

# A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down

TR010025

## 6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

### Appendix 8.4 Botanical survey report

Volume 6

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

October 2018



# **A303 Stonehenge Amesbury to Berwick Down**

## **Botanical Survey Report 2017**

**Arup Atkins Joint Venture**

**HE551506-AA-EBD-SWI-SU-YE-000013**

**P01**

**December 2017**

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## Document Control

Document Title	A303 Botanical Survey Report 2017
Document Reference	HE551506-AA-EBD-SWI-SU-YE-000013
Author	Various
Document Status	Final Issue to HE for Acceptance

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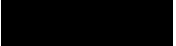

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## Revision History

Revision	Date	Status	Description	Author
P01	30/11/2017	S0	Final	Various
0	30/11/2017	S0	Draft shared with AmW	Various

## Arup Atkins Joint Venture Approvals

Revision	Role	Name	Signature	Date
P01	Author	Sharon Pilkington	-	30/11/2017
	Technical Checker	Chloe Delgery		05/12/2017
	Technical Reviewer	Paul Clack		07/12/2017
	Checker	Liz Brown		31/01/2018
	Approver	Andy Keen		31/01/2018
P01	Author	Sharon Pilkington	-	30/11/2017
	Technical Checker	Chloe Delgery		05/12/2017
	Technical Reviewer	Paul Clack		07/12/2017

## Highways England Reviewers

Revision	Title	Name	Signature	Date

## Highways England Approval

Revision	Title	Name	Signature	Date
P01	Environmental Lead	Andrew Clark		15/02/2018



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## Foreword

The A303/A358 corridor is a vital connection between the South West and London and the South East. While the majority of the road has been dualled, there are still over 35 miles of single carriageway. These sections act as bottlenecks for users of the route resulting in congestion, particularly in the summer months and at weekends, delays to traffic travelling between the M3 and the South West and an increased risk of accidents. The A303 passes through the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site, separating the stones from other scheduled monuments and severely limiting the enjoyment of the wider site.

The A303 Stonehenge (Amesbury to Berwick Down) scheme is part of the wider package of proposals for the A303/A358 corridor designed to transform the connectivity to and from the South West by creating an expressway. This would comprise of consistently good dual carriageway roads with grade-separated junctions, giving most users a motorway-quality journey. The A303/A358 package was identified in the 2014 National Infrastructure Plan as one of the country's Top 40 priority infrastructure projects.

The proposals by Highways England to upgrade the A303 past Stonehenge consist of an eight mile (13 kilometre) stretch from Amesbury in the east, through the Stonehenge World Heritage Site (WHS) and the village of Winterbourne Stoke, to Berwick Down in the west. Proposals include a 1.8 mile (2.9 kilometre) tunnel with approach roads inside the WHS, a new bypass for Winterbourne Stoke (passing either north or south of the village) and improvements to existing junctions with the A345 and A360.

Highways England (HE) commissioned the Arup-Atkins Joint Venture (AAJV) to undertake the Options Phase for the scheme starting in January 2016. The AAJV was also commissioned by HE to undertake detailed botanical surveys relevant to these proposed route options, in order to de-risk the next stages of the project, due to the fast-tracked nature of the scheme. This report presents the findings of the detailed botanical surveys, which were undertaken by botanical specialist Sharon Pilkington on behalf of the AAJV. The AAJV and Sharon Pilkington would like to thank the landowners for their help and consideration during the course of the surveys.

## Executive Summary

The AAJV were commissioned by Highways England to undertake a series of detailed botanical surveys as part of a programme of ecological surveys to inform the design of the proposed A303 Stonehenge (Amesbury to Berwick Down) Scheme. This report presents the baseline survey results recorded during the 2017 botanical surveys relevant to each of the three route options proposed at the time (1Na, 1Sa and 1Nd). It is intended that the information in this report will be used to identify and assess the potential implications of the Scheme and inform mitigation and compensation for significant vegetation communities and species.

A framework of European and national legislation, and planning policy guidance exists to protect and conserve plants.

Surveys included Parsonage Down chalk grassland monitoring, National Vegetation Classification (NVC) surveys of the following sites: Countess Swamp County Wildlife Site (CWS) and River Avon Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Countess Cutting CWS, River Till SSSI (north and south), and Diamond Wood. Surveys also included rare arable plant surveys across the three route options along with potential portal locations.

Following analysis and interpretation of the survey data for each site, each vegetation community has been accorded a relative intrinsic botanical value taking into account a number of criteria, including:

- Its perceived nature conservation importance e.g. uncommon or rare NVC communities, NERC Act Section 41 habitats;
- Its goodness of fit with published NVC communities;
- The presence of plants of recognised conservation importance or other plant species of restricted ecological amplitude; and
- Its botanical diversity.

Full results and discussion are presented within Annex 1 of this report. Botanical values ascribed varied, ranging from high on Parsonage Down, the A19 NVC community on the River Till, and submerged aquatic vegetation community on the River Avon through moderate and lower value communities elsewhere.

The light chalky soils of farmland across the survey area and further afield (for example east towards Andover and south towards Salisbury) have long been known to support diverse communities of uncommon and declining arable plant species. Some of the interest of the A303 road corridor was characterised during the previous road enhancement ecological assessment. The findings of the current survey indicate that much of the farmland in the survey area is intensively managed, with high levels of fertiliser input and /or herbicide application likely to be the main reason for poorly developed communities of arable plants in many of the fields. A few arable landholdings retain some fields with high arable plant diversity. Although no populations of any particularly rare species were seen in the course of the assessment, it is clear that these fields retain a valuable seed bank of a number of declining species that are nowadays rarely encountered in Wiltshire's arable habitats.

Where proposed portal locations would include land take of cultivated ground (farmland), communities of declining arable plants were relatively diverse, but otherwise these areas should be considered to be of low botanical interest. Vegetation communities within these areas are generally of low intrinsic value, although the reversion grassland at Normanton

Down should be regarded as being of low to moderate value having developed some of the floristic character of lowland calcareous grassland.

These surveys fulfilled their objectives in recording the significant vegetation assemblages across the route options. A complete assessment of potential impacts to such communities and constituent species will be undertaken within the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the preferred route option, along with details of mitigation and compensation measures as appropriate.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 The A303 Stonehenge (Amesbury to Berwick Down) Scheme forms part of the A303/A30 trunk route, which provides vital east-west connectivity between London and the South West and is also part of the Trans-European Network-Transport (TEN-T). The A303, which runs for approximately 150 kilometres from Junction 8 of the M3 near Basingstoke towards Taunton and Exeter, serves not only long distance traffic but also intermediate regional destinations via connecting major north-south route options as well as local small and medium sized settlements along the route.
- 1.1.2 Recognising the importance of the A303/A358 Corridor and the problems along it, the Government has committed in its Road Investment Strategy (RIS) to create an 'Expressway' to the South West via the A303/A358 route by 2029. The A303 Stonehenge scheme, involving dualling the A303 between Amesbury and Berwick Down, including the construction of a tunnel at least 1.8 miles (2.9 kilometres) long as the road passes Stonehenge, has been prioritised within the first RIS period (2015/16 to 2019/20).
- 1.1.3 Following public consultation in January 2017, three routes were recommended for detailed assessment during 2017, Route Options 1Na, 1Sa and 1Nd.

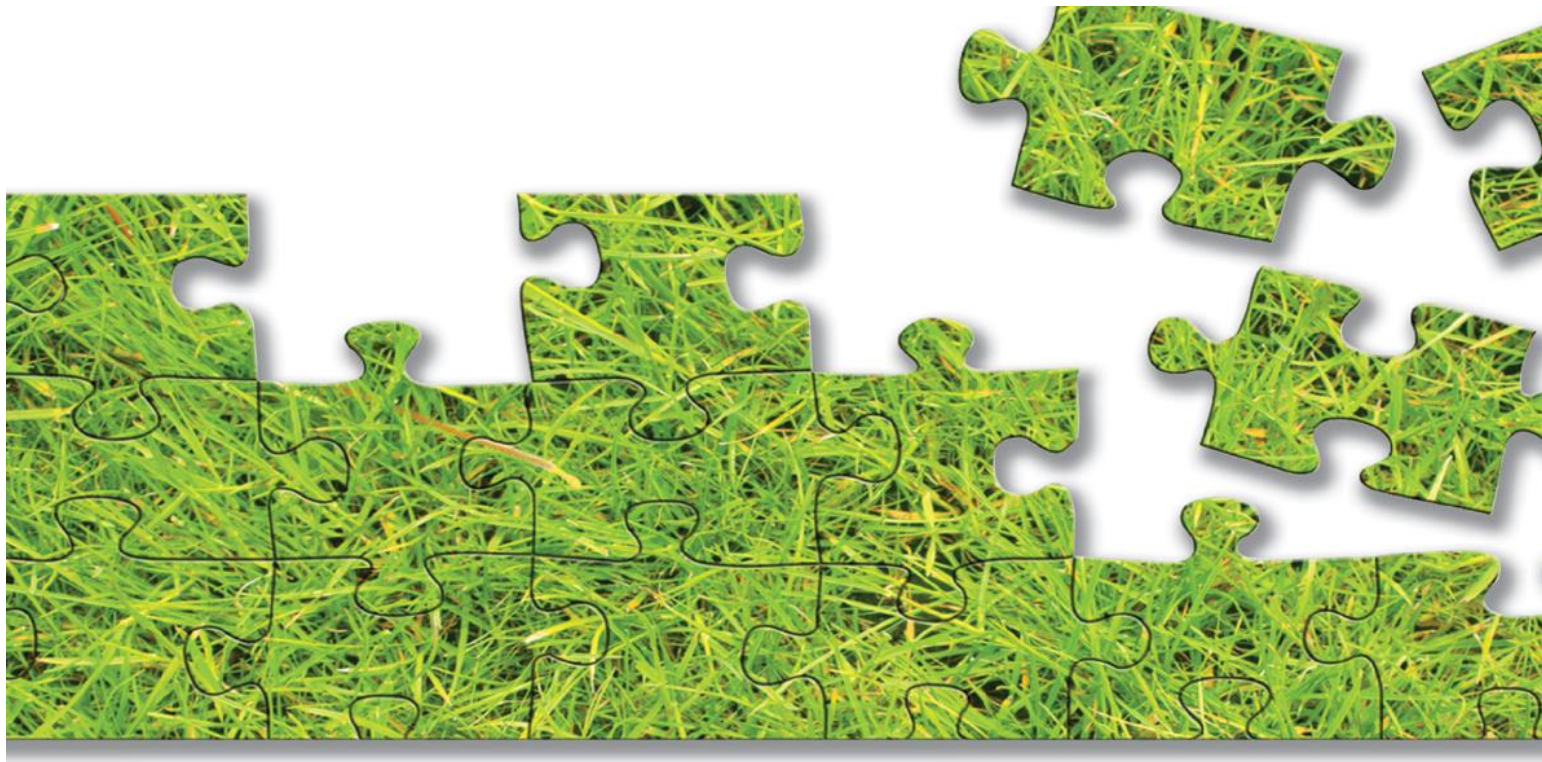
## 1.2 Scope of the Document

- 1.2.1 This report presents the baseline survey results recorded during the 2017 botanical surveys. It is intended that the information in this report will be used with the results of other ecological surveys to identify and assess the potential implications of the scheme and inform mitigation and compensation for impacts to vegetation communities and constituent species.
- 1.2.2 This baseline report can be used to accompany any future Development Consent Order (DCO) and associated Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Scheme.
- 1.2.3 Sharon Pilkington, botanical specialist, was commissioned to undertake these surveys on behalf of the AAJV. The full survey report which details the methodology used and describes the results of the 2017 botanical surveys can be found in Annex 1 of this report.

# Annexes

# Annex 1 - 2017 Botanical Survey report





# **VEGETATION SURVEY & ASSESSMENT**

**A303 STONEHENGE TO BERWICK DOWN ENHANCEMENTS**

**BOTANICAL ASSESSMENT**

November 2017





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## I. INTRODUCTION

### I.1 Scope of Work and Objectives

This report brings together the results of a number of different botanical surveys, all of which were undertaken in 2017 to provide a baseline of information about habitats and species within areas of land with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed alignment options for the A303 Stonehenge to Berwick Down road enhancement scheme.

The work included the following botanical elements:

- Parsonage Down chalk grassland monitoring: establishing a baseline for monitoring the response of unimproved chalk grassland to changes in air quality;
- National Vegetation Classification of vegetation in potentially sensitive areas including the northern and southern River Till valley, Diamond Wood, Countess Cutting Wildlife Site, Countess Swamp Wildlife Site and adjacent parts of the River Avon Special Area of Conservation;
- Arable plant surveys to identify any particularly diverse assemblages of species of farmland; and
- Characterisation of the species and vegetation communities of land where the proposed portals would be located.

### I.2 Legislation and Conservation Context

The legislative provisions in Great Britain for the protection of wild plants are contained primarily in the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, Section 13, with protected wild plants listed on Schedule 8. In practice, few British wild plants are directly protected by legislation relevant to the kind of impacts caused by major infrastructure projects.

Valuation of species conservation importance is generally determined against a set of national and regional criteria of rarity and threat (Table I).

