



Hemyock Common (Mid Devon)



Principle Funders

CWS Survey: Hemyock Common

Site code: SX11/029





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County Wildlife Site Monitoring Form

1. Site information

SITE NAME Hemyock Common	SITE CODE SX11/029	CENTRAL GRID REFERENCE ST120118	
REASON FOR MONITORING VISIT BMF	DATE SITE MONITORED + NAME (ORGANISATION) 12/08/2015 Fiona Freshney & Rachel Seddon (DBRC)	DATE OF LAST SURVEY + NAME 25/08/2010 Hannah Gibbons	
DISTRICT / UNITARY / NATIONAL PARK / AONB Mid Devon/Blackdowns AONB	PARISH / WARD Hemyock	DATE OF LAST ADVISORY VISIT / NAME & ORGANISATION October 2015 Edric Hopkinson DWT	
SITE STATUS CWS	MANAGEMENT BODY Culm Vale Gun Club	STRATEGIC NATURE AREA 220	
LANDOWNER/MANAGER - Name, address and other contact details (incl email). Hemyock Parish Council Clerk to Hemyock Parish Council: Donna Evans Tel: 01823 680968 E-mail: hemyockpc@gmail.com			
Access permission from: Donna Evans			
SITE AREA (ha) 8.3	MAJOR ASPECT slightly east	MAJOR SLOPE nearing flat	ALTITUDE (m) 240 - 247
GEOLOGY (solid / drift from Geology maps) Upper Greensand formation: sandstone, sedimentary bedrock. Clay with flints - cherts			
SOILS - Neut Calc Acid Clay Loam Sand Peaty ? Alluv Rock Scree Spoil Water logged Poorly drained Freely drained Other:			
ORIGINAL REASON FOR CWS DESIGNATION AND COMMENTS Wet and dry heath – damp heath (NVC:H4) present with significant purple moor grass.			

2. Summary of site visit

BAP habitats present	Lowland heath, Broadleaved lowland woodland, Purple moor grass & rush pasture
Overall Site Condition	Medium
Overall Management Assessment	Medium
Comments / key issues / Management recommendations	A previously very degraded lowland heathland site needing significant restoration; key issues are bracken and birch encroachment, senescing heath, unsympathetic grassland management, purple moor grass dominance, possibly hydrological changes, impacts associated with the long term clay pigeon shoot. These issues are being addressed based on advice given over the past 5 years. Annual bracken control is being carried out, birch reduction on the heathland habitat and a late season cut is made in the grassland areas to allow flowering and seeding. Progress has been made but some areas of the heath remain degraded. Grazing, the favoured option is currently not practical.
Action needed (e.g. send details to NE, signpost to adviser)	No
CWS criteria met and Site boundary appropriate?	Yes
Current reason for CWS designation	>0.5 ha Lowland heath; >0.5 mosaic Lowland heath/ M25/M24 mire
Other details or special interest of site (<i>new features, notable species</i>)	



3. SITE DESCRIPTION AND BAP HABITAT CONDITION ASSESSMENT(S)

Provide a *brief* description below and assess habitat condition using guidance notes. Include information such as type and size of holding, history of the site, other CWS nearby, location in relation to topography, main settlements, water courses, Parish boundaries, with an overview of habitats/notable species present. Please annotate the map provided to show key habitats and features e.g. BAP habitats, location of rare or notable species, management recommendations.

3.1 Description of CWS

A roughly triangular, flattish area of common land bounded in the main by grown-out hedges with an internal fringe of broadleaved secondary woodland. From the entrance on the north-eastern corner there is a hard track running across the top of the site, underlain by stone and giving access to a small hut used by the Gun Club which use the site for clay pigeon shooting. Hemyock Common lies 2km to the south-west of Hemyock and within a few hundred metres of Shuttleton Common CWS another heathland remnant, and provides informal access for local residents (walkers primarily). It has been used for shooting by the Culm Vale Gun club for many years and they are now the main management body. Maps dating to the 1950's show the area as open land with scattered conifers, presumably grazed heathland and part of the agricultural system. Since then grazing has ceased and the land has partially succeeded to woodland with bracken dominating large parts of the previous heathland habitat.

