

APPENDIX 21

Notable plant species associated with the arable fields at Langley Bottom Farm

The following two tables have already been submitted by Surrey Botanical Society – see letter of 15th December 2014.

Table 1: notable plant species recorded prior to 2014

Taxon	GB Red List 2005 et seq	England Red List 20014	Surrey status	Plantlife IAPA score	Date
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Rare	8	1984
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i> f. <i>azurea</i>	Least Concern	Least Concern	Rare	n/a	2002
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>			Rare	6	2002
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Near threatened	Vulnerable	Scarce	6	2009
<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Very Rare	8	1920
<i>Lamium hybridum</i>	Least Concern	Least Concern	Scarce	n/a	
<i>Legousia hybrida</i>	Least Concern	Least Concern	Rare	3	2004
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	Least Concern	Least Concern	Occasional	n/a	2006
<i>Orobanche elatior</i>	Least Concern	Least Concern	Scarce	n/a	2002
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Vulnerable	Endangered	Scarce	7	2006
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Least Concern	Least Concern	Rare	3	2006
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Very Rare	7	2006
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Rare	8	2004

Table 2: notable species recorded in 2014

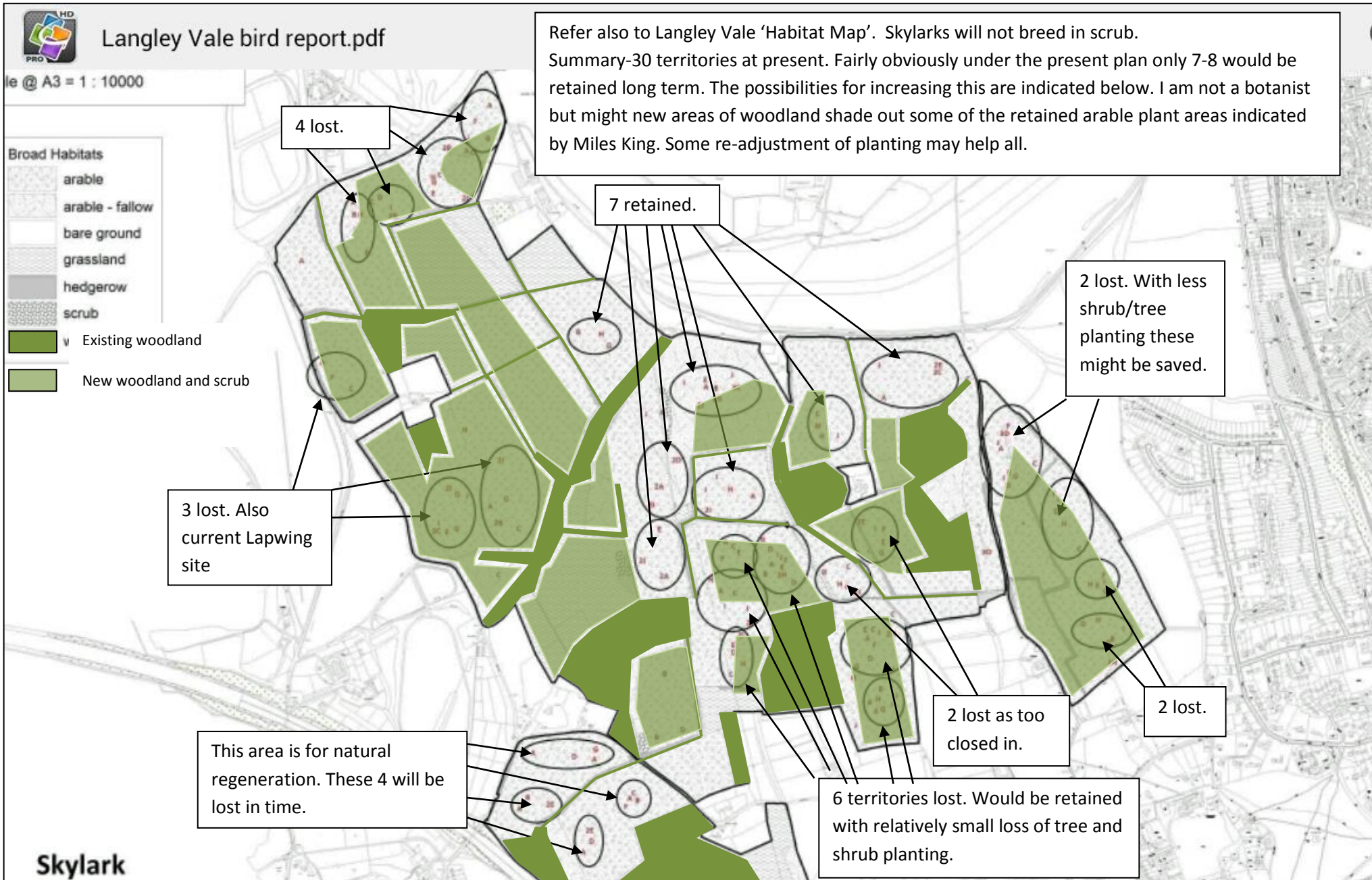
Taxon	GB Red List 2005 et seq	England Red List 20014	Surrey status	Plantlife IAPA score
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Least Concern	Vulnerable	Scarce as native	n/a
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Near threatened	Near threatened	Scarce	n/a
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Near threatened	Vulnerable	Scarce	6
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Very Rare	9
<i>Legousia hybrida</i>	Least Concern	Least Concern	Rare	3
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	Least Concern	Least Concern	Occasional	n/a
<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Rare	7
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Vulnerable	Endangered	Scarce	7
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Least Concern	Least Concern	Rare	3
<i>Pimpinella major</i>	Least Concern	Least Concern	Scarce	n/a
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Very Rare	7
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Rare	8

The above two tables are shown below combined, with the species customary used vernacular names added and the Plantlife IAPA scores removed. Additional species have been added. Of the following species, it is unlikely that Ground-pine and Broad-leaved Cudweed will appear, though it would be marvelous if they did.

