
Parish Plans Biodiversity Project

Topsham

Report by the
Devon Biodiversity Records Centre
in partnership with
Devon County Council

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*Devon
Biodiversity
Records
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Devon Biodiversity Records Centre is operated by the Devon Wildlife Trust and supported by a partnership of Local Authorities, statutory and non-statutory nature conservation organisations



DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

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Topsham - Parish Plan Biodiversity Project

Introduction

Topsham is a parish rich in wildlife. The town's peninsula position between the Exe Estuary and the River Clyst places it close to several uncommon habitats such as reedbed, saltmarsh, grazing marsh and mudflats. This natural wealth of varied habitats ensures that many plant and animal species are favoured with suitable places to live, feed and breed and all within sight of the many vantage points afforded along the waterfront.

Just a few paces off Ferry Road, Monmouth Hill or the Strand and you can have extensive views over the river and the reedbeds opposite or over the mudflats if the tide is out. Large flocks of wintering birds like avocet, curlew and redshank feed on the many invertebrates that thrive in the productive sediment.

Habitats

'The most important thing about a plant or an animal is its habitat - it simply cannot survive without it.' (Moore N, 1987)

Just how important the **habitats** are around Topsham is indicated by the wealth of designated sites and reserves there are around the town.

Ramsar Site

The *Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat* requires contracting countries to designate suitable wetlands, selected for their international significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology for inclusion in a *List of Wetlands of International Importance* and known as '**Ramsar Sites**'.

Ramsar sites may be identified using a number of criteria, including a numeric selection criteria which draw on waterbird counts. Thus *'a wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds'* or *'if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird'*. The Exe Estuary qualifies under both these criteria. This designation is aimed to provide increased protection and management for wetland areas which are important for breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.

Exe Estuary Special Protection Area

The European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (EC/79/409) emphasises the need to conserve bird habitats as a means of maintaining populations and it is intended that this should be achieved by the establishment of a network of '*Special Protection Areas*'. These are also identified using a number of methods, including a numeric selection criteria, using waterbird counts.

In 1991 when the citation was made, the Exe Estuary qualified by regularly supporting 200 avocets (then 20% of the British wintering population) and 5% of the Slavonian Grebe population in Britain as well as hosting significant passage populations of Sandwich terns and common terns. Also there were small numbers of red-throated divers, black-throated divers and great northern divers present over-wintering.

The estuary also qualifies as a wetland of international importance by regularly supporting over 20,000 waterfowl in winter. These include large numbers of dark-bellied Brent geese, oystercatchers, grey plover, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, curlew, wigeon, redshank and red-breasted merganser.

Exe Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest:

A **Site of Special Scientific Interest** (SSSI) is a statutory designation notified by English Nature because of the plant, animal or geological features contained.

The Exe Estuary has been identified as a SSSI because of its estuary habitats, which include **mudflats, saltmarsh, reedbed, marshy grassland** and the Exeter canal. Mudflats and coastal saltmarsh are listed on the **National Biodiversity Action Plan** as priority habitats, and estuaries are also listed on the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan** as a priority habitat.

Mudflats are very productive areas and support an abundance of organisms such as lugworms, ragworms and other species such as the 'peppery furrow shell'. These invertebrates provide food for large numbers of birds and fish. The mudflats provide feeding and resting areas for internationally important populations (20,000+) of migrant and wintering wildfowl and waders.

Also the numbers of Cormorant, Dark-bellied Brent Goose, Red-breasted Merganser, Avocet, Ringed Plover and Black-tailed Godwit using the Exe Estuary are nationally important (Devon Bird Report, 2002).

Saltmarshes too are important areas for birds, providing breeding sites and feeding areas. They are also important for invertebrates, and provide nursery sites for a variety of fish. Saltmarsh is often lost to erosion and pollution and there are now only some 45,000 hectares left in Britain.

Exe Reedbeds Devon Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve

The Exe reedbeds lie within the Exe Estuary SSSI and are an extensive area of reedbed (dominated by common reed) with a fringe of salt marsh. The reedbeds hold breeding reed warblers, sedge warblers and the rare Cetti's warbler along the margins. Wildfowl and waders also use the creeks and mudflats adjacent to the reedbeds to feed and rest. Reedbed is now a rare habitat in the UK, but the South West region holds approximately 12% of the UK's total area. Reedbeds are listed on the regional Biodiversity Action Plan as a priority habitat.

Clyst Marshes County Wildlife Site

Clyst Marshes are a series of flood meadows along the river Clyst with herb-rich unimproved grassland, freshwater, brackish water and salt marsh, and small areas of reed bed. The meadows are dissected by ditches and are rich in plant life. The site also supports several county rarities including wild celery, horned pondweed and bulbous foxtail grass. The area is under private ownership and is relatively undisturbed, making it a refuge for rare invertebrates such as the hairy dragonfly, which has been recorded in less than 10% of 10km squares in Britain.

County Wildlife Sites (CWS) are sites of county importance for wildlife, selected on the basis of the habitat or the known presence of particular species. It is not a statutory designation like SSSIs, and so does not have the same legal status. However, County Wildlife Sites are usually included in Local Plans as sites of substantive nature conservation interest and are covered by Planning Policy. CWS recognition does not demand any particular actions on the part of the Landowner and does not give the public rights of access. However, it may increase eligibility for land management grants.

Bowling Green Marsh, RSPB Reserve

Bowling Green Marsh lies within the Exe Estuary SSSI and is an area of coastal grazing marsh with ditches and pools of great importance for wildfowl and waders. The site also includes notable wetland plant communities and rare plants such as bulbous foxtail grass, sea aster and meadow barley. Grazing marsh is listed on the Devon and South West Biodiversity Action Plans as a priority habitat and is an uncommon habitat in Devon, being associated with river estuaries.

Exeter Canal County Wildlife Site

Exeter Canal forms the western boundary of Topsham parish. It is an area of open water and a mosaic of marsh, tall herbs and scrub forming an important wildlife resource. Part of it has been identified as a County Wildlife Site and part lies within the Exe Estuary SSSI. The canal is important for its wetland plant communities as well as being a Nationally important site for its breeding populations of dragonflies. Species include the red-eyed damselfly and the hairy dragonfly, both scarce species. Otters too have been recorded from the canal with a regular sprainting site just under the M5 bridge and next to the footbridge for the Topsham ferry.

