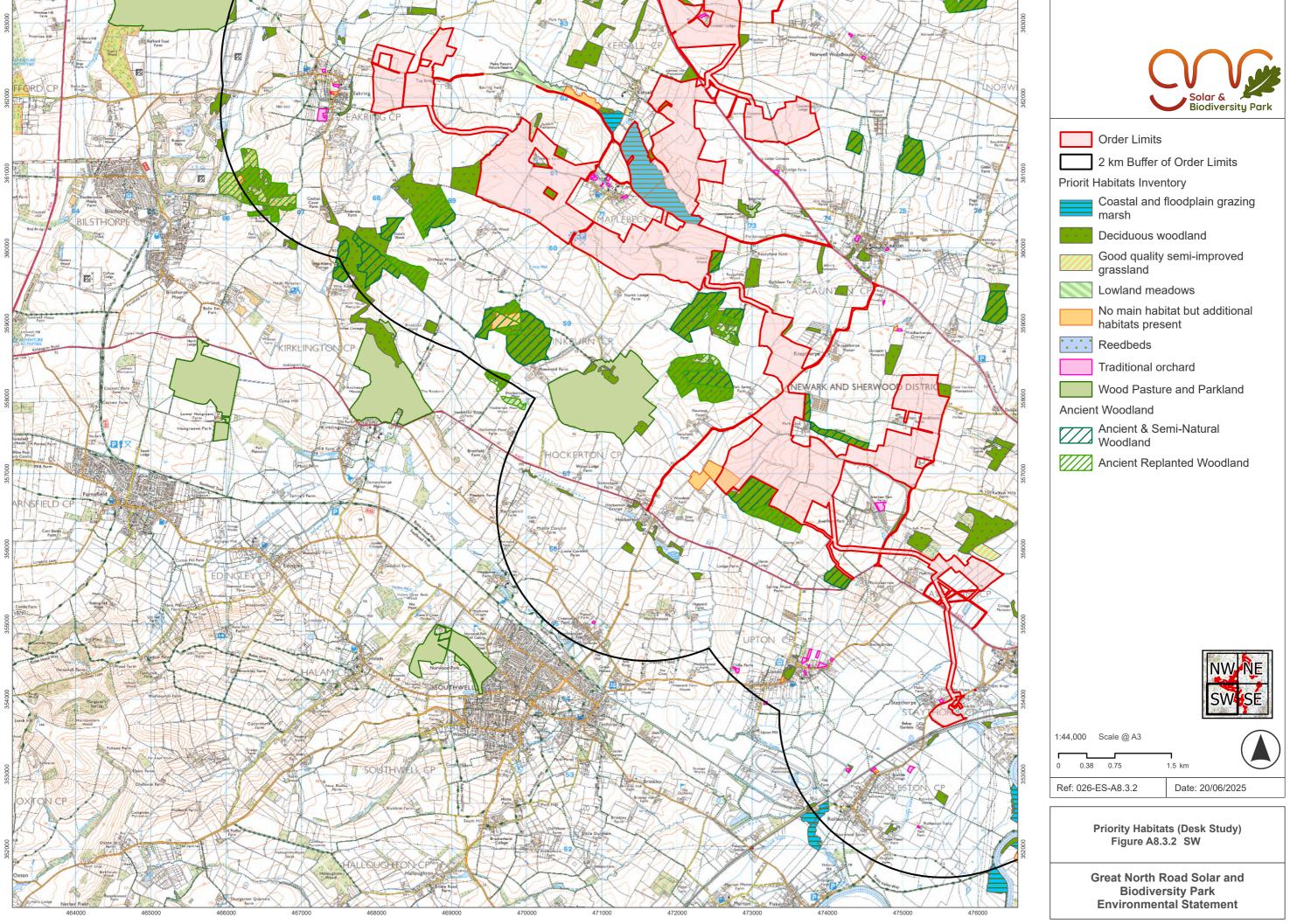


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APPENDIX B - SPECIES LISTS BY HABITAT

