



**WEST WEALD**  
— Landscape Partnership —

# **Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for the West Weald, West Sussex Area**

**Based upon A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for  
West Sussex: Report and Inventory Maps**

**January 2010**

**by Victoria Hume and Matthew Grose,  
Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Survey**

**by**

**Petra Billings  
August 2010**

The West Weald Landscape Project is based at the Sussex Wildlife Trust and is supported by the Tubney Charitable Trust, as well as by the BBC Wildlife Fund, Chichester District Council and West Sussex County Council. A partnership of organisations helps to steer and deliver the project comprising the Sussex Wildlife Trust, Natural England, Forestry Commission, Environment Agency, Butterfly Conservation, Surrey Wildlife Trust, South Downs Joint Committee, Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, National Trust, Woodland Trust, West Sussex County Council, Surrey County Council, Chichester District Council and Waverley Borough Council.

# SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

## Contents

Introduction .....	page 3
Methodology .....	page 3
Results	
(a) Desk-top analysis of whole landscape	
Extent of ancient woodland .....	page 6
Ancient woodland types .....	page 7
(b) Fieldwork	
Field Surveys .....	page 8
Woodland Structure and Management .....	page 9
Site Damage .....	page 11
Conclusions .....	page 12

Map 1: Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for the West Weald, West Sussex showing ancient woodland types

Map 2: The revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for the West Weald, West Sussex showing surveyed sites

Map 3: Priority sites for management in the West Weald, West Sussex

Appendix 1: Descriptions of the West Weald woodlands surveyed

Appendix 2: Species lists for surveyed sites

# SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

## **Introduction** (extracted from Revised Inventory for West Sussex, 2010)

Ancient woodland is a nationally important and threatened habitat, and its existence over hundreds of years has preserved irreplaceable ecological and historical features. The South East has approximately 40% of the ancient woodland in England, but this valuable resource is increasingly under threat from development pressures in this densely populated region. The last inventory for West Sussex was published in 1989 and contributed to the National Ancient Woodland Inventory. This has proved an important tool for policy makers and planners whilst also assisting land managers to identify key areas for the restoration and planting of native woodlands and increasing awareness of the importance of ancient woodland. At the time, the compilation of the original inventories was an extremely valuable process and a landmark achievement for the conservation of British woodland. However, new information and advances in technology mean that their inaccuracies and omissions can now be addressed. With the pressure on land increasing year on year, any errors can cause significant problems for planning authorities. In addition, the exclusion of woodlands less than two hectares has undermined the protection afforded to these sites through the planning process. This is particularly the case in heavily wooded counties such as West Sussex, where small woodlands are a central part of the fabric of the countryside and make a significant contribution to the overall woodland resource.

The Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Survey was set up to revise the inventory in Kent and Sussex with partner surveys also being undertaken in Surrey and the Chilterns. A two year project (running from October 2007 to January 2010) was set up to revise the Ancient Woodland Inventory for West Sussex and the report was published in January 2010. This inventory revision includes the woodlands less than two hectares for the first time. Originally all of the county inventories were available only on printed maps, but between 1998 and 2000 they were digitally mapped (digitised) by the Forestry Commission and this is the version used for any comparisons with the new revision.

The revised inventory will assist planners in making decisions about development within West Sussex, ensuring that the effects of any development proposals on ancient woodlands can be properly assessed and considered. It will also enable a better assessment of the extent and quality of West Sussex's ancient woodland resource, as well as helping to identify threats to the resource, areas for improving habitat connectivity, and opportunities for planting woodland.

Following publication of the revised inventory for West Sussex (RAWI), the West Weald Landscape Project (WWLP) has undertaken work to extract data relating to the West Weald Landscape Project area, with the objectives not only of comparison of the project area with the county as a whole, but of application of the survey data in the context of the project objectives, for example, by identification of priority sites for management.

## **Methodology** (extracted from Revised Inventory for West Sussex, 2010)

The guiding principles followed in the inventory revision are those used to compile the original inventory. The work combined desk-based analysis, field surveys and archive research, and represented a complete and systematic rebuilding of the Ancient Woodland Inventory dataset for West Sussex. It drew heavily on the established intelligence contained in the original inventory but also reappraised this information in the light of a range of, often hitherto unavailable, evidence sources. The availability of high precision digital mapping tools and large-scale historical map sources in digital format meant that, for the first time, small ancient woods (less than two hectares in size) could routinely be included. Whilst the methodology aimed to be systematic and robust, because of the regional scope of this research, the methods were by necessity relatively simple and quick, with more detailed historical and field surveys confined to a priority set of sites.

### Software

The mapping of woodland in the project and much of the map research underpinning the final dataset was done in a Geographic Information System (GIS). This allowed the relatively rapid comparison and combination

# SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

of a variety of spatial data sources. The GIS software used was *ESRI ArcMap 9.2*. The resulting GIS database could be linked to external databases which hold more detailed site survey and archive data. Data accrued from on-the-ground woodland survey in the project is held in a Recorder 6 database from which a report for each site outlining the main survey findings could be generated.

## Inventory revision

The approach to mapping ancient woodland used in this project was deductive. A relatively large set of woods was first captured from highly accurate and reliable but relatively recent map evidence. This 'indicative ancient woodland dataset' was then sequentially refined and filtered by interpretation of further sources of evidence, historical, ecological and archaeological. The procedure for revising the Ancient Woodland Inventory had three interlinked elements:

1. Desk-based mapping – capture of the dataset
2. Research on historical maps and documents – refinement of the dataset
3. Field survey work – refinement of the dataset

## Desk-based mapping - capture of the dataset

The initial stage identified, with a high degree of spatial accuracy, that subset of the present-day woodland resource which could clearly be demonstrated to be long-established woodland.. For the purposes of this mapping, woodland was defined as land with at least 20% canopy woodland over 80% of the site. Any continuous blocks of woodland were regarded as discrete sites with historical or ownership boundaries disregarded; ponds and other open areas within the wood less than one hectare in size were included. Man-made linear features passing through wooded areas such as surfaced roads have generally been edited out of the polygon whereas unsurfaced tracks and natural and semi-natural linear features such as watercourses less than 10m wide have been included as part of the woodland polygon.

Woods of late 19th century and 20th century origin were eliminated from the search. The absence of a wood on the highly accurate Epoch 1 maps was generally considered sufficient evidence to eliminate it from the search for ancient woodland where it only appeared on later maps or aerial photographs. This indicative ancient woodland dataset was then incorporated and compared with the digital version of the Natural England existing Ancient Woodland Inventory within GIS.

## Refining the dataset using historical maps

The indicative dataset was then checked against the evidence of a range of historical map sources held both in traditional archives and in digital form which could be analysed in a GIS as an extension of the desk-based mapping stage (above).

## Refining the dataset through field survey

Thirdly, a priority set of woodlands was identified for ground survey. These sites were selected in consultation with the relevant local authorities and were generally situated in areas of potential growth and development or where other activities potentially impinged on woodland. Survey site selection was further informed by the emerging historical evidence for woodland status and sites were prioritised where this evidence was weak or ambiguous. The field surveys were carried out from April to September in both 2008 and 2009. The survey aim was to make a quick assessment of each site recording the key information needed to aid in the identification of ancient woodland. The methodology was broadly in keeping with the 'walk-about' survey recommended by the Nature Conservancy Council for the original inventory work. Where possible, site boundaries were walked and the interior of the wood was traversed. Potential sources of variation were investigated. Emphasis was placed on recording the following:

- A list of vascular plant species.
- Living evidence relating to the past management of a wood, for example, coppice structure, aged coppice stools, veteran trees or pollards.
- Archaeological evidence relating to the past management of the site such as saw pits,

## SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

charcoal hearths, drainage systems, old banks, mineral diggings, etc.

- Physical features indicating a previous agricultural land use, such as ridge and furrow plough markings and lynchets.
- Historical boundary features, such as wood banks, stubbed trees or outgrown laid hedges, delineating the wood.
- Current uses or factors causing disturbance or damage to the wood.
- Structural and habitat diversity, presence of dead wood and the presence of streams and ponds following natural courses and depressions.

These features can all provide evidence of past land use and so help determine ancient woodland status.

### Deciding on ancient semi-natural or replanted ancient woodland status

The Forestry Commission's National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) was used as the core dataset to redefine the boundaries of plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW). This dataset classifies woodlands into categories such as broadleaved, coniferous, mixed, and coppice. For ancient woodland less than two hectares, a judgement on ASNW or ancient replanted status was based on an interpretation of aerial photographs. Boundaries were then further refined using aerial photography, the existing AWI boundaries, Ordnance Survey *MasterMap* boundaries and the results from field survey work.