In the 1991 report, (at designation) the site is described as being freely drained, with approximately 50% of the area being 'moderately good' western gorse and heather heathland habitat. By the 2010 CWS report only a small area to the west of the site was described as lowland heath habitat and there is an indication of a mire habitat being present. In recognition of the decline in habitat quality and loss of important habitat, a management programme has been put in place by the Parish Council, guided by the 2010 CWS Report, the 'Beef, Butterflies and Trees' project and the Devon Wildlife Trust, in an attempt to restore some of the degraded habitat. The Gun Club undertake most of the practical work with the assistance of local volunteers. The central part of the site now comprises an interesting mosaic of damp lowland heath with affinities to the NVC vegetation community H4 (Western gorse – bristle bent), a large area of quite varied grassland (neutral to acid in character) with scattered H4 heath developing sparsely within, and some quite large stands of dominant bracken. Birch saplings and trees still occur to the edges of the heathland but efforts have been made to control encroachment and significant bracken control has also occurred. There are several shooting 'butts' on site, one having been moved from the northern end to the south quite recently to reduce the impact of noise to a neighbouring property. In places there are remnant clays and lead shot, although according to the 2010 CWS Report the intention is, that clays should be collected-up at intervals or biodegradable clays used.

3.2 Condition assessment of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats >0.5ha. and those habitats for which the site is designated.

Mention whether the BAP habitat was identified in the previous survey. Assess each BAP habitat separately (unless a mosaic) using the template below. Refer to the guidance for condition criteria.

Lowland heathland

Compartments 4, 5 and sparsely in 1

The heathland community on site is relatively damp and has strong H4 affinities, probably closest to H4a, the western gorse – bristle bent, cross-leaved heath sub community (*Ulex gallii* – *Agrostis curtisii* – *Erica tetralix*). Both western gorse and Ling are key components with bell heather occurring in some areas, but more commonly cross-leaved heath. However the bristle bent element of the community is poorly represented (a species that usually benefits from swaling as it is an early coloniser of burn areas) and purple moor grass provides the majority of grass cover. Tormentil is occasional to locally abundant and herbs such as heath milkwort are occasional. In Compartment 1 the lowland heath occurs at the pioneer to building phase and provides low, patchy cover within the a predominantly grassland habitat. The heathland that is developing looks very healthy and appears to be colonising the occasional free-draining mounds of clays and benefiting from the current cutting regime whereby the grassland heath are allowed to grow-on until late



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summer before mowing occurs. Both mature and senescing heath is represented in Compartment 4 with some signs of regeneration. However, there is a fair amount of bare ground in this Compartment and it is not clear why. Should there be a good seed bank of heathers and gorse in the soil you might expect to see a good recovery of heathland vegetation but even the purple moor grass appears sparse and sickly. The 1991 survey suggests that this area was dominated by dense bracken, which appears to have been removed and then reference is made to bare ground in this area in the 2010 CWS Report. It is possible that the presence of bracken over a long time period has left an element of toxicity in the soil or that the useful seed bank is lower down in the soil profile. Various people have said that the area is very waterlogged in the winter and this possibly suppresses the vegetation. This may be a feasible explanation as in British Plant Communities: Mires and heaths (Rodwell 1991 p.401), reference is made to sub-shrubs in discrete clumps amongst a waterlogged/parched 'pan' within this type of H4 community, although some heathland communities are tolerant of a degree of waterlogging (i.e. in wet heaths and blanket bogs). Compartment 5 contains nicely developing H4 heath but the area is rather dominated by tall purple moor grass.

Condition assessment – Lowland heathland

1) Cover of dwarf shrubs should be between 25% and 95%, with at least two species frequent	Yes
2) There should be a range of age classes of heather present, with cover of young (pioneer stage) heather between 10% and 15% and cover of old (late mature/degenerate stages) between 10% and 30%.	*Yes
3) Cover of undesirable species (bracken, injurious weeds and invasive non-native plants) should be <10%.	**No
4) Cover of trees and/or scrub should be <15%.	***Yes
Habitat condition assessment (High/Medium/Low)	Medium

Notes: *Although verging on having too much heather and western gorse within the degenerate phase if some of the bare ground fails to re-colonise

