

Long Copse Lane Management Plan



Site:	Long Copse Lane Council Meadow
Client:	The Horne and Barry Families
Job Number:	A102878-1
Survey Type(s):	Phase 1 survey and management plan
Date of Survey(s):	26 May 2020
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1.0 Introduction

A small meadow on the south side of Long Copse Lane, Westbourne, Hampshire was adopted by Havant Borough Council in 2017 as public open space as part of a the Redlands Grange housing development scheme. The meadow is located at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SU752078 on the south side of Long Copse Lane about 0.5 km west of Westbourne (Figure 1).

The meadow comprises permanent pasture, scrub and hedges totalling 1.78 ha. The meadow currently has no management plan in place and has become rank and is being invaded by scrub. The north side of the site is bounded by Long Copse Lane with stables and horse pastures beyond. The eastern and southern sides are bounded by public open space of Hampshire Farm Meadows (17 ha) managed as grassland, with a new plantation and community orchard. The south-western corner is bounded by the Redlands Grange housing development, and the western edge is bounded by a small meadow. The soils are clayey loams to silty loamy derived from pre-Quaternary marine/Estuarine sand and silts, and can be very soft and wet in winter.

The small (0.44 ha) meadow immediately to the west of this land located at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SU75180785 has been proposed for housing. It is designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) by Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre as 'Land East of 54 Long Copse Lane'. The grassland is species-rich with several acid/neutral grassland indicator plants such as corky-fruited water dropwort *Oenanthe pimpinelloides* and hoary ragwort *Jacobaea erucifolius* (WYG, 2018). The development would require adequate compensation to be compliant with local planning policy (WYG, 2019).

The aim of this report is to provide a baseline survey of the meadow and prepare a management plan focusing on maintaining and enhancing the nature conservation interest.

2.0 Baseline Phase 1 habitat survey

2.1 Methods

A Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the meadow was undertaken on the site on 26 May 2020 by WYG Principal Ecologist Dr Tim Rich BSc, PhD, MCIEEM who has over 37 years' experience completing habitat surveys and is WYG's botanical expert. The weather conditions were dry and sunny.

The vegetation and broad habitat types within the site were noted during the survey in accordance with the categories specified for a Phase 1 Habitat Survey (JNCC, 2016). Dominant plant species were recorded for each habitat present using nomenclature according to Stace (2019) using the DAFOR

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frequency scale (D=dominant, A= abundant, F = Frequent, O= occasional, R=rare, sometimes qualified with L=locally). The survey was undertaken in May during the optimum time for Phase 1 surveys and there are no constraints to the survey.

No surveys were carried out for fauna. Data from the adjacent 'Land East of 54 Long Copse Lane' SINC were consulted and some local walkers kindly indicated bird species they had seen on site during the survey.

2.2 Results

The Phase 1 survey habitats are mapped in Figure 2, with supporting Target Notes in Appendix B and a plant species list in Appendix C. The following habitats were present:

2.2.1 Continuous scrub

Around the northern and eastern sides, the meadow had scrub dominated of blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* which was spreading by suckers out into the meadow from the hedges (Figure 2; Appendix B, Target Notes 2, 4 and 5). There were also many small and some large patches of bramble *Rubus fruticosus* up to 20 m long by 10 m wide (Target Note 2). 0.62 ha are present.

2.2.2 Scattered scrub

The southern half of the meadow had frequent woody species invading the grasslands and forming scattered scrub comprised of a wide range of species such as blackthorn, pedunculate oak *Quercus robur* or grey willow *Salix caprea*, mainly colonising from the adjacent hedgerows (Figure 2; Appendix B, Target Note 2). Sometimes, when woody species cover was over c. 75%, this scattered scrub graded into continuous scrub. The scrub was strongly associated with disturbed soils with tall ruderal vegetation dominated by wood dock (see below).