### Minimum size of a wood to be included in the inventory revision

0.25 ha was generally the lowest size of woodland polygon considered for inclusion in the revised inventory, making it directly comparable with the Forestry Commission's NIWT. However, each wood is considered separately and factors such as the location and historical extent of the woodland mean that some woods under 0.25 ha may be included. This allows these woods to be considered when looking at the whole habitat matrix. Querying the GIS dataset's attribute table allows a size restriction to be imposed if required.

### Extraction of data for the West Weald Landscape Project area

The GIS datasets for both the original and revised AWI, as well as those for the surveyed sites, both features and species, were 'clipped' to the West Weald Landscape Project area, West Sussex, exported to Excel, and analysed for comparison with the county as a whole, and with Chichester District, within which district the West Sussex part of the WWLP area falls. Further analysis was carried out to identify the richest sites of those which had been surveyed and to identify sites as priorities for management.

# SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

## Results

### Extent of ancient woodland

	Area (ha)	%	Number of woodland parcels	Average area of woodland parcel (ha)
West Weald (West Sussex)	17,146			
All ancient woodlands (original AWI)	3093	18.04	332	9.32
All ancient woodlands (revised AWI)	3302	19.26	588	5.62
Overall ancient woodland gain	209	1.22	256	
<b>Chichester District</b>	<b>81,406</b>			
All woodlands (original AWI)	9,072	11.14	451	20.12
All woodlands (revised AWI)	10,553	12.96	864	12.24
Overall ancient woodland gain	1,481	1.82	387	
<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>203,023</b>			
All woodlands (original AWI)	17,634	8.69	992	17.77
All woodlands (revised AWI)	21,375	10.53	2,611	8.19
Overall ancient woodland gain	3,741	1.84	1,619	

Table 1: Summary of the woodland area and number of separate woodland parcels in the West Weald Landscape Project area (West Sussex), West Sussex county and Chichester district

The RAWI for the West Weald is shown on Map 1 which compares the revised inventory with the original. The first digitised version of the inventory recorded 17,634 ha of ancient woodland in West Sussex, 8.69% of the total area, with 3093 ha in the West Sussex part of the WWLP area, 18.04% of the total area. The RAWI contains 21,375 ha of ancient woodland in West Sussex covering 10.5% of the county's area, but 3302 ha in the West Weald covering 19.26% of the total area. Thus there was a net gain in ancient woodland area both in the county as a whole and in the West Weald area but a smaller percentage gain in the latter.

These figures would suggest that a greater proportion of the West Weald woodland area had been included in the original inventory and therefore that West Weald woodlands are more likely to be >2ha. However this is not supported by the difference in average size of woodland parcel which decreased from 9.32 ha in the original inventory to 5.62 ha in the revised inventory. An alternative conclusion is that most of the additional woodland discovered in the RAWI is <2 ha or in other words that a large number of small woodlands were gained in the RAWI and this is supported by the comparative size distributions shown in Figure 1. The revised inventory report (Hume & Grose, 2010) discusses that use of *MasterMap* had allowed more precise mapping of neighbouring but non-contiguous woodland parcels, resulting in the breaking up of larger woods into smaller units.

# SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

The West Sussex part of the West Weald area falls within Chichester District. However, interestingly, the trends for overall ancient woodland gain and for change in average size of woodland parcel in Chichester District are more similar to those for the county as a whole than for the West Weald.

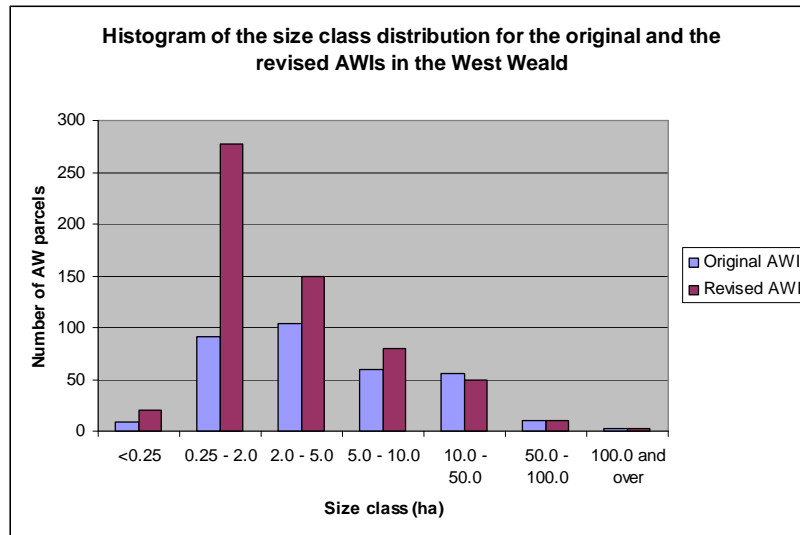


Figure 1: Size class distribution for the original and the revised AWIs in the West Weald

## Ancient woodland types

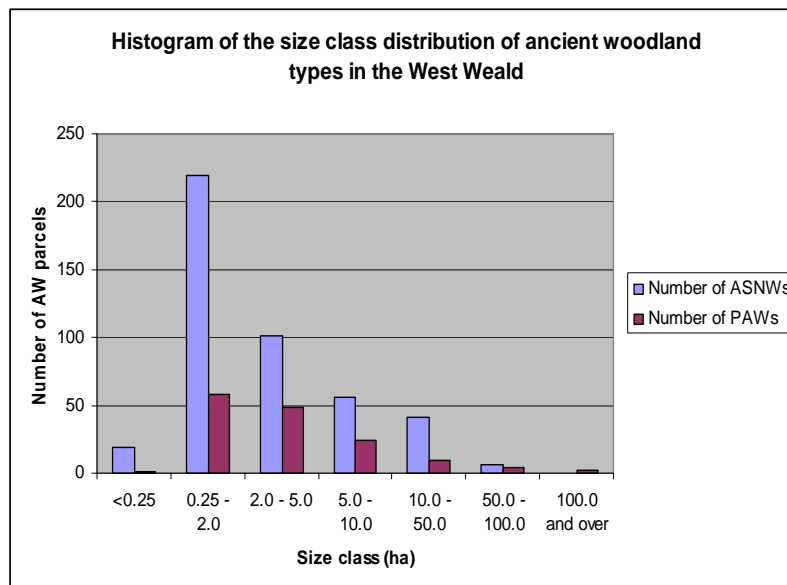


Figure 2: Size class distribution of ancient woodland types in the West Weald (revised Ancient Woodland Inventory)

## SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

<b>Ancient woodland type</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>% of ancient woodland area</b>
ASNW (West Weald) – revised AWI	2161	65
PAWS (West Weald) – revised AWI	1141	35
Total ancient woodland (West Weald)	3302	
ASNW (West Sussex) - revised AWI	11,733	55
PAWS (West Sussex) - revised AWI	9,642	45
Total ancient woodland (West Sussex)	21,375	

Table 2: Ancient woodland types in the West Weald and West Sussex county

<b>Ancient woodland type (revised AWI)</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Number of woodland parcels</b>	<b>Average area of woodland parcel (ha)</b>
ASNW	2161	442	4.89
PAWS	1141	146	7.82

Table 3: Mean size of ancient woodland types in the West Weald

A comparison of the ancient woodland types in the West Weald is shown in figure 2 and on Map 1. In the revised inventory, 55% of the ancient woodland area is recorded as ancient semi-natural (ASNW) in West Sussex though this may be an under-estimate (Hume & Grose, 2010). In the West Weald, the proportion of ASNW is even higher at 65%, a reassuring figure if one assumes that the remaining area, as plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS), will require the greater conservation effort to meet the objectives of the West Weald Landscape Project. Table 3 shows that approximately 25% of woodland parcels in the West Weald are PAWS though they are much larger on average than the ASNWs, 7.82 ha compared to 4.89ha. This is confirmed by Figure 2 which shows that, while the number of ASNWs <2ha is more than double the number between 2ha and 5 ha in size, the number of PAWS sites under 2 ha is not very much higher than the number of PAWS sites between 2 ha and 5 ha.

### Field Surveys

Sixty-eight woodland parcels in the WWLP were ground surveyed, equating to 36 woodland sites. 17 of the woodland sites were not considered to be ancient. The surveyed sites are shown on Map 2. Summary descriptions of all the sites, including number of ancient woodland indicator species (AWVPs), woodland structure and management, archaeological features and any evidence of site damage, are listed in Appendix 1.

## SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

Generally the sites where the most vascular plants were recorded were also the sites with the highest numbers of AWVPs (Rose, 2006). These are listed in Table 4, which shows that the richest West Weald sites in terms of botanical diversity, of those surveyed, are Arundel Holt, Bignor Ghyll, Copygrove, Ebernoe Common North, Herrings Copse, Northchapel Ghyll, Northchapel Wood, Picked Croft and Round Copse, all of which had 16 or more AWVPs. Species data for the surveyed sites is given in Appendix 2.

