Westfield Common
Ecological Management Plan Including:

- **Phase 1 Botanical Survey**
- **Breeding Bird Survey**
- **Bat Survey**
- **Great Crested Newt Survey**
- **Dormouse Nut Search Survey**
- **Data Search**
- **Public Consultation**

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September 2014

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Contents

The contents of this report were correct at the time of the site visit. The report is provided for the sole use of the named client and is confidential.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Woking Borough Council has been working with the Surrey Greenspace Project and Westfield Common Residents Association (WCRA) to ensure that the ecological components of Westfield Common are managed to enhance the biodiversity of the site. In order to formalise this, Surrey Wildlife Trust Consultancy were commissioned by Woking Borough Council on 20th March 2013 to carry out a suite of surveys on Westfield Common, in order to produce a detailed habitat management plan, which include Westfield Common Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) and a proposed Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) which Westfield Common south of Moor lane (see Figure 1 (south) and Figure 1 (north).

1.2 The aim of the botanical survey was to assess the overall ecology of the common and gain an understanding of what management is required over the site. The objective of the bird, bat, and Dormouse surveys was to determine what implications these protected species would have on the proposed SANG site. The Great Crested Newt survey re-surveyed ponds which had been surveyed by SWT in the past. The data search is attached as Appendix 1.

1.3 Information about the project was provided by Woking Borough Council. A site location map showing Woking Borough Council's ownership boundaries for Westfield Common was provided.

1.4 Following the surveys SWT and Woking BC worked together to produce a draft management plan for Westfield Common. This was presented to local residents and interested parties during an initial public consultation in Nov 2013. Feedback from this exercise has been included within this revised proposed management plan.

2.0 Phase 1 Botanical Survey

2.1 Methodology

The survey area boundaries were provided by Woking Borough Council, see Figure 1 (south) and Figure 1 (north). Westfield Common was visited on the 26th April, 22nd May, 12th June and 18th June 2013 by Isobel Girvan, during daylight hours. This spread of spring and summer visits were optimal for maximising the identification of woodland and grassland flowering vascular plants.

The survey areas were systematically walked and surveyed according to Phase 1 criteria. This is a standardised system for classifying and mapping semi-natural vegetation and wildlife habitats in Great Britain. Vegetation is mapped in terms of standard habitat types as defined in the JNCC Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey (2010).

Where the abundances of species are mentioned, these are based on the DAFOR scale and usually refer to the specific section of the site under discussion in the results. An overall DAFOR is given to the species list, Appendix 2. The DAFOR scale is a way of describing the abundance of a species using the following key:-

(**L**ocally) **D**ominant **A**bundant **F**requent **O**ccasional **R**are

Please note that plants described as '*rare'* means that they were not found often over the area being discussed and does not necessarily indicate it is a county or national rarity unless stated.

The information held with the Surrey Botanical Information Centre (SBIC) was particularly useful for past survey information. The vascular plant species from these surveys are listed in Appendix 2 and the data search is attached as Appendix 1.

2.2 Constraints

Every effort has been made to record all of the native vascular plant species from the site, however the list is not exhaustive, it is dependent on what is out and flowering on the day of the survey. In addition not all garden shrubs or trees were identified.

2.3 Results

Brief descriptions of each distinct habitat present are given below with sequential codes, the approximate location of which is given on the attached map, Figure 1 (south and north). Target Notes (TN) provide additional information. Species are referred to in the text by their common names only. A species list is provided in Appendix 2 and this should be referred to for scientific names.

Photographs referred to in the text are attached as Appendix 3.

2.3.1 Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland

The woodland areas (BW1 to BW13) are shown in green on Figure 1.

BW1 – This secondary woodland at the southern end of the site comprises even aged canopy of young to sub-mature trees producing a tall canopy, approximately 30 years old. The mainstay of the canopy here is Pedunculate Oak with a Silver Birch understory and where the soil is damper there is locally frequent Downy Birch. Also present are Goat Willow scrub, locally frequent Hazel and rare Beech, Hawthorn, Rowan, Wild Cherry and the non-native Juneberry (in the south). There are locally abundant patches of Holly understory with frequent Bramble in the underscrub layer. The field layer also contains frequent Bramble with Common Ivy, Honeysuckle and Bracken with occasional Ground-ivy, Lesser Celandine, Yorkshire-fog, Cleavers, Herb Robert and Common Nettle, along with rare Male Fern and Greater Stitchwort. There is a good amount of dead wood branches on the woodland floor and mature trees including mature Hawthorn and old Hazel coppice on the boundary by the ditch (RW1), see Photograph 1 & TN5 (which shows an example of dead lying wood.

BW2 – South of The Cottage, the Hazel understory (former coppice) is more prevalent, mixed with occasional English Elm. The Hazel is now generally over stood with the central core branches decaying and breaking off. This is producing a good amount of dead wood, but the neglect of the coppice is reducing the population and productivity of the shrubs. In addition to the aforementioned field layer is Broad Buckler-fern.

BW3 – North of Beech Rose Cottage the canopy is slightly reduced and therefore more light is allowed in. This has encouraged a slightly more diverse field layer which comprises of Yorkshire-fog, Honeysuckle, Bramble. Greater Stitchwort and Remote Sedge.

BW4 – By the path that leads into the woodland, from the corner of Bonners Close and Moor Lane, there is a dense patch of Holly in the understory.

BW5 – This area of secondary woodland is located in a piece of land called Rose Bank Cottages. Pedunculate Oak is the dominant canopy species with frequent Sycamore. Silver Birch is occasional in the understory with Hawthorn and locally abundant Holly and Goat Willow. Rowan and Hazel are rare. The field layer is relatively sparse with Bramble, Male Fern, Honeysuckle, Wood Avens and Herb Robert.

BW6 – This is a stretch of woodland running from opposite Honeypots Road down past Rose Bank Cottages, see Photograph 2. Pedunculate Oak is the main canopy component with occasional Sweet Chestnut and locally abundant Norway Maple. Under this is Silver Birch, Hawthorn, English Elm and rare Common and Large-leaved Lime (the latter on the northern edge). Holly is found in locally dominant stands. The field layer consists of frequent Bramble, Cleavers, Honeysuckle, Bracken, Herb Robert, Common Nettle and Common Ivy with occasional Male Fern, Garlic Mustard, Green Alkanet. Hard Rush, Common Dog-violet and Three-nerved Sandwort are rare.

It gets wetter towards the south and around the pond where Goat Willow scrub is dominant and Grey Willow is rare. Under this Remote Sedge, Common Reed, Soft Rush, Compact Rush and Floating Sweet-grass are frequent.

BW7 – This secondary woodland is located between Westfield Way and Moor Lane. It contains an abundant Pedunculate Oak canopy with rare Ash and Downy Birch frequent in the understory. Holly is locally dominant and forms dense patches. Goat Willow is rare. The field layer is relatively poor with abundant Bramble and Common Nettle and occasional Cleavers, Male Fern, Yorkshire-fog, Greater Stitchwort, Common Ivy, Remote Sedge and Herb Robert. Soft Rush is locally abundant in damp hollows.

BW8 – An area of secondary woodland located between Westfield Way and Balfour Avenue. The canopy is dominated by Pedunculate Oak with rare Common Lime and a Large-leaved Lime in the north east corner. Under this are occasional Silver Birch, English Elm and rare Goat Willow, Rowan, Horse Chestnut and Hazel. Holly and Blackthorn are locally abundant. The garden escape Spiraea *sp*. is also present towards the centre-east of the woodland. Rare Broom and Gorse are present only on the south west edge.

The field layer is quite well developed with frequent Common Nettle, Bramble, Rough Meadow-grass, Common Ivy, and rare Ground-elder, Bracken, Soft Rush and hybrid Bluebell. Enchanter's Nightshade is locally frequent.

BW9 – This triangular area of woodland to the east of Westfield Road and near Willow Bank comprises of a mainly mature Pedunculate Oak canopy. This is accompanied by rare Norway Maple, Horse Chestnut, Yew and Common Lime. The understory is well represented here with occasional Silver Birch, Rowan, Hazel as well as rare Hawthorn and locally abundant Holly and Gorse. Under this is an underscrub of mainly Bramble with some young Ash saplings. The field layer is poor with some Honeysuckle, Male Fern and Common Ivy.

BW10 – This secondary woodland nestles in behind the cricket grounds by Ellis Farm Close and Honeypots Road, with an additional triangular shaped piece to the south. The canopy is mainly Pedunculate Oak with Common Lime, under which comes frequent Elder, Goat Willow, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Hazel and Norway Maple. Holly and Cherry Laurel are locally abundant. Large –leaved Lime is present on the road edge. The field layer is intermittent with some Creeping Buttercup, Common Nettle, Cock's-foot, Common Ivy, Bramble, Cleavers, Male Fern, Cow Parsley, hybrid Bluebell, Garlic Mustard, Wood Dock and young Hawthorn and Norway Maple saplings.

BW11 – This area of scrappy secondary woodland (see Photographs 3 & 4) is found between Greenmeads (road) and off Westfield Road. It comprises an even aged canopy of abundant sub-mature and mature Pedunculate Oak under which are occasional Norway Maple and Horse Chestnut young trees, Silver Birch and Hawthorn shrubs. Holly is locally abundant in places and can be almost impenetrable. Hazel and Rowan are occasional. Cherry Laurel is occasional to locally abundant. Under this the field layer is generally sparse and poor with occasional Bramble (more frequent on the edges), Male Fern, Common Ivy and False Oat-grass.

BW12 – This area of secondary woodland south of Highlands Lane is similar to the aforementioned woodland although there is the addition of abundant tall Ash trees and young Ash saplings in amongst some of the mature Pedunculate Oak. Common Lime and Yew are rare. There is little field layer owing to the dense shade although on the edges Common Nettle is abundant with frequent Bramble, False Oat-grass, Rough Meadow-grass and Cleavers. Garlic Mustard, Ground-elder, Cow Parsley and Male Fern are occasional. It is a little more open to the north, with more Bramble.

BW13 – This area of secondary woodland forms the main wooded area of Westfield Common and is situated in the northern end of the site. It is generally an open woodland around the edges where Silver Birch plays a prominent role forming tall trees as they compete for the light, see Photograph 5. Mature and sub-mature Pedunculate Oak are also abundant throughout. Again, Cherry Laurel is present in locally dense stands, whilst Hazel, Norway Maple and Rowan are occasional. Holly is locally dominant forming dense stands. Yew, Horse Chestnut and Common Lime are rare. There are several Large-leaved Lime along the Westfield Road edge. The field layer is generally sparse and poorly represented with frequent Bramble, Common Ivy and occasional Male Fern, Cow Parsley, young Ash, Greater Stitchwort and Rough Meadow-grass.

The central core of the woodland and to the east and south are damp and more open where Downy Birch is abundant and Goat Willow scrub is present with the mature Pedunculate Oak, see Photograph 6. Aspen is locally frequent. Here the field layer comprises Purple Moor-grass, Soft Rush with Bramble. To the south west Remote Sedge, Bramble, Creeping Buttercup, Soft Rush and Wood Dock are prevalent.

Immediately east of the SW11 pond there is a large damp depression, almost an extension of the pond where abundant Goat Willow scrub resides along with frequent Pendulous Sedge, Remote Sedge, Soft Rush, Male Fern, Broad-buckler Fern and Reedmace.

2.3.2 Standing water

There are thirteen water bodies within the survey area (SW1 to SW13) which are marked in blue on Figure 1.

SW1 – This is a small, broadly circular pond close to Lower Westfield Farm and by Robin Hood Lane in the south of the site, see Photograph 7. The surveyor was informed that this is an old C17th carter's pond. It is heavily shaded by scrub and shrubs. The surface water is almost 100% covered in the non-native and invasive Least Duckweed as well as Parrot's Feather and Water-fern. On the south west edge the water receives a little more light, resulting in marginal vegetation such as Soft Rush, Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil, Yellow Loosestrife and Yellow Iris.

SW2 – This elongated, linear shaped, shallow pond is situated in the south eastern corner of the site close to the Lower Westfield Farm and next to a wet ditch and links into a number of damp flushes in the woodland, see Photograph 8. It is quite shaded by Crack Willow, whose branches are bending into the water, as well as frequent Goat Willow trees and scrub and Downy Birch.

There is no floating vegetation in the water, nor any sub-merged plants as it is generally too shaded and not enough light gets in. Hart's-tongue Fern is common here on the pond edge accompanied by Soft Rush, but little else.

SW3 – This medium, shallow, seasonal depression holds water in wet conditions. It is located on the corner of New Lane and Robin Hood Lane in the south west corner of the site. Goat Willow is present around the edge with Hazel, Hawthorn and Holly shrubs. It is very shaded and as a consequence there is no marginal or emergent vegetation present. Mallards are present.

SW4 – This small seasonal depression holds water in wet conditions. It is situated next to New Lane and just north of SW3. It is heavily shaded by Goat Willow and Hazel shrubs and there is little vegetation in the water but rare Floating Sweet-grass and Soft Rush. There is a patch of Rhododendron on the corner.

SW5 & SW6 – These small seasonal depressions hold water in wet conditions and are found north of Moor House. They are shaded by Pedunculate Oak and locally frequent Holly, with some Bramble. Floating Sweet-grass is occasional in the water in the southern pond. The more northerly pond is a lot more shaded with only some Soft Rush present.

SW7 – A moderate sized pond just south of Moor Lane, see Photograph 9. It is very shaded surrounded by mature Crack Willow, Pedunculate Oak, young Ash and Hawthorn. Around the edge are plants such as Remote Sedge, Hemlock Water Dropwort and Yellow Iris. There are no plants in the water either as sub-merged or floating vegetation, but algae is present.

SW8 – The pond to the south west of SW7 is slightly larger and is mostly shaded by Goat Willow, Crack Willow, Hawthorn and Silver Birch, see Photograph 10. There is an island with Goat Willow scrub, Hawthorn, Sycamore and Ash with Scaley Male-fern on the southern edge. Also on the southern edge on the bank edge are Hemlock Water Dropwort, Remote Sedge, Yellow Iris and Broad-leaved Dock. Along the western edge is Purple Loosestrife, Soft Rush and rare Bladder Sedge – this is Locally Rare in Surrey.

SW9 – This long, thin shaped, shallow pond is situated within woodland BW6 and opposite Rose Bank Cottages, see Photograph 2. It is a very heavily shaded, with a lot of Goat Willow scrub and rare Grey Willow around the edges. Along the edge there is Remote Sedge and some Reedmace.

SW10 – Next to Willow Bank is a large recreational pond, see Photograph 11. Situated next to open grassland it is frequently visited by locals. There are lots of wildfowl present and a resident Grey Heron, suggesting a population of fish. There is a fair amount of marginal vegetation including patches of Yellow Iris, Water Mint, Redshank, Soft Rush, Floating Sweet-grass, Slender Rush and Hard Rush. Floating on the water are White Water-lily and Amphibious Bistort. Unfortunately New Zealand Pigmyweed (Australian Stonecrop or *Crassula*) is present around the edges. There is an island with willow scrub.

SW11 – The central pond in the north section of Westfield Common south of Bonsey Lane, see Photograph 12. It is very shaded by willow scrub. As a result there is little emergent or marginal vegetation. What vegetation is holding on is generally found in the east end of the pond with some Yellow Iris, Reedmace, Water Mint, Purple Loosestrife, Remote Sedge and Soft Rush. Floating on the water are White Water-lily and Common Duckweed with rare Least Duckweed.

SW12 – This is a relatively new pond, smaller than the main Westfield Common pond (SW11), see Photograph 13. It is located in the north west corner of the common, just south of a grassy glade and west of the main path into the common. It is a long, thin, linear shaped pond, heavily shaded by scrub. There is less than 10% vegetation on the edges. Common Duckweed is abundant. The herpetologist noted Water-fern here.

SW13 – This is probably a relatively recent pond, created when the housing was built to take water run-off, see Photograph 14. It is in the north of the site, beyond a fence and therefore accessible from Holmes Close.

The water collects in a moderately deep hollow that has well vegetated edges with species such as Reedmace, Lesser Pond Sedge, Soft Rush, Yellow Iris and Hard Rush. The majority of the water is covered with Floating Sweet-grass, Common Duckweed and White Water-lily. There are some Silver Birch, Goat Willow and Crack Willow around the edge.

2.3.3 Running water

There are seven ditches marked on Figure 1, (RW1 to RW7) with a blue line.

RW1 – There is a ditch that runs down the entire south eastern boundary edge of the site lined by mature (many veteran) Pedunculate Oak, with mature over aged Hawthorn and old Hazel coppice.

Towards the southern half it is approximately 1m wide, with shallow slow moving water and gentle sloping edges. It is very shaded, highly silted with a lot of leaf litter and little marginal or emergent vegetation.

RW2 – North of Beech Rose Cottage the RW1 ditch joins a larger ditch and runs west towards New Lane the golf course (see Photograph 15). At this point it is approximately 2m wide and as it is more open it is accompanied by some locally frequent Floating Sweet-grass, Yellow Iris, Fool's Water-cress, Remote Sedge, Field Horsetail, Floating Sweet-grass, Common Starwort and rare Water Mint. Hemlock Water Dropwort is locally frequent.

RW3 – The 2m wide ditch here runs east/west just south of Moor Lane contains shallow water and is relatively open, see Photograph 16. Vegetation is local with small stands of Hemlock Water-dropwort, Common Starwort, Floating Sweet-grass and filamentous algae. Close to where the ditch dog-legs by the path there is a moderately steep bank with frequent Common Nettle, Male Fern, Wood Avens, Remote Sedge, and occasional Broad-leaved Willowherb, Common Reed, Yellow Iris and rare Water Figwort.

RW4 – The ditch on the eastern side of the site and just next to Moor Lane is open and there is a good amount of vegetation growing including Hemlock Water-dropwort, filamentous algae and Common Starwort. Also present are Broad-leaved Dock, Common Nettle and Cleavers. See Photograph 17.

RW5 – This shallow and narrow (less than 1m wide) ditch runs along the side of New Lane from opposite Robin Hood Lane to close to Rose Bank Cottages. Where there is sufficient light the vegetation grows such as locally abundant Hemlock Water Dropwort, Yellow Iris, Wild Angelica, Male Fern, Great Willowherb, Remote Sedge, Bittersweet, Soft Rush and Field Horsetail with Fool's Water-cress, Wavy Bittercress, Floating Sweet-grass, Common Starwort and Common Duckweed in the water.

The golf course mows the vegetation very close to the ditch, negatively affecting the marginal vegetation.

RW6 – There is a wet ditch that runs along the eastern edge of BW7 between Westfield Way and Moor Lane. It is heavily shaded and therefore little vegetation is apparent, where it takes hold there are species such as Marsh Horsetail, Remote Sedge, Common Reed, Cuckooflower, Pendulous Sedge and Common Starwort.

RW7 – This drainage ditch leads into the main Westfield Common pond SW11, running into the north west corner. It is approximately 1m wide, heavily shaded and silted up with only a small amount of water at the time of the visit.

2.3.4 Dry Ditch

This ditch is shown on Figure 1 with a dashed blue line.

DD1 – This ditch is beside RH1 by the cricket grounds. It probably holds water in the winter and contains Field Horsetail, Herb Robert, Broad-leaved Dock, Cuckoo-flower, Broad Buckler-fern, Creeping Buttercup and Lady Fern. The grassy verge element comprises common species such as Annual Meadow-grass with Common Mouse-ear, White Clover and Dandelion.

2.3.5 Semi-improved neutral grassland

These grassy areas (SNG1 to SNG17) are shown on Figure 1 with an orange background.

SNG1 – This shortly mown grassland is located just south of the Bonners Close housing. It comprises mostly of grasses such as frequent Rough Meadow-grass, Yorkshire-fog, Perennial Rye-grass and Common Bent with White Clover, Daisy, Creeping Buttercup and Ribwort Plantain. The clippings are left on.

Some of the grassland is being used for additional car parking. Where the cars have compacted the soil and disturbed it, tough little plants that are resistant to trampling are thriving such as Pineappleweed, Greater Plantain, Knotgrass, Swine's-cress and Shepherd's-purse.

SNG2 – This grassy road verge runs along the southern edge of Moor Lane. On the eastern side it is frequently mown and kept tidy. Yorkshire-fog is frequent with occasional Common Bent and locally frequent tufts of Cock's-foot. Dandelion is frequent along with Common Nettle, Cleavers and occasional Hemlock, Hedge Woundwort, Creeping Buttercup and Germander Speedwell.

SNG3 – This regularly mown grassland is located on the eastern side of the triangular piece of land known as Rose Bank Cottages. Rough Meadow-grass, Perennial Rye-grass, Annual Meadow-grass, Yorkshire-fog are frequent with occasional Soft Brome. Herbs include Common Chickweed, Daisy, White Clover, Ribwort Plantain, Creeping Buttercup, Dandelion and Thyme-leaved Speedwell.

Where the grassland has been left long and uncut other herbs are present such as Cleavers, Cock's-foot, Bramble, Common Nettle, Honeysuckle, False Oat-grass, Bittersweet, Broad-leaved Dock, Lesser Stitchwort, Gorse and Goat Willow.

There is a small area of grassland which is clearly influenced by an underlying acidic soil (where TN20 is shown). It is on the edge of the woodland in the large bay, by an informal path. Here by the Gorse are Sheep's Sorrel, Bird's-foot, Parsley-piert and Field Wood-rush.

SNG4 – This is another grassy area found opposite Honeypots Road. It is left a little longer and not as frequently cut, it has therefore developed into a coarse tussocky grassland with more structure. Rough Meadow-grass is abundant with other grasses such as occasional Meadow Foxtail, Barren Brome, Sweet Vernal-grass and Tall Fescue. Tall herbs are frequent and include Field Wood-rush, Dandelion, Ribwort Plantain, Hogweed, Common Ragwort, Creeping Thistle and Cow Parsley, (see Photograph 18). Japanese Knotweed has been recorded here in the past.

SNG5 – To the south of Moor Lane and opposite Honeypots Road there is a small area of regularly mown grassland with common species such Yorkshire-fog, Cock's-foot, Rough Meadow-grass, Annual Meadow-grass, Red Fescue, White Clover, Daisy, Germander Speedwell, Dandelion, Cat's-ear, Common Stork's-bill, Lesser Trefoil and Dove's-foot Crane's-bill. See Photograph 18 and for the above SNG4 in the background.

SNG6 – Area of shortly mown grassland just north of Moor Lane and on the corner of Westfield Common (Road), see Photograph 19. Grasses include frequent Yorkshire-fog, Annual Meadow-grass, Cock's-foot and Rough Meadow-grass, with occasional Perennial Rye-grass and Barren Brome. Herbs are occasional overall and include frequent White Clover, Daisy, Ribwort Plantain, Dandelion. Yarrow, Cat's-ear, Creeping Buttercup, Broad-leaved Dock and Lesser Stitchwort, Dove's-foot Crane's-bill, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil and Sticky Mouse-ear are occasional.

SNG7 – This triangular piece of semi-improved grassland is found on the corner of Westfield Common (road) and Westfield Way, see Photograph 20.

The neutral grassland comprises abundant Red Fescue, with Common Bent and Rough Meadow-grass. Herbs are generally infrequent and include occasional Daisy, Cat's-ear, Ribwort Plantain, Yarrow, Lesser Stitchwort and Creeping Buttercup. The clippings are left on.

There is also an area with a more acidic nature (close to the Broom and Gorse bushes on the woodland edge) that comprises species such as Sheep's Sorrel, Lesser Trefoil, Field Wood-rush, Slender Trefoil, Squirrel's Tail Fescue, Bird's-foot and Mouse-ear Hawkweed.

SNG8 – Small grassy area just north of Westfield Way, see Photograph 21. Some of the grassland is left long, whilst areas close to the houses are cut more frequently. It is dominated by Rough Meadow-grass and Perennial Rye-grass with frequent Annual Meadow-grass, Common Bent and occasional Meadow Foxtail. These grasses are accompanied by occasional White Clover, Daisy, Dandelion and Ribwort Plantain. On the edge to the woodland BW8 are Common Nettle, Creeping Buttercup and Broad-leaved Dock.

SNG9 – This small area of grassland is located on the corner of Balfour Avenue and Willow Bank, see Photograph 22. Perennial Rye-grass, Rough Meadow-grass and Annual Meadow-grass are frequent with a variety of herbs such as White Clover, Daisy, Dove's-foot Crane's-bill, Ribwort Plantain, Yarrow, Common Chickweed, Shepherd's Purse, Sticky Mouse-ear, Common Mallow and Dandelion.

SNG10 – This area of mown grassland is found between Westfield Road and Willow Bank beside a large pond (SW10), see Photograph 23. It comprises common species such as Rough Meadow-grass, Perennial Rye-grass, Annual Meadow-grass and Meadow Foxtail with Daisy, Dandelion, White Clover, Broad-leaved Dock, Greater Plantain, Creeping Buttercup and Perennial Rye-grass.

SNG11 – A grassy ride through BW9 leading from SNG10 by Willow Bank, see Photograph 24. It is relatively narrow at between 4-5m wide. Grasses include Rough Meadow-grass and Yorkshire-fog with Daisy, Cat'-ear, Greater Plantain and White Clover.

SNG12 – This road verge grassland along Westfield Road and to the west of Honeypots Road contains common species such as Daisy, Creeping Buttercup, White Clover, Cat's-ear, Germander Speedwell and Springy Tuff-moss. See Photograph 25.

SNG13 – A road verge grassland at the southern end of Westfield Road to the east of Honeypots Road. Annual Meadow-grass, Rough Meadow-grass, White Clover, Dandelion and Daisy are present.

SNG14 – This road verge runs along Westfield Road from opposite the cricket grounds up towards the church, see Photographs 3 & 4. At the southern end the grass is mown frequently producing a short grassland with Rough Meadow-grass, Yorkshire-fog, Cock's-foot and Annual Meadow-grass are the most frequent grasses. Herbs can vary

from shorter species such as White Clover, Dandelion and Daisy to taller ruderal herbs such as Common Nettle, Bramble and Hogweed.

Where the grass is not cut as frequently graminoid species such as Barren Brome abound with tall herbs such as Bramble and occasional Garlic Mustard.
SNG15 – This coarse grassland road verge on the southern edge of Bonsey Lane in the north of the site is frequented by Daisy, Ground-elder, Dandelion, Cow Parsley, Cleavers, Common Nettle, Common Ivy, Herb Robert, Rough Meadow-grass and Annual Meadow-grass. It is overtopped by trees from the surrounding woodland including Pedunculate Oak, Common Lime, Holly, Mountain Ash, Elder, Sycamore, Cherry Laurel and Hawthorn.

SNG16 – This grassy glade is located in the top north west corner of Westfield Common, see Photograph 26. It is regularly mown and contains common grass species such as Annual Meadow-grass, Cock's-foot, Yorkshire-fog, Rough Meadow-grass. There is a good representation of herbs present including Dandelion, Daisy, White Clover, Cow Parsley, Pineappleweed, Tufted Vetch, Redshank, Common Chickweed, Meadow Buttercup, Cut-leaved Crane's-bill, Common Mouse-ear, Yarrow, Ribwort Plantain, Common Knapweed, Lesser Trefoil, Creeping Thistle and Hogweed.

SNG17 – A small area of grassland at the northern end of the site, see Photograph 27. The most common grasses are Annual Meadow-grass, Perennial Rye-grass, Yorkshire-fog and Rough Meadow-grass. Herbs are generally infrequent with occasional Common Chickweed, Dove's-foot Crane's-bill, Dandelion, Cow Parsley, Common Nettle, Greater Plantain, Ribwort Plantain.

Around the pond Common Bent is frequent with species that are more trample resistant such as Yarrow, Common Mouse-ear, Violet sp. and White Clover.

2.3.6 Scattered broad-leaved trees

The green dots on Figure 1 represent twelve sets of trees SBT1 to SBT12.

SBT1 – A tall, mature hybrid Black Poplar by The Cottage in the south of the site.

SBT2 – A range of scattered trees on Rose Bank Cottages grassland including Rowan, Sycamore and Silver Birch.

SBT3 – Opposite Honeypots Road, south of Westfield Road by an old people's home driveway some scattered trees have been planted and other arrived naturally including English Elm, Pedunculate Oak and planted Hornbeam along the edge of the driveway. See Photograph 18.

SBT4 – Close to Honeypots Road and on the edge of Westfield Road there is a small area of scattered trees including Common Lime, Silver Birch, Hazel, Rowan, Sycamore, Lilac and Leyland Cypress. See Photograph 25.

SBT5 – Good example of an old pollarded Horse Chestnut on Moor Lane.

SBT6 – Good example of a maturing Pedunculate Oak tree with enough space to spread its branches on SNG6 north of Moor Lane.

SBT7 – Two veteran Pedunculate Oak trees on the eastern edge of BW8, between Westfield Way and Balfour Avenue.

SBT8 – Wild Cherry, Walnut and Ash trees on SNG7 on the edge of Westfield Common (road).

SBT9 – An old Hawthorn tree and Apple sp on SNG9, see Photograph 22.

SBT10 – These trees are found around the edge of pond SW10, next to Willow Bank there are lots of scattered trees such as frequent Pedunculate Oak and Goat Willow, the latter often forming an intimate scrub, as well as occasional Crack Willow. In the north west side of the pond is a patch of Dogwood. Along the eastern edge of the pond are Copper Beech, Holly, Bracken with Bluebell and Common Nettle.

SBT11 – Common Lime trees on the edge of a grassland by a path between Westfield Road and Willow Bank.

SBT12 – A line of Common Lime trees at the northern part of the site along Westfield Road. See Photograph 27.

2.3.7 Species-rich intact hedge

This is shown on Figure 1 with a crossed green line.

RH1 – This hedge is located on the boundary edge of the cricket grounds. This habitat incorporates a hedge, dry ditch and grassy road verge. The hedge is made up of Pedunculate Oak, Hawthorn, Holly, Hazel. Underneath are Bramble, Common Ivy and Garlic Mustard.

2.3.8 Species-poor hedge with trees

These are shown on Figure 1 with a green line. There are five within the survey area (PHT1 to PHT5).

PHT1 – There is a tall, mature Cherry Laurel hedge down the edge of the entrance to Lower Westfield Farm and along the eastern edge of a field by farm buildings.

PHT2 – There is another tall belt of mature and spreading non-native Cherry Laurel on the western edge of The Cottage

PHT3 – This wide belt of Rhododendron defines the edge of the driveway between The Cottage and New Lane.

PHT4 – There is a Garden Privet hedge with Holly on the boundary edge to Moor House.

PHT5 – This mix of shrubs can be broadly defined as a hedge. It is on the housing estate at the northern end of the site close to SW13. It is composed of Dogwood, Hazel, Hornbeam and Hawthorn.

2.3.9 Tall ruderal vegetation

This habitat is shown on Figure 1 with brown diagonal stripes. There are six areas TR1 to TR6.

TR1 – This is a small open glade next to the driveway leading to Beech Rose Cottage. There is a tall scramble of vegetation where Common Nettle is frequent, with occasional Greater Stitchwort and Hedge Woundwort, Cleavers and Rosebay Willowherb. The latter perhaps indicating some disturbance or bonfire in the past. Bramble is locally dominant producing dense impenetrable patches. Yorkshire-fog and variegated Yellow Archangel are locally abundant, whilst Bracken and Ground Elder are locally frequent. Scaley Male-fern is rare.

TR2 – Just south of Moor Lane (eastern end), there is a patch of tall vegetation either side of the ditch RW4. It consists of a scramble of abundant Hemlock Water Dropwort with frequent Common Nettle with False Oat-grass, Creeping Buttercup, Cleavers and Red Campion.

TR3 – This is an open area on the corner of BW7 and next to Westfield Way, see Photograph 4. There is a mix of ruderal species such as abundant Rough Meadow-grass, occasional False Oat-grass, Cock's-foot and Barren Brome. These grasses are accompanied by abundant Common Nettle, and frequent Broad-leaved Dock, Bramble and locally frequent Ground-elder, Pendulous Sedge and Creeping Buttercup.

TR4 – To the north of the cricket grounds tucked in the corner of woodland is a stand dominated by Common Nettle, frequent patches of Bramble scrub and Rosebay Willowherb, and occasional Cleavers. Also present are rare to occasional White Dead-nettle, Field Horsetail, Cock's-foot, Yorkshire-fog, young Pedunculate Oak and Tufted Vetch. See Photograph 3.

TR5 – Along the southern end of Westfield Road, near the cricket ground there is a small species poor glade (approximately 15m by 8m deep) with developing tall ruderal vegetation dominated by Bramble with Cleavers.

TR6 – Along the western edge of Westfield Road just north of TR5 there is a long linear open glade frequented by tall vegetation such as Common Nettle, abundant Bramble with cleavers, Garlic Mustard, Barren Brome, Cock's-foot, Broad-leaved Dock and Dandelion.

2.3.10 Tall ruderal vegetation/dense scrub

This represents a mosaic of two habitats. There are three areas (TR/DS1 to TR/DS3) and they are shown on Figure 1 with brown stripes and green cross hatching.