**Table I: Criteria used to define Plants of National/ Regional Conservation Importance**

Conservation Category	Status	Definition	Reference
Extent	Nationally Rare (NR)	A taxon present in 1-15 10km Ordnance Survey grid squares in Britain post-1950	<i>New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora</i> (2002) by C.D Preston, D.A. Pearman and T.D. Dines.
	Nationally Scarce (NS)	A taxon present in 16-100 10km Ordnance Survey grid squares in Britain post-1950	
	Locally Rare (LR) or Locally Scarce (LS)	LR – a taxon present in 1-3 1km OS squares in South Wiltshire. LS – present in 4-10 squares.	<i>Wiltshire Rare Plant Register</i> (2007) by S. Pilkington
Threat (IUCN Red List)	Critically Endangered (CR)	A taxon facing an extremely high risk of regional extinction in the wild in the near future.	<i>The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain</i> (2005) by JNCC (Eds. C.M Cheffings and L. Farrell).  Also: <i>A Vascular Plant Red List for England</i> (2014) by BSBI (Eds. P.A. Stroh et al)
	Endangered (EN)	A taxon that is not CR but facing a very high risk of regional extinction in the wild in the immediate future.	
	Vulnerable (VU)	A taxon that is not CR or EN, but facing a high risk of regional extinction in the medium-term future.	
Conservation	NERC Act Section 41	A taxon identified by the Secretary of State as being of principle importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity in England.	Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

Vegetation communities of the highest ecological importance are generally recognised and protected through the formal designation of sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). Where sites also support habitats listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive many have also been notified as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

Outside statutory designated sites, many habitats of high ecological value have been recognised by selection of BAP Priority Habitats under the former UK Biodiversity Action Plan. In England, the UK BAP lists have subsequently been used to draw up statutory lists of habitats that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Survey Area

Surveys were undertaken in various places, as indicated in Figure 1.1 and 1.2. All work was undertaken by Sharon Pilkington CEnv MCIEEM, a Wiltshire-based professional botanist, bryologist and vegetation ecologist with more than 15 years' experience of botanical assessment.

### 2.2 Survey Types and Methods

#### 2.2.1 Chalk Grassland Monitoring

Parsonage Down SSSI is an outlying part of Salisbury Plain SAC. Parsonage Bank is the closest part of the site to the A303 and is, historically, one of the most botanically interesting areas of Parsonage Down. Wild (1988) characterised the grassland on its steep north-facing slope largely as the *Succisa pratensis* – *Leucanthemum vulgare* sub-community of CG2 *Festuca ovina* – *Avenula pratensis* grassland, a vegetation type largely confined to chalk and other limestones in south-west Britain. Parsonage Bank historically has supported a fluctuating population of Early Gentian *Gentianella anglica* (thought to be a British endemic) and other Nationally Scarce species including Field Fleawort *Tephrosia integrifolia* subsp. *integrifolia*, Burnt Orchid *Neotinea ustulata* and Dwarf Sedge *Carex humilis*.

Parsonage Bank would most likely show the earliest signs of vegetation change in response to any potential effects of changes in atmospheric pollution levels from the proposed scheme, either in isolation or in combination with some other environmental change (such as agricultural spray drift, climate change etc.).

Three sets of 100 m long linear transects approximately parallel to the A303 were set up across Parsonage Bank. Transects were positioned using a GPS/GLONASS receiver<sup>1</sup> at the bottom, middle and top of the bank over a linear distance of 75m in approximately the same places as in 2002 (NPA 2003). Figure 2 shows these locations.

Twenty quadrats were randomly placed along each transect, each comprising nested sub-quadrats of 10 x 10, 25 x 25, 50 x 50 and 100 x 100 cm. For each size class of sub-quadrat, presence of all vascular plants and bryophytes was recorded. In addition, for the largest size class (100 x 100 cm), percentage cover of each species was also estimated. This nested quadrat design allows changes in frequency of occurrence of rare species in different quadrat size classes to be detected between years. The estimates of percentage cover can be used to detect any changes in the more common species.

The transect series was sampled on 5-7 June 2017, an optimal time of year for identification of species of lowland calcareous grassland.

#### 2.2.2 National Vegetation Classification

Baseline classification of vegetation communities in five different locations was undertaken during the optimal survey period for lowland habitats. Habitats in the River Till valley were surveyed on 12 June (north) and 13 June (south). Chalk grassland in Countess Cutting Wildlife Site (WS<sup>2</sup>) was surveyed on 15 June and part of Countess Swamp WS and the adjacent River Avon were surveyed on 18 August. Characterisation of Diamond Wood (8 June) also followed NVC methodology as a precautionary approach although it was considered likely to be of mainly planted origin.

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<sup>1</sup> Garmin model GPSMAP64S

<sup>2</sup> In Wiltshire Wildlife Sites are non-statutory sites recognised as being of county importance for wildlife

Standard National Vegetation Classification (NVC) sampling methodology (Rodwell 2006) was employed for all vegetation types likely to fall within the scope of the NVC. None of the wooded habitats was sufficiently large to be sampled by standard means and for these the minimalistic NVC woodland sampling approach set out by Hall, Kirby & Whitbread (2004) was used.

Five quadrats were sampled in most stands of vegetation with distinct floristics and physiognomy although some stands of limited extent were necessarily sampled with fewer quadrats.

MATCH<sup>3</sup> software was employed to analyse the quadrat data and to highlight potential affinities with published NVC communities/sub-communities. Such analysis produces a numerical coefficient of similarity on a scale from 0 to 100 for each dataset. It indicates a 'goodness of fit' with documented NVC communities and as a general rule, the higher the number, the more confidence there normally is with the result.

Surveyor experience and detailed descriptions of vegetation communities provided by Rodwell (1991, 1992, 1995 and 2000) were subsequently used to confirm the classification of each stand in NVC terms as appropriate.

### 2.2.3 Arable Plants

The light soils of south Wiltshire have long been known to be important to communities of declining arable plants (Wilson 1993).

A number of arable fields likely to be impacted by the alignment options were identified from habitat surveys of the area. In addition, as some uncommon arable species are known to persist in short-term pasture laid over former arable land and sometimes in more permanent grassland, pastures that were found to support interesting assemblages of arable species previously (NPA 2003) were also shortlisted for assessment.

**Table 2. Scoring categories for arable plant species**

Score	Species Status
9	Threatened: Critically Endangered (CR)
8	Threatened: Endangered (EN)
7	Threatened: Vulnerable
6	Near Threatened (NT)
5	Additional Nationally Scarce, in 16-100 10km squares; change index < -1.0
4	Additional Nationally Scarce: in 51-100 10km squares, change index > -1.0
3	Species of local concern: in 101 to 500 10km squares
2	Species of local concern: in 501 to 1000 10km squares
1	Species of local concern: in 1001 to 1500 10km squares, change index < 0.0 i.e. negative

*From Byfield & Wilson (2005)*

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<sup>3</sup> Vegetation analysis software developed by scientists from the University of Lancaster for NVC classification.

Plantlife has developed a methodology for determining sites of importance for arable plant conservation (Byfield & Wilson, 2005). Although it is aimed principally at identifying nationally important sites (Important Arable Plant Areas), the methodology works equally well on a smaller scale. It works on the premise that certain rare and declining plants indicative of arable habitats are assigned a numerical score between 1 and 9 (Table 2). When assessing the arable plant assemblage of a site (at farm, field or field margin level), the individual scores are summed to give an overall score.

Figures 1.1 and 1.2 show the field margins that were surveyed using this methodology. Others were discounted on the grounds that habitat was found to be unsuitable for arable species. Surveys for arable plants were undertaken during the period 17 – 19 July 2017, the timing of which is optimal for identification of the majority of species in this group.

#### 2.2.4 Portals

Three potential portal impact areas were surveyed on 7 July 2017 by means of a species inventory survey. The purpose of these surveys was to characterise the floristic and structural composition of the vegetation and to identify any habitats or populations of species of particular conservation importance, against the criteria set out in Table 1 and described in Section 1.2.

### 2.3 Limitations and Assumptions

All surveys were undertaken at an optimal time of year and in reasonable weather conditions and only a few constraints were encountered.

At Parsonage Down, placement of all transects could not be made entirely within calcareous grassland likely to be classified as CG2 across the part of Parsonage Bank that was monitored previously. Placement of the transects was based on an NVC survey of Parsonage Down from nearly thirty years ago (Wild 2008) and it is highly probable that vegetation communities on Parsonage Bank have changed in floristic composition and/or extent since then.

Although the fieldwork was undertaken at a good time of year for finding *Gentianella anglica* and *Neotinea ustulata*, none were seen within any quadrats on Parsonage Bank. It is possible that cold, dry weather in the preceding months may have delayed or inhibited flowering of these species.

During the arable plant survey, certain fields were in the process of being harvested and so could not be accessed.

At Countess Swamp VWS, it was difficult to sample quadrats in some vegetation that had been recently cut. Nearby, tall beds of emergent vegetation below the banks of the River Avon meant that aquatic macrophyte communities in the main flow of the river were only partially visible from the banks and so could only be subjectively described.

### 3. RESULTS

Botanical nomenclature used in this report follows Stace (2010) for vascular plants and Hill *et al* (2008) for bryophytes.

#### 3.1 Chalk Grassland Monitoring

The quadrat data are presented in Appendix I.

#### 3.2 Vegetation Classification

Appendix II provides tabulated data collected from all sites where NVC sampling was undertaken.

##### 3.2.1 River Till (north)

Figure 3.1 shows the vegetation communities present in and around the River Till. At this point the winterbourne flowed through cattle-grazed pasture of low botanical interest characterised by MG7b *Lolium perenne* – *Poa trivialis* leys (coefficient of similarity 56.0). The sward was of low diversity and characterised by high cover of Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*, Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and Red Fescue *Festuca rubra* with few associated forbs.

MG7b is typically highly productive agricultural grassland that has very low botanical or ecological value.

The periodically inundated bed of the Till supported discontinuous beds of wet grassland. These were variably diverse and classified as MG13 *Agrostis stolonifera* – *Alopecurus geniculatus* grassland (coefficients of similarity 42.0 and 46.3). The vegetation was typically associated with low silt shelves deposited at the edge of the river, giving way to MG7b on higher ground. Constant and preferential species included Creeping Bent *Agrostis stolonifera*, Marsh Foxtail *Alopecurus geniculatus*, Rough Meadow-grass *Poa trivialis* and locally prominent Water Forget-me-not *Myosotis scorpioides*, Fool's Water-cress *Apium nodiflorum* and Brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*.

Fragmentary stands of MG13 are frequently associated with sluggish lowland streams and rivers and field ponds where fluctuating water levels keep silty soils moist or waterlogged.

Upstream, vegetation in the channel became complex and could not be referred to any NVC community. It included small patches of Reed Canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Apium nodiflorum*, Fat Duckweed *Lemna gibba* and gravelly islands supporting MG7 grassland.

Where deeper water was ponded in the Till at the upper end of the survey area, a poorly developed form of A19 *Ranunculus aquatilis* community was present (coefficient of similarity 33.4). It was characterised by significant amounts of Common Water-crowfoot *Ranunculus aquatilis*, Pond Water-crowfoot *R. peltatus* and *Lemna gibba* as well as plants more typical of inundation vegetation e.g. *Alopecurus geniculatus*, *Apium nodiflorum* and Common Water-cress *Nasturtium officinale*.

The River Till SSSI forms part of the River Avon SAC and water-crowfoot beds such as those represented by the A19 community fall within the Annex I habitat 3260 *Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation for which the SAC has been designated in part.



### 3.2.2 River Till (south)

Figure 3.2 shows the vegetation communities associated with this section of the Till. In this part of the valley the river flowed through wet woodland that could not be confidently classified as any NVC type. Its canopy was dominated by sprawling Crack Willow *Salix fragilis* agg. with local occurrences of White Willow *Salix alba* over an understorey of Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* subsp. *oleifolia*. The field layer was dominated by tall herbs including Common Nettle *Urtica dioica* and Hemlock Water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*. The woodland also supported diverse communities of common epiphytic and ground-dwelling mosses and liverworts.

Because the riverbed was mostly in deep shade cast by overhanging trees and shrubs, it did not support any well-developed aquatic macrophyte communities and negligible emergent/marginal vegetation.

Grazed pasture east of the river supported typical grassland communities of floodplain pasture. MG9 *Holcus lanatus* – *Deschampsia cespitosa* grassland was characterised by mixtures of *Agrostis stolonifera*, *Holcus lanatus*, Tufted Hair-grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Poa trivialis*, and Hard Rush *Juncus inflexus* along with a limited array of herbs e.g. Amphibious Bistort *Persicaria amphibia*, *Urtica dioica* and Wild Angelica *Angelica sylvestris*. The analysis of the data confirmed a reasonable goodness of fit to MG9 (similarity coefficient 50.8) but no sub-community could be confirmed.

MG9 grassland is a distinctive kind of vegetation that is highly characteristic of permanently moist, gleyed clay soils, often in floodplains where there is periodic flooding.

On slightly higher ground MG9 was replaced by species-poor MG1b *Arrhenatherum elatius* grassland, placed with a high level of confidence in the *Urtica dioica* sub-community (coefficient of similarity 57.1). Dominant species of the tall, coarsely-structured sward included False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Poa trivialis*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Urtica dioica* and various large common umbellifers.

MG1 is a ubiquitous and low value type of lowland grassland typical of fertile, well-drained neutral soils with light or negligible grazing. The *Urtica* sub-community is particularly common in areas of intensive arable agriculture where there is enrichment from run-off or spray drift of fertilisers.

Where a plantation of poplar trees had been recently felled, an ill-defined form of open vegetation characterised by mixtures of rushes, wet-ground forbs and tall perennial herbs was present. This was classified as OV26 *Epilobium hirsutum* vegetation (coefficient of similarity 53.9). Dominants included *Oenanthe crocata*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Angelica sylvestris* and *Urtica dioica*. Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum* was locally prominent. Many of the poplars were beginning to re-grow from the cut stumps.

OV26 is a very common kind of tall herb vegetation that occurs in well-lit situations on moist and fertile soils around ponds and by watercourses, in silting ditches and in transition mires.

The remainder of the survey area to the west of the river was cultivated farmland.