** The management is moving towards increased control of bracken stands

*** Borderline with some further birch control desirable

Purple moor grass and rush pasture/Lowland heath

Compartment 1

The community is difficult to classify being a transitional habitat between grassland, recovering heath, poor mire and a bracken dominated, degraded habitat. Purple moor grass dominates much of the grassland area with a slight NVC M25 mire affinity (the purple moor grass-tormentil community) although there was no evidence found of a springline mire community referred to in the previous CWS Report. Although in places very species-poor there is localised diversity. The presence of specific species, be it at very low levels, also hints at a slight NVC M24 affinity; the purple moor grass – meadow thistle-community. For example to the west of the Compartment are dense patches of devil's bit scabious and meadow thistle, and Ling, western gorse and cross-leaved heath occur regularly. Amongst the purple moor grass other grasses are patchily frequent (Yorkshire fog, false oat grass, sweet vernal grass, common bent and occasional sheep's fescue and bristle bent). Other herbs recorded in Compartment 1 include locally frequent bluebell, heath bedstraw, wood sage and tormentil. Common dog violet, self-heal and slender St John's wort are occasional. An orchid sp. (probably heath spotted but too late in the season to tell) and common yellow sedge are rare. Amongst the grassland habitat H4 heathland is flourishing in places with pioneer and building western gorse, cross-leaved heath and ling. Despite the damp character of the grassland rushes were not recorded. There is quite a large area dominated by creeping thistle to the east of the compartment suggesting that there must have been bare ground there previously. Whilst offering important feeding habitat for invertebrates and birds this should be reduced and controlled, as should the small amount of common ragwort recorded.

The following assessment is for Purple Moor grass and Rush Pasture, currently the closest match for the community although not entirely appropriate. It should be borne in mind that, with suitable management, this Compartment may move towards a community more akin to the H4 damp heath referred to above.



Condition assessment – Purple Moor grass and Rush Pasture

1) Cover of undesirable species <10%	*Yes
2) Cover of large sedge species <30% and cover of large grass species <20%	Yes
3) Cover of invasive trees and shrubs <5%	**Yes
4) Cover of non-jointed rushes <50%	Yes
5) At least two indicator species frequent and two occasional (see Condition Assessment table)	***No

Habitat condition assessment (High/Medium/Low)

Medium

*Borderline – almost fails this assessment as there is a very large, dense patch of creeping thistle to the east of the compartment and ragwort occurs sparsely.

**Borderline as bracken still needs some reduction and control

***Some indicators occur but only tormentil with any frequency (occasional to locally abundant). Others have very limited, localised frequency (e.g. devils bit scabious and meadow thistle, orchids, wild angelica, water mint).

Wet woodland and Lowland Mixed Deciduous woodland

Compartment 2 and 3

The broadleaved woodland habitats are very clearly secondary woodland. The habitat comprises approximately 1 hectare of wet woodland and 1 hectare of dry lowland woodland; the two communities tend to merge in places so are ill-defined. The wet woodland is predominantly downy birch dominated with purple moor grass under and as such has obvious affinity with the NVC W4 wet woodland community, downy birch – purple moor grass. However, the ground was extremely dry at the time of the visit with no damp areas at all, much bare ground and with locally abundant bramble. The abundance of bramble and absence of sphagnum mosses or other indicators of wetter ground, suggest that the woodland is probably fairly dry for much of the year. This poor wet woodland has expanded at the expense of the heathland habitat. The remaining drier community consists of Ash and Oak in the canopy with hawthorn, downy birch, rowan, hazel and holly under. Again, bramble features highly in the field layer, often dominating, but alongside are species such as enchanter’s nightshade, ivy, herb-robert, wood avens, garlic mustard and hedge woundwort which are occasional or locally frequent. Broadleaved helleborine is rare. To the west of the site beech has at some point seeded into the Common from the hedge boundary and there are a few beech in the canopy. Overall the community has NVC W10 affinities; pedunculate oak – bracken – bramble.

Condition assessment – Lowland Mixed deciduous woodland including wet woodland

1) Native species are dominant. Non-native species and invasive species account <10% of the vegetation cover	Yes
2) A diverse age and height structure	Yes
3) Free from damage (in the last 5 years) from stock or wild mammals – there should be evidence of tree regeneration eg. seedlings, saplings and young trees.	Yes
4) Standing and fallen dead trees of over 20cm diameter are present	No
5) The area is protected from damage by agricultural and other adjacent operations	Yes
6) Are there at least 5 indicator species from the relevant NVC community frequent in the ground layer?	Yes
Habitat condition assessment (High/Medium/Low)	Medium

3.3 Description of other habitats (non BAP habitat/BAP habitat <0.5ha.No condition assessment required).

Neutral grassland – Species-poor grassland associated with the access track and in the far north-western corner of the site. Species such as perennial rye grass, Yorkshire fog and greater plantain dominate.