### **Woodland Structure and Management**

Nineteen of the surveyed woodland sites met the criteria for inclusion in the revised inventory and summary description. These are listed in Table 4 which gives a summary of their structure and management. Coppice or coppice-with-standards were the most commonly recorded management types, as they were across the county (Hume & Grose, 2010). Oak-hazel coppice was the most widespread both in West Sussex as a whole and in the West Weald, for example at Copygrove, Herrings Copse, Loxwood Copse, Northchapel Wood and Picked Croft. However, sweet chestnut coppice was frequent here, for example, at Copygrove and Fittleworth Wood as well as at secondary woodlands such as Limbourne Hill, Walter's Coppice and Walter's Plantation. Outgrown hawthorn coppice with oak standards was recorded at Skiff's Wood and oak-hornbeam coppice with standards at Spring Copse. It can be observed that the list of the botanically richest ancient woodlands matches closely the list of those woodlands which are managed by coppice or coppice-with-standards.

# SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

Table 4: Summary of the woodland structure and management of ancient woodlands surveyed in the West Weald (also see Map 2)

Name of Woodland and Grid Reference	Woodland structure and management notes	No. of AWVPs, (Rose, 2006)
Arundel Holt, TQ023220	Probably beech plantation. Close to river in north a more typical ghyll woodland habitat.	21
Bignor Ghyll, SU945289	Divided up ghyll with puddles in places. Range of ages and species including some large veteran oaks.	17
Copygrove SU944301	Oak-Hazel coppice, also Sweet Chestnut coppice, outgrown/singled. Evidence of felling.	18
Ebernoe Common North SU974278	Historically appears to have been part of Ebernoe Common. Beech and Oak common and some young Sycamore regrowth.	24
Fittleworth House Copse TQ007196	High canopy. Area to north is scrub-dominated and fenced off.	5
Herrings Copse TQ018274	Oak-hazel coppice woodland. Some large veteran Oaks, some apparently in a plantation formation.	17
Loxwood Copse TQ034313	Young Hazel coppice, some recently cut	14
Nell Ball Copse TQ001308	Young Ash dominates with some old stumps; older trees on boundary and occasional larger Oaks throughout site.	13
Nell Ball Shaw SU998305	Two areas linked by a sunken lane. Some trees are small and young with more mature trees along sunken path.	7
Northchapel Ghyll SU948289	Ghyll woodland adjacent to area of housing. Predominantly Oak and Holly.	20
Northchapel Wood SU950294	Oak-Hazel coppice with standards. Mix of ages and species. Fallen wood. Good mix of scrub species.	11
Northchapel Wood SU953287	Ghyll woodland. Mix of Ash, Field maple and Oak with dense patches of Wild Cherry and some Hornbeam.	19
Oliver's Copse TQ011268	Tall, fairly young, widely-spaced Oak with Hazel and Field Maple ~ 5m tall. Very little low-lying understorey.	9
Picked Croft TQ007272	Hazel coppice, recently cut, with Oak-Ash standards and Field Maple as canopy species.	16
Plaistow Wood TQ008307	Open woodland with reduced ground flora. Possible oak plantation.	7
Round Copse SU942292	Three 'arms' of woodland leading into larger wooded area with some open clearings.	16
Skiffs Wood TQ042262	Outgrown Hawthorn coppice with Oak standards. Well-developed scrub layer of Holly and Hawthorn. Canopy mix of Oak and Ash with Hornbeam and Field Maple.	13
Spring Copse TQ014307	Oak-Hornbeam coppice with standards	7
Stopham Shaw TQ029187	Invasive Rhododendron and other exotic or naturalised species dominate. Some notable large Sweet Chestnut.	5

# SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

## Site Damage

Fourteen of the thirty-six surveyed sites showed evidence of damage by rubbish dumping, garden encroachment, invasive species or recreational activities. These are listed below in Table 5 which includes both ancient woodlands and those woodlands considered not to be ancient, on the basis that all these sites should be prioritised for conservation effort by WWLP after restoration of the larger PAWS sites, which are the highest priority.

Five sites had suffered damage through rubbish dumping; three through rhododendron or cherry laurel invasion and a further site through invasive bramble and nettle. Three sites had suffered gardening activities or encroachment. One site, Fittleworth Plantation had suffered not only fly-tipping and invasive cherry laurel but was also the site of a bike assault course.

Table 5: Summary of site damage recorded in all woodlands surveyed in the West Weald

<b>Name of Woodland and Grid Reference</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Included in RAWI</b>
Churchyard Scrub TQ020259	Invasive Bramble and Nettle.	No
Cowdray Golf course SU897224	Extensive and invasive Rhododendron.	No
Ebernoe Common North SU974278	Pylon runs through part of site.	Yes
Fittleworth House Copse TQ007196	Much evidence of shooting. Heavily disturbed ground.	Yes
Fittleworth plantation TQ006194	Invasive Cherry Laurel; dumped fridges; bike assault course.	No
Loxwood Copse TQ034313	Much rubbish throughout site with fly-tipping in the stream, including large sheets of metal.	Yes
Nell Ball Copse TQ001308	Some rubbish dumped in north west corner.	Yes
Nell Ball Shaw SU998305	Well-used footpath but little damage to site.	Yes
Northchapel Ghyll SU948289	Rubbish in stream.	Yes
Northchapel Wood SU950294	Evidence of mowing, strimming and planting.	Yes
Northchapel Wood SU953287	Parts of wood heavily disturbed e.g. from mowing, dumped garden waste.	Yes
Skiffs Copse TQ041263	Some deer and cattle grazing.	No
Spring Copse TQ014307	Garden encroachment to east.	Yes
Stopham Shaw TQ029187	Invasive Rhododendron covers much of site.	Yes

# SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

## Conclusions

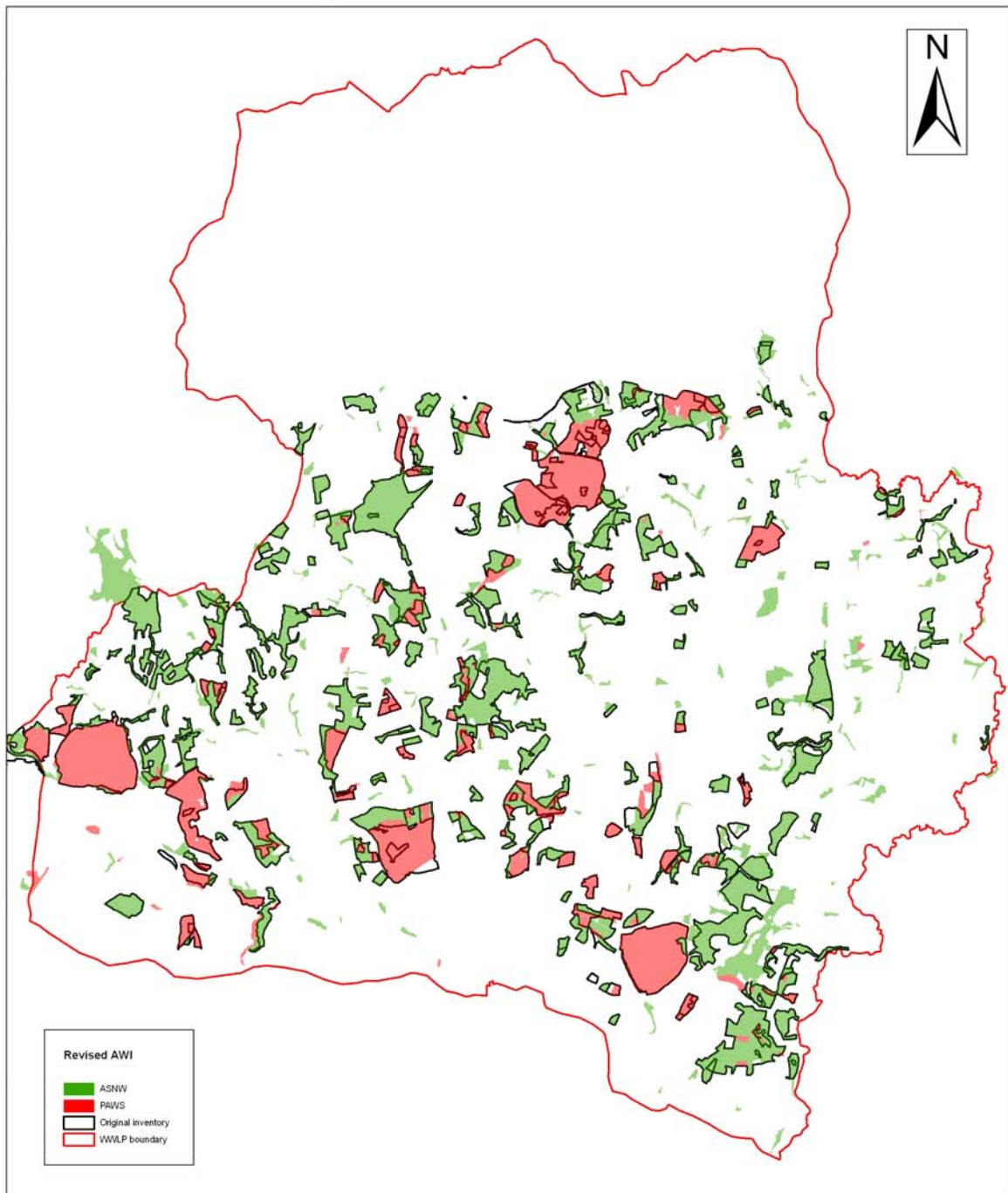
The RAWI confirms that the West Weald is an extensively wooded area, with nearly double the extent of ancient woodland of West Sussex county, 19.26% compared to 10.53%, and a significantly higher extent than in Chichester District which has 12.96%. However, while the area is well-wooded, the average size of woodland parcel is small at 5.62 ha compared to 8.19 ha in West Sussex. Two-thirds of ancient woodlands in the West Weald are semi-natural and a third under plantation, including the three largest sites, Kingspark Wood, Flexham Park and Verdley Wood. Restoration of these large PAWS sites must be a priority for the WWLP and PAWS sites over 10 ha are listed below in Table 6 and shown on Map 3.