2.2.3 Unimproved neutral grassland

The northern-east portion of the meadow had rank, unmanaged unimproved neutral grassland mainly dominated by tall fescue *Schedonorus arundinaceus* and meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis* (Figure 2; Appendix B, Target Note 1). Amongst the grass were frequent corky-fruited water dropwort, hoary ragwort and knapweed. This grassland is presumably relict from the meadow prior to the site becoming public open space which may have previously been improved (as indicated by the continued dominance of grasses) but is now unmanaged and sufficiently botanically diverse to be clearly classified as unimproved. Small (up to about 8 m x 2 m) scraps of this unimproved neutral grassland occurred elsewhere in amongst the tall ruderal vegetation especially along informal path edges but are too small to map. 0.34 ha are present.

2.2.4 Tall ruderal

Most of the meadow was dominated tall ruderal vegetation (Figure 2; Appendix B, Target Note 6), mostly dominated by wood dock *Rumex sanguineus* mixed with a range of other weedy species and sometime small amounts of former grassland species such as grass-laved vetchling *Lathyrus nissolia*, knapweed and corky-fruited water dropwort. The abundance of wood dock was surprising and may indicate significant disturbance to grasslands at some stage as the soils are also quite uneven underfoot in these areas. The original of this possible disturbance is not known, but could relate to previous high intensity horse grazing. 0.82 ha are present.

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2.2.5 Intact hedgerow with trees

The western edge was bounded by a tall and largely intact hedge with pedunculate oak standard trees (Figure 2; Appendix B, Target Note 3). The shrub layer had a mix of species including hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, with brambles spreading into the meadow on the west side.

2.2.6 Intact hedgerow

The northern edge of the meadow along Long Copse Lane had a relict intact hedge dominated by blackthorn with hawthorn which intergraded completely into the blackthorn scrub on the south side (Figure 2; Appendix B, Target Note 4).

2.2.7 Defunct hedgerow

The hedgerow along the east side of the meadow was defunct with several gaps and isolated portions, and was mainly dominated by blackthorn, with two pedunculate oak standards, one ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and one small English elm *Ulmus procera* (Figure 2; Appendix B, Target Note 5). The east side of the hedge in the public open space had been augmented with woody species planting.

2.2.8 Plant species

The plant species list recorded during the survey is given in Appendix C. The site is moderately diverse for its size due to the range of habitats present. Of the 78 species recorded, the most interesting locally were the corky-fruited water dropwort, which was locally abundant, and grass vetchling which was rare.

No Schedule 8 protected species, no species listed for Vice-county 11 South Hampshire in the Hampshire Rare Plant Register (Rand & Mundell, 2011), no South Hampshire notable plant species (Anonymous, 2005) or Schedule 9 invasive plants were recorded.

2.2.9 Other species

Local walkers indicted the scrub and hedges were good for breeding birds including stonechat *Saxicola rubicola* (one pair nesting in the scrub in the meadow), willow warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*, whitethroat *Sylvia communis* and blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*. Birds observed flaying over but not directly using the site included swallow *Hirundo rustica*, buzzard *Buteo buteo* and skylark *Alauda arvensis*.

Reptile surveys of the adjacent SINC 'Land East of 54 Long Copse Lane' by WYG (2017) found small populations of slow worm *Anguis fragilis* and common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*; both are also likely to be present on this meadow.

3.0 Discussion

3.1 Nature conservation interest of the meadow

The main nature conservation features of the meadow are the small areas relict unimproved neutral grassland with corky-fruited water-dropwort, and the scrub and hedges with breeding birds. These are evaluated as of 'Local' nature conservation value following the categories defined in Section 4 of the CIEEM EcIA Guidelines (2018 v1.1).