TR/DS1 – On the northern side of Moor Lane on the road verge bank there are tall ruderal plants such as Broad-leaved Dock, Common Nettle, Cock's-foot, Yorkshire-fog, Rough Meadow-grass, Barren Brome, Soft Brome, Hairy Sedge, False Oat-grass,

Common Reed, Common Sorrel, Cleavers, Cow Parsley, Dandelion, Creeping Buttercup and Lesser Celandine. There are pockets of scrub comprising locally abundant Holly, English Elm, Hawthorn and Blackthorn with Bramble, Bracken and Great Willowherb. There are some Pedunculate Oak trees present too, towards the western end with Sycamore and Elder.

TR/DS2 – This area of tall vegetation and scrub is located on the southern tip of the Rose Bank Cottages woodland (BW5).

TR/DS3 – On the grassland between Westfield Way and Moor Lane there are two stands of scrub with tall vegetation on the margins. They comprise Pedunculate Oak, Hawthorn, Holly, Elder with Gorse and Bramble scrub. The tall ruderal vegetation includes Sweet Vernal-grass, False Oat-grass, Rough Meadow-grass, Cock's-foot, Cleavers and Greater Stitchwort.

2.3.11 Semi-improved neutral grassland/tall ruderal

This mosaic is shown on Figure 1 with an orange background and brown diagonal stripes.

SNG/TR1 – The driveway leading to Beech Rose Cottage has a 1-2m wide grassy verge of abundant Yorkshire-fog with tall herbs such as frequent Common Nettle, Bramble, Hogweed, Cow Parsley and Cleavers.

2.3.12 Semi-improved neutral grassland/Introduced shrubs

This mosaic is shown on Figure 1 with an orange background and brown cross hatching.

SNG/IS1 – This habitat is found in the southern end of the site on the corner of Robin Hood Lane, see Photograph 28. Here there is coarse grassland which has been planted up into what appears to be an unofficial garden extension. There are patches of semi-improved neutral grassland with Yorkshire-fog being the most prevalent grass, along with locally frequent Cock's-foot. Also present are frequent Hogweed, Lesser Celandine, and Dandelion with occasional patches of Common Knapweed, Creeping Buttercup, Broad-leaved Dock, Greater Knapweed, Common Figwort, Common Nettle and locally abundant Ground-elder and a showy display of garden Daffodils. Over this are planted lines of Holly, Dogwood sp., Japanese Rose with Red Oak and other garden shrubs such as Monbretia sp, and trees. To the west of this area, behind the pond and on a wall is another garden escape, Trailing Bellflower.

2.3.13 Dense scrub

This habitat is shown on Figure 1 with green cross hatching, there are three areas on the site (DS1 to DS3).

DS1 – Around the carter's pond (SW1) at the southern end of the site are Goat Willow Silver Birch and Hazel shrubs which are accompanied by the invasive Rhododendron. Bramble, Common Ivy, Hedge Woundwort and Common Nettle are also present around the edge to the pond. There are some wood piles and logs close to the pond edge.

DS2 – Around the edge of a grassy glade in the top north west corner of Westfield Common is a margin of Goat Willow and Bramble scrub with other tall species such as Common Nettle, Rough Meadow-grass, Cleavers and Cock's-foot. See Photograph 26.

DS3 – This area of scrub in the north of the site, by Westfield Road is a small patch of Bramble scrub with small trees such as Goat Willow, Rowan, Elder, Blackthorn and Holly.

2.3.14 Introduced shrub

This habitat is shown on Figure 1 with brown cross hatching.

IS1 – This large patch of Firethorn, with Bramble, Common Nettle and Herb Robert is on the SNG6 grassland.

2.3.15 Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland/tall ruderal

This mosaic habitat is represented on Figure 1 with a green background and brown diagonal stripes.

BW/TR1 – This long stretch of road verge leads down from the BW6 woodland opposite Rose Bank Cottages down to opposite Robin Hood Lane. There is a mix of habitats here with areas of mown and unmown semi-improved neutral grassland, tall grassland and ruderal vegetation with scrub and woodland. For ease it has been marked on the map as a mosaic of woodland and tall ruderal. The grassy, tall ruderal habitat contains species such as Bramble, Cleavers, Cock's-foot, False Oat-grass, Soft Brome, Meadow Foxtail, Common Nettle, Creeping Buttercup, Rough Meadow-grass, Hogweed, Great Willowherb, White Dead-nettle, Remote Sedge, Garlic Mustard, Field Horsetail, False Wood-brome and Yorkshire-fog.

The scrub and woodland element can be seen down the majority of this road verge section with species such as Pedunculate Oak, Ash, Holly, Hawthorn, Elder, English Elm, Field Maple, locally dominant Goat Willow and Grey Willow and rare Alder.

The golf course mows the grass, close to the ditch by both its two entrances, one by Lee Farm and the other further north.

2.3.16 Hard standing

The tracks and driveways across the site are marked in black (including tracks for The Cottage, Beech Rose Cottage and Moor House).

2.3.17 Target notes

These additional notes of interest or features of the site are shown on Figure 1 with a red dot and a corresponding number (TN1 to TN47).

TN1 – Along the southern woodland edge by Robin Hood Lane there has been some recent tree work, pruning some of the branches and cutting back the Common Ivy off the trunks. There is also a large pile of garden waste.

TN2 – A public right of way that leads off the site via a style in the southern end of the site. The path then continues north of Lower Westfield Farm through fields and up towards Moor Lane.

TN3 – On the verge corner of New Lane and Robin Hood Lane there is a patch of non-native, invasive Michaelmas Daisy.

TN4 – Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea is spreading on the edge of New Lane just north of SW3.

TN5 – Along the south eastern edge of the site by RW1 there are good examples of dead standing and lying wood and veteran Pedunculate Oak trees on the boundary edge, see Photograph 1.

TN6 – There are several veteran Pedunculate Oaks along the boundary edge to The Cottage.

TN7 – Close to The Cottage next to the driveway is the relatively unusual Scaley Male-fern. However there is also a small, but spreading patch of non-native and invasive variegated Yellow Archangel.

Also in this area, next to a large mature veteran Pedunculate Oak is a small (approximately 6m x 6m) of the garden escape Lesser Periwinkle.

TN8 – A wet depression by New Lane and the driveway into Beech Rose Cottage. Here there is a patch of Yellow Iris with Goat and Grey Willow scrub. There is also a patch of spreading Ground-elder.

TN9 – Informal recreation area with bench, swing and goal in SNG1 grassland south of Bonners Close housing. Rhododendron sp., Monbretia and variegated Yellow Archangel have been planted or arrived as garden escapes.

TN10 – Hybrid Bluebell on the road verge near Rose Bank Cottages.

TN11 – Here there has been a lot of dumping of garden waste, piled leaves. Snowberry sp., hybrid Bluebell and Cherry Laurel were found here. This is located off a local path on the southern edge of the Bonners Lane housing area.

TN12 – Just outside the curtilage of Moor House is a parking area that is gradually encroaching further into the common land. This is disrupting the layers in the woodland particularly affecting the underscrub and field layers detrimentally.

TN13 – Close to Moor House there is a stand of mature invasive Cherry Laurel.

TN14 – Garden waste just north of SW6.

TN15 – Close to Moor Lane there are piles of rubbish and garden tipping.

TN16 – A patch of garden escape Three Cornered Garlic, on the northern edge of SW8 and on the edge of Moor Lane.

TN17 – Bladder Sedge found on the edge of SW8 and is a Surrey Rarity.

TN18 – East of Bonners Close garden rubbish and grass clippings have been dumped. Amongst the garden throw-outs are hybrid Bluebell with their distinct pink anthers.

TN19 – Locals have commandeered some of the common for additional parking on the eastern edge of Rose Bank Cottages.

TN20 – This patch of Snowberry sp., hybrid Bluebell and Garden Daffodil is found on the edge of Rose Bank Cottages woodland.

TN21 – A patch of Snowberry sp on the southern edge of BW10.

TN22 – A large pile of dead Pedunculate Oak trunk sections on the edge of SNG4 and BW6, see Photograph 29.

TN23 – A spreading patch of non-native variegated Yellow Archangel in the woodland BW7.

TN24 – Garden waste in BW7.

TN25 – Lots of garden rubbish deposited on the southern tip of woodland BW12.

TN26 – More garden and household waste in BW8.

TN27 – Playground on SNG10, see Photograph 22.

TN28 – Near the southern tip of pond SW10 by Willow Bank is a patch of the non-native Spiraea sp.

TN29 – To the south of Honeypots Road, in the northern corner of the woodland there has been some planting of Leyland Cypress and Spotted Laurel and other garden shrubs.

TN30 – Three patches of Schedule 9 listed non-native invasive variegated Yellow Archangel and garden waste in BW10 woodland by the Cricket Grounds. Dense Cherry Laurel is also present.

TN31 – The cricket grounds grassland. Chamomile, a Surrey Rarity, is present in small patches towards the pavilion end by the pitch. It is accompanied by Daisy, Ribwort Plantain, Marsh Pennywort, Tormentil, Field Wood-rush and Sweet Vernal-grass.

TN32 – Opposite the cricket ground in the woodland there is a slight gap in the understory where grass clippings have been dumped. Cherry Laurel is present here too.

TN33 – Opposite the cricket ground at the corner of the road there is a slight depression in the ground with damp soil, likely to be wet and holding water in the summer.

TN34 – This is where a long stretch of garden tippings has been dumped over several years in BW11.

TN35 – On the corner of a trackway leading towards some houses off the southern end of Westfield Road there are several mature and well established planted garden shrubs such as Firethorn, Leyland Cypress. The houses here are encroaching into the common land and has been used for bonfires.

TN36 – A small area of common land between two local resident track ways. It is located between Highlands Land and Greenmeads, see Photograph 30. It has been planted up on the edges with a Yew, Leyland Cypress, Cherry Laurel and Snowberry hedge that it well maintained. In the centre is a grassy patch with Annual Meadow-grass, Ground-elder, Greater Plantain, Sticky Mouse-ear and Dandelion, used for parking cars. There are discarded logs and broken tarmac present.

TN37 –Areas used for car parking, a shed and piles of garden waste and planted Leyland Cypress on the northern edge of Highlands Lane. The non-native Hybrid Bluebell is present.

TN38 – Portugal Laurel present in the woodland along the edge of Highlands Lane.

TN39 – Large veteran Pedunculate Oak with multi-branched hollow trunk located in the southern end of BW13.

TN40 – Localised encroachment from Highlands lane on the southern edge of BW13, see Photograph 31.

TN41 – A good example of veteran Pedunculate Oak with double trunk between SW11 and SW12 in the north west of the site.

TN42 – An area with hybrid Bluebell on the southern edge of Bonsey Lane.

TN43 – A large and spreading patch of Spiraea sp on the southern edge of Bonsey Lane.

TN44 – A pile of garden waste and rubbish in the north east corner of BW13.

TN45 – Cherry Laurel bushes and hybrid Bluebell, south of the Church.

TN46 – An area of tall Cherry Laurel with a veteran Pedunculate Oak tree on SNG12.

TN47 – A veteran Pedunculate Oak tree, next to pond SW13.

2.4 Conclusions

The following conclusions summarise the ecological value of the common as well as providing information on the non-native, invasive elements of the site. All the management recommendations collected during the survey has been incorporated into section 7.0.

2.4.1 Habitats

No ecological features of significant national or international value were found to be present within the survey areas. There are no statutory designations on the site. One non-statutory designation, part of the survey area is is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) and is of local nature conservation importance (see Figure 1).

Westfield Common SNCI was originally selected in 1995 for its '*woodland, scrub and good wetland, including ponds, supporting rare and notable plant and animal species (including Great Crested Newt).*' The SNCI was then reviewed in 2003 and remained an SNCI because it '*supports nationally scarce plants species (Chamomile). Records of Great Crested Newts in 2 of the ponds. Species rich areas of wet woodland, drains and ponds*.' (Gibbs, 2005)

Within the survey area there are eight semi-natural habitats and four mosaics (the exceptions being the artificially planted Introduced shrub, species poor hedge and hard standing) that provide the most value for wildlife on a local scale.

Table 1 below provides the coverage of habitats. The entire site covers approximately 24.16ha which has been broken down by habitat, at the end of the table those that are measured in metres are included.

Table 1: Coverage of habitats

Phase I Habitat	**ha**
Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland	18.43
Standing water	0.63
Semi-improved neutral grassland	3.91
Scattered broad-leaved trees	-
Tall ruderal vegetation	0.07
Tall ruderal vegetation/dense scrub	0.10
Semi-improved neutral grassland/tall ruderal	0.63
Semi-improved neutral grassland/introduced shrubs	0.03
Introduced shrub	0.01
Dense shrub	0.11
Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland/tall ruderal	0.43
Hard standing	0.38
Total	**24.16**
Species-rich intact hedge	40.85m
Species-poor hedge with trees	410m
Running water	2285m
Dry ditch	46.35m

2.4.2 Plant totals

A total of 221 vascular plant species were recorded during the 2013 survey, with an additional 203 species having being recorded during past surveys, making a total of 424 species.

2.4.3 Rarities

Three notable species as listed on the Surrey Rare Plants Register (draft, 2013) were recorded during the 2013 surveys, with a further seven having been recorded in the past, they are listed below. As well as being a Surrey Rarity Chamomile is a UK BAP Priority species or Species of Principal Importance (SPI) as listed under section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (NERC S41).

- Bladder Sedge – Locally Rare/VC17 Scarce – (TN17)
- Common Bistort – Locally Rare/VC17 Scarce – (Grid Ref TQ0047 5616)
- Chamomile – British Rare/Nationally Threatened & SPI – (TN31)

Those recorded in the past:

- Blunt-leaved Pondweed – Locally Rare/VC17 Scarce
- Narrow-leaved Water-plantain – Locally Rare/VC17 Scarce
- Fen Bedstraw – Locally Rare/VC17 Scarce
- Plicate Sweet-grass – Locally Rare/VC17 Scarce
- Greater Duckweed – Locally Rare/VC17 Scarce
- Spiny Restharrow – Locally Rare/VC17 Scarce
- Marsh Speedwell – Locally Rare/VC17 Scarce

2.4.4 Grassland indicators

Using the list of '*Species typical of grassland of conservation interest in Surrey*' taken from the Guidance for the Selection of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance in Surrey (Gibbs, 2008), 18 species were recorded during the 2013 surveys. A further 49 have been recorded in the past giving a total of 67, they are indicated on the species list in Appendix 2. Given the size of the site and a large number was expected but even so, the total indicates how rich the site is in indicator species for neutral grassland. To put it into context, to qualify as a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) for neutral grassland the guidelines suggest that a site should support 15 or more of these species (Gibbs, 2008) (for exact criteria see the guidelines).

2.4.5 Ancient Woodland Indicators

Ancient Woodland Indicators (AWI) are plants with a strong affinity for ancient woods in southern counties and a total of 12 AWI species were recorded over the site during the 2013 surveys, with a further eight from the past records. Given the size of the survey site this number is low. They are indicated on the species list Appendix 2.

None of the woodland has been identified as Ancient Woodland on the *Revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Surrey* (Davies, 2011). There is also a lack of woodland features (save for the field boundary banks and accompanying ditches, some of which can be attributed to ancient relict field boundaries). The historical map

information shows that the site was not shown as woodland in the C18th or C19th centuries; therefore it is likely to be a relatively recent habitat.

2.4.6 Invasive species

The area has been degraded from the sheer quantity of garden waste and fly tipping. This has led to an increase in the number of introduced garden plants over the common, some of which are non-native, invasive species. Of particular ecological concern is the number and quantity of Schedule 9 listed species, with a total of eight recorded in 2013 and a further 3 having been recorded in the past. They are listed below with habitat codes or TN numbers where they are known. There are likely to be other examples over the common that have not been recorded. They are also marked on the species list in Appendix 2.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) (WCA) includes a list of problem key species in the UK called the Schedule 9 list of invasive species, those recorded over the common have been listed below. Where negligent or reckless behaviour, such as inappropriate disposal of garden waste, results in a Schedule 9 species becoming established in the wild this would constitute an offence (Defra, 2010).

2013 Records

Three-cornered Garlic – TN16
Water-fern – SW1 & SW12
New Zealand Pigmyweed – SW10
Montbretia – SNG/IS1 & TN9
Variegated Yellow Archangel – TR1, TR7, TN9, TN23 & TN30
Parrot's-feather – SW1
Rhododendron – SW4, PHT3 & TN9
Japanese Rose – SNG/IS1

Past Records (may still be present)

Himalayan Cotoneaster
Canadian Waterweed
Japanese Knotweed SNG4

The plant charity Plantlife (Thomas, 2010) has undertaken research to try to identify non-native plants that may become invasive in the future. Those recorded during the site visit are listed below along with those recorded in the past that may still be present on the site. They include habitat codes and TN numbers when they are mentioned in section 2.3. They are also marked on the species list in Appendix1.

2013 Records

Hybrid Bluebell (Critical Risk) – BW8, BW10, TN10, TN11, TN18, TN20, TN37, TN42 & TN45
Garden Privet (Critical Risk) – PHT4
Wilson's Honeysuckle (Critical Risk) – (location not recorded)
Portugal Laurel (Critical Risk) – TN38
Firethorn (Critical Risk) – IS1 & TN35
Snowberry (Urgent Risk) – TN11, TN20, TN21 & TN36
Least Duckweed (Urgent Risk) – SW1 & SW11
Trailing Bellflower (Low Risk) – SNG/IS1
Spiraea (Low Risk) – BW8, TN28 & TN43

Past Records (may still be present)
Arrow Bamboo (Critical Risk)
Butterfly-bush (Critical Risk)
Garden Pink-sorrel (Urgent Risk)
Silver Maple (Low Risk)
Hairy Garlic (Low Risk)
Pale Galingale (Low Risk)

A number of the recorded plant species are also on the draft Surrey Invasive Species (Waite, 2010) list and listed below:

2013 Records	**Past Records (may still be present)**
Sycamore – BW5 & BW10	Rum Cherry
Michaelmas Daisy – TN3	
Cherry Laurel – BW10, BW11, BW13, PHT1, PHT2, TN11, TN13, TN29, TN30, TN32, TN36, TN45 & TN46	
False Acacia – (location not recorded)	

There are other non-native, garden plant species present on the common that are worthy of a mention because they have been introduced to the common and whilst they may not be invasive they are intrusive:

2013 Records	**Past Records (may still be present)**
Leyland Cypress – SNT4 & TN35	Early Crocus
Juneberry – BW1	Atlantic Ivy
Kerria (location on recorded)	Maddona Lily
Garden Daffodil – SNG/IS1 & TN20	Pink Sorrel
Lilac – SBT4	Procumbant Yellow-sorrel
Lesser Periwinkle TN7	Early Goldenrod
Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea – TN4	Greater Periwinkle
Spotted Laurel – TN29	

3.0 Breeding Bird Survey

3.1 Introduction

This survey of breeding birds covers the proposed SANG area and highlights the presence of any species of conservation concern.

3.2 Methodology

The site was visited on three mornings between May 30th and July 6th 2013, twice by Mike Waite and once by Ken Anckorn. The same route ('transect') was followed through the study area on each visit and all observed and singing birds were recorded. Dates, times of survey and weather conditions are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Survey details

Survey Date	Times of visit	Surveyor	Weather conditions
30th May 2013	0900-1200	MW	Dry, still, cool, overcast
07th June 2013	0800-1000	KA	Dry, still, warm, clear
06th July 2013	0535-0730	MW	Dry, light breeze, warm, clear

Breeding evidence was noted and assigned to four categories: confirmed, probable, possible and non-breeding, according to the methodology used in researching the BTO (British Trust for Ornithology) bird atlas.

3.3 Results

Figures 2 to 4 detail the survey results from each of the three visits.

Appendix 4 summarises the birds seen and heard during each of the three visits. It also provides an estimated population size within the study area, the conservation status of each species recorded and its breeding status within the study area.

30 species were recorded during the survey and 21 of these may be assumed to breed on the survey area or its periphery. Evidence of 'confirmed' breeding was observed for 7 species; 8 were evaluated as 'probable' breeders and a further 6 'possible' breeders. An additional species (Kingfisher) was observed visiting the pond in the north-east of the study area by a further SWT Consultancy officer, outside the dates of this survey.

Of these, two are UK BAP Priority species/Species of Principal Importance[1] (SPI), namely **Dunnock** *Prunella modularis* and **Song thrush** *Turdus philomenos*.

Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* and **House sparrow** *Passer domesticus* are also SPI breeding locally but not actually on the site.

[1] Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England, listed under S.41 of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act, 2006.

Further species recorded on the survey that are RSPB Amber-listed include **Mistle thrush** *Turdus viscivorus*, **Mallard** *Anas platyrhynchos* and **Stock dove** *Columba oenas*, of which only Mistle thrush is assumed to be resident.

Kingfisher is legally protected on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), but does not breed within the study area.

3.4 Recommendations

The habitat structure across the survey area is presently rather uniform, probably accounting for a relative lack of diversity in the breeding bird community. By selectively opening the canopy through the occasional creation of glades, more vegetation will be promoted at ground and understory levels, which may in turn attract further warbler species for example.

Within the constraints of management to comply with safety considerations for visitors, all standing dead wood should be left *in situ* as standing dead trees are especially important to species such as woodpeckers.

4.0 Bat Survey

4.1 Introduction

This bat survey was used to collect information relating to the possible presence of bats and to provide any guidance and advice on the management of Westfield Common. The survey concentrated on the proposed SANG area of Westfield Common.

Bats are European protected species, protected via The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (2010) and also the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended. Therefore, it is an offence to kill or injure a bat or interfere with any roosting or resting site. A bat roost is interpreted as "*any structure or place used for shelter or protection*" whether or not bats are present at the time.

4.2 Methodology

There were two nights trapping, the first was on the 3rd June 2013, where two traps were used. The second was on the 24th September 2013, again two traps were used.

4.3 Results

3rd June 2013 Trap 1
2 x female – Common Pipestrelle Bat
3 x male – Soprano Pipestrelle Bat
2 x male – Soprano Pipestrelle Bat
2 x male – Natterers Bat
2 x female – Natterers Bat
1 x female – Brown Long-eared Bat
2 x male – Myotis (small) (samples being DNA tested as part of a national project but appeared to be Brandt's/whiskered – not typical of Alcathoe)

3rd June 2013 Trap 2
1 x male – Brown Long-eared Bat
2 x female – Myotis (small) (again waiting for DNA as above but appeared whiskered)

24th September 2013 Trap 1
1 x male – Brown Long-eared Bat
1 x male – Soprano Pipistrelle Bat

24th September 2013 Trap 2
2 x male – Soprano Pipistrelle Bat
1 x female – Natterer's Bat (post lac)
1 x male – Brandts Bat (juvenile)

4.4 Conclusions

The species diversity present is low, however, not too bad given the low survey effort and location, the presence of the Myotis bats was of more notable interest.

4.5 Recommendations

With regards to management, the improvement and creation of the ponds will be an advantage. After that, the retention of the mature native trees, particularly the Pedunculate Oaks and native understory is most important, this is notably for the Brown Long-eared Bats and the small Myotis bats which are all breeding on the site.
The denser areas of understory in the southern half of the woodland (i.e. BW1) and elsewhere are good for small Myotis and sometimes provide important winter foraging areas which, because of the dense nature, can be warmer on colder nights.

5.0 Great Crested Newt Survey

5.1 Introduction

Great Crested Newts are protected under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 2010 from intentional killing and injury and from intentional damage, destruction or obstruction of access to a place of shelter.

Common Toads and Great Crested Newts are listed as priority Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and are species of Principal Importance under section 41 of the NERC act.

5.2 Methodology

With the suburban edge location it was important that any ponds that required bottle trapping were unlikely to be disturbed. Luckily most ponds were clear enough for an adequate survey by torch count only and the two requiring bottle trapping were secluded enough to do this, although the woodland pond on the common (SW11) had a lot of rubbish, cans, and bottles around the margins.

5.3 Results

The following results are given in summary in Table 3 below. The full results are appended as Appendix 5.

Table 3: Great Crested Newt Survey Results

Survey Date	Method	Ponds							
		SW7	**SW8**	**SW10**	**SW11**	**SW12**	**SW13**	**RW6**	**RW7**
27/04/13	Bottle				1 9-Spinned Stickleback				
	Torch	15 Smooth Newt	17 Smooth Newt	7 Smooth Newt	3 Smooth Newt	2 Smooth Newt	6 Smooth Newt, 7 Frog	3-Spinned Stickleback	
		3 Spinned Stickleback							
02/05/13	Bottle				**1 Great Crested Newt**, 16 Smooth Newt (11 m & 5 f), 1 9-Spinned Stickleback	3 Smooth Newt			
	Torch	12 Smooth Newt	18 Smooth Newt	3 Smooth Newt, 15+ 3-Spinned Stickleback		1 Smooth Newt	15 Smooth Newt, 6 Frog		
		3-Spinned Stickleback							
10/05/13	Bottle				**1 Great Crested Newt (f)**, 1 Smooth Newt (f), 1 Tench	**1 Great Crested Newt (f)**, 2 Smooth Newt			
	Torch	6 Smooth Newt	3 Smooth Newt	7 Smooth Newt (2 m & 5 f), fish			37 Smooth Newt (14 m & 23 f), 2		

Survey Date	Method	Ponds							
		SW7	**SW8**	**SW10**	**SW11**	**SW12**	**SW13**	**RW6**	**RW7**
							Palmate Newt (?), 5 Frog		
		2 Palmate Newt, 3-Spinned Sticklebacks							
16/05/13	Bottle				**2 Great Crested Newt (1 f & 1 m)**, 9 Smooth Newt (6 m & 3 f)	3 Smooth Newt			
	Torch	12 Smooth Newt	18 Smooth Newt	3-Spinned Stickleback	**4 Great Crested Newt (1m & 3 f)**	**Great Crested Newt eggs**	23 Smooth Newt, 4 Frog		
		3-Spinned Sticklebacks							

Key:
m = Male f = Female

5.4 Conclusions

The ditches surveyed did not have any newts present. All of the ponds surveyed did contain Smooth Newts and ponds SW7 & SW8 and SW13 (see Figure 1) also had small numbers of Palmate Newts.

There were two ponds that had Great Crested Newts present, that being pond SW11 and SW12. These ponds are located in the north west of the site and close together (only 50m away from each other, see Figure 1).

5.5 Recommendations

Natural England advises that work on ponds where great crested newts occur should normally be undertaken between November to January inclusive when the work is least likely to cause disturbance. Note however that ponds supporting large numbers of animals should not be significantly disturbed during very cold weather; such ponds may be best managed in November. Natural England recommends that shortly before pond management work commences a survey of the immediate area is undertaken. If Great Crested Newts are found during the survey which was undertaken immediately prior to the management works, a conservation licence application should be made to English Nature to disturb Great Crested Newts to facilitate the pond management work.

6.0 Dormouse Nut Search Survey

6.1 Introduction

Dormice are a European protected species, and their habitat is also protected. We have no records of dormice in this area. Past surveys have been carried out by other consultants, but the results are unknown. Presence cannot be ruled out. Dormice have been found in Surrey in habitat that was once considered unsuitable for Dormice. A data search did not provide any records within 1 kilometre of the site.

6.2 Methodology

Suitable habitat in the proposed SANG (BW2 area) was surveyed for Dormice. The area of the common, BW2, was visited on 12 September 2013. The whole of this area, was walked over to examine the areas of hazel trees and to conduct a nut collection.

It is difficult to determine presence or absence of Dormice as there are no visible signs such as trails or droppings, and natural nests are very well hidden. The animal is nocturnal so sightings are extremely rare. Dormice open hazel nuts in a particular way which is different to other small mammals, such as Squirrel, Wood Mouse and Bank Vole. If sufficient nuts are found an accurate assumption can be made concerning presence or absence.

The majority of the Hazel trees are young and some have not reached the fruiting stage.

6.3 Results

The area BW2, is overstood with large Pedunculate Oak trees and this shades the Hazel canopy and thus prevents the nuts from fruiting. There were consequently very few trees with nuts, although some trees did supply some nuts to examine. None of those found had been opened by Dormice. The woodland area of BW2, contains some good habitat for dormice, with some thick shrubbery to provide nesting opportunities, and also a good supply of food sources is available throughout the woodland area.

The small number of nuts found did not give sufficient evidence to confirm presence or absence of Dormice.

6.4 Recommendations

To ascertain for certain if Dormice are present, either Dormouse nest boxes or tubes, will have to be placed throughout the Hazel in the summer months. There are no records of Dormice in this area, but there are plenty of isolated incidents of Dormice being found in new sites throughout Surrey.

If work is undertaken on the current footpaths, such as widening and removal of trees, then any fruit bearing trees should, wherever possible, be left in situ.

7.0 Public Consultation

7.1 Introduction

Fifty local residents attended a public consultation event which was held on November the 20th 2013 at Moorcroft Hall Westfield Common. At this event SWT gave a presentation on the importance of Westfield Common for wildlife, the results of the ecological surveys and some of the management issues. Following the Presentation, two discussion groups of 12 people each, were led by trained facilitators to get local residents opinion of the Common and their priorities for it's management. Residents were asked the following two questions:-

1. "What do you value most about the Common?"
2. "How do you think the Common could be enhanced through this management Plan?"

During the evening residents also had the chance to view old maps of the Common, record on current maps where they walk and view three displays on:-

1. The past history of the Common;
2. The Common today and the results of the ecological surveys; and
3. The Future of the Common- ideas for future management of the site.

During a coffee break the comments from the two discussion groups were collated. A list of priorities for the management of the site were drawn up and posted on the wall. Residents were then asked to vote for their two most important priorities and the two types of management which they would most like to see.

Public Consultation event

7.2 Results of the consultation

7.2.1 Access

The route people take across the Common are marked up on a map, this has been digitised and is shown as Figure 5. . These routes coincide closely with the suggested routes in the Access Assessment report for part of Westfield Common compiled by SWT for WBC.

Residents marking out on a map where they walk

Comment tree

7.2.2 Discussion Groups/ Workshops

- *What do you value most about the Common?*

Residents stressed the importance of the wildlife on the Common listing the wild birds, deer, rare plant species, butterflies, newts, ponds the green natural environment and all things bright and beautiful, the diversity of species was important to them. Several residents mentioned the tranquillity of the site, along with its rural feel, and felt it will be important that the management plan preserves this. People liked the overall vista of the site with open areas for their dogs along with pockets of woodland. They also liked the variety of scenes with a mixture of habitats, such as woodland, grassland and wetlands.

The Common is important to people for informal recreation, such as for dog walking, collecting conkers and exercise. Walkers value its links to Hoe valley, Woking, the River Wey and Ripley. It is also important to walkers as a safe route to school away from the road. Many see the Common as an important green corridor. It is enjoyed also for its landscape value with residents watching the sunset through the trees towards Mayford.

People also value the history of the area and the mixture of Victorian and 1940's /1960's houses.

- *How do you think the Common could be enhanced through this management plan?*

  The dumping of garden waste and litter was seen as an important issue that the management plan should address. Residents suggested litter clearances, notices, penalties for dumping, working better with SERCO to clear rubbish when it occurs and the production of a leaflet about garden waste and why it should not be dumped on the Common.

  Residents would like to see ditches re-instated along Rosebank Cottages and across the Common. The Common should be protected by stopping vehicle parking on the common by residents and visitors! This could be done by erecting wooden posts, along the edge of the Common. This is a particular problem at Rosebank Cottages where the width of access has doubled since 1992 it is a boundary issue. Some residents felt this should be made a 'no through' road.

  Residents were concerned to preserve the rural character of the area with the removal of WBC red/white and blue signs and tarmac put on Common by residents. They also wished for anassurance that no lighting would be put up as it was felt this would destroy wildlife and was seen as urbanisation. Paths should be maintained but they should be natural paths in keeping with the woodland. However they should be appropriate for the level of traffic; some suggested like tose at Horsell Common perhaps wheelchair friendly, with board walks through wet areas where necessary.

  The management plan should cover the complete Common. Woodland management should consider tree management for safety and coppicing with SWT. Residents would also like to see pond management, glades in the woods, restoring space, and management for wildlife, regeneration and clearance of scrubby undergrowth, with the removal of arboreal weeds such as Holly, Silver birches, and Sycamores. The management plan should include clearing the Common of invasive species and hedgerow management.

  Education was important to many, with the provision of information boards on flora and wildlife and maps about the Common along with walks and talks about the area.

  Concern was expressed that any Funding is used appropriately i.e. council responsible = council pay.

  Residents wanted any management to be gentle over time and a gradual approach. They would like to see open spaces maintained for children but no formal play areas to be developed (no play grounds). They would like to see ponds restored- particularly the pond behind St Mark's church-and some grass areas to be left long and more surveys e.g. residents to volunteer.

7.3 Issues and potential Management

The consultation raised several issues of garden waste dumping, fly-tipping, parking and encroachment on the common (see photographs below) which the management plan will attempt to address.



Dumping of Garden waste



Litter and fly-tipping on the Common



Parking on the Common



Garden encroachment

7.4 Management Plan Priorities

From the discussion groups a list of priorities for the management plan were drawn up and voted on, the results are listed in the table below.