Table 6: Priority sites for management in the West Weald

<b>PAWS sites &gt; 10ha</b>	<b>Size of woodland parcel (ha)</b>
Verdley Wood	147.9
Flexham Park	119.5
Kingspark Wood	97.1
Pheasant Copse	68.8
Hog Pen Copse/The Plash/Snapelands Copse	56.2
Birchfold Copse	54.3
Ashpark wood	44.6
Wephurst Wood*	32.5
Hog Wood	32.5
Upper Barn Hanger/Tolt Coppice	26.8
Witley Copse/Holland Wood/Old Wood	20.5
Henley Copse	18.9
Chillinghurst Copse	18.0
Rushout Wood	13.1
Dawes Highfield Copse/Guildford Copse	12.6

\* An agreement is already in place with the Forestry Commission for restoration of Wephurst Wood over two years from 2010 to 2012.

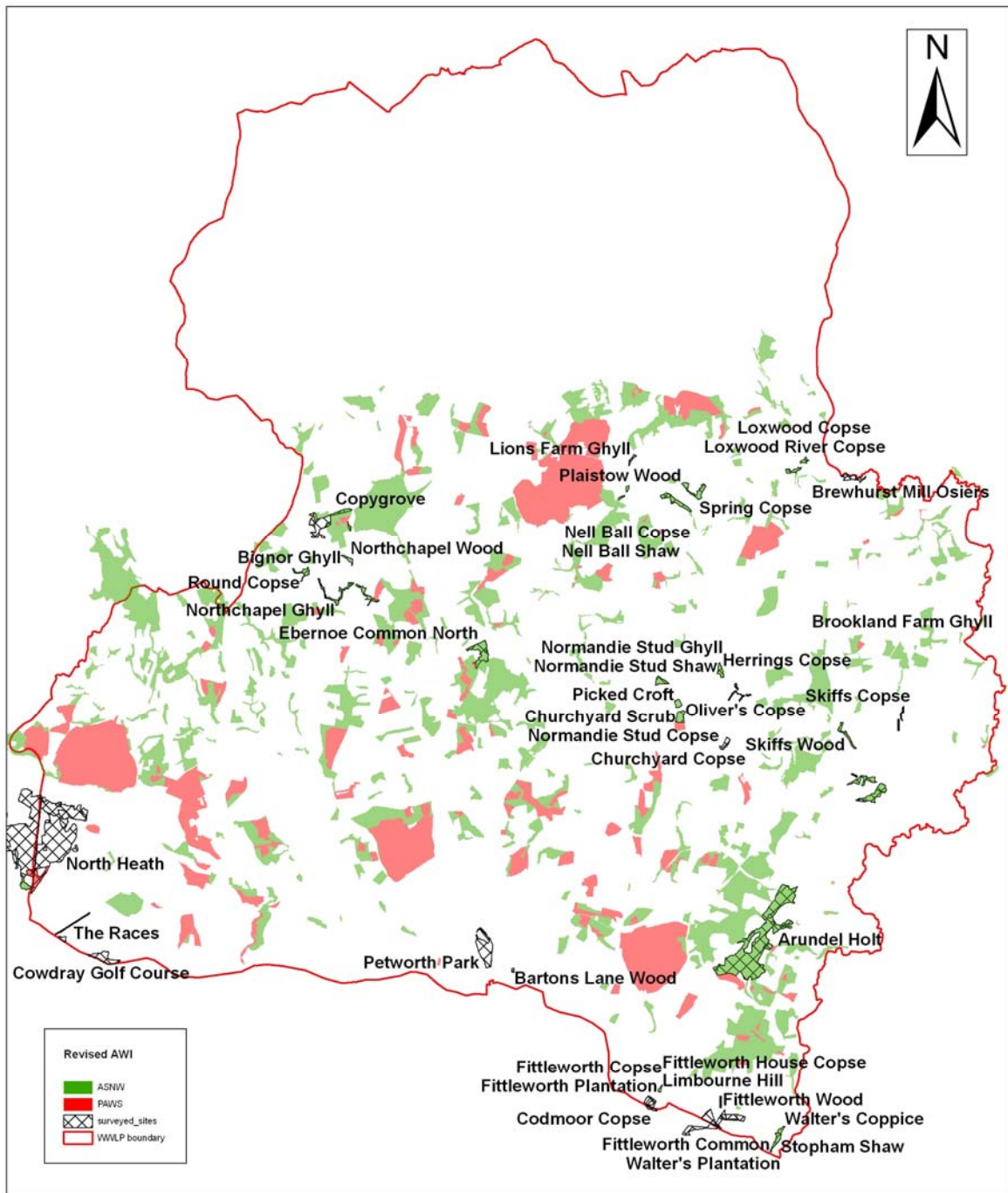
**Map 1: Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for the West Weald, West Sussex showing ancient woodland types** — **WEST WEALD Landscape Partnership** —



Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988. Crown Copyright. Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 mapping with permission of the controller H.M. Stationary Office. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Natural England Licence 100046223. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

Contact West Weald Landscape Project,  
Sussex Wildlife Trust, Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD  
Tel: 01273 492630 westweald@sussexwt.org.uk

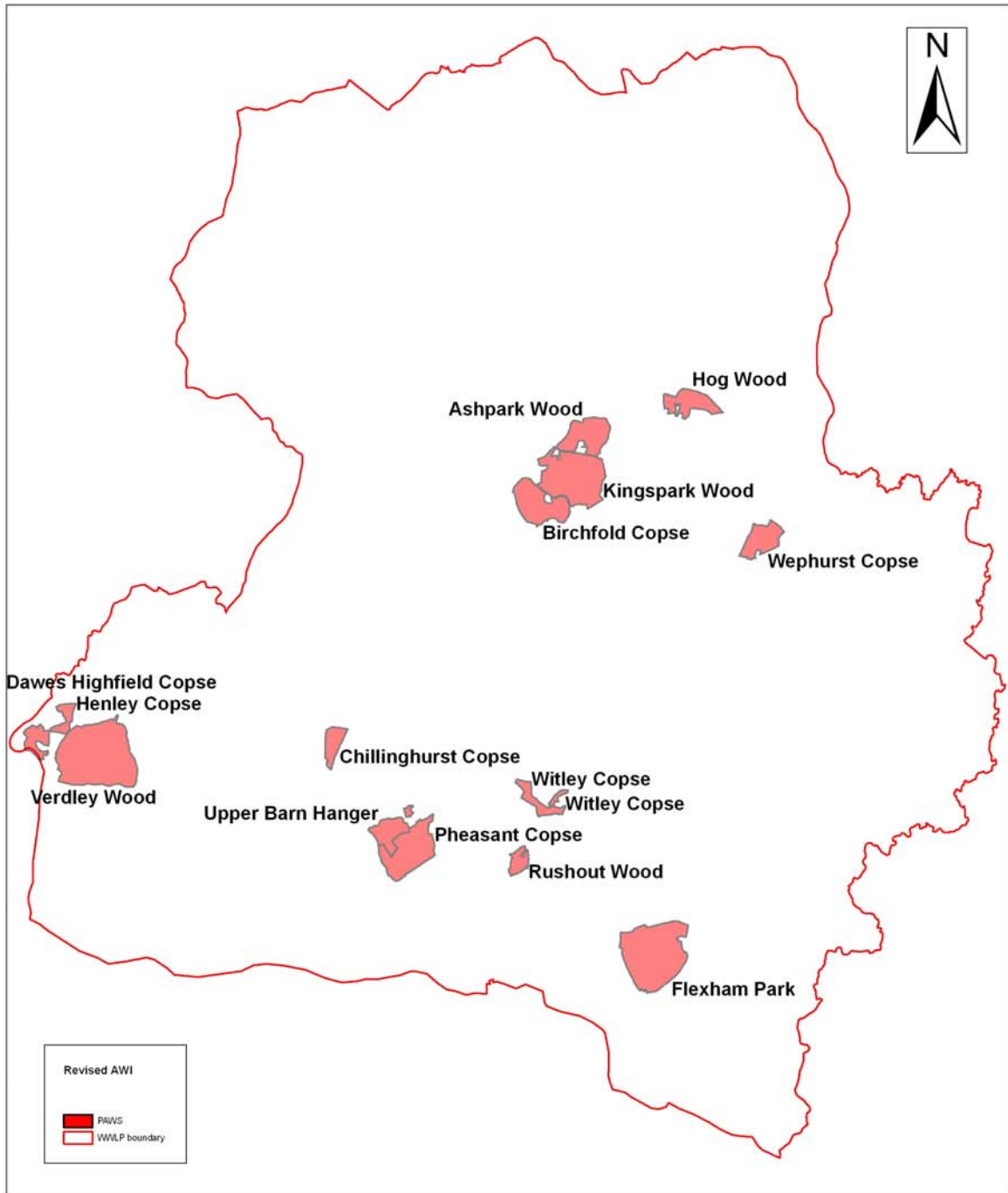
**Map 2: Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for the West Weald, West Sussex showing surveyed sites** — **WEST WEALD Landscape Partnership** —



Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988. Crown Copyright. Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 mapping with permission of the controller H.M. Stationary Office. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Natural England Licence 100046223. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

**Map 3: Priority Sites for Management in the West Weald**

**WEST WEALD**  
— Landscape Partnership —



0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers

Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988. Crown Copyright. Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 mapping with permission of the controller H.M. Stationary Office. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Natural England Licence 100046223. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

Contact West Weald Landscape Project,  
Sussex Wildlife Trust, Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD  
Tel: 01273 492630 westweald@sussexwt.org.uk

# SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

## Appendix 1: Descriptions of the West Weald woodlands surveyed

Name of Woodland and Grid Reference	Notes	No. of AWVPs, ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 2006)	Included in RAWI	Area (ha)
Arundel Holt, TQ023220	Probably beech plantation. Wood is dark with heavy leaf litter which has reduced the ground flora. Close to river in north a more typical ghyll woodland habitat, very rich in AWVP*s. Good historical evidence for ASNW. Features include a large circular depression in middle of site close to path and internal linear banks along some paths	21	Yes	72.61
Bartons Lane Wood, SU980216	Site located in bottom of valley surrounded by grazing fields/parkland and very difficult to survey with no paths or public access. Wood dominated by holly and alder with some holly a reasonable size. Archaeological features include a boundary bank along part of west boundary and along south boundary extending along adjacent field lines.	4	No	0.29
Bignor Ghyll, SU945289	Divided up ghyll with puddles in places. Range of ages and species including some large veteran oaks. Wide variety of AWVPs throughout site including Polypodium on base of ash. Archaeological features include boundary bank and ditch along west boundary of ghyll and an internal bank.	17	Yes	0.73
Brookland Farm Ghyll TQ052267	Fairly steep-sloped ghyll woodland, dominated by Bluebell and Ramsons. Wide stream flowing through (approx 2m). Small path along east edge and llama farm to northeast. Small area of wood to north is poor quality and Nettle-dominated. Archaeological features include 2m circular depression, 2m deep, which appears fairly recent. Slope down to site at edge with possible evidence of old boundary bank.	7	No	0.10
Churchland Copse TQ019260	(Only half woodland surveyed - access not sought). Ash-dominated woodland. Bramble very abundant over much of site. AWVPs present but limited. Paths cut. Bramble and Nettle invasive. Boundary bank and ditch with ditch on outside.	10	No	1.70
Churchyard Scrub TQ020259	Open scrub, heavily dominated by Bramble and Nettle with some larger Oak Ash. No AWVPs observed. Very species-poor area. Large ponds, one with wooden cabin adjacent to it. Several paths trimmed through bramble.	0	No	2.90
Codmoor Copse	Beech plantation. 1m wide circular pit. Woodland covered in thick layer of leaf litter. Ground flora very poor with no	1	No	0.73

## SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

TQ006193	AWVPs. Large banks < 3.5 m high adjacent to road which could be a part of old sunken lane. Wood part of a larger complex of common ground.			
Copygrove SU944301	Oak-Hazel coppice, well-spaced and light; ground flora sparse (deep leaf litter) but many dead Bluebells and large patches of <i>Holcus mollis</i> . Sweet Chestnut coppice, outgrown/singled. Evidence of felling.	18	Yes	1.55
Cowdray Golf course SU897224	Extensive and invasive Rhododendron, especially close to road. Ground flora very sparse throughout with <i>Urtica dioica</i> dominant; Holly is the only AWVP. Some evidence of boundary bank along north boundary but with atypical wood profile.	2	No	5.83
Ebernoe Common North SU974278	Historically appears to have been part of Ebernoe Common and archaeological evidence supports this. Mix of tree species with Beech and Oak common in canopy and some young Sycamore regrowth. Rich in AWVPs. Pylon runs through part of site. Boundary bank and ditch along eastern side.	24	Yes	7.52
Fittleworth Copse TQ005195	Open, low-lying woodland with Bramble, Nettle and Bracken. Slight bank between the two wood compartments to the south and the north. No AWVPs.	0	No	2.13
Fittleworth House Copse TQ007196	High canopy. Flinty ground with thick leaf litter. Right of way through site. Area to north is scrub-dominated and fenced off. Presence of Wood Anemone and other AWVPs is strong evidence for inclusion. Much evidence of shooting. Heavily disturbed ground. Boundary bank and ditch.	5	Yes	0.41
Fittleworth plantation TQ006194	Hill-top woodland with invasive Cherry Laurel; and open area towards top of wood dominated by bracken; some localised patches of Bluebell in lighter areas; old stools of Sweet Chestnut coppice. Damage including fly-tipping and bike assault course. Boundary bank and ditch along the eastern boundary, with ditch on the outside.	3	No	2.13
Fittleworth Wood TQ016191	Sweet Chestnut coppice. Approximately 25% had been recently cut with regrowth at head height. Very little evidence of ancient woodland. AWVPs most abundant close to edge of wood and housing. Large convoluted excavation through middle of site. Quarried area 5-6m deep and 1015m wide. Boundary banks along west and eastern boundaries, also internal banks	3	No	3.79
Herrings Copse TQ018274	Oak-hazel coppice woodland, rich in indicator species. Oak plantation. Some large veteran Oaks, some apparently lined up in a plantation formation. Bramble abundant in patches. One stand of Holly-dominated woodland. Both boundary and internal ditches.	17	Yes	1.75

## SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

Limbourne Hill TQ019191	Dense woodland close to road with Bluebell frequent. Some areas more open and dominated by bracken with no AWVPs. An area of pine plantation and birch regeneration surrounding a flat, open, wet area of grassland. AWVPs more frequent near more 'natural' Sweet Chestnut coppice with oak standards. Boundary bank and boundary track.	6	No	1.75
Lions Farm Ghyll TQ002313	Wet ghyll woodland with Nettle abundant throughout. AWVPs very poor. Low floral diversity	4	No	0.59
Loxwood Copse TQ034313	Young Hazel coppice on site, some of which has been recently cut. Many indicator species and Bluebell and Wood Mellick found over entire site. One large Holly stool along north boundary. Much rubbish throughout site with fly-tipping in the stream, including large sheets of metal. Boundary bank to north, and bank and ditch along southern boundary. Boundary bank with track to north and west and canal to south.	14	Yes	0.82
Nell Ball Copse TQ001308	Young Ash dominates majority of site with some old stumps, older trees on boundary and occasional larger Oaks throughout site. Footpath lies on lower, boggy ground and <i>Carex</i> species mainly found here. Some rubbish dumped in north west corner. Many archaeological features including irregular-shaped depression to north surrounded by banks; internal bank and ditch along part of sunken lane; boundary bank along north and east boundary; internal ditch to north west; boundary bank and ditch along west boundary, and boundary track along east boundary.	13	Yes	0.43
Nell Ball Shaw SU998305	Two areas linked by a sunken lane filled with AWVPs. Some trees are rather small and young with more mature trees along sunken path. AWVPs found throughout both sites. Well-used footpath but little damage to site.	7	Yes	0.32
Normandie Stud Ghyll TQ021271	One of three woodland strips in same area. Reduced ground flora, scrubby area of woodland, thick Bramble and Blackthorn. AWVPs poor. Wood melick restricted to NE end.	5	No	0.29
Normandie Stud Shaw TQ021270	Small strip of very scrubby woodland. Dry stream running through middle of site. Most AWVPs confined to eastern end, although Bluebell occurs over most of site. Poor AWVP list with some species restricted to edges. Boundary stream.	6	No	0.37
Northchapel Ghyll SU948289	Ghyll woodland adjacent to area of housing. Very overgrown and difficult to access. Wide mix of AWVPs throughout whole site. Mix of tree ages and species but predominantly Oak and Holly. Path through part of woodland. Rubbish in stream.	20	Yes	2.27
Northchapel Wood	Oak-Hazel coppice with standards. Mix of ages and species. Fallen wood. Good mix of scrub species. AWVPs throughout,	11	Yes	0.28

## SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

SU950294	including occasional Wood Anemone. Some older cut Hazel stools. Well-trodden path with bridges running through site. Archaeological features include irregularly-shaped, shallow depression ~ 3m wide; internal bank close to boundary with adjacent ancient woodland; possible sunken path along south boundary of west 'limb'. Evidence of mowing, strimming and planting.			
Northchapel Wood SU953287	Gyll woodland. Stream dried up despite heavy rains. Mix of Ash, Field maple and Oak with dense patches of Wild Cherry and some Hornbeam. Parts of wood heavily disturbed e.g. from mowing, dumped garden waste. AWVPs common throughout. Some planting. Internal ditch or possibly a sunken path.	19	Yes	0.96
Oliver's Copse TQ011268	Tall, fairly young, widely-spaced Oak with Hazel and Field Maple ~ 5m tall. Very little low-lying understorey. Thick leaf litter. Some fallen dead wood. Bluebell throughout with other AWVPs in discrete patches. Series of internal, connected ditches to south of site. Bank and Ditch boundary with ditch on outside to the south where internal ditches empty into boundary ditch.	9	Yes	1.35
Petworth Park SU975223	Hart's-tongue on wall along edge of wood. Large open parkland dominated by nettles and unidentified grasses. Lacking in AWVPs. Some AWVP trees but these are young and likely to have been planted. Flint wall 3m high along road side.	5	No	10.81
Picked Croft TQ007272	Hazel coppice with Oak-Ash standards with Field Maple also in canopy. Tall, even-aged Ash and Oak ~ 20-25m. Hazel recently coppiced, approx 1m tall. Light penetrating throughout. Some large spurge laurel bushes. AWVPs throughout. Bank and ditch around entire boundary.	16	Yes	2.09
Plaistow Wood TQ008307	Open woodland with reduced ground flora. Bluebell abundant. Stream running through site. Possible oak plantation. Internal bank and ditch running towards stream, and bank and ditch around much of boundary.	7	Yes	1.21
Round Copse SU942292	Three 'arms' of woodland leading into larger wooded area with some open clearings. AWVPs found throughout site. Ditch/stream along many of boundaries.	16	Yes	1.86
Skiffs Copse TQ041263	Site in two compartments, separated by bank. Compartment 1: Woody scrub connecting two larger fragments of woodland. Some AWVPs but not very abundant. Possibly secondary colonisers. More open and grassy. Compartment 2: Oak/Hornbeam woodland. Some deer and cattle grazing. Archaeological features include boundary bank along east boundary; boundary bank and ditch along west boundary;	7	No	0.80

## SUSSEX WILDLIFE TRUST

	internal sunken path with bank either side; stream along west boundary, 2m wide and banks 2m deep.			
Skiffs Wood TQ042262	Outgrown Hawthorn coppice with Oak standards. Well-developed scrub layer of Holly and Hawthorn. Canopy mix of Oak and Ash with Hornbeam and Field Maple. Site opens out more to north where scrub is reduced. AWVPs throughout, particularly Bluebell and Wood Melick. Archaeological features include boundary ditch along south boundary; boundary bank and ditch along east boundary where bank is small but pronounced and ditch ~80cm deep; stream/ditch along north boundary.	13	Yes	1.18
Spring Copse TQ014307	Oak-Hornbeam coppice with standards. Southern Water risk area. Some fallen dead wood. Only the area to east was surveyed (owners of other parts not found). Garden encroachment to east. Waterlogged depressions occurred along south west boundary and there is an internal ditch between two wood compartments.	7	Yes	3.42
Stopham Shaw TQ029187	Invasive Rhododendron covers much of site which is dominated by exotic or naturalised species, also including Monkey Puzzle, Redwoods, and Sycamore. Some are very large specimens. Stands of Cherry Laurel to north. Limited AWVPs, but some notable large Sweet Chestnut. Bank along stream to the south.	5	Yes	2.74
The Races SU900228	Old tree avenue of veteran Sweet Chestnut pollards ~3m circumference either side of path, bordered by Nettle and Brambles. No AWVPs. Low bank along east boundary. Old brick wall with hedge on top.	1	No	0.77
Walter's Coppice TQ022191	Long thin strip of woodland adjacent to sunken lane. Sweet Chestnut coppice of fairly young stools. A much reduced cover of Bluebell compared to Walter's Plantation. Polypodium along edge of sunken lane. Archaeological features include low symmetrical boundary bank and sunken lane to south.	3	No	1.35
Walter's Plantation TQ020191	Sweet Chestnut coppice with Bluebell throughout site and Polypodium along south boundary. Map evidence poor and AWVP evidence weak.	5	No	1.75

<b>Species</b>		<b>Arundel Holt</b>	<b>Bartons Lane Wood</b>	<b>Bignor Ghyll</b>	<b>Brew-hurst Mill Osiers</b>	<b>Brook-land Farm Ghyll</b>	<b>Church-yard Copse</b>	<b>Church-yard Scrub</b>	<b>Cod-moor Copse</b>	<b>Copy-grove</b>	<b>Cowdray Golf course</b>
<i>Acer campestre</i> *	<b>Field Maple</b>	R		F		F	O			O	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<b>Sycamore</b>		F								F
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> *	<b>Town hall Clock</b>			O							
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	<b>Horse-Chestnut</b>										
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	<b>Bugle</b>							O		F	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	<b>Garlic Mustard</b>			R							
<i>Allium ursinum</i> *	<b>Ramsons</b>					A					
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	<b>Alder</b>		F							LF	
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i> *	<b>Wood Anemone</b>			O							
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<b>Scarlet Pimpernel</b>										
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	<b>Cow Parsley</b>										
<i>Arctium tomentosum</i>	<b>Burdock</b>										
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	<b>Lords-and-Ladies</b>	R		R							O
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	<b>Lady Fern</b>	R								O	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	<b>Silver Birch</b>										
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	<b>Downy Birch</b>	LA							O	O	O
<i>Blechnum spicant</i> *	<b>Hard Fern</b>	LA									
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	<b>False Brome</b>	F									
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i> *	<b>Hairy Brome</b>	R		O							
<i>Buddleja</i>	<b>Buddleja</b>										
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<b>Box</b>										
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	<b>Large Bitter-Cress</b>										
<i>Carex</i>	<b>Sedge</b>									O	
<i>Carex pendula</i> *	<b>Pendulus Sedge</b>	O				O					
<i>Carex remota</i> *	<b>Remote Sedge</b>	O		F						LF	
<i>Carex sylvatica</i> *	<b>Wood-Sedge</b>	O					F			F	
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	<b>Hornbeam</b>										
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	<b>Sweet Chestnut</b>	R									
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> *	<b>Opposite-Leaved Golden-Saxifrage</b>	LF	LA								
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	<b>Enchanter's-Nightshade</b>	F		x						F	









<b>Species</b>		<b>Ebernoe Common North</b>	<b>Fittle- worth Copse</b>	<b>Fittle- worth House Copse</b>	<b>Fittle- worth plantat'n</b>	<b>Fittle- worth Wood</b>	<b>Herrings Copse</b>	<b>Lim- bourne Hill</b>	<b>Lions Farm Ghyll</b>	<b>Lox- wood Copse</b>	<b>Lox- wood River Copse</b>
<i>Acer campestre</i> *	<b>Field Maple</b>	F					F	R		x	x
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<b>Sycamore</b>	A		F		O					
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> *	<b>Town hall Clock</b>										
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	<b>Horse-Chestnut</b>	O									
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	<b>Bugle</b>	O									
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	<b>Garlic Mustard</b>	O									
<i>Allium ursinum</i> *	<b>Ramsons</b>										
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	<b>Alder</b>								x	x	x
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i> *	<b>Wood Anemone</b>			O							
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<b>Scarlet Pimpernel</b>					O					
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	<b>Cow Parsley</b>	O									
<i>Arctium tomentosum</i>	<b>Burdock</b>		O								
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	<b>Lords-and-Ladies</b>	O		O						x	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	<b>Lady Fern</b>										
<i>Betula pendula</i>	<b>Silver Birch</b>										
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	<b>Downy Birch</b>	F	O			O				x	
<i>Blechnum spicant</i> *	<b>Hard Fern</b>										
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	<b>False Brome</b>										
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i> *	<b>Hairy Brome</b>									x	
<i>Buddleja</i>	<b>Buddleja</b>					O					
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<b>Box</b>										
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	<b>Large Bitter-Cress</b>										
<i>Carex</i>	<b>Sedge</b>										
<i>Carex pendula</i> *	<b>Pendulus Sedge</b>	O									
<i>Carex remota</i> *	<b>Remote Sedge</b>	O					O		x		x
<i>Carex sylvatica</i> *	<b>Wood-Sedge</b>	O		O			O			x	
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	<b>Hornbeam</b>								x	R	x
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	<b>Sweet Chestnut</b>		D		D	D		LD			
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> *	<b>Opposite-Leaved Golden-Saxifrage</b>										
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	<b>Enchanter's-Nightshade</b>	O	F	O	O						