4. SITE MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

Please annotate the map to highlight management issues (e.g. poaching/scrub invasion/lack of stockproof boundaries) and expand below.

4.1 Description of habitat management (BAP habitat and non BAP where relevant)

Include details of current management (e.g. grazing regimes (stock, stocking level, season, use of avermectins), fertiliser (organic, inorganic, quantities, timing), use of herbicides, scrub/bracken/invasive species control, topping, hay cut (time year), woodland management, drainage, whether in ES/HLS other schemes, options within their agreement, when the scheme ends etc.

Since 2010 the site has been actively managed for its conservation value having previously been managed mainly with the activities of the Gun Club in mind where ensuring access into the site and to the shooting butts was the main requirement. At that time the grassland areas were cut short earlier in the season and little bracken control was occurring.

In recognition of the site's important habitats and encouraged by local residents, Hemyock Parish Council decided to put in place a habitat restoration plan, seeking advice from a range of organisations, including DBRC in order to devise a programme of works. Much of the practical work is carried out by the Gun Club and local volunteer parties. The Hemyock Commons Management Committee has also been formed to guide and monitor management.

No active management occurs in the woodland sections of the site. The woodland community is secondary in nature, particularly the areas where downy birch predominates and is a lower priority for management.

The main shift has been towards a much later cut of the grassland habitat (late August/early September) allowing plants to flower and seed and benefiting invertebrates. Some pathways are cut to allow limited access. Bracken has also been pushed-back, cut in late summer (for practical reasons just once a year Edric Hopkinson pers. comm). It is assumed that a mulching topper is used. It was not clear from the visit whether any swaling of purple moor grass had occurred in the last 5 years as recommended by George Greenshields in 2013. Certain areas of heathland where bracken was apparently dense in 1991 now support little bracken but in places there is extensive bare ground with little sign of heathland regeneration. No satisfactory explanation for this has been found (see para. 3.2 above). In addition to the cutting regime some removal of scrub and birch within the heathland habitat has been undertaken by volunteer parties and others.

Previous advice has recommended that clays be collected up and removed from the site at intervals, or that biodegradable clays be used instead. I understand that biodegradable clays are now in use. On the day of survey there were localised scatterings of clays seen on the heathland habitat with lead shot and occasional clays found in the woods.

4.2 Assessment of habitat management

Compartment 1: Purple moor grass/recovering heath

At the time of survey the grassland areas in Compartment 1 were uncut, other than a track leading across the grassland and heathland habitat to the recently moved shooting butt now situated towards the south of the site. The late cut is clearly benefiting invertebrate populations as the area was teeming with grasshoppers, hoverflies, spiders and bees and a number of grassland butterfly species were recorded (common blue, small copper, small skipper). This regime of a late cut is appropriate and is also encouraging the gradual development of a healthy heathland community in some areas. There is one very large area of creeping thistle to the east of the grassland which needs attention and may have developed on bare ground. Whilst clearly offering a good nectaring source for invertebrates this patch of thistle should be reduced and not allowed to spread. Bracken control has clearly had an impact with aerial photographs indicating a reduction in its extent. Cutting remains the most practical option. **Assessment: Medium**

Compartments 4 and 5: Lowland heathland

Bracken and birch appear to have been reduced within some sections of the heathland and in places the stands of NVC H4 heath are looking rather nice, although purple moor grass remains a little too dominant to the south of the site. However, there is the issue of the persistent bare ground where no pioneer heath is developing and there has been some damage caused to the heathland habitat through the re-siting of the



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shooting butt. The new position of the shooting butt also means that significant clay debris and lead shot is landing within the priority habitat on the site. **Assessment: Medium**

Compartments 2 and 3: Broadleaved woodland/wet woodland

The management of these areas is a much lower priority. It is more important that the secondary woodland does not expand further into the priority habitats. The 'wet' woodland is relatively young, even aged with no structure. The remaining broadleaved woodland has a better structure, contains some mature trees with abandoned hazel coppice under. The ground flora is not highly diverse with bramble abundant to dominant throughout but in time should develop greater interest.