Topsham Quay County Wildlife Site

Topsham Quay is the site of the smaller tree mallow, a Devon rarity and a nationally scarce plant.

Ferry Road Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)

RIGS are earth science sites that are of regional or local importance. The Geological Site along Ferry Road demonstrates an exposure of Permian Dawlish sandstone which is capped by a River Terrace deposit of pebbles on cobbles in a sandy gravel matrix.

When these deposits were laid down, *'south-west England was part of an extensive land surface. The final phase of continental drift had not begun and the equator lay perhaps only two or three hundred miles away. The climate was that of a desert in which wet-season torrents washed rock debris into basins and huge scree accumulated at the foot of hill slopes'*, leading to the formation of these *'Permian breccias'* (Edmunds et al, 1975)

Other habitats (identified from field survey):

Stone walls

The walls support an interesting and rich flora with lichens and mosses, a number of ferns and several attractive flowering plants. The flowers provide a colourful display with ivy-leaved toadflax, buddleia, wallflower, pellitory-of-the-wall and red valerian present. The ferns include rustyback, black spleenwort, polypody and maidenhair spleenwort.

Species-rich hedges

Hedgerows are often an essential corridor for the movement of wildlife and may support many animals and plants. The hedgerow along Clyst Road is species-rich with five or more woody species recorded in a 30 metre length. These included ash, elder, hawthorn, hazel, oak and holly. The hedge also had a rich bank flora with shining crane's-bill, hedge bedstraw, red dead-nettle, honeysuckle and ivy-leaved speedwell present. Species rich hedges are listed on the Devon Biodiversity Action plan as a habitat of conservation concern in Devon.

Railway network and M5 road verge

The railway cuts Topsham in half and represents a wildlife corridor, as does the M5 motorway verge, which marks the present boundary of Topsham parish. The habitats are diverse ranging from scrub, herb-rich grassland, tall herb vegetation and ditch flora. The railway will provide habitat for butterflies, lizards and slow worms, as well as attractive displays of flowers.

Recreation areas and public open space

There are a number of areas of amenity grassland and open space in Topsham managed as recreation grounds and playing fields. These areas are important as wildlife corridors and may provide valuable links to other areas of wildlife habitat. The playing field that runs adjacent to the M5 appears to be of some importance for migratory birds. Fieldfares and redwings were spotted feeding in this area during the field survey. The recreation area off Ferry Road also provides stunning views over the estuary and an opportunity to view wading birds and wildfowl.

Allotments and Gardens

Gardens and allotments provide a haven for wildlife and can provide links to other areas of wildlife habitat. A number of species have been recorded from gardens in Topsham, including hedgehog, common toad, common frog and badger, as well as a number of declining bird species such as brambling, fieldfare, reed bunting and house martin.

Causeways and Water's edge

The causeways along the estuary edge provide extensive views over the estuary and mudflats, and the stone walls at the water's edge are home to some uncommon coastal plants. These include rock samphire, scentless mayweed, wild celery and sea beet.

Cemeteries

A small area of relatively species-rich grassland occurs in the cemetery. This area is of value as it adjoins two allotments, semi-improved grassland and the Clyst Marshes, forming an important wildlife corridor. Several interesting plant species were recorded from the cemetery, including field scabious, field madder, common field speedwell, petty spurge, tansy, common fumitory and creeping cinquefoil. Annual mercury, an introduced weed was recorded here; this is now quite rare in Devon.

Species

Protected Species

A report from the DBRC database showing what legally protected, locally notable or noteworthy (eg Japanese Knotweed) species are known to have been present in and around Topsham has been run off and is presented separately (Appendix 1).

Birds

The Exe estuary regularly attracts up to 20,000 waders and wildfowl and is an internationally important site for wintering birds. Topsham holds Britain's second largest wintering flock of avocets and the nationally rare Cetti's warbler occurs along the scrubby margins of the upper estuary and in the reedbeds. Birds such as curlew, redshank, avocet and dunlin are easily seen on the mudflats from areas such as the goat walk and the hide at Bowling Green marsh.

Bowling Green marsh is owned by the RSPB and managed as a nature reserve for its internationally important waterfowl populations. Flocks of wigeon, shelduck, shoveler and teal are regularly seen, as well as lapwing and various species of geese. Several uncommon species have also been recorded from the marsh including the spoonbill, little egret and a vagrant glossy ibis.

Plants

The areas of marshy grassland and saltmarsh support rare plant species such as parsley water-dropwort, marsh arrowgrass and bulbous foxtail grass. There are also several notable plant species associated with the canal including shining pondweed, great pond sedge, rigid hornwort and greater duckweed. The nationally rare smaller tree mallow has been recorded from Topsham Quay and was confirmed again recently. This and other plant species noted on a visit on the 9th March 2004 are listed in Appendix 2.

Mammals

Otters are regularly recorded from the Exeter canal as far up as the canal basin. The river Clyst also supports a population of otters and was the subject of an unusual nocturnal otter survey which was written up in a book entitled 'Watch for the Otter' by Elaine Hurrell, one of a renowned family of Naturalists. The otter is listed on the Devon Biodiversity Action plan as a species of conservation concern in Devon.

More obvious mammals such as badgers, hedgehogs and foxes have been recorded from Topsham town centre. Noctule and pipistrelle bats have been recorded from Bowling Green marsh. There are regular sightings of grey seals in the lower reaches of the Exe estuary, but some have been spotted as far up as the South West Water sewage works and opposite the strand at Topsham.

Invertebrates

Bowling Green Marsh and Exeter Canal have been identified as Nationally important dragonfly sites. Rare species such as hairy dragonfly, red-eyed damselfly, ruddy darter and keeled skimmer have been recorded from these areas. Several uncommon butterfly species have been recorded from the Topsham area; these include purple hairstreak and dark green fritillary.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Little information is held on reptiles and amphibians in Topsham. Common frogs and toads have been recorded from Topsham town and Bowling Green marsh. It is likely that Clyst marshes are of importance for frogs and toads and reptiles such as grass snakes.

The Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).

The Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) describes the key actions needed to look after 37 of Devon's most important habitats and species. It does not stand alone, but is part of a much wider process aimed at conserving our biodiversity.

