

## 10.4 GRASSLAND

Grassland communities included under this set of habitat guidelines include traditionally managed meadows and pastures of lowland and upland situations on neutral, acid and calcareous soils. Also included are rush-pastures and mire communities that are closely associated with grasslands.

### Grassland terminology

Grassland that has not been significantly altered by agricultural treatments, such as the application of inorganic fertilisers, herbicides, re-seeding and drainage is typically referred to as unimproved grassland. Where there has been a slight to moderate degree of agricultural improvement grassland is referred to as semi-improved. In many cases these semi-improved grasslands remain relatively species-rich retaining many of the characteristics of the unimproved grassland. Both types of grassland can be of significant nature conservation interest because they have evolved over long periods of time in conjunction with traditional pastoral practices. Collectively unimproved and semi-improved grassland can be referred to as semi-natural grassland.

Many species of plant and animal are associated with these grasslands but tend to disappear from more intensively managed grasslands.

### **Losses of unimproved grassland and current extent in Derbyshire**

The decline in semi-natural grassland has been periodically documented over the past twenty years. Fuller (1987) estimated that in 1984 lowland grassland of conservation interest occupied just 3% of the area it formerly occupied in 1930 in England and Wales. English Nature (Jefferson et al, 1996) estimate the total remaining extent of botanically interesting neutral, calcareous and acid grasslands in England to be between 45,000 and 57,000 hectares.

In lowland Derbyshire it is estimated that only 1500 - 2000 ha of botanically interesting grassland remains (DWT, 2001). This represents an estimated loss of 80 – 95 % (Huston, 2001) of semi-natural grassland since 1983. In the Peak District National Park there has been a 50 % loss of flower rich hay meadows between the mid 1980s and 1995 – 97 (Buckingham et al, 1997). Sheffield Wildlife Trust report a 75.5% loss in hay meadows and pastures between 1980 and 2001 (Eades & Jones, 2002).

The remaining areas of semi-natural grassland in the lowlands of Derbyshire are to be found predominantly in the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent, the White Peak (outside of the Peak District National Park) and the northern part of the Coal Measures. In the south and east of lowland Derbyshire semi-natural grassland has all but disappeared. Further north in High Peak there is an estimated 350 ha of semi-natural grassland distributed through White Peak, South-west Peak, Dark Peak and the Mersey Basin Natural Areas.

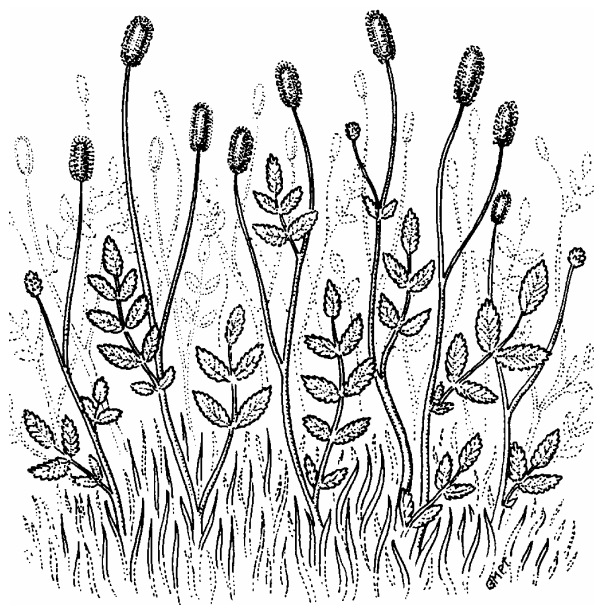
The remaining semi-natural grasslands are predominantly neutral to slightly acidic in character and include both meadows and pastures. However, calcareous grassland is to be

found on the Carboniferous Limestone of the White Peak with small isolated outliers in Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Trent Valley and Rises and to a much lesser degree the Magnesian Limestone in the east. Acid grassland is also present and is characteristic of the uplands on the Gritstone of the Dark Peak and South-west Peak and also within the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent Natural Area. Acid grasslands also occur within White Peak associated with the higher slopes of some dales, on north-facing dale-sides and along the tops and ridges of the dales. It is also associated with spoil tips and former mineral workings at scattered locations throughout Derbyshire. Wet grassland can be found in floodplains, stream side 'water meadows', areas with impeded drainage, spring line flushes and the lower slopes of steep valleys and dales. Most wet grasslands are neutral in character.

In many cases elements of calcareous, neutral and acid floras can be present at a single site and can grade into one another forming an intimate grassland mosaic.