Assessment: Medium

4.3 Recommendations for future management (*please show on map*).

Whole site the ideal: Grazing/trampling with cattle or native ponies at a very low stocking rate would produce the uneven age heathland optimum for biodiversity and would suppress the purple moor grass and bracken but this is clearly not feasible in the short to medium term. Livestock may also browse on the bramble in the woodland, potentially reducing its dominance and allowing other species to flourish and would have some impact on encroaching birch seedlings and saplings.

Compartment 1

In the absence of grazing the late season mowing regime should be continued. As previously recommended, the ideal would be to remove the arisings to prevent any heightening of nutrient levels but this may be impractical in the circumstances and so the use of a mulching mower should be continued. The purple moor grass present is not particularly dense or tussocky, there is not a significant litter build-up and in places it appears quite sparse over bare soils so swaling is unnecessary and probably unadvisable as it will continue to promote the purple moor grass and potentially the bracken stands.

Bracken control should continue with a late summer cut. As suggested previously by Lynne Kenderdine of DWT, it would be beneficial to identify a few more areas where bracken cutting could be initiated now that some in-roads have been made into the dense bracken stands. Any further bracken control should occur in areas with priority habitats (i.e. the areas with lowland heathland/purple moor grass mire habitat). Whilst best results are usually achieved with a late June cut and follow-up cutting in late summer, the late summer cut is better than nothing and avoids issues with ground nesting birds which may select some of the banks of bracken and bramble for nesting.

Within Compartment 1 there are some nice areas of H4 heathland at the 'building' phase of regenerating. At this stage it would be beneficial to promote their further development, perhaps locating the most promising patches and topping high rather than cutting to allow them to mature. Ideally, as these areas of heathland expand and mature they should be treated separately from the surrounding grassland habitat. The overall management aim in the longer term should be to return a significant part of the site (perhaps 30 to 40%) to lowland heathland habitat, which looks feasible based on how much heather and western gorse is emerging within the grassland. In the absence of grazing this community is always likely to have a fairly high purple moor grass component. In the future, heathland areas could either be managed through very small patch burns to rejuvenate select areas and create varied age structure. Alternatively, heather cutting could be undertaken. Heather cutting to rejuvenate stands has been successfully carried out at various sites in the UK and it may be possible to use some of the harvested heather seed on adjacent bare areas where the seed bank proves to be poor.

Whilst the principle of a late cut should be followed overall, it can also be beneficial to mow small, selected 'islands' of grassland habitat early, but on a rotational basis. This can diversify the structure, reduce the dominance of coarser grasses, create a diversity of habitats and help extend the flowering season so is good for invertebrates. Similarly, leaving a few islands of longer grassland or a fringe of longer, uncut grassland can be good for overwintering invertebrates.

Compartments 4 and 5

Compartment 5, although purple moor grass dominated, contains healthy, maturing H4 heathland. Swaling here would be inappropriate at this stage but annual topping late summer (if the terrain allows) might help to suppress the purple moor grass. In this area it would help to remove a few more birch trees to the fringes of the open ground.

Much of the heathland in Compartment 4 lies within the mature to degenerate phase it would be beneficial to promote rejuvenation. Traditionally this would have been done through swaling but with a heathland this small and with the issue of the bare ground and lack of regeneration this might not be appropriate. Unfortunately, moving the shooting butt to the south of the site has resulted in some damage to soils and heathland habitat and has exacerbated the bare ground issue. The main recommendation would be to move the shooting butt back to the northern end, near the hard track where the habitat is of less importance and access can be gained without damaging sensitive habitats. The track cut to allow access to the southerly butt can then be allowed to re-vegetate; it is currently bare soil, slightly eroded and acting as a drainage channel. Access should be discouraged to the damaged habitat other than necessary bracken control but it should be monitored carefully to see whether any pioneer heather or western gorse starts to emerge within the next few years. If possible any scattered clays should be collected-up in these areas just to help the regeneration process. It could be worth experimentally scraping off the top soil, maybe the top 5cm or so, in a few small patches (e.g. 2m x 2 m) to see whether this promotes seed germination; it may be that there is a depth of bracken litter derived soil that is stifling the seeds. If nothing emerges within a couple of years, scattering seed from heather mown in other parts of the site could be attempted. The approach may have to be slightly experimental. Again, further removal of selected birch within the heathland would be beneficial although a few scattered tress are useful as bird song posts.