Taxon	Vernacular	GB Red List 2005 et seq	England Red List 2014	Surrey status	Last date recorded
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Ground-pine	Endangered	Endangered	Rare	1984
<i>Anagallis arvensis subsp. arvensis f. azurea</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel azure form	Least Concern	Least Concern	Rare	2002
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field Mouse-ear	Least Concern	Least Concern	Scarce	2014
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	Least Concern	Vulnerable	Scarce as native	2014
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	Near threatened	Near threatened	Scarce	2014
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss			Rare	2002
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge	Near threatened	Vulnerable	Scarce	2014
<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	Broad-leaved Cudweed	Endangered	Endangered	Very Rare	1920
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Red Hemp-nettle	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Very Rare	2014
<i>Lamium hybridum</i>	Cut-leaved Dead-nettle	Least Concern	Least Concern	Scarce	2014
<i>Legousia hybrida</i>	Venus's-looking-glass	Least Concern	Least Concern	Rare	2014
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	Common Gromwell	Least Concern	Least Concern	Occasional	2014
<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Cat-mint	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Rare	2014
<i>Orobanche elatior</i>	Knapweed Broomrape	Least Concern	Least Concern	Scarce	2014
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy	Vulnerable	Endangered	Scarce	2014
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy	Least Concern	Least Concern	Rare	2014
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-flowering Catchfly	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Very Rare	2014
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	Narrow-fruited Cornsalad)	Endangered	Endangered	Rare	2014

Of the above species, Field Mouse-ear and Knapweed Broomrape are grassland species, surviving in the grassy headlands, and Purple Viper's Bugloss was probably included in the pheasant cover mixes of 2002. It does not need conserving in the arable areas.

The above table differs from that shown during the presentations to the public on the EIA process as some species were omitted from the latter.



Appendix 23

Note from Ken Smith

Received by email to Simon Bateman (Woodland Trust site manager)
7 April 2016

Dear Simon

It was good to meet at Langley Vale this week and have a good look round. It is certainly a very intriguing part of the world!

The visit was timed to coincide with the lapwing nesting season. I can confirm that we came across just one lapwing (as it happened in what you refer to as the Lapwing field but called Downs Field in the Tony Davis 2014 report) but this showed no signs of breeding. It simply flew off site when we arrived. We walked through the lapwing field to check for sure but no further birds were seen and there was no sign of any alarming from breeding birds. My interpretation is that the single lapwing could have been from a nearby breeding site.

As far as I could see all the arable land on site was in spring cultivation. This is likely to be attractive for breeding lapwings looking for bare/open nesting ground in early spring. So it is still possible that breeding birds could arrive on site over the next month. As the vegetation grows on other sites birds are likely to be forced to move onto any remaining open ground right up until the end of April. I therefore think another site check at the end of the month would be advisable. I might be able to fit this into one of my trips between Hertfordshire and Sussex. Is it okay to park at the farm and walk the site?

I appreciate that in your landscape design you prefer to retain open ground for breeding lapwings in what you call Downsview fields rather than Lapwing fields. However, I think it is no accident that most of the existing records have been from the Lapwing field. It straddles a ridge so offers less restricted views to nesting lapwings than the Downsview field which sits in a valley. All the fields on site have well developed field boundaries with large numbers of tallish trees which the breeding lapwings will try to avoid. Nesting on a ridge make the trees less visible to the nesting lapwings.

If you do successfully manage a field for breeding lapwings I think the nature of the landscape means there will always be the potential for high predator pressure both avian and mammalian. RSPB have now recognised this as a problem for ground nesting birds in general and lapwings in particular. At lapwing sites they are now installing electric fences to keep foxes and badgers out during the nesting season although avian predation from corvids and birds of prey remains an issue. In due course, you may need to consider such a fence at Langley Vale.

In our walk round by far the most common bird we saw was the Skylark. They are clearly nesting at a high density on the site which is probably not surprising given the extensive spring cultivation. Experience from Heartwood shows that the site is likely to retain good numbers of Skylarks given the large open areas to be retained.

One species that has the potential to colonise is the Turtle Dove. A combination of thick hedgerows/scrub with weedy arable land could be attractive for this species. There are still good numbers in some sites in the nearby Weald so colonisation is always a possibility.

I know you want your volunteer surveyors to concentrate on arable weeds but you did mention that you have at least one person recording birds. Is it possible to encourage him/her to adopt systematic survey approaches such as using BTO BBS methods or timed visits in Birdtrack so that comparative data are obtained both between sites (for instance comparisons with Heartwood) and within site over time. Casual records of interesting species are fine but are difficult to interpret and analyse and won't provide the kind of background monitoring you will need to support your management of the site.

I hope these notes are helpful. Please let me know if it is okay to visit the site again later in the month.

With best wishes

Ken Smith