### 3.2.3 Countess Cutting WS

Countess Cutting (Figure 3.3) lies on the northern side of the A303 and faces south. It supported a form of secondary calcareous grassland that had developed naturally over time as the bare chalk face of the cutting has weathered.

Analysis of quadrats placed the vegetation in CG3 *Bromopsis erecta* grassland (coefficient of similarity 42.8) but no sub-community could be confirmed.

The CG3 was moderately rich in species and also supported swarms of two common orchid species near the bottom of the slope. The sward was sparse, with patches of bare chalk and was typified by prominent Upright Brome *Bromopsis erecta*, Salad Burnet *Poterium sanguisorba* subsp. *sanguisorba*,

hawkweed *Hieracium* Sect. *Hieracium*<sup>4</sup> and locally, Mouse-ear Hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum*. Scrub, tree saplings and Traveller's-joy *Clematis vitalba* were beginning to advance across the face of the cutting from both top and the bottom.

CG3 is a characteristic form of unimproved grassland over dry, strongly calcareous soils in the lowlands. It is a qualifying NVC community of the Section 4I important habitat *Lowland Calcareous Grassland*.

### 3.2.4 Countess Swamp WS and River Avon SAC

Countess Swamp WS supported a mosaic of tall sedge and herb vegetation typical of lowland riverside habitats (Figure 3.4). It included stands of S28b *Phalaris arundinacea* tall-herb fen (*Epilobium hirsutum* – *Urtica dioica* sub-community) were characterised by mixtures of *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Urtica dioica*, Cleavers *Galium aparine* and Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*. Lesser Pond-sedge *Carex acutiformis* was over-represented in the community, and probably spreading into it due to increased soil waterlogging in the area as a result of blocked drains. Data analysis returned a good coefficient of similarity (49.3) to S28b.

S28 is a frequent vegetation type alongside fluctuating watercourses and standing water, often on alluvial mineral soils which are seasonally wet but not waterlogged. The *Epilobium hirsutum* – *Urtica dioica* sub-community is the most frequent form of S28 in situations where there is some enrichment from nitrates and phosphates.

Other tall vegetation included communities without NVC classification including *Glyceria maxima* – *Galium aparine* vegetation. This community supported abundant Reed Sweet-grass *Glyceria maxima* alongside several weedy species including *Calystegia sepium* and *Galium aparine*; *Carex acutiformis* was also locally frequent. A small population of Meadow Rue *Thalictrum flavum*, which is a local and declining species in Wiltshire, was present in this community.

Mature willow-dominated woodland could not be assigned with confidence to any NVC type. Its canopy was characterised by tall, sprawling hybrid willows (*Salix* x *rubens*), suggesting a history of planting. Below, the poorly-developed understorey and field layer supported a suite of species typical of relatively dry secondary woodlands on fertile soils.

Dense stands of S14 *Sparganium erectum* swamp (coefficient of similarity 55.0) dominated both river margins north of the A303 road bridge and in places grew several metres out into deeper water. Branched Bur-reed *Sparganium erectum* was dominant, with few associates: Bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara* and *Myosotis scorpioides* were the most frequent. *Lemna gibba* was also frequent where the stems of *Sparganium* provided some respite from the water current.

S14 is highly tolerant of moderate currents and is one of the commonest emergent vegetation types along lowland watercourses. It occurs widely in shallow, mesotrophic to eutrophic waters on mineral substrates.

The extensive beds of *Sparganium erectum* obscured much of the deeper water from the riverbank. It was not therefore possible to attempt to classify the aquatic community by sampling. However, visible species included many typical of chalk rivers including abundant Unbranched Bur-reed *Sparganium emersum*, *Elodea canadensis*, one or more water-starworts *Callitriche*, Stream Water-crowfoot *Ranunculus penicillatus* Perfoliate Pondweed *Potamogeton perfoliatus*, Fennel Pondweed *P. pectinatus* and Arrowhead *Sagittaria sagittifolia*.

South of the A303 road bridge, riverbank vegetation in Lords Walk was disturbed and shaded by numerous introduced poplars and other riverside trees and shrubs. Vegetation on the banks and

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<sup>4</sup> At the time of survey it was not possible to identify this plant to species level.

between paths and woodland/pasture was characterised by patchy *Epilobium hirsutum* over tall weedy mixtures of *Urtica dioica*, *Galium aparine* and Common Comfrey *Symphytum officinale*. Analysis of two sets of quadrats from stands of this vegetation affirmed a reasonable match with undifferentiated OV26 *Epilobium hirsutum* vegetation (coefficients of similarity 53.4 and 59.9).

### 3.2.5 Diamond Wood

Prior to the survey, it was unclear if Diamond Wood (Figure 3.5) was of semi-natural or planted origins. However, its floristic composition and structure offered strong evidence for the latter and plantings within the wood suggest that it may have been planted as a game covert.

The majority of the woodland appeared to be less than 100 years old, although a few of the trees looked a little older. Its canopy species included Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*, Beech *Fagus sylvatica* and Silver Birch *Betula pendula* over an understorey of shrubs often planted in groups. These included native species of local provenance including Buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica*, Wayfaring-tree *Viburnum opulus* and Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*. Plantings also included a variegated-leaved form of Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*. Elder *Sambucus nigra* and Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* had probably colonised the wood naturally.

The field layer was quite grassy in character and lacked any species indicative of old woodland. Prominent species included *Urtica dioica*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, *Poa trivialis* and False Brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*. The woodland appeared almost entirely unmanaged and fallen dead wood was common. There were also a few small glades of rough unmanaged neutral grassland not sampled but likely to be referable to a species-poor form of MGI *Arrhenatherum elatius* grassland.

Quadrats were sampled in Diamond Wood as a means of characterising its flora in detail but as expected it could not be classified with any confidence as any NVC woodland type.

A linear earthwork marks the western edge of Diamond Wood. Although outside the wood itself and not part of the formal NVC sampling, this bank was noted to support unimproved calcareous grassland dominated by *Bromopsis erecta* and referable to CG3d, the *Festuca rubra* – *Schedonorus arundinaceus* sub-community of *Bromopsis erecta* grassland. This sub-community is typical of places where there has been little or no recent grazing.

## 3.3 Arable Plants

Margins in 27 fields were surveyed; another 4 fields were not surveyed as habitat no longer appeared suitable for arable species or because harvesting operations were underway. Appendix III provides a record of all plants recorded in the course of the fieldwork.

Figure 4 ranks each field according to its arable plant score, with results provided on a field-by-field basis in Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

Field 18 (wheat) had the highest score (25) and supported 7 species of interest in its margins. Its eastern margin was particularly interesting, with a wide weedy margin supporting strong populations of Corn Parsley *Petroselinum segetum* and Venus's-looking-glass *Legousia hybrida*. It was the only field in the survey area to support a population of Narrow-fruited Cornsalad *Valerianella dentata* and one of only 3 to support Prickly Poppy *Papaver argemone*.

An oat crop nearby (Field 26) also had a rich community of arable plants in its weedy margins (scoring 20). Six species of interest were present, with most interest in the corners, where strong populations of Dense-flowered Fumitory *Fumaria densiflora*, Rough Poppy *Papaver hybridum*, *P. argemone* and *Petroselinum segetum* were found.

Three other fields achieved a score of 10-19. Field 5, another cultivated field, supported the only population of Rye Brome *Bromus secalinus*<sup>5</sup> found in the survey area but its margins were not particularly diverse. Field 9 (wheat) at the time of survey, only scored 14 (6 species) but was of particular note for its very large population of *Petroselinum segetum* (numbering hundreds of plants along the elevated western crop margin). It also supported substantial populations of Round-leaved Fluellen *Kickxia spuria*, only found in 4 fields and Maple-leaved Goosefoot *Chenopodium hybridum*.

Sixteen other fields had more limited arable plant interest, with an overall score of 9 or less. These fields almost exclusively supported between 1 and 3 of the species of interest, with *Chenopodium hybridum* and *Petroselinum segetum* being seen most frequently. Field 29, which comprised disturbed ground around the boundaries of a large pig enclosure, was an exception with 6 low-scoring species found, including Dwarf Mallow *Malva neglecta* and Common Broomrape *Orobanche minor*, which were not seen anywhere else.

Five of the fields supported only common arable plants and were considered to be of negligible interest.

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<sup>5</sup> Numerous new populations of this species have been reported throughout the UK since 2000 and a review of its conservation status is required.

**Table 3.1 Field Scores**

Species	Common name	Score	Field Reference															
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Black-grass	2	1															
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Rye Brome	7					1											
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	Small Toadflax	1		1			1	1		1						1		
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	Maple-leaved Goosefoot	3		1			1					1			1		1	
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge	6						1								1		
<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>	Dense-flowered Fumitory	3									1							
<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	Round-leaved Fluellen	3							1	1	1		1					
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle	1									1							
<i>Legousia hybrida</i>	Venus's-looking-glass	3																
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow	2																
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	2															1	
<i>Orobancha minor</i>	Common Broomrape	2																
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy	7																
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy	3		1								1						
<i>Petroselinum segetum</i>	Corn Parsley	3											1	1				
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	1										1		1		1		
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	Narrow-fruited Corn salad	8																
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Grey Field-speedwell	2																
Field assemblage score			2	7	0	NS	11	7	3	4	14	3	7	0	3	8	5	NS

NS= Not surveyed

**Table 3.2 Field Scores**

Species	Common name	Score	Field Reference														
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Black-grass	2															
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Rye Brome	7															
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	Small Toadflax	1															
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	Maple-leaved Goosefoot	3															
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge	6															
<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>	Dense-flowered Fumitory	3															
<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	Round-leaved Fluellen	3															
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle	1															
<i>Legousia hybrida</i>	Venus's-looking-glass	3															
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow	2															
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	2															
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape	2															
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy	7															
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy	3															
<i>Petroselinum segetum</i>	Corn Parsley	3															
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	1															
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	Narrow-fruited Corn salad	8															
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Grey Field-speedwell	2															
Field assemblage score			0	25	NS	3	0	3	0	3	7	20	2	0	9	10	NS

### 3.4 Portals

Data collected during the portal surveys are tabulated in Appendix IV, whilst Figures 5.1 and 5.2 indicate areas of botanical interest as described below.

#### 3.4.1 Western Portal Option INA

This portal area fell completely within arable land which at the time of survey was under cultivation of wheat and oilseed rape. Both crops appeared to be intensively managed and there were very few non-crop plants within the crops. An uncultivated margin between the fields supported a mixed community of arable plants, including some of interest (see Field 30, Section 3.3 and Figure 4).

All other species recorded in this area were considered to be common and widespread species.

A population of Red Duckweed *Lemna turionifera* covered the surface of a water-filled trough at Ordnance Survey grid reference SU1124 4104, just outside the portal area. This species was first recorded in Britain in 2008 and Rumsey & Lansdown (2012) consider it to be either previously overlooked as a more common species or a natural colonist. It has no formal conservation status as yet but its current distribution in Britain matches that of recognised Nationally Scarce species. In South Wiltshire it has so far been reported in 3 1km OS grid squares so can be regarded as Locally Rare (Pilkington (2007)).

#### 3.4.2 Western Portal Option IND

Although smaller than Option INA, this area included arable land, with a herb-rich sown uncultivated margin, a permanent grassy bank and National Trust land under reversion from farmland to calcareous grassland.

Some botanical interest was found in the crop margins, which supported a diverse community of arable plants. This field was not covered by the arable plant survey but had it been, it would have achieved a score of 11, based on the presence of 5 indicator species (Field Madder *Sherardia arvensis*, Henbit Dead-nettle *Lamium amplexicaule*, Papaver hybridum, Dwarf Spurge *Euphorbia exigua* and Small Toadflax *Chaenorhinum minus*).

The reversion grassland was not without botanical interest although it supported no populations of species of conservation interest. It would probably not be classifiable in NVC terms as it was intermediate between neutral and calcareous grassland. It comprised a cattle-grazed dense sward averaging 80cm high, with abundant *Holcus lanatus*, *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Bromopsis erecta*, Crested Dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Dactylis glomerata* and *Festuca rubra*. Prominent forbs included Sainfoin *Onobrychis viciifolia*, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*.

#### 3.4.3 Eastern Portal (Bowtie Field)

Habitats within this portal area included cultivated land (barley), rough neutral grassland and scrub margins and a small planted copse.

The barley field supported a diverse community of arable weeds along its southern edge. In one place (SU1412 4207) the margin was 3-4 m wide and the crop weak. Strong populations of *Fumaria densiflora*, *Chaenorhinum minus*, *Legousia hybrida* and *Euphorbia exigua* were present there. If the field had been included in the arable plant assessment it would have achieved a score of 17, which would have been the third highest of all fields. Widespread species elsewhere in the crop included Perennial Sow-thistle *Sonchus arvensis*, Field Bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis*, Charlock *Sinapis arvensis* and Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*.

No populations of any notable species were found elsewhere in the survey area and other habitats were of low botanical interest. The rough grassland and scrub was unmanaged and supported abundant *Arrhenatherum elatius*, Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Urtica dioica* and *Clematis vitalba* in a matrix of scattered calcicolous scrub (*Crataegus monogyna*, *Ligustrum vulgare*, *Rhamnus cathartica*, Spindle *Euonymus europaeus* etc.).

The copse was fenced off and included a single planted mature Beech *Fagus sylvatica* tree over many recently planted and mostly dead Beech saplings. The understorey was lacking and the field layer comprised ruderal mixtures of *Urtica dioica*, *Galium aparine*, *Convolvulus arvensis*, *Heracleum sphondylium* and Black Horehound *Ballota nigra*.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Vegetation Communities

Following analysis and interpretation of the NVC data for each site, each vegetation community has been accorded a relative intrinsic botanical value taking into account a number of criteria, including:

- Its perceived nature conservation importance e.g. uncommon or rare NVC communities, NERC Act Section 41 habitats;
- Its goodness of fit with published NVC communities;
- The presence of plants of recognised conservation importance or other plant species of restricted ecological amplitude; and
- Its botanical diversity.