### **General application guidance**

The boundaries of grassland Wildlife Sites should typically be determined by the existing borders of the field or common. Where only part of the area is of sufficient interest to meet the guideline/s it may be impractical to create artificial boundaries that may not be obvious on the ground to landowners and could make the implementation of any special management measures difficult. However, in some cases it may be necessary to define the area of interest possibly using contour lines or other physical features on the ground., Where a group of adjacent fields is surveyed each field will need to be assessed individually against the guidelines.



Great Burnet

## Grassland Selection Guidelines

Sites that meet one or more of the following guidelines will be eligible for designation as a Wildlife Site.

---

**Gr1** Areas of semi-natural neutral and calcareous grasslands that support stands identified as one or more of the NVC community types listed below.

- **MG1e False Oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) grassland, Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) sub-community.**
  - **MG2 False Oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) - Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) tall-herb grassland (all sub-communities)**
  - **MG3 Sweet Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) – Wood Crane’s-bill (*Geranium sylvaticum*). Grasslands showing affinities to this more northern community may occur in more upland areas and can be selected.**
  - **MG4 Meadow Fox-tail (*Alopecurus pratensis*) – Great Burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*) grassland**
  - **MG5 Crested Dog’s-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*)- Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) grassland (all sub-communities)**
  - **MG8 Crested Dog’s-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) – Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) grassland.**
  - **CG2 Sheep’s Fescue (*Festuca ovina*) – Meadow Oat-grass (*Avenula pratensis*) grassland – all sub-communities.**
  - **CG3 Upright Brome (*Bromus erectus*) grassland.**
  - **CG5 Upright Brome (*Bromus erectus*) – Tor Grass (*Brachypodium pinnatum*) grassland.**
  - **CG7 Sheep’s Fescue (*Festuca ovina*) – Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*) – Wild Thyme (*Thymus praecox/pulegiodes*) grassland.**
- 

**UKBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Meadows & Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.**

**LBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Meadows (LD), Lowland Calcareous grassland (LD), Magnesian Limestone Grassland (LD), Floodplain Grazing Marsh (LD), Hay meadows (PD), Unimproved Pastures (PD), Limestone Dales (PD) Rough Grazing (PD)**

---

### **Application**

This guideline will be applied to areas of ancient or long established semi-natural grassland that have been identified as supporting the NVC communities listed above. Classification of the community should be based on field assessment by a competent surveyor. The guideline can be applied to sites of any size, but small sites (<0.5ha) will be subject to scrutiny with regard to additional ecological attributes and to the average field size within the locality. In some parts of Derbyshire especially the White Peak and Peak Fringe, field sizes are characteristically small and many fields are < 0.5 ha in size.

### **Justification**

These grassland communities represent some of the rarest and most threatened grassland types in the UK and Derbyshire. The presence of these communities also indicates that the grassland has not been improved through intensive agricultural management. As a consequence these grasslands support a rich diversity of flowering plants, some of which are restricted to these habitats. Many of these grassland communities are now restricted to small areas but often continue to support rare or localised species.

Vegetation stands, such as roadside verges, which are not within agricultural units often support similar grassland communities that can be of considerable nature conservation value in their own right.

---

**Gr2 Areas of semi-natural grassland including grassland mosaics that score 10 or more (if in South West Peak, Dark Peak, Urban Mersey Basin, White Peak or Derbyshire Peak Fringe Natural Areas) or 8 or more (if in Needwood and South Derbyshire, Potteries and Churnet Valley, Southern Magnesian Limestone, Coal Measures and Trent Valley and Rises Natural Areas) plant species from Table 2.**

---

---

**UKBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Meadows & Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.  
LBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Meadows (LD), Lowland Calcareous grassland (LD), Magnesian Limestone Grassland (LD), Floodplain Grazing Marsh (LD), Hay meadows (PD), Unimproved Pastures (PD), Limestone Dales (PD), Rough Grazing (PD)**

---

### **Application**

This guideline can be applied to grassland sites provided the following conditions are met: -

Sites should not have been recently created as part of habitat restoration.

The species listed in Table 2 include both common and widespread species and more local or rare species that are characteristic or confined to species-rich semi-natural grasslands. It includes species of neutral, calcareous and wet grassland (including flushes) and good examples of these grassland types, either singly or in combination can be identified using this table. The species concerned should be reasonably well

distributed over the whole or a significant part of the site. Localised areas of interest that can be reasonably defined can also be considered. Sites which support the required number of grassland plant species, but where a high proportion of those species are rare within the site or restricted to non-typical patches or the edges of the site should not normally be included.