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The relict unimproved neutral grassland is not quite as species-rich as the adjacent 'Land East of 54 Long Copse Lane' SINC, partly as it is smaller in area and partly as there has been no recent management, but is generally similar in composition (WYG, 2018). Some species are common to both grasslands (corky-fruited water-dropwort, fleabane, hoary ragwort, knapweed and square-stalked St John's-wort *Hypericum tetrapterum*), some others have only been recorded in the SINC (grey sedge *Carex divulsa*, marsh bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, smooth brome *Bromus racemosus* (=meadow brome *B. commutatus*), meadow vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis* and perforate St John's-wort *Hypericum perforatum*) and grass vetchling only occurs the meadow. Stone parsley *Sison amomum*, previously reported for the SINC but not refound in 2018, is also present on the meadow. With appropriate management the grassland is likely to improve in botanical diversity.

Typical features of scrub useful for breeding birds are a diversity of age, species and structure for feeding and dense scrub areas to provide safe nesting sites (RSPB, 2020). The scrubby areas are currently quite small and suitable for only a few small bird territories. Longer term if unmanaged, the blackthorn will continue to grow into the grassland and the brambles and other woody species will spread and forms dense continuous scrub across most of the site and eventually woodland. Immediately south east of the meadow in Hampshire Farm Meadows, a large area has been recently planted with trees and currently provides similar open scrubby habitat.

The tall ruderal vegetation dominated by weedy species is regarded as of negligible nature conservation value. Very locally within the docks, patches of knapweed or thistle may provide some flower food resources for invertebrates and feeding habitat for birds but overall these are relatively sparse.

3.2 Proposed management of meadow

The management proposals aim to:

- Improve management of the existing unimproved neutral grassland;
- Increase the grassland area by transplanting turves from the adjacent SINC designated for its grasslands;
- Prevent further encroachment of scrub from the hedges around the meadow edge; and
- Manage the existing scrub within the site for birds.

The meadow currently has public access with informal well-used footpaths for dog walking, exercise and enjoyment of the outdoors; this accessibility must be maintained. The adjacent Hampshire Farm Meadows site is being managed as public open space and it would be logical to integrate management of this meadow with that of Hampshire Farm Meadows if practicable.

3.2.1 Existing unimproved grassland areas

The existing unimproved grassland areas (Figure 3) should be managed with an annual hay cut at the end of July/early August once most flowering has finished with all arisings removed to maintain the unimproved condition of the grassland. Checks by an appropriately qualified ecologist should be carried out prior to cutting for ground nesting birds and reptiles.

Spot herbicide treatment of the injurious weed creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* (which should not be allowed to spread to adjacent land) and other invasive weeds should be carried out annually until they are eliminated from the existing grassland.

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3.2.2 Transplantation of turf from SINC

It is proposed to transplant all the turf from the 'Land East of 54 Long Copse Lane' SINC onto areas of tall ruderal vegetation on the meadow to form one large area of unimproved grassland across the north of the site which can be managed effectively and provide a high quality grassland of value for nature conservation (Figure 3). This will give a combined area of 0.92 ha for unimproved neutral grassland.

Experience of translocating grasslands is varied (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2003). It is considered that transplanting the grassland from the SINC is preferable to seed collection and sowing. The translocation will also benefit from the close proximity (short distance to move turfs) and consistent soil types. Considering the longer term, i.e. the maintenance period of this plan (10 years) the larger area of managed appropriate grassland will compensate for the short term loss. The sites are immediately adjacent and have similar climate and underlying soils/geology.

Given the wet clay soils on the site, the most appropriate time to undertake the transplant will be early autumn. A typical transplant process would be as follows (Table 1):