**Table 4.1 River Till (north)**

Vegetation Community	Botanical Value	Rationale
A19 community	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water-crowfoot vegetation qualifying as Annex I habitat</li> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachium</i> vegetation</li> </ul>
Dense <i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not referable to any NVC type</li> <li>• Very low diversity</li> </ul>
Indeterminate inundation vegetation	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not referable to any NVC type</li> <li>• Very low diversity</li> </ul>
MG13 grassland	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common wet grassland type</li> <li>• Moderately diverse</li> </ul>
MG7b grassland	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ubiquitous type of agricultural grassland</li> <li>• Low diversity</li> <li>• Supports a small population of locally uncommon/declining herb (<i>Petroselinum segetum</i>) on its northern boundary bank</li> </ul>

**Table 4.2 River Till (south)**

Vegetation Community	Botanical Value	Rationale
Cultivated land	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensively managed crop</li> <li>• Margins support common arable plants</li> </ul>
MG1b grassland	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ubiquitous kind of rough neutral grassland</li> <li>• Low diversity</li> </ul>
MG9 grassland	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent kind of floodplain grassland</li> <li>• Moderate diversity but grasses over-represented</li> </ul>
Mixed <i>Salix</i> woodland	Low-Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wet woodland of any kind is rare in Wiltshire</li> <li>• Moderate diversity</li> <li>• Not referable to any NVC type</li> </ul>
OV26 community	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very common kind of wet-ground vegetation</li> <li>• Of relatively recent origin</li> <li>• Moderate diversity</li> </ul>

**Table 4.3 Countess Cutting WS**

Vegetation Community	Botanical Value	Rationale
CG3 grassland	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualifying NVC type in Section 41 important habitat <i>Lowland Calcareous Grassland</i></li> <li>• Secondary origins – atypical example of CG3</li> <li>• Moderate - high diversity</li> </ul>

**Table 4.4 Countess Swamp WS and River Avon SAC**

Vegetation Community	Botanical Value	Rationale
<i>Glyceria</i> – <i>Galium</i> swamp	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not referable to any NVC type</li> <li>• Degraded by invasion of <i>Carex acutiformis</i></li> <li>• Supports population of locally uncommon plant (<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>)</li> </ul>
Mixed <i>Salix</i> woodland	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possibly of planted origin</li> <li>• Moderate diversity</li> <li>• Not referable to any NVC type</li> </ul>
OV26 community	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very common kind of wet-ground vegetation</li> <li>• Low diversity</li> </ul>
<i>Populus x canadensis</i> plantation	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planted, mature non-native trees</li> <li>• OV26 vegetation/scrub below</li> </ul>
S14 swamp	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common riparian vegetation community</li> </ul>
S28b tall-herb fen	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common wetland vegetation type</li> <li>• <i>Epilobium</i> – <i>Urtica</i> sub-community indicates enrichment</li> <li>• Degraded by invasion of <i>Carex acutiformis</i></li> </ul>
Submerged aquatic vegetation	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well-developed submerged vegetation community</li> <li>• High diversity, includes species indicative of high-quality chalk river</li> <li>• Vegetation likely to fall within Annex I habitat 3260 <i>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation</li> <li>• Established population of Schedule 9 invasive plant (<i>Elodea canadensis</i>) present</li> </ul>

**Table 4.5 Diamond Wood**

Vegetation Community	Botanical Value	Rationale
CG3d grassland	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not sampled but distinctive kind of vegetation qualifying as Section 41 important habitat <i>Lowland Calcareous Grassland</i></li> <li>• Unmanaged</li> <li>• Moderate diversity</li> </ul>
Broad-leaved plantation woodland	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secondary planted woodland</li> <li>• Not referable to any NVC type</li> <li>• Rare example of wooded habitat in intensively arable area</li> </ul>

## 4.2 Arable Plant Communities

The light chalky soils of farmland across the survey area and further afield (for example east towards Andover and south towards Salisbury) have long been known to support diverse communities of uncommon and declining arable plant species. Some of the interest of the A303 road corridor was characterised during the previous road enhancement ecological assessment (NPA 2003). The findings of the current survey indicate that much of the farmland in the survey area is intensively managed, with high levels of fertiliser input and /or herbicide application likely to be the main reason for poorly developed communities of arable plants in many of the fields.

A few arable landholdings retain some fields with high arable plant diversity. Although no populations of any particularly rare species were seen in the course of the assessment, it is clear that these fields retain a valuable seed bank of a number of declining species that are nowadays rarely encountered in Wiltshire's arable habitats.

Table 5 provides a broad evaluation of the arable plant communities using individual field scores. These valuations are relative to arable communities in the Stonehenge A303 area / south Wiltshire chalk farmland.

**Table 5. Valuation of Arable Plant Communities**

Field/Margin Score	Value	Field Reference	No. of fields
20+	High	18, 26	2
10-19	Moderate	5, 9, 30	3
1-9	Low	1, 2, 6-8, 20, 11, 13-15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29	16
0	Negligible	3, 12, 17, 21, 23, 28	6

## 4.3 Portals

Where portals would include land take of cultivated ground (farmland), communities of declining arable plants were relatively diverse, but otherwise these areas should be considered to be of low botanical interest.

Vegetation communities within these areas are generally of low intrinsic value, although the reversion grassland at Normanton Down should be regarded as being of low to moderate value having developed some of the floristic character of lowland calcareous grassland.

## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

This section is concerned with recommending some generic mitigation proposals that could be used to offset as yet unknown impacts on ecological receptors of significant botanical value as a result of the proposed road enhancements.

### **5.1 Calcareous Grassland Enhancement and Creation**

Loss of, or damage to, calcareous grassland such as at Countess Cutting WS and the earthwork alongside Diamond Wood could be mitigated by creation of new calcareous grassland alongside the new road alignment. The development of chalk grassland on the steep road bank at Countess Cutting has taken place naturally over many years and there are local seed sources in the area e.g. at Parsonage Down, Yarnbury Castle and nearby on Salisbury Plain. It is therefore recommended that similar chalk grassland is allowed to develop naturally i.e. without any deliberate seeding or planting on any freshly exposed chalk cuttings or embankments associated with the new road alignment.

If Countess Cutting is unaffected by the road enhancements then it is recommended that its condition is improved by implementation of scrub and tree clearance. At present the bank is unmanaged and tree saplings and native scrub are beginning to encroach on its open chalk grassland.

### **5.2 Improving Farmland for Arable Plants**

To mitigate loss of any arable land supporting diverse communities of declining arable plants, it is recommended that local farmers should be encouraged to take up any relevant agri-environment options promoting such communities in working farmland.

The A303 corridor lies within an area identified by Natural England as being a high priority for arable plants. Although closed to new applicants, Entry-level Stewardship Options promoting arable plant diversity on cultivated land include EF10 *Unharvested cereal headlands for birds and rare arable plants* and EF11 *Uncropped Cultivated Margins for Rare Arable Plants*.

### **5.3 Wetland Habitat Restoration**

Although Countess Swamp WS has been identified as an area of high conservation value, its botanical interest appears to be in decline because of the advance of tall rhizomatous sedges (mainly *Carex acutiformis*) across open riverside habitats. The spread of such tall pond-sedges is normally an indicator of increased soil waterlogging.

It is therefore recommended that waterlogging in Countess Swamp is addressed by restoring regular clearance management of drains in the site to allow water to drain into the River Avon.

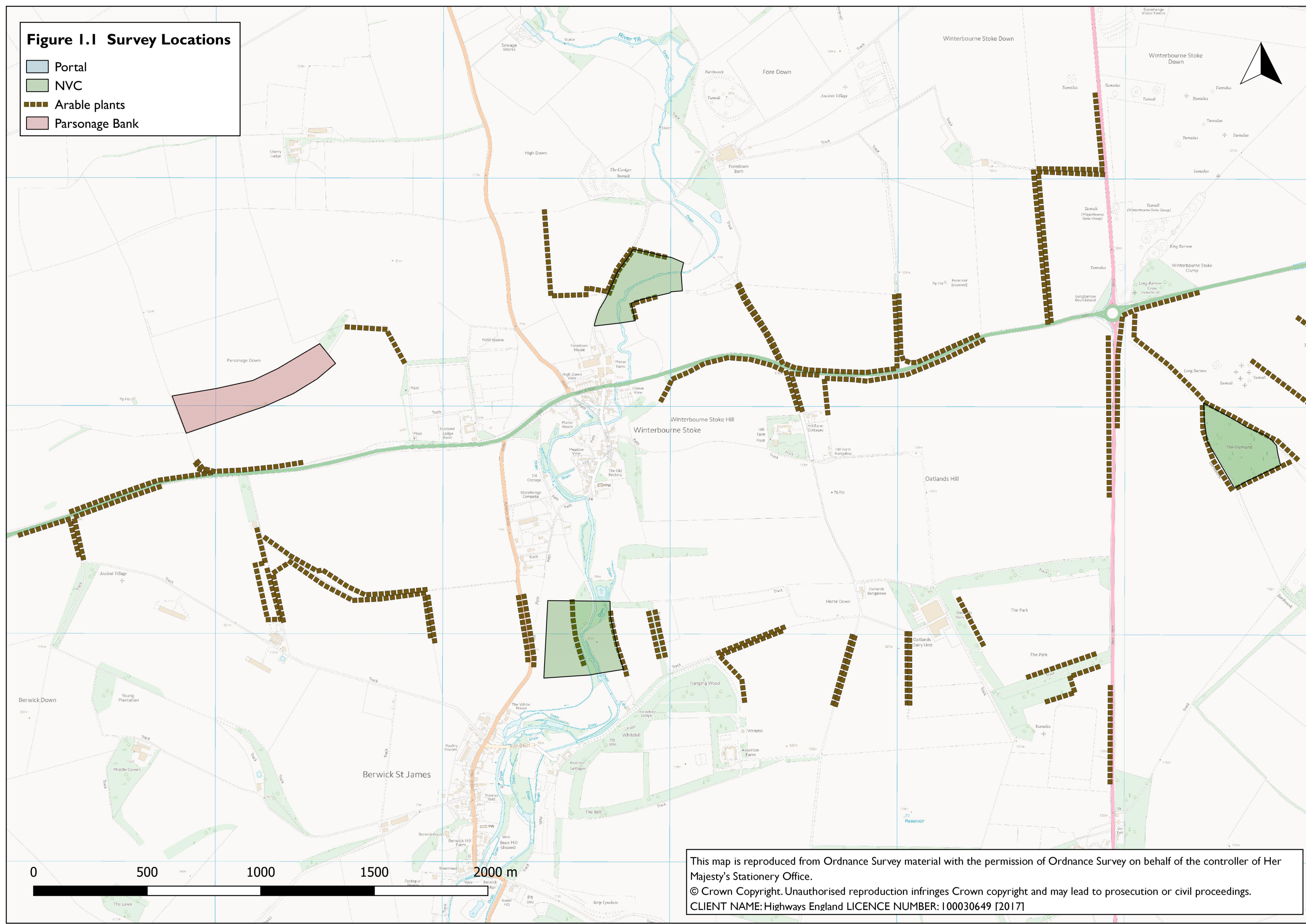
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**Figure I.1 Survey Locations**

- Portal
- NVC
- Arable plants
- Parsonage Bank



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CLIENT NAME: Highways England LICENCE NUMBER: I00030649 [2017]



 Portal  
 NVC  
 Arable plants  
 Parsonage Bank





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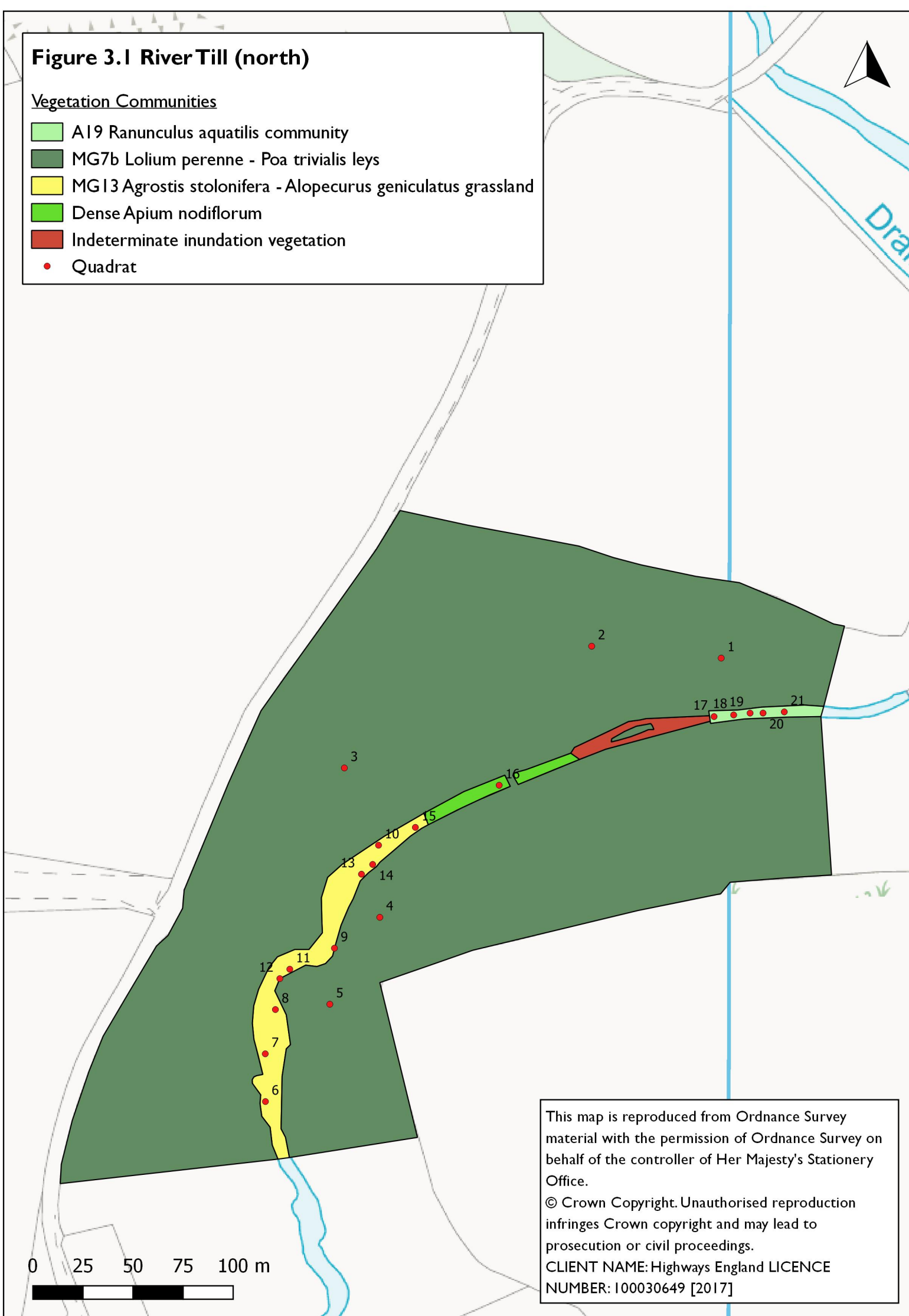