<b>Species</b>		<b>Ebernoe Common North</b>	<b>Fittle- worth Copse</b>	<b>Fittle- worth House Copse</b>	<b>Fittle- worth plantat'n</b>	<b>Fittle- worth Wood</b>	<b>Herrings Copse</b>	<b>Lim- bourne Hill</b>	<b>Lions Farm Ghyll</b>	<b>Lox- wood Copse</b>	<b>Lox- wood River Copse</b>
<i>Conopodium majus</i> *	<b>Pignut</b>	O									
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	<b>Field Bindweed</b>										
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<b>Hazel</b>	A		F	F		A		x	x	x
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	<b>Midland Hawthorn</b>										
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	<b>Hawthorn</b>	F					F		x	x	
<i>Crocsmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	<b>Montbretia</b>	R									
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<b>Cock's-Foot</b>										
<i>Daphne laureola</i> *	<b>Spurge-Laurel</b>										
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	<b>Tufted Hair Grass</b>									x	x
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	<b>Foxglove</b>	O								x	
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> *	<b>Scaly Male Fern</b>										
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> *	<b>Narrow Buckler-Fern</b>										
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	<b>Broad Buckler-Fern</b>	F						O		x	x
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	<b>Male-fern</b>	F	O			F	O	O		x	x
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> *	<b>Broad-Leaved Helleborine</b>	O									
<i>Epipactis purpurata</i> *	<b>Violet Helleborine</b>										
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> *	<b>Spindle</b>						R				
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> *	<b>Wood Spurge</b>						O				
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<b>Beech</b>	F		F	O		R				
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	<b>Meadowsweet</b>										
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	<b>Wild Strawberry</b>	F									
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<b>Ash</b>			F					A	x	x
<i>Galium aparine</i>	<b>Cleavers</b>	F				x					
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	<b>Herb-Robert</b>	O					O	F		x	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	<b>Wood Avens</b>	F		O		x	R			x	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	<b>Ground-ivy</b>	F	LA			x	F	LA		x	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	<b>Ivy</b>	F		A			F			x	



<b>Species</b>		<b>Ebernoe Common North</b>	<b>Fittle- worth Copse</b>	<b>Fittle- worth House Copse</b>	<b>Fittle- worth plantat'n</b>	<b>Fittle- worth Wood</b>	<b>Herrings Copse</b>	<b>Lim- bourne Hill</b>	<b>Lions Farm Ghyll</b>	<b>Lox- wood Copse</b>	<b>Lox- wood River Copse</b>
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i> *	<b>Three-Nerved Sandwort</b>	O					F				
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> *	<b>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</b>	O									
<i>Orchidaceae</i>	<b>Orchidaceae</b>			R							
<i>Orchis</i>	<b>Orchis</b>										
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i> *	<b>Wood-Sorrel</b>	F					LF			LA	
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i> *	<b>Hart's-Tongue</b>	O					O			x	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	<b>Scots Pine</b>							LD			
<i>Plantago major</i>	<b>Greater Plantain</b>										
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> *	<b>Polypodium</b>										
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i> *	<b>Hard Shield-Fern</b>	R									
<i>Populus tremula</i>	<b>Aspen</b>										
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i> *	<b>Barren Strawberry</b>									x	
<i>Potentilla thuringiaca</i>	<b>Cinquefoil</b>	F					R				
<i>Primula vulgaris</i> *	<b>Primrose</b>	O		O		O	F			x	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	<b>Selfheal</b>										
<i>Prunus avium</i> *	<b>Wild Cherry</b>						O			LA	
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	<b>Cherry Laurel</b>				LD			LD			
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	<b>Blackthorn</b>	O									
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	<b>Bracken</b>		LD	O	LD	x		LD			
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	<b>Sessile Oak</b>										
<i>Quercus robur</i>	<b>Pedunculate Oak</b>	F		O			A	LA	x	x	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	<b>Creeping Buttercup</b>	F									
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	<b>Rhododendron</b>					O					
<i>Ribes rubrum</i> *	<b>Red Currant</b>	LA						O			
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	<b>Gooseberry</b>										
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	<b>Rose</b>										
<i>Rosa arvensis</i> *	<b>Field Rose</b>									x	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	<b>Dog Rose</b>										
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	<b>Bramble</b>	F	F			F	F	F	x	F	
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> *	<b>Butcher's-Broom</b>	O			O			O			



<b>Species</b>		<b>Nell Ball Copse</b>	<b>Nell Ball Shaw</b>	<b>Nor-mandie Stud Copse</b>	<b>Nor-mandie Stud Ghyll</b>	<b>No-rmandie Stud Shaw</b>	<b>North-chapel Ghyll</b>	<b>North-chapel Wood (SU9502)</b>	<b>North-chapel Wood (SU9532)</b>	<b>Olivers Copse</b>	<b>Pet-worth Park</b>
<i>Acer campestre</i> *	<b>Field Maple</b>	F	F	O	O	O	O	F	O	F	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<b>Sycamore</b>						O				
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> *	<b>Town hall Clock</b>	O							O		
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	<b>Horse-Chestnut</b>										
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	<b>Bugle</b>								O		
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	<b>Garlic Mustard</b>										
<i>Allium ursinum</i> *	<b>Ramsons</b>								O		
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	<b>Alder</b>							O	LA		
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i> *	<b>Wood Anemone</b>								O	LF	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<b>Scarlet Pimpernel</b>										
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	<b>Cow Parsley</b>							R			
<i>Arctium tomentosum</i>	<b>Burdock</b>										
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	<b>Lords-and-Ladies</b>				O		R	R	R		
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	<b>Lady Fern</b>										
<i>Betula pendula</i>	<b>Silver Birch</b>							O			
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	<b>Downy Birch</b>										
<i>Blechnum spicant</i> *	<b>Hard Fern</b>										
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	<b>False Brome</b>										
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i> *	<b>Hairy Brome</b>						x				
<i>Buddleja</i>	<b>Buddleja</b>							R			
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<b>Box</b>										
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	<b>Large Bitter-Cress</b>								R		
<i>Carex</i>	<b>Sedge</b>										
<i>Carex pendula</i> *	<b>Pendulus Sedge</b>	LD	F				F	R	R		
<i>Carex remota</i> *	<b>Remote Sedge</b>	F	O		O	O	O		F		
<i>Carex sylvatica</i> *	<b>Wood-Sedge</b>	A	O				R	O	F		
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	<b>Hornbeam</b>							F			R
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	<b>Sweet Chestnut</b>										O
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> *	<b>Opposite-Leaved Golden-Saxifrage</b>										
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	<b>Enchanter's-Nightshade</b>	F					O		F		

<b>Species</b>		<b>Nell Ball Copse</b>	<b>Nell Ball Shaw</b>	<b>Nor-mandie Stud Copse</b>	<b>Nor-mandie Stud Ghyll</b>	<b>No-rmandie Stud Shaw</b>	<b>North-chapel Ghyll</b>	<b>North-chapel Wood (SU9502)</b>	<b>North-chapel Wood (SU9532)</b>	<b>Olivers Copse</b>	<b>Pet-worth Park</b>
<i>Conopodium majus</i> *	<b>Pignut</b>						F				
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	<b>Field Bindweed</b>							O			
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<b>Hazel</b>	F	F	F	A		A	A	A	A	F
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	<b>Midland Hawthorn</b>										
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	<b>Hawthorn</b>	F	F	F	F		O	O	O	F	
<i>Crocsmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	<b>Montbretia</b>										
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<b>Cock's-Foot</b>										
<i>Daphne laureola</i> *	<b>Spurge-Laurel</b>	O								O	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	<b>Tufted Hair Grass</b>										
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	<b>Foxglove</b>				R			O	O		
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> *	<b>Scaly Male Fern</b>										
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> *	<b>Narrow Buckler-Fern</b>						O	x	F		
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	<b>Broad Buckler-Fern</b>						O	x	R		
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	<b>Male-fern</b>	O	F				F	F	O	R	
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> *	<b>Broad-Leaved Helleborine</b>										
<i>Epipactis purpurata</i> *	<b>Violet Helleborine</b>										
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> *	<b>Spindle</b>										
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> *	<b>Wood Spurge</b>						LF	O		LA	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<b>Beech</b>		O								F
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	<b>Meadowsweet</b>										
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	<b>Wild Strawberry</b>										
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<b>Ash</b>	D	F	D		A	F	F	F		F
<i>Galium aparine</i>	<b>Cleavers</b>		O		O				O		
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	<b>Herb-Robert</b>	O						LA	F		
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	<b>Wood Avens</b>				F	O	O	F			O
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	<b>Ground-ivy</b>			F	F	LA		LA	LA		O
<i>Hedera helix</i>	<b>Ivy</b>					F	F	A			