The Devon BAP is a direct descendent of a process started at the famous 'Earth Summit' held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. At this summit, world leaders pledged to halt and reverse the loss of the planet's biodiversity. For its part, the UK government produced a series of Action Plans for a great many threatened habitats and species. These national plans have been joined by a series of regional Action Plans aimed at providing a more local perspective.

The Devon BAP builds on this endeavour, identifying local priorities and providing targets and plans of action for the County.

All of this work has one aim: to encourage practical action on the ground. Its success depends upon us all.

Biodiversity links:

- The Devon BAP can be viewed at www.devon.gov.uk/biodiversity. This site also contains links to other nature conservation issues relevant to Devon, such as information on hedges. If you do not have access to the internet and require paper copies of relevant sections of the Devon BAP please contact Devon County Council's Biodiversity Officer on 01392 382804.
- Details of biodiversity planning in the South West region can be viewed at www.swbiodiversity.org.uk.
- National Action Plans can be viewed at www.ukbap.org.uk. This site also contains useful background information on UK biodiversity action planning.

Links between the wildlife of Topsham and the Devon BAP:

Topsham wildlife feature	Brief description of feature	Link with the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)
The Exe Estuary	A number of habitats, including mudflats and saltmarsh, supporting internationally important numbers of wildfowl and waders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estuaries Habitat Action Plan
Clyst Marshes	Flood meadows along the River Clyst which support herb-rich unimproved grassland and other habitats and wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rivers, Streams, Floodplain and Fluvial Processes Habitat Action Plan
Bowling Green Marsh	Coastal grazing marsh with ditches and pools – of great importance for wildfowl and waders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grazing Marsh Habitat Action Plan
Hedgerow along the Clyst Road	Species-rich hedge supporting a number of woody species and with a rich hedgebank flora.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Species-rich Hedges Habitat Action Plan
Otters		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Otter Species Action Plan

View the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan at www.devon.gov.uk/biodiversity.

Some Ideas for Local Action...

This section of the report is provided by Devon County Council (nature@devon.gov.uk).

A major step to knowing what you can do for your local wildlife and geology is to know what you have already got. This report will help you in this, but it is just a start. Ultimately, the protection and enhancement of the local natural environment requires the interest and enthusiasm of the local community.

There follow some initial ideas for local nature conservation action. Many of them will directly help to achieve the objectives of the habitat and species action plans contained in the **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan**.

It is by no means an exhaustive list. As a community, you may have many more ideas for action that you would like to take forward in the coming years.

1 Further survey:

This report is just a beginning. Carrying out further survey within your area will help build a better picture of the wildlife present, and of the opportunities for enhancement. Gaining a better understanding of the resource is usually a key objective of the Devon BAP's habitat and species action plans.

Specific features to survey in Topsham might include stone walls, hedges and otter signs. The last two actions would directly contribute to the **Species-rich Hedges Action Plan** and the **Otter Action Plan**.

One example of survey work that might usefully be undertaken would be to produce a hedgerow appraisal for your local area. Comparing the current distribution of hedges against boundary lines shown on old maps will give a clue as to how this important resource has changed over recent years. It may also highlight opportunities for restoring hedges in your area. It might also be possible to assess the condition of hedges and this may, in turn, give some ideas about improving their future management to benefit wildlife.

Survey work could be undertaken as a community group or in liaison with conservation groups active in the area. For example, both the RSPB and the Devon Wildlife Trust manage nature reserves around Topsham.

Help to build up a picture of the state of Devon's environment by sending your records to the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre where they can be properly collated.

2 Influence the management of Public Open Space:

Many towns and villages have significant areas of Public Open Space, such as playing fields, and Topsham is no exception. Relaxing the intensity of amenity management, where practical, can significantly increase its value for wildlife. For example, some areas of grassland could be left long to benefit invertebrates and small mammals. Some areas could be sown with a wildflower seed mix or planted with wildflower plugs, or native species of trees could be planted in the odd corner where there is currently no interest. Creating areas of more species-rich grassland will help to reduce the isolation of the remaining fragments of traditionally managed agricultural land, contributing to the **Flower-rich Meadows and Pastures Action Plan**. Churchyards have often received less intensive management than the surrounding land and can provide good opportunities for wildlife.

3 Build relationships with local landowners:

Encourage the adoption of more wildlife-friendly land management. For example, hedges which are cut only every other year will provide an autumn and winter source of nuts and berries for birds and small mammals (and can save the landowner money in management costs). The improved management of hedgerows is a key objective of the **Species-rich Hedges Action Plan**. If the owner is willing, why not get involved with practical management, such as traditional hedge laying or pond restoration?

4 Adopt a road verge:

Many verges can have a significant value for wildlife because they have escaped the intensive management of the surrounding farmland. Ensuring such verges are managed for their wildlife is a very positive step, again contributing to the **Flower-rich Meadows and Pastures Action Plan**.

There are, of course, obvious health and safety implications to roadside management. It is an action that would need to be undertaken in close liaison with the relevant highways authority (generally, this is the Highways Agency for motorways and trunk roads, and Devon County Council for all other roads).

5 Wildlife gardening:

Green up your garden! Collectively the gardens of Topsham represent a significant area that could be used to benefit wildlife. Large or small, you can turn your garden (or a part of it!) into a haven for wildlife. A very good source of information on wildlife gardening is the English Nature web site:

www.english-nature.org.uk/Nature_In_The_Garden

English Nature is the Government's adviser on nature conservation. Its web site also contains links to a number of other very useful sources of information.

In Topsham, it's possible you may encourage the rare ciril bunting to feed in your garden (see the **Ciril Bunting Action Plan**).

6 Join local conservation organisations:

One example of a prominent local conservation organisation is the Devon Wildlife Trust. The Trust has a number of Local Groups which, amongst other things, get involved in practical management work. The Trust's Exeter Local Group covers Topsham and holds its meetings there. For further details please contact Valerie Brown on 01647 441232.

Useful sources of further information:

- Devon Wildlife Trust: www.devonwildlifetrust.org
- English Nature: www.english-nature.org.uk
- Plantlife: www.plantlife.org.uk
- RSPB: www.rspb.org.uk
- The Living Churchyards & Cemeteries Project, Arthur Rank Centre, National Agricultural Society, Stoneleigh Park, Warwickshire, CV8 2LZ Tel: 01203 696969 ext. 364/339.