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**Figure 3.1 River Till (north)**

Vegetation Communities

- A19 *Ranunculus aquatilis* community
- MG7b *Lolium perenne* - *Poa trivialis* leys
- MG13 *Agrostis stolonifera* - *Alopecurus geniculatus* grassland
- Dense *Apium nodiflorum*
- Indeterminate inundation vegetation
- Quadrat



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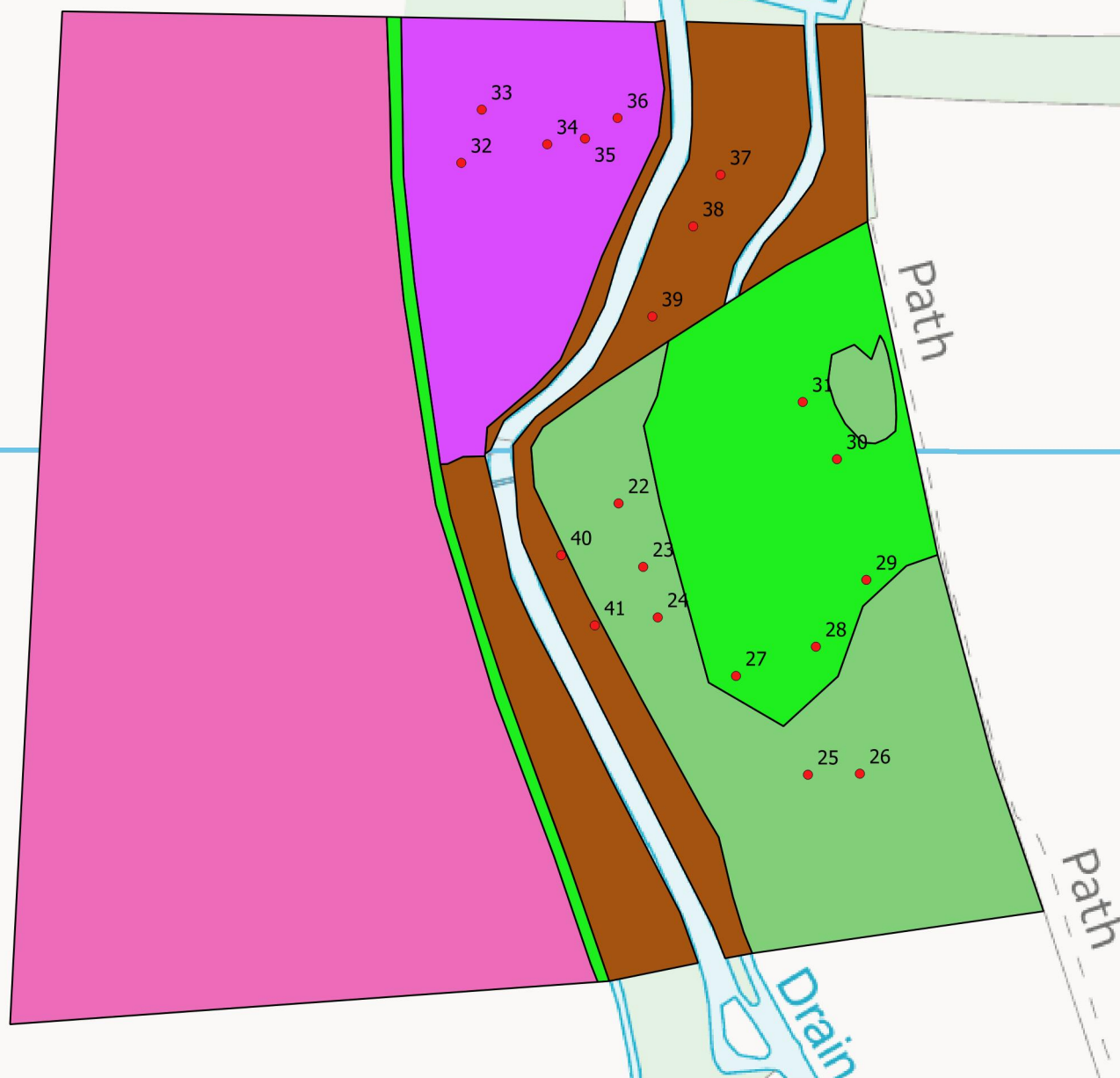
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**Figure 3.2 River Till (south)**

Vegetation Communities

- MG1b *Arrhenatherum elatius* grassland
- MG9 *Holcus lanatus* - *Deschampsia cespitosa* grassland
- OV26 *Epilobium hirsutum* community
- Cultivated land
- Mixed *Salix* woodland
- Quadrat



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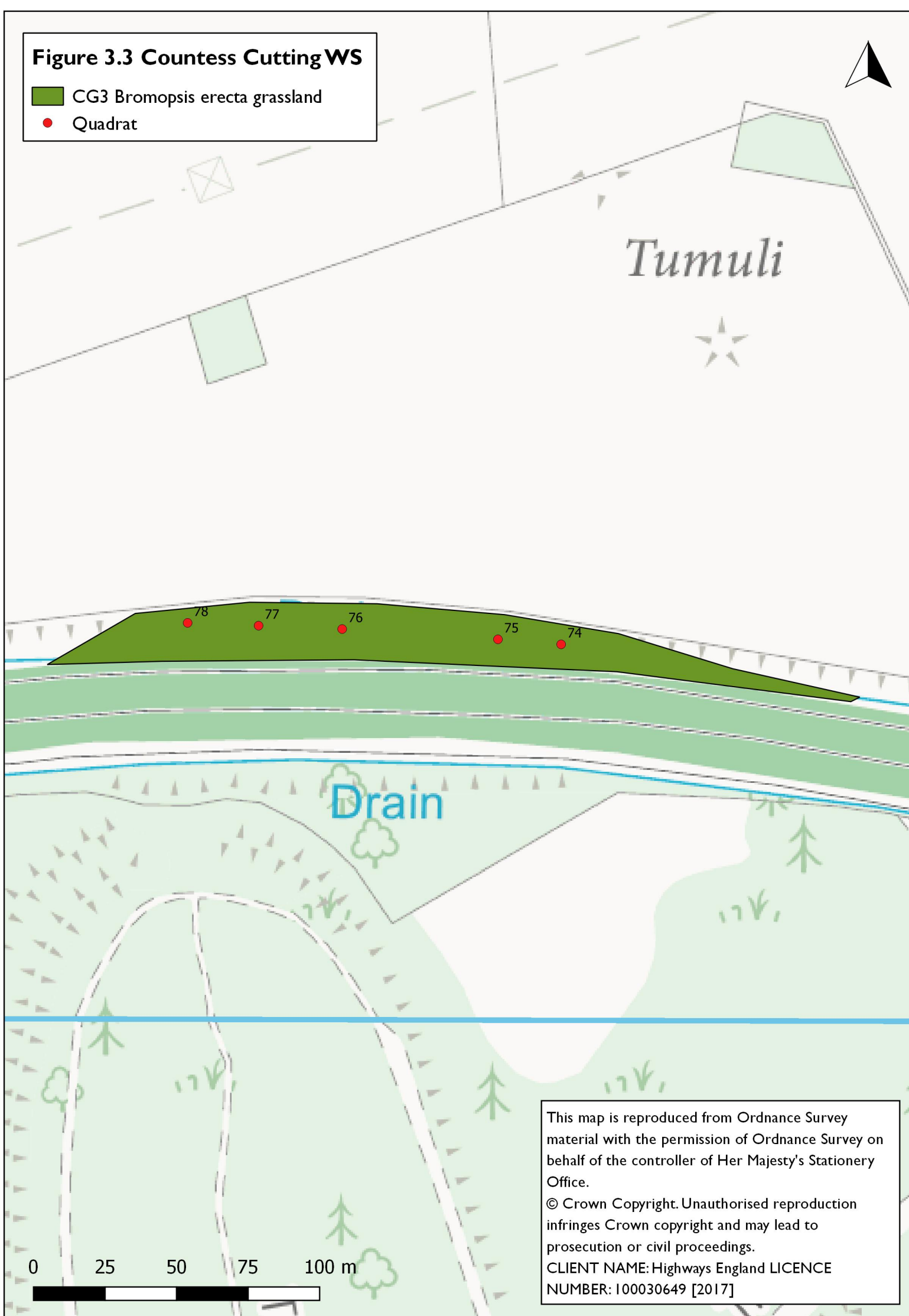
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**Figure 3.3 Countess Cutting WS**

CG3 Bromopsis erecta grassland

Quadrat



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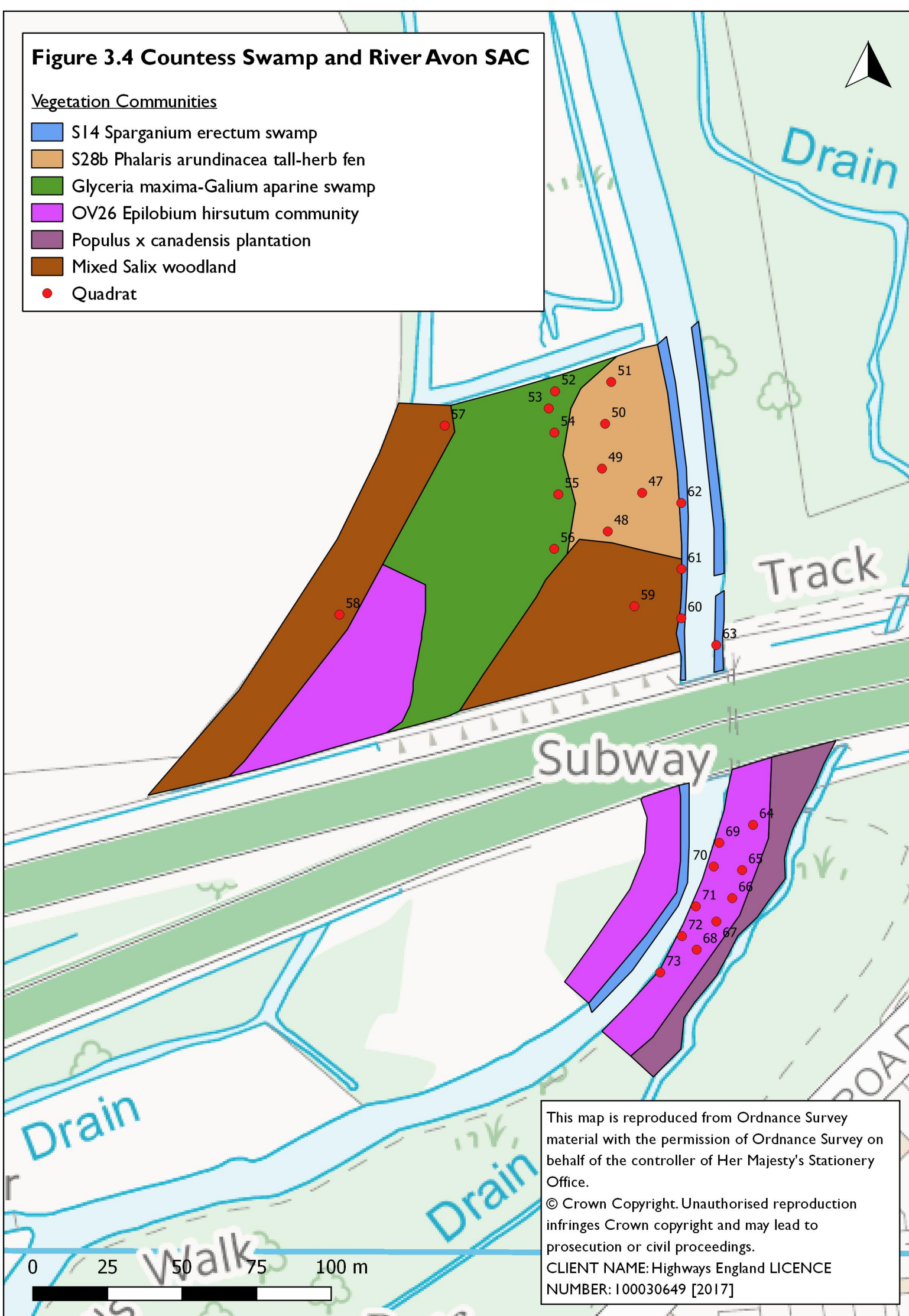
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**Figure 3.4 Countess Swamp and River Avon SAC**