Table 1. Management plan timing and actions

Time	Actions
Year 1 Late summer	• create new informal path around NW edge of areas with turves to be transplanted by strimming back vegetation • in transplant area, weed-kill existing areas of tall ruderal vegetation and remove any scrub.
Year 1 Autumn	• create vehicle access through hedge from SINC (best at existing dead tree). • areas of tall ruderal and scattered scrub for transplanted turves should have temporary barrier tape fences and signs to indicate no access until the turves are established. • Turves in SINC to be cut as large as practical (c. 2-2.5 m × 1-1.5 m) cut using a flat-tined fork with integral cutter bar, at a depth of 200–300 mm and transported as a single layer on a flatbed trailer. Turves should be re-laid as soon as possible (always within 24 h) by a similar machine onto the existing soil and gently firmed onto the substrate using the fork. They can be manually adjusted if needed with a spade and any gaps filled with similar subsoil to achieve a flat ground surface. They should be rolled after they have been laid to ensure contact with sub-soil and to remove air gaps. • Monitor transplant and revise actions if needed.
Year 2 Spring and summer	• Replant access gap in hedge. • Turves should be checked and refilled due to settlement for gaps and filled every three months for the first year. • Spot herbicide treatment of any weeds (such as brambles and creeping thistle) will be required. • As the transplantation of turves is likely to result in a burst of nutrient-release, the grassland will be cut three times in the first year and the cuttings removed. • Once turves established, the fencing can be removed.

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	• Monitor transplant and initiate remedial actions if needed.
Year 3 onwards	• Managed as part of the adjacent unimproved neutral grassland and cut for hay as above. • Monitor transplant to 10 years and initiate remedial actions if needed.

3.2.3 Management of scrub

To prevent further blackthorn encroachment of scrub into the meadow from the boundary hedges, the current edges will be marked with stakes at 10 m intervals protruding 0.5 m above ground level and any invading scrub cut back to these margins annually. The existing sinuous margins will be maintained as these provide increased edge habitat which is of value for wildlife.

To continue to provide area of structurally diverse scrub on the southern half of the site for birds (Figure 3; 0.58 ha), the scrub will be managed by rotational cutting of thirds to give a 15 years rotational management interval (RSPB, 2020). The existing scrub will allowed to continue to develop and in five years' time one third will be cut back to ground level during the winter outside the bird breeding season and allowed to regrow; the cut scrub material can be piled up and left to form habitat piles on the cleared ground. Similarly in another 5 years' time, the next third will also be cut back to ground level and left to regrow, and the final third in the 15th year. The cutting should be carried out outside the bird breeding season between September and February.

Informal paths through these scrub areas will be cut annually to 2 m wide to maintain public access.

4.0 Summary

A small meadow on the south side of Long Copse Lane, Westbourne, Hampshire is public open space but currently has no management plan in place and has become rank and is being invaded by scrub. The aim of this report is to provide a baseline survey of the meadow and prepare a management plan focusing on maintaining and enhancing the nature conservation interest.

A Phase 1 habitat survey showed the site comprised scrub, unimproved neutral grassland, tall ruderal vegetation and hedges. 78 plants were recorded, the most interesting locally were the corky-fruited water dropwort and grass vetchling. The site was reported to be good for birds breeding in scrub and is likely to have common reptiles present.

The habitats of value were the unimproved neutral grassland for the corky-fruited water dropwort, and the scrub for breeding birds.

The management proposals aim to:

- Improve management of the existing unimproved neutral grassland, which will benefit the corky-fruited water dropwort;
- Increase the grassland area by transplanting turves from the adjacent SINC designated for its grasslands onto areas with tall ruderal vegetation;
- Prevent further encroachment of scrub from the hedges around the meadow edge; and
- Manage the existing scrub within the site for birds.

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The meadow currently has public access it would be logical to integrate management of this meadow with that of the adjacent Hampshire Farm Meadows.