Possible sources of funding:

A number of potential sources of funding are available for local biodiversity projects. Each has its own rules, criteria and objectives but the following sites may be worth checking for suitability:

Awards for All: www.awardsforall.org.uk

Countryside Trust Awards: 01242 521382 or www.countryside-trust.org

Living Spaces: 0845 600 3190 or www.living-spaces.org.uk

Local Heritage Initiative: 01226 719019 or www.lhi.org.uk

Conclusion

There can be few places in the country where wading birds can be better seen and often without the need for binoculars. That this can happen just a few paces away from the main street of a thriving town is all the more remarkable. Whilst the emphasis of the designated sites nearby is on birds, it is clear that many other groups such as the plants and insects are also well represented. Both the RSPB reserves can be visited and there are companies running boat excursions from the waterfront which afford good views of the estuary and its bird life.

But even the open areas around the Quay and the causeways allow good glimpses of the river and the reedbeds opposite (or of the mudflats if the tide is out). Don't forget to look at the plants growing in the wall behind you or the sea wall below you when you are next having a look at the river or its bird life. If you want to find out more or to get more involved with practical conservation work, you should contact the organisations listed.

Local Contact Numbers for Groups

Devon Mammal Group

Devon Biodiversity Records Centre
Shirehampton House
35-37 St. David's Hill
Exeter EX4 4DA
(01392) 279244

Devon Wildlife Trust

Shirehampton House
35-37 St. David's Hill
Exeter EX4 4DA
(01392) 279244

Environment Agency

Exminster House
Miller Way
Exminster
EX6 8AS (01392) 444000

RSPB

South West Regional Office
Keble House
Southernhay Gardens
Exeter EX1 1NT

Devon Reptile and Amphibian Group

Devon Biodiversity Records Centre
Shirehampton House
35-37 St. David's Hill
Exeter EX4 4DA
(01392) 279244

English Nature (Devon team)

Level 2 Renslade House
Bonhay Road
Exeter EX4 3AW
(01392) 889770

Devon Bat Group (Chris Shaw)

Higher Kingsmoor
Black Torrington
Beaworthy
EX21 5JN (01409) 231364

Topsham Birdwatching & Naturalists Society

C/o Mrs Janice Vining, Secretary
2 The Maltings
Fore Street
Topsham EX3 0HF (01392) 873514

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Moore N W (1987) *The Bird of Time* Cambridge University Press

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Appendix 1 – Notable Wildlife Sites and Species records within Topsham Parish (see associated map)

File code	Site name	Grid reference	Area (ha)	Site description	Status
SX98/002	Clyst Marshes	SX970887	128.7	Semi-improved marshy grassland, saltmarsh, riverside vegetation and species-rich ditches	CWS
SX98/001	Exe Estuary	SX980838	2139.2	Tidal estuary with mudflats, saltmarsh, reed beds, marshy grassland & pond. Includes the canal. Important ornithological & botanical assemblages.	SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar
XSX98NE1	Ferry Road	SX964883	0.2	River cliff exposure of Permian Dawlish sandstone	RIGS
	Topsham Quay			Lesser tree mallow site	CWS
SX98/108	Exe Reed Beds	SX957885	23.0	Reedbed and saltmarsh	DWT reserve

ID	Common name	Scientific name	Locality	Date	Sex/ stage	UK protection	International protection	Status
1	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Exe Canal	23 JUL 2002	present	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	DBAP; UKBAP1
2	Great Pond-sedge	<i>Carex riparia</i>	Exeter Ship Canal Compartment 3, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	2001	present			DN2
3	Water Fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
4	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Moterway Bridge, Exeter Canal	10 MAR 2002	present	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	DBAP; UKBAP1
5	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Under M5 bridge near Exeter Canal	01 OCT 2000	alive	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	DBAP; UKBAP1
6	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Moterway Bridge, Exeter Canal	06 JUL 2002	present	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	DBAP; UKBAP1
7	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Moterway Bridge, Exeter Canal	08 FEB 2002	present	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	DBAP; UKBAP1
8	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Under M5 bridge near Exeter Canal	04 AUG 2000	alive	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	DBAP; UKBAP1
9	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Exminster Marshes	20 JAN 2002	present			Amber; UKBAP3
10	Frogbit	<i>Hydrocharis</i>	Exminster Marshes	1988				DR; DN1;

		morsus-ranae						Nb
11	Fringed Water-lily	Nymphoides peltata	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DR; DN1; NS
12	Common Club-rush	Schoenoplectus lacustris	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
13	Fringed Water-lily	Nymphoides peltata	Exeter Canal	1992				DR; DN1; NS
14	Great Pond-sedge	Carex riparia	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN2
15	Greater Duckweed	Spirodela polyrhiza	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
16	Nuttall's Water-weed	Elodea nuttallii	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
17	Perfoliate Pondweed	Potamogeton perfoliatus	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
18	Rigid Hornwort	Ceratophyllum demersum	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
19	Shining Pondweed	Potamogeton lucens	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DR; DN1
20	Spiked Water-milfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
21	Sweet-flag	Acorus calamus	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DR; DN1
22	Water Chickweed	Myosoton aquaticum	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN3
23	Water Fern	Azolla filiculoides	Exminster Marshes, Exeter Canal	1992				DN1
24	Yellow Loosestrife	Lysimachia vulgaris	Exeter Canal.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN2
25	Frogbit	Hydrocharis morsus-ranae	Exminster Marshes	1988				DR; DN1; Nb
26	Common Saltmarsh-grass	Puccinellia maritima	Topsham Compartment 1, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	14 JUL 2002	present			DN2
27	Lesser Sea-spurrey	Spergularia marina	Topsham Compartment 1, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	14 JUL 2002	present			DN3
28	Sea Aster	Aster tripolium	Topsham Compartment 1, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	14 JUL 2002	present			DN3

