

11.5 GRASSLAND

Grassland communities included under this set of habitat guidelines include traditionally managed meadows and pastures of lowland and upland situations on neutral, acid and calcareous soils. Also included are rush-pastures and mire communities that are closely associated with grasslands.

Grassland terminology

Grassland that has not been significantly altered by agricultural treatments, such as the application of inorganic fertilisers, herbicides, re-seeding and drainage is typically referred to as unimproved grassland. Where there has been a slight to moderate degree of agricultural improvement grassland is referred to as semi-improved. In many cases these semi-improved grasslands remain relatively species-rich retaining many of the characteristics of the unimproved grassland. Both types of grassland can be of significant nature conservation interest because they have evolved over long periods of time in conjunction with traditional pastoral practices. Collectively unimproved and semi-improved grassland can be referred to as semi-natural grassland.

Many species of plant and animal are associated with these grasslands but tend to disappear from more intensively managed grasslands.

Losses of unimproved grassland and current extent in Derbyshire

The decline in semi-natural grassland has been periodically documented over the past twenty years. Fuller (1987) estimated that in 1984 lowland grassland of conservation interest occupied just 3% of the area it formerly occupied in 1930 in England and Wales. English Nature (Jefferson & Robertson, 1996) estimate the total remaining extent of botanically interesting neutral, calcareous and acid grasslands in England to be between 45,000 and 57,000 hectares.

In lowland Derbyshire it is estimated that only 1500 - 2000 ha of botanically interesting grassland remains which represents an estimated loss of 80 – 95 % of semi-natural grassland since 1983 (Huston, 2001). In the Peak District National Park there has been a 50 % loss of flower rich hay meadows between the mid 1980s and 1995 – 97 (Buckingham & Chapman, 1997). Sheffield Wildlife Trust report a 75.5% loss in hay meadows and pastures between 1980 and 2001 (Jones & Eades, 2002).

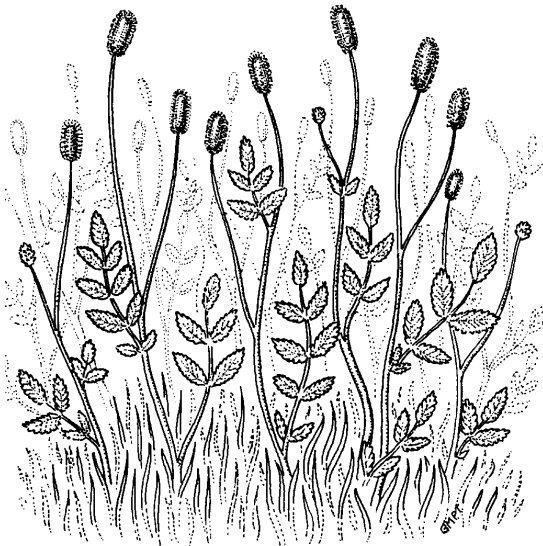
The remaining areas of semi-natural grassland in the lowlands of Derbyshire are to be found predominantly in the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent, the White Peak (outside of the Peak District National Park) and the northern part of the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire & Yorkshire Coalfield. In the south and east of lowland Derbyshire semi-natural grassland has all but disappeared. Further north in High Peak there is an estimated 350 ha of semi-natural grassland distributed through White Peak, South West Peak, Dark Peak and the Manchester Pennine Fringe National Character Areas.

The remaining semi-natural grasslands are predominantly neutral to slightly acidic in character and include both meadows and pastures. However, calcareous grassland is to be found on the Carboniferous Limestone of the White Peak with small isolated outliers in Derbyshire Peak Fringe, Trent Valley Washlands, Melbourne Parklands and to a much lesser degree the Magnesian Limestone in the east. Acid grassland is also present and is characteristic of the uplands on the Gritstone of the Dark Peak and South West Peak and also within the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent National Character Area. Acid grasslands also occur within White Peak associated with the higher slopes of some dales, on north-facing dale-sides and along the tops and ridges of the dales. It is also associated with spoil tips and former mineral workings at scattered locations throughout Derbyshire. Wet grassland can be found in floodplains, stream side 'water meadows', areas with impeded drainage, spring line flushes and the lower slopes of steep valleys and dales. Most wet grasslands are neutral in character.

In many cases elements of calcareous, neutral and acid floras can be present at a single site and can grade into one another forming an intimate grassland mosaic.

General application guidance

The boundaries of grassland Local Wildlife Sites should typically be determined by the existing borders of the field or common. Where only part of the area is of sufficient interest to meet the guideline/s it may be impractical to create artificial boundaries that may not be obvious on the ground to landowners and could make the implementation of any special management measures difficult. However, in some cases it may be necessary to define the area of interest possibly using contour lines or other physical features on the ground. Where a group of adjacent fields is surveyed each field will need to be assessed individually against the guidelines.