### **Justification**

Ancient species-rich semi-natural grasslands are an important part of Derbyshire's critical natural capital, which is difficult or impossible to replace once destroyed. The southern and eastern Natural Areas have been subject to widespread agricultural intensification and/or mining activities resulting in very high losses of unimproved grassland community types. In some areas only a very few areas of semi-natural grassland remain. In recognition of this the lower threshold score of 8 has been selected for these Natural Areas.

---

**Gr3** Areas of semi-natural acid grassland (as defined by the NVC) that score 8 or more from the grassland plant species list in Table 2.

---

**UKBAP Habitat Action Plan – Lowland Dry Acid Grassland**  
**LBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Dry Acid grassland (LD), Limestone Dales (PD), Unimproved Pastures (PD), Rough Grazing (PD), Heather Moorland (PD)**

---

### **Application**

This guideline is applicable to any area of acidic grassland, irrespective of origin. These communities may occur in association with lowland heath and mire habitats. The guideline can be applied to sites of any size, but small sites (<0.5ha) will be subject to scrutiny with regard to additional ecological attributes and to the average field size within the locality. In some parts of Derbyshire especially the White Peak and Peak Fringe, field sizes are characteristically small and many fields are < 0.5 ha in size.

### **Justification**

Acid grassland has also declined considerably in recent years and good examples of acid grassland communities are now very scarce in lowland Derbyshire and becoming less common elsewhere.

**Gr4** Areas of semi-natural grassland that have arisen within post-industrial sites that are of at least 2 ha in size and score 10 or more (Dark Peak, South-west Peak, Urban Mersey Basin, White Peak, Derbyshire Peak Fringe) or 8 or more (Coal Measures, Southern Magnesian Limestone, Trent Valley and Rises, Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands and Potteries and Churnet Valley) plant species from Table 2.

---

**UKBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Meadows & Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.**

**LBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Meadows (LD), Lowland Calcareous grassland (LD), Magnesian Limestone Grassland (LD), Floodplain Grazing Marsh (LD), Hay meadows (PD), Unimproved Pastures (PD), Limestone Dales (PD), Rough Grazing (PD)**

---

### **Application**

This guideline can be applied to grassland communities that occur on post industrial sites. These grasslands have often arisen over the past 30 years on nutrient poor or mildly toxic substrates such as quarry or mining waste, exposed rock surfaces or overburden. The community composition tends to include a variety of characteristic grassland plant species and ephemeral species such as annual grasses.

### **Justification**

Some grasslands of relatively recent origin within post industrial sites have attained quite high botanical diversity and often provide a refuge for many grassland species that have declined in the wider countryside due to agricultural change. These sites can make a significant contribution to the grassland resource of an area and to biodiversity overall. Often there can be a mosaic of acid, neutral and calcareous grassland communities especially where there are gradients in slope, transitions from one geological type to another and a variety of hydrological conditions. These grasslands can be extremely valuable and diverse, but also atypical. This guideline is intended to ensure such sites are not undervalued.

**Gr5** Areas of long established semi-natural grassland supporting at least 8 species from the vascular plant list (Table 2) and either,

a) Bryophyte rich turf including at least one of the following bryophyte species: -

*Campylium chrysophyllum*  
*Dicranum bonjeanii*  
*Entodon concinnus*  
*Fissidens adianthoides*  
*Homalothecium lutescens*  
*Thuidium philibertii*

or

b) the presence within grassland of bare soils supporting ephemeral and bryophyte species including two or more of the following:

*Riccia sorocarpa*  
*Phascum curvicolle*  
*Pottia bryoides*  
*Pottia lanceolata*  
*Pottia recta*  
*Pottia starckeana* sens. lat.

---

**UKBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Meadows & Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.**  
**LBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Meadows (LD), Lowland Calcareous grassland (LD), Magnesian Limestone Grassland (LD), Floodplain Grazing Marsh (LD), Hay meadows (PD), Unimproved Pastures (PD), Limestone Dales (PD), Rough Grazing (PD)**

---

**Application**

This guideline should be used in conjunction with other grassland guidelines where bryophyte interest is present. In some cases the site may already qualify under another guideline, in which case this guideline should be cited as supporting interest.

**Justification**

Areas of bryophyte rich grassland may be relatively species poor in vascular plants and in some cases could potentially fall outside the boundary of the site if vascular plants only are assessed. It is also important to improve our understanding and appreciation of lower plants in all habitats and to highlight this importance within the site selection process.

**Table 2. Vascular Plant species of semi-natural grasslands in Derbyshire****Scoring**

All species score 1 with the exception of those species in **bold** (Derbyshire Red Data Book Plant Species; provisional March 2002) which score 2.

