

Habitat and Wildlife Management Plan for Cowleaze Meadow, Shepton Beauchamp

A management plan is a written plan of action that explains your site, what's important about it and how you will care for it. This is a template that can be used to develop a management plan for private and community sites such as school grounds and community green spaces. This template is not suitable for complex sites such as commercial forestry. This template should not be used as a substitute for professional advice. Please refer to pages 30-43 of the [Community Action Pack](#) for information on how to survey your site and complete your management plan.

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Section 1: Site and plan information

Property/site name	Cowleaze Meadow	
Address	Shepton Beauchamp, South Petherton	
Grid reference	ST405171	
What Three Words	///launcher.infected.faster	
Owner	Name	Wessex Water
	Email	https://www.wessexwater.co.uk/contact-us
	Phone	0345 600 3600
Tenant/manager	Name	Shepton Beauchamp Parish Council/ Cowleaze Meadow Volunteers
	Email	jeff@jeffturner138.plus.com
	Phone	Mobile: 07554 976136 Home: 01460 242598
Total area of management plan	1 ha - 2.5 acres	
Dates plan applies	January 2025 - January 2030	
Review date	June 2027	

Section 2: Vision and objectives

Clearly describe the long term vision, covering the duration of the plan and beyond. You should consider the important features of your site and what they will look like in years to come. This could include a statement about the extent, diversity, population size and whether it is increased, maintained, or decreased (as might be the case for invasive species or undesirable habitats).

Vision

Cowleaze Meadow is the site of a former sewage treatment works and has been managed as a Community Green Space since 2011. The vision for the future is to manage the maturing habitats to enhance their biodiversity, amenity and educational value, and encourage local community participation.

This will be achieved by differential management of grassland areas; coppicing woodland; creating a perennial pond; planting mixed native hedging; facilitating local primary school activities; hosting seasonal community events; posting periodic updates on the site's public notice-board, the local village Web Magazine and social media.

Objectives are a set of specific, quantifiable statements that say what needs to happen to achieve the long term vision. Objectives need to be SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-based (or limited).

Objectives (ecological and social)	
1. Increase plant and animal diversity through greater habitat diversity.	
a.	Differential meadow management will be tested to control dominant species, such as nettles and hogweed, and their relative effectiveness assessed over two seasons. Methods to include – cut regularly particularly while they are young by mowing, removing by hand, widening and tiering footpath edges, and smothering with mulch membrane (black weed control sheet)?
b.	Plant hedgerow of mixed native species between the dog-free zone and the pumping station. Two hundred hedging plants will be required, including hazel, hawthorn, beech, dogwood, field maple, guelder rose, sea buckthorn, spindle, sweet briar rose, blackthorn. Bio-degradable tree guards will be used. Planting will be in late winter/ early spring. <u>Free Trees for Schools and Communities - Woodland Trust</u> – if applied for before Jan 25. Also: <u>Branching Out Fund - The Tree Council</u> – if applied for before 1 Dec. 24
c.	Create a new perennial pond/wetland habitat in the dog free zone, subject to acceptable soil testing results. A shallow scraped area of 10-20 m ² will be formed and lined with heavy duty plastic liner. Native water plants will be added, and the area fenced off until established. Further info: <u>Pond Creation Toolkit - Freshwater Habitats Trust</u>
d.	Formulate a woodland management plan. This will be prepared as soon as possible with guidance from Somerset Wildlife Trust and Wessex Water and local community

knowledge and expertise. Trees and bushes will be identified for pruning, coppicing or preservation to let more sunlight in to selected areas and development of an understory and more three-dimensional habitat.

e. Progress will be monitored by regular surveys and casual observations.

2. Promote community awareness and participation by: hosting monthly working parties and seasonal community events; posting periodic news updates on the Cowleaze Meadow notice-board, the local village Web Magazine social media, and facilitating local primary school activities. Stakeholders and community groups to be targeted include: Shepton Beauchamp Parish Council, the Events Team, and the Primary School.

3. Raise funds from various sources to cover management expenses, including hosting seasonal events and applying for grants from various sources, including Woodland Trust Wessex Water, an the Parish Council.

Section 3: Ecology survey

You need to survey the site and identify the important features. Features can include habitats, species, historical or cultural points of interest, public rights of way etc. You do not need to list every feature, but it is helpful to identify as many as possible so that you can then highlight those that are most important for your management plan.