5.0 References

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Quality Control		
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Figure 1. Location of site at Long Copse Lane

Figure 2. Phase 1 habitats present

Figure 3. Management proposals



Rev	Date	Notes
A	19/05/20	Initial map production

Legend

Site boundary

0 50 100 200 Metres



Site Location Plan

Long Copse Lane Patrick Barry

Scale at A3: 1:5,000	Project No: A102878-1	Drawing No: Figure 1	Revision: A
Drawn by: Maddie Errington	Drawn date: 19/05/2020	Approved by: Tim Rich	

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Rev	Date	Notes
A	01/06/20	Initial map production

Legend

- Site boundary
- Scrub - dense/continuous
- Neutral grassland - unimproved
- Tall ruderal
- Path
- Hedge with trees - native species-rich
- x Scattered scrub
- Target note

0 7.5 15 30 Metres

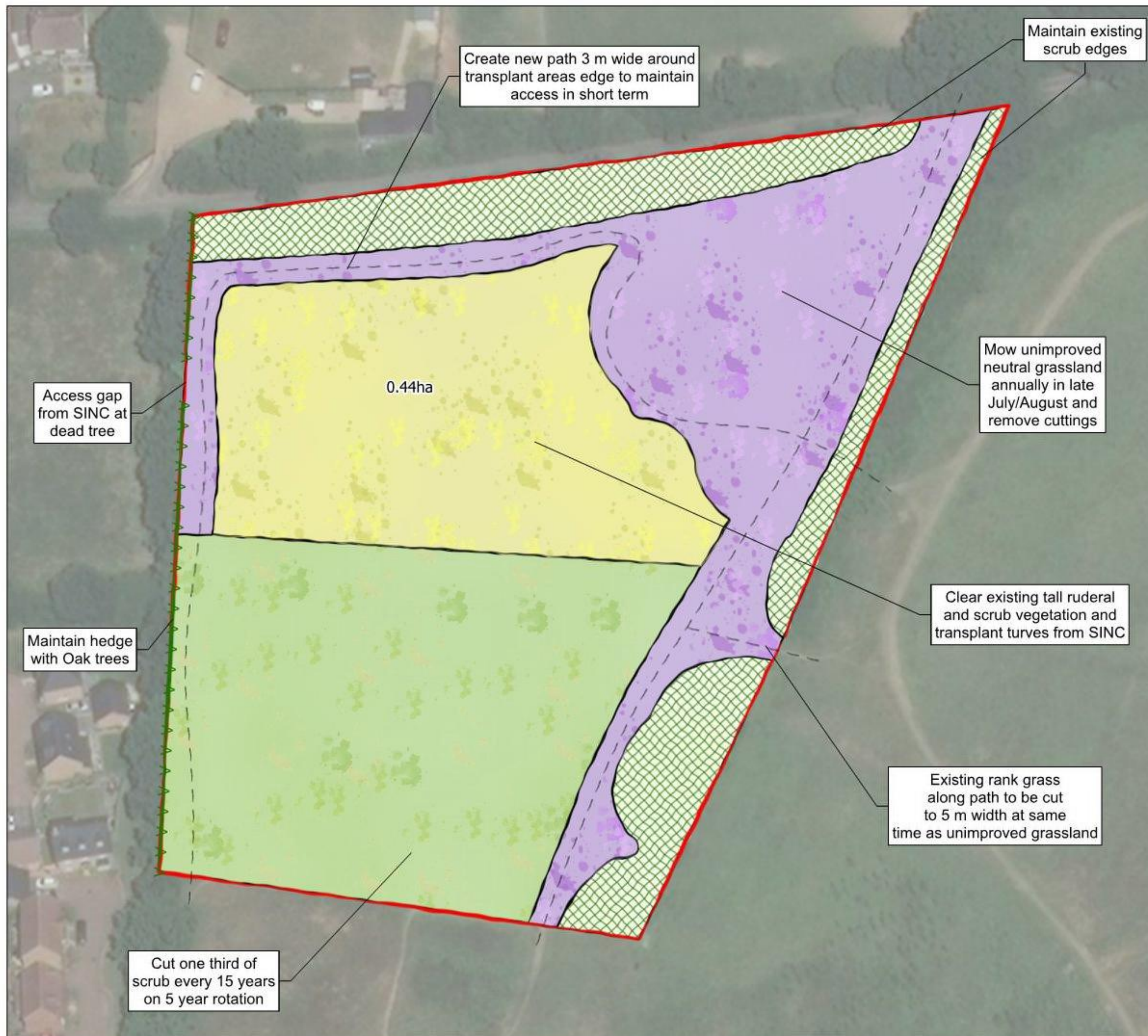


Phase 1 Habitat Plan

Long Copse Lane
Patrick Barry

Scale at A3: 1:700	Project No: A102878-1	Drawing No: Figure 2	Revision: A
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Rev	Date	Notes
A	02/06/20	Initial map production

Legend

- Site boundary
- Unimproved grassland
- Transplanted turves
- Rotationally cut scrub
- Scrub - dense/continuous
- Hedge and trees (species-rich)
- Path

0 7.5 15 30 Metres



Management Plan

Long Copse Lane Patrick Barry

Scale at A3: 1:700	Project No: A102878-1	Drawing No: Figure 3	Revision: A
Drawn by: Ben Blowers	Drawn date: 02/06/2020	Approved by: Tim Rich	

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Appendix B – Target Notes

Target Note	Description	Photograph
1	SU7529507873 Unimproved neutral grassland, rank, unmanaged, to 1 m tall, 100% cover, dominated by meadow foxtail or tall fescue. Has small patches of ruderals, young saplings and bramble and locally frequent corky-fruited water-dropwort. Meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> Locally dominant Tall fescue <i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i> Locally dominant Yorkshire-fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> Abundant Corky-fruited water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i> Locally abundant Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> Occasional Cut-leaved crane's-bill <i>Geranium dissectum</i> Occasional Hoary ragwort <i>Jacobaea erucifolius</i> Occasional Rough meadow-grass <i>Poa trivialis</i> Occasional Meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> Occasional Creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> Occasional Creeping bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> Rare False oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> Rare Common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> Rare Creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i> Rare Common vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i> Rare Fleabane <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> Rare	  

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Target Note	Description	Photograph
2	SU7522807778 Scattered and continuous scrub invading grassland (especially areas with docks, see Target Note 6 below), 1-5 m tall, cover variable from scattered trees to large bramble bushes 20 m long. Woody species present were: Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. Locally abundant Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Occasional Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Occasional Pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Occasional Grey willow <i>Salix cinerea</i> Occasional Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Rare Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Rare Apple <i>Malus domestica</i> Rare Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i> Rare Field rose <i>Rosa arvensis</i> Rare (one) Dog-rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Rare Sweet-briar <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> Rare (one) Goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Rare	 