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Sneezewort
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<b><i>Agrimonia procera</i></b>	<b>Fragrant Agrimony</b>
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle
<i>Alchemilla filicaulis</i> ssp. <i>vestita</i>	Lady's Mantle
<i>Alchemilla filicaulis</i>	Lady's Mantle
<i>Alchemilla glabra</i>	Lady's Mantle
<i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i>	Lady's Mantle
<i>Allium oleraceum</i>	Field Garlic
<b><i>Allium scorodoprasum</i></b>	<b>Sand Leek</b>
<b><i>Alopecurus aequalis</i></b>	<b>Orange Foxtail</b>
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy Rock-cress
<i>Astragalus glycyphllylos</i>	Wild Liquorice
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort
<b><i>Blysmus compressus</i></b>	<b>Flat Sedge</b>
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Moonwort
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass
<i>Bromopsis erectus</i>	Upright Brome
<i>Bromus racemosus</i>	Smooth Brome
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Clustered Bellflower
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo Flower
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Lesser Pond-sedge
<i>Carex caryophyllea</i>	Spring Sedge
<b><i>Carex disticha</i></b>	<b>Brown Sedge</b>
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge

<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge
<b><i>Carex hostiana</i></b>	<b>Tawny Sedge</b>
<i>Carex laevigata</i>	Smooth-stalked Sedge
<b><i>Carex montana</i></b>	<b>Soft-leaved Sedge</b>
<b><i>Carex muricata</i></b>	<b>Prickly Sedge</b>
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Common Sedge
<i>Carex ovalis</i>	Oval Sedge
<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	Pill Sedge
<i>Carex pulicaris</i>	Flea Sedge
<i>Carex spicata</i>	Spiked Sedge
<i>Carex viridula</i> ssp <i>oedocarpa</i>	Common Yellow Sedge
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carlina Thistle
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
<b><i>Cerastium arvense</i></b>	<b>Field Mouse-ear</b>
<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Dwarf Thistle
<b><i>Cirsium dissectum</i></b>	<b>Meadow Thistle</b>
<b><i>Cirsium eriophorum</i></b>	<b>Woolly Thistle</b>
<i>Cirsium heterophyllum</i>	Melancholy Thistle
<b><i>Clinopodium acinos</i></b>	<b>Basil Thyme</b>
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild Basil
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Frog Orchid
<b><i>Colchicum autumnale</i></b>	<b>Meadow Saffron</b>
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
<i>Crepis paludosa</i>	Marsh Hawk's-beard
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid
<b><i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i></b>	<b>Early Marsh-orchid</b>
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath-spotted-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	Northern Marsh-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza hybrids</i>	Hybrid orchids
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath grass
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy hair grass
<b><i>Dianthus deltoides</i></b>	<b>Maiden Pink</b>
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb

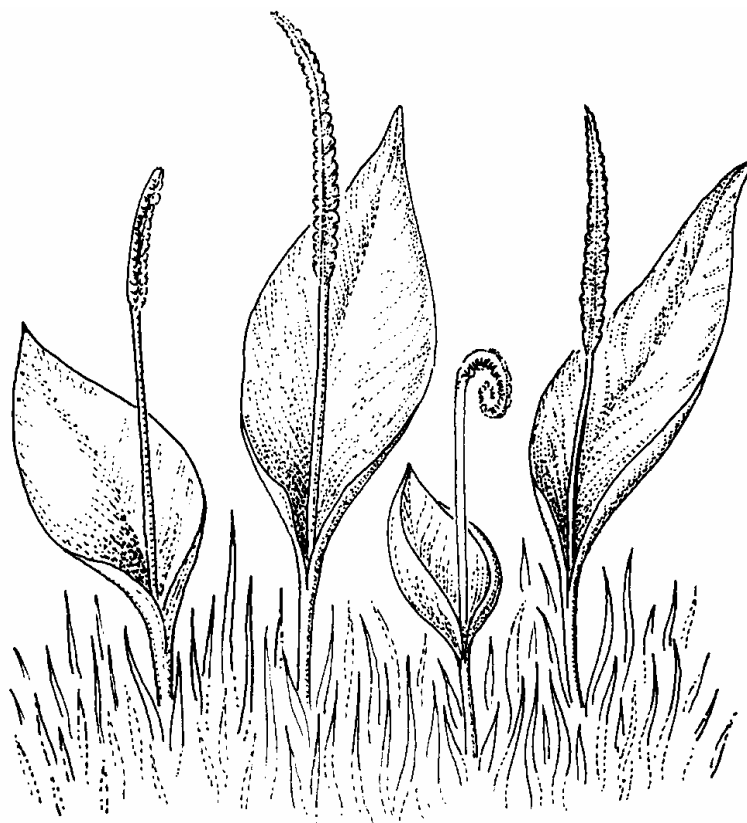
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb
<b><i>Epipactis atrorubens</i></b>	<b>Dark-red Helleborine</b>
<b><i>Epipactis palustris</i></b>	<b>Marsh Helleborine</b>
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell-heather
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heather
<i>Erigeron acer</i>	Blue Fleabane
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony
<b><i>Euphrasia anglica</i> ssp. <i>borealis</i></b>	<b>Eyebright</b>
<i>Euphrasia confusa</i>	Eyebright
<b><i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i></b>	<b>Eyebright</b>
<b><i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i> ssp. <i>rostkoviana</i></b>	<b>Eyebright</b>
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's fescue
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<b><i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i></b>	<b>Red Hemp-nettle</b>
<i>Galium cruciata</i>	Crosswort
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Common Marsh Bedstraw
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw
<i>Galium sternerii</i>	Limestone Bedstraw
<i>Galium uliginosum</i>	Fen Bedstraw
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw
<b><i>Genista anglica</i></b>	<b>Petty Whin</b>
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed
<i>Gentianella amarella</i>	Autumn Gentian
<b><i>Gentianella campestris</i></b>	<b>Field Gentian</b>
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens
<b><i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i></b>	<b>Heath Cudweed</b>
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Fragrant Orchid
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose
<i>Hieracium</i> spp.	any Hawkweed
<b><i>Hippocrepis comosa</i></b>	<b>Horseshoe Vetch</b>