Vegetation Communities

- S14 *Sparganium erectum* swamp
- S28b *Phalaris arundinacea* tall-herb fen
- Glyceria maxima*-*Galium aparine* swamp
- OV26 *Epilobium hirsutum* community
- Populus x canadensis* plantation
- Mixed *Salix* woodland
- Quadrat






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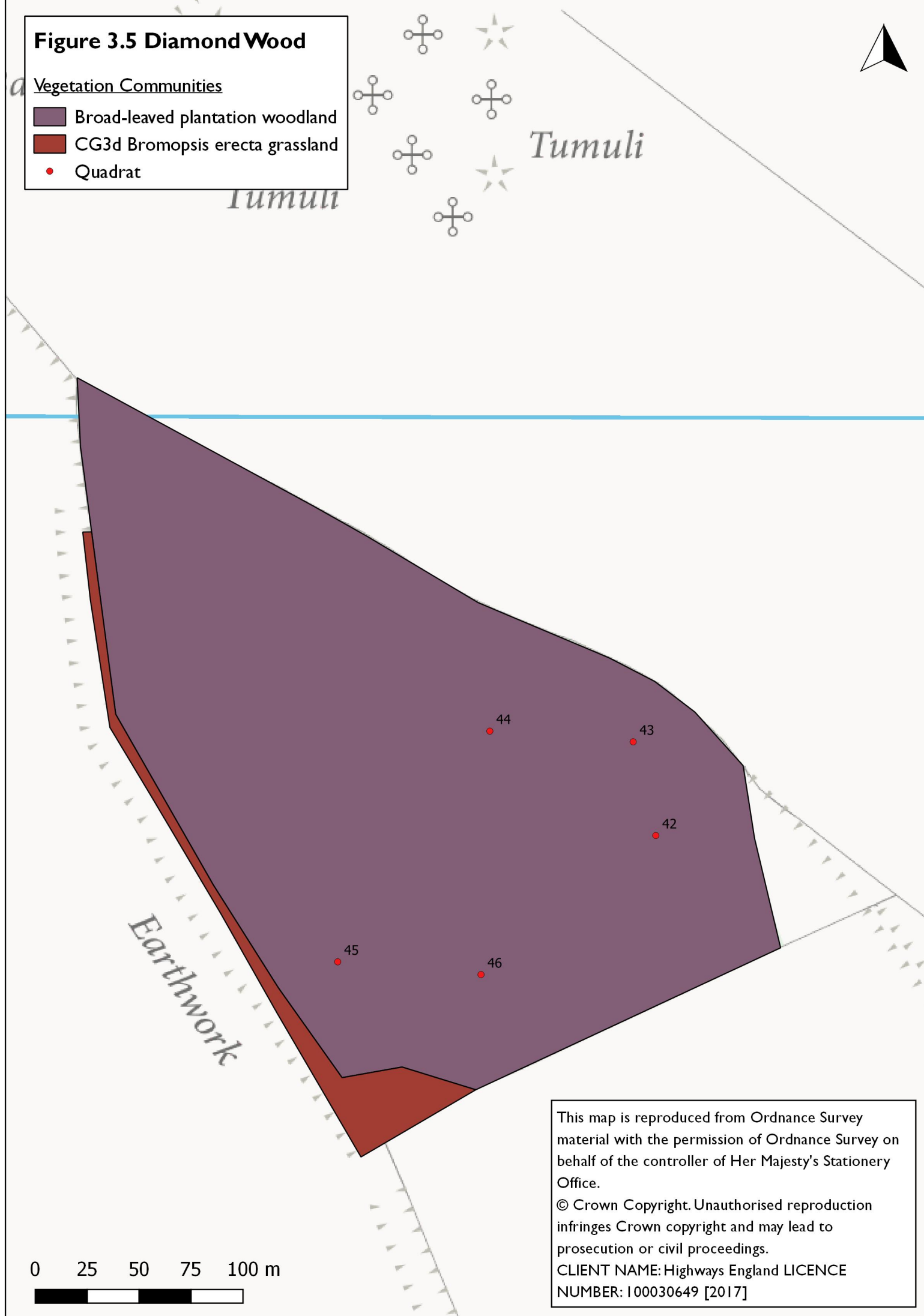
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**Figure 3.5 Diamond Wood**

Vegetation Communities

-  Broad-leaved plantation woodland
-  CG3d Bromopsis erecta grassland
-  Quadrat



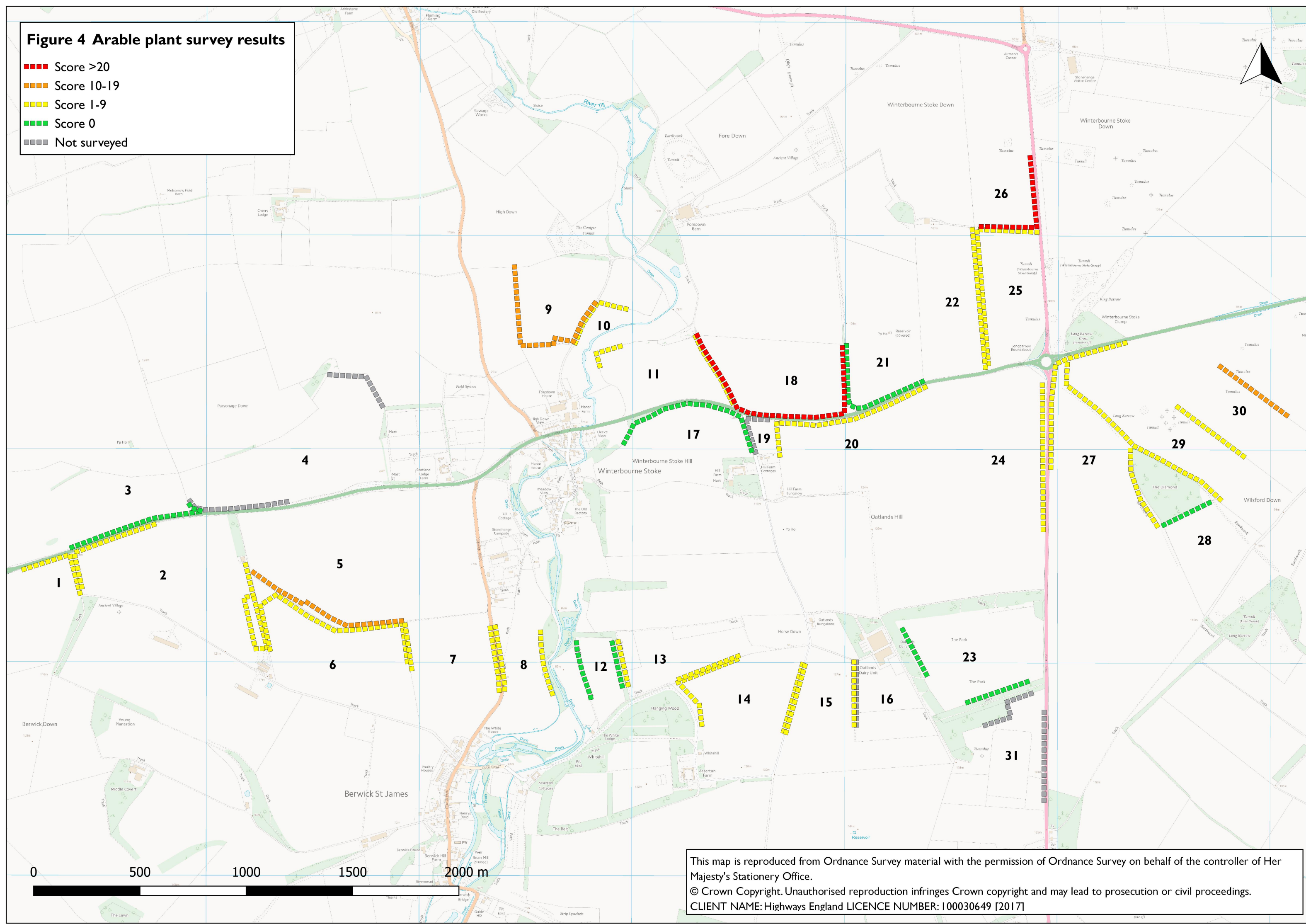
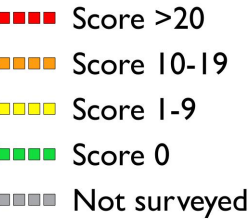
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