Legislation exists to protect both people and wildlife, it is your responsibility to be aware of the legislation that impacts your site and management processes. Some species and habitats have special statuses and protections associated with them, that you must consider. In these circumstances you may benefit from specialist advice. Please see pages 30-32 of the [Community Action Pack](#) for more information.

Ecological surveys were conducted in 2007 and 2022. The site includes various distinct habitats including: planted apple orchard, grassland meadow, woodland, streamside wetland, regularly mown footpaths, and a dog-free, lawned area with wooden benches and chairs.

See Google Earth Map in Section 5; and Appendix 1 and 2 for lists of plant and animal species.

Public access is via a well-used, dirt track from Love Lane and a designated public footpath through the Meadow, with gates at both ends.

Overview

This is a brief description of the site that contains known facts about the site. It may include information such as site boundaries, infrastructure, overview of species and habitats on site, and it's cultural and social value.

Cowleaze Meadow is a 1-hectare (2.5 acre) Community Green Space in South Somerset, leased by Shepton Beauchamp Parish Council at a peppercorn rent from Wessex Water.

Formerly the location of a sewage treatment works, the site has been transformed to include: an apple orchard planted 13 years ago; a short-grass dog-free zone with wooden picnic benches and tables; extensive grass meadows and woodlands, with meandering footpaths; and a perennial stream on its western and northern boundary.

The Meadow has a rich diversity of animal and plant species, including voles, shrews, toads, frogs, grass snakes, badgers, rabbits and hedgehogs.

The area is managed by local volunteers responsible for habitat management and maintenance of amenities, including: regular mowing of footpaths and open areas; hedge trimming; stream clearing; removing excess vegetation; and repairing gates, fences, picnic tables and benches.

Challenges and Opportunities

Species and habitats in England face a range of threats. In this section you should consider the potential threats that could be facing your site. This may include ecological impacts such as invasive species, ash dieback or changes due to climate change. Or it could be social impacts such as increased pressure from dog walkers or conflicting usage. It could also include economic threats such as not securing a grant you are depending on or essential work becoming unaffordable with inflation.

Challenge: Cowleaze Meadow was formerly the site of a sewage treatment works that was decommissioned many years ago and replaced by a pumping station. Some areas still have very high levels of plant nutrients, which encourages the establishment of fast-growing grasses, nettles, and hogweed, which smother and limit the establishment of low-nutrient, native wildflowers. The site also lies within the Wessex Water: Tone, Parrett and Yeo Phosphorus Reduction Scheme

Opportunity – Regular cutting and removal of cuttings should reduce nutrient levels and limit vigorous plant growth in the long term so that native wildflower species will be able to thrive. However, this may take a very long time, and alternative methods should be tested.

Challenge - Public access and the presence of dogs and cats can be a limiting factor, which should be considered at all stages of planning and can make the creation of new habitat i.e. ponds harder. The location of the proposed pond in the fenced dog free zone should mitigate this challenge (except for cats!).

Challenge - Economic – relying on raising funds solely through community donations may be unrealistic, so alternative funding sources should be explored for sustained management.

Challenge – Management by a small group of volunteers may be unsustainable in the long term.
Opportunity – Urgent need to reach out and attract wider community participation.

Habitats

This section is to consider the habitat types within your site that might impact or inform your management decisions. If you are not sure what type of habitat you have try to identify the broad habitat type such as woodland or wetland. It's important you undertake surveys to better understand the details of your site. The plant species present will help you work out what habitat types you have. Please see pages 30-35 of the [Community Action Pack](#) for more information.

This is not an exhaustive list of habitat types but broadly covers the habitat types you are likely to encounter in Somerset. If you are more confident with identifying habitats you could also refer to the Phase 1 Handbook: <https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a>

Considering the habitats adjacent or very near to your site will help you to understand the value of your site within the landscape (Nature Recovery Network), or considerations you need to make with regards to management (for example local seed sources, likelihood of flooding etc).