Other Neutral Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual meadow grass	Poa annua
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Bent	Agrostis sp.
Bird's-foot trefoil	Lotus corniculatus
Black Medick	Medicago lupulina
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.
Bristly oxtongue	Helminthotheca echioides
Broad-leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolius
Broad-leaved Willowherb	Epilobium montanum
Cleavers	Galium aparine
Cock's-foot	Dactylis glomerata
Common Couch	Elymus repens
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra
Common Nettle	Urtica dioica
Common ragwort	Jacobaea vulgaris
Common Vetch	Vicia sativa
Cow Parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris
Creeping Bent	Agrostis stolonifera
Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculus repens
Creeping cinquefoil	Potentilla reptans
Creeping soft-grass	Holcus mollis
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense
Crested dog's tail	Cynosurus cristatus
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus
Dandelion	Taraxacum sp.
Dog-rose	Rosa canina
False Oat-grass	Arrhenatherum elatius
Field Bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis
Goat willow	Salix caprea



Common Name	Scientific Name
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum
Greater Plantain	Plantago major
Green Alkanet	Pentaglottis sempervirens
Groundsel	Senecio vulgaris
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Hedge Woundwort	Stachys sylvatica
Herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum
Hoary Willowherb	Epilobium parviflorum
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium
Italian Rye-grass	Lolium multiflorum
Lesser Burdock	Arctium minus
Lesser Trefoil	Trifolium dubium
Meadow Crane's-bill	Geranium pratense
Meadow fescue	Schedonorus pratensis
Meadow Foxtail	Alopecurus pratensis
Meadow Vetchling	Lathyrus pratensis
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria
Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris
Nipplewort	Lapsana communis
Perennial Rye-grass	Lolium perenne
Perforate St John's-wort	Hypericum perforatum
Red Bartsia	Odontites vernus
Red Campion	Silene dioica
Red Clover	Trifolium pratense
Red dead-nettle	Lamium purpureum
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata
Rosebay Willowherb	Chamaenerion angustifolium
Rough Meadow-grass	Poa trivialis
Scentless mayweed	Tripleurospermum inodorum
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris
Smooth Meadow-grass	Poa pratensis
Smooth Sow-thistle	Sonchus oleraceus
Soft-brome	Bromus hordeaceus



Project Reference EN010162 6.4.8.3 – Technical Appendix A8.3 – Habitats and Vegetations Baseline

Common Name	Scientific Name
Spear Thistle	Cirsium vulgare
Speedwell	Veronica sp.
Star Sedge	Carex echinata
Tall Melilot	Melilotus altissimus
Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare
Timothy	Phleum pratense
Tufted Hair-grass	Deschampsia cespitosa
Tufted Vetch	Vicia cracca
Upright Hedge-parsley	Torilis japonica
Vetch	Vicia sp.
Weld	Reseda luteola
White campion	Silene latifolia
White Clover	Trifolium repens
White dead-nettle	Lamium album
Wild oat	Avena fatua
Wild Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum
Willow	Salix sp.
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.
Wood Small-reed	Calamagrostis epigejos
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium
Yorkshire fog	Holcus lanatus

Modified Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alsike Clover	Trifolium hybridum
Annual Meadow-grass	Poa annua
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Beaked Hawk's-beard	Crepis vesicaria
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.
Bristly oxtongue	Helminthotheca echioides
Broad-leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolius
Cleavers	Galium aparine



Common Name	Scientific Name
Cock's-foot	Dactylis glomerata
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris
Common Ivy	Hedera helix
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra
Common mallow	Malva sylvestris
Common mouse-ear	Cerastium fontanum
Common Nettle	Urtica dioica
Common ragwort	Jacobaea vulgaris
Cow Parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris
Creeping Bent	Agrostis stolonifera
Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculus repens
Creeping Cinquefoil	Potentilla reptans
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense
Crested Dog's-tail	Cynosurus cristatus
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus
Daisy	Bellis perennis
Dandelion	Taraxacum sp.
Dove's-foot crane's-bill	Geranium molle
False-oat grass	Arrhenatherum elatius
Fat-hen	Chenopodium album
Field Maple	Acer campestre
Garlic Mustard	Alliaria petiolata
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum
Greater Burdock	Arctium lappa
Greater Plantain	Plantago major
Hard Rush	Juncus inflexus
Hedge Bindweed	Calystegia sepium
Hoary Willowherb	Epilobium parviflorum
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium
Italian Rye-grass	Lolium multiflorum
Jointed Rush	Juncus articulatus
Lesser Burdock	Arctium minus
Lesser Hawkbit	Leontodon saxatilis