3	SU7520907827 Intact hedgerow with trees along west side of field, one small gap with broken fence. Small bank 0.2-0.3 m high. Canopy to 20 m, 100% cover, dominated by oak with sparser understory woody vegetation and two dead trees: Pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Dominant Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Frequent Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Occasional Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i> Occasional Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Rare Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Rare Ground flora hard to assess as broad 2-5 m wide bramble strip largely preventing access: Common ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> Dominant Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. Locally abundant Wood dock <i>Rumex sanguineus</i> Occasional Yorkshire-fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> Rare	 

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Target Note	Description	Photograph
	Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> Rare Butcher's broom <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> Rare	
4	SU7526807892 Continuous scrub/hedge along Long Copse Lane. Remains of original hedge along lane hard to see now, mainly blackthorn and hawthorn with a mix of other woody species over densely shaded ivy. South side of hedge blackthorn dominated spreading up to 25 m into field by suckering. Canopy to 5-8 m tall, 100% cover: Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Dominant Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i> Frequent Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> #N/A Pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Occasional Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Occasional Dog-rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Occasional Ground flora 100% cover, c. 0.2-0.7m tall: Common ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> Dominant Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. Occasional Cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> Occasional Cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> Occasional Greater stitchwort <i>Stellaria holostea</i> Occasional Garlic mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> Rare Garden bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i> Rare Dog's mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> Rare	
5	SU7533807837 Defunct hedge along east side of meadow, with several large gaps with paths, and large spreading blackthorn clumps suckers into meadow over bramble and ivy. 4 small trees present to 15 m tall (two oak standards, one ash with ash die-back disease, one small English elm). Canopy mostly 4-6 m, 100% cover: Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Dominant Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Occasional Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Rare Dog-rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Rare Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Rare	