Broadleaved and wet woodland

Non-intervention, in the main, should be the approach, allowing natural succession take its course. The woodland is short on standing and fallen deadwood, important for both birds and invertebrates. Where it is safe to leave standing deadwood or reduced standing deadwood, maintain and where timber has fallen leave in situ unless blocking access. To the western edge of the site one of the pine trees has rotted through and is perched on a very narrow, rotten remnant of trunk – very unstable and potentially in need of winching down over the autumn/winter. Should this occur leave timber in situ. Should better access paths be required within the site it is best that these are directed through the woodland habitat, roughly to the perimeter. In some places tracks already exist, but these could be extended to from a circuit, possibly linking to one mown pedestrian pathway across the grassland. Vehicle access to the site should be kept to a minimum.

4.4 Note of discussions with landowner (if any) and outcome. *Include information about the history of the site and its previous management, any details of ES/ELS/HLS/woodland grant schemes/other, previous management advice given by which organisation and when, whether the landowner wishes to investigate the new CS scheme and which options, any planning applications relating to the site.*

Surveyors met relevant members of the Parish Council to get some information about the current management, spoke to 2 local residents who gave their views on the site management and spoke to a DWT member of staff who has had some involvement in the site. Previously advice was given by the 'Bird Butterflies and Trees' Project and the DWT. At present there is no CS funding behind the site management and this is unlikely in the near future. For the foreseeable future the Gun Club will organise and carry out much of the management and the community input should continue. The Parish Council would have difficulty in organising management in the absence of the Gun Club and DWT input cannot be significant. There are some underlying conflicts over aspects of the site management.

Action for DBRC / surveyor: *(e.g. send habitat management advice, previous survey cards, ask NE or FC to contact landowner).*

Copy to Edric Hopkinson DWT

Has landowner given permission for DBRC to give their contact details to other bodies? Which ones?

n/a



5. OVERALL SITE EVALUATION:

5.1 Habitats for which the site is currently designated

Compartment(s)	Habitat	Condition L/M/H	Man'ment L/M/H	Overall assessment	Key reason for not being assessed as green
1,4,5	Lowland heathland	Medium	Medium	Medium	Cover of undesirable species (& bare ground)
1	Purple moor grass & rush pasture	Medium	Medium	Medium	Frequency of indicator species (borderline for several other criteria)

5.3 Whole Site assessment *(delete as necessary)*

Overall condition of site

	Site is not in optimum management and / or condition.
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Overall site management assessment

	Site is not in optimum management, minor adjustments required. (Recorded as being in positive management)
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5.4 Is the site still of CWS standard and which specific guideline(s) does it meet? *(please reference specific compartments)*

Yes

Compartments(s)	Criterion No.	Text
1,4,5	3.3.1	>0.5ha of NVC H4 lowland heath
1	3.5.1	>0.5ha NVC M24/M25 mires & H4 lowland heath mosaic

**Appendix 1. SPECIES LIST**

English name	Name (Stace 1999)	DAFOR	
		dry heath/grassland	wood
Velvet Bent	<i>Agrostis canina sens.lat.</i>	O	
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	LF	
Bristle Bent	<i>Agrostis curtisii</i>	O	
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	LF	
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>		LF
Wild angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	R	
Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	O	
Hairy Birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	O	LA
Wood False-brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>		O
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	O-LF	
Common Yellow-sedge	<i>Carex viridula subsp. oedocarpa</i>	R	
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	LF	
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	O	O
Enchanter's-nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>		LF
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	O-LD	
Meadow Thistle	<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>	LF	
Marsh thistle	<i>Cirsium palustris</i>	O	
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	R	
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		O
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		O
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	LF	
Heath Spotted-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	R	
Wavy Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	LF	
Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	R	
Broad-leaved helleborine	<i>Epipctis helleborine</i>		R
Bell Heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	LF	
Cross-leaved Heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>	LF	
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>		O
Sheep's-fescue	<i>Festuca ovina agg.</i>	O	
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra agg.</i>	O	
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	O	LF
Heath Bedstraw	<i>Galium saxatile</i>	LF	
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>		LF
Herb robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>		LF
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>		O
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>		LA
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O	O
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	LA	
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	LF	
Slender St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	LF	
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	F	
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		LF
Autumn Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	LF	
Perennial rye gras	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	O-LA	
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>		O-LF
Heath-wood rush	<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	O	
Water Mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	LF	
Purple moor grass	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	F-LD	O-LA
Scots sp.	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	O	O