<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hydrocotyl vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	Imperforate St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum montanum</i>	Pale St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Inula conyzae</i>	Ploughman's Spikenard
<i>Isolepis setacea</i>	Bristle Club-rush
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered rush
<b><i>Juncus compressus</i></b>	<b>Round-fruited Rush</b>
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	Heath rush
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Crested Hair Grass
<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i> var. <i>montana</i>	Bitter Vetch
<b><i>Lathyrus nissolia</i></b>	<b>Grass Vetchling</b>
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax
<i>Listera ovata</i>	Twayblade
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<b><i>Lotus glaber</i></b>	<b>Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil</b>
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Large Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Heath Wood-rush
<i>Lynchis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping Jenny
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk-mallow
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not

<i>Myosotis scorpiodes</i>	Water Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis secunda</i>	Creeping Forget-me-not
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Daffodil
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Spiny Restharrow
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Adder's-tongue Fern
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid
<b><i>Ophrys insectifera</i></b>	<b>Fly Orchid</b>
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid
<b><i>Orchis morio</i></b>	<b>Green-winged Orchid</b>
<b><i>Orchis ustulata</i></b>	<b>Burnt Orchid</b>
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Marjoram
<b><i>Ornithopus purpusillus</i></b>	<b>Bird's-foot</b>
<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	Grass of Parnassus
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed
<i>Pimpinella major</i>	Greater Burnet-saxifrage
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnet-saxifrage
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
<b><i>Platanthera chlorantha</i></b>	<b>Greater Butterfly Orchid</b>
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Flattened Meadow-grass
<i>Poa humilis</i>	Spreading Meadow-grass
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort
<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>	Common Bistort
<i>Potentilla anglica</i>	Trailing Tormentil
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<b><i>Potentilla argentea</i></b>	<b>Hoary Cinquefoil</b>
<b><i>Potentilla crantzii</i></b>	<b>Alpine Cinquefoil</b>
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<b><i>Potentilla neumanniana</i></b>	<b>Spring Cinquefoil</b>
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort

<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Hay Rattle
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel
<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	Knotted Pearlwort
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Skullcap
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>	Marsh Ragwort
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Saw-wort
<b><i>Silaum silaus</i></b>	<b>Pepper-saxifrage</b>
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<b><i>Stellaria palustris</i></b>	<b>Marsh Stitchwort</b>
<i>Stellaria uliginosa</i>	Bog Stitchwort
<i>Succissa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
<b><i>Thalictrum flavum</i></b>	<b>Common Meadow-rue</b>
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Lesser Meadow-rue
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	Zigzag Clover
<b><i>Trifolium micranthum</i></b>	<b>Slender Trefoil</b>
<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover
<b><i>Trifolium subterranean</i></b>	<b>Subterranean Clover</b>
<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	Marsh Arrowgrass
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow Oat Grass
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globe Flower
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell
<b><i>Veronica scutellata</i></b>	<b>Marsh Speedwell</b>
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare

<i>Viola canina</i>	Heath Dog-violet
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Hairy Violet
<i>Viola lutea</i>	Mountain Pansy
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Early Dog-violet
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet



Adder's-tongue Fern