Habitat type and features	On site?	Adjacent or near to site?	Notes (e.g. area, condition, dominant species, soil type)	Map No.
WOODLAND and TREES				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	No			
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS).	No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes		Field Maple, Horse Chestnut, Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Pedunculate Oak, Willows.	
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Atlantic Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	No			
Wood-pasture and parkland	Yes			
Traditional orchard	Yes			
Newly planted native woodland (less than 5 years old)	No			
WETLAND				
Blanket bog	No			
Raised bog	No			
Lowland fen	No			
Reed bed	No			
Other wetland habitats	Yes			
GRASSLANDS				

Lowland calcareous grassland (limestone and chalk)	No			
Upland calcareous grassland (above 300m)	No			
Lowland dry acid grassland	No			
Upland acid grassland	No			
Lowland meadow and pasture	Yes			
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	No			
Rush pasture and Purple Moor-grass	No			
Unimproved grassland	No			
Improved or amenity grassland	Yes			
HEATHLANDS				
Lowland Dry (incl. maritime, limestone)	No			
Lowland Wet	No			
Upland Dry	No			
Upland Wet	No			
COASTAL				
Mudflat and sandflat	No			
Saltmarsh	No			
Sand dune	No			
Other (shingle, rocky shore, cliff etc.)	No			
HEDGES AND SCRUB				
Hedgerow – ancient native	No			
Hedgerow – recently planted native	Yes			
Hedgerow – non native	No			
Mixed scrub (list species)	Yes			
Bracken	No			
FRESHWATER				
Pond	No			

Lake	No			
Stream, river or flowing watercourse	Yes			
Other (please Specify):	No			
OTHER				

Special Designations

Designations are used to legally protect nature in England. If your site is designated there will be constraints and requirements as to how you must manage it. It is important to also consider nearby sites, as these may help you to decide on the objectives for your management plan when you consider your site's role within the wider landscape (Nature Recovery Network).

Guide to nature designations in England:

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/policy-insight/england-westminster/nature-protection/nature-designations-england/>

Use MagicMaps to find designated sites: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

Designation	On site?	Adjacent or near to site?	Map No.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	No	No	
Special Area of Conservation	No	No	
Tree Preservation Order	No	No	
Conservation Area	No	No	
Special Protection Area	No	No	
Ramsar Site	No	No	
National Nature Reserve	No	No	
Local Nature Reserve	No	No	
Other:			
Woodland Priority Network	No	Yes	
Wessex Water: Tone, Parrett and Yeo	Yes	Yes	
Phosphorus Reduction Scheme			

Species

Only record a species as present if you have a reliable record of the species on your site. If you know that the species are nearby or in the area you should record them as "adjacent or near to site". It is important to consider species that are nearby as there is always a chance they may be on your site, and it can help you decide your priorities for habitat management.

For example, if you know that there are dormice in a nearby woodland then you may make it a priority to manage connecting habitats that benefit dormice, such as native hedgerows.

See Appendix 1 and 2 for provisional lists of plant and animal species present, or in the immediate vicinity.

Feature	On site?	Adjacent or near to site?	Notes (include link to survey or species list)	Map No.
Biodiversity - European Protected Species				
Bat	Species (if known)	Yes	Yes	
Dormouse	No	No		
Great Crested Newt	No	No		
Otter		Yes		
Sand Lizard	No	No		
Biodiversity – Priority Species				
Schedule 1 Birds	Species:	No	No	
Mammals (Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)				
Brown Hare	No	No		
Harvest Mouse	No	No		
Hedgehog	Yes	Yes		
Otter	No	Yes		
Water vole	Yes		Signs seen in 2007	
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)				
Grass snake	Yes			
Plants	Yes	Yes		
Fungi/Lichens	Yes	Yes		
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)	Yes	Yes		
Amphibians (common toad)	Yes	Yes		
Other animals				
Domestic livestock				
Dogs	Yes	Yes		
Cats	Yes	Yes		
Cattle	No	Yes		
Horses	No	Yes		

Landscape and historic environment

As well as its value for wildlife, your site, and its surrounds, may have cultural or historical value. This may entail additional responsibilities or constraints in your management.

Historic Environment				
Scheduled Monuments	No	No		
Unscheduled Monuments	No	No		
Registered Parks and Gardens	No	No		
Listed Buildings	No	Yes		
Burial Grounds	No	Yes		
Other (please Specify):				
Landscape				
National Park	No	No		

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	No	No		
Other (please Specify):				

Section 4: Community and stakeholders

It is fundamentally important to consider community and stakeholders in your planning process. Even if you manage a private site, people may be interacting with it in unexpected ways such as valuing the view.