29	Sea Couch	<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>	Topsham Compartment 1, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	14 JUL 2002	present			DN3
30	Wild Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Topsham Compartment 1, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	14 JUL 2002	present			DN3
31	Convolvulus Hawk-moth	<i>Agrius convolvuli</i>	Garden at Topsham.	SEP 2003	present			Migrant
32	Smooth Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	Countess wier, Topsham	1990	adult	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	UKBAP3
33	Water Fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
34	Convolvulus Hawk-moth	<i>Agrius convolvuli</i>	Garden at 16 Belvedere Close, Topsham.	16 SEP 2003	present			Migrant
35	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Topsham Millenium Wood	2001	juvenile	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	UKBAP3
36	Water Fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
37	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Road into Topsham	03 JUL 1999	dead	WCA 6	Bern III	
38	Water Fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Exeter Canal. North side of bridge, south of Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
39	Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>	Topsham, R Exe estuary	17 JUN 1989				NS
40	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Topsham, EX3 0LA	31 JAN 2002	adult	WCA 5 (S)	EC Va; Bern III	UKBAP3
41	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	New Court Road, Topsham.	29 APR 2002	present	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
42	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Exeter Canal by footbridge where ferry crosses to Topsham	30 MAY 2001	alive	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	DBAP; UKBAP1
43	Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Near Exeter City Council car park at bottom of Station Road, Exminster Marshes	19 AUG 2000	alive		Bern III	
44	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	In the Exe Estuary at Topsham, just off from the little shed in the right hand corner of Strand Court.	11 OCT 2003	present	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	DBAP; UKBAP1
45	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Countess Wear, Topsham	1991	adult	WCA 5 (S)	EC Va; Bern III	UKBAP3
46	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Countess wier	1998	adult	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	UKBAP3
47	Common Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia maritima</i>	Topsham Compartment 2, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	14 JUL 2002	present			DN2
48	Lesser Sea-	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Topsham Compartment 2, part of the Exe	14 JUL 2002	present			DN3

	spurrey		Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)				
49	Sea Aster	<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Topsham Compartment 2, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	14 JUL 2002	present		DN3
50	Sea Couch	<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>	Topsham Compartment 2, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	14 JUL 2002	present		DN3
51	Sea Purslane	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Topsham Compartment 2, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	14 JUL 2002	present		DN2
52	Smaller Tree-mallow	<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Topsham Quay	SEP 2000	present		DR; DN1; vul
53	Smaller Tree-mallow	<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Waste Ground at back of Topsham Quay	01 SEP 1991	present		DR; DN1; vul
54	Smaller Tree-mallow	<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Topsham Quay (Exeter Survey 2002).	09 JUL 2002	present		DR; DN1; vul
55	Smaller Tree-mallow	<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Topsham Quay	1994			DR; DN1; vul
56	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham.	OCT 2002 - DEC 2002	present		UKBAP3
57	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	16 FEB 2003 - 22 FEB 2003	present		Amber
58	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	02 MAR 2003 - 08 MAR 2003	present		UKBAP3
59	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	09 FEB 2003 - 15 FEB 2003	present	WCA 1	UKBAP3
60	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham.	OCT 2002 - DEC 2002	present		UKBAP3
61	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	23 MAR 2003 - 29 MAR 2003	present		Amber; UKBAP3
62	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	05 JAN 2003 - 11 JAN 2003	present	WCA 1	Amber; UKBAP3
63	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	02 MAR 2003 - 08 MAR 2003	present		UKBAP3
64	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham.	10 AUG 2003	present		UKBAP3

				- 16 AUG 2003				
65	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	16 MAR 2003 - 22 MAR 2003	present			UKBAP3
66	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	JUL 2002 - SEP 2002	present			Amber; UKBAP3
67	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham.	13 APR 2003 - 19 APR 2003	present			Red
68	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	APR 2002 - JUN 2002	present			Red; UKBAP2+
69	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	26 JAN 2003 - 01 FEB 2003	present			UKBAP3
70	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	12 JAN 2003 - 18 JAN 2003	present			Red; UKBAP2+
71	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	16 FEB 2003 - 22 FEB 2003	present			Red; UKBAP1
72	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	16 FEB 2003 - 22 FEB 2003	present			Red
73	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham, Exeter.	JUL 2002 - SEP 2002	present			Amber; UKBAP3
74	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	36 Majorfield Road, Topsham.	OCT 2002 - DEC 2002	present			UKBAP2+ ; endm
75	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	By pond in garden at 4 Grove Hill, Topsham, EX3 0EG.	06 SEP 2001	present	WCA 5 (KIS)	Bern III	UKBAP3
76	Common Club- rush	<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	Exeter Canal (recorded from west side).	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
77	Great Pond- sedge	<i>Carex riparia</i>	Exeter Canal (recorded from west side).	30 SEP 1992	present			DN2
78	Greater Duckweed	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Exeter Canal (recorded from west side).	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
79	Nuttall's Water- weed	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Exeter Canal (recorded from west side).	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
80	Perfoliate	<i>Potamogeton</i>	Exeter Canal (recorded from west side).	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1

	Pondweed	perfoliatus						
81	Shining Pondweed	Potamogeton lucens	Exeter Canal (recorded from west side).	30 SEP 1992	present			DR; DN1
82	Smaller Tree-mallow	Lavatera cretica	Topsham Quay	1991				DR; DN1; vul
83	Smaller Tree-mallow	Lavatera cretica	Holman Way, Topsham	1991				DR; DN1; vul
84	Spiked Water-milfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum	Exeter Canal (recorded from west side).	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
85	Sweet-flag	Acorus calamus	Exeter Canal (recorded from west side).	30 SEP 1992	present			DR; DN1
86	Water Chickweed	Myosoton aquaticum	Exeter Canal (recorded from west side).	30 SEP 1992	present			DN3
87	Water Dock	Rumex hydrolapathum	Exeter Canal (recorded from west side).	30 SEP 1992	present			DN2
88	Yellow Loosestrife	Lysimachia vulgaris	Exeter Canal (recorded from west side).	30 SEP 1992	present			DN2
89	Common Club-rush	Schoenoplectus lacustris	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
90	Great Pond-sedge	Carex riparia	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN2
91	Greater Duckweed	Spirodela polyrhiza	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
92	Nuttall's Water-weed	Elodea nuttallii	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
93	Perfoliate Pondweed	Potamogeton perfoliatus	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
94	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Exeter	1998	present	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP1
95	Shining Pondweed	Potamogeton lucens	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DR; DN1
96	Spiked Water-milfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN1
97	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	Puccinellia rupestris	Topsham Ferry	1987				DR; DN1; NS
98	Sweet-flag	Acorus calamus	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DR; DN1