Meadow Crane's-bill	Trifolium dubium Geranium pratense Alopecurus pratensis Artemisia vulgaris Quercus robur Lolium perenne
	Alopecurus pratensis Artemisia vulgaris Quercus robur
Meadow Foxtail	Artemisia vulgaris Quercus robur
	Quercus robur
Mugwort A	
Pedunculate Oak	Lolium perenne
Perennial Rye-grass	•
Pineappleweed A	Matricaria discoidea
Red Bartsia C	Odontites vernus
Red Campion S	Silene dioica
Red Clover 7	Trifolium pratense
Reed Canary-grass	Phalaris arundinacea
Ribwort Plantain F	Plantago lanceolata
Rosebay Willowherb	Chamaenerion angustifolium
Rough Meadow-grass F	Poa trivialis
Rush sp. J	Juncus sp.
Selfheal F	Prunella vulgaris
Shepherd's-purse	Capsella bursa-pastoris
Soft-brome E	Bromus hordeaceus
Sorbus sp.	Sorbus sp.
Spear Thistle C	Cirsium vulgare
Sycamore A	Acer pseudoplatanus
Timothy	Phleum pratense
Tufted Hair-grass	Deschampsia cespitosa
Vetch V	<i>Vicia</i> sp.
White Clover 7	Trifolium repens
White Dead-nettle	Lamium album
Wild Cherry F	Prunus avium
Wood Small-reed	Calamagrostis epigejos
Yarrow A	Achillea millefolium
Yorkshire fog F	Holcus lanatus



Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Beech	Fagus sylvatica
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.
Broad-leaved dock	Rumex obtusifolius
Cherry laurel	Prunus laurocerasus
Cleavers	Galium aparine
Cock's-foot	Dactylis glomerata
Common Ivy	Hedera helix
Common lime	Tilia x europaea
Common Nettle	Urtica dioica
Cow parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris
Crab apple	Malus sylvestris
Crack willow	Salix fragilis
Creeping bent	Agrostis stolonifera
Creeping buttercup	Ranunculus repens
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg.
Dog-rose	Rosa canina
Dog's Mercury	Mercurialis perennis
Elder	Sambucus nigra
Elm sp.	Ulmus sp.
Field Maple	Acer campestre
Garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolate
Goat Willow	Salix caprea
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum
Greater stitchwort	Rabelera holostea
Grey Willow	Salix cinerea
Ground elder	Aegopodium podagraria
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Hazel	Corylus avellana
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium



Common Name	Scientific Name
Holly	llex aquifolium
Horse-chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum
lvy	Hedera helix
Lesser celandine	Ficaria verna
Lords-and-Ladies	Arum maculatum
Male fern	Dryopteris filix-mas
Pedunculate Oak	Quercus robur
Privet	Ligustrum vulgare
Red campion	Silene dioica
Snowberry	Symphoricarpos albus
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus
Tufted Hair-grass	Deschampsia cespitosa
White dead-nettle	Lamium album
White willow	Salix alba
Wild Privet	Ligustrum vulgare
Wood Avens	Geum urbanum
Yellow archangel	Lamium galeobdolon
Yew	Taxus baccata

Other Broadleaved Woodland

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder	Alnus glutinosa
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara
Black Bryony	Tamus communis
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.
Bush Vetch	Vicia sepium
Cherry laurel	Prunus laurocerasus
Cleavers	Galium aparine
Cock's-foot	Dactylis glomerata
Common Ivy	Hedera helix
Common lime	Tilia x europaea