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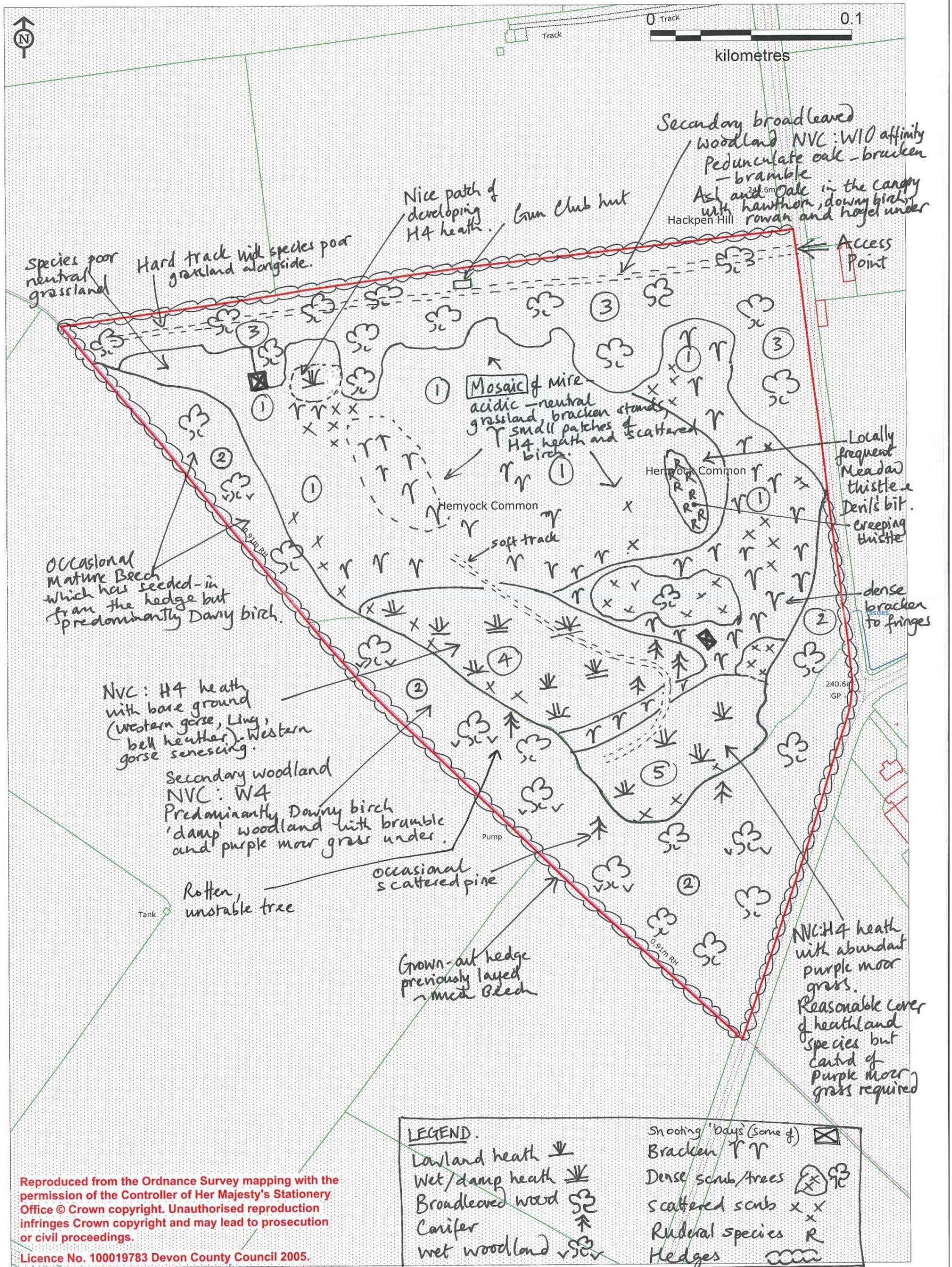
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Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	LF	LF
Heath Milkwort	<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	O	
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	O-LA	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	O	
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	LD	
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>		O
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>		O
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	LF	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	O	LA
Eared Willow	<i>Salix aurita</i>	O	
Rusty Willow	<i>Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia</i>		LF
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	LF	
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	R	
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>		O
Devil's-bit Scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	LF	
Common Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum aggregate</i>	LF	LF
Wood Sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	LF	
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	LF	
Western Gorse	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	O-LA	
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>		F
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	R	
Common Field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	O	
Common Dog-violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	O	