**Figure 4 Arable plant survey results**

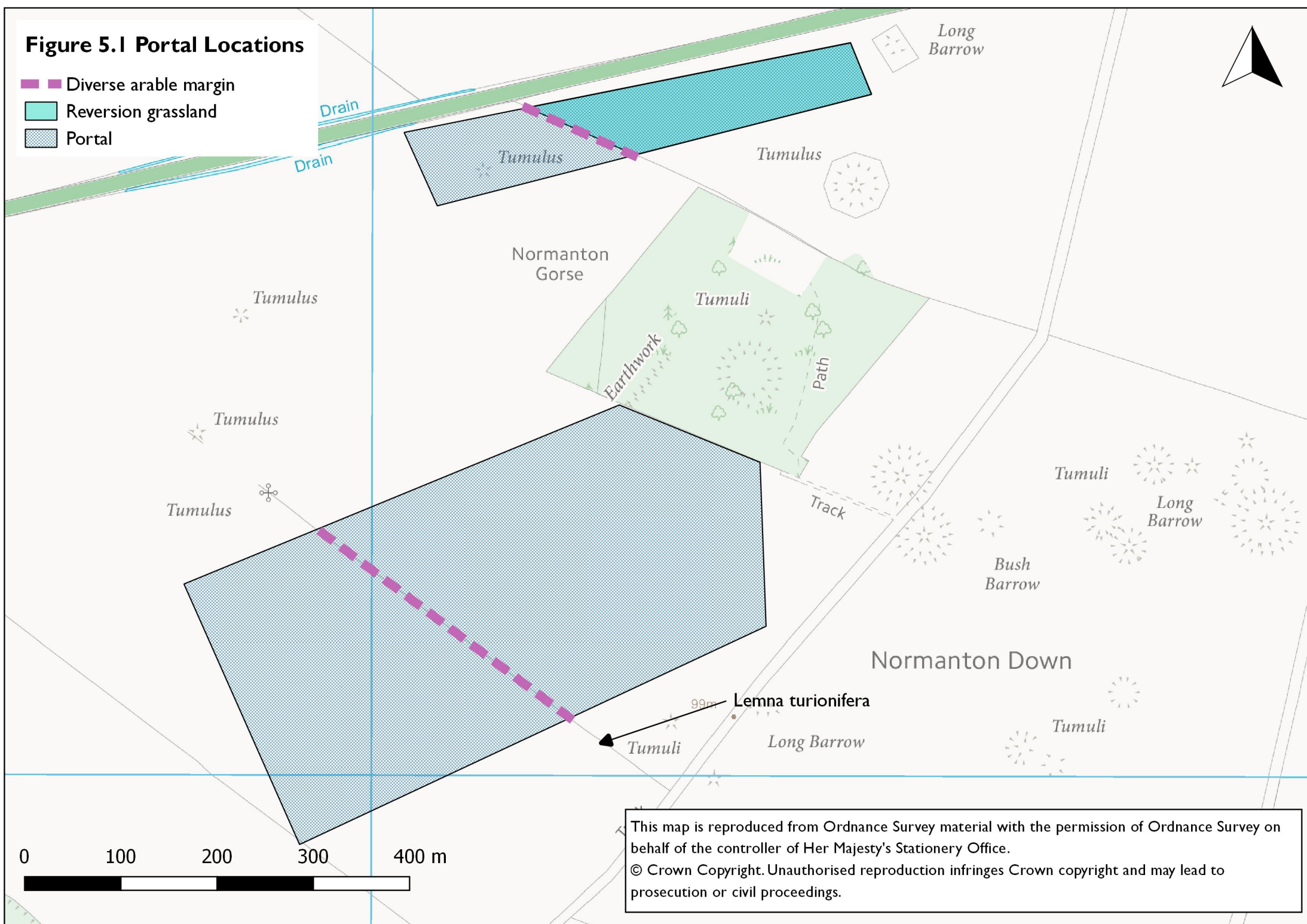


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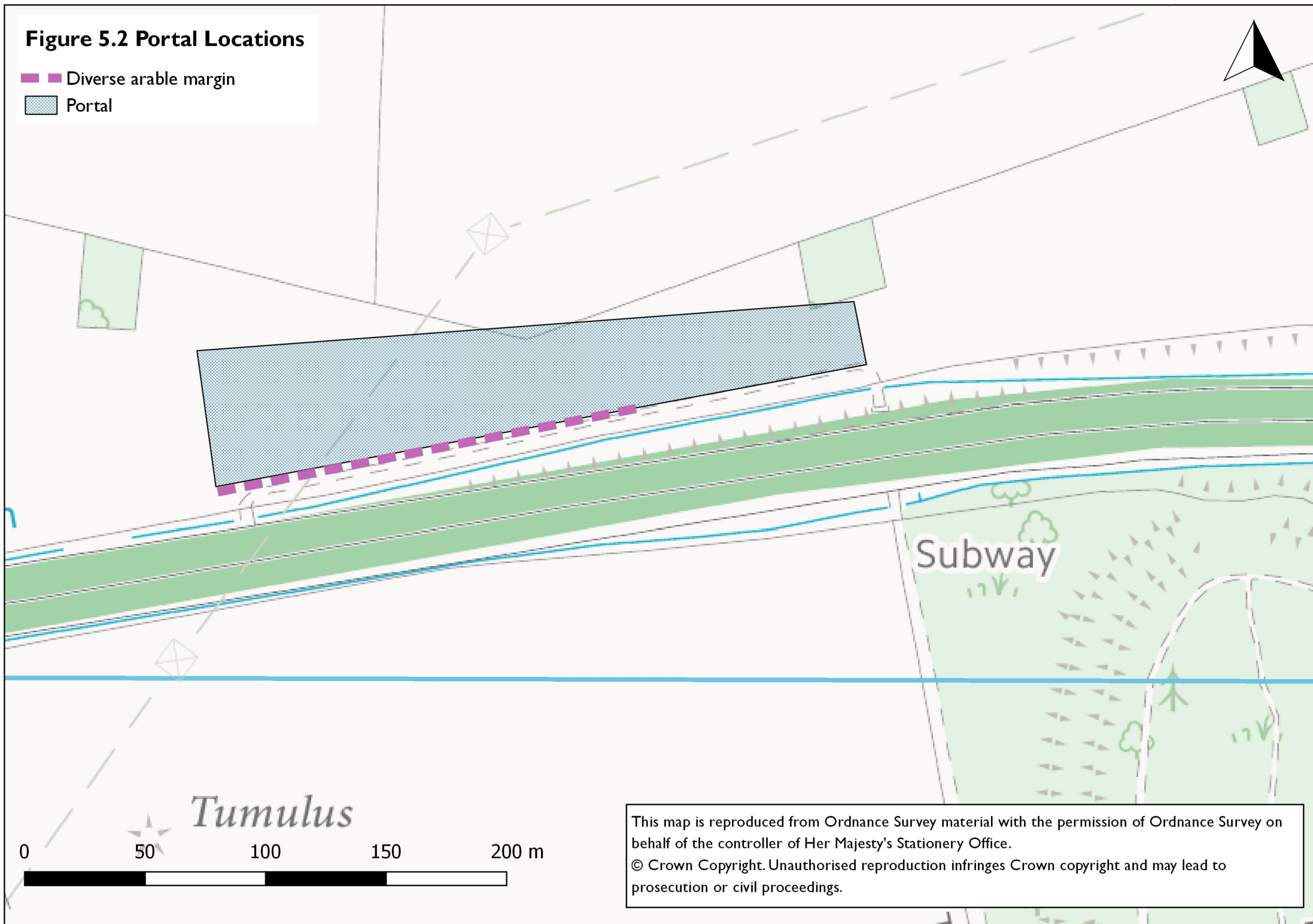
**Figure 5.1 Portal Locations**

-  Diverse arable margin
-  Reversion grassland
-  Portal



**Figure 5.2 Portal Locations**

-  Diverse arable margin
-  Portal



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## APPENDIX I: PARSONAGE BANK TRANSECT DATA

TRANSECT I[illegible]

Data are presented in linear order from 0 m moving toward 100 m, where 100 = 100 cm x 100 cm quadrat size etc. Estimated percentage cover of each species is given for the largest quadrat only; in the sub-quadrats 1 = present and a blank cell means a species was not recorded.



## TRANSECT 2

[illegible]

### TRANSECT 3

[illegible]

APPENDIX II: NVC DATA

Site name		Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N	Till N
Grid reference		SU 07997 41620	SU 07933 41626	SU 07809 41565	SU 07820 41492	SU 07802 41448	SU 07772 41407	SU 07771 41422	SU 07771 41447	SU 07804 41476	SU 07823 41524	SU 07782 41462	SU 07780 41457	SU 07817 41515	SU 07824 41518	SU 07845 41536	SU 07884 41553	SU 07994 41591	SU 08004 41593	SU 08011 41595	SU 08017 41595	SU 08030 41595
Quadrat number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Veg unit		MG7b	MG7b	MG7b	MG7b	MG7b	MG13	MG13	MG13	MG13	MG13	MG13	MG13	MG13	MG13	MG13	N/A	A19	A19	A19	A19	A19
Agrostis stolonifera																						
Alopecurus geniculatus	Creeping Bent	2	4	3	4	5	7	6	5	1		4	1	2	2							
Apium nodiflorum	Marsh Foxtail							3	1	5	5	7	5	5	6	7	1	5	5	4	4	5
Arrhenatherum elatius	Fool's-water-cress						2	4			4		2				9	5	5	5	4	6
Brachythecium rutabulum	False Oat-Grass		2	6	7																	
Bromus hordeaceus	Rough-stalked Feather-moss				3																	
Carex hirta	Soft-brome	2				2																
Cerastium fontanum	Hairy Sedge				5																	
Cladophora agg.	Common Mouse-ear	1		1		1						1	1									
Convolvulus arvensis	A filamentous green alga																6		4			
Cratoneuron filicinum	Field Bindweed					4																
Dactylis glomerata	Fern-leaved Hook-moss						2							3	3	2						
Epilobium parviflorum	Cock's-foot	6	4	4	4	4																
Festuca rubra	Hoary Willowherb											4	4	5	5							
Fontinalis antipyretica	Red Fescue	7	7	5	5	5																
Galium palustre	Greater Water-moss									2							2					
Geranium dissectum	Marsh-bedstraw											2	4									
Glyceria fluitans	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill		1		2	4																
Holcus lanatus	Floating Sweet-grass								1			7	8	9	6	7	2	3		5		5
Lemna gibba	Yorkshire-fog	5	6	5	4	8		1				4	2		4	2						
Leptodictyum riparium	Fat Duckweed							3	1	2						2	4	8	8	9	9	9
Lolium perenne	Kneiff's Feather-moss						2					4	3	3	3	2	3					
Mentha aquatica	Perennial Rye-grass	3	5	6	5	4						1										
Myosotis scorpioides	Water Mint						4		2													
Nasturtium officinale	Water Forget-me-not						7	6	9	7	8		4	3	5		4	1	4	2	3	4
Phalaris arundinacea	Water-cress							6	2			1	4					1	4	4	6	1
Phleum bertolonii	Reed Canary-grass														2	1	5					
Poa trivialis	Smaller Cat's-tail	2			4	2																
Potentilla anserina	Rough Meadow-grass	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	2		1	3	4	4	5	4						
Ranunculus acris	Silverweed											4										
Ranunculus aquatilis	Meadow Buttercup	4		1																		
Ranunculus peltatus	Common Water-crowfoot										1						1	4	3	3	4	3
Ranunculus repens	Pond Water-crowfoot																	2	4	3	4	2
Rumex conglomeratus	Creeping Buttercup		4	4	1							1	1									
Schedonorus arundinaceus	Clustered Dock						1	4	1			2	1								1	1
Senecio aquaticus	Tall Fescue	2																				
Taraxacum agg.	Marsh Ragwort							1				5	4		1	1						
Veronica anagallis-aquatica	Dandelion				1																	
Veronica beccabunga	Blue Water-speedwell								5	4	1				1							
Thatch	Brooklime						7	4			4	2										
Bare ground		5	4	4	5	5																
Unvegetated open water			4				5	4	4	2	4	5	4	5	4	5	5					

Abundance within quadrats is recorded using the Domin scale, where:

1	< 4%: few individuals	6	26 - 33%
2	< 4%: several individuals	7	34 - 50%
3	< 4%: many individuals	8	51 - 75%
4	4 - 10%	9	76 - 90%
5	11 - 25%	10	91 - 100%

Site name			Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S
Grid reference			SU 07653	SU 07661	SU 07666	SU 07715	SU 07734	SU 07692	SU 07718	SU 07736	SU 07726	SU 07714
Quadrat number			39987	39967	39950	39898	39898	39931	39940	39963	40002	40023
Veg unit			MG9	MG9	MG9	MG9	MG9	MG1b	MG1b	MG1b	MG1b	MG1b
		Structural unit										
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent		6	8	8	6	5					
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail							2				2
Amblystegium serpens	Creeping Feather-moss											
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica		4		4		5					
Anisantha sterilis	Barren Brome								4	3		
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley								4	1	1	1
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-Grass		4	5	3	4	4	6	7	9	5	8
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome											
Brachythecium rutabulum	Rough-stalked Feather-moss		3	3	3	2	3					
Calliergonella cuspidata	Pointed Spear-moss				2							
Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed											
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckooflower											
Carex hirta	Hairy Sedge		4	2		2						
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear					2	1					
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle			1			1			4		
Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle											
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle						1	4	1	1	2	1
Conocephalum conicum	Great Scented Liverwort											
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	Understorey										
Cryphaea heteromalla	Lateral Cryphaea											
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot								5		7	
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass		4	2	4	4	2			4		
Eleocharis palustris	Common Spike-rush				3	4						
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb											
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail											
Equisetum palustre	Marsh Horsetail				4	1						
Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp-agrimony											
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue											4
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet			4								
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Field layer										
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Understorey										
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Canopy										
Frullania dilatata	Dilated Scalewort											
Galium aparine	Cleavers		2	1		4	3	1				2
Galium palustre	Marsh-bedstraw		1	1			2					
Galium uliginosum	Fen Bedstraw											
Geranium pyrenaicum	Hedgerow Crane's-bill								1	1	4	1
Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert											
Glyceria maxima	Reed Sweet-grass											
Hedera helix	Common Ivy	Canopy										
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed									2	6	4
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog		4	5	5	7	5	8	4	4	5	5
Homalothecium sericeum	Silky Wall Feather-moss											
Hypnum cupressiforme agg.												
Hypnum cupressiforme var. r	Supine Plait-moss											
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris											
Juncus acutiflorus	Sharp-flowered Rush											
Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush		8	7	7	6	7					
Kindbergia praelonga	Common Feather-moss											
Lunularia cruciata	Crescent-cup Liverwort											
Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort											
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint											
Metzgeria consanguinea	Whiskered Veilwort											
Metzgeria furcata	Forked Veilwort											
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not										1	3
Myosotis scorpioides	Water Forget-me-not											
Oenanthe crocata	Hemlock Water-dropwort											
Orthotrichum affine	Wood Bristle-moss											
Orthotrichum diaphanum	White-tipped Bristle-moss											
Orthotrichum lyellii	Lyell's Bristle-moss											
Oxyrrhynchium hians	Swartz's Feather-moss					2						
Pellia endiviifolia	Endive Pellia											
Persicaria amphibia	Amphibious Bistort		1	5		5						
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary-grass			2	4	4	1					
Phleum bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail		2									
Plagiomnium undulatum	Hart's-tongue Thyme-moss											
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain			2								
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass		5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup			2		2	2					2
Rhizomnium punctatum	Dotted Thyme-moss											
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock									4		
Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock						2			4		
Salix alba	White Willow	Understorey										
Salix alba	White Willow	Canopy										
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia	Grey Willow	Canopy										
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia	Grey Willow	Understorey										
Salix triandra	Almond Willow											
Salix fragilis agg.	Crack Willow	Understorey										
Salix fragilis agg.	Crack Willow	Canopy										
Sambucus nigra	Elder	Understorey										
Schedonorus giganteus	Giant Fescue											
Scleropodium cespitans	Tufted Feather-moss											
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort											
Senecio aquaticus	Marsh Ragwort											
Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort											1
Silene flos-cuculi	Ragged-Robin											
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet											
Stachys palustris	Marsh Woundwort											
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort											
Taraxacum agg.	Dandelion					1				1	1	
Ulmus procera	English Elm	Understorey										
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle		2	1	4	1	6	4	8	5	5	4
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell											2
Viburnum opulus	Guelder-rose	Understorey										
Zygodon viridissimus	Green Yoke-moss											
Thatch			4	4	2	4	4		4	3	3	4
Bare ground								4		4	4	1