Common Name	Scientific Name
Common Nettle	Urtica dioica
Common Whitebeam	Sorbus aria
Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris
Crack willow	Salix fragilis
Creeping bent	Agrostis stolonifera
Creeping buttercup	Ranunculus repens
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg.
Dog-rose	Rosa canina
Elder	Sambucus nigra
Elm	Ulmus sp.
False-brome	Brachypodium sylvaticum
Field Maple	Acer campestre
Garlic Mustard	Alliaria petiolata
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum
Ground-ivy	Glechoma hederacea
Guelder-rose	Viburnum opulus
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Hazel	Corylus avellana
Hedge Mustard	Sisymbrium officinale
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium
Holly	llex aquifolium
Horse-chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum
lvy	Hedera helix
Larch	Larix decidua
Nipplewort	Lapsana communis
Pedunculate Oak	Quercus robur
Poplar	Populus sp.
Red Campion	Silene dioica
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia
Scots pine	Pinus sylvestris
Silver Birch	Betula pendula
Spear thistle	Cirsium vulgare



Common Name	Scientific Name
Spruce	Picea sp.
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus
Upright Hedge-parsley	Torilis japonica
White Bryony	Bryonia dioica
White dead-nettle	Lamium album
Wild Cherry	Prunus avium
Wild Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum
Willow	Salix sp.
Wood avens	Geum urbanum

Other Woodland Mixed

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cleavers	Galium aparine
Common nettle	Urtica dioica
Creeping bent	Agrostis stolonifera
Beech	Fagus sylvatica
Birch	Betula sp.
Elder	Sambucus nigra
Elm	Ulmus sp.
False oat-grass	Arrhenatherum elatius
Field maple	Acer campestre
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium
lvy	Hedera helix
Privet	Ligustrum vulgare
Scots pine	Pinus sylvestris
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus
White poplar	Populus alba

Other Coniferous Woodland

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa



Common Name	Scientific Name
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.
Dog-rose	Rosa canina
Hedge bindweed	Calystegia sepium
Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur
Sitka spruce	Picea sitchensis
Sorrel	Rumex acetosa

Dense Scrub

Dense Scrub Common Name	Scientific Name
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.
Common Ivy	Hedera helix
Common Nettle	Urtica dioica
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg.
Dog-rose	Rosa canina
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea
Elder	Sambucus nigra
False Oat-grass	Arrhenatherum elatius
Field Maple	Acer campestre
Garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolate
Goat willow	Salix caprea
Gorse	Ulex europaeus
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Hoary Willowherb	Epilobium parviflorum
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium
Lesser Burdock	Arctium minus
Osier	Salix viminalis
Pedunculate Oak	Quercus robur
Red dead-nettle	Lamium purpureum
Rosebay Willowherb	Chamaenerion angustifolium
Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris
Self-heal	Prunella vulgaris



Common Name	Scientific Name
White dead-nettle	Lamium album
Wild Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum

Cereal Crops

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Meadow-grass	Poa annua
Black Nightshade	Solanum nigrum
Common Cudweed	Filago germanica
Broad-leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolius
Broad-leaved willowherb	Epilobium montanum
Chamomile	Chamaemelum nobile
Cock's-foot	Dactylis glomerata
Common Field-speedwell	Veronica persica
Common Poppy	Papaver rhoeas
Common Toadflax	Linaria vulgaris
Creeping Bent	Agrostis stolonifera
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense
False Oat-grass	Arrhenatherum elatius
Greater Plantain	Plantago major
Groundsel	Senecio vulgaris
Hedge Mustard	Sisymbrium officinale
Knotgrass	Polygonum aviculare
Perennial Rye-grass	Lolium perenne
Prickly Sow-thistle	Sonchus asper
Scarlet pimpernel	Lysimachia arvensis
Scentless Mayweed	Tripleurospermum inodorum
Shepherd's-purse	Capsella bursa-pastoris
Toad Rush	Juncus bufonius
Willowherb	Epilobium spp.
	Achillea millefolium



Other Standing Water; Ponds

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara
Brooklime	Veronica beccabunga
Common duckweed	Lemna minor
Common reed	Phragmites australis
Greater reed mace	Typha latifolia
Hard rush	Juncus inflexus
Reed canary grass	Phalaris arundinacea
Soft rush	Juncus effusus
Sweet-grass spp.	Glyceria spp.
Willow sp.	Salix sp.
Willowherb spp.	Epilobium spp.
Yellow iris	Iris pseudacorus

Line of Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder	Alnus glutinosa
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Birch	Betula sp.
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Cherry	Prunus avium
Common lime	Tilia x europaea
Elder	Sambucus nigra
Elm	Ulmus sp.
Field maple	Acer campestre
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Hazel	Corylus avellana
Horse chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum
Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur
Poplar	Populus sp.
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus
Willow sp.	Salix sp.