“Stakeholders” are anyone who may be interested in or impacted by the management of your site. This could include people who use the site, live or work close to the site, or have a particular concern for the character of the site. You should consider both formal use (such as public footpaths) and informal use.

People and Organisations	On site?	Adjacent or near to site?	Notes	Map No.
Countryside Rights of Way Access	No	No		
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes	Yes		
Other Access	Yes		Wessex Water	
Public/volunteer involvement	Yes		Site managed by Cowleaze Volunteers	
Visitor Information	Yes		Notice board at entrance	
Public Recreation Facilities	Yes		Footpaths, mini-race track, and dog-free zone with benches and tables	
Anti-social Behaviour	No			
Parish Council		Yes	Leases Cowleaze land from Wessex Water.	
Events Team		Yes	Hosts seasonal events.	
Primary School		Yes	Expressed interest in outdoor activities.	
Wessex Water		Yes	Frequent access to pumping station.	

Who does this site matter to?	How can we engage with them?	When will we do this?	Feedback
Local community, especially dog walkers*	Informal conversations. Notice board, village Facebook page.	Ongoing	Positive
Local primary school	Meetings	October 2024	Positive.
Parish Council	Meetings	Monthly	Positive.
Events Team	Meetings	When needed	Laser light show November 2024

*Good to estimate the number of weekday and weekend users.

Section 5: Maps and diagrams

Using visual aids is really important to communicate the details of your site and your plan. It does not need to be complicated.

Figure 1: Google Maps Image of Cowleaze Meadow and Surroundings, circa 2021



Figure 2: Grassland Meadow Management Sub-Units, Based on Existing Footpath Boundaries



A	Immediately East of Orchard - Orchard Meadow
B	North of Central Footpath and North of Internal Windy Footpath - Stream Side Meadow
C	North of Central Footpath and South of Internal Windy Footpath - Central Footpath Meadow - North
D	South of Central Footpath and North of Internal Windy Footpath - Central Footpath Meadow - South
E	South of Central Footpath and South of Internal Windy Footpath - Wood Side Meadow

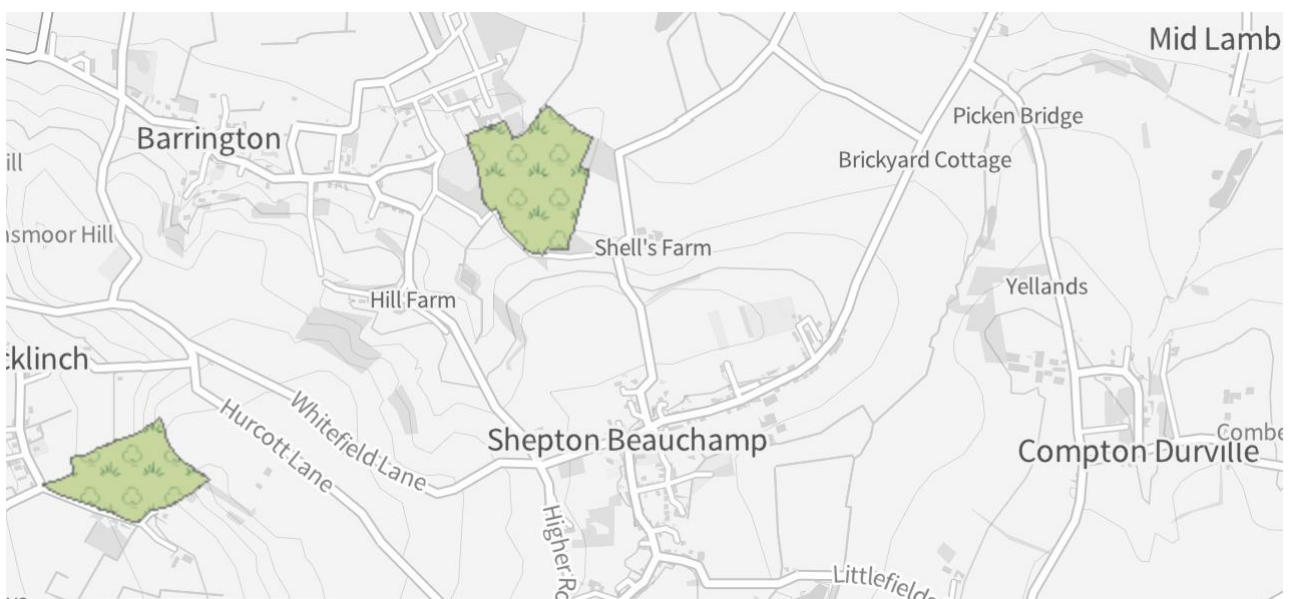
Figure 3: Nearby Priority Habitats - Deciduous Woodland