Top Management Priorities for Westfield Common

Priority Number	Management Options	High Priority	Nice to see	Total
1	Management of invasive species	10	5	15
2	Restore the ponds	11	2	13
3	Dealing with litter clearance including education.	8	1	9
4	Opening up of rides and glades	5	4	9
5	Ecological green corridors	6	2	8
6	Defining the boundaries for parking to prevent further encroachment	1	6	7
7	Ditch Maintenance	2	4	6
8	Some grass areas to be left long	1	4	5
9	Reinstatement of the Common taken for private use as extension of peoples gardens.	4		4
10	coppicing	1	3	4
11	Robust and natural paths		4	4
12	Develop board walks across wet areas		4	4
13	Interpretation boards and maps on site		2	2
14	Natural signage		2	2
15	Tree management for safety		2	2
16	Educational talks and walks		1	1
17	Volunteer wildlife surveys		1	1
18	Gentle management over time		1	1

These top priorities for the management of Westfield Common have been included within the management recommendations (Section 8).

7.5 Second consultation evening

A second consultation evening was held on the 3rd July 2014 at the Moorcroft Centre Woking to present the management plan to local residents. Over 30 local residents attended the evening which consisted of a powerpoint presentation on the management plan, question and answer sessions and displays. Residents were also given a leaflet on flytipping and garden waste and a summary of the management plan.

Attendees were shown a map of the intended footpath improvements and were asked to vote on three types of potential surfacing for the footpaths. Hogging, Boardwalks or woodchip

surfacing. See fig 10 for a map showing the results of this consultation. Residents felt any footpath improvements in the woodland down New Lane should be made of wood chip with board walks through the wetter areas. The woodland area by Bonsey Lane is heavily used and residents felt hogging or woodchip in places would be appropriate here. Further consultation may be needed to determine final footpath surfaces.

7.5.1 Several issues were raised about speeding and traffic issues along Rosebank Cottages. It was felt a separate public meeting is needed to resolve the issues, with the possibility of closing one end of the road off to stop it being used as a cut-through.

7.5.2 Feed back forms were given to all attendees and 13 forms were returned. The responses were all very positive, with overwhelming support for the plan, see the table below.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Comments
It was a useful evening	7	4		"I'm glad I came" "Good to be updated"
The talk was clear and well presented	7	4	1	"Very pleased with the plans for extra ponds, ditches, wildflowers etc…" "Very good"
The venue was suitable	7	5		"parking?" "excellent"
The displays were clear and informative	6	6		"very useful" "large boards would be easier to view"
I understand and support the aims of the management plan for Westfield Common	6	6		"yes I do" "Would like the speeding issue at Rosebank addressed, but agree this should be a separate meeting"
I understand the issues affecting Westfield Common	7	5		"I understand" "Policing of Westfield Common to deter drinking dens would be a good idea"
I support the plans aims to tackle these issues	6	4		"I will support them" "I am keen to know the time frame for the improvements ie encroachment of the Common needs addressing as soon as possible"

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Comments
The management plan is a positive step which will help improve the area.	7	3		"Yes it is positive" "It is very positive to have SWT on board, it is a beautiful area that deserves protecting"

8.0 Management Recommendations

8.1 Introduction

This management plan has been drawn up based on the information gained at the time of the site visits from the surveyors, drawn from the findings of the suite of ecological surveys and knowledge of the site. Priorities for management have been influenced by the public consultation exercise with local residents. The management plan is to be seen as a work in progress that can evolve as more information is gathered.

The overall format of this management plan is based on the Countryside Management System (CMS) (2010). The site has been broken down into five features: woodland, ponds & ditches, grassland, community and monitoring. Each feature has attributes and factors which relate to enhancing the feature for its biodiversity. This is then broken down into targets on what ideally should be achieved and then into prescriptions which list how the work is to be carried out. It gives work recommendations for 5 years, the period between 2013 – 2017. The prescriptions are summarised in Table 4 and the Targets are summarised in Table 5.

Prescriptions have not been budgeted for in terms of labour and financial input, largely because these are unknown. During the course of the management plan they will be marked up. It is anticipated that prescriptions requiring detailed inputs in time and resources will be undertaken by volunteers. Any large scale work is likely to be carried out by contractors.

Prescription MP1: The work programme should be reviewed annually.

Prescription MP2: The management plan should be reviewed in its entirety in 2016.

8.2 Feature: Woodland

8.2.1 Attributes

The following attributes are characteristics of the woodland which will help to determine whether the management is being met.

8.2.2 Structure

The woodland will be of a diverse structure with open space (both temporary and permanent), early growth, diverse field layer, understorey, maturing woodland and old growth habitat all well represented.

There will be a dynamic thinning and path opening system to ensure that up to 20% off the woodland canopy is open at any time to allow more light onto the woodland floor and encourage a varied woodland flora and better structural diversity. There are several local paths in the larger area of woodland that locals and dog walkers use that will be improved.

The wood stock is relatively young and so periodic thinning will boost woody growth, whilst ensuring light penetrates the woodland floor for the field layer to flourish. It also provides a structural diversity to increase the niches for different flora and fauna. It is important to thin in small coups from a practicable point of view as well as retaining large areas of mature woodland for continuity.

In stands that are, and are likely to remain, even-aged, opportunities should still be taken to diversify the structure in particular locations e.g. along edges and around veteran/mature trees.

There will be plentiful native (at least 95%) tree saplings and seedlings that will develop in the open areas.

The habitat quality will continue to support populations of plants, bryophytes, lichens, fungi, mammals, bats, birds and invertebrates and amphibians.

Veteran trees are important as they provide continuity of habitat for wildlife, increase landscape value and provide generations of different aged trees in the locality.

Dead wood can vary in size from massive trunks to fine twigs, it can be high in the canopy or lying of the woodland floor, it can be in the sun or the shade, in a wet or dry place or standing or fallen. Standing dead wood is also important and decays from the outside in and also used by a variety of invertebrates, birds and bats.

The common will continue to support a good scrub habitat as it greatly adds to the diversity of a site and provides homes for a number of birds and mammals and creates suntraps for invertebrates. The creation and enhancement of scrub/woodland interface would be a positive enhancement for the site.

Targets

- There will be a 20% open glade/path system.
- There will be no loss of any of the current extent of the woodland.
- There will be signs of native seedlings growing through to young trees of sufficient density to maintain a canopy for the future.
- At least 95% of native (or acceptable naturalised) species cover in any one layer.
- Pedunculate Oak to represent at least 50% of woodland.
- The woodland with a scrubby edge to increase by 15-20%.
- The understorey to represent 20-30% of the stand area.
- Thin out Holly where abundant to reduce by 50% to locally frequent
- Diversify woodland edge structure in even-aged, smaller woodland stands e.g.
- Increase bird & bat nesting availability
- A minimum of 3 fallen lying trees with diameter over 20cm per ha.
- A minimum of 4 trees per ha allowed to die standing where compatible with health and safety or retained as dead standing wood.
- Future veteran trees are to be identified and will be conserved.

Prescription W1: Thinning operations tend to favour the spread of invasive species and therefore due to the amount of non-native species (as well as litter and fly tipping), it is thought that thinning be delayed until year 4 of the management plan which means there will be a better understanding of the woodland wildlife and ecology of the site. From year 4 onwards there should be a programme of 20-30% thinning of young and sub-mature trees concentrating on the woodland in the north west (BW13) and the northern half of BW1.

Prescription W2 All thinning and clearing work should avoid the bird nesting season which is between the beginning of March and the end of August.

Prescription W3: Where Holly underscrub is abundant (i.e. BW10 and BW11), aim to reduce by 50% to achieve locally frequent only.

Prescription W4: In area BW4 some of the Holly along the path has already been thinned out and some more cutting back should be scheduled.

Prescription W5: Thinning in the southern half of BW1 should be avoided as this dense and dark habitat is ideal for bats.

Prescription W6: The main path in the woodland section (BW1) could do with some improvements such as board walks where it becomes too wet during winter.

Prescription W7: Widen the woodland canopy around the existing local path that is closest to the eastern boundary edge by 3-5m. There is another path towards the centre of the woodland, but it is felt that if this was also opened up as well it would be to be detriment of the woodland.

Prescription W8: Every 3 years existing scrub/woodland interface should be cut back between 8-20m deep to continue managing this dense scrub woodland edge (i.e. BW6/SNG4, BW13/DS2/SNG16). In addition new areas of woodland edge

should be cut back and then left to grow back as dense scrub (i.e. BW3/SNG/TR1, BW3/SNG1, BW5/SNG3, BW7/SNG6, BW8/SNG7).
Prescription W9: Re-coppice the BW2 Hazel by The Cottage and liaise with SWT Dormouse expert with regards to Dormouse tube monitoring.

Prescription W10: Consider further opening up SNG11 by putting in a couple of bays approximately 20m long and 10 wide.

Prescription W11: Coppice willow scrub by wet depression by New Lane and the driveway into Beech Rose Cottage (TN8).

Prescription W12: There were several (but not all) mature and veteran trees noted during the surveys, including SBT1, SBT5, SBT6, SBT7, TN5, TN6, TN7, TN22, TN39, TN41 TN46 & TN47. These trees do not require any active management, but should be regularly monitored for health and safety.

Prescription W13: Best practice is to leave Common Ivy on the trunks of trees i.e. TN1 (unless there is a pressing health and safety issue) for the benefit of invertebrates, bats and birds.

Prescription W14: When thinning trees some of the resulting brash (finer branches) and trunks can be used to create log or habitat piles in a variety of different situations i.e. shady, sunny and damp. However be careful not to do this too many times as it will also surpress the ground flora. A succession of piles of different ages will aid diversity. Ideally the brash should be tied into tight bundles and then stacked as they are more likely to be more valuable for invertebrates and occupy less space. As there are potential problems with vandalism it may be better to stake or throw some down and take the rest off to be chipped or mulched.

Prescription W15: Where ever possible, deadwood should be left in situ. Failing that, consideration should go to creating a deadwood stumps by bark stripping, dead wood sticks and/or pollarding. If it needs to be moved then the stump should be left as large as practicable and as close to the original site as possible.

Prescription W16: Creating a dead wood refugia habitat on site would help to provide another niche for wildlife such as reptiles and amphibians. This would involve digging a 1m wide hole to a depth of about 50cm and infilling with logs horizontally or vertically (and perhaps rubble i.e. house bricks), sticks and soil and then overtopping with the original soil and vegetation. The holes and gaps between the material will then be used by a variety of wildlife. This would be an ideal project for volunteers or a school project to see what invertebrate life is found under different types of dead wood and log piles.

Prescription W17: A variety of bird and bat boxes could be erected on suitable trees lacking holes, away from direct sunlight, bad weather, away from roads and where there is a clear flight path i.e. on the wood/grassland interface edge. For example BW1 and BW3 on the eastern edge towards the fields and in the north western corner of BW13 near Bonsey Lane and the ponds.

What species uses a particular box depends on a number of factors including its design, size and location. The boxes could be made and put up by local volunteers or perhaps included in a school project.

Prescription W18: The management of the woodland south of Moor Lane also ties in with the proposed SANG management, which is discussed in the Access section 7.5.4 in the Community feature.

8.2.4 Factors

The following factors may hinder the achievement of the above objectives if not controlled.

8.2.5 Invasive and non-native species

One of the main priorities is to concentrate on controlling and then the preventing of the spread of the invasive exotic species in the woodland areas. The botanical surveys (including 2013 and past surveys data) listed 31 non-native species (see 2.5 for the full list) and there are likely to be others present.

Targets (these are the targets for the next 6 sections on non-native species)

- Problem species have been controlled and are at a level where they are not adversely affecting the site, ideally less than 10% of non-native species over the common.
- Invasive, non-native plants species should not be introduced onto the common.

8.2.6 Rhododendron

Rhododendron is an aggressive non-native coloniser and regrows vigorously when cut. It reduces the biodiversity value of a site by reducing native plant canopy and producing toxic leaf litter. It is costly to eradicate once firmly established.

Prescription W19: The dense belt of Rhododendron (PHT3) lining the driveway to The Cottage ideally would be removed. The occupiers of The Cottage should be approached to explain that a native species hedgerow would be more appropriate and to see if that can be considered. At the very least it should be cut back. It would also expose a rather impressive, tall hybrid Black Poplar (SBT1).

Prescription W20: Remove Rhododendron by SW1 and SW4 ponds.

Prescription W21: Remove Rhododendron by TN9.

8.2.7 Japanese Knotweed

This plant has been recorded in the past (Gibbs, 2003) in approximately area SNG4, but it was not seen during the 2013 surveys. It is known to be present just outside the site to the south of SNG4 by the resident's home and golf course. It is a highly invasive plant that forms tall thickets with a dense leaf canopy that excluded other plants. In the autumn the fallen leaves decompose slowly forming impenetrable mulch that prevents anything else germinating. Spread of the plant can also come from small pieces of the plant material, hence why cutting it down as a method of ridding it from

the site would have to be done very carefully. Cut material should be burnt on site, where current by-laws allow. Cutting should be followed up by a treatment of a glyphosate-based herbicide, in the late summer. It may take two or three years to completely kill the entire plant. Alternatively the quickest option, but most expensive is to remove the whole area of contamination including down to a depth of 2m and send to a Waste Disposal site under strict site controls.

Prescription W22: The area of Japanese Knotweed around SNG4 should be monitored. The golf course should be contacted to make sure they are aware of it and asked to take steps to remove it.

8.2.8 Other Schedule 9 listed species

There are other Schedule 9 listed species over the site that should be, where possible, removed from the site.

Prescription W23: Priority here would be the removal of the remaining Schedule 9 listed species – Three-cornered Garlic (TN16), Montbretia (SNG/IS1 & TN9), variegated Yellow Archangel (TR1, TR7, TN9, TN23, TN24 & TN30) and Japanese Rose (SNG/IS1) as well as those seen in the past and likely to still be present – Himalayan Cotoneaster.

8.2.9 Other non-native species

There are other exotic species that should be, where possible, removed from the site.

Prescription W24: Other species of particular importance for removal would be the hybrid Bluebell (BW10, BW12,TN10, TN11, TN18, TN20, TN37, TN42 & TN45) , Portugal Laurel, Snowberry (TN11, TN20, TN21), Arrow Bamboo, Spiraea (BW12, TN28, TN43), Michaelmas Daisy (TN3), Butterfly-bush, Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea (TN4), Lesser Periwinkle (TN7), Garden Daffodil (TN20), Leyland Cypress (and other garden shrubs at TN29 and TN35), Portugal Laurel (TN38) and Rum Cherry. These garden escapees should be hand pulled or cut from the site, as far as possible. Note that rooted portions will remain alive and should be pulled or cut repeatedly. It may take several years to completely eradicate. This work will need to be monitored annually for regrowth and introduction of other invasives.

Prescription W25: Ideally all of the non-native introduced species on SNG/IS1 should be removed so that it is in keeping with the surrounding common land.

Prescription W26: Despite there being a large planted patch of non-native Firethorn (IS1) on SNG6, it does provide a good nectar source for insects and as long as it does not spread could be left.

8.2.10 Cherry Laurel

There are a lot of dense thickets of Cherry Laurel over the woodland areas of the common. Like Rhododendron it is an aggressive coloniser and shades out other plants.

Prescription W27: Management of the Cherry Laurel should include cutting stems by hand or chainsaw, as close to the ground as possible and treating the stumps with appropriate herbicide. Chip or remove the cut material from the area. The stumps will then need to be monitored regularly for regrowth. Target areas BW10, BW11, TN11, TN13, TN30, TN32, TN45 and TN46.

Prescription W28: The Cherry Laurel hedge by Lower Westfield Farm PHT1 should ideally be removed and an appropriate native species hedge be planted as a replacement or leave to colonise naturally, or at the very least to cut it back and maintain it as a neat hedge and curtail any further spreading.

Prescription W29: The owners of The Cottage should be encouraged to remove the Cherry Laurel around the perimeter of the property PHT2 and replace with native species or colonise, or at the very least to cut it back into a well maintained hedge and curtail any spreading.

8.2.11 Sycamore

Sycamore can be a problem in Surrey woodlands as it comes into leaf early, shading spring-flowering plants. Its leaf litter rots slowly and does not provide a good environment for ground flora. In addition it supports a lower diversity of insects than native trees.

Prescription W30: Sycamore should be preferentially thinned where it is frequent i.e. BW5, BW8 and BW10.

8.2.12 Garden waste & fly tipping

There is a lot of garden rubbish and general fly tipping that requires clearing from the site. It is unsightly, a health & safety issue, encourages yet more tipping and is encouraging the introduction and spread of the exotic species.

Target

- Westfield Common to have no garden waste or rubbish.

Prescription W31: The following TN numbers on Figure 1 relate to the garden waste seen during the survey and there will be many other instances – TN1, TN11, TN14, TN15, TN18, TN24, TN25, TN26, TN30, TN32, TN34 and TN44.

Prescription W32: As local communities are involved in the project. This will help to self-police the site and encourage people to be more sensitive towards the common. An annual clearance (or more frequently) will be required. This could be part of national campaigns such as '*Make a Difference Day*' where the local community can be involved.

Prescription W33: A leaflet on fly-tipping and garden waste will be distributed to local householders to explain why dumping is harmful and providing householders with a telephone number to report any dumping they see.

8.3 Feature: Ponds & Ditches

8.3.1 Attributes

The following attributes are characteristics of the ponds which will help to determine whether the management is being met.

8.3.2 Native floral & faunal composition

The quality and quantity of native flora represented in each pond will be a reflection of the water quality and will enhance the environment for the faunal composition. The quality of the water will reflect in the number of aquatic invertebrates are found in the water such as dragonflies, beetles, flies and snails, plus amphibians and mammal species.

Targets

- Each pond will have a varied composition of native marginal and emergent species including a good population of Bladder Sedge
- Each pond will have between 30% and 70% cover of floating and sub-merged native species
- Each pond will have a varied composition of native aquatic invertebrates and other wildlife

Prescription P1: Cut back some of the surrounding native trees around SW1 and remove Rhododendron.

Prescription P2: The willow around SW2 should be coppiced to open up and allow light onto the water and encourage marginal and emergent vegetation.

Prescription P3: Take 20-30 of the sub-mature Pedunculate Oaks out around SW7 and SW8 to open up the water. Clear back some of the Holly near the pond, again to lighten up the woodland and pond. Some of the Goat Willow should be coppiced. The Goat Willow branches bending into the water will be producing an interesting micro-habitat for the pond invertebrates and should be retained.

Prescription P4: Make sure that the work on SW7 does not compromise the Surrey Rare Bladder Sedge population.

Prescription P5: SW9 has seen better days and this is shown by the number of unusual plant species that have been recorded here in the past. It is now over shaded by willow scrub. Conversely, this also helps keep it relatively free of visitors and in particular stops dogs leaping into the water and muddying it up. It would perhaps benefit from some scrub clearance in discrete places, maybe to the east end where it is very damp underfoot.

Prescription P6: Cut back the willow and Bramble around SW12, but away from the path side so as not to encourage dogs to enter the water.

8.3.4 Pond creation & restoration

Additional ponds in natural hollows will be interesting community projects and will be valuable for increasing suitable habitat for aquatic invertebrates and may encourage amphibians such as Great Crested Newts. The public consultation highlighted pond restoration as one of the priorities for the site.

Target

- Consider creation of at least two ponds

Prescription P7: Investigate creation of pond in wet depression by New Lane and the driveway into Beech Rose Cottage.

Prescription P8: Another possible new pond area is at the end of the narrow dog-leg woodland north of Moor Lane. Here there is a wet depression, ideally suited to the creation of a pond and 65m north of ponds SW7 and SW8.

Prescription P9: In the woodland around Rose Bank Cottages there is a potential new pond creation site.

Prescription P10: Near TN26 and also TN33, there are potential pond restoration sites, where water gathers during wet weather and in the winter.

8.3.5 Factors

The following factors may hinder the achievement of the above objectives if not controlled.

8.3.6 Non-native & invasive pond plant species

The following four plants are also listed on the Schedule 9 list of invasive species. Water-fern, New Zealand Pigmyweed, Parrot's-feather and Canadian Waterweed have been recorded in a number of the ponds. The public consultation highlighted control of invasive species as one of the top priorities for the site.

Target

- To remove as much as possible of the Schedule 9 listed invasive species

Prescription P11: Water-fern (SW1, SW7 & SW12), New Zealand Pigmyweed (SW10), Parrot's-feather (SW1 & SW10) and Canadian Waterweed (SW7) have been recorded in a number of the ponds. The latter two are relatively easy to pull out, but the first two are notoriously difficult to remove and chemical controls may be required or biological control.

8.3.7 Water quality

This is determined by the sediments in the water, pollution and fish populations.

Target

- Each pond will be free of pollution, with no fish and dogs will be discouraged

Prescription P12: Pollution inputs will be monitored.

Prescription P13: Ideally large fish will be removed from all ponds.
Prescription P14: By educating dog owners, the number of dogs entering the ponds will reduce.

8.3.8 Ditch

The ditches across Westfield Common are an integral component of the habitat system, providing a run of water host to a variety of plants and wildlife.

Target

- Retain ditch habitat

Prescription P15: Concentrate on opening up the ditch (around RW1) and allowing much needed light onto the water and encourage a better vegetation, whilst opening up some vistas into the surrounding fields and towards the Public Right of Way footpath. Consider laying a hedge.

Prescription P16: Clear 3-4 trees to increase light levels into RW2 ditch.

Prescription P17: The golf course mows close to the ditch edge (RW5), which is negatively affecting the marginal vegetation. They should be consulted and asked if they could consider leaving a metre margin and cutting annually or every 3 years. The fact that light gets in here does help with providing a good environment for the plants to grow.

8.4 Feature: Grassland

8.4.1 Attributes

The following attributes are characteristics of the grassland which will help to determine whether the management is being met.

8.4.2 Sward composition

The ratio of grasses to herbs provides a rough indication of how valuable a grassland is. In general, semi-natural swards in good condition have a much higher number of herbs compared to grasses.

Target

- Increase the ratio of herbs in sward to more than double to the number of grasses

Prescription G1: Use the monitoring/surveys of the site to ascertain if this target is being met.

8.4.3 Factors

The following factors may hinder the achievement of the above objectives if not controlled.

8.4.4 Sward height

A range of heights over the grasslands will be expected with some being cut more frequently than others. Those that are left longer over the growing season will be more beneficial to wildlife and over time may also become more species diverse.

The majority of grassland is used for amenity purposes, being cut regularly during the summer. However, research shows that limiting the number of cuts per year can aid invertebrate populations. Indeed after only a few months without mowing the invertebrate species richness of the site can increase. This has to be balanced with the fact that it is amenity grassland and is used for local recreation. Therefore there are some low level management changes that would enable there to be an increase the biodiversity of the grassland by including a variety of mowing regimes, whilst retaining this function.

Targets

- Enhance species diversity of amenity grassland
- Retain the Chamomile population.

Prescription G2: Investigate who carries out the mowing and ask that the bar is raised to 5cm.

Prescription G3: Where grasses are left long all summer, getting the timing of the annual cut is essential, too early and the plants will not be able to set their seeds nor will other species such as invertebrates be able to complete their life cycle. The timing of the cut should be flexible to allow for seasonal changes, but the guideline is after the end of August.

Prescription G4: It is essential that all the clippings are taken off site or they will cause enrichment and prevent seeds from reaching the soil surface and germinating. Failing to take the clippings off site will also produces a 'thatch' of material, which may make cutting difficult the following year and could also lead to excessive bare patches.

Prescription G5: Some of the clippings could be left in piles in rough grassland margins and woodland edges to provide refugia for reptiles and small mammals.

Prescription G6: Generally relax number of amenity cuts by 50% to between 4-6 cuts annually, or consider leaving uncut all summer.

Prescription G7: Create 3-4m wide long grass margin on woodland and scrub edge, to be cut once every 3 years on rotation on SNG1, SNG3, SNG4, SNG6, SNG7, SNG10 and SNG11.

Prescription G8: The road verge (SNG2) to the east of Moor Lane (outside Oak Tree house and Alder House) are mown regularly. It would useful if they could be contacted and asked if they do the mowing to leave a 1-2m buffer zone of long uncut grass away from the ditch and bank.

Prescription G9: The SNG11 grassy ride should be widened and the wooded edges scalloped to encourage a scrubby edge.

Prescription G10: The SNG16 area could be improved by less frequent cutting during the summer months to create a meadow area, with a path cut through it to keep access into the common. The scrub edge should not be allowed to encroach, and should intermittently be cut back.

Prescription G11: The areas of grassland influenced by underlying acidic substrate should be retained, kept free of scrub with no grass arisings left on. They are found on the edge of BW8/SNG7 and near TN20 (on Rose Bank Cottages).

Prescription G12: The cricket ground will continue to manage the grassland, the Chamomile should be monitored.

8.5 Feature: Community

8.5.1 Attributes

The following attributes are characteristics of access, which help to determine whether the objective is being met.

8.5.2 Regular visitors

Getting outside into the natural environment is something that can help to improve mental and physical health. Encouraging people onto the site will help to engage a wide variety of people with nature including the young and old. It can aid local community awareness and help provide a better, safer environment.

Involvement in community based conservation projects can lead to feelings of pride and achievement, learning new skills, increased awareness of local history, getting to know people better, developing a team and community spirit and increase levels of responsibility in individuals. People enjoy the physical exercise and general feelings of freedom. They are able to escape from the city environment. Long term effects of involvement with the projects include increased community interest and cooperation between teenagers, increased confidence, a feeling amongst adult of setting down roots and often significant change in life style. Children exhibit high levels of inventiveness in play (Emery, 1986). There are also knock-on effects of community involvement in biodiversity projects like this such as an interest in wildlife gardening from composting to butterfly gardening, sustainability, recycling and water saving schemes.

There are several volunteer groups associated with this site and who are in touch with Surrey Wildlife Trust; they are Westfield Common Residents Association (WCRA), and Hoe Valley Residents Association (HVRA). They have all been involved in 'tidy-up days' which has led to less dumping in the common.

Targets

- Increase residents involvement with the site
- Increase residents appreciation and ownership of the area
- Improve communication between volunteer groups and co-ordinate their work and events

Prescription C1: Set up and support a Friends of Westfield Common Group

Targets

- Gauge people's opinions via informal means
- The number of regular visitors that keep coming back to the site will be indicative of how well the site is being enjoyed, particularly by locals

Prescription C2: Conduct a visitor survey.

8.5.3 Factors

The following factors could hinder the achievement of the objective if not controlled.

8.5.4 Access

The woodland areas will be readily accessible for the use of the public via a network of informal paths that are well maintained whilst not leading to a decrease in biodiversity. The grassland areas will be used for recreational purposes whilst also enhancing the sward composition with varied heights.

Targets

- The site will be open access for the public
- There will be increased opportunities for the public to visit and walk around the woodland
- Reduction in encroachments and parking on the Common

Prescription C3: There are a number of encroachments into the common, often from informal car parking (i.e. TN9, TN12, TN19, TN37 and TN40) see fig 6. The public consultation highlighted a particular problem of parking at Rosebank Cottages. A boundary of wooden posts is proposed to be placed along the edge of the track to demark a boundary beyond which the car parking cannot go. This will allow some parking but stop encroachment on the Common. These wooden posts would be in keeping with the rest of the Common and could also be placed elsewhere, where parking is a problem see Fig 7. At Rosebank Cottages a ditch could be dug alongside the far side of the posts (i.e. to prevent accidental vehicle access into ditch) to aid drainage and preserve the state of the track. The track is not however in the ownership of WBC so any work will have to be carried out after liaison with local residents.

Wooden posts could be used to delineate the Common and stop parking on Common land

Prescription C4: There is a useful access/exit point (TN2) at the south east corner of the Common, the style here is a good exit point for a circular walk around local fields and back onto Moor Lane.

Prescription C5: The southern boundary of the common (by DS1 and the pond SW1) next to a cottage is ill-defined as there is no fence line. Ideally the owners should be approached to discuss erecting boundary fencing and the garden extension removal (SNG/IS1). Along Westfield Road residents have also extended

their gardens onto the Common see Fig. 6. This land is also outside WBC ownership but residents should be approached to discuss the boundary of the Common and the erection of possible wooden posts to mark the boundary Fig 7.

Prescription C6: The track along Westfield Common Road towards Moor lane is becoming gradually widened and extended onto the Common. A row of bollards should be placed alongside the track to stop it widening Fig 7.

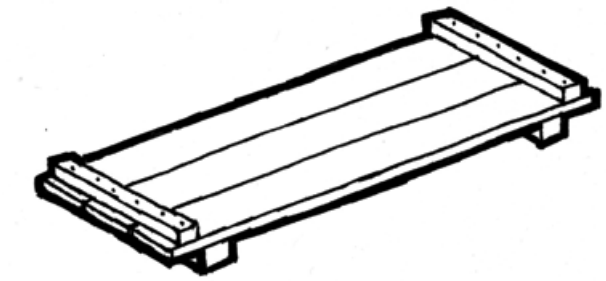
Prescription C7: The wood from Moor Lane to Robin Hood Lane is narrow and not suitable for a circular walk within the wood but links could be made to existing footpath No 46 already well used by local residents see Fig 5. Waymarker posts could be placed at each end of the wood to confirm the walk to walkers. Some of the paths are natural soil and become muddy in wet weather. Particularly towards Robin Hood lane, here the path could be raised slightly and a board walk constructed over particularly wet areas. Other side paths could be improved with wood chippings. This was overwhelmingly supported by local residents at the consultation event on the 3rd July see Fig 10. A new bridge may be needed over the ditch near Beech Rose Cottage see Fig 7. Bins for dog waste should be provided at site entry and exit points.

Prescription C8: The path from Westfield Road to Bonsey Lane is well used by residents particularly by parents and school children on their way to and from Westfield School. This often becomes muddy and unsuitable for pushchairs. This path could be raised and/or a more formal surfaced path established. This path could be made with a surface of gravel, hogging or Cotswold surface. See fig 7 for proposed footpath improvements. Any materials should take care not to change the pH composition of the soil. More informal footpath links could be made to the footpath at the west of the wood to create a circular walk around the wood. Here a path of wood chippings could be used. In wetter areas of the wood a board walk may be needed. This would need to give consideration to presence of Great Crested Newts in the ponds of this area; further ecological advice should be provided as required.

Example of a more formal path and board walk at Woodham Common.

Example of a more informal woodchip path.

Prescription C9: The smaller patch of wood from Moor Lane to Westfield Way currently has no proper paths. Here a small informal path should be cleared through the woods. This will help to stop dumping of rubbish and improve the cared for appearance of the wood. It will also help residents to value the wood if they walk through it. An informal sleeper Bridge will be needed over the ditch from Moor Lane (Fig 7).



Example of a wooden bridge (height 75mm width 1200mm).

Prescription C10: Motor bikes have been found entering the Common along tracks from Bonners Close and Bonsey Lane. Gaps, staggered barriers and kissing gates could be placed at strategic entrances to the Common along Bonners Close and Bonsey Lane to prevent motor bike access see below and (Fig 7).

Gaps:

Although the aim is to discourage illegal entry of horses/motorcycles/cycles/cars, the gap designed to facilitate pedestrian access should also allow wheelchair and pushchair access. The access gap should therefore be no less than 815mm with a firm level surface both through the gap and on the approaches.

Example of 'gap'.

Staggered Barriers:

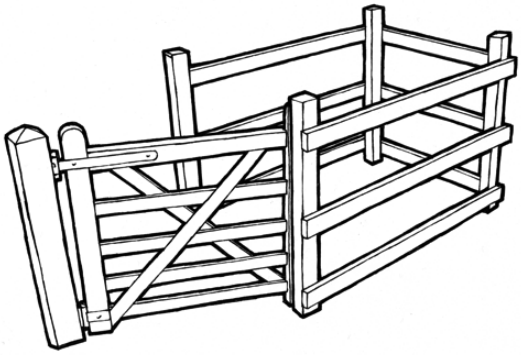
All gaps in staggered barriers should be a minimum of 815mm.

Example of a staggered barrier.

Kissing Gate

Stockist:

Available from Norbury Park Wood Products.



Example of a kissing gate.

8.5.5 Education

The natural environment provides lots of opportunities for formal and informal education. This could be done using a variety of methods such as letters or leaflet drops, information posters, public meetings, inviting local schools to use the woodland, school talks and news releases. Also conservation working parties, leaflets, guided walks, signs and interpretation panels will help. This gives a sense of ownership and the active management will show that the site is being cared for.

Target

- Raise awareness of Westfield Common to local community

Prescription C10: TN36 is another area that has been taken over by local residents and as it is a small area situated between two tracks it is not surprising that it has been long forgotten that it is in fact common land. Ideally the planted hedge and shrubs/trees would be removed, but as it is a very small area, this is unlikely to happen. The best outcome would be education of the locals, a better appreciation of the common land and what it can mean to them and hope that they bolster the volunteer numbers when the Westfield Common Residents Association go out on work party tasks.

Prescription C11: Sign boards and interpretation boards could be placed at strategic points across the common (see Fig 7) this will give the area a sense of identity and inform local residents of the importance of the area. These sign boards should be wooden to keep the rural feel of the area. Three different types of Sign boards are proposed:-

1. A simple sign board with the name of the site.
2. Interpretation boards with a map of the Common on them.
3. The old blue and white WBC signs along Westfield Road should be replaced by wooden ones like the boards below.