Hedgerows

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder	Alnus glutinosa
Apple	Malus sp.
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Black bryony	Dioscorea communis
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.
Cherry laurel	Prunus laurocerasus
Common nettle	Urtica dioica
Crab apple	Malus sp.
Cypress sp.	Cupressus sp.
Damson	Prunus insititia
Dog-rose	Rosa canina
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea
Elder	Sambucus nigra
Elm	Ulmus sp.
Field maple	Acer campestre
Great willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Hazel	Corylus avellana
Hedge bindweed	Calystegia sepium
Holly	llex aquifolium
Honeysuckle	Lonicera periclymenum
lvy	Hedera helix
Leyland cypress	Cupressus x leylandii
Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris
Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur
Privet	Ligustrum vulgare
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus
Traveller's Joy	Clematis vitalba
Whitebeam	Sorbus aria
White bryony	Bryonia dioica



Rivers and Streams

Common Name	Scientific Name	
Alder	Alnus glutinosa	
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	
Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara	
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	
Brooklime	Veronica beccabunga	
Burweed	Sparganium spp.	
Cock's-foot	Dactylis glomerata	
Common duckweed	Lemna minor	
Common nettle	Urtica dioica	
Dog-rose	Rosa canina	
False-oat grass	Arrhenatherum elatius	
Floating sweet-grass	Glyceria fluitans	
Fool's watercress	Helosciadium nodiflorum	
Goat willow	Salix caprea	
Greater reed mace	Typha latifolia	
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	
Hazel	Corylus avellana	
Hemlock	Conium maculatum	
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	
Perennial rye-grass	Lolium perenne	
Sweet-grass spp.	Glyceria spp.	
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	
Willow sp.	Salix sp.	
Willowherb spp.	Epilobium spp.	
Yellow iris	Iris pseudacorus	
Yorkshire fog	Holcus lanatus	

Ditch

Common Name	Scientific Name	
Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara	
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	
Burweed	Sparganium spp.	

Environmental Statement



Project Reference EN010162 6.4.8.3 – Technical Appendix A8.3 – Habitats and Vegetations Baseline

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cleavers	Galium aparine
Common nettle	Urtica dioica
Common reed	Phragmites australis
Fool's watercress	Helosciadium nodiflorum
Great reedmace	Typha latifolia
Great willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum
Red campion	Silene dioica
Rush spp.	Juncus spp.



APPENDIX C – SUMMARY OF LOCAL RECORDS CENTRE RARE PLANT RECORDS

Scientific Name ¹⁷	Common Name	Records	Most Recent Record
Allium oleraceum	Field Garlic	6	19/09/2015
Alnus incana x cordata	Alder hybrid	2	30/10/2013
Anacamptis morio	Green-winged Orchid	7	23/05/2019
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Chamomile	6	28/04/2019
Aquilegia vulgaris	Columbine	9	15/08/2015
Blechnum spicant	Hard-fern	1	24/07/2012
Blitum bonus-henricus	Good King Henry	4	08/06/2013
Brachypodium x cugnacii	Brome hybrid	1	28/07/2014
Briza media	Quaking-grass	16	28/06/2019
Bromus racemosus	Smooth Brome	5	28/07/2015
Bromus secalinus*	Rye Brome	15	23/08/2019
Callitriche truncata*	Short-leaved Water-starwort	10	23/03/2019
Campanula trachelium	Nettle-leaved Bellflower	1	28/04/2019
Carduus x dubius	Thistle hybrid	2	15/08/2015
Carex distans	Distant Sedge	5	16/06/2016
Carex divulsa subsp. divulsa	Grey Sedge	4	16/06/2016
Carex pallescens	Pale Sedge	1	30/05/2012
Catabrosa aquatica	Whorl-grass	18	30/10/2013
Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower	7	09/06/2019
Chenopodium bonus- henricus	Good-King-Henry	2	08/06/2013
Chenopodium glaucum	Oak-leaved Goosefoot	23	24/09/2016
Cichorium intybus*	Chicory	15	09/07/2019
Clinopodium acinos	Basil Thyme	2	19/09/2015
Cystopteris fragilis	Brittle Bladder-fern	5	03/06/2019
Dactylorhiza incarnata subsp. incarnata	Early Marsh-Orchid	12	16/06/2016