Great Burnet

Grassland Selection Guidelines

Sites that meet one or more of the following guidelines will be eligible for designation as a Local Wildlife Site.

Gr1 Areas of semi-natural neutral and calcareous grasslands that support stands identified as one or more of the NVC community types listed below.

- **MG1e** False Oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) grassland, Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) sub-community.
- **MG2** False Oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) - Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) tall-herb grassland (all sub-communities)
- **MG4** Meadow Fox-tail (*Alopecurus pratensis*) – Great Burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*) grassland
- **MG5** Crested Dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*)- Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) grassland (all sub-communities)
- **MG8** Crested Dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) – Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) grassland.
- **CG2** Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*) – Meadow Oat-grass (*Avenula pratensis*) grassland – all sub-communities.
- **CG3** Upright Brome (*Bromus erectus*) grassland.
- **CG4** Heath False-brome (*Brachypodium pinnatum*) grassland.
- **CG5** Upright Brome (*Bromus erectus*) – Tor Grass (*Brachypodium pinnatum*) grassland.
- **CG7** Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*) – Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*) – Wild Thyme (*Thymus praecox/pulegiodes*) grassland.

UKBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Meadows & Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.

Application

This guideline will be applied to areas of semi-natural grassland that have been identified as supporting the NVC communities listed above. Classification of the community should be based on field assessment by a competent surveyor. The guideline can be applied to sites of any size.

Justification

These grassland communities represent some of the rarest and most threatened grassland types in the UK and Derbyshire. The presence of these communities also indicates that the grassland has not been improved through intensive agricultural management. As a consequence these grasslands support a rich diversity of flowering plants, some of which are restricted to these habitats. Many of these grassland communities are now restricted to small areas but often continue to support rare or localised species.

Vegetation stands, such as roadside verges, which are not within agricultural units often support similar grassland communities that can be of considerable nature conservation value in their own right.

Gr2 Areas of semi-natural grassland including grassland mosaics that score the following values from the plant species within Table 2:

a) 10 or more if in the following National Character Areas

- **South West Peak**
- **Dark Peak**
- **Manchester Pennine Fringe**
- **White Peak,**
- **Derbyshire Peak Fringe & Lower Derwent,**
- **Yorkshire & South Pennine Fringe**
- **South Magnesian Limestone**

b) 8 or more if in the following National Character Areas or in the Derby area:

- **Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands**
 - **Potteries and Churnet Valley**
 - **Mease/Sence Lowlands**
 - **Melbourne Parklands**
 - **Trent Valley Washlands**
 - **Leicestershire & South Derbyshire Coalfield**
 - **Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire & Yorkshire Coalfield**
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UKBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Meadows, Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.

Application

The species listed in Table 2 include both common and widespread species and more local or rare species that are characteristic or confined to species-rich semi-natural grasslands. It includes species of neutral, calcareous and wet grassland (including flushes) and good examples of these grassland types, either singly or in combination can be identified using this table. For all areas, except the Derby area, the species concerned should be at least occasional or locally frequent over a significant part of the site. Localised areas of interest that can be

reasonably defined can also be considered. Sites which support the required number of grassland plant species, but where a high proportion of those species are rare within the site or restricted to non-typical patches or the edges of the site should not normally be included. Within the Derby area the presence of the indicator species is sufficient regardless of their abundance across the site.

Justification

Ancient species-rich semi-natural grasslands are an important part of Derbyshire's critical natural capital, which is difficult or impossible to replace once destroyed. The southern and eastern National Character Areas have been subject to widespread agricultural intensification and/or mining activities resulting in very high losses of unimproved grassland community types. In some areas only a very few patches of semi-natural grassland remain. In recognition of this a lower threshold score of 8 has been selected for these National Character Areas and for sites within the Derby area.

Gr3 Areas of semi-natural acid grassland (as defined by the NVC) that score 8 or more from the grassland plant species list in Table 2.

UKBAP Habitat Action Plan – Lowland Dry Acid Grassland

Application

This guideline is applicable to any area of acidic grassland, irrespective of origin. These communities may occur in association with lowland heath and mire habitats. The guideline can be applied to sites of any size.

Justification

Acid grassland has also declined considerably in recent years and good examples of acid grassland communities are now very scarce in lowland Derbyshire and becoming less common elsewhere.