Site name			Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S	Till S
Grid reference			SU 07599	SU 07607	SU 07628	SU 07641	SU 07652	SU 07686	SU 07678	SU 07663	SU 07632	SU 07645
Quadrat number			40102	40119	40110	40110	40116	40096	40077	40050	39972	39947
Veg unit			OV26	OV26	OV26	OV26	OV26	Mixed Salix woodland	Mixed Salix woodland	Mixed Salix woodland	Mixed Salix woodland	Mixed Salix woodland
		Structural unit										
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent			2		2						
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail											
Amblystegium serpens	Creeping Feather-moss						2			3		3
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica		7	4	6	1			1	1		
Anisantha sterilis	Barren Brome										1	
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley											
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-Grass				4	3	2					
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome										4	
Brachythecium rutabulum	Rough-stalked Feather-moss				3			3	3	3	4	4
Calliergonella cuspidata	Pointed Spear-moss											
Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed					4	4		3			
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckooflower									1		1
Carex hirta	Hairy Sedge											
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear											
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle			1	2	1	3					
Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle				4							
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle					1						
Conocephalum conicum	Great Scented Liverwort								1	2		3
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	Understorey						4	1	4		
Cryphaea heteromalla	Lateral Cryphaea							2	1			2
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot											1
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass		4	4	4		2					
Eleocharis palustris	Common Spike-rush											
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb		4	4	2							
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail		1			2						
Equisetum palustre	Marsh Horsetail											
Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp-agrimony									4		
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue											
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet				2	2		1	4	1		2
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Field layer						1			3	4
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Understorey							4	4	4	
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Canopy						1	4	4		
Frullania dilatata	Dilated Scalewort							3	2	2	3	3
Galium aparine	Cleavers		3	4	4	4	5	2	4			
Galium palustre	Marsh-bedstraw					2						1
Galium uliginosum	Fen Bedstraw					3						
Geranium pyrenaicum	Hedgerow Crane's-bill											
Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert							4	2	2	3	6
Glyceria maxima	Reed Sweet-grass								2			
Hedera helix	Common Ivy	Canopy						1		1	4	
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed											
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog						2					
Homalothecium sericeum	Silky Wall Feather-moss								3	3		3
Hypnum cupressiforme agg.								3	3		4	3
Hypnum cupressiforme var. r	Supine Plait-moss										2	
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris								1	4		
Juncus acutiflorus	Sharp-flowered Rush					5						
Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush		3				2					
Kindbergia praelonga	Common Feather-moss							2	2	3		3
Lunularia cruciata	Crescent-cup Liverwort									3		
Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort									3		
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint		2	1		3	3	3	1	4	4	2
Metzgeria consanguinea	Whiskered Veilwort							3				
Metzgeria furcata	Forked Veilwort							3	2		2	2
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not											
Myosotis scorpioides	Water Forget-me-not							3	4	6	4	4
Oenanthe crocata	Hemlock Water-dropwort		8	9	7	7	9	8	9	8	8	4
Orthotrichum affine	Wood Bristle-moss							3	1		3	3
Orthotrichum diaphanum	White-tipped Bristle-moss							2				
Orthotrichum lyellii	Lyell's Bristle-moss										2	1
Oxyrrhynchium hians	Swartz's Feather-moss											
Pellia endiviifolia	Endive Pellia											2
Persicaria amphibia	Amphibious Bistort					2						
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary-grass		5	4	4	5	3					
Phleum bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail											
Plagiomnium undulatum	Hart's-tongue Thyme-moss							2		3		
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain											
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass		3	3	3	3	4	3	2	5	4	4
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup					1		1			1	
Rhizomnium punctatum	Dotted Thyme-moss										2	3
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock		1	1		1						
Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock		4	1		2	1	1		1	1	2
Salix alba	White Willow	Understorey							4			
Salix alba	White Willow	Canopy							6	6		
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia	Grey Willow	Canopy									8	10
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia	Grey Willow	Understorey						5	5	7	7	6
Salix triandra	Almond Willow											
Salix fragilis agg.	Crack Willow	Understorey						8	4	5	5	
Salix fragilis agg.	Crack Willow	Canopy						8	6	5	6	
Sambucus nigra	Elder	Understorey							5			
Schedonorus giganteus	Giant Fescue		1		2		2		1		3	
Scleropodium cespitans	Tufted Feather-moss									3		2
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort		2	1	3		2					1
Senecio aquaticus	Marsh Ragwort											
Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort											
Silene flos-cuculi	Ragged-Robin											
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet		1	2	1			2	2	2	3	2
Stachys palustris	Marsh Woundwort		1									
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort									2		
Taraxacum agg.	Dandelion				1							
Ulmus procera	English Elm	Understorey						2				
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle		4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell											
Viburnum opulus	Guelder-rose	Understorey								4	4	
Zygodon viridissimus	Green Yoke-moss								2			
Thatch			5	6	6	5	5	6	5		4	
Bare ground												



Site name		Countess Cutting	Countess Cutting	Countess Cutting	Countess Cutting	Countess Cutting
Grid reference		SU 14683 42134	SU 14663 42137	SU 14607 42136	SU 14577 42141	SU 14553 42138
Quadrat number		74	75	76	77	78
Veg unit		CG3	CG3	CG3	CG3	CG3
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow					1
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	1				
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch				1	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass	2	2		2	4
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome	2	2		3	1
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	Upright Brome	4	5	5	4	4
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	1		1		
<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Dwarf Thistle	1		4		
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy	4		4	1	4
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (seedling)	Hawthorn					1
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	1			1	2
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid	3	4	1	3	4
<i>Dactylorhiza x grandis</i>	<i>D. fuchsii</i> x <i>praetermissa</i>	1				
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot	2	2		3	1
<i>Erigeron acris</i>	Blue Fleabane			1	3	
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	Eyebright			1	3	3
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue		2		2	3
<i>Fissidens dubius</i>	Rock Pocket-moss			2		
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (seedling)	Ash		1	1	2	1
<i>Galium album</i>	Hedge Bedstraw		1	4	4	4
<i>Hieracium</i> Section <i>Hieracium</i>	Hawkweed	7	8	8	7	7
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch			4		
<i>Inula conyzae</i>	Ploughman's-spikenard			1		
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	3	4			1
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	2	2	3	4	4
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	3		3	3	3
<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>	Tall Melilot			2		
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	6	4	4		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	3	4	2	4	4
<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i> subsp.	Salad Burnet	5	6	4	5	6
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	1				3
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort			1		1
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	4	2		1	2
<i>Weissia</i> species	A moss		3	3	2	4
Bare ground		5	5	5	6	6

[illegible]

[illegible]

Site name			Diamond Wood	Diamond Wood	Diamond Wood	Diamond Wood	Diamond Wood
Grid reference			SU 10625 40799	SU 10614 40844	SU 10545 40849	SU 10472 40738	SU 10541 40732
Quadrat number			42	43	44	45	46
Veg unit			BL Plantation	BL Plantation	BL Plantation	BL Plantation	BL Plantation
		Structural unit					
Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony						1
Anisantha sterilis	Barren Brome						2
Betula species	Birch	Understorey			1	5	
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-Grass						3
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	Canopy		5			
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome		6	5	3	3	4
Brachythecium rutabulum	Rough-stalked Feather-moss		4	3	3	3	2
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony						1
Chaerophyllum temulum	Rough Chervil			4			2
Corylus avellana	Hazel	Understorey		4			
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	Understorey	7	8	7	7	5
Cryphaea heteromalla	Lateral Cryphaea		2	2	2		2
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot			1			4
Euonymus europaeus	Spindle	Understorey			4		
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	Canopy			7	4	
Galium aparine	Cleavers		4	7	4	1	4
Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert		1	5	1	1	3
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens		4	4	1	1	3
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy		3	2	4	3	3
Hedera helix	Common Ivy	Field layer		2		8	
Hedera helix	Common Ivy	Canopy				4	
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed						1
Hypnum cupressiforme agg.			2		2		
Kindbergia praelonga	Common Feather-moss		5	3	4	4	
Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet	Understorey	1		4	1	1
Lophocolea heterophylla	Variable-leaved Crestwort				3		
Metzgeria consanguinea	Whiskered Veilwort		2	2	3		3
Metzgeria furcata	Forked Veilwort		3				
Orthotrichum affine	Wood Bristle-moss		3	2	2	3	3
Orthotrichum diaphanum	White-tipped Bristle-moss					3	
Orthotrichum pulchellum	Elegant Bristle-moss			1			
Orthotrichum tenellum	Slender Bristle-moss						1
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	Canopy	8	5	6	8	5
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass			2			4
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	Understorey	4		5		4
Radula complanata	Even Scalewort		2				
Rhamnus cathartica	Buckthorn	Understorey	5	4			4
Rhynchostegium confertum	Clustered Feather-moss					3	
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	Field layer	2	5	2		4
Sambucus nigra	Elder	Understorey	4	2	4	4	1
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle		7	6	7	9	6
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell		1				3
Viburnum lantana	Wayfaring-tree	Understorey	4	4	4		1
Zygodon viridissimus	Green Yoke-moss				2	2	

### APPENDIX III: ARABLE PLANT SPECIES LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Black-grass
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Anisantha diandra</i>	Great Brome
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley-piert
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild-oat
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-brome
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Rye Brome
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	Small Toadflax
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	Maple-leaved Goosefoot
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black-bindweed
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>	Dense-flowered Fumitory
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	Round-leaved Fluellen
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Legousia hybrida</i>	Venus's-looking-glass

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Lepidium coronopus</i>	Swine-cress
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>	Wild Parsnip
<i>Petroselinum segetum</i>	Corn Parsley
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnet-saxifrage
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	Narrow-fruited Cornsalad
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Grey Field-speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue

APPENDIX IV: PORTAL DATA

Presence of species is indicated by I

		Western Portal	Western Portal	Western Portal	Western Portal	Eastern Portal	Eastern Portal	Eastern Portal
Species	Common name	IN(A)	IN(D)	IN(D)	IN(D)	Bowtie Field	Bowtie Field	Bowtie Field
		Arable	Arable and sown headlands	Permanent Grassland	Reversion grassland	Arable	Scrub and rough grassland	Broad-leaved plantation
Acer campestre	Field Maple							I
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore						I	
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow						I	
Aethusa cynapium	Fool's Parsley	I	I			I		
Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony						I	
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent					I		
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard							I
Alopecurus myosuroides	Black-grass	I				I		
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel	I	I			I		I
Anisantha sterilis	Barren Brome	I	I			I	I	I
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass					I		
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley							I
Anthyllis vulneraria	Kidney Vetch		I					
Aphanes arvensis	Parsley-piert		I					
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock	I				I		
Arenaria serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	I	I					
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-Grass	I	I		I	I	I	I
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	I	I			I	I	
Asperula cynanchica	Squinancywort							
Atriplex prostrata	Spear-leaved Orache	I	I					
Avena fatua	Wild-oat					I		
Ballota nigra	Black Horehound							I
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome							I
Briza media	Quaking-grass				I			
Bromopsis erecta	Upright Brome			I	I			
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft-brome			I			I	
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony							I
Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed						I	
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's-purse	I	I			I		
Carduus nutans	Musk Thistle	I	I	I				
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed		I		I		I	
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed		I					
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear			I	I		I	
Chaenorhinum minus	Small Toadflax	I	I			I		
Chaerophyllum temulum	Rough Chervil					I		
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb						I	
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen	I				I		I
Chenopodium hybridum	Maple-leaved Goosefoot	I						
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	I	I		I	I		
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	I		I	I		I	
Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy						I	I
Clinopodium vulgare	Wild Basil						I	
Conium maculatum	Hemlock		I					
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed					I		I
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood						I	
Corylus avellana	Hazel			I				
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn						I	I
Crepis capillaris	Smooth Hawk's-beard	I		I	I			
Crepis vesicaria	Beaked Hawk's-beard		I		I			
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail				I			
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot		I		I		I	
Daucus carota	Carrot		I					
Elytrigia repens	Common Couch					I		
Epilobium ciliatum	American Willowherb	I		I				
Epilobium parviflorum	Hoary Willowherb	I						
Euonymus europaeus	Spindle						I	I
Euphorbia exigua	Dwarf Spurge		I			I		
Euphorbia helioscopia	Sun Spurge	I				I		
Fagus sylvatica	Beech							I
Fallopia convolvulus	Black-bindweed	I	I			I		
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue		I	I	I		I	
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash						I	
Fumaria densiflora	Dense-flowered Fumitory	I				I		
Fumaria officinalis	Common Fumitory	I	I			I		
Galium album	Hedge Bedstraw		I				I	
Galium aparine	Cleavers					I	I	I

		Western Portal	Western Portal	Western Portal	Western Portal	Eastern Portal	Eastern Portal	Eastern Portal
Species	Common name	IN(A)	IN(D)	IN(D)	IN(D)	Bowtie Field	Bowtie Field	Bowtie Field
		Arable	Arable and sown headlands	Permanent Grassland	Reversion grassland	Arable	Scrub and rough grassland	Broad-leaved plantation
Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw							
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill							
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill							
Geranium pyrenaicum	Hedgerow Crane's-bill							
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens							
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy							
Hedera helix	Common Ivy							
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed							
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog							
Hypericum hirsutum	Hairy St John's-wort							
Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St John's-wort							
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious							
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle							
Lamium amplexicaule	Henbit Dead-nettle							
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort							
Legousia hybrida	Venus's-looking-glass							
Lepidium coronopus	Swine-cress							
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy							
Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet							
Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass							
Lotus corniculatus	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil							
Malva sylvestris	Common Mallow							
Matricaria discoidea	Pineappleweed							
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick							
Mercurialis perennis	Dog's Mercury							
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not							
Onobrychis viciifolia	Sainfoin							
Papaver dubium	Long-headed Poppy							
Papaver hybridum	Rough Poppy							
Papaver rhoeas	Common Poppy							
Pastinaca sativa subsp. sylvestris	Wild Parsnip							
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank							
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain							
Plantago major	Greater Plantain							
Plantago media	Hoary Plantain							
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass							
Poa pratensis	Smooth Meadow-grass							
Polygonum arenastrum	Equal-leaved Knotgrass							
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass							
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil							
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn							
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup							
Reseda lutea	Wild Mignonette							
Rhamnus cathartica	Buckthorn							
Rosa canina	Dog-rose							
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble							
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel							
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock							
Sambucus nigra	Elder							
Scabiosa columbaria	Small Scabious							
Schedonorus pratensis	Meadow Fescue							
Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort							
Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel							
Sherardia arvensis	Field Madder							
Silene latifolia	White Campion							
Sinapis arvensis	Charlock							
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge Mustard							
Sonchus arvensis	Perennial Sow-thistle							
Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow-thistle							
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle							
Stachys palustris	Marsh Woundwort							
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed							
Taraxacum agg.	Dandelion							
Torilis japonica	Upright Hedge-parsley							
Trifolium campestre	Hop Trefoil							
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover							
Trifolium repens	White Clover							
Tripleurospermum inodorum	Scentless Mayweed							
Trisetum flavescens	Yellow Oat-grass							
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle							
Veronica arvensis	Wall Speedwell							
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell							
Veronica persica	Common Field-speedwell							
Veronica polita	Grey Field-speedwell							
Viburnum lantana	Wayfaring-tree							
Viburnum opulus	Guelder-rose							
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch							
Viola arvensis	Field Pansy							



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