¹⁷ Species marked with an asterisk include records from within the Study Area (i.e., within the Order Limits)



Scientific Name ¹⁷	Common Name	Records	Most Recent Record
Epilobium x subhirsutum	Willowherb hybrid	3	22/07/2018
Epilobium interjectum	Willowherb hybrid	1	14/06/2015
Erigeron x huelsenii	Fleabane hybrid	1	08/10/2015
Erysimum cheiri	Wallflower	8	06/06/2014
Euphorbia exigua	Dwarf Spurge	25	25/06/2014
Ficus carica	Fig	2	02/07/2012
Filago germanica*	Common Cudweed	48	27/10/2019
Fumaria muralis	Common Ramping-fumitory	3	02/07/2012
Geranium rotundifolium	Round-leaved Crane's-bill	1	11/06/2015
Glebionis segetum*	Corn Marigold	17	13/07/2018
Hottonia palustris*	Water-violet	26	18/09/2019
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane	3	23/09/2019
Hypericum androsaemum	Tutsan	6	19/09/2015
Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth Cat's-ear	14	15/08/2018
Juncus compressus	Round-fruited Rush	18	08/07/2019
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious	18	23/05/2019
Lathyrus linifolius	Bitter-vetch	3	22/05/2019
Lathyrus nissolia	Grass Vetchling	5	03/06/2014
Lepidium campestre	Field Pepperwort	6	22/05/2019
Limosella aquatica	Mudwort	27	15/08/2018
Logfia minima	Small Cudweed	15	15/08/2018
Mentha arvensis	Corn Mint	8	08/07/2019
Myosurus minimus	Mousetail	4	03/05/2018
Narcissus pseudonarcissus ssp.major	Wild Daffodil	1	23/03/2014
Nepeta cataria	Cat-mint	2	19/09/2015
Nymphaea alba	White Water-lily	22	02/10/2015
Oenanthe fistulosa*	Tubular Water-dropwort	28	18/09/2019
Ononis spinosa	Spiny Restharrow	4	11/07/2013
Oxalis acetosella*	Wood-sorrel	22	18/08/2019
Oxybasis glauca	Oak-leaved Goosefoot	28	24/09/2016
Persicaria mitis	Tasteless Water-pepper	87	15/08/2018



Scientific Name ¹⁷	Common Name	Records	Most Recent Record
Polygonatum multiflorum agg.	Solomon's Seal	1	21/05/2014
Polypogon monspeliensis	Annual Beard-grass	8	10/09/2017
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil	11	30/05/2018
Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	2	02/05/2016
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort	6	23/06/2017
Ribes alpinum	Mountain Currant	8	16/05/2018
Rumex x heteranthos	Dock hybrid	3	15/08/2018
Salix cinerea subsp. cinerea	Grey Willow	1	11/08/2012
Salix x forbyana	Willow hybrid	5	04/05/2015
Salix x multinervis	Willow hybrid	1	02/10/2015
Salvia verbenaca	Wild Clary	1	17/06/2018
Sanicula europaea	Sanicle	27	19/08/2017
Scandix pecten-veneris*	Shepherd's-needle	24	09/06/2019
Silene flos-cuculi*	Ragged Robin	30	06/07/2019
Silene uniflora	Sea Campion	1	13/05/2019
Spergula arvensis	Corn Spurrey	7	12/11/2018
Spirodela polyrhiza	Greater Duckweed	3	07/09/2013
Stachys x ambigua	Hybrid Woundwort	4	05/09/2013
Succisa pratensis	Devil's-bit Scabious	11	15/08/2018
Tilia platyphyllos	Large-leaved Lime	16	22/05/2019
Triglochin palustris	Marsh Arrowgrass	2	31/05/2016
Valeriana officinalis	Common Valerian	14	08/07/2019
Verbascum nigrum	Dark Mullein	3	19/09/2015
Viola tricolor subsp. tricolor	Wild Pansy	3	05/05/2019