1. Examples of simple sign boards.

2. Examples of Interpretation boards.

3. Example of replacement Woking Borough Council sign.

Prescription C12: Benches should be placed at strategic sites and viewpoints to make the site more attractive to users Fig 7, but these should not be excessive in number which could detract from the 'natural feel' of the woodland areas. Provision of new bins will be considered/reviewed.

8.6 Feature: Monitoring

Targets

- Gather regular information on biodiversity of the site to guide on-going management
- Produce chronological order of before and after management photographs
- Conduct visitor and access surveys to assess public use and perception of the site

Prescription M1: It will be essential that regular surveys are carried out. This monitoring and research programme will help establish changes over time, will be a valuable record for the future and help to guide the on-going management programme and establish if the project has been a success.

Prescription M2: Monitoring of the woodland should ideally take the form of a repeat Phase 1 SNCI style survey in 5 and 10 years time. This should be

undertaken during the optimal times of the year i.e. April to June. It will also be useful to measure the following aspects:

- The % of open space
- The % of canopy cover
- The % of shrub layer
- The % of field layer
- The presence and abundance of invasive non-native species
- The abundance of standing and fallen dead wood
- Review before and after management photographs

Following the monitoring survey, an overall impression of the structure of the woodland will be gained. This will enable an assessment as to whether the woodland is in good condition and whether the objectives are being met.

Prescription M3: Useful monitoring will include further bat, bird, reptile, amphibian & botanical surveys in 5 years, as well as invertebrate surveys next year.

Prescription M4: Also photo monitoring before and after management should be used for a visual comparison of achievements and is useful for historical and educational purposes and talks.

Prescription M5: The extent of fly-tipping, garden waste dumping and anti-social behavior should be regularly monitored to ensure the problem is declining and that the public understand the problem. Residents and agencies need to work together to reduce the problem.

Prescription M6: Access and visitor surveys need to be conducted before the management plan is implemented, during implementation and after the majority of the management plan is completed to check that the management is achieving its targets and making a real difference for local residents.

8.7 5 year work programme

The prescriptions from each feature section has been listed in this table, some have been summarised. Please refer back to the feature sections for full text. Each management prescription has been given a priority based on the following key:

1 High priority 2 Medium priority 3 Low priority m Monitor r Review

Table 4 Prescription list with priorities

Feature	Prescription list	Year with priority				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Management Plan	MP1 The work programme should be reviewed annually.		r	r	r	r
	MP2 The management plan should be reviewed in its entirety in 2016.				r	
Woodland	W1 From year 4 onwards there should be a programme of 20-30% thinning of young and sub-mature trees concentrating on the woodland in the north west (BW13) and the northern half of BW1.				1	
	W2 All thinning and clearing work should avoid the bird nesting season which is between the beginning of March and the end of August.				1	1
	W3 Where Holly underscrub is abundant (i.e. BW10 and BW11), aim to reduce by 50% to achieve locally frequent only.				1	
	W4 In area BW4 some of the Holly along the path has already been thinned out and some more cutting back should be scheduled.		2			
	W5 Thinning in the southern half of BW1 should be avoided as this dense and dark habitat is ideal for bats.				1	1
	W6 The main path in the woodland section (BW1) could do with some improvements such as board walks where it becomes too wet during winter.					2
	W7 Widen the woodland canopy around the existing local path that is closest to the eastern boundary edge by 3-5m. There is another path towards the centre of the woodland, but it is felt that if this was also opened up as well it would be to be detriment of the woodland.		2			
	W8 Every 3 years existing scrub/woodland interface should be cut back between 8-20m deep to continue managing this dense scrub woodland edge (i.e. BW6/SNG4, BW13/DS2/SNG16). In addition new areas of woodland edge should be cut back and then left to grow back as dense scrub (i.e. BW3/SNG/TR1, BW3/SNG1, BW5/SNG3, BW7/SNG6, BW8/SNG7).			1		
	W9 Re-coppice the BW2 Hazel by The Cottage and liaise with SWT Dormouse expert with regards to Dormouse tube monitoring.				1	1
	W10 Consider further opening up SNG11 by putting in a couple of bays approximately 20m long and 10m deep.		2			
	W11 Coppice willow scrub by wet depression by New Lane and the driveway into Beech Rose Cottage (TN8).			2		
	W12 Several (but not all) mature and veteran trees were noted during the surveys, including SBT1, SBT5, SBT6, SBT7, TN5, TN6, TN7, TN22, TN39, TN41 TN46 & TN47. These trees do not require any active management, but should be regularly monitored for health and safety issues.					m
	W13 Best practice is to leave Common Ivy on the trunks of trees i.e. TN1 (unless there is a pressing health and safety issue) for the benefit of invertebrates, bats and birds.				m	m
	W14 When thinning trees some of the resulting brash (finer branches) and trunks can be used to create log or habitat piles in a variety of different situations i.e. shady, sunny and damp. A succession of piles of different ages will aid diversity. Ideally the brash should be tied into tight bundles and then stacked as they are more likely to be more valuable for invertebrates and occupy less space. Or throw some down and take the rest off to be chipped or mulched.				2	2
	W15 Where ever possible, deadwood should be left in situ. Failing that, consideration should go to creating a deadwood stumps by bark stripping, dead wood sticks and/or pollarding. If it needs to be moved then the stump should be left as large as practicable and as close to the original site as possible.				1	1
	W16 Create dead wood refugia habitat by digging a 1m wide hole to a depth of about					3

Feature	Prescription list	Year with priority				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	50cm and infilling with logs horizontally or vertically (and perhaps rubble i.e. house bricks), sticks and soil and then overtopping with the original soil and vegetation. This would be an ideal project for volunteers or a school project to see what invertebrate life is found under different types of dead wood and log piles					
	W17 A variety of bird and bat boxes could be erected on suitable trees lacking holes, away from direct sunlight, bad weather, away from roads and where there is a clear flight path i.e. on the wood/grassland interface edge. For example BW1 and BW3 on the eastern edge towards the fields and in the north western corner of BW13 near Bonsey Lane and the ponds. What species uses a particular box depends on a number of factors including its design, size and location. The boxes could be made and put up by local volunteers or perhaps included in a school project.		2		2	
	W18 The management of the woodland south of Moor Lane should be low key but will require some footpath management, which is discussed in the Access section 8.5.4 in the Community feature.			m		2
	W19 The dense belt of Rhododendron (PHT3) lining the driveway to The Cottage ideally would be removed. The occupiers of The Cottage should be approached to explain that a native species hedgerow would be more appropriate and to see if that can be considered. At the very least it should be cut back and dumped cuttings removed.			r		
	W20 Remove Rhododendron by SW1 and SW4 ponds.	1				
	W21 Remove Rhododendron by TN9.	1				
	W22 The area around SNG4 should be monitored for Japanese Knotweed. The golf course should be contacted to make sure they are aware of it and asked to take steps to remove it.	m	m	m	m	m
	W23 Priority here would be the removal of the remaining Schedule 9 listed species – Three-cornered Garlic (TN16), Montbretia (SNG/IS1 & TN9), variegated Yellow Archangel (TR1, TR7, TN9, TN23, TN24 & TN30) and Japanese Rose (SNG/IS1) as well as those seen in the past and likely to still be present – Himalayan Cotoneaster.	1	1	1	1	1
	W24 Other species of particular importance for removal would be the hybrid Bluebell (BW10, BW12,TN10, TN11, TN18, TN20, TN37, TN42 & TN45) , Portugal Laurel, Snowberry (TN11, TN20, TN21), Arrow Bamboo, Spiraea (BW12, TN28, TN43), Michaelmas Daisy (TN3), Butterfly-bush, Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea (TN4), Lesser Periwinkle (TN7), Garden Daffodil (TN20), Leyland Cypress (and other garden shrubs at TN29 and TN35), Portugal Laurel (TN38) and Rum Cherry. These garden escapees should be hand pulled or cut from the site, as far as possible. Note that rooted portions will remain alive and should be pulled or cut repeatedly. It may take several years to completely eradicate. This work will need to be monitored annually for regrowth and introduction of other invasives.	1	1	1	1	1
	W25 Ideally all of the non-native introduced species on SNG/IS1 should be removed so that it is in keeping with the surrounding common land.	1	1	1	1	1
	W26 Despite there being a large planted patch of non-native Firethorn (IS1) on SNG6, it does provide a good nectar source for insects and as long as it does not spread could be left.		m		m	
	W27 Management of the Cherry Laurel should include cutting stems by hand or chainsaw, as close to the ground as possible and treating the stumps with appropriate herbicide. Chip or remove the cut material from the area. The stumps will then need to be monitored regularly for regrowth. Target areas BW10, BW11, TN11, TN13, TN30, TN32, TN45 and TN46.		1			
	W28 The Cherry Laurel hedge by Lower Westfield Farm PHT1 should ideally be removed and an appropriate native species hedge be planted as a replacement or leave to colonise naturally, or at the very least to cut it back and maintain it as a neat hedge and curtail any further spreading.	2				
	W29 The owners of The Cottage should be encouraged to remove the Cherry Laurel around the perimeter of the property PHT2 and replace with native species or colonise, or at the very least to cut it back into a well maintained hedge and curtail any spreading.	2				
	W30 Sycamore should be preferentially thinned where it is frequent i.e. BW5, BW8 and BW10				2	2
	W31 The following TN numbers on Figure 1 relate to the garden waste seen during the	1	1	1	1	1

Feature	Prescription list	Year with priority				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	survey and there will be many other instances – TN1, TN11, TN14, TN15, TN18, TN24, TN25, TN26, TN30, TN32, TN34 and TN44. They should be removed.					
	W32 As local communities are involved in the project. This will help to self-police the site and encourage people to be more sensitive towards the common. An annual clearance (or more frequently) will be required. This could be part of national campaigns such as 'Make a Difference Day' where the local community can be involved.	1	1	1	1	1
Ponds/ditches	P1 Cut back some of the surrounding native trees around SW1 and remove Rhododendron		1			
	P2 The willow around SW2 should be coppiced to open up and allow light onto the water and encourage marginal and emergent vegetation.		1			
	P3 Take 20-30 of the sub-mature Pedunculate Oaks out around SW7 and SW8 to open up the water. Clear back some of the Holly near the pond, again to lighten up the woodland and pond. Some of the Goat Willow should be coppiced. The Goat Willow branches bending into the water will be producing an interesting micro-habitat for the pond invertebrates and should be retained.		1			
	P4 Make sure that the work on SW7 does not compromise the Surrey Rare Bladder Sedge population.		1			
	P5 SW9 has seen better days and this is shown by the number of unusual plant species that have been recorded here in the past. It is now over shaded by willow scrub. Conversely, this also helps keep it relatively free of visitors and in particular stops dogs leaping into the water and muddying it up. It would perhaps benefit from some scrub clearance in discrete places, maybe to the east end where it is very damp underfoot.			1		
	P6 Cut back the willow and Bramble around SW12, but away from the path side so as not to encourage dogs to enter the water.			1		
	P7 Investigate creation of pond in wet depression by New Lane and the driveway into Beech Rose Cottage				2	
	P8 Another possible new pond area is at the end of the narrow dog-leg woodland north of Moor Lane. Here there is a wet depression, ideally suited to the creation of a pond and 65m north of ponds SW7 and SW8				2	
	P9 In the woodland around Rose Bank Cottages there is a potential new pond creation site.				2	
	P10 Near TN26 and TN33, there are potential pond restoration sites, where water gathers during wet weather and in the winter.				2	
	P11 Water-fern (SW1, SW7 & SW12), New Zealand Pigmyweed (SW10), Parrot's-feather (SW1 & SW10) and Canadian Waterweed (SW7) have been recorded in a number of the ponds. The latter two are relatively easy to pull out, but the first two are notoriously difficult to remove and chemical controls may be required or biological control.	1	1	1	1	1
	P12 Pollution inputs will be monitored.		m		m	
	P13 Ideally large fish will be removed from all ponds.					3
	P14 By educating dog owners, the number of dogs entering the ponds will reduce.	m	m	m	m	m
	P15 Concentrate on opening up the ditch (around RW1) and allowing much needed light onto the water and encourage a better vegetation, whilst opening up some vistas into the surrounding fields and towards the Public Right of Way footpath. Consider laying a hedge.					
	P16 Clear 3-4 trees to increase light levels into RW2 ditch.				1	1
	P17 The golf course mows close to the ditch edge (RW5), which is negatively affecting the marginal vegetation. They should be consulted and asked if they could consider leaving a metre margin and cutting annually or every 3 years. The fact that light gets in here does help with providing a good environment for the plants to grow.	1	m			
Grassland	G1 Use the monitoring/surveys of the site to ascertain if herb:grass target is being met.					2
	G2 Investigate who carries out the mowing and ask that the bar is raised to 5cm	1				
	G3 Where grasses are left long all summer, the timing of the cut should be flexible to allow for seasonal changes, but the guideline is after the end of August.	1				
	G4 It is essential that all the clippings are taken off .	1	1	1	1	1
	G5 Some of the clippings could be left in piles in rough grassland margins and woodland edges.			2		

Feature	Prescription list	Year with priority				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	G6 Generally relax number of amenity cuts by 50% to between 4-6 cuts annually, or consider leaving uncut all summer	1				
	G7 Create 3-4m wide long grass margin on woodland and scrub edge, to be cut once every 3 years on rotation on SNG1, SNG3, SNG4, SNG6, SNG7, SNG10 and SNG11.		1			
	G8 The road verge (SNG2) to the east of Moor Lane (outside Oak Tree house and Alder House) are mown regularly. Contact the owners and if they do mow the grass aske that they leave a 1-2m buffer zone of long uncut grass away from the ditch and bank.	1				
	G9 The SNG11 grassy ride should be widened and the wooded edges scalloped to encourage a scrubby edge.		1			
	G10 The SNG16 area could be improved by less frequent cutting during the summer months to create a meadow area, with a path cut through it to keep access into the common. The scrub edge should not be allowed to encroach, and should intermittently be cut back.	1				
	G11 The areas of grassland influenced by underlying acidic substrate should be retained, kept free of scrub with no grass arisings left on. They are found on the edge of BW8/SNG7 and near TN20 (on Rose Bank Cottages).	1				
	G12 The cricket ground will continue to manage the grassland, the Chamomile should be monitored.	1				m
Community	C1 Set up and support a Friends of Westfield Common Group.	1	1	1	1	1
	C2 Conduct a visitor survey.			m		
	C3 There are a number of encroachments into the common, often from informal car parking (i.e. TN9, TN12, TN19, TN37 and TN40). Discussion with relevant bodies and local community may stimulate a compromise, it is proposed to erect wooden posts to demark a boundary beyond which the car parking cannot go.	r		2		2
	C4 There is a useful access/exit point (TN2) at the south east corner of the common, the style here is a good exit point for a circular walk around local fields and back onto Moor Lane.	r				
	C5 The southern boundary of the common (by DS1 and the pond SW1) next to a cottage is ill-defined as there is no fence line. Ideally the owners should be approached to discuss erecting boundary fencing or wooden marker posts and the garden extension removal (SNG/IS1).	1				
	C6 The track along Westfield Common road is widening and extending onto the common erect a line of wooden posts along the track to stop the track widening further.					2
	C7 Improve footpaths through the wood from Moor Lane to Robin Hood Lane , install waymarker posts, benches and dog bins to improve access and enjoyment of the area					2
	C8 Raise and restore the path from Westfield Road to Westfield School create a circular walk through the wood.					2
	C9 Create an informal path through the small patch of wood at Moor Lane to Westfield Way.				2	
	C10 TN36 is another area that has been taken over by local residents. Ideally the planted hedge and shrubs/trees would be removed, but as it is a very small area, this is unlikely to happen. The best outcome would be education of the locals, a better appreciation of the common land and what it can mean to them and hope that they bolster the volunteer numbers when the Westfield Common Residents Association go out on work party tasks.					3
	C11 Erect simple sign boards at strategic sites across the common see Fig.7		1			
	C11 Erect interpretation boards and replace WBC signs as marked on Fig .7.					1
	C12 Erect benches at strategic sites across the common to enhance the visitor experience of the site.		2			
Monitoring	M1 It will be essential that regular surveys are carried out. This monitoring and research programme will help establish changes over time, will be a valuable record for the future and help to guide the on-going management programme and establish if the project has been a success.					1
	M2 Monitoring of the woodland should ideally take the form of a repeat Phase 1 SNCI style survey in 5 and 10 years time. This should be undertaken during the optimal times of the year i.e. April to June.					1

Feature	Prescription list	Year with priority				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	M3 Useful monitoring will include further bat, bird, reptile, amphibian & botanical surveys in 5 years, as well as invertebrate surveys in 2014.		1			1
	M4 Also photo monitoring before and after management should be used for a visual comparison of achievements and is useful for historical and educational purposes and talks.	1	1	1	1	1
	M5 Monitoring of fly-tipping, dumping of garden waste and anti- social behaviour should be carried out regularly.	1	1	1	1	1
	M6 Access and visitor surveys should be carried out at the beginning of the management and towards the end of the 5 years to assess the public's use and perception of the area and judge the success of the project	1				1

Table 5 Targets

This table will be filled in each year to monitor if the targets are being achieved.

Attribute/Factor	Target	Year/Target Met (Y/N)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Structure	There will be a 20% open glade/path system					
	There will be no loss of any of the current extent of the woodland.					
	There will be signs of native seedlings growing through to young trees of sufficient density to maintain a canopy for the future.					
	At least 95% of native (or acceptable naturalised) species cover in any one layer.					
	Pedunculate Oak to represent at least 50% of woodland.					
	The woodland with a scrubby edge to increase by 15-20%.					
	The understory to represent 20-30% of the stand area.					
	Thin out Holly where abundant to reduce by 50% to locally frequent					
	Diversify woodland edge structure in even-aged, smaller woodland stands e.g.					
	Increase bird & bat nesting availability					
	A minimum of 3 fallen lying trees with diameter over 20cm per ha.					
	A minimum of 4 trees per ha allowed to die standing where compatible with health and safety or retained as dead standing wood.					
	Future veteran trees are to be identified and will be conserved.					
Invasive & non-native species	Problem species have been controlled and are at a level where they are not adversely affecting the site, ideally less than 10% of non-native species over the common.					
	Invasive, non-native plants species should not be introduced onto the common.					
Garden waste & fly-tipping	Westfield Common to have no garden waste or rubbish.					
Native floral & faunal composition	Each pond will have a varied composition of native marginal and emergent species including a good population of Bladder Sedge					
	Each pond will have between 30% and 70% cover of floating and sub-merged native species					
	Each pond will have a varied composition of native aquatic invertebrates and other wildlife					
Pond creation & restoration	Consider creation of at least two ponds					
Non-native & invasive pond plant species	To remove as much as possible of the Schedule 9 listed invasive species					
Water quality	Each pond will be free of pollution, with no fish and dogs will be discouraged					
Ditch	Retain ditch habitat					
Sward compostion	Increase the ratio of herbs in sward to more than double to the number of grasses					
Sward height	Enhance species diversity of amenity grassland					
	Retain the Chamomile population.					
Regular visitors	Gauge people's opinions via informal means					
	The number of regular visitors that keep coming back to the site will be indicative of how well the site is being enjoyed, particularly by locals					
Access	The site will be open access for the public					
	There will be increased opportunities for the public to visit and walk around the woodland including improving footpaths and signage					
Education	Raise awareness of Westfield Common to local community					
Monitoring	Gather regular information on biodiversity of the site to guide on-going management					
	Produce chronological order of before and after management photographs					
	Monitoring of fly-tipping, dumping of garden waste and anti- social behaviour should be carried out regularly.					
	Access and visitor surveys					

9.0 References

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Appendix 1 Data Search

Background Ecological Data Search; Westfield Common SNCI

Produced by
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Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre Manager

Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre
October 2013

for
Surrey Wildlife Trust Consultancy

C/O Surrey Wildlife Trust, School Lane, Pirbright Woking, Surrey, GU24 0JN

Contents

Background Ecological Data Search; Westfield Common SNCI

1.0 Introduction

The following report has been compiled by the Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre (SBIC) on behalf of Surrey Wildlife Trust Consultancy as part of a desktop ecological assessment of land near Woking, Surrey. Based on our standard data search service it includes information on a) any statutory or non-statutory site designations (i.e. sites of international, national and regional/local importance including ancient woodland)), b) all protected species, c) all rare/notable species and d) all Priority Species as identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan falling within a one kilometre search area centred on Westfield Common SNCI, Westfield, Woking, Surrey (approximate site centre Ordnance Survey grid reference TQ005556. The report is completed by a series of maps showing the search areas together with details of any designated sites (Annex A).

2.0 Site Designations

The desktop study identified a number of designated sites falling within the one kilometre search area. Further details and site descriptions for each of these sites are shown below (Section 2.1 for statutory designated sites and Section 2.2 for non-statutory designated sites). The boundaries of each site are shown in Annex A.

2.1 Statutory Designated Sites

2.1.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Nature Conservation Interest
Smart's Heath and Prey Heath SSSI	SU985557 SU989555	37.8	A Site of Special Scientific Interest notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Notified in 1993. "The adjacent commons of Smarts Heath and Prey Heath lie either side of Hoe Stream, south of Woking. They consist of a mosaic of heathland habitats including wet and dry heath, scrub, and fringing woodland. The heathland supports characteristic heathland birds, including occasional breeding nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*, a bird listed on Annexe 1 of the Birds Directive."

A copy of the original SSSI citation is included for your information (Annex B). Any action or development thought likely to affect a designated site in any way must first be referred to the local office of Natural England. For more information please contact;

Natural England (South-East Region – Worthing Office)
Guildbourne House
Chatsworth Road
Worthing
BN11 1LD,

Tel: 0300 060 0300
Fax: 0300 060 4097

2.1.2 Local Nature Reserves

One site falling within the one kilometre search area has been designated as a Local Nature Reserves (LNR) under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949. Mayford Meadows (Ordnance Survey grid reference SU998563) was declared in 1996 and currently covers some 4.8ha. For more information on these sites please contact the principal designating authority or the site owners/managers, at the following address:

Mayford Meadows LNR
Woking Borough Council
Civic Offices
Gloucester Square
Woking
Surrey
GU21 1YL Tel:-01483 755855

2.2 Non- Statutory Designated Sites

2.2.1 Local Wildlife Sites

Local Wildlife Sites or Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) as they are known in Surrey are identified on account of the habitats and flora/fauna they support, and are of County or regional wildlife importance.

They are selected by a panel of professional ecologists who together comprise the Surrey Nature Conservation Liaison Group (SNCLG), which includes representatives from Surrey County Council, district and borough councils across the County, English Nature, the Surrey Wildlife Trust, the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG), the Environment Agency and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Each SNCI was selected from a County-wide database of ecological survey information according to criteria outlined in the report; *Criteria for SNCI Selection in Surrey* published by the SNCLG in July 1997.

The designation of SNCIs in no way diminishes the importance of other areas of semi-natural habitat in Surrey, and it is recognised that all semi-natural habitat is important for wildlife and of potential education value. The assessment and designation of SNCIs is a continual process and new sites will be identified as scientific knowledge of individual sites and of the total resource increases.

All of the SNCIs described below fall within the administrative area covered by Woking Boroughs. 108 sites in Woking were originally surveyed between 1993 and 1996 as part of a Borough wide review carried out by the Surrey Wildlife Trust on behalf of the Borough Council and Surrey County Council. Candidate sites were reviewed by the SNCLG at a series of meetings in 1996 and incorporated into the adopted Woking Borough Local Plan 1999 as Policy NE2. A partial re-survey took place between 2003 & 2004 and 2009 & 2010 and proposed changes including boundary amendments and the selection of a limited number of additional sites were approved by the SNCLG in 2005 and 2011.

The Non-Statutory Designated Site table lists the name and reference number of each SNCI together with an Ordnance Survey grid reference, the size and the nature conservation interest of each site. A map showing both the area of search and the boundary of each SNCI can be found in Annex A. Please note, the report and map only provide details of SNCIs that fall either wholly or partially within the nominal search area.

Site Name	RECORDER No.	Grid Reference	Area (ha) /Length (km)	Borough / District	Nature Conservation Interest
Westfield Common SNCI	223 & 3239	TQ005560 & TQ001562	23.4 ha	Woking	Woodland, scrub, wetland, grassland (cricket pitch) and ponds. Supports Nationally Scarce plant species (Chamomile, *Chamaemelum nobile*). Records of Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) in two of the ponds. Species rich areas of wet woodland, drains and ponds.
Barnsbury Meadow & Bonsey Lane Woods (Including Barnsbury School) SNCI	227/7 & 3363	SU999568	7.4 ha	Woking	Wet grassland, broadleaved wet and dry woodland. This site forms an important part of a corridor of sites along the Hoe Valley. It is important for its habitat diversity including wet grassland and wet woodland. It supports an important invertebrate site and good populations of warblers and other passerines of damp meadows. The site has been identified as having potential to support Otter (*Lutra lutra*).
Mill Moor SNCI	333	TQ014567	5.4 ha	Woking	Situated on the floodplain of the River Wey, largely composed of semi-improved mesotrophic grassland, including central stands of wet grassland. Two ponds are present. Selected for species rich wetland and ponds. Past records include at least 19 species typical of grassland of conservation interest in Surrey including 7 on the current draft Surrey Rare Plant Register. Although a recent survey has found it to have declined, with appropriate management it is thought that the site could regain some of its lost species.
Mayford Meadows SNCI	3392	SU997561	5.6 ha	Woking	Marsh, swamp, fen, scrub, woodland, mesotrophic grassland. Supports a range of wetland habitats. Important site for invertebrates (nationally scarce invertebrate present) and passerines of damp meadows.
River Wey SNCI (including Pyrford Place Lake)	3420 (3420/1)	TQ008532 – TQ072614 (TQ051583)	16.8 km (0.50 ha)	Woking	A good quality river of County Importance supporting a high density of invertebrates and Water Voles (*Arvicola terrestris*). Pyrford Place Lake; The pond supports a range of species with a high diversity of aquatic species. It is also a good bird and amphibian site.
Hoe Stream SNCI	4138	SU967545 – TQ039581	10.0 km	Woking	Stream – selected as a link & habitat corridor for SNCI sites in the Hoe Valley. The stream is important in the Borough and provides a valuable link and habitat corridor for the SNCI sites in the Hoe Valley SNCI corridor.

2.2.2 Ancient Woodland

Two sites falling within the one kilometre search area appear on the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory [1] for the County.

Ancient woodland is defined by Natural England as a site that has had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. It is an irreplaceable, wildlife-rich habitat, and often includes important archaeological features. Surrey is one of the most wooded parts of lowland Britain and supports approximately 37,700 ha of woodland, of which, 11,935 ha (or 7.1% of the of the County) are considered to be Ancient.

Ancient woodland is commonly divided into two broad categories, Ancient Semi-natural Woodland and Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites. Both types of stand are classed as ancient woodland. Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) are stands that are composed predominantly of trees and shrubs native to the site that do not obviously originate from planting. They include stands that may have been managed by coppicing or pollarding in the past, as well as those where the tree and shrub layer has grown up by natural regeneration. Plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) are areas of ancient woodland where the original native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted stock most commonly of a species not native to the site, for example conifers such as Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) or Corsican Pine (*Pinus nigra var. maritime*), but also broadleaves such as Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) or Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*).

Ancient woodland status is determined using information from historic Ordnance Survey and other historic sources and information about the name of the wood, its shape, relief, internal boundaries and location relative to other features such as parish boundaries. Ground survey information such as flora and historical features plus aerial photography interpretation is also used when available. The original inventory was produced by Nature Conservancy Council (later English Nature) on a county-by-county basis in the 1980's and 1990's and included all sites over two hectares in size. Access to additional resources and advances in digital mapping techniques mean that it is now possible to map woodlands under two hectares with greater ease and accuracy and since 2005 this led to an ongoing project to completely revise and update the Ancient Woodland Inventory across the South East. The Surrey Ancient Woodland Survey was carried out by Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre on behalf of Natural England, Forestry Commission, Surrey Hills AONB, Surrey County Council and ten Borough/District Councils from 2009 until 2011. The results of this work are not currently publically available however they will shortly be adopted by Natural England and incorporated into the national ancient woodland inventory. The details of ancient woodland sites contained in this report are therefore taken from the interim version of what will become the final dataset. Please note, the Ancient Woodland Inventory should always be classed as "provisional" and will be reviewed and updated as new information comes to light.

The following table shows the unique identification for each site, site name (where known), an Ordnance Survey grid reference and the area of the site as shown on the Inventory. The site name and grid reference used are taken directly from the Inventory and may therefore not necessarily match those used elsewhere in this report.

Code	Wood Name (Where Identfied)	Type	Borough/District	Parish	Grid Reference	Area (ha)
SRY_3388		ASNW	Woking District (B)		SU995557	0.7
SRY_4914		ASNW	Woking District (B)		TQ011557	1.9

3.0 Protected Species

SBIC currently holds information on a number of species protected either by national or international legislation which have been recorded from one kilometre squares falling within the one kilometre search area. This list should not be regarded as definitive and it is likely that further detailed survey work would be necessary prior to any development to ascertain the full extent of any activity. Furthermore, it should also be noted that although SBIC currently has data sharing agreements with many of Surrey's specialist recording societies we may only hold limited information for a number of important taxonomic groups. Similarly, although data transfers take place on a regular basis, we may not always hold the most upto date records for a particular area.

The following table lists species in taxonomic order by each one kilometre square of the search area. Information on the protected status of each species is taken from the Recorder 6 species database and *Checklist of Legally Protected British Species* (Betts 2008) [2] and in each case, the relevant Schedule or Annex which describes the nature and level of protection is shown. For more information please see Annex C. Please note, Appendix III of the Bern Convention includes all species of birds not listed in Appendix II with the exception of 11 abundant /perceived pest species. Species included in this list have are omitted from the following table but readers should nonetheless take note of its existence. Similarly, where a site straddles the edge of the search area all relevant records recorded from that site have been included in this report. Species records for a site are commonly assigned a locational reference based on the Ordnance Survey grid reference for the centre of that site. On occasions although part of a site may legitimately fall inside a search area, its geographical centre may lie outside. As a result the following tables may include species apparently recorded from one kilometre squares falling outside your original search area. (N.B Throughout this report, where this occurs, the relevant one kilometre squares are enclosed by brackets).

1Km Grid Square	Taxon Common Name	Recommended Taxon Name	UK Protected Species	European Protected Species	Date Last Recorded	Source of Record
SU9954	Feathery Bog-moss	*Sphagnum cuspidatum*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	1993	SBIC - Other Records
	Fringed Bog-moss	*Sphagnum fimbriatum*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	1993	SBIC - Other Records
	Blunt-leaved Bog-moss	*Sphagnum palustre*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	1993	SBIC - Other Records
	Smooth Newt	*Lissotriton vulgaris*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3	1988	SBIC - Other Records
	Common Frog	*Rana temporaria*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 5	1988	SBIC - Other Records
	Nightjar	*Caprimulgus europaeus*		Bern Convention Appendix 2, Birds Directive Annex 1	1994	SNCI Survey
SU9955	Reindeer Moss	*Cladonia rangiferina*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	-1988	Woking's Commons Survey
	Red Bog-moss	*Sphagnum capillifolium*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	1996	SBIC - Other Records

	Compact Bog-moss	*Sphagnum compactum*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Flat-topped Bog-moss	*Sphagnum fallax*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Fringed Bog-moss	*Sphagnum fimbriatum*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Lesser Cow-horn Bog-moss	*Sphagnum inundatum*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Blunt-leaved Bog-moss	*Sphagnum palustre*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Soft Bog-moss	*Sphagnum tenellum*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Bluebell	*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 8)		-1988	Woking's Commons Survey
	White-letter Hairstreak	*Satyrium w-album*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)		1993	Butterfly Conservation VC17
	Silver-studded Blue	*Plebejus argus*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)		2001	Butterfly Conservation VC17
	Common Frog	*Rana temporaria*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 5	1995	Woking Pond Survey
	Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Green Woodpecker	*Picus viridis*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	*Dendrocopos major*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Blue Tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Great Tit	*Parus major*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Coal Tit	*Periparus ater*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Hedgehog	*Erinaceus europaeus*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	2000	Surrey Mammal Group
	Roe Deer	*Capreolus capreolus*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	2000	Surrey Mammal Group
	Fallow Deer	*Dama dama*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	1997	Mammals - General
	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)		2000	Surrey Mammal Group
SU9956	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species	2004	SBIC - Other Records
	Grass Snake	*Natrix natrix*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.1 (killing/injuring)), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3	1991	SBIC - Other Records

	Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Pygmy Shrew	*Sorex minutus*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	2002	Surrey Mammal Group
	Weasel	*Mustela nivalis*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	2002	Surrey Mammal Group
	Roe Deer	*Capreolus capreolus*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	2002	Surrey Mammal Group
	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)		2000	Surrey Mammal Group
SU9957	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species	2005	SBIC - Other Records
TQ0054	Hedgehog	*Erinaceus europaeus*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	1999	Surrey Mammal Group
	Roe Deer	*Capreolus capreolus*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	2007	SBIC - Other Records
TQ0055	Snowdrop	*Galanthus nivalis*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	2011	BSBI VC17
	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
TQ0056	Bluebell	*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 8)		2003	SNCI Survey
	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
	Smooth Newt	*Lissotriton vulgaris*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3	1995	Woking Pond Survey
	Great Crested Newt	*Triturus cristatus*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species, Habitats Directive Annex 4	1995	Woking Pond Survey
TQ0057	Bluebell	*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 8)		-1988	Woking Common's Survey
	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
	Viviparous Lizard	*Zootoca vivipara*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.1 (killing/injuring)), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3	2003	Herpetiles - General

	Grass Snake	*Natrix natrix*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.1 (killing/injuring)), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3	2003	Herpetiles - General
	Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 1 Part 1)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Birds Directive Annex 1	1995	Woking Pond Survey
	Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	2003	SBIC - Other Records
	Great Tit	*Parus major*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	2003	SBIC - Other Records
	Common Shrew	*Sorex araneus*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	2003	Mammals - General
	Daubenton's Bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Habitats Directive Annex 4	2003	Mammals - General
	Natterer's Bat	*Myotis nattereri*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Habitats Directive Annex 4	2003	Mammals - General
	Noctule	*Nyctalus noctula*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Habitats Directive Annex 4	2003	Mammals - General
	Pipistrelle [i]	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 4	2003	Mammals - General
	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)		2002	Surrey Mammal Group
TQ0154	Bluebell	*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 8)		2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Common Frog	*Rana temporaria*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 5	1993	SNCI Survey
	Grass Snake	*Natrix natrix*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.1 (killing/injuring)), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3	1993	SNCI Survey

[i] Research in the early 1990's first suggested that the bat formerly known as the Common Pipistrelle was in fact two different but closely related species. Detailed physical and DNA analysis has now confirmed that this is the case. The two species; the Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus)* and the Soprano Pipistrelle *(Pipistrellus pigmaeus*) are normally differentiated by differences in their peak echolocation frequency.

	Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 1 Part 1)	Bern Convention Appendix 2	2009	SWT - Otters & Rivers Project
	Green Woodpecker	*Picus viridis*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	*Dendrocopos major*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Water Shrew	*Neomys fodiens*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	1999	Surrey Mammal Group
	Weasel	*Mustela nivalis*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	2007	Mammals - General
	Roe Deer	*Capreolus capreolus*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	2007	Mammals - General
	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)		1999	Surrey Mammal Group
TQ0155	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)		1989	Surrey Mammal Group
TQ0156	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 2 – non-priority species	1998	PTES 1st National Stag Beetle Survey
	Great Crested Newt	*Triturus cristatus*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Habitats Directive Annex 2 – non-priority species, Habitats Directive Annex 4	1995	Woking Pond Survey
	Common Frog	*Rana temporaria*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 5	1996	Herpetiles – General
	Little Owl	*Athene noctua*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1999	SBIC – Other Records
	Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 1 Part 1)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Birds Directive Annex 1	1996	SBIC – Other Records
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	*Dendrocopos major*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC – Other Records
	White/Pied Wagtail	*Motacilla alba*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC – Other Records
	Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC – Other Records
	Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC – Other Records
	Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC – Other Records
	Blue Tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC – Other Records
	Great Tit	*Parus major*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC – Other Records
	Greenfinch	*Carduelis chloris*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC – Other Records
	Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*		Bern Convention Appendix 2	1996	SBIC – Other Records
TQ0157	Snowdrop	*Galanthus nivalis*		Habitats Directive Annex 5	1995	BSBI VC17

	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
	Common Frog	*Rana temporaria*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5a), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 Sec. 9.5b)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 5	1996	Herpetiles - General
	Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 1 Part 1)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Birds Directive Annex 1	1997	SNCI Survey
	Polecat	*Mustela putorius*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 4)	Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 5	2005	Mammals - General
	Roe Deer	*Capreolus capreolus*		Bern Convention Appendix 3	1996	Mammals - General
	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)		1997	SNCI Survey

In addition to the information presented above, SBIC currently holds information on the following species recorded from the ten kilometre squares which cover the one kilometre search area. These records are not currently held in a format which allows analysis at the same level of detail as other species records, however these records are included in this report as they provide a guide to the species which may be present within the wider search area.

1Km Grid Square	Common Name	Scientific Name	Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule	International Status	Date Last Recorded	Source of Record
SU95	Red Kite	*Milvus milvus*	W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 1 Part 1)	Birds Directive Annex 1	2005	SBIC - Other Records
	Natterer's Bat	*Myotis nattereri*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Habitats Directive Annex 4	1983	Surrey Mammal Group
	Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 4	1987	Surrey Mammal Group
	Brown Long-eared Bat	*Plecotus auritus*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Habitats Directive Annex 4	2008	BCT Bechstein's Bat Project

TQ05	Whiskered Bat	*Myotis mystacinus*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Habitats Directive Annex 4	2008	BCT Bechstein's Bat Project
	Natterer's Bat	*Myotis nattereri*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Habitats Directive Annex 4	2008	BCT Bechstein's Bat Project
	Noctule Bat	*Nyctalus noctula*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Habitats Directive Annex 4	2008	BCT Bechstein's Bat Project
	Common Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 4	2008	BCT Bechstein's Bat Project
	Soprano Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Bern Convention Appendix 3, Habitats Directive Annex 4	2008	BCT Bechstein's Bat Project
	Brown Long-eared Bat	*Plecotus auritus*	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Sch. 2), W&C Act 1981 (Sch. 5 All Sections)	Bern Convention Appendix 2, Habitats Directive Annex 4	2008	BCT Bechstein's Bat Project

Any work or activity likely to affect any species covered by a relevant Schedule of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, must first be referred to the local office of Natural England. For more information please contact;

Natural England
South-East Region (Worthing Office)
Guildbourne House
Chatsworth Road
Worthing
BN11 1LD

Tel: 0300 060 0300

4.0 Notable / Rare Species

SBIC currently holds information on the following species recorded from one kilometre squares falling within the one kilometre search area which are thought to be rare or notable at either a national or a regional level. In each case, the known distribution of all populations (both native and non-native) as shown in the relevant County atlas is also shown where available.

Once again, the following table lists species by one kilometre square and then by taxonomic order. Information on the national status of each species is taken from the Recorder 6 species database. For more information please see Annex C.

1Km Grid Square	Taxon Common Name	Recommended Taxon Name	National Species Status	Surrey Status	Date Last Recorded	Source of Record
SU9954	Corn Spurrey	*Spergula arvensis*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Common "a weed in arable fields, waste ground and sandy tracksides" [3], 1987; 23 ten kilometre squares [4]	1995	BSBI VC17
	Tasteless Water-Pepper	*Persicaria mitis*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Rare 13 tetrads, "Shallow ditches and wet hollows… A decreasing and often wrongly identified species", 1987; 11 ten kilometre squares	2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Common Cudweed	*Filago vulgaris*	IUCN (2001) - Lower Risk - Near Threatened	Rare, 27 tetrad, "Cultivated fields, commons and heaths, usually on acid sandy soils. A decreasing species", 1987; 14 ten kilometre squares	2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	BOCC3 - Amber	Abundant breeding resident [5]	1995	Woking Pond Survey
	Nightjar	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	BOCC3 - Red	Locally common summer visitor, breeding annually	1994	SNCI Survey
SU9955	Petty whin	*Genista anglica*	IUCN (2001) - Lower Risk - Near Threatened	Locally Frequent, 89 tetrads "Rough and somewhat damp ground on commons and heaths", 1987; 22 ten kilometre squares	2002	BSBI VC17
	Dodder	*Cuscuta epithymum*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Frequent, 82 tetrads, "Parasitic on ling, gorse, clovers, tyme and many other species, 1987; 19 ten kilometre squares	-1988	Woking's Commons Survey
	White-letter Hairstreak	*Satyrium w-album*	IUCN (2001) - Endangered	Widespread and Fairly Common [6], 2000; 70 tetrads, Regional Conservation Priority; Medium [7]	1993	Butterfly Conservation VC17
	Silver-studded Blue	*Plebejus argus*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Restricted but Common, 2000; 37 tetrads, Regional Conservation Status; High	2001	Butterfly Conservation VC17

	Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*	BOCC3 - Amber	Moderately common breeding resident	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Green Woodpecker	*Picus viridis*	BOCC3 - Amber	Common breeding resident	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	BOCC3 - Red	Common breeding resident	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	BOCC3 - Red	Locally common breeding resident	1996	SBIC - Other Records
SU9956	Common Cudweed	*Filago vulgaris*	IUCN (2001) - Lower Risk - Near Threatened	Rare, 27 tetrad, "Cultivated fields, commons and heaths, usually on acid sandy soils. A decreasing species", 1987; 14 ten kilometre squares	2004	SNCI Survey
	Marsh Stitchwort	*Stellaria palustris*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Rare, 12 tetrads, "Marshy meadows and by ditches, a decreasing species", 1987; Rare, 7 ten kilometre squares	2004	SNCI Survey
	a ground beetle	*Stenolophus teutonus*	Nationally Notable B	Rare in wetlands, especially heathy pond margins, also in old gravel pits. [8]	1990	SBIC - Other Records
	a ground beetle	*Oodes helopioides*	Nationally Notable B	Rare, associated with weedy wetlands in pools and ditches [9]	-1989	SBIC - Other Records
	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	Nationally Notable B	Local, avoiding clay (and chalky) soils but can be common in London suburbs, especially in gardens.	2004	SBIC - Other Records
	a soldier beetle	*Silis ruficollis*	Nationally Notable B	Rare on tall vegetation by water.	1990	SBIC - Other Records
	a longhorn beetle	*Grammoptera ustulata*	IUCN (pre 1994) - Rare	Rare on hardwoods in ancient woods and parkland.	-1989	SBIC - Other Records
	a longhorn beetle	*Stictoleptura scutellata*	Nationally Notable A	Rare, increasing? Larvae in beech, oak, and birch. >10 post-1980 records.	-1989	SBIC - Other Records
	Musk Beetle	*Aromia moschata*	Nationally Notable B	Rare in willows near water.	-1989	SBIC - Other Records
	a hoverfly	*Volucella inanis*	Nationally Notable B	Common [10]	-1989	SBIC - Other Records
	a hoverfly	*Volucella inflata*	Nationally Notable B	Local	-1989	SBIC - Other Records
	a fly	*Leopoldius signatus*	Nationally Notable		1990	BWARS VC17
	a gall fly	*Dioxyna bidentis*	Nationally Notable		1990	SBIC - Other Records
	a dung fly	*Cordilura aemula*	IUCN (pre 1994) - Rare		1990	SBIC - Other Records
	a dung fly	*Nanna brevifrons*	Nationally Notable		1990	SBIC - Other Records
	a solitary wasp	*Ectemnius ruficornis*	Nationally Notable B	Local, 55 records [11]	1990	BWARS VC17
	a solitary bee	*Macropis europaea*	Nationally Notable A	Local [12]	1992	BWARS VC17
SU9957	Welsh Poppy	*Meconopsis cambrica*	Nationally Scarce	Naturalised Alien, 1987; 7 ten kilometre squares	2011	BSBI VC17

	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	Nationally Notable B	Local, avoiding clay (and chalky) soils but can be common in London suburbs, especially in gardens.	2005	BWARS VC17
TQ0054	Marsh Stitchwort	*Stellaria palustris*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Rare, 12 tetrads, "Marshy meadows and by ditches, a decreasing species", 1987; Rare, 7 ten kilometre squares	1993	SNCI Survey
TQ0055	Corn Spurrey	*Spergula arvensis*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Common "a weed in arable fields, waste ground, and sandy tracksides", 1987; 23 ten kilometre squares	1995	Woking Pond Survey
	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	Nationally Notable B	Local, avoiding clay (and chalky) soils but can be common in London suburbs, especially in gardens.	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
TQ0056	Large-leaved Lime	*Tilia platyphyllos*	Nationally Scarce	Alien, Rare, probably always planted, 1987; Rare, 13 ten kilometre squares "Throughout its European range… associated with steep slopes on calcareous rocks… may be native at the base of the chalk river cliff at Box Hill… Widely planted elsewhere	1993	BSBI VC17
	Fringed Water-Lily	*Nymphoides peltata*	Nationally Scarce	Rare, 8 tetrads, "native in some localities", 1987; Rare "only as a native plant" 13 ten kilometre squares	1995	Woking Pond Survey
	Chamomile	*Chamaemelum nobile*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Rare, 32 tetrads, "Damp short grass on commons, roadsides and especially near ponds used by geese and ducks. A decreasing species but persistent in some old localities", 1987; 15 ten kilometre squares	2003	SNCI Survey
	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	Nationally Notable B	Local, avoiding clay (and chalky) soils but can be common in London suburbs, especially in gardens.	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	BOCC3 Amber	Abundant breeding resident	1995	Woking Pond Survey
TQ0057	Fringed Water-lily	*Nymphoides peltata*	Nationally Scarce	Rare, 8 tetrads, "native in some localities", 1987; Rare "only as a native plant" 13 ten kilometre squares	2007	BSBI VC17
	Water-soldier	*Stratiotes aloides*	IUCN (2001) - Lower Risk - Near Threatened	Alien, Locally Abundant, "Choking the Basingstoke Canal and in ponds", 1987; 5 ten kilometre squares	2007	BSBI VC17

	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	Nationally Notable B	Local, avoiding clay (and chalky) soils but can be common in London suburbs, especially in gardens.	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
	a solitary bee	*Andrena florea*	IUCN (pre 1994) - Rare	Locally Very Common	2000	BWARS VC17
	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	BOCC3 - Amber	Abundant breeding resident	1995	Woking Pond Survey
	Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	BOCC3 - Amber	Moderately common breeding resident	1995	Woking Pond Survey
TQ0154	Tasteless Water-Pepper	*Persicaria mitis*	Nationally Scarce	Rare 13 tetrads, "Shallow ditches and wet hollows… A decreasing and often wrongly identified species", 1987; 11 ten kilometre squares	2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Small Water-pepper	*Persicaria minor*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Very Rare, 4 tetrads, "Wet hollows and on horse ride", 1987; Rare, 8 ten kilometre squares	1994	BSBI VC17
	Dittander	*Lepidium latifolium*	Nationally Scarce	1987; 3 ten kilometre squares	2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Galingale	*Cyperus longus*	Nationally Scarce	Rare, Established Alien "Streams, ditches wet meadows and pond margins, sometimes in very wild looking situations" , 1987; Rare, 9 ten kilometre squares	1993	SNCI Survey
	Loose Silky-Bent	*Apera spica-venti*	IUCN (2001) - Lower Risk - Near Threatened	Locally Frequent, 113 tetrads "Cornfields, persisting for a time on roadsides, field borders and waste places", 1987; 22 ten kilometre squares	1993	SNCI Survey
	a social wasp	*Dolichovespula media*	Nationally Notable A	Common	1993	BWARS VC17
	a solitary bee	*Andrena florea*	IUCN (pre 1994) - Rare	Locally Very Common	2008	BWARS VC17
	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	BOCC3 - Amber	Abundant breeding resident	2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	BOCC3 - Red	Moderately common breeding resident	2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Snipe	*Gallinago gallinago*	BOCC3 - Amber	Uncommon breeding resident, winter visitor	1993	SNCI Survey
	Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	BOCC3 - Amber	Scarce breeding resident	2009	SWT - Otters & Rivers Project
	Green Woodpecker	*Picus viridis*	BOCC3 - Amber	Common breeding resident	2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	BOCC3 - Amber	Moderately common summer visitor, breeding annually	2001	SBIC - Other Records

TQ0156	Corn Spurrey	*Spergula arvensis*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Common "a weed in arable fields, waste ground, and sandy tracksides", 1987; 23 ten kilometre squares	1993	BSBI VC17
	Greater Dodder	*Cuscuta europaea*	Nationally Scarce	Rare, 27 tetrads, "Banks of rivers and streams on nettles", 1987; 8 ten kilometre squares	2011	BSBI VC17
	Common Cudweed	*Filago vulgaris*	IUCN (2001) - Lower Risk - Near Threatened	Rare, 27 tetrad, "Cultivated fields, commons and heaths, usually on acid sandy soils. A decreasing species", 1987; 14 ten kilometre squares	2011	BSBI VC17
	Corn Marigold	*Chrysanthemum segetum*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Locally Frequent, 112 tetrads "Arable fields on acid soils, mainly on sand", 1987; 25 ten kilometre squares	1996	BSBI VC17
	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	Nationally Notable B	Local, avoiding clay (and chalky) soils but can be common in London suburbs, especially in gardens.	1998	PTES 1st National Stag Beetle Survey
	Bee Wolf	*Philanthus triangulum*	IUCN (pre 1994) - Vulnerable	Ubiquitous, 338 records	2005	BWARS VC17
	Girdled Mining Bee	*Andrena labiata*	Nationally Notable A	Common	1993	BWARS VC17
	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	BOCC3 - Amber	Abundant breeding resident	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	BOCC3 - Red	Moderately common breeding resident	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Black-Headed Gull	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	BOCC3 - Amber	Common winter visitor, has bred	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	BOCC3 - Amber	Moderately common breeding resident	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*	BOCC3 - Amber	Common breeding resident	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	BOCC3 - Red	Common breeding resident	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	BOCC3 - Red	Locally common breeding resident	1996	SBIC - Other Records
TQ0157	Marsh Stitchwort	*Stellaria palustris*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Rare, 12 tetrads, "Marshy meadows and by ditches, a decreasing species", 1987; Rare, 7 ten kilometre squares	1993	SNCI Survey
	Large-Flowered Hemp-Nettle	*Galeopsis speciosa*	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	Very Rare, "weed in arable field", 1987; 5 ten kilometre squares	1993	SNCI Survey
	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	Nationally Notable B	Local, avoiding clay (and chalky) soils but can be common in London suburbs, especially in gardens.	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
	Drab Wood-soldierfly	*Solva marginata*	Nationally Notable B		1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	BOCC3 - Amber	Moderately common breeding resident	1997	SNCI Survey

TQ0158	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	Nationally Notable B	Local, avoiding clay (and chalky) soils but can be common in London suburbs, especially in gardens.	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey

In addition to the information presented above, SBIC currently holds information on the following species recorded from the ten kilometre squares which cover the one kilometre search area. These records are not currently held in a format which allows analysis at the same level of detail as other species records, however these records are included in this report as they provide a guide to the species which may be present within the wider search area.

1Km Grid Square	Taxon Common Name	Recommended Taxon Name	National Species Status	Surrey Status	Date Last Recorded	Source of Record
SU95	Red Kite	*Milvus milvus*	BOCC3 - Amber	Lost resident, now a scarce but increasing passage migrant	2005	SBIC - Other Records

5.0 UK Biodiversity Action Plan - Priority Species

The following species which appear on the revised list of UKBAP Priority species have been recorded from the one kilometre squares falling within the one kilometre search area. Once again, the following table lists species by one kilometre square and then by taxonomic order. For more information please see Annex C.

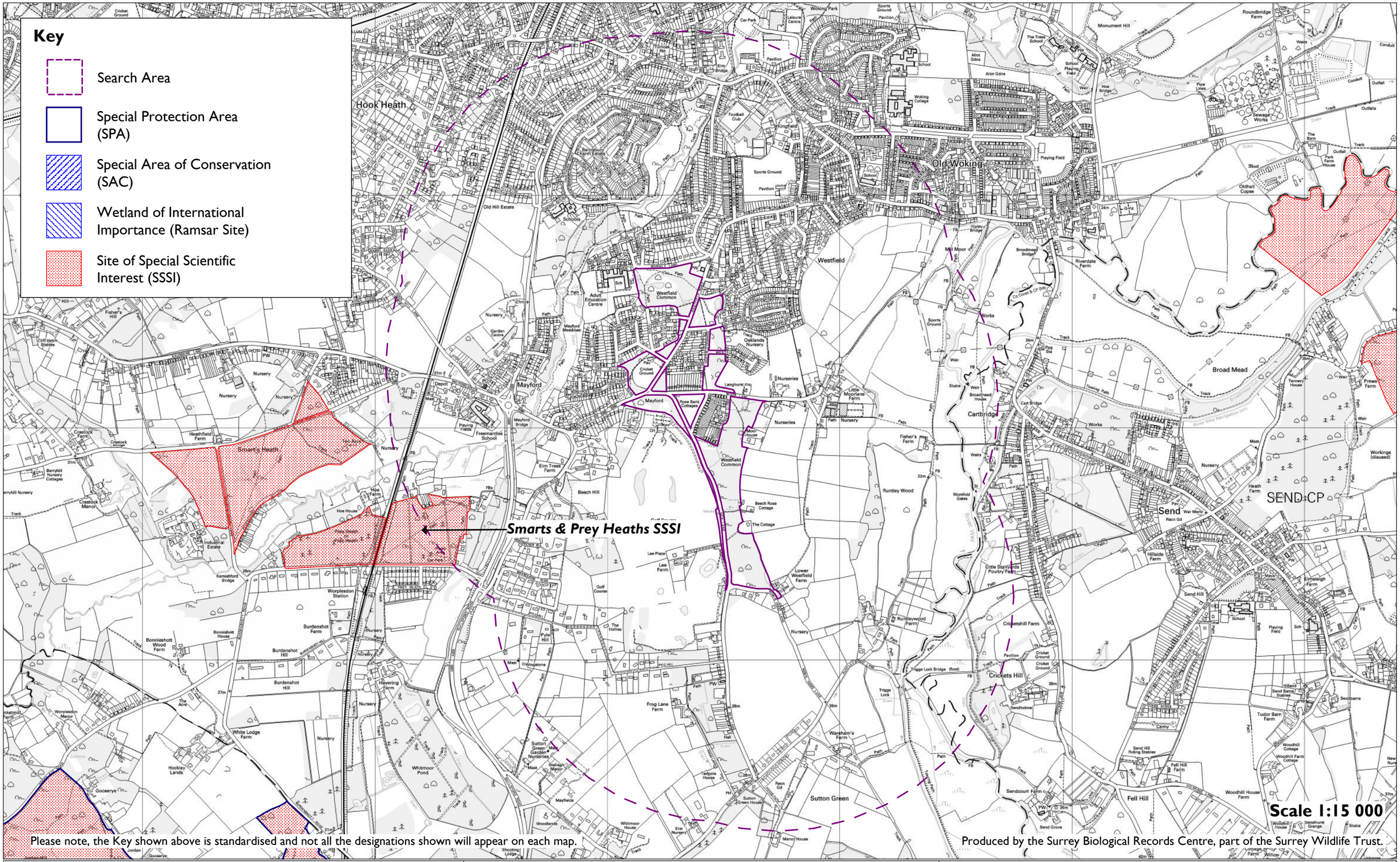
1Km Grid Square	Taxon Common Name	Recommended Taxon Name	Biodiversity Action Plan Species (2007)	Date Last Recorded	Source of Record
SU9954	Nightjar	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1994	SNCI Survey
SU9955	White-letter Hairstreak	*Satyrium w-album*	UK BAP Priority Species	1993	Butterfly Conservation VC17
	Silver-studded Blue	*Plebejus argus*	UK BAP Priority Species	2001	Butterfly Conservation VC17
	House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	Hedgehog	*Erinaceus europaeus*	UK BAP Priority Species	2000	Surrey Mammal Group
	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	UK BAP Priority Species	2000	Surrey Mammal Group
SU9956	Marsh Stitchwort	*Stellaria palustris*	UK BAP Priority Species	2004	SNCI Survey
	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	UK BAP Priority Species	2004	Miscellaneous
	Cinnabar	*Tyria jacobaeae*	UK BAP Priority Species	-1989	SBIC - Other Records
	Grass Snake	*Natrix natrix*	UK BAP Priority Species	1991	SBIC - Other Records
	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	UK BAP Priority Species	2000	Surrey Mammal Group
SU9957	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	UK BAP Priority Species	2005	SBIC - Other Records
TQ0054	Marsh Stitchwort	*Stellaria palustris*	UK BAP Priority Species	1993	SNCI Survey
	Hedgehog	*Erinaceus europaeus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1999	Surrey Mammal Group
TQ0055	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
TQ0056	Chamomile	*Chamaemelum nobile*	UK BAP Priority Species	2003	SNCI Survey
	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
	Great Crested Newt	*Triturus cristatus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1995	Woking Pond Survey
TQ0057	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
	Viviparous Lizard	*Zootoca vivipara*	UK BAP Priority Species	2003	Herpetiles - General
	Grass Snake	*Natrix natrix*	UK BAP Priority Species	2003	Herpetiles - General
	Noctule	*Nyctalus noctula*	UK BAP Priority Species	2003	Mammals - General

	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	UK BAP Priority Species	2002	Surrey Mammal Group
TQ0154	Grass Snake	*Natrix natrix*	UK BAP Priority Species	1993	SNCI Survey
	Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	UK BAP Priority Species	2001	SBIC - Other Records
	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	UK BAP Priority Species	1999	Surrey Mammal Group
TQ0155	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	UK BAP Priority Species	1989	Surrey Mammal Group
TQ0156	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1998	PTES 1st National Stag Beetle Survey
	Great Crested Newt	*Triturus cristatus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1995	Woking Pond Survey
	Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1996	SBIC - Other Records
	House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1996	SBIC - Other Records
TQ0157	Marsh Stitchwort	*Stellaria palustris*	UK BAP Priority Species	1993	SNCI Survey
	Stag Beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	UK BAP Priority Species	1998	PTES National Stag Beetle Survey
	Polecat	*Mustela putorius*	UK BAP Priority Species	2005	Mammals - General
	Water Vole	*Arvicola amphibius*	UK BAP Priority Species	1997	SNCI Survey

In addition to the information presented above, SBIC currently holds information on the following species recorded from the ten kilometre squares which cover the one kilometre search area. These records are not currently held in a format which allows analysis at the same level of detail as other species records, however these records are included in this report as they provide a guide to the species which may be present within the wider search area.

1Km Grid Square	Taxon Common Name	Recommended Taxon Name	Biodiversity Action Plan Species (2007)	Date Last Recorded	Source of Record
SU95	Brown Long-eared Bat	*Plecotus auritus*	UK BAP Priority Species	2008	BCT Bechstein's Bat Project
TQ05	Noctule Bat	*Nyctalus noctula*	UK BAP Priority Species	2008	BCT Bechstein's Bat Project
	Soprano Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	UK BAP Priority Species	2008	BCT Bechstein's Bat Project
	Brown Long-eared Bat	*Plecotus auritus*	UK BAP Priority Species	2008	BCT Bechstein's Bat Project

Annex A – Site Maps



Please note, the Key shown above is standardised and not all the designations shown will appear on each map.

Produced by the Surrey Biological Records Centre, part of the Surrey Wildlife Trust.

Background Ecological Data Search; Westfield Common SNCI Statutory Designated Sites

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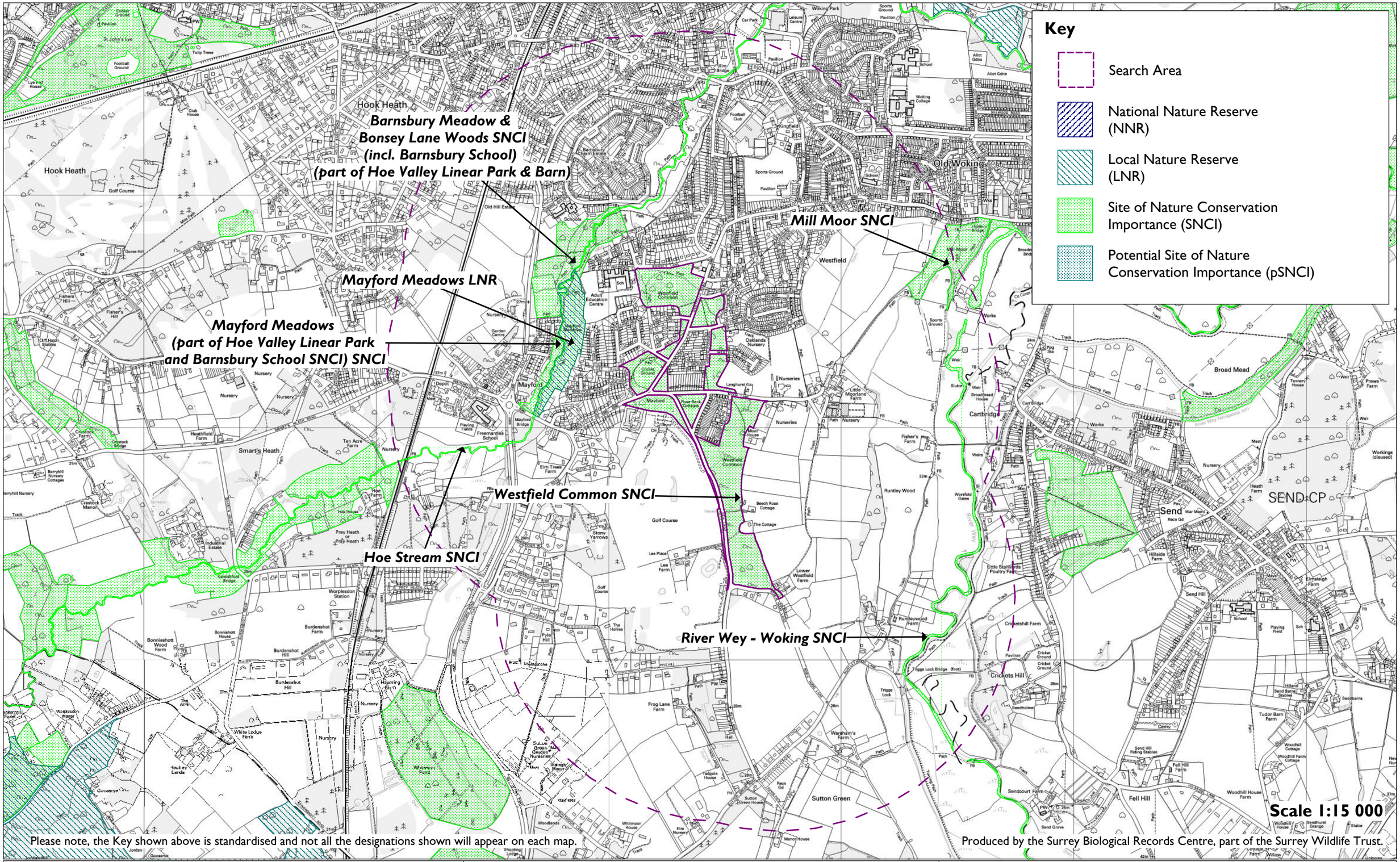

Please note, the Key shown above is standardised and not all the designations shown will appear on each map.

Scale 1:15 000

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Background Ecological Data Search; Westfield Common Nature Reserves and Non-Statutory Designated Sites

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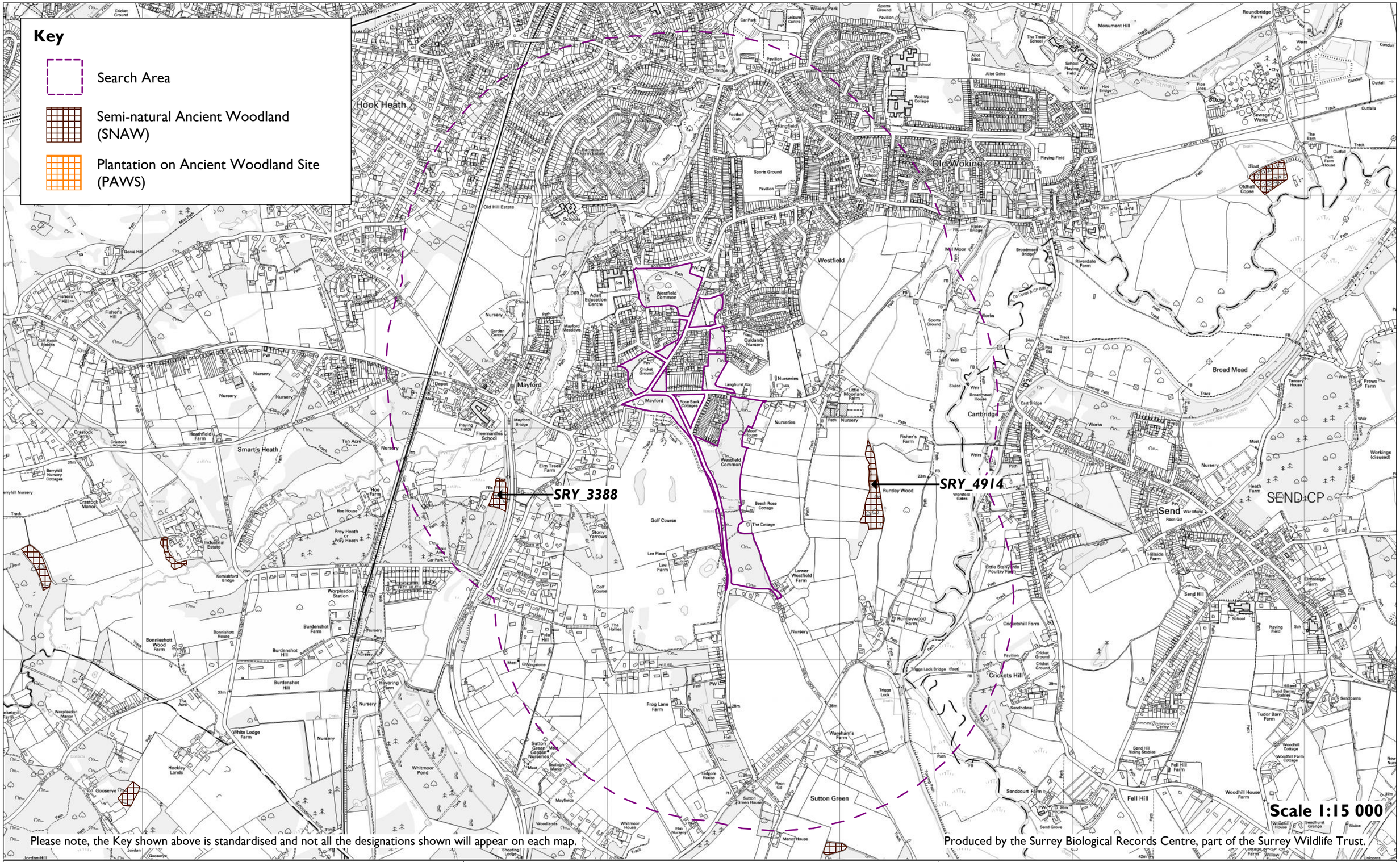


Please note, the Key shown above is standardised and not all the designations shown will appear on each map.