Figure 4: Nearby Priority Habitats - Traditional Orchards



Figure 5: Nearby Priority Habitats - Woodpasture and Parkland



Section 6: Action plan and yearly planner

The action plan is an outline of the work that is to be done. It can be broken down into individual elements or 'projects', each of which has a clearly defined outcome, and which is linked to the vision for the site. It can be helpful to have an annual or seasonal work plan for ongoing habitat management tasks.

Consider the risks, features and community consultation. Pick out the priorities for your site, these will be the basis of your action plan.

Management options: it is important to consider different management options for the site when writing a new management plan, as these could take the site on very different trajectories. Things to consider are:

1. What would happen if we continued the existing management practices?
2. What would happen if we ceased to manage the site (non-intervention)?
3. What would happen if we changed the management?
4. What is the back-up plan if the change in management does not produce the desired effect?

Feature	Management intention	Justification and contingency
Grassland	Periodic cutting, raking, and removal of cuttings to control nettles, hogweed, and coarse grasses	To make room for wildflowers and reduce soil fertility
	Encourage wildflowers	Enhance biodiversity and amenity value.
	Mow footpaths	Ease of access
Apple Orchard	Monitor and maintain: re-stake trees with weak roots, and prune as required. Further info: Orchard planting and management - Orchard Link	Improve general condition; maintain diversity; and enhance community value.
	Identify, label, and map varieties present; cookers or eaters?; when to harvest.	Enhance amenity value.
	Harvest apples; make and bottle juice for local consumption.	Community participation.
	Mow racetrack and footpaths	Ease of access.
Dog Free Zone	Plant a multi-species hedge of native plants around vacant space next to pumping station.	Replace unsightly fences, create new habitat, enhance biodiversity, and connect woodlands.
	Improve/remove the willow tunnel	Enhance community value.
	Maintain and enhance wildflower triangle	Enhance biodiversity
	Clean tables and benches	Enhance community value

Feature	Management intention	Justification and contingency
	Mow grass	Ease of access
Woodland	Coppicing and pruning to promote structural diversity and growth of an understory.	Enhance structural and biological diversity.
	Compost waste vegetation	Recycle nutrients.
	Create wood piles for insect hotels	Create new habitat and enhance biodiversity
Stream/wetland	Cut back obstructive vegetation	Reduce flood risk
	Create shallow pond	Extend wetland habitat to enhance biodiversity

Seasonal plan: Autumn 2024 - Summer 2025

	Grassland	Orchard	Dog-Free-Zone	Woodland	Stream/Wetland	General
Autumn 24	Cut, rake, and remove tall grass Mow paths	Mow	Plan hedge Mow	Plan coppicing Create hay piles		
Winter 24/25		Pruning Re-staking	Plant hedge	Coppicing Create log piles	Clear stream vegetation Pond planning	
Spring 25	Wildflower survey Mow paths	Mow	Mow Clean benches and tables Improve or remove willow tunnel			Insect survey Bat survey Camara traps
Summer 25	Early cut Late cut Wildflower survey Mow paths	Mow	Mow			Insect survey Bat survey Camara traps

The seasonal plan will be reviewed annually and revised for the following year.

Section 7: Monitoring

Regular monitoring is important to check that you are on track and reassess if your work isn't going as intended. Remember a management plan is there to help you make the best decisions for people and wildlife on your site, but it isn't set in stone, things change, so it's important to reevaluate as time passes.