Additional species

Hawkweed sp.		O	
Swallow			
Wren			
Buzzard	young bird & adult - nest in pine		
Grasshoppers	abundant		
Hoverflies	abundant		
Bees	abundant		
Small skipper butterfly			
Gatekeeper butterfly			
Small copper butterfly			
Common blue butterfly			
Peacock butterfly			
Longhorn beetle	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>		

Hemyock Common Habitat Map

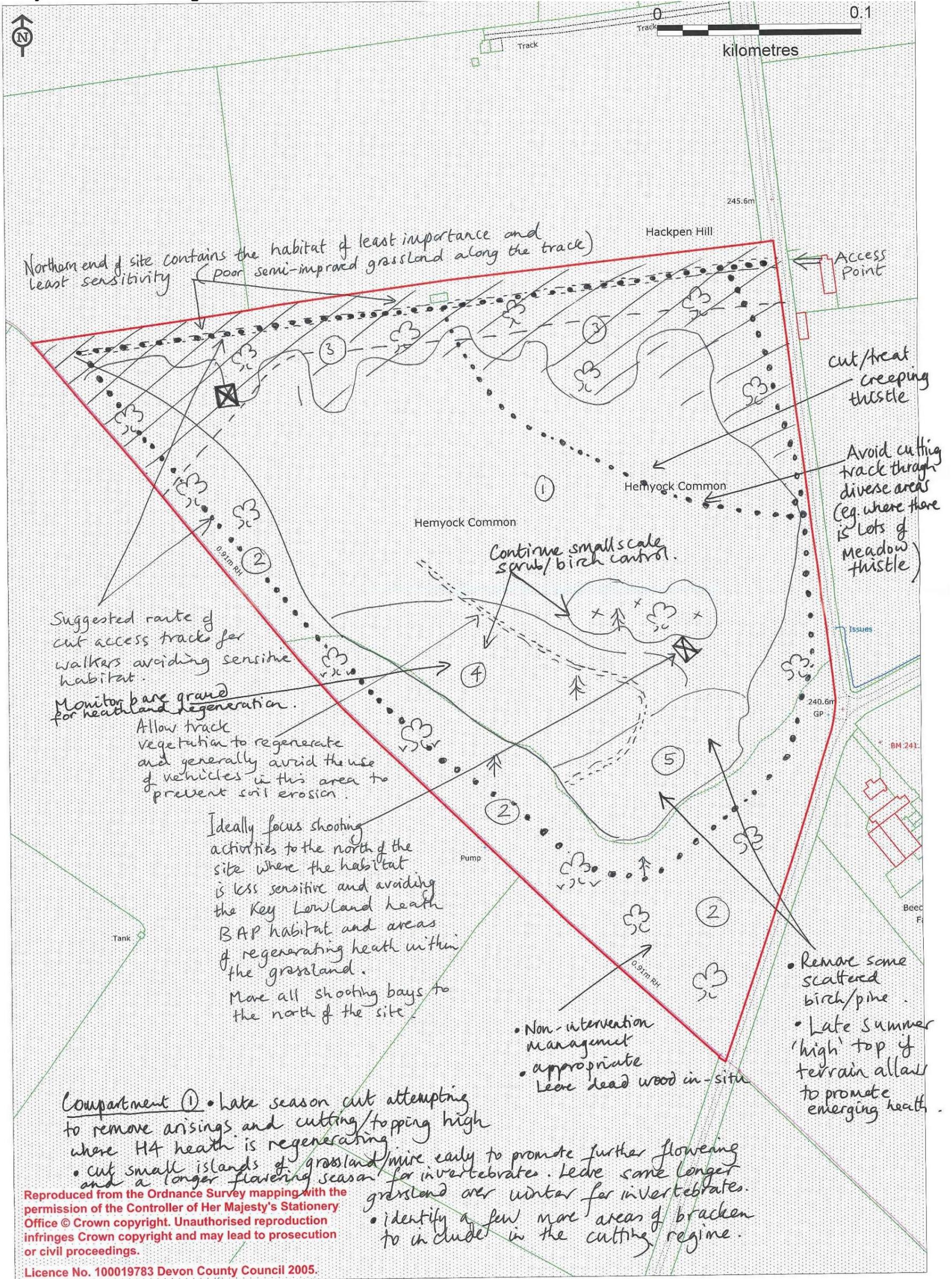


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Hemyock Common Management



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