99	Sweet-flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Exeter Canal	1996				DR; DN1
100	Water Dock	<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN2
101	Yellow Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Exeter Canal at Topsham Lock.	30 SEP 1992	present			DN2
102	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	River Exe, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present	WCA 1		Amber; UKBAP3
103	Horned Pondweed	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Drains, Clyst Marshes	1989				DR; DN1
104	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Monmouth Street, Topsham; near turning to Altamira.	15 JUN 2003	present	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	UKBAP3
105	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	26 JAN 2002	juvenile	WCA 1		Amber; UKBAP3
106	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Highfield Farm, Exeter. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	17 JUL 2002	Badger sett	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
107	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Highfield Farm. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	17 JUL 2002	present			UKBAP3
108	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Highfield Farm. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	17 JUL 2002	present			DN3
109	Early Marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Highfield Farm. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	17 JUL 2002	present			DN2
110	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Highfield Farm. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	17 JUL 2002	present			UKBAP3
111	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Highfield Farm. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	17 JUL 2002	present			UKBAP3
112	Greater Sea-spurrey	<i>Spergularia media</i>	Highfield Farm. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	17 JUL 2002	present			DN2
113	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Highfield Farm. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	17 JUL 2002	present			Amber
114	Saltmarsh Rush	<i>Juncus gerardii</i>	Highfield Farm. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	17 JUL 2002	present			DN3
115	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Highfield Farm. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	17 JUL 2002	present			UKBAP3
116	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Highfield Farm. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	17 JUL 2002	present			DR; DN1; NS
117	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	R. Clyst, S. of Exeter	1989				DR; DN1; NS
118	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	R. Clyst, S. of Exeter	1989				DR; DN1; NS

119	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Topsham Market Gardens (Exeter Survey 2002).	02 AUG 2002	present	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
120	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	R. Clyst, S. of Exeter	1989				DR; DN1; NS
121	Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>	Topsham	19 JUN 1987				NS
122	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	R. Clyst, S. of Exeter	1989				DR; DN1; NS
123	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Topsham	1989				DR; DN1; NS
124	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	R. Clyst, S. of Exeter	1989				DR; DN1; NS
125	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	R. Clyst, S. of Exeter	1989				DR; DN1; NS
126	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite E)	1993				DR; DN1; NS
127	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite E)	1993				DN3
128	Fat Duckweed	<i>Lemna gibba</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite E)	1993				DN2
129	Great Pond-sedge	<i>Carex riparia</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite E)	1993				DN2
130	Greater Duckweed	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite E)	1993				DN1
131	Grey Club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite E)	1993				DN2
132	Ivy-leaved Duckweed	<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite E)	1993				DN1
133	Meadow Barley	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite E)	1993				DN1
134	Meadow Brome	<i>Bromus commutatus</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite E)	1993				DN2
135	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	15 JUN 2003	adult	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern III, Bonn II	UKBAP1
136	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Clyst Bridge, Topsham	30 DEC 2001	absent	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	DBAP; UKBAP1

137	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	The Bridge Inn, Topsham (on the weir)	15 FEB 2003	present			Amber; UKBAP3
138	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Mrs.Zeal's fields, Clyst Marshes	16 SEP 1993	feeding	WCA 1		Red
139	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DR; DN1; NS
140	Common Club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN1
141	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN3
142	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Clyst Marshes	16 FEB 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
143	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Mrs.Zeal's fields, Clyst Marshes	16 SEP 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
144	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Clyst Marshes	16 FEB 1993	present			DBAP; Amber; UKBAP3
145	English Scurvygrass	<i>Cochlearia anglica</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN2
146	Fennel Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN1
147	Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Clyst Marshes	12 MAY 1989	present			Red; UKBAP3
148	Great Pond-sedge	<i>Carex riparia</i>	Clyst Marshes	1990				DN2
149	Great Pond-sedge	<i>Carex riparia</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN2
150	Greater Sea-spurrey	<i>Spergularia media</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN2
151	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Mrs.Zeal's fields, Clyst Marshes	16 SEP 1993	present	WCA 1		Amber; UKBAP3
152	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Clyst Marshes	16 FEB 1993	present	WCA 1		Amber; UKBAP3
153	Grey Club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN2

154	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Mrs.Zeal's fields, Clyst Marshes	16 SEP 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
155	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Mrs.Zeal's fields, Clyst Marshes	16 SEP 1993	present	WCA 1		Amber; UKBAP3
156	Lesser Sea-spurrey	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN3
157	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Clyst Marshes	16 FEB 1993	present			UKBAP3
158	Meadow Barley	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN1
159	Meadow Brome	<i>Bromus commutatus</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN2
160	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Clyst Marshes	16 FEB 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
161	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Clyst Marshes	16 FEB 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
162	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	Clyst Marshes	16 FEB 1993	present			UKBAP3
163	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Clyst Marshes	1990	present			Red; UKBAP2+
164	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Mrs.Zeal's fields, Clyst Marshes	16 SEP 1993	present	WCA 1		Amber; UKBAP3
165	Sea Aster	<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN3
166	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Clyst Marshes	1990	present			UKBAP3
167	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Mrs.Zeal's fields, Clyst Marshes	16 SEP 1993	present			Amber
168	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Mrs.Zeal's fields, Clyst Marshes	16 SEP 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
169	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Clyst Marshes	16 FEB 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
170	Unbranched Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium emersum</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN2
171	Water Dock	<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>	Clyst Marshes	1990				DN2

172	Water Dock	<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>	Clyst Marshes	1990				DN2
173	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Clyst Marshes	16 FEB 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
174	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Mrs.Zeal's fields, Clyst Marshes	16 SEP 1993	present			UKBAP3
175	Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Clyst Marshes	16 FEB 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
176	Yellow Water-lily	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Clyst Marshes	1993				DN1
177	Blue Water-speedwell	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 3, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN2
178	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present	WCA 1		Red
179	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	16 MAR 2003	present	WCA 1		Red
180	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present			UKBAP3
181	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present			UKBAP3
182	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present			UKBAP3
183	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present			UKBAP3
184	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present			UKBAP3
185	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present			UKBAP3
186	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present			Amber; UKBAP3
187	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present	WCA 1		Amber; UKBAP3
188	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present			Amber; UKBAP3
189	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	16 MAR 2003	present			Amber; UKBAP3
190	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present	WCA 1		Amber; UKBAP3
191	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	16 MAR 2003	present	WCA 1		Amber;