Gr4 Areas of semi-natural grassland that have arisen within post-industrial sites that are at least 0.25 ha in size and score the following values from the plant species within Table 2:

a) 10 or more if in the following National Character Areas

- South West Peak
- Dark Peak
- Manchester Pennine Fringe
- White Peak,
- Derbyshire Peak Fringe & Lower Derwent
- Yorkshire & South Pennine Fringe
- South Magnesian Limestone

b) 8 or more if in the following National Character Areas or in the Derby area:

- Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands
 - Potteries and Churnet Valley
 - Mease/Sence Lowlands
 - Melbourne Parklands
 - Trent Valley Washlands
 - Leicestershire & South Derbyshire Coalfield
 - Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire & Yorkshire Coalfield
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UKBAP Habitat Action Plans – Lowland Meadows & Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.

Application

This guideline can be applied to grassland communities that occur on post industrial sites. These grasslands have often arisen over the past 30 years on nutrient poor or mildly toxic substrates such as quarry or mining waste, exposed rock surfaces or overburden. The community composition tends to include a variety of characteristic grassland plant species and ephemeral species such as annual grasses.

Justification

Some grasslands of relatively recent origin within post industrial sites have attained quite high botanical diversity and often provide a refuge for many grassland species that have declined in the wider countryside due to agricultural change. These sites can make a significant contribution to the grassland resource of an area and to biodiversity overall. Often there can be a mosaic of acid, neutral and calcareous grassland communities especially where there are gradients in slope, transitions from one geological type to another and a variety of hydrological conditions. These grasslands can be extremely valuable and diverse, but also atypical. This guideline is intended to ensure such sites are not undervalued.

Gr5 Areas of created grassland that score 10 or more from the grassland plant species list in Table 2

Application

This guideline can only be applied to created grasslands (created through the addition of seed mixes, plug plants or green hay) that have been established for five years or more and are in positive management. The indicator species should be well distributed across the site and indicator diversity within a minimum of 10 randomly placed 2 x 2m quadrats should average at least 4 indicator species per quadrat.

Justification

Created grassland sites now play an important role in re-establishing wild flowers in the countryside and can quickly support a thriving associated fauna of invertebrates, fungi, small mammals and birds.

Table 2. Vascular Plant species of semi-natural grasslands in Derbyshire

Scoring

All species score 1 with the exception of those species in **bold** (Derbyshire Vascular Plant Red Data List Species - 2009) which score 2.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Sneezewort
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Agrimonia procera</i>	Fragrant Agrimony
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	Velvet Bent
<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	Brown Bent
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle
<i>Alchemilla filicaulis</i>	Lady's Mantle
<i>Alchemilla filicaulis</i> ssp, <i>vestita</i>	Lady's Mantle
<i>Alchemilla glabra</i>	Lady's Mantle
<i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i>	Lady's Mantle
<i>Allium oleraceum</i>	Field Garlic
<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i>	Sand Leek
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>	Orange Foxtail
<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	Mountain everlasting
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch
<i>Aphanes australis</i>	Slender Parsley-piert
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy Rock-cress
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	Wild Liquorice
<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Betony
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort
<i>Blysmus compressus</i>	Flat Sedge
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Moonwort
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass
<i>Bromopsis erectus</i>	Upright Brome
<i>Bromus racemosus</i>	Smooth Brome
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Clustered Bellflower
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo Flower
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Lesser Pond-sedge
<i>Carex binervis</i>	Green-ribbed sedge
<i>Carex caryophyllea</i>	Spring Sedge
<i>Carex demissa</i>	Common Yellow Sedge
<i>Carex disticha</i>	Brown Sedge
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge
<i>Carex ericetorum</i>	Rare Spring-sedge
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge
<i>Carex hostiana</i>	Tawny Sedge
<i>Carex laevigata</i>	Smooth-stalked Sedge
<i>Carex leporina</i> -	Oval Sedge
<i>Carex montana</i>	Soft-leaved Sedge
<i>Carex muricata</i> ssp. <i>lamprocarpa</i>	Prickly Sedge
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Common Sedge

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	Pill Sedge
<i>Carex pulicaris</i>	Flea Sedge
<i>Carex spicata</i>	Spiked Sedge
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carlina Thistle
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field Mouse-ear
<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Dwarf Thistle
<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>	Meadow Thistle
<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>	Woolly Thistle
<i>Cirsium heterophyllum</i>	Melancholy Thistle
<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	Basil Thyme
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild Basil
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Frog Orchid
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Meadow Saffron
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard
<i>Crepis paludosa</i>	Marsh Hawk's-beard
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza hybrids</i>	Hybrid orchids
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early Marsh-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath-spotted-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	Northern Marsh-orchid
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath-grass
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden Pink
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb

Table 2. Vascular Plant species of semi-natural grasslands in Derbyshire

Scoring

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb
<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>	Dark-red Helleborine
<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	Marsh Helleborine
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell-heather
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heather
<i>Erigeron acris</i>	Blue Fleabane
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony
<i>Euphrasia anglica</i>	Eyebright
<i>Euphrasia confusa</i>	Eyebright
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	Eyebright
<i>Euphrasia officinalis ssp. pratensis</i>	Eyebright
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's fescue
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Red Hemp-nettle
<i>Galium cruciata</i>	Crosswort
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Common Marsh-bedstraw
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw
<i>Galium sternerii</i>	Limestone Bedstraw
<i>Galium uliginosum</i>	Fen Bedstraw
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw
<i>Genista anglica</i>	Petty Whin
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed
<i>Gentianella amarella</i>	Autumn Gentian
<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	Field Gentian
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered Crane's-bill

Table 2. Vascular Plant species of semi-natural grasslands in Derbyshire

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>	Heath Cudweed
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Fragrant Orchid
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose
<i>Helictotrichon pratensis</i>	Meadow Oat-grass
<i>Helictotrichon pubescens</i>	Downy Oat-grass
<i>Hieracium</i> spp.	any Hawkweed
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hydrocotyl vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	Imperforate St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum montanum</i>	Pale St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Inula conyzae</i>	Ploughman's Spikenard
<i>Isolepis setacea</i>	Bristle Club-rush
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush
<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Rush
<i>Juncus compressus</i>	Round-fruited Rush
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	Heath Rush
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Crested Hair-grass
<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i> var. <i>montana</i>	Bitter Vetch
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass Vetchling
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit

Table 2. Vascular Plant species of semi-natural grasslands in Derbyshire

Scoring

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Large Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lotus tenuis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Heath Wood-rush
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping Jenny
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk Mallow
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis scorpiodes</i>	Water Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis secunda</i>	Creeping Forget-me-not
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Daffodil
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Mat-grass
<i>Neotina ustulata</i>	Burnt Orchid
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Common Twayblade
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Spiny Restharrow
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Adder's-tongue Fern
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly Orchid
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Marjoram
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Bird's-foot
<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	Grass-of-Parnassus
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort
<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>	Common Bistort
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Hawkweed Oxtongue

Table 2. Vascular Plant species of semi-natural grasslands in Derbyshire

Scoring

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed
<i>Pimpinella major</i>	Greater Burnet-saxifrage
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnet-saxifrage
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly Orchid
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Flattened Meadow-grass
<i>Poa humilis</i>	Spreading Meadow-grass
<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	Jacob's-ladder
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort
<i>Potentilla anglica</i>	Trailing Tormentil
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Hoary Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla crantzii</i>	Alpine Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Potentilla neumanniana</i>	Spring Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	Salad Burnet
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Hay Rattle
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel
<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	Knotted Pearlwort
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	Rue-leaved saxifrage
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious
<i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Skullcap

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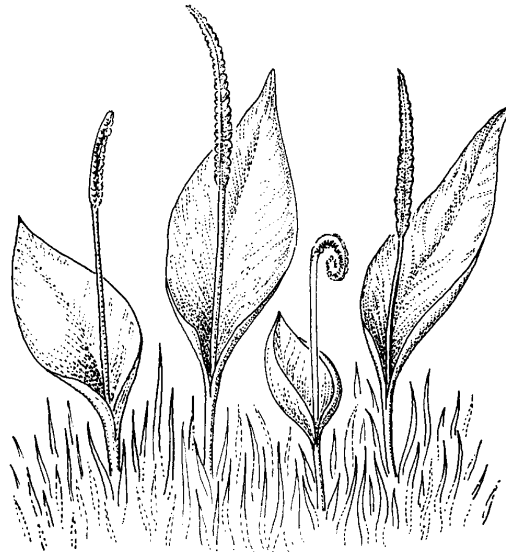
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>	Marsh Ragwort
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Saw-wort
<i>Silaum silaus</i>	Pepper-saxifrage
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort
<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Bog Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	Marsh Stitchwort
<i>Succissa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Common Meadow-rue
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Lesser Meadow-rue
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	Zigzag Clover
<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil
<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover
<i>Trifolium subterranean</i>	Subterranean Clover
<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	Marsh Arrowgrass
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow Oat Grass
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globe Flower
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	Marsh Speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i>	Common Vetch

Table 2. Vascular Plant species of semi-natural grasslands in Derbyshire

Scoring

All species score 1 with the exception of those species in **bold** (Derbyshire Vascular Plant Red Data List Species - 2009) which score 2.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch
<i>Viola canina</i>	Heath Dog-violet
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Hairy Violet
<i>Viola lutea</i>	Mountain Pansy
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Early Dog-violet
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet



Adder's-tongue Fern