Produced by the Surrey Biological Records Centre, part of the Surrey Wildlife Trust.

Background Ecological Data Search; Westfield Common Revised Ancient Woodland - Inventory

SURREY wildlife TRUST

Annex B – SSSI Citations

COUNTY: SURREY SITE NAME: SMARTS AND PREY HEATHS

DISTRICT: WOKING

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Local Planning Authority: WOKING BOROUGH COUNCIL

National Grid Ref: SU 985 557
SU 989 555

Area: 37.8 ha (93.3 acres)

Ordnance Survey Sheets 1:50,000: 186 1:10,000: SU 95 NE

Date notified (under 1949 Act): - Date of last revision: -

Date notified (under 1981 Act): 1993 Date of last revision: -

Other Information: This site forms part of Thames Basin Heaths proposed Special Protection Area for Birds (pSPA), proposed for designation under the European Commission Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). It is managed by Woking Borough Council.

Reasons for Notification

The adjacent commons of Smarts Heath and Prey Heath lie either side of Hoe Stream, south of Woking. They consist of a mosaic of heathland habitats including wet and dry heath, scrub, and fringing woodland. The heathland supports characteristic heathland birds, including occasional breeding nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*, a bird listed on Annexe 1 of the Birds Directive.

Heathland was once very extensive in western Surrey and nearby parts of Berkshire and Hampshire, occurring on the large tracts of common land which were an important part of the rural economy until the 19th Century. Most has now been destroyed by agricultural improvement, urban growth, road building and forestry. Much of that which remains, particularly the smaller fragments, has been invaded by scrub and woodland due to lack of traditional stock grazing.

Smarts and Prey Heaths were not grazed for many years, and gradually became invaded by birch *Betula* spp and Scots pine *Pinus syvestris* scrub, which developed in places into species-poor secondary oak *Quercus robur* and pine woodland. In recent years, however, conservation management has succeeded in reversing this trend, clearing scrub and reintroducing grazing, and the surviving open heathland areas have begun to recover.

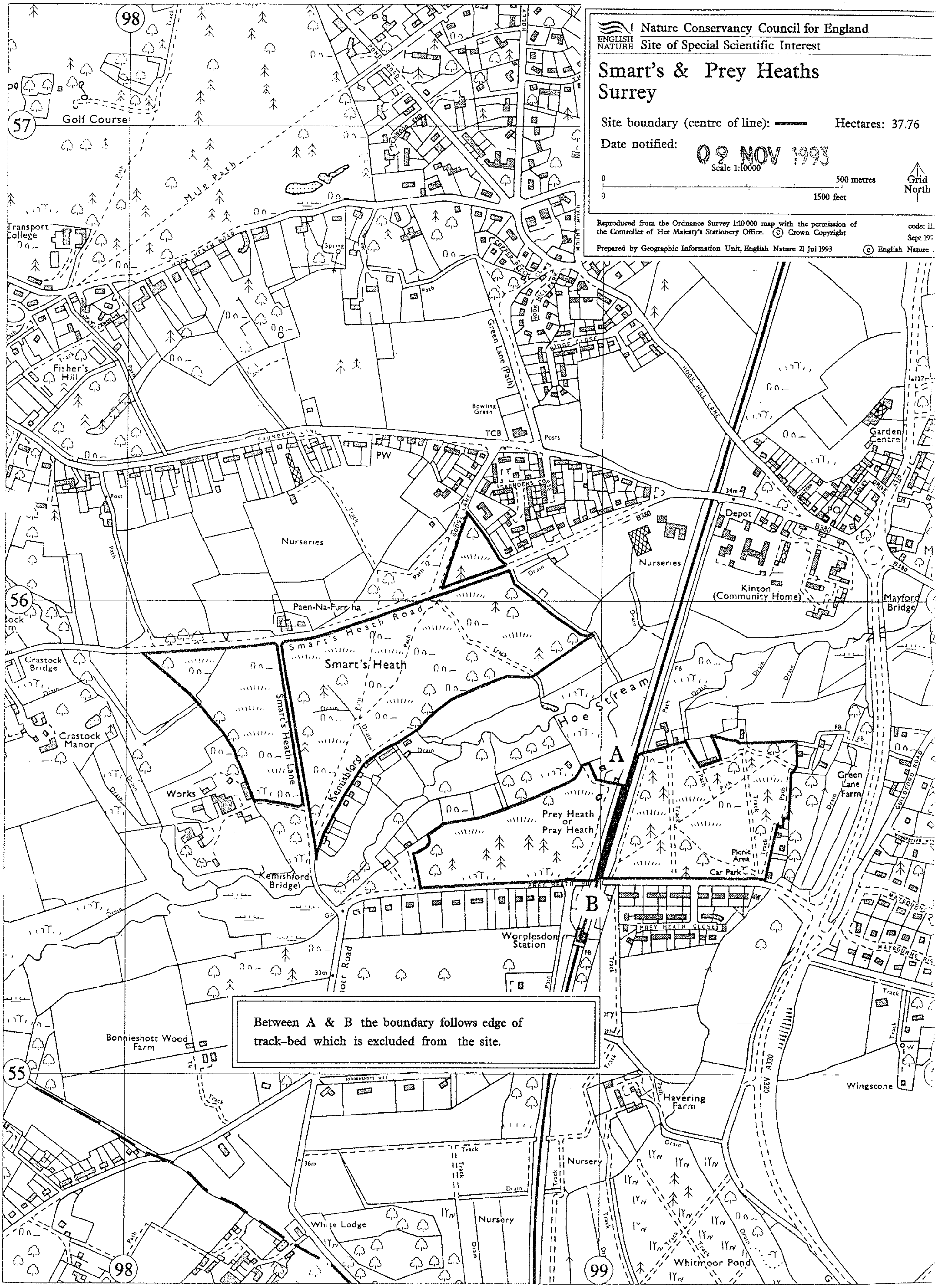
The heathland habitats are predominantly damp, the sward being dominated by ling heather *Calluna vulgaris*, cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix* and purple moor-grass *Mollinia caerulea*. Other plants include creeping willow *Salix repens*, dwarf gorse *Ulex minor*, deergrass *Trichophorum cespitosum* and both long-leaved and round-leaved sundews *Drosera intermedia* and *D rotundifolia*. In drier areas the sward consists of ling

heather, bell heather *Erica cinerea* and dwarf gorse, becoming grassy in places with purple moor-grass and common bent *Agrostis capillaris*.

Scrub remains along roads and paths and in scattered clumps, providing shelter for birds, mammals and invertebrates. It consists mainly of brown and silver birches *Betula pubescens* and *B pendula* with sparse heathland plants on the ground.

The diverse habitats within the site, particularly the open heath and scrub, provide suitable breeding areas for characteristic heathland bird species, including nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus.* The nightjar has been declining in Britain for many years, due mainly to loss of habitat. Improvement of the heathland habitat on this site in recent years and the closeness of strong nightjar populations on other sites provides an opportunity for recolonisation by this species, which currently breeds here occasionally.

Smarts and Prey Heaths form part of Thames Basin Heaths pSPA, which consists of a group of heathlands extending from Wisley in Surrey to Tadley in Hampshire and Bracknell in Berkshire, supporting nationally important populations of a number of bird species. These include nightjar, listed on Annexe 1 of the Birds Directive as being rare and in need of protection. Thames basin Heaths pSPA, taken as a whole, supports an estimated 9.0% of the British breeding population of nightjar.



Nature Conservancy Council for England
ENGLISH NATURE
Site of Special Scientific Interest
Smart's & Prey Heaths
Surrey
Site boundary (centre of line):
Hectares: 37.76
Date notified:
09 NOV 1993
Scale 1:10000
500 metres
1500 feet
Grid North
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright
Prepared by Geographic Information Unit, English Nature 21 Jul 1993
© English Nature
Between A & B the boundary follows edge of track–bed which is excluded from the site.
Golf Course
Mile Path
Transport College
Hook Heath Road
Fisher's Hill
Green Lane (Path)
Bowling Green
Saunders Lane
TCB
PW
Posts
Nurseries
Depot
Kinton (Community Home)
Mayford Bridge
Garden Centre
Hook Hill Lane
Paen-Na-Furr-ha
Smart's Heath Road
Smart's Heath
Smart's Heath Lane
Crastock Bridge
Crastock Manor
Works
Kemishford
Kemishford Bridge
Hoe Stream
Prey Heath or Pray Heath
Picnic Area
Car Park
Green Lane Farm
Guildford Road
A
B
Worplesdon Station
Prey Heath Close
Bonnieshott Wood Farm
Havering Farm
Wingstone
White Lodge
Nursery
Whitmoor Pond
A320
B380
98
57
56
55
99

Annex C – Protected and Rare/Notable Species Statuses (as at July 2011)

The following summary of national legislation, international agreements and conservation statuses is designed purely as a basic guide to the statuses displayed within Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre's Enquiry Service reports to aid developers, consultants and members of the public to make informed decisions. It is imperative that full details of all relevant legislation and definitions be consulted for all species when reviewing the list and before any action is taken.

Protected Species

Birds Directive 1979 (EC Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds)

The 'Birds Directive' was adopted in response to the 1979 Bern Convention on the conservation of European habitats and species. The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. In England the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the "Habitats Regulations") which in turn consolidate and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994, and are supported by a wide range of other statutory and non-statutory activities including the UK Biodiversity Action Plan which involves action for a number of bird species and the habitats which support them. See http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1373 for more information.

Annex I - Birds which are the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. Species include those in danger of extinction; species vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat; species considered rare because of small populations or restricted local distribution; other species requiring particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of their habitat.

Habitats and Species Directive 1992 (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora)

The 'Habitats Directive' aims to protect the wild plants, animals and habitats that make up the diverse natural environment of the European Community. It requires Member States to introduce a range of measures for the protection of habitats and species listed in its Annexes. Currently implemented within the UK by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the "Habitats Regulations") which in turn consolidate and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. It provides for the protection of 'European protected species' by making it an offence to deliberately kill, capture, or disturb them, or to damage or destroy their breeding sites or resting places. See http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1374 for more information.

Annex II - Non-priority - Endangered animal and plant species that are of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) requiring the designation of special areas of conservation.

Annex II - Priority - Endangered animal and plant species requiring the designation of special areas of conservation (SAC) for which the European Community has a particular responsibility for conservation in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory of the Community.

Annex IV - Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) in need of strict protection. They are protected from killing, disturbance or the destruction of them or their habitat.

Annex V - Animal and plant species of community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.

Berne Convention 1979 (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)
Designed to protect important population of listed species and their habitats. The Berne Convention places particular emphasis on migratory specis and their breeding and resting sites.

Appendix 1 - Lists flora which are required to be specifically protected against deliberate picking, cutting, collecting, uprooting, possession, sale etc.

Appendix 2 - Lists strictly protected fauna. Listed fauna are required to be strickly protected against deliberate killing, capture, damage / destruction of breeding and nesting sites, disturbance, taking of eggs, trading (Including parts or derivatives), etc.

Appendix 3 - Listed in this Appendix are all animals not in Appendix 2 whos populations are required to be protected from exploitation (indiscriminate mass killing, trading and any means capable of causing local disappearance or serious disturbance to a species) and managed to keep them out of danger. The Appendix includes nearly all birds, and all other reptiles and amphibians and many other mammals.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WACA) 1981 (as amended) is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Britain. It is the means by which the Bern Convention and the Birds Directive and Habitats Directive are implemented in Britain. Protected birds, animals

and plants are listed in Schedules 1, 5 and 8 respectively of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. See http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614 for more information.

Schedule 1 Part 1 - Birds which are protected by special penalties at all times from being intentionally killed, injured, or taken and whose eggs, nests or dependent young are also protected from being disturbed.

Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 1 (killing/injuring) - Animals which are protected from being intentionally killed or injured.

Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 1 (taking) - Animals which are protected from being taken.

Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 4a - Animals which are protected from intentional damage to, destruction of, or obstruction of access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection.

Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 4b - Animals which are protected from intentional disturbance while occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection.

Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 4c - Animals which are protected from their access to any structure or place which they use for shelter or protection being obstructed.

Schedule 8 - Plants and fungi which, subject to exceptions, are protected from: intentional picking, uprooting or destruction; selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale; advertising for buying or selling.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the principal means by which the Habitats Directive is transposed in England) update the legislation and consolidate all the amendments which have been made to the Regulations since they were first made in 1994. Animals and plants that receive protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 are commonly referred to as 'European Protected Species'.

On 21 August 2007 an amendment to the Habitats Regulations 1994 came into force which removed many of the legal defences surrounding these species, including acts which were the incidental result of a lawful operation and could not have been reasonably avoided (commonly known as the 'incidental result defence'). It is no longer a reasonable defence to show that the killing, capture or disturbance of a European

Protected Species, or the destruction or damage to their breeding sites or resting places, was the incidental or unavoidable result of an otherwise lawful activity.

Best practice guidance are available from Natural England to minimise the risks of committing an offence under the Regulations. Licences are also available from Natural England to allow persons to carry out activities that would otherwise be prohibited, without committing an offence in circumstances where best practice guidance either cannot be followed or is not applicable. See http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/wildlife/default.aspx for more information.

Schedule 2 – European protected species of animals. It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2.

Schedule 5 – European protected species of plants. It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 5.

Rare / Notable Species

IUCN Red List

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) has been assessing the conservation status of species, subspecies, varieties and even selected subpopulations on a global scale in order to highlight taxa threatened with extinction, and therefore promote their conservation. The IUCN Red List, previously known as the Red Data Book (RDB), uses a set of criteria relevant to all species and all regions of the world to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies. The IUCN Red List is recognized as the most authoritative guide to the status of biological diversity. See http://www.iucnredlist.org/ for more information.

IUCN 2001

The IUCN Red List categories and criteria have undergone an extensive review in recent years. The revised categories and criteria (version 3.1) were adopted in 2000 and all new assessments and reassessments of taxa follow this revised system. Taxa using this classification currently consist only of subsets of higher and lower plants.

Extinct - Taxa where there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys (over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycles and life form) in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual.

Extinct In The Wild - Taxa known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys (over a time frame appropriate to it's life cycles and life form) in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual.

Critically Endangered - Taxa where the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the IUCN criteria for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild (see http://www.iucnredlist.org/info/categories_criteria2001 for a full explanation).

Endangered - Taxa where the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the IUCN criteria for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild (see http://www.iucnredlist.org/info/categories_criteria2001 for a full explanation).

Vulnerable - Taxa where the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the IUCN criteria for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild (see http://www.iucnredlist.org/info/categories_criteria2001 for a full explanation).

Taxa categorised as either 'Critically Endangered', 'Endangered' or 'Vulnerable' are described as 'Threatened'.

Near Threatened - Taxa where it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

Data Deficient - Taxa where there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat, but it may be appropriate to give them the same degree of attention as threatened taxa, at least until their status can be assessed.

IUCN 1994

Assessments from 1996-2000 that have not been converted over to the revised system use the 1994 categories and criteria (version 2.3). Taxa using this classification currently only consist of a subset of Diptera (True Flies).

See IUCN 2001 for descriptions of the following categories:

- Extinct (EX)
- Extinct In The Wild (EW)
- Critically Endangered (CR)
- Endangered (EN)
- Vulnerable (VU)
- Data Deficient (DD)

Taxa categorised as either 'Critically Endangered', 'Endangered' or 'Vulnerable' are described as 'Threatened'.

Conservation Dependent - Taxa which are the focus of a continuing taxon-specific or habitat-specific conservation programme targeted towards the taxon in question, the cessation of which would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories above within a period of five years.

Near Threatened - Taxa which do not qualify for Lower Risk (conservation dependent), but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. In Britain, this category includes species which occur in 15 or fewer hectads but do not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.

Taxa categorised as 'Conservation Dependent' or 'Near Threatened', i.e. do not satisfy the criteria for any of the threatened categories, are known as 'Lower Risk'.

IUCN Pre 1994

Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994. Taxa using this classification currently consist largely of invertebrates including many Coleoptera (Beetles), Trichoptera (Caddis Flies), Hymenoptera (Bees, Ants, Wasps and Sawflies), Hemiptera (True Bugs), Araneae (Spiders) and Mollusca (Molluscs).

Extinct - Taxa which are no longer known to exist in the wild after repeated searches of their localities and other known likely places.

Endangered - Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating.

Vulnerable - Taxa believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating.

Nationally Rare - Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk. In Britain this was interpreted as species which exist in fifteen or fewer 10km squares.

Indeterminate - Taxa not seen since 1970 but require further survey before they can be declared Extinct, Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare, but where there is not enough information to say which of these categories is appropriate.

Insufficiently known - Taxa that are suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories (i.e. Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare), because of the lack of information.

Threatened endemic - Taxa which are not known to occur naturally outside Britain. Taxa within this category may also be in any of the other RDB categories or not threatened at all.

Rare and scarce species (not based on IUCN criteria)
Taxa which do not fall within the IUCN Red List categories but which are still uncommon in Great Britain. See http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3425 for more information.

Nationally Rare - Taxa occurring in 15 or fewer 10km squares in Britain.

Nationally Scarce - Taxa occurring in 16-100 10km squares in Britain.

Nationally Notable - Taxa thought to occur within the range of 16 to 100 10km squares or, for less-well recorded groups less than twenty vice-counties. Superseded by Nationally Scarce, but may still be in use for some taxonomic groups.

Nationally Notable A - Taxa estimated to occur within 16-30 10-kilometre squares of the National Grid system.

Nationally Notable B - Taxa estimated to occur within 31-100 10 kilometre squares of the National Grid system.

Birds of Conservation Concern 3

Every five years the leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organisations in the UK, chaired by the RSPB, review the population status of the birds that are regularly found here to keep track of changes in abundance and range. For a more complete explanation of this listing see Eaton M.A., Brown A.F., Noble D.G., Musgrove A.J., Hearn R., Aebischer N.J., Gibbons D.W., Evans A. and Gregory R.D. (2009); Birds of Conservation Concern 3: The Population Status of Birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. *British Birds* 102: 296-341.

Red - High Conservation Concern. Red list species are those that meet any of the following criteria. A) Global Conservation Status. Species listed by BirdLife International as being Globally Threatened using IUCN criteria. B) Historical Decline. A severe decline in the UK between 1800 and 1995, without substantial recent recovery. C) Breeding Population Decline. Severe decline in the UK breeding population size, of more than 50%, over 25 years or the entire period used for assessments since the first BOCC review, starting in 1969 ("longer-term"). D) Non-breeding Population Decline. Severe decline in the UK non-breeding population size, of more than 50%, over 25 years or the longer-term. E) Breeding Range Decline. Severe decline in the UK range, of more than 50%, as measured by number of 10 km squares occupied by breeding birds, over 25 years or the longer-term.

Amber - Medium Conservation Concern. Species meet any of the following criteria, but none of the red list criteria, are amber listed: A) European Conservation status. Categorised as a Species of European Conservation Concern (SPEC 1, 2 or 3). B) Historical Decline – Recovery. Red listed for Historical Decline in a previous review but with substantial recent recovery (more than doubled in the last 25 years). C) Breeding Population Decline. As for red list criteria but with moderate decline (by more than 25% but less than 50%). D) Non-breeding Population Decline. As for red list criteria but with moderate decline (by more than 25% but less than 50%). E) Breeding Range Decline. As for red list criteria but with moderate decline (by more than 25% but less than 50%). E) UK breeding population of less than 300 pairs or non-breeding population of less than 900 individuals. F) Localisation. At least 50% of the UK breeding or non-breeding population found in 10 or fewer sites. G) International Importance. At least 20% of the European breeding or non-breeding population found in the UK.

Biodiversity Action Plans

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) is the Government's response to the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. Action plans have been developed which set priorities for important wildlife species both nationally and locally within Surrey. The potential effects of any development on species listed as priorities in the UK BAP and by Local Biodiversity Partnerships are capable of being a material consideration in the preparation of regional spatial strategies and local development documents and the making of planning decisions. See http://www.ukbap.org.uk/ for more information.

UK BAP Priority Species - Revised June 2007, this list describes the priority species that require urgent conservation action under the UK BAP as a result of being either globally threatened or rapidly declining in the UK (by more than 25% in the last 25 years). This list is an important reference source and will be the focus for conservation action across the UK over the next decade. For more information see Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group (2007), Report on the Species and Habitat Review – Report to the UK Biodiversity Partnership.

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[8] Denton, Dr. J (2005); *Beetles of Surrey – a checklist*, Surrey Wildlife Trust, Pirbright.
[9] Denton, J., (2007), *Water Bugs and Water Beetles of Surrey*, Surrey Wildlife Trust, Pirbright
[10] Morris, R.K.A., (1998); *Hoverflies of Surrey*, Surrey Wildlife Trust, Pirbright.
[11] Baldock, D.W., (2010); *Wasps of Surrey*, Surrey Wildlife Trust, Pirbright.
[12] Baldock, D.W., (2008); *Bees of Surrey*, Surrey Wildlife Trust, Pirbright.

Appendix 2 Species List

These lists does not include all cultivated species, those that have been recorded are not necessarily identified to species.

The following species were recorded during the walkover surveys during 2013.

Key – i = Introduced/garden species
awi = Ancient woodland indicator
spi = UK BAP Priority / SPI
sr1 = Plants on the Surrey Rare Plant Register – Locally rare/VC17 Scarce
sr2 = Plants on the Surrey Rare Plant Register – British rare/nationally threatened
sr3 = Plants on the Surrey Rare Plant Register – British Scarce/scarce
g = Species typical of grassland of conservation in Surrey (Gibbs, 2008)
sch9 = Species listed on the Schedule 9 list of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
nnc = Plantlife non-native critical risk species
nnu = Plantlife non-native urgent risk species
nnr = Plantlife non-native low risk species
nnSy = Surrey draft list of invasive species

Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Abundance**
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	rare
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore **nnSy**	occasional
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	rare
Aegopodium podagraria	Ground-elder	locally dominant
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	rare
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	occasional
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	rare
Alchemilla vulgaris agg.	Lady's-mantle	rare
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	rare
Allium triquetrum	Three-cornered Garlic **sch9**	rare
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	rare
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail	rare
Amelanchier lamarckii	Juneberry	rare
Anisantha sterilis	Barren Brome	rare
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal Grass **g**	rare
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	rare
Apium nodiflorum	Fool's Water-cress	rare
Aquilegia sp.	a columbine	rare
Arctium lappa	Greater Burdock	rare
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	locally frequent
Arum maculatum	Lords-and-ladies	rare
Aster sp.	a michaelmas-daisy **nnSy**	rare
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady Fern	rare
Azolla filiculoides	Water Fern **sch9**	rare
Bellis perennis	Daisy	locally frequent

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	occasional
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	locally abundant
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome	rare
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft-brome	rare
Buddleia davidii	Butterfly-bush **nnSy**	rare
Callitriche stagnalis sens.lat.	Common Water-starwort	rare
Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed	rare
Campanula poscharskyana	Trailing Bellflower **nnr**	rare
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's-purse	rare
Cardamine flexuosa	Wavy Bitter-cress	rare
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckoo-flower **g**	rare
Carex hirta	Hairy Sedge	rare
Carex ovalis	Oval Sedge **g**	rare
Carex pendula	Pendulous Sedge **awi**	rare
Carex remota	Remote Sedge **awi**	locally frequent
Carex vesicaria	Bladder-sedge **g/sr1**	rare
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	rare
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	rare
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed	rare
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed (g but planted)	rare
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear	locally frequent
Cerastium glomeratum	Sticky Mouse-ear	rare
Ceratophyllum demersum	Rigid Hornwort	rare
Chamaemelum nobile	Chamomile **g/spi/sr2**	rare
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	rare
Chelidonium majus	Greater Celandine	rare
Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	rare
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	rare
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	rare
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed	rare
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	rare
Coronopus squamatus	Swine-cress	rare
Corylus avellana	Hazel	locally frequent
Crassula helmsii	New Zealand Pigmyweed **sch9**	locally abundant
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	occasional
Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora	Montbretia **sch9**	rare
Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress	rare
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	rare
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	occasional
Deschampsia caespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass	locally frequent
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	rare
Dryopteris affinis	Scaly Male Fern **awi**	rare
Dryopteris dilatata	Broad Buckler-fern	rare
Dryopteris filix-mas	Common Male Fern	locally frequent
Elytrigia repens	Common Couch	rare
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	rare
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	rare
Epilobium obscurum	Short-fruited Willowherb	rare

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance
Epilobium tetragonum	Square-stalked Willowherb **g**	rare
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	rare
Equisetum palustre	Marsh Horsetail **g**	rare
Erodium cicutarium sens.str.	Common Stork's-bill **g**	rare
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	rare
Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'	Copper Beech	rare
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue	rare
Festuca rubra agg.	Red Fescue	rare
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	occasional
Galium aparine	Cleavers	occasional
Galium saxatile	Heath Bedstraw **g**	rare
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	rare
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	rare
Geranium robertianum	Herb-robert	occasional
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy	rare
Glyceria fluitans	Floating Sweet-grass	rare
Hedera helix ssp. helix	Common Ivy	locally frequent
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	occasional
Hesperis matronalis	Dame's Violet	rare
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	frequent
Humulus lupulus	Hop	rare
Hyacinthoides hispanica x non-scripta	a bluebell **nnc**	rare
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell **awi**	rare
Hydrocotyle vulgaris	Marsh Pennywort **g**	rare
Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear	rare
Ilex aquifolium	Holly **awi**	locally dominant
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris	rare
Juglans regia	Walnut	rare
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush	rare
Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush	rare
Juncus tenuis	Slender Rush	rare
Kerria japonica	Kerria	rare
Lamiastrum galeobdolon ssp. argentatum	a vareigated yellow archangel **sch9**	locally frequent
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle	rare
Lamium purpureum	Red Dead-nettle	rare
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	rare
Lathyrus latifolius	Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea	rare
Lemna minor	Common Duckweed	rare
Lemna minuta	Least Duckweed **nnu**	rare
Ligustrum ovalifolium	Garden Privet **nnc**	rare
Linaria purpurea	Purple Toadflax	rare
Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass	locally frequent
Lonicera nitida	Wilson's Honeysuckle **nnc**	rare
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle	rare
Lotus corniculatus	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil **g**	rare
Lotus pedunculatus	Large Bird's-foot-trefoil **g**	rare
Luzula campestris	Field Wood-rush	rare
Luzula multiflora	Heath Wood-rush	rare

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance
Lythrum salicaria	Purple-loosestrife	rare
Malus sp.	an apple	rare
Malva sylvestris	Common Mallow	rare
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint	rare
Moehringia trinervia	Three-nerved Sandwort **awi**	rare
Molinia caerulea	Purple Moor-grass	locally frequent
Mycelis muralis	Wall Lettuce	rare
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not	rare
Myriophyllum aquaticum	Parrot's Feather **sch9**	rare
Narcissus agg.	a garden daffodil	rare
Nymphaea alba	White Water-lily	rare
Oenanthe crocata	Hemlock Water-dropwort	locally abundant
Ornithopus perpusillus	Bird's-foot **g**	rare
Pentaglottis sempervirens	Green Alkanet	locally abundant
Persicaria amphibia	Amphibious Bistort	rare
Periscaria bistortia	Common Bistort **g/sr1**	rare
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank	rare
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary-grass	rare
Phragmites australis	Common Reed	rare
Phyllitis scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue **awi**	rare
Pilosella officinarum	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	rare
Plantago coronopus	Buck's-horn Plantain	rare
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	rare
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	rare
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	abundant
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	occasional
Polygonum aviculare agg.	Knotgrass	rare
Populus alba x tremula	Grey Poplar	rare
Populus sp.	a poplar	rare
Populus tremula	Aspen **awi**	rare
Potentilla anserina	Silverweed	rare
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil **g**	rare
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil	rare
Primula vulgaris	Primrose (planted so not g/awi)	rare
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry **awi**	rare
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel **nnSy**	locally abundant
Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel **nnc**	rare
Prunus sp.	a planted cherry	rare
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	rare
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	rare
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	locally abundant
Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn **nnc**	rare
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak	abundant
Quercus rubra	Red Oak	rare
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup	rare
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine	frequent
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	occasional
Rhamnus cathartica	Buckthorn	rare

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance
Rhododendron ponticum	Rhododendron **sch9**	locally abundant
Ribes nigrum	Black Currant **awi**	rare
Ribes rubrum	Red Currant **awi**	rare
Robinia pseudoacacia	False Acacia **nnSy**	rare
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	rare
Rosa rugosa	Japanese Rose **sch9**	rare
Rosa sp.	a rose (unidentified)	rare
Rubus armeniacus	a bramble	rare
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	locally abundant
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel **g**	rare
Rumex acetosella agg.	Sheep's Sorrel **g**	rare
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	occasional
Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	occasional
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	locally frequent
Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	rare
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	rare
Sambucus nigra	Elder	rare
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort	rare
Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort	rare
Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel	rare
Silene dioica	Red Campion	rare
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	rare
Sonchus arvensis	Perennial Sow-thistle	rare
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	rare
Spiraea sp.	a spiraea **nnr**	rare
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	rare
Stellaria graminea	Lesser Stitchwort **g**	rare
Stellaria holostea	Greater Stitchwort	rare
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed	rare
Stellaria media agg.	Chickweed	rare
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry **nnu**	rare
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	rare
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Dandelion	occasional
Taxus baccata	Yew	rare
Tilia cordata x platyphyllos	Lime	rare
Tilia platyphyllos	Large-leaved Lime (not sr3 as planted)	rare
Trifolium dubium	Lesser Trefoil	rare
Trifolium micranthum	Slender Trefoil **g**	rare
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	rare
Trifolium repens	White Clover	rare
Typha latifolia	Bulrush	rare
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	rare
Ulmus procera	English Elm	locally frequent
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	frequent
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell	rare
Veronica hederifolia agg.	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	rare
Veronica persica	Common Field-speedwell	rare
Veronica serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	rare

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance
Viburnum opulus	Guelder-rose	rare
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch	rare
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch	rare
Vinca minor	Lesser Periwinkle	rare
Viola riviniana	Common Dog-violet	rare
Vulpia bromoides	Squirrel-tail Fescue	rare

The following species are historical records that have been made from Westfield Common from a variety of different sources.