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Assessment Results
Grassland	Species diversity	Survey	Monthly March to September	
Orchard	Tree condition	Visual	Bi-annually	
Dog Free Zone	Species diversity	Survey	Monthly March to September	
Woodland	Species diversity	Survey	Annually	
Stream/Wetland	Stream not blocked	Visual	Annually	
Amenity value	Number of daily visitors	Survey	Bi-annually	
	Number of public events	Public notices	Annually	

Appendix 1: Plants Identified in Cowleaze Meadow

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note
	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Hemp agrimony				13/09/07	MD	O			
	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent				13/09/07	MD	F	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F
	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent				13/09/07	MD	F	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F
	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Common fox-tail	02/09/07	MHC	grass				04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's water cress				13/09/07	MD	O			
	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser burdock				13/09/07	MD	R	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat-grass				13/09/07	MD	A	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	A
	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords and ladies							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Calistegia sepium</i>	Hedge bindweed	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	A	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse ear							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F
	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	F	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle	02/09/07	MHC					04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Corylus avellena</i>	Hazel				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth hawk's beard				13/09/07	MD	R	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	02/09/07	MHC	grass	13/09/07	MD	A	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	A
	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great willowherb	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	O			
	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved willowherb				13/09/07	MD	F			
	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue				13/09/07	MD	F	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F
	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser celandine							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F
	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved crane's-bill							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F
	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow cranesbill				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F
	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered crane's-bill							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F
	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb robert	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note
	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens							04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground ivy				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	F	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Hieracleum</i>	Hawkweed	02/09/07	MHC					04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	02/09/07	MHC	grass	13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall barley				13/09/07	MD	O			
	<i>Lamium album</i>	White dead-nettle	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Leontodon sp.</i>	Hawkbit							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial rye-grass	02/09/07	MHC	grass	13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple mayweed				13/09/07	MD	R	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Sented mayweed				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medick							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note
	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Corn mint				13/09/07	MD	R			
	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Butterbur	02/09/07	MHC							
	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy				13/09/07	MD	F	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly oxtongue				13/09/07	MD	O	04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantain	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth stalked meadow grass				13/09/07	MD	A	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	A
	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	I
	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak				13/09/07	MD	R	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow rattle							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	I
	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	F	04/22-09/22	CY	

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note
									04/23-09/23		
	Salix caprea	Goat willow				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	Salix cinerea	Grey willow				13/09/07	MD	O			
	Salix fragilis	Crack willow				13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	Salix purpurea	Osier				13/09/07	MD	R			
	Sambucus edulus	Elder	02/09/07	MHC					04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	Silene dioica	Red campion				13/09/07	MD	O			
	Sonchus asper	Prickly sow-thistle							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	Sonchus asper	Prickly sow-thistle							04/22-09/22	CY	O
	Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth sow-thistle				13/09/07	MD	O			
	Stachys syvatica	Hedge woundwort	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	O			
	Staxys palustris	Marsh woundwort							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	Stellaria graminea	Lesser stitchwort				13/09/07	MD	R	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy				13/09/07	MD	O			
	Taraxacum officinale agg	Dandelion				13/09/07	MD	R	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	F
	Trifolium pratense ??	Red clover	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	F	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	Trifolium repens ??	White clover	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	F	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note	Date	ID	Note
	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	A	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	
	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander speedwell							04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	O
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch	02/09/07	MHC		13/09/07	MD	O	04/22-09/22 04/23-09/23	CY	

CY - Carol Youngson	A - Abundant	R - Rare
MHC - Mary H Clarke	F - Frequent	O - Occasional
MD - Mark Doughty	I - Introduced	

Appendix 2: Animals Seen in or near Cowleaze Meadow

Source: Cowleaze Volunteers.

NB Very provisional. Please add whatever you are sure about with your Initials or cross-reference. Eventually plan to add scientific names and link to Wikipedia photo/page like plants in Appendix 1.

Invertebrates

Scientific Name	Common Name	Resident	Seasonal	Note/ID/Reference
	Ants/termites - various			
	Bees and wasps - various			
	Butterflies - various			
	Dragonflies - various			
	Moths - various			

Vertebrates

Amphibians and Reptiles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Resident	Seasonal	Note/ID/Reference
	Grass Snake			JT Summer 24
	Newt			

Birds

Scientific Name	Common Name	Resident	Seasonal	Note/ID/Reference
	Blackbird			
	Buzzard - Common			
	Crow			
	Grouse			For shooting
	Jackdaw			
	Jay			
	Magpie			
	Pheasant			For shooting
	Quail			For shooting
	Seagulls - various			
	Sparrow			
	Sparrow Hawk			
	Tit - Blue			
	Tit - Long Tailed			

Mammals

Scientific Name	Common Name	Resident	Seasonal	Note/ID/Reference
	Badger			
	Bat			
	Fox			
	Hedgehog			
	Mole			
	Rabbit			
	Roe deer			
	Water vole			