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Target Note	Description	Photograph
	English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i> Rare Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. Locally abundant Supplementary planting on east side with trees in tree guards (e.g. dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>).	
6	SU7525207797 Tall ruderal vegetation to 1 m tall, ground very uneven underfoot, dominated by wood dock, with 98% cover: Wood dock <i>Rumex sanguineus</i> Dominant Rough meadow-grass <i>Poa trivialis</i> Frequent False oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> Frequent Fleabane <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> Frequent Meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> Occasional Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> Occasional Common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> Occasional Fleabane <i>Erigeron</i> sp. Occasional Broad-leaved Dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> Occasional Common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> Occasional Cuckooflower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> Rare Spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> Rare Square-stalked willowherb <i>Epilobium tetragonum</i> Rare Corky-fruited water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i> Rare	

Appendix C. Plant species list

Species	DAFOR frequency on site
Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	Occasional
Creeping bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Rare
Garlic mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Rare
Crow garlic <i>Allium vineale</i>	Rare
Meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Locally dominant
Barren brome <i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Rare
Cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Rare
False oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Frequent
Soft brome <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Rare
Bindweed <i>Calystegia</i> sp.	Rare
Cuckooflower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Rare
Common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Frequent
Common mouse-ear <i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Rare
Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Frequent
Spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Rare
Field bindweed <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Rare
Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	Rare
Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Frequent
Crested dog's tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Rare
Common spotted-orchid <i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Rare
American willowherb <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	Occasional
Great willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Rare
Hoary willowherb <i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Occasional
Square-stalked willowherb <i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Occasional
Fleabane <i>Erigeron</i> sp.	Occasional
Hairy tare <i>Ervilia hirsuta</i>	Occasional
Smooth tare <i>Ervum tetrasperma</i>	Occasional
Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Occasional
Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Occasional
Cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i>	Rare
Cut-leaved crane's-bill <i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Rare
Common ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>	Occasional
Bristly Oxtongue <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Occasional
Yorkshire-fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Abundant
Garden bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Rare
Square-stalked St John's-wort <i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Rare
Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Rare
Hoary ragwort <i>Jacobaea erucifolius</i>	Frequent
Compact rush <i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Rare
Grass vetchling <i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Rare
Perennial rye-grass <i>Lolium perenne</i>	Rare
Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Rare

Long Copse Lane Management plan



Apple <i>Malus domestica</i>	Rare
Pineappleweed <i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Rare
Dog's mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Rare
Corky-fruited water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Locally abundant
Timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i>	Rare
Greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i>	Rare
Rough meadow-grass <i>Poa trivialis</i>	Frequent
Knotgrass <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Rare
Silverweed <i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Rare
Creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Rare
Wild plum <i>Prunus domestica</i>	Rare
Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Locally dominant
Fleabane <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Frequent
Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	Rare
Pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	Locally dominant
Meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Occasional
Creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Occasional
Field rose <i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Rare
Dog-rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	Occasional
Sweet-briar <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Rare
Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Locally dominant
Curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i>	Occasional
Broad-leaved Dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Occasional
Wood dock <i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Locally dominant
Butcher's broom <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Rare
Pearlwort <i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Rare
Goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	Rare
Grey willow <i>Salix cinerea</i>	Occasional
Tall fescue <i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>	Locally dominant
Stone parsley <i>Sison amomum</i>	Rare
Greater stitchwort <i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Rare
Dandelion <i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Rare
White clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>	Rare
English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	Rare
Common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>	Frequent
Common vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i>	Occasional