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore **nnSy**
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple **nnr**
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
Aegopodium podagraria	Ground-elder
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut
Agrostis canina	Velvet Bent
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent
Agrostis vinealis	Brown Bent
Alchemilla vulgaris agg.	Lady's-mantle
Alisma lanceolatum	Narrow-leaved Water-plantain **sr1**
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water-plantain **g**
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard
Allium subhirsutum	Hairy Garlic **nnr**
Alnus glutinosa	Alder
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh Foxtail **g**
Amelanchier lamarckii	Juneberry
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica **g**
Anisantha sterilis	Barren Brome
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass **g**
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley
Apium nodiflorum	Fool's-water-cress
Aquilegia sp.	a columbine
Aquilegia vulgaris	Columbine
Arabidopsis thaliana	Thale Cress
Arctium lappa	Greater Burdock
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort
Arum maculatum	Lords-and-ladies
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady-fern
Atriplex prostrata	Spear-leaved Orache
Azolla filiculoides	Water Fern **sch9**
Ballota nigra	Black Horehound
Bellis perennis	Daisy
Betula pendula	Silver Birch
Betula pendula 'Laciniata'	Cut-leaved Birch
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch
Betula x aurata	B. pendula x pubescens
Bidens cernua	Nodding Bur-marigold **g**
Bidens tripartita	Trifid Bur-marigold **g**

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome
Bromopsis ramosa	Hairy-brome
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft-brome
Bromus hordeaceus ssp. hordeaceus	a soft-brome
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush **nnc**
Buxus sempervirens	Box (planted not sr1)
Callitriche sp.	a water-starwort
Callitriche stagnalis sens.str.	Common Water-starwort
Calluna vulgaris	Heather **g**
Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed
Calystegia silvatica	Large Bindweed
Campanula poscharskyana	Trailing Bellflower **nnr**
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's-purse
Cardamine amara	Large Bitter-cress
Cardamine flexuosa	Wavy Bitter-cress
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bitter-cress
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckoo-flower **g**
Carex distans	Distant Sedge
Carex hirta	Hairy Sedge
Carex muricata subsp. pairae	Prickly Sedge **g**
Carex nigra	Common Sedge **g**
Carex ovalis	Oval Sedge **g**
Carex pendula	Pendulous Sedge **awi**
Carex pilulifera	Pill Sedge
Carex pseudocyperus	Cyperus Sedge
Carex remota	Remote Sedge **awi**
Carex vesicaria	Bladder-sedge **g/sr1**
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam **awi**
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear
Cerastium glomeratum	Sticky Mouse-ear
Ceratophyllum demersum	Rigid Hornwort
Chamaemelum nobile	Chamomile **g/spi/sr2**
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb
Chelidonium majus	Greater Celandine
Chenopodium album agg.	Fat Hen
Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle
Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle
Convallaria majalis	Lily-of-the-valley (planted not sr1)
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed
Conyza canadensis	Canadian Fleabane
Conyza floribunda	Bilbao's Fleabane

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood
Coronopus squamatus	Swine-cress
Corylus avellana	Hazel
Cotoneaster simonsii	Himalayan Cotoneaster **sch9**
Cotoneaster sp.	a cotoneaster
Crassula helmsii	New Zealand Pigmyweed **sch9**
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Crepis biennis	Rough Hawk's-beard **g**
Crepis capillaris	Smooth Hawk's-beard
Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora (C. aurea x pottsii)	Montbretia **sch9**
Crocus tommasinianus	Early Crocus
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail
Cyperus eragrostis	Pale Galingale **nnr**
Cytisus scoparius	Broom
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot
Danthonia decumbens	Heath-grass **g**
Daucus carota ssp. carota	Wild Carrot **g**
Deschampsia caespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass
Deschampsia flexuosa	Wavy Hair-grass
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove
Dipsacus fullonum sens. lat.	Wild Teasel
Dryopteris affinis agg.	Scaly Male-fern **awi**
Dryopteris carthusiana	Narrow Buckler-Fern **awi**
Dryopteris dilatata	Broad Buckler-fern
Dryopteris filix-mas agg.	Common Male Fern
Eleocharis palustris	Common Spike-rush **g**
Elodea canadensis	Canadian Waterweed **sch9**
Elytrigia repens	Common Couch
Epilobium ciliatum	American Willowherb
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb
Epilobium obscurum	Short-fruited Willowherb
Epilobium parviflorum	Hoary Willowherb
Epilobium pedunculare	Rockery Willowherb
Epilobium tetragonum	Square-stalked Willowherb **g**
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail
Erica tetralix	Cross-leaved Heath
Euonymus europaeus	Spindle
Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp-agrimony
Euphorbia helioscopia	Sun Spurge
Euphorbia peplus	Petty Spurge
Fagus sylvatica	Beech
Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'	Copper Beech
Fallopia japonica	Japanese Knotweed **sch9**
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Festuca ovina ssp. ovina	Sheep's Fescue **g**
Festuca pratensis	Meadow Fescue **g**
Festuca rubra sens.str.	Red Fescue
Festuca sp.	a fescue
Ficaria verna	Lesser Celandine
Filipendula vulgaris	Dropwort g
Frangula alnus	Alder Buckthorn **awi**
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash
Fumaria officinalis	Common Fumitory
Galanthus nivalis	Snowdrop
Galeopsis tetrahit	Common Hemp-nettle
Galium aparine	Cleavers
Galium palustre	Common Marsh-bedstraw **g**
Galium saxatile	Heath Bedstraw **g**
Galium uliginosum	Fen Bedstraw **g/sr1**
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
Geranium pusillum	Small-flowered Crane's-bill
Geranium robertianum	Herb-robert
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy
Glyceria fluitans	Floating Sweet-grass
Glyceria maxima	Reed Sweet-grass
Glyceria notata	Plicate Sweet-grass **g/sr1**
Glyceria sp.	a sweet-grass
Gnaphalium uliginosum	Marsh Cudweed
Hedera helix ssp. helix	Common Ivy
Hedera hibernica	Atlantic Ivy
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed
Hieracium sp.	a hawkweed
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass **awi**
Hordeum murinum	Wall Barley
Hordeum secalinum	Meadow Barley **g**
Humulus lupulus	Hop
Hyacinthoides hispanica	Spanish Bluebell **nnc**
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell **awi**
Hyacinthoides x massartiana	Hybrid Bluebell (H. non-scripta x hispanica) **nnc**
Hydrocotyle vulgaris	Marsh Pennywort g
Hypericum maculatum	Imperforate St John's-wort **g**
Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St. John's-wort
Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear
Iberis sempervirens	Perennial Candytuft
Ilex aquifolium	Holly **awi**
Iris foetidissima	Stinking Iris **awi**

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris
Juglans regia	Walnut
Juncus acutiflorus	Sharp-flowered Rush **g**
Juncus articulatus	Jointed Rush **g**
Juncus bufonius agg.	Toad Rush [agg.]
Juncus bulbosus	Bulbous Rush
Juncus conglomeratus	Compact Rush **g**
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush
Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush
Juncus tenuis	Slender Rush
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce
Lamiastrum galeobdolon	Yellow Archangel **awi**
Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum	variegated Yellow-archangel **sch9**
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle
Lamium amplexicaule	Henbit Dead-nettle
Lamium purpureum	Red Dead-nettle
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort
Lathyrus latifolius	Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea
Lemna minor	Common Duckweed
Lemna minuta	Least Duckweed **nnu**
Leontodon autumnalis	Autumnal Hawkbit
Leontodon hispidus	Rough Hawkbit **g**
Leontodon saxatilis	Lesser Hawkbit **g**
Lepidium didymum	Lesser Swine-cress
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy **g**
Ligustrum ovalifolium	Garden Privet **nnc**
Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet
Lilium candidum	Madonna Lily
Linaria purpurea	Purple Toadflax
Linaria vulgaris	Common Toadflax **g**
Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass
Lonicera nitida	Wilson's Honeysuckle **nnc**
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
Lotus corniculatus	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil **g**
Lotus pedunculatus	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil **g**
Lunaria annua	Honesty
Luzula campestris	Field Wood-rush
Luzula multiflora	Heath Wood-rush **g**
Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged Robin **g**
Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort
Lysimachia nummularia	Creeping-Jenny **g**
Lysimachia punctata	Dotted Loosestrife
Lysimachia vulgaris	Yellow Loosestrife **g**
Lythrum portula	Water Purslane **g**
Lythrum salicaria	Purple-loosestrife

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Malus domestica	Apple
Malus pumila	Apple
Malus sp.	an apple
Malus sylvestris sens.str.	Crab Apple **awi**
Malva moschata	Musk-mallow
Malva sylvestris	Common Mallow
Matricaria discoidea	Pineappleweed
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint
Mentha sp.	a mint
Mentha spicata	Spear Mint
Molinia caerulea	Purple Moor-grass
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not
Myosotis laxa	Tufted Forget-me-not **g**
Myosotis scorpioides	Water Forget-me-not
Myosotis sylvatica	Wood Forget-me-not
Myosoton aquaticum	Water Chickweed **g**
Myriophyllum aquaticum	Parrot's Feather **sch9**
Nardus stricta	Mat-grass **g**
Nuphar lutea	Yellow Water-lily
Nymphaea alba	White Water-lily
Nymphoides peltata	Fringed Water-lily
Oenanthe crocata	Hemlock Water-dropwort
Ononis spinosa	Spiny Restharrow **g/sr1**
Ornithopus perpusillus	Bird's-foot **g**
Oxalis articulata	Pink-sorrel
Oxalis corniculata	Procumbent Yellow-sorrel
Oxalis latifolia	Garden Pink-sorrel **nnu**
Papaver rhoeas	Common Poppy
Pastinaca sativa sens. lat.	Parsnip
Pentaglottis sempervirens	Green Alkanet
Persicaria amphibia	Amphibious Bistort
Persicaria hydropiper	Water-pepper
Persicaria lapathifolia	Pale Persicaria **g**
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary-grass
Phleum pratense	Timothy **g**
Picea abies	Norway Spruce
Pilosella officinarum	Mouse-ear-hawkweed **g**
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine
Plantago coronopus	Buck's-horn Plantain **g**
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
Plantago major	Greater Plantain
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass
Poa nemoralis	Wood Meadow-grass
Poa pratensis sens.lat.	Smooth Meadow-grass

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass
Polygonum arenastrum	Equal-leaved Knotgrass
Polygonum aviculare agg.	Knotgrass
Populus tremula	Aspen **awi**
Populus x canadensis	Hybrid Black-poplar
Potamogeton crispus	Curled Pondweed
Potamogeton obtusifolius	Blunt-leaved Pondweed **sr1**
Potentilla anserina	Silverweed
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil **g**
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil
Potentilla sterilis	Barren Strawberry **awi**
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel **nnSy**
Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel **nnc**
Prunus serotina	Rum Cherry **nnSy**
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn
Pseudosasa japonica	Arrow Bamboo **nnc**
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken
Pulicaria dysenterica	Common Fleabane
Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn **nnc**
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak
Quercus rubra	Red Oak
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
Ranunculus aquatilis sens. lat.	Water Crowfoot
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort
Ranunculus hederaceus	Ivy-leaved Crowfoot
Ranunculus lingua	Greater Spearwort
Ranunculus peltatus	Pond Water-crowfoot
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup
Ranunculus sceleratus	Celery-leaved Buttercupg
Rhinanthus minor	Yellow-rattle **g**
Rhododendron ponticum	Rhododendron **sch9**
Ribes rubrum	Red Currant
Ribes sanguineum	Flowering Currant
Robinia pseudoacacia	False-acacia **nnSy**
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum sens.str.	Water-cress
Rosa arvensis	Field-rose
Rosa canina	Dog-rose
Rosa rugosa	Japanese Rose **sch9**
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel **g**

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Rumex acetosella	Sheep's Sorrel **g**
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock
Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock
Sagina procumbens	Procumbent Pearlwort
Salix caprea	Goat Willow
Salix cinerea	Grey Willow
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia	Rusty Willow
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow
Salix repens	Creeping Willow
Salix viminalis	Osier
Salix x fragilis sens. lat.	Hybrid Crack-willow
Sambucus nigra	Elder
Schedonorus arundinaceus	Tall Fescue
Schedonorus giganteus	Giant Fescue **awi**
Scorzoneroides autumnalis	Autumn Hawkbit
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort
Scrophularia nodosa	Common Figwort
Sedum sexangulare	Tasteless Stonecrop
Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort
Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel
Silene dioica	Red Campion
Silene latifolia	White Campion
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge Mustard
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet
Solidago gigantea	Early Goldenrod
Sonchus arvensis	Perennial Sow-thistle
Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow-thistle
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle
Sorbus aria	Common Whitebeam
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan
Sorbus intermedia sens.str.	the Swedish Whitebeam
Sparganium erectum	Branched Bur-reed
Spiraea douglasii	Steeplebush **nnr**
Spiraea x billardii	Billiard's Bridewort
Spirodela polyrhiza	Greater Duckweed **sr1**
Stachys palustris	Marsh Woundwort **g**
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort
Stellaria alsine	Bog Stitchwort
Stellaria graminea	Lesser Stitchwort **g**
Stellaria holostea	Greater Stitchwort
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry **nnu**
Symphoricarpos x chenaultii	Pink Snowberry
Symphytum officinale	Common Comfrey

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy **g**
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Dandelion
Taxus baccata	Yew
Tilia platyphyllos	Large-leaved Lime (planted not sr3)
Tilia x europaea	Lime
Torilis japonica	Upright Hedge-parsley
Tragopogon pratensis	Goat's-beard **g**
Trifolium dubium	Lesser Trefoil
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover
Trifolium repens	White Clover
Tripleurospermum inodorum	Scentless Mayweed
Tripleurospermum maritimum sens.str.	Mayweed
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot
Typha latifolia	Bulrush
Ulex europaeus	Gorse
Ulmus procera	English Elm
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle
Veronica agrestis	Green Field-speedwell
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell
Veronica hederifolia subsp. lucorum	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
Veronica officinalis	Heath Speedwell **g**
Veronica persica	Common Field-speedwell
Veronica polita	Grey Field-speedwell
Veronica scutellata	Marsh Speedwell **g**
Veronica serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch
Vicia hirsuta	Hairy Tare **g**
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch
Vinca major	Greater Periwinkle
Vinca minor	Lesser Periwinkle
Viola sp.	a violet
Viscum album	Mistletoe

Appendix 3 Habitat Photographs

Photograph 1: TN5 in BW1

Photograph 2: BW6 & SW9

Photograph 3: BW11, SNG14 & TR4

Photograph 4: BW11, SNG14 & TR3

Photograph 5: BW13 thin Silver Birch

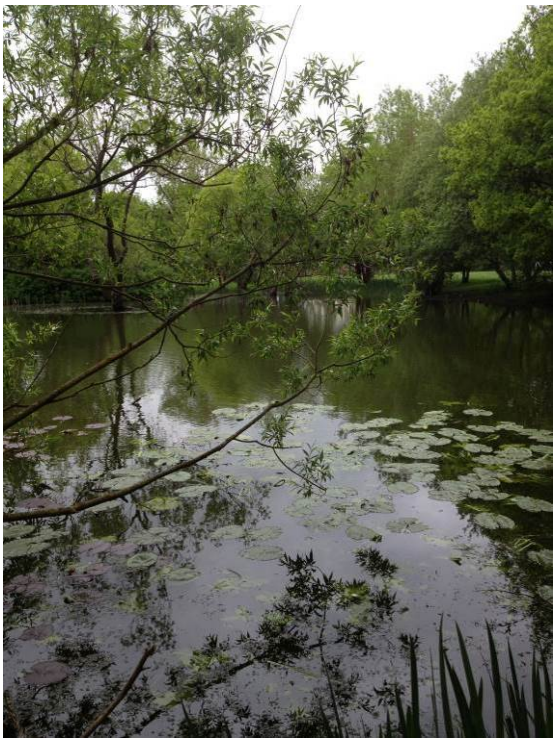
Photograph 6: BW13 mature & sub-mature trees

Photograph 7: SW1

Photograph 8: SW2

Photograph 9: SW7

Photograph 10: SW8



Photograph 11: SW10

Photograph 12: SW11

Photograph 13: SW12

Photograph 14: SW13

Photograph 15: RW2

Photograph 16: RW3

Photograph 17: RW4

Photograph 18: SNG4, SNG5 & SBT3

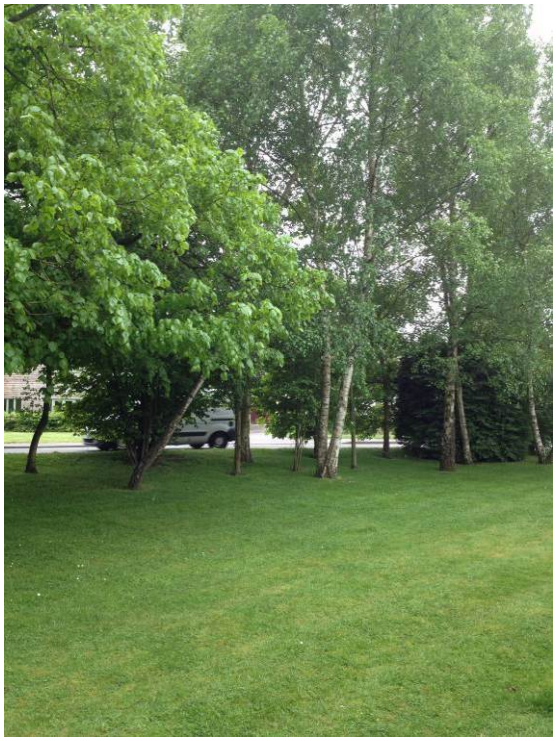
Photograph 19: SNG6

Photograph 21: SNG8

Photograph 20: SNG7

Photograph 22: SNG9, SBT9 & TN27

Photograph 23: SNG10



Photograph 25: SNG12 & SBT4

Photograph 24: SNG11

Photograph 26: SNG16 & DS2

Photograph 27: SNG17 & SBT12

Photograph 29: TN22

Photograph 28: SNG/IS1

Photograph 30: TN36

Photograph 31: TN40

Appendix 4 Recorded Birds Summary

Table ***2: Summary of birds recorded at Westfield Common, including national conservation status; site breeding status; & estimate of site population size where possible based on survey results.

Species		BTO code	BAP Priority / SPI	Red	Amber	Breeding status	30-May	07-Jun	06-Jul	Notes
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	ML			●	Non-breeding	●	●		Visiting ponds
Woodpigeon	*Columba palumbus*	WP				Probable; 2-3 pairs	●	●	●	Permanent territories
Collared dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*	CD				Non-breeding			●	Visiting from adjacent houses
Stock dove	*Columba oenas*	SD			●	-	●			Calling off-site
Ring-necked parakeet	*Psitticula krameri*	RI				-	●		●	Fly-over
Common pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*	PH				-	●			Calling off-site
Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*	MH				Confirmed; 2 pairs	●	●	●	Breeding resident; fledged young seen
Great spotted woodpecker	*Dendrocopus major*	GS				Confirmed; ≥3 pairs	●	●	●	Breeding resident; young heard in nest
Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	WR				Confirmed; 11-15 pairs	●	●	●	Permanent territories; adult carrying food
Dunnock	***Prunella modularis***	D.	●		●	Possible; ≥2 pairs	●		●	Singing males in breeding habitat
Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	R.				Confirmed; 10-15 pairs	●	●	●	Permanent territories; fledged young seen
Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	B.				Confirmed; 10-15 pairs	●	●	●	Permanent territories; fledged young seen
Song thrush	***Turdus philomelos***	ST	●	●		Probable; ±5 pairs	●	●	●	Permanent territories
Mistle thrush	*Turdus viscivorus*	M.			●	Possible; 1 pair?			●	Adult in suitable habitat
Blackcap	*Sylvia atricapilla*	BC				Probable; ≥1 pair	●	●	●	Permanent territories
Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	CC				Probable; ≥2 pairs	●	●	●	Permanent territories
Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*	GC				Possible; 1-3 pairs			●	Singing males in breeding habitat
Blue tit	*Parus caeruleus*	BT				Confirmed; 5-10 pairs	●	●	●	Adults feeding recently fledged young
Great tit	*Parus major*	GT				Confirmed; 5-10 pairs	●	●	●	Adults feeding recently fledged young

Coal tit	*Parus ater*	CT			-			●			Calling off-site
Long-tailed tit	*Aegithalos caudatus*	LT			Possible; 1-3 pairs	●					Adults in suitable habitat
Nuthatch	*Sitta europaea*	NH			Possible; ≥1 pair			●			Calling birds in breeding habitat
Magpie	*Pica pica*	MG			Probable; 1-5 pairs	●	●	●			Permanent territories
Jay	*Garrulus glandarius*	J.			Probable; 2-3 pairs	●	●	●			Family groups in suitable habitat
Carrion crow	*Corvus corone*	C.			-	●		●			Fly-over
Jackdaw	*Corvus monedula*	JD			-		●	●			Fly-over
Starling	***Sturnus vulgaris***	SG	●	●	Non-breeding	●	●	●			Visiting from adjacent houses
House sparrow	***Passer domesticus***	HS	●	●	Non-breeding			●			Visiting from adjacent houses
Chaffinch	*Fringilla coelebs*	CH			Probable; 2-3 pairs	●	●				Permanent territories
Greenfinch	*Carduelis chloris*	GR			Possible; ≥1 pair		●				Singing male in breeding habitat
Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	GO			Probable; ≥1 pair		●	●			Permanent territory

≥ = at least

SPI = Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England (NERC 2006)
Red = RSPB Red List, **Amber** = RSPB Amber List

Appendix 5 Great Crested Newts Results

Pond SW12: (TQ002567)
This is a small fairly overgrown pond in the north western corner of the site, on the edge of school grounds. The water was rather turbid and suited to torch count and trapping and secluded enough to do the latter. It also contains Water-fern (a Schedule 9 listed invasive species). During wet conditions ditch connects it to pond 2. There was access to approximately a third of the bank.

Pond SW11: (TQ003567)
This is a large pond in middle of woodland in the north west of the site and is difficult to access. Much of the margins and extensive shallow areas at east end of the water are covered in trees. It was just clear enough to torch survey, but also suited to trapping. A lot of rubbish, cans, and bottles around the margins.

Pond SW10: (TQ005566)
This large pond is located on a recreational green. The water was clear enough to torch survey, however it was too close to a busy pub to be able to do any trapping. Local residents say it is stocked with fish, although none were seen during the visits.

Pond SW13: (TQ006568)
A small clear pond at end of cul-de-sac in housing estate that is easy to torch survey.

Ditch RW7:
This is marked as a drain on the maps and is located between ponds SW11 and SW12– but it was not seen during this survey.

Ditch RW6:
Stream/brook to north of Moor Lane that connects to ponds SW7& SW8.

Ponds SW7 & SW8: (TQ006561)
Two ponds (connected by a very short ditch) that also connects to ditches RW3 and RW6. They are located on the edge of Moor Lane in woodland. The deeper and larger pond SW7 connects to the slightly smaller and shallower pond SW8 by a pipe.

First visit – 27/4/13 to 28/4/13
On the first presence/absence visit the weather was sunny with light showers on a fairly cold day (not much above 15^0C) followed by heavy rain just before dusk then clearing (air from 12^0C to 8^0C) during the survey) for a frosty morning on the 28th with some mist. Overall, these conditions were not ideal, nevertheless the wet conditions with cloud at times encouraged some activity.

Pond SW12:
Torch count and trapping. Count 2 Smooth Newts, but difficult to torch survey. There were no captures of fish or amphibians in the 10 traps.
Pond SW11:

Torch count and trapping. Just clear enough to torch survey but more suited to trapping. Counted 3 Smooth Newts with the torching method and with 20 traps there no newt captures but one Nine-spinned Stickleback.

Pond SW10:
Torch count only. 7 Smooth Newts. No fish seen, but likely to be present.

Pond SW13:
Torch count only. 6 Smooth Newts and 7 Common Frogs.

RW6:
Torch count only. This drain has Three-spinned Sticklebacks.

Pond SW7 & SW8:
Torch count only. There were lots of Three-spinned Sticklebacks and Smooth Newts (15 Smooth Newts in pond SW7 and 17 Smooth Newts in pond SW8).

Second visit – 2/5/13 to 3/5/13
On the second presence/absence visit it was a day of sunny, warm conditions (but not hot) spring day (over 20^0C) and clear but fairly mild overnight (there was late half moon) with a light frost in the morning (air from 16^0C to 11^0C, water 15^0C).

Pond 12:
Accessed was gained to about a third of the bank. There was a count of 1 Smooth Newt on the torch survey and 3 Smooth Newts in the 10 traps.

Pond 11:
The torch survey revealed nothing. With trapping there was a catch of 1 Great Crested Newt (female) and 16 (11 male and 5 female) Smooth Newts and one Nine-spinned Stickleback in the 20 traps.

Pond 10:
Torch count only. Counted 3 Smooth Newts and 15+ Three-spinned sticklebacks.

Pond 13:
Torch count only. Counted 15 Smooth Newts and 6 Common Frogs.

Ponds 7 & 8:
Torch count only. Lots of Three-spinned Sticklebacks and Smooth Newts (12 in pond SW7 and 18 in pond SW8).

Third visit – 10/5/13 to 11/5/13
This was the third presence/absence visit. It was a day of overcast and wet conditions at times with mixed cool and windy weather overnight. The air was 15^0C, whilst the water was 14^0C.

Pond 12:
Nothing was revealed during the torch survey. Whilst 1 Great Crested Newt (female) and 2 Smooth Newts (males) were in the 10 traps.

Pond 11:
This was torched but nothing was seen. With the trapping catch there was 1 Great Crested Newt (female) and 1 Smooth (female) and one small Tench.

Pond 10:
Torch count only. Here 7 Smooth Newts (2 male and 5 female) were seen and also fish were present.

Pond 13:
This was subject to a torch count only. A total of 37 Smooth Newts (14 males and 23 females), 2 Palmate (?) and 5 Common Frogs were noted.

Ponds SW7 & SW8:
A torch count only. There were lots of Three-spinned Sticklebacks and Smooth Newts (6 in pond SW7 and 3 in pond SW8) and 2 Palmate Newts.

Fourth visit – 16/5/13 to 17/5/13
This was the fourth and final presence/absence visit. It was a partly cloudy day with sunshine and light showers and milder than recently but still cool (up to 17^0C) and partly cloudy during survey and clouding over in the early morning. Air and water during survey at 15^0C.

Pond SW12:
Nothing on torch survey. Count 3 Smooth Newts in the 10 traps (21-30) and evidence of GCN eggs on some vegetation in the pond.

Pond SW11:
On torch survey observe 4 GCN (1 male and 3 females). With trapping catch 2 Great Crested Newts (male and female) and 9 Smooth Newts (6 male and 3 female) in the 20 traps.

Pond SW10:
See three-spinned sticklebacks.

Pond SW13:
Count 23 Smooth Newts and 4 Common Frogs.

Ponds SW7 & SW8:
Lots of Three-spinned Sticklebacks and Smooth Newts (12 in pond 7 and 18 in pond 8).

Key

- Semi-natural Broad-leaved Woodland (BW1 - BW13)
- Standing Water (SW1 - SW13)
- Running Water (RW1 - RW7)
- Dry Ditch (DD1)
- Semi-improved Neutral Grassland (SNG1 - SNG17)
- Scattered Broad-leaved Trees (SBT1 - SBT12)
- Species-rich Intact Hedge (RH1)
- Species-poor Hedge with Trees (PHT1 - PHT5)
- Tall Ruderal Vegetation (TR1 - TR6)
- Tall Ruderal Vegetation / Dense Scrub (TR/DS1 - TR/DS3)
- Semi-improved Neutral Grassland / Tall Ruderal (SNG/TR1)
- Semi-improved Neutral Grassland / Introduced Shrubs (SNG/IS1)
- Dense Scrub (DS1 - DS3)
- Introduced Shrub
- Semi-natural Broad-leaved Woodland / Tall Ruderal (BW/TR1)
- Hard Standing
- Target Notes (TN1 - TN45)

Please note those codes that
are underlined have a photograph in Appendix 2

Figure 1
Westfield Common (North)
Phase 1 Survey Results

SURREY wildlife TRUST

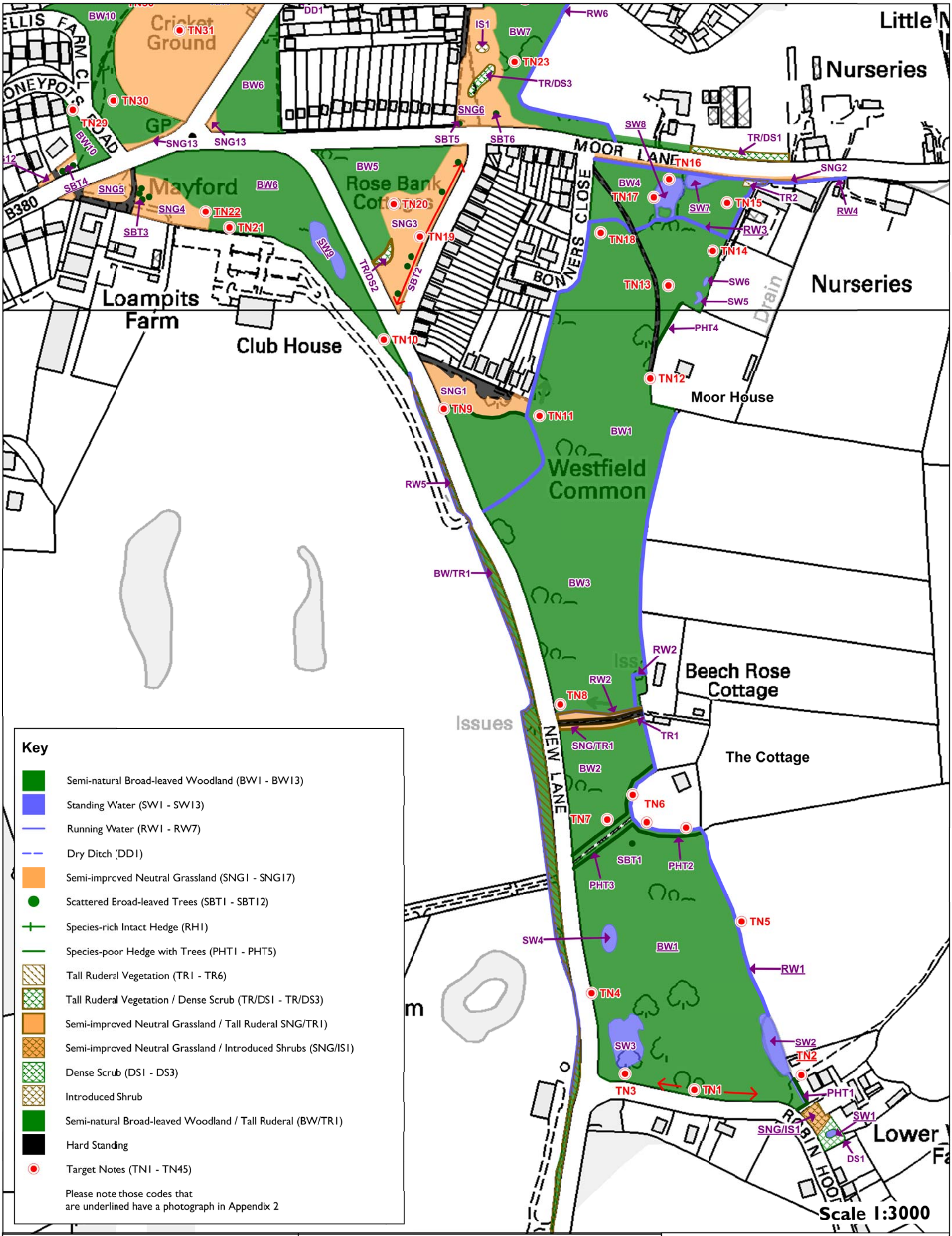
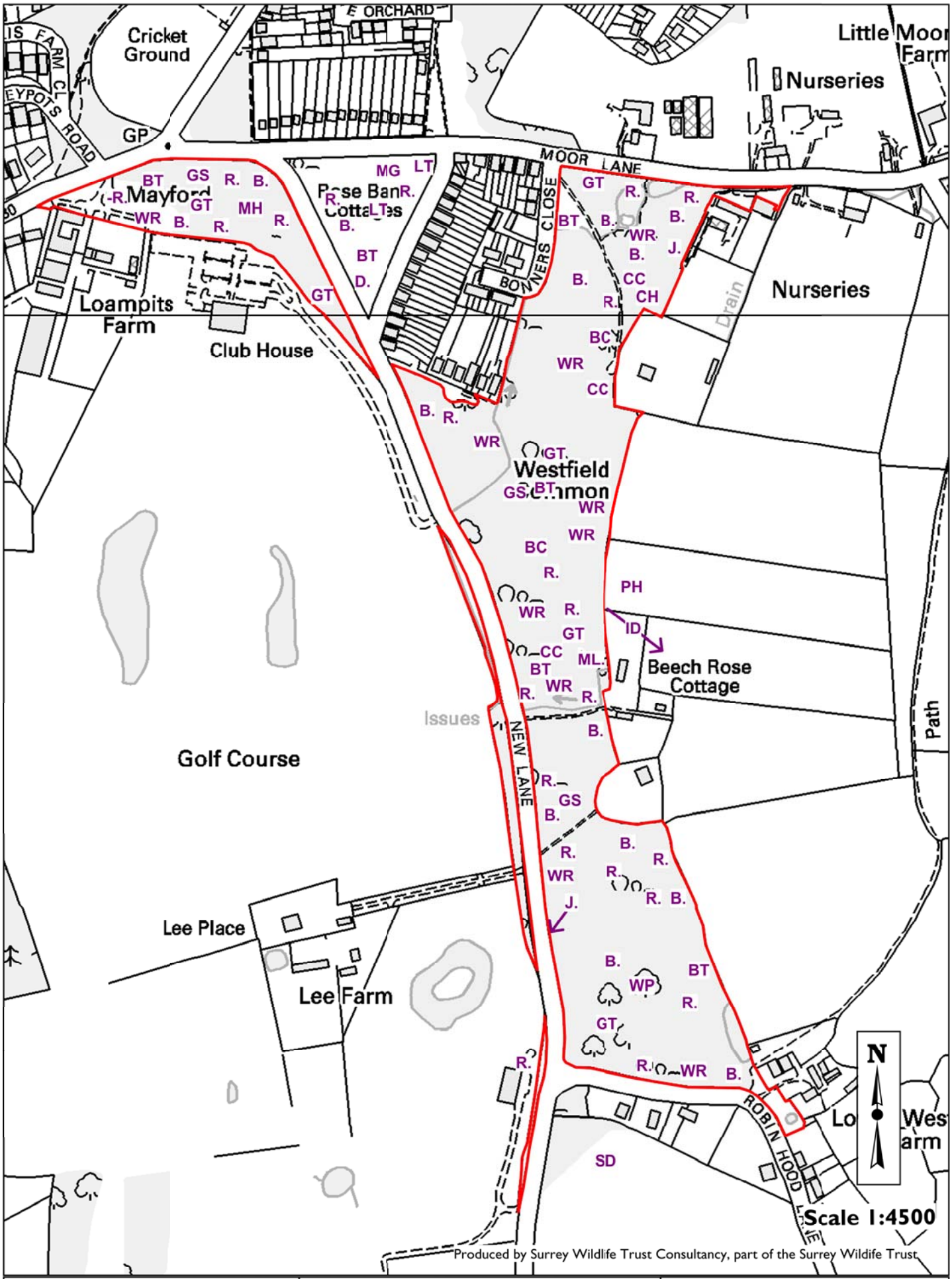


Figure 1
Westfield Common (South)
Phase 1 Survey Results

SURREY wildlife TRUST



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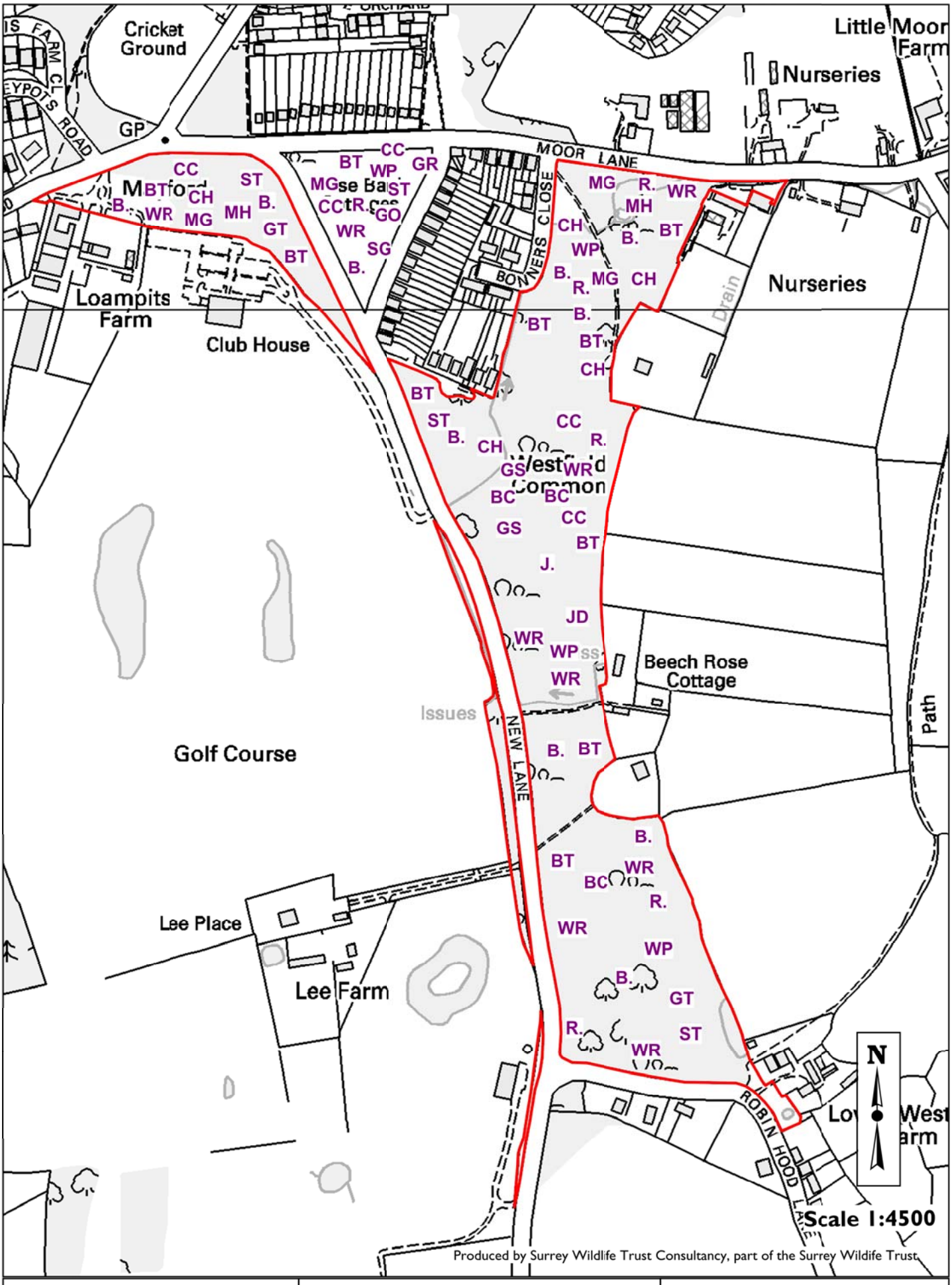
Map 1a
Westfield Common
Breeding Bird Survey 2013
Visit 1: 30/05/2013



Map 1b
Westfield Common
Breeding Bird Survey 2013
Visit 2: 07/06/2013

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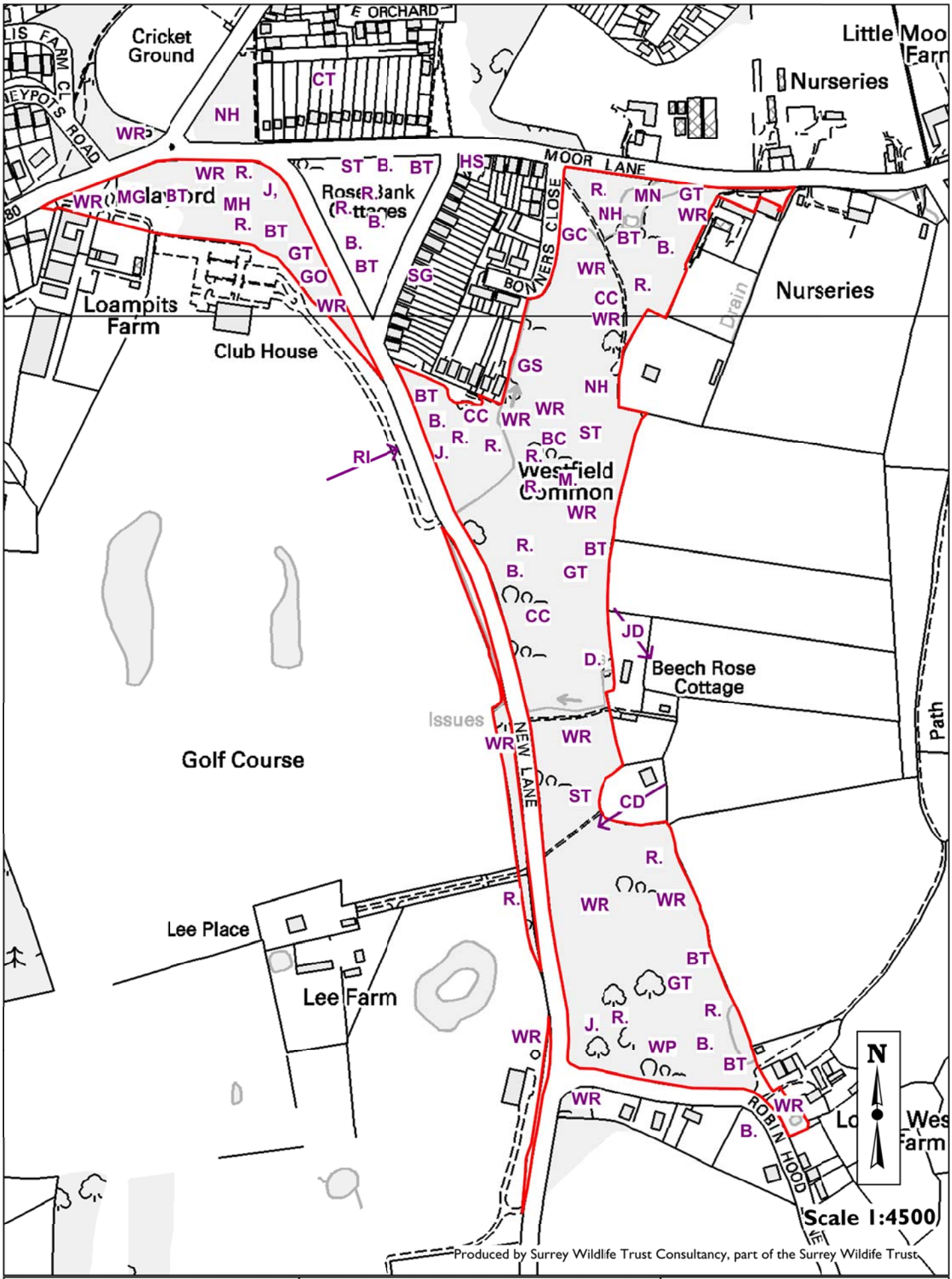

Map 1C
Westfield Common
Breeding Bird Survey 2013
Visit 3: 06/07/2013

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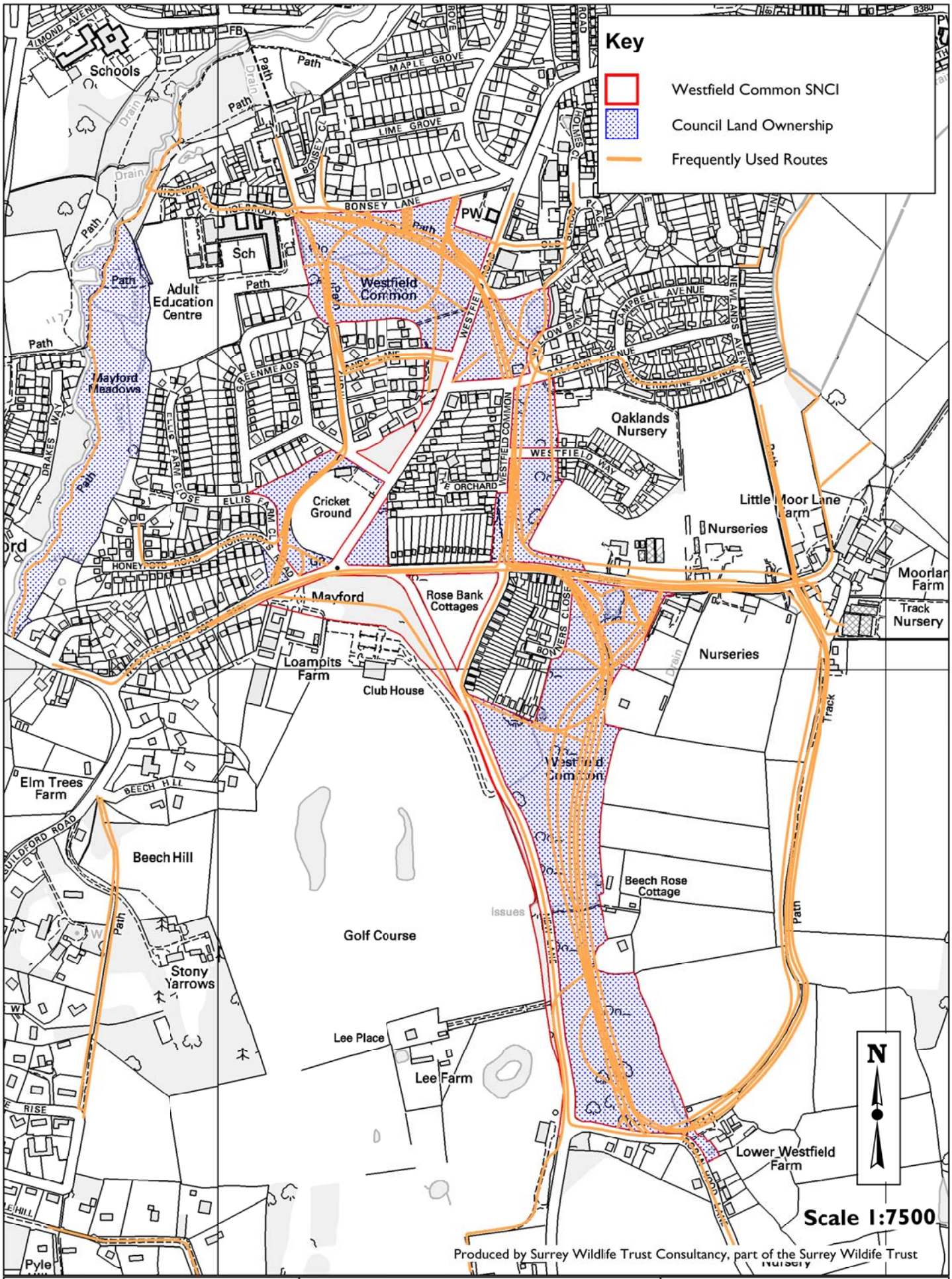

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Figure 5
Westfield Common
Frequently Used Routes

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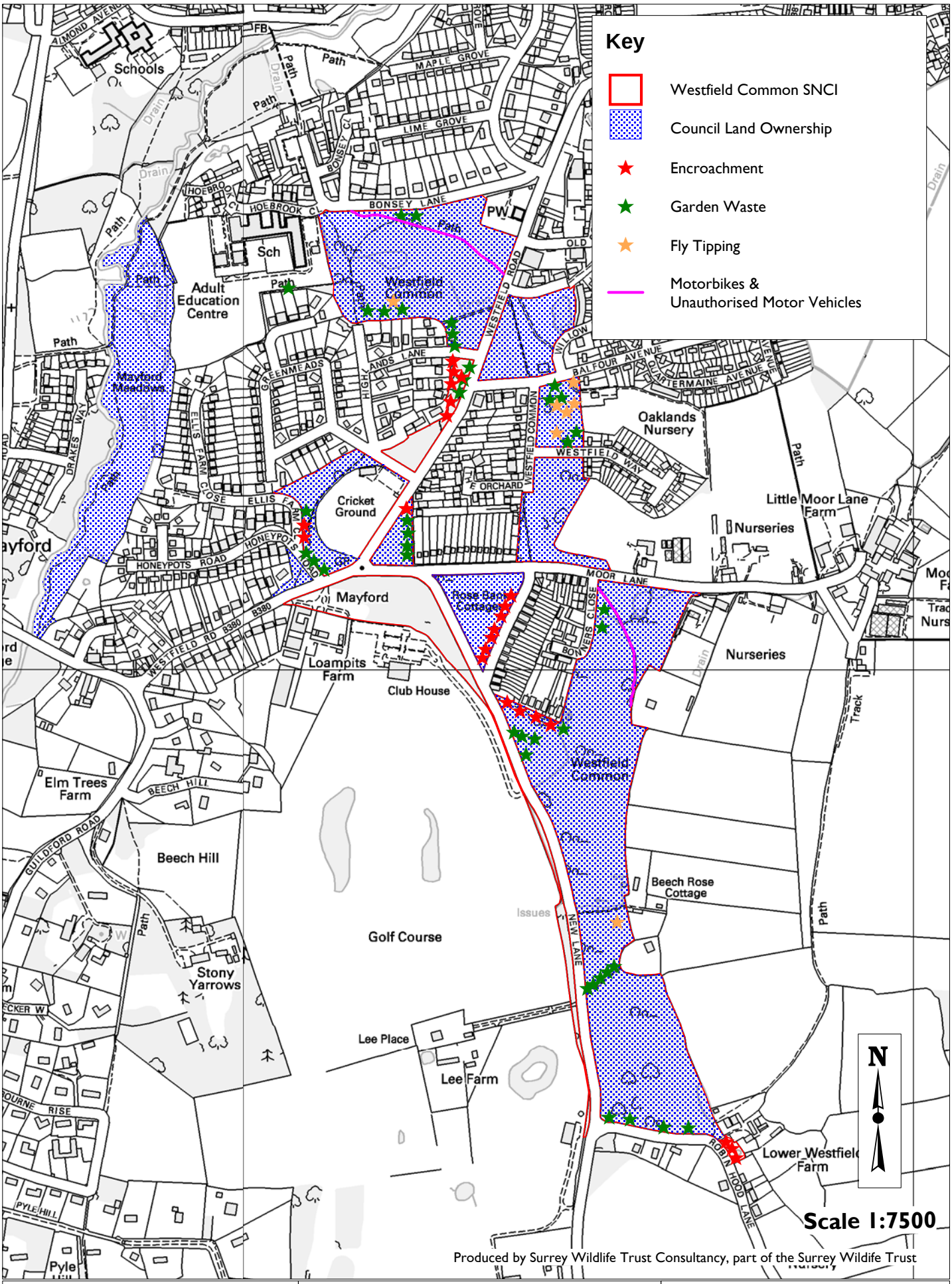

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Figure 6
Westfield Common Hotspots and Issues

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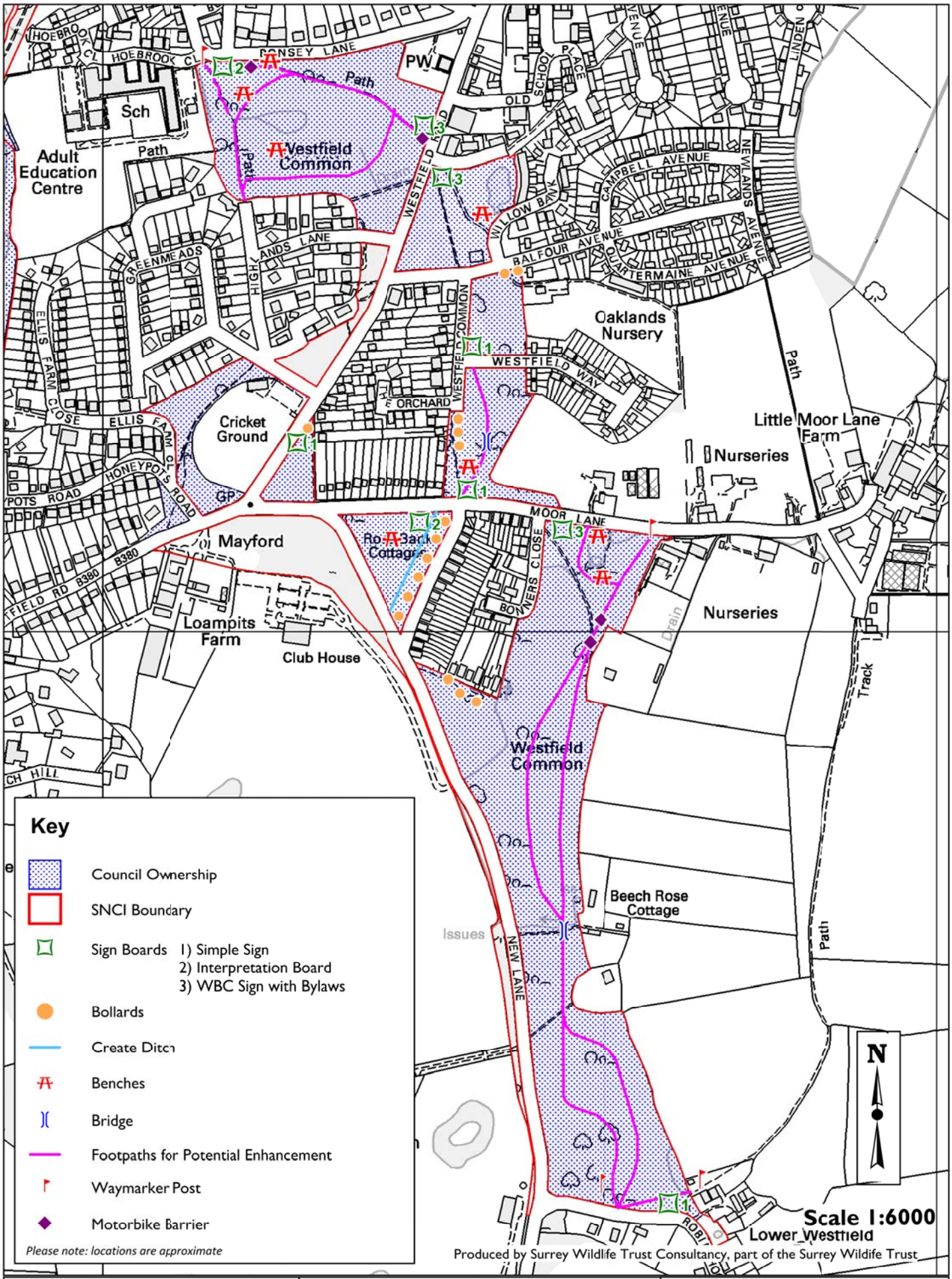

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Figure 7
Westfield Common
Proposed Installations

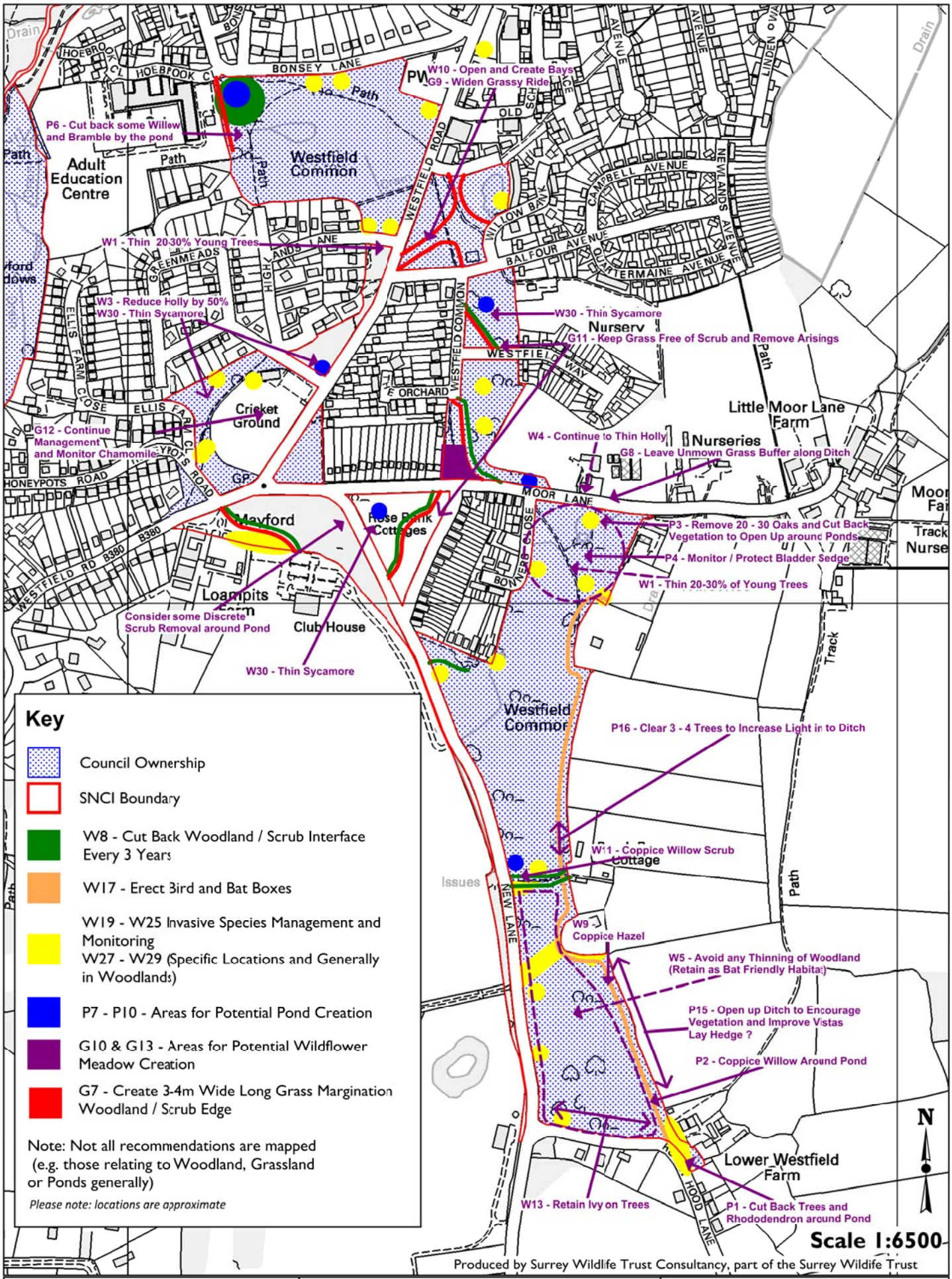

Figure 8
Westfield Common
Management Recommendations

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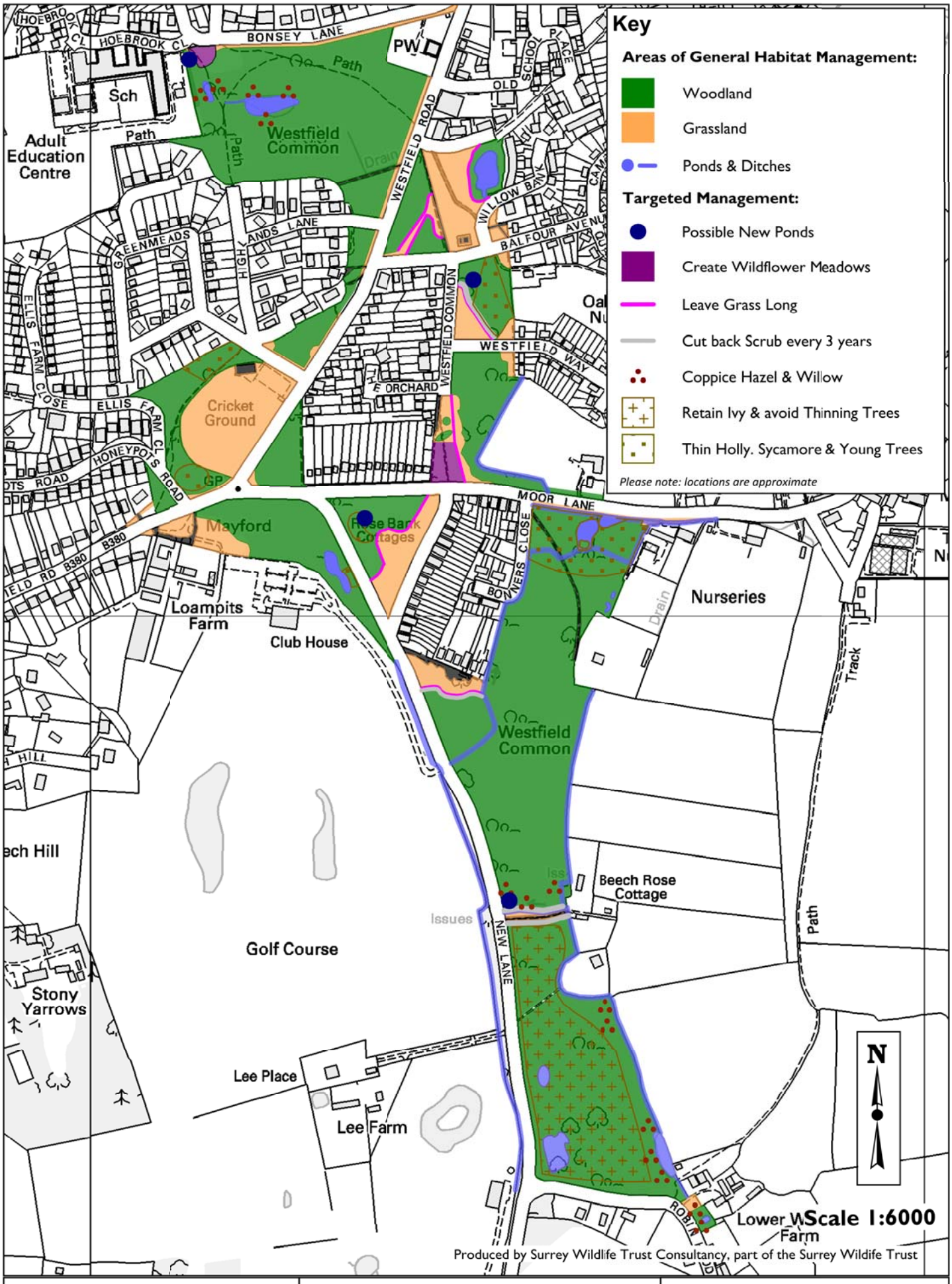

Figure 9
Westfield Common Management Map

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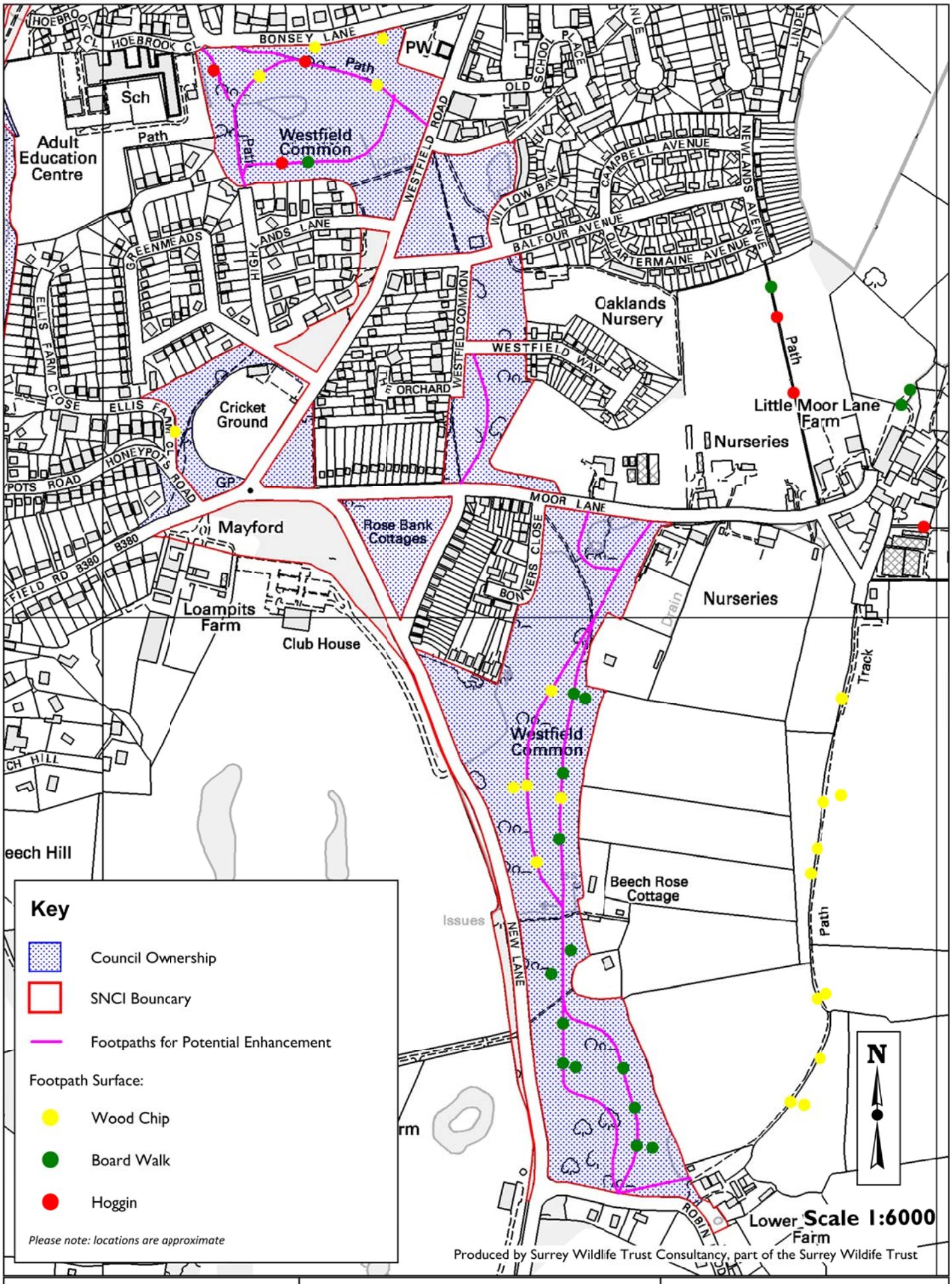
Key
Council Ownership
SNCI Bouncary
Footpaths for Potential Enhancement
Footpath Surface:
Wood Chip
Board Walk
Hoggin
Please note: locations are approximate
N
Scale 1:6000
Produced by Surrey Wildlife Trust Consultancy, part of the Surrey Wildife Trust
Westfield Common
Adult Education Centre
Sch
Path
BONSEY LANE
PW
WESTFIELD ROAD
OLD SCHOOL PLACE
CAMPBELL AVENUE
NEWLANDS AVENUE
WILLOW BANK
BALFOUR AVENUE
CARTERMAINE AVENUE
HIGHLANDS LANE
GREENMEADS
ELLIS FARM CLOSE
HONEYPOTS ROAD
Cricket Ground
GP
WESTFIELD COMMON
ORCHARD
WESTFIELD WAY
Oaklands Nursery
Little Moor Lane Farm
Nurseries
MOOR LANE
Mayford
Rose Bank Cottages
BONNERS CLOSE
Loampits Farm
Club House
Drain
Track
Beech Rose Cottage
NEW LANE
Lower Farm
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Figure 10
Westfield Common
Footpath Surfaces
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