<b>Species</b>		<b>Nell Ball Copse</b>	<b>Nell Ball Shaw</b>	<b>Nor-mandie Stud Copse</b>	<b>Nor-mandie Stud Ghyll</b>	<b>No-rmandie Stud Shaw</b>	<b>North-chapel Ghyll</b>	<b>North-chapel Wood (SU9502)</b>	<b>North-chapel Wood (SU9532)</b>	<b>Olivers Copse</b>	<b>Pet-worth Park</b>
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	<b>Giant Hogweed</b>										
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	<b>Hogweed</b>						LA		LA		F
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	<b>Yorkshire Fog</b>										
<i>Holcus mollis</i> *	<b>Creeping Soft-Grass</b>										
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> *	<b>Bluebell</b>	LA	A	O	O	F	A	A	A	A	R
<i>Hypericum</i>	<b>Hypericum</b>										
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	<b>Tutsan</b>							R			
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	<b>Slender St. John's-Wort</b>										
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> *	<b>Holly</b>	F	x				A	F	O	F	O
<i>Iris</i>	<b>Iris</b>										
<i>Iris foetidissima</i> *	<b>Stinking Iris</b>										
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	<b>Indian Balsam</b>										
<i>Juncus</i>	<b>Rush</b>										
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> *	<b>Yellow Archangel</b>						A		A		
<i>Listera ovata</i>	<b>Common Twayblade</b>										
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	<b>Honeysuckle</b>	O					O		O	O	
<i>Luzula pilosa</i> *	<b>Hairy Wood-Rush</b>						F				
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i> *											
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i> *	<b>Yellow Pimpernel</b>										
<i>Malus pumila</i>	<b>Apple</b>										
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	<b>Crab Apple</b>							R			
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i> *	<b>Common Cow-Wheat</b>										
<i>Melica uniflora</i> *	<b>Wood Melick</b>	LA	F	F	F	F	F	R	F	LA	
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	<b>Dog's Mercury</b>	F	F	O	F		O	F	F		
<i>Milium effusum</i> *	<b>Wood Millet</b>						O				





<b>Species</b>		<b>Picked Croft</b>	<b>Plaiستow Wood</b>	<b>Round Copse</b>	<b>Skiffs Copse</b>	<b>Skiffs Wood</b>	<b>Spring Copse</b>	<b>Stop-ham Shaw</b>	<b>The Races</b>	<b>Walter's Coppice</b>	<b>Walter's Plantat'n</b>
<i>Acer campestre</i> *	<b>Field Maple</b>	F	F	F	F	F	O				R
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<b>Sycamore</b>							O			
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> *	<b>Town hall Clock</b>			O				O			
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	<b>Horse-Chestnut</b>										
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	<b>Bugle</b>	F									
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	<b>Garlic Mustard</b>										
<i>Allium ursinum</i> *	<b>Ramsons</b>										
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	<b>Alder</b>			O							
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i> *	<b>Wood Anemone</b>	O		LF	F	O					
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<b>Scarlet Pimpernel</b>										
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	<b>Cow Parsley</b>								A		
<i>Arctium tomentosum</i>	<b>Burdock</b>										
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	<b>Lords-and-Ladies</b>	O				O					
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	<b>Lady Fern</b>										
<i>Betula pendula</i>	<b>Silver Birch</b>										
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	<b>Downy Birch</b>			O				O			
<i>Blechnum spicant</i> *	<b>Hard Fern</b>										
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	<b>False Brome</b>		x			O					
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i> *	<b>Hairy Brome</b>			O							
<i>Buddleja</i>	<b>Buddleja</b>										
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<b>Box</b>								R		
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	<b>Large Bitter-Cress</b>										
<i>Carex</i>	<b>Sedge</b>										
<i>Carex pendula</i> *	<b>Pendulus Sedge</b>			O			O				
<i>Carex remota</i> *	<b>Remote Sedge</b>	R		LA							
<i>Carex sylvatica</i> *	<b>Wood-Sedge</b>	F	F		F	F	F				
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	<b>Hornbeam</b>	R	A		LD	D	A				
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	<b>Sweet Chestnut</b>								D	D	LD
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> *	<b>Opposite-Leaved Golden-Saxifrage</b>										
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	<b>Enchanter's- Nightshade</b>				O					O	

<b>Species</b>		<b>Picked Croft</b>	<b>Plaistow Wood</b>	<b>Round Copse</b>	<b>Skiffs Copse</b>	<b>Skiffs Wood</b>	<b>Spring Copse</b>	<b>Stop-ham Shaw</b>	<b>The Races</b>	<b>Walter's Coppice</b>	<b>Walter's Plantat'n</b>
<i>Conopodium majus</i> *	<b>Pignut</b>							R			
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	<b>Field Bindweed</b>										
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<b>Hazel</b>	A	F	F	O	F		x		O	R
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	<b>Midland Hawthorn</b>	R									
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	<b>Hawthorn</b>	O		F	O/F	O					R
<i>Crocsmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	<b>Montbretia</b>										
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<b>Cock's-Foot</b>								F		
<i>Daphne laureola</i> *	<b>Spurge-Laurel</b>						R				
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	<b>Tufted Hair Grass</b>		O								
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	<b>Foxglove</b>										
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> *	<b>Scaly Male Fern</b>	F						O			
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> *	<b>Narrow Buckler-Fern</b>										
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	<b>Broad Buckler-Fern</b>									O	
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	<b>Male-fern</b>		F	O	O	O		O			O
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> *	<b>Broad-Leaved Helleborine</b>										
<i>Epipactis purpurata</i> *	<b>Violet Helleborine</b>	O									
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> *	<b>Spindle</b>										
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> *	<b>Wood Spurge</b>	O									
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<b>Beech</b>			O							
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	<b>Meadowsweet</b>								A		
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	<b>Wild Strawberry</b>										
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<b>Ash</b>	A			LA	O			O		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	<b>Cleavers</b>	O						F			
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	<b>Herb-Robert</b>					O					O
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	<b>Wood Avens</b>	O				F		O	A		
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	<b>Ground-ivy</b>			x	LA	LA		F			O
<i>Hedera helix</i>	<b>Ivy</b>					F	A				

<b>Species</b>		<b>Picked Croft</b>	<b>Plaistow Wood</b>	<b>Round Copse</b>	<b>Skiffs Copse</b>	<b>Skiffs Wood</b>	<b>Spring Copse</b>	<b>Stop-ham Shaw</b>	<b>The Races</b>	<b>Walter's Coppice</b>	<b>Walter's Plantat'n</b>
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	<b>Giant Hogweed</b>										
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	<b>Hogweed</b>										
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	<b>Yorkshire Fog</b>	O									
<i>Holcus mollis</i> *	<b>Creeping Soft-Grass</b>										
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> *	<b>Bluebell</b>	A	A	A	LA	A	LA	F		O	LA
<i>Hypericum</i>	<b>Hypericum</b>	R									
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	<b>Tutsan</b>										
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	<b>Slender St. John's- Wort</b>	F			R						
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> *	<b>Holly</b>		F	O		F	F		F	O	O
<i>Iris</i>	<b>Iris</b>										
<i>Iris foetidissima</i> *	<b>Stinking Iris</b>					R					
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	<b>Indian Balsam</b>										
<i>Juncus</i>	<b>Rush</b>										
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> *	<b>Yellow Archangel</b>	LA		LA							
<i>Listera ovata</i>	<b>Common Twayblade</b>										
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	<b>Honeysuckle</b>	O	O				O	x			F
<i>Luzula pilosa</i> *	<b>Hairy Wood-Rush</b>	O	O		R	R					
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i> *											
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i> *	<b>Yellow Pimpernel</b>			O							
<i>Malus pumila</i>	<b>Apple</b>										
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	<b>Crab Apple</b>										
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i> *	<b>Common Cow- Wheat</b>										
<i>Melica uniflora</i> *	<b>Wood Melick</b>	F	F	A	A	F	LA				
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	<b>Dog's Mercury</b>	A	F	LA	F	A	O				
<i>Milium effusum</i> *	<b>Wood Millet</b>			O							