								UKBAP3
192	Teal	Anas crecca	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	16 MAR 2003	present			Amber; UKBAP3
193	Tufted Duck	Aythya fuligula	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present			UKBAP3
194	Wigeon	Anas penelope	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	16 MAR 2003	present			Amber; UKBAP3
195	Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present			UKBAP2+ ; endm
196	Annual Beard-grass	Polypogon monspeliensis	Topsham	1990				NS
197	Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass	Puccinellia fasciculata	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993				NS
198	Bulbous Foxtail	Alopecurus bulbosus	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993				DR; DN1; NS
199	Common Saltmarsh-grass	Puccinellia maritima	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993				DN2
200	Curlew Sandpiper	Calidris ferruginea	Clyst Bridge, Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	16 SEP 1993	present			UKBAP3
201	Dunlin	Calidris alpina	Clyst Bridge, Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	16 SEP 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
202	Greater Sea-spurrey	Spergularia media	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993				DN2
203	Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	Clyst Bridge, Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	16 SEP 1993	present	WCA 1		
204	Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993		WCA 1		Amber; UKBAP3
205	Lesser Sea-spurrey	Spergularia marina	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993				DN3
206	Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	Clyst Bridge, Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	16 SEP 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
207	Little Stint	Calidris minuta	Clyst Bridge, Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	16 SEP 1993	present			UKBAP3
208	Meadow Barley	Hordeum secalinum	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993				DN1
209	Primrose	Primula vulgaris	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993				DBAP
210	Redshank	Tringa totanus	Clyst Bridge, Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	16 SEP 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3

211	Sea Aster	<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993				DN3
212	Sea Purslane	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993				DN2
213	Sea Rush	<i>Juncus maritimus</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993				DN2
214	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Clyst Bridge, Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	16 SEP 1993	present			Amber; UKBAP3
215	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite B)	1993				DR; DN1; NS
216	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	Clyst Marshes	1990				DR; DN1; NS
217	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite A)	1993				DR; DN1; NS
218	Horned Pondweed	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite A)	1993				DR; DN1
219	Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite A)	1993				Key N
220	Lesser Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite A)	1993				DR; DN1
221	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite A)	1993				Key R; Nb
222	Spiked Water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Clyst Marshes (Subsite A)	1993				DN1
223	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	R. Clyst, S. of Exeter	1989				DR; DN1; NS
224	Fennel Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 4, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN1
225	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	16 MAR 2003	present			Amber; UKBAP3
226	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	06 MAY 2003	present			Amber; UKBAP3
227	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	15 JUN 2003	present	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	DBAP; UKBAP1
228	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	15 JUN 2003	alive	WCA 5, 6	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	

229	Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>	Topsham	28 JUN 1989				NS
230	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	Bowling Green Marsh	1990				DR; DN1; NS
231	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	R. Clyst, S. of Exeter	1989				DR; DN1; NS
232	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	15 JUN 2003	adult	DA	Bern III	
233	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	15 JUN 2003	juvenile	DA	Bern III	
234	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Clyst River	11 JUL 1989				DR; DN1; NS
235	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	R. Clyst, S. of Exeter	1989				DR; DN1; NS
236	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Clyst River	11 JUL 1989				DR; DN1; NS
237	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Clyst River	11 JUL 1989				DR; DN1; NS
238	Great Pond-sedge	<i>Carex riparia</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 6, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN2
239	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Clyst River	1989				DR; DN1; NS
240	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	15 JUN 2003	present	WCA 5	EC IIa, IIIa; Bern II	DBAP; UKBAP1
241	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham.	15 JUN 2003	present			Amber; UKBAP3
242	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	R. Clyst, S. of Exeter	1989				DR; DN1; NS
243	Annual Sea-blite	<i>Suaeda maritima</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 7, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN2
244	Common Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia maritima</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 7, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN2

245	English Scurvygrass	<i>Cochlearia anglica</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 7, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN2
246	Greater Sea-spurrey	<i>Spargularia media</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 7, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN2
247	Hard Grass	<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 7, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN1
248	Lesser Sea-spurrey	<i>Spargularia marina</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 7, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN3
249	Sea Aster	<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 7, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN3
250	Sea Club-rush	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 7, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			
251	Sea Couch	<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 7, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN3
252	Sea Purslane	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 7, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN2
253	Sea Aster	<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 8, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN3
254	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 5, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN3
255	Greater Sea-spurrey	<i>Spargularia media</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 5, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN2
256	Grey Club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 5, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN2

			Survey 2002.)					
257	Lesser Sea-spurrey	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 5, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN3
258	Meadow Barley	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 5, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN1
259	Saltmarsh Rush	<i>Juncus gerardii</i>	Bowling Green Marsh Compartment 5, part of the Exe Valley Park. (Exeter Survey 2002.)	23 JUL 2002	present			DN3
260	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Clyst River	28 JUN 1989				DR; DN1; NS
261	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Clyst River	28 JUN 1989				DR; DN1; NS
262	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Clyst River	28 JUN 1989				DR; DN1; NS
263	Annual Beard-grass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Topsham Marshes	1990				NS
264	Greater Duckweed	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Drain, Topsham Marshes	1993				DN1
265	Meadow Barley	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Clyst Marshes	1989				DN1
266	Tor-grass	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	Bowling Green Lane	1990				DN1
267	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	EXMINSTER MARSHES	1996/08/07				Declined
268	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	HIGHFIELD FARM	1996/08/13				Declined
269	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>	HIGHFIELD FARM	1996/08/13				Declined
270	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	HIGHFIELD FARM	1996/08/13				Declined
271	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	TOPSHAM	1996/09/01				UKBAP3
272	Dark Green	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>	TOPSHAM	1996/07/22				Declined

Fritillary							
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Appendix 1 – Devon Biodiversity Records Centre data search for Topsham parish

Definitions:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): these are notified by English Nature because of their plants, animals or geological features (the latter are geological SSSIs or gSSSI). English Nature needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. SSSI is a statutory designation with legal implications.

County Wildlife Sites (CWS): these are sites of county importance for wildlife, designated on the basis of the habitat or the known presence of particular species. This is not a statutory designation like SSSIs, and does not have any legal status. County Wildlife Sites are usually included in Local Plans as sites of substantive nature conservation interest and are covered by Planning Policy Guidance note nine (PPG9). CWS recognition does not demand any particular actions on the part of the Landowner and does not give the public rights of access. However, it may increase eligibility for land management grants.

Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS): these are earth science sites that are of regional or local importance. Like CWS, they are included in Local Plans and referred to under PPG9.

Special Protection Areas (SPA): these are classified under the Birds Directive to provide increased protection and management for areas which are important for breeding, feeding, wintering or migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds. They are notified by English Nature under the Habitats Directive (1994). All SPAs are notified as SSSIs, so English Nature needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. SPA is a statutory designation with legal implications.

Ramsar site: The Convention on Wetlands (1971) is an intergovernmental treaty, which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. Implemented in England through SSSI designations.

Devon Wildlife Trust Reserves (DWT): An area of land managed for wildlife by Devon Wildlife Trust

Valley Park: An area of land managed by Exeter City Council where a balance is sought between informal recreation and wildlife conservation.

- WCA 1** **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 1:** birds which are protected by special penalties at all times.
- WCA 5** **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5:** species protected against killing, injury, disturbance and handling.
- WCA 5 (KIS)** **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5: (killing & injury):** species protected against killing, injury and sale only.
- WCA 5 (S)** **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5: (sale):** species protected against sale only.
- WCA 6** **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 6:** animals (other than birds) which may not be killed or taken by certain methods
- BA** **Protection of Badgers Act 1992:** badgers may not be deliberately killed, persecuted or trapped except under licence. Badger setts may not be damaged, destroyed or obstructed.
- DA** **Deer Act 1991:** deer protected under the Deer Act.
- Bern II** **Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix II:** Special protection for listed animal species and their habitats.
- Bern III** **Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix III:** Exploitation of listed animal species to be subject to regulation
- ECIIa, IIb** **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIa and IIb:** Designation of protected areas for animal and plant species listed.
- ECIIIa, IIIb** **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIIa and IIIb:** Species used as criteria for designating Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

- ECIVa, IVb** **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IVa:** Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
- ECVa, Vb** **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex Va and Vb:** Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
- Bonn II** **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix II:** Range states encouraged to conclude international agreements to benefit species listed.
- UKBAP1** **On the Short List of threatened species (UK Biodiversity steering Group Report 1995)** i.e. is globally threatened or rapidly declining in the UK. Has a Species Action Plan.
- UKBAP2** **On the Middle List of threatened species (UK Biodiversity steering Group Report 1995)** i.e. is globally threatened or rapidly declining in the UK. Is awaiting the production of a Species Action Plan.
- UKBAP2+** **On the Middle List of threatened species (UK Biodiversity steering Group Report 1995)** i.e. is globally threatened or rapidly declining in the UK. Now has a Species Action Plan.
- UKBAP3** **On the Long List of threatened species (UK Biodiversity steering Group Report 1995)** i.e. is nationally threatened.
- DBAP** **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan species:** these have been identified as species of key conservation concern in Devon.
NS **Nationally Scarce:** 15-100 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.
- Devon Notable Species:** Selected species recorded from over 50 2km squares in the Atlas of Devon Flora 1984 (R.B. Ivimey-Cook, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Exeter).
- DN1** **Devon Notable¹:** 1-25 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
- DN2** **Devon Notable²:** 26-50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.

- DN3** **Devon Notable³**: Selected species recorded from over 50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
- DR** **Devon Rarity**: native species recorded from 3 or fewer localities within Devon.
- Nb** **Nationally Notable B**: known from 100 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.
- Decline** Substantial local decline in Devon
- Red List** Bird species of high conservation concern, such as those whose population or range is rapidly declining, recently or historically, and those of global conservation concern.
- Amber List** Bird species of medium conservation concern, such as those whose population is in moderate decline, rare breeders, internationally important and localised species and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe.
- RDB2** **Red Data Book 2: Vulnerable**. Taxa believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if casual factors continue to operate. Includes taxa which are still abundant but are under threat from serious adverse factors throughout their range.
- Key N** **Nationally Important Key Dragonfly Species**: those which have been recorded in less than 10% of 10km squares in Britain. Those occurring in Devon are White-legged damselfly (*Platynura pennipes*) Scarce blue-tailed damselfly (*Ischnura pumilio*) Small red damselfly (*Ceragrion tenellum*) Hairy dragonfly (*Brachytron pratense*) Downy emerald (*Cordulia aenea*) and Keeled skimmer (*Orthoetrum coerulescens*).
- Key R** **Regionally Important Key Dragonfly Species**: those which have been recorded in 10-20% of the 10km squares in Britain: Red-eyed damselfly (*Erythromma najas*) and Ruddy darter (*Sympetrum sanguineum*).

Appendix 2 – Plant species list for Topsham Parish

Plants - Recorded on 09/03/04

Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St. John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Catsear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumnal Hawkbit
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Sea Mayweed
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Wild Celery
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> agg.	Water Cress
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-Wall
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Arctium minus</i> subsp. <i>minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> sens. lat.	Polypody
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn

<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus ficaria subsp. ficaria</i>	Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-ladies
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort
<i>Arum italicum subsp. italicum</i>	Italian Lords and Ladies
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Sea Club-rush
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford Ragwort
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy
<i>Taraxacum aggregate</i>	Dandelion
<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Sea Aster
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	Slender Speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell (agg.)
<i>Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia subsp. lucorum</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell

<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser Periwinkle
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet
<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound
<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Least Duckweed
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>	Sea Beet
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black Mustard
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's Honeysuckle
<i>Narcissus aggregate</i>	Cultivated Daffodil
<i>Aubrieta deltoidea</i>	Aubretia
<i>Campanula portenschlagiana</i>	Adria Bellflower
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	Trailing Bell-flower
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulus Sedge
<i>Ulmus aggregate</i>	Elm
<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	Garden Grape-hyacinth
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern-grass
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rustyback /
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil
<i>Erysimum cheiri</i>	Wallflower
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Lesser Swine-cress
<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	Yellow Corydalis
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	Cyclamen
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot

<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane
<i>Erophila verna sens. lat.</i>	Common Whitlow-grass
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild Onion
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue
<i>Festuca rubra agg.</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Mind-your-own-business
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear-hawkweed
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel