JNCC Report

No. 170

Revised assessment of epiphytic lichen habitats - 1993

by

British Lichen Society Woodland Lichens Working Party

Commissioned Research Programme
JNCC Contract No. 99F2A059

Nominated Officer Mr N G Hodgetts

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Species Conservation Branch
The UK Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Monkstone House,
Peterborough, PE1 1JY

ISSN 0963-8091

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REVISED ASSESSMENT OF EPIPHYTIC LICHEN HABITATS - 1993

A report prepared by the Woodland Lichens Working Party of the British Lichen Society for the Joint Nature Conservancy Council.

Contract Ref. 99F2A059

Edited by A.Fletcher, September 1993

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CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

The well-received Woodland Lichen Working Party reports of 1982 have proved useful to many field workers and site managers. In particular, the classification of lichen-rich British woodland and the specially devised grading system broke new ground in lichen conservation. Approximately 1700 sites were assessed and evaluated during that 4-month project and 1400 were listed in the final report. The project also generated a substantial amount of new fieldwork. Finally, 166 references to mostly unpublished field survey reports were also listed.

In the period since 1982 many changes have taken place in the lichenology. We have been informed of a substantial number of new sites which need incorporating into the graded list. In addition, a number of sites have been resurveyed. Some of these sites have been found to be larger or more interesting than was previously thought while others have been found to have deteriorated. The recent explosion in taxonomic and distributional knowledge has made obsolete our information on many sites, some of which were last visited 30 years ago. Many new and rare species are now described, in the 1992 "Flora", which add greatly to the species lists of our more valuable sites. Finally, we have much more knowledge of the European distribution of lichens than hitherto.

With this in mind, an extensive proposal was submitted to the World Wildlife Fund in the hope that a substantial sum (around £5000) would be available to completely re-appraise all known woodland sites. Unfortunately this was not forthcoming. However, the JNCC generously made available the smaller sum of £500 which allowed us to complete the limited evaluation presented in this report.

As a brief conclusion, this is considered to be an interim achievement. This project has made us aware that even more data exists data exists for large parts of the UK which is not included in this report. However, we have listed many extra sites which need visiting or re-grading. We have also accumulated lists of persons who have visited sites or are otherwise acquainted with them. It is highly likely that further projects of this kind will reveal several hundred undocumented sites of lichenological interest.

1.1 OBJECTIVES.

The current project was therefore a limited exercise intended to incorporate only newly communicated sites into the existing system. It was not intended to regrade previously graded sites. However, as some of this new information was available at little effort, some sites have been re-graded and are included in this report. The bulk of the report is concerned with collating data for over 300 new sites and incorporating them into the BLS site data files. Essential data for these sites was logged onto the Leicester Museums computer system. It is hoped that eventually, when funds become available, the computer files will be transferred onto the English Nature's "RECORDER" package and made available to the community at large.

The project results therefore have some limitations.

1) The methods and gradings, etc., of 1982 were not changed in any way. However, we were continually aware that many concepts need re-considering. In particular the grading system needs revision, especially the concepts of Grade 1 - International status, and Grade 2 - Backup sites. In addition, the concept of Grade 4 - Regional sites also needs revision as this has been vague from the start.

2) Many sites need regrading, best discussed at personal meetings.

3) Numerical comparisons of abundance and luxuriance have yet to be devised.

4) There is a marked bias towards certain counties, and many counties are not represented at all. This reflects the availability of data and intensity of survey. We are certain that data exists which we have been unable to obtain in the limited time available.

5) We have not been able to incorporate data from the RED DATA BOOK or SSSI Selection Guidelines, or from the recently compiled national lichen rarity scales

6) Finally, the majority of sites in the 1982 report have not been subjected to comparison using the various recently devised lichenological indices of ecological continuity.

1.2 METHODS

The project was completed in one month and a preliminary report was issued. But it took considerably longer to write up in the present form. A clerk was employed for 1 month to circulate data and enter summaries into the computer. The Working Party personnel met only once, and thereafter were circulated by post. This eliminated the possibility of discussion and accounts for the final chapter of this report where controversial site gradings are proposed but not yet acted upon, for various reasons. Some other BLS members, known to be active in various counties, were asked for information and to complete proformas for consideration.

For the convenience of readers the introduction to the 1982 report is included giving full details of the grading and classification systems.

Species are named according to the recent Flora and checklists of Purvis et.al. (1992,93).

1.3 REFERENCES

Fletcher A (1982) Survey and Assessment of Epiphytic Lichen Habitats. British Lichen Society, February 1982. (2 vols).

Purvis O.W., Coppins B.J., James P.W. (1983) Checklist of Lichens of Great Britain and Ireland. Bull.Br.Lichen Soc. 72. suppl.

Purvis O.W., Coppins B.J., James P.W., Hawksworth D.L., Moore D.M. (1992). The Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland. London: Natural History Museum Puiblications.

1.4 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Mr J.Daws (clerical assistance), and for additional data and opinions, Mr T.Chester, Mr T.Duke, Mr P.E.M.Earland-Bennett, Dr C.J.B.Hitch.

2.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE 1982 REPORT.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the fullest evaluation of woodland sites ever to be carried out in the British Isles. It updates previous gradings of such sites carried out by the British Lichen Society in 1973 and 1978, which were, in any case, restricted to sites of international and national importance.

This revision and report has been prepared on behalf of the British Lichen Society by four experts in woodland lichens, through the BLS Conservation Officer who administered the scheme. All of the work was carried out in the members' own time on a voluntary basis. This constraint, together with a requirement to complete the report in four months (from 24th October 1981 to 21st February 1982), restricted the amount of new data which could be obtained.

This report is therefore a rapidly achieved assessment of all sites known to the working party (over 1700 were assessed), based mainly on existing data of variable completeness, much of which is compiled and appraised for the first time. Rigorous classification of habitats and communities was not possible during the short time of the project.

Nevertheless, this assessment of c.1400 sites will, together with our summary of the sources available, help future workers to categorise their sites more objectively and, of paramount importance, to take measures for their conservation.

SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF EPIPHYTIC LICHEN HABITATS

OBJECTIVES - As set out in Nature Conservancy Council contract HF3/03/208.

1. To devise a scale for the assessment of woodland sites in respect of their epiphytic lichen communities. This scale to have approximately six points.

2. To assess in terms of this scale (a) the sites in the published Nature Conservancy Review, (b) sites subsequently proposed for inclusion within the NCR, (c) any other sites which appear to be important for epiphytic lichens.

Notes leading to an agreed scale for assessment were provided by Dr Peterken, NCC Chief Scientist Team. This system agreed closely with that devised by the BLS Conservation Committee in 1973, except that the nationally important grade needed to be split into two. In addition, we felt it necessary to split Peterkin's grades 5 and 6 into three parts, to separate sites of county and of local but useful interest from sites of little or no interest, thus introducing a grade 7.

All sites containing epiphytic lichens in the published Nature Conservancy Review were assessed, and as many sites in item 2b (above) as we have information for. The timescale and funds available did not allow any significant new fieldwork to be carried out.

The following report summarises a) criteria for selecting sites, b) criteria used for grading sites, c) a summary of the grading system, d) summaries of sites graded 1,2 and 3, e) tables summarising grade 4 sites, f) reference list, g) an appendix summarising details about all sites

considered. It should be notes that sites graded 4 to 7 are merely summarised and not dealt with in detail.

SELECTION OF SITES

The programme followed the following course:

1. Formation of the "Woodland Lichens Working Party" (WLWP) as a group within the BLS Conservation Committee, who could apply assessments as a team at regular meetings within the timescale.

2. Listing of all sites of lichenological interest communicated to the BLS and WLWP, together with data relevant to their assessment.

3. Grading of all sites and elimination of sites of no epiphytic lichen interest in mainland Britain and inshore islands.

QUALITY OF THE DATA

The data were gathered from a variety of sources, especially the BLS library with its important collection of reports of surveys, the BLS Conservation Officer's files and data held by various individuals. Occasionally, published sources were used. Most of the information is held as Biological Records Centre Recording cards, supplemented by BLS site proformas.

The WLWP had no control over the quality of the information gathered. Most of the sites, especially those graded 1 to 4, have been visited by at least one and often all members of the working party. But a few sites have been assessed from written data and the species lists, bearing in mind the recorder's expertise, the length of time spent at the site, the area covered and weather conditions experienced when recording influence the data quality. The data available is almost entirely qualitative, except for species totals per unit area and RIEC values (ref 111), though sometimes brief written comments on luxuriance or scarcity of species have assisted with the site evaluation. Most of the information contained herein is, however, quite up to date; practically all sites have been visited since 1969 and the majority of grade 1-4 since 1977. Many sites need revisiting in the light of increased modern knowledge of lichen distribution and the factors affecting it.

The sources of information are held by the BLS Conservation Officer who should be consulted for any further details required by users of the report. The extent of the data available is indicated in appendix A, where the availability of a species list, map, proforma and reports / correspondence/ published references is indicated.

CRITERIA USED FOR GRADING SITES

1. **Total number of species.** This is perhaps the most important single criterion suggesting a site's importance, but it obviously varies with topography, geography, community types, area, etc. Generally, epiphytic lichen totals over 150 indicate an exceptionally interesting site, and over 100 an area worthy of serious consideration. Species are named according to the most modern checklist (ref 110).

2. **Rarity.** High species totals in themselves indicate that a considerable number of scarce species are present; however, some sites with low species totals have an unusually large number of rarities. Species can be rare nationally (fewer than 10 known sites) or rare in the region or county, perhaps being at the limits of their geographical range. Some rare crustose species maybe as yet undescribed in the literature. Presence of single rare species has not qualified the site for a high grade; only several rarities present will upgrade the site.

3. **Extent.** The size of the area containing the habitats of lichen interest is very important in determining the numbers of species present, the numbers of rarities, the potential for future lichen conservation and the minimum area capable of supporting a viable lichen population. In many cases, the given extent of the site is greater than the size of the lichen-rich area, in order to maintain a viable area ensuring the future of the population. Very occasionally, very small sites have been included, perhaps of only a few roadside trees, but these are graded at no more than county (grade 5) importance.

4. **Indicator species.** Old Forest Indicator species, the numbers of which are suggested by the RIEC value (ref 111), or other more regionally based scales, can increase the value of a site since they suggest a long-historic ecological continuity. Similarly, large numbers of species indicative of lichen community alliances and facies (ref 109) also increase the importance of a site. The concept is related to "naturalness" as used by the NCC, but "unnatural" or man-managed sites are also included here since many are of lichenological importance.

5. Luxuriance. Extensive populations of lichen species in fertile condition, or obviously expanding populations of rare or threatened species contribute to an important site.

6. Habitat type. In itself this is of no importance, but other grading criteria often result from the quality of it.

An attempt has been made to indicate the special woodland types from an appraisal of their floras, but as not all woodland types have interesting lichen floras, they are not all represented. Woodland types recognised by the WLWP are:

a. Old Woodland: generally a good fungal ground flora and invertebrate fauna, but usually poor for vascular plants.

b. Coppice Woodlands: generally a good vascular plant ground flora but usually very poor for lichens.

c. Pasture Woodland or Ancient Parkland, including Old Royal Forests: generally a good fungal ground flora and invertebrate fauna, but usually poor for vascular plants because of grazing or poor soils. Normally having a long historical continuity giving good lichen floras of a type unique to Britain.

d. Montane Oak-Birch woodland with Sorbus: having leached-acidic bark in open situations, probably a type unique to Britain.

e. Post-Medieval Parkland, often with planted trees (Tilia, Ulmus, Juglans, Castanea, etc.): bearing a rich lichen flora of Xanthorion type but with few or no old woodland indicator species. Woodland types a and b may be found in the same park.

f. Native Pinewoods: also represented in Scandinavia but of different epiphytic lichen composition.

g. **Woodlands of all types affected by air pollution:** lichen-poor, usually only in lowlands and southern Pennine uplands.

Tree species in itself does not affect the grading; only when a large or interesting population of lichens is associated with it does it become important. Occasionally, mixed woodland with lichens on rocks below is included where the rock communities depend on woodland conditions.

7. **Geographical, geological, topographical features.** These are important factors governing all grades. The only anomaly worth mentioning is the occurrence of say a "Scottish-type" woodland in southern England, say Devon. Such sites are provisionally graded as nationally important because of their unusual location. However, it could be argued that a regional designation could be more appropriate. Nomenclature for geographical distribution of lichens follows Coppins, 1974 (ref 142).

8. **Age of Phorophyte.** Old trees usually offer an increased species diversity in an area, but it is important that young specimens also be available for future colonisation by lichen epiphytes. Some sites, lacking regeneration but with good lichen floras, have been downgraded in view of this.

9. Community types. The nomenclature for describing lichen communities follows the "phytosociological" or "taxonomic" approach outlined by James et al (109). Communities on bark are arranged into 11 alliances, each containing up to about 12 associations. Since this approach is semi-quantitative it has not been possible to categorise sites precisely from the species lists available, but an indication of major interest is provided. It should be noted too that a number of associations and / or alliances are considered to be species-poor variants under extreme conditions of management or pollution, and we would not expect to give them any significant grading.

10. Fragility. Sites subject to threat which seems unavoidable are relatively downgraded; some sites which could be harmed by foreseeable events are indicated. Nearly all sites are, of course fragile in the face of increasing air pollution or industrial pressures.

11. Representativeness. This concept has been partially dealt-with under paragraphs 6 and 9, and we are unable, from the data available to us, to specify exactly the sites most representative of the lichen communities in Britain. Generally however, we feel that the sites graded as 1, 2 and 3 will encompass all of the alliances and associations known at present, with the emphasis placed on the rarer types. It seems likely that the stimulus for grading "representativeness" should come from a county-regional approach, depending much more on local knowledge, rather than from a committee covering the whole country.

12. Factors relating to history of lichenological study. These are considered to be of relatively little importance, but where a site is the type locality for a species or community still present, this fact is indicated.

13. Other criteria. Presence of exceptional ecological features, bryophyte floras, etc., with rather less exceptional lichen floras has occasionally led to upgrading of a site. Similarly, some very large sites with good species counts and with potentially rich or varied habitats, but which still remain largely unexplored, have been upgraded slightly on the basis of their potential interest.

OUTLINE OF THE GRADING SYSTEM

GRADE 1. International importance.

The best example of a particular community / assemblage in Europe. These grades are to be agreed by the IUCN Lichen Subcommittee.

GRADE 2. National importance.

The best example of a particular community / assemblage in Mainland Britain. A wider range of criteria is used in determining this grade than for grade 1, particularly ecology, habitat, geographical locations and site area.

GRADE 3. National importance - supplementary sites.

Sites similar to grade 2 in quality, but for various reasons of slightly less value. These are conceived as equivalent, back-up sites for grade 2, slightly damaged sites, of smaller area, or of slightly lesser species diversity or habitat range, etc.

GRADE 4. Regional importance.

Sites showing the best communities / assemblages, or with rare species or other features, in a context greater than county, but less than national. They may be impoverished variants of grade 2 or 3 sites, or could be almost equivalent to them but in a different geographical region or even duplicate them in the same region. The regional concept does not relate to any established classification.

GRADE 5. County importance.

The best epiphytic communities within the pre-1974 system of counties. At this point it becomes difficult for a small committee to be certain about the importance of a site, since small differences in species numbers or communities can up- or downgrade it. Generally, we have been conservative about the grade 4 designation so that a wide range of quality is represented in grade 5. A few counties have no grade 5 site since we could not segregate the best site from the existing grade 6 sites.

GRADE 6. Local importance.

Sites with common and widespread species for the region, useful for research and teaching purposes, but in no way outstanding.

THE CONCEPT OF BACK-UP SITES

One condition imposed by the NCC contract was that sites of national importance should be divided into two groups. The first group, grade 2, should be the prime site, while the grade 3 sites should be equivalent in type, but be less important with respect to lower species diversity, lesser species interest, smaller area or be damaged in some way. Wherever possible, this concept has been followed and indications are made to this effect in the site descriptions. It was found in practice, however, to be an over-simplified approach, and it has proved impossible to be fully consistent and to categorise sites from the back-up point of view. The reasons are itemised as follows;

1. A number of sites, especially within grades 1 and 2, are unique in species composition or ecological features, and there are no comparative sites elsewhere. Examples are Tresco Gardens and Slapton Ley.

2. Many or even perhaps most of the sites are mixed in quality, having lesser features in common with other sites. Consequently, large numbers of examples back up other sites in part.

3. Lichen quality, being a primary criterion for grading, does not in itself allow the back-up concept to be applied. Two sites may be of equal lichen quality, but include different species or communities. Only by applying a non-lichen criterion such as habitat type or geographical location, can the back-up concept be applied. Consequently, within our terms of reference, the back-up concept must be of secondary importance.

4. Back-up sites cannot be restricted to grade 3, but are found also in grade 2, backing up grade 1, or in grade 4 backing up grade 3 or even 1 and 2. Here, they have affinities with sites of higher grade, but are of notably lower lichenological interest.

5. Sites in geographically separated areas of Britain may apparently be similar to each other, but their distances apart diminishes their relevance as back up-sites. Examples are the high level, leached woodlands found in Cornwall, Wales and Western Scotland. Similarly, lowland parklands are found from southern England to mid-Scotland and may even have lichenological features in common, but their presence in greatly differing climatic regimes must keep them separate and distinct. Relative to this point, a site graded of merely county or local importance (grades 5 or 6) occurring in Argyll may be of such quality that they would have a nationally important significance if they occurred in S.England, and would be graded accordingly. But such sites in Argyll cannot be regarded as back-up sites for those in S England.

6. Many sites contain a variety of habitats and have different lichen associations in different parts.

We have, however, made an attempt to provide back-up sites to be re-graded if the prime site becomes degraded, by supplying the following classification of most of the sites graded 1 to 3. This is based primarily on ecological criteria, but lichen communities present are also taken into account.

3.0 CLASSIFICATION OF BRITISH WOODLANDS OF GRADES 1,2 AND 3.

A. Lowland parkland of medieval origin containing evidence of primary woodland historical continuity implied by the presence of old Oaks and lichen Lobarion communities. All are, or were, formerly managed as pasture woodland. (S) = Scottish variant.

Grade 1.	Cornwall	- Boconnoc Park
	Dorset	- Melbury Park
	Hampshire	- New Forest,
	Argyll	- Glen Shira, Inveraray Old Park segment.
Grade 2.	Devon	- Whiddon Woods
	Sussex	- Eridge Park
	Wiltshire	- Longleat Park
	Merioneth	- Dolmellyn Llyn Estate
	Dumfries	- Glen Kens complex, Glenlee Park segment (S)
Grade 3.	Devon	- Arlington Park
	Devon	- Brownsham-Peppercombe complex, Clovelly Park segment
	Devon	- Dunsland Park
	Hereford	- Brampton Bryan
	Sussex	- East Dean Park
	Sussex	- Parham Park
	Montgomery	- Gregynog (more continental variant)
	Ayrshire	- Kilkerran Park (S)
	Dumfries	- Lochwood (S)
	Dunbarton	- Rossdhu House Park (S)
	Perth	- Drummond Park (in part)
Grade 4.	Cornwall	- Trelissick Park
	Essex	- Hatfield Forest
	Wiltshire	- Savernake Forest

B. Lowland parkland of secondary origin from landscape-planting; often including Elms.

Grade 1.	Cornwall	- Boconnoc Park (in part)
	Dorset/Wilts	- Melbury Park (in part)
Grade 2.	Wiltshire	- Longleat Park (in part)
Grade 3.	Ayrshire	- Kilkerran Park (in part)
	Devon	- Arlington Park (in part)
	Hereford	- Brampton Bryan (in part)
	Sussex	- Firle Park

C. Oceanic valley woodlands with rich, western-type Lobarion.

Grade 1.	Cornwall	- Boconnoc Park, valley areas
	Argyll	- Glasdrum
	Argyll	- Glen Shira, upper and middle parts
	Argyll	- Loch Sunart complex
Grade 2.	Cumbria	- Low Stile Wood
	Pembroke	- Tycanol - Gwaun Valley complex, Gwaun Valley part
	Somerset	- Barle Valley
	Somerset	- Horner Combe
	Merioneth	- Artro Valley

	Argyll	- Ellary Wood
	Inverness	- Drimnin-Killundine Woods
	Inverness	- Glen Barrisdale, western area
	Kircudbright	- Glen Kens complex, Old Glenlee and Dunveoch Glens
	Skye	- Tokavaig Wood
	Sutherland	- Loch a'Mhuillin Wood
Grade 3.	Cornwall	- Millook Woods
	Cumbria	- Great Wood, Borrowdale
	Devon	- Arlington Park, valley area
	Devon	- Bovey Valley
	Devon	- Brownsham-Peppercombe
	Devon	- Holne Chase
	Devon	- Walkham Valley
	Caernarvon	- Bettws y Coed complex
	Carmarthen	- Dynevor Wood
	Merioneth	- Aber Gwynant
	Merioneth	- Coed Maentwrog complex, lowland parts
	Merioneth	- Coed Ganllwydd
	Argyll	- Loch Riddon Complex
	Argyll	- Glen Nant
	Argyll	- Hells Glen (in part)
	Argyll	- Loch Melfort
	Argyll	- Ardtornish
	Colonsay	- Coille Mhor
	Inverness	- Lochan a'Chleirich
	Islay	- Coille a'Ghorra Ghortain
	Ross	- Coille Mhor
	Skye	- Loch na Dal
	Sutherland	- Strathbeag birch wood (northernmost limit of this woodland type, nearly all of Betula
Grade 4.	Cornwall	- Peter's Wood
	Cornwall	- Stowe Wood
	Devon	- Dendles Wood

D. Woodlands under strong influence of wind and maritime salt spray, on cliffs or shorelines, with stunted Oaks and Lobarion additionally on shore rocks.

a. Hazel-type with calcicole Lobarion communities.

Grade 1.	Argyll	- Ballachuan Wood
	Argyll	- Loch Sunart (in part)
Grade 2.	Argyll	- Ellary Woods (in part)
	Eigg	- Struidh Woods

b. Oak-type, more acidic in character.

Grade 2.	Cornwall	- Dizzard
	Scilly	- Tresco (in part)
	Pembroke	- Tycanol
	Pembroke	- Gwaun Valley complex, Tycanol Tor part
Grade 3.	Devon	- Brownsham-Peppercombe, The Hobby and Peppercombe parts on cliffs

	Pembroke	- Llawrenny Wood
	Argyll	- Loch Riddon complex (in part)
	Colonsay	- Coille Mhor
	Islay	- Coille a'Ghorra Ghortein

c. Calcicole Elm-Ash type.

Grade 3.	Argyll	- Ardtornish

d. Saxicolous shoreline Lobarion type.

Grade 3.	Argyll	- Loch Riddon (in part)
	Argyll	- Ellary Woods (in part)
	Kircudbright	- Dirk Hatteraick's Cave

E. Upland oceanic Oak or Birch woods, often wind-trimmed and exposed with high rainfall. Calcifuge Pseudevernion and Parmelietum laevigatae communities found in only fragmentary form outside Britain in Norway.

Grade 1.	Argyll	- Glen Shira, upper part at treeline
	Argyll/Inverness	- Loch Sunart, upper part
Grade 2.	Devon	- Black Tor Copse, in entirity
	Somerset	- Horner Combe, upper areas
	Merioneth	- Artro Valley, upper areas
	Dumfries	- Glen Kens complex, Dunveoch Glen
	Inverness	- Glen Barrisdale, upper Alnus-Betula areas
Grade 3.	Cumbria	- Low Stile Wood, upper part
	Devon	- Holne Chase, limited development in upper parts
	Devon	- Walkham Valley, upper part
	Merioneth	- Coed y Rhygen and upper part of Cennant
	Merioneth	- Llanerch and Maentwrog Woods
	Argyll/Inverness	- Loch Riddon complex, exposed parts
	Argyll	- Hells Glen, most parts
	Colonsay	- Coille Mhor, Betula dominated parts
	Dumfries	- Lochwood, carr part
	Inverness	- Lochan a'Chleirich (in part)
	Sutherland	- Strathbeag Birchwood (in part)
Grade 4.	Cumbria	- Scales Wood, Buttermere

F. Continental-type woodlands with non-oceanic Lobarion of southern Scandinavian affinities.

Grade 1.	Perth	- Drummond Wood (not the parkland)
Grade 2.	Dumfries	- Glen Kens complex, Glenlee Park Woods (in part)
	Perth	- Milton Wood (some oceanic features in places)
	Brecon/Radnor	- Elan Valley Complex
Grade 3.	Cumbria	- Yew Scar, Gowbarrow
	Durham	- Great Wood and Shipley Woods, Teesdale
	Montgomery	- Gregynog Great Wood
	Nairn	- Cawdor Wood
Grade 4.	Northumberland	- Allendale Wooods
	Northumberland	- Monk Wood
	Northumberland	- Wark Burn and other Northumbrian woods

	Moray	- Darnaway Forest Gorge (in part)

G. Southern lowland woodlands on base-rich soils, with coppice-with-standards or high forest of Oak, Ash, Elm and Hazel

Grade 2.	Dorset/Wilts	- Cranborne Chase
	Somerset	- Barle Valley (in part)
	Somerset	- Horner Combe (in part)
	Wiltshire	- Longleat Park, High Wood area
Grade 4.	Wiltshire	- Great Ridge Wood
	Wiltshire	- Langley Wood

H. Northern birchwoods, overlapping with type C.

Grade 2.	Sutherland	- Loch a'Mhuillin
	Sutherland	- Strathbeag

I. Native Pinewoods

Grade 1.	Inverness	- Glen Strathfarrar
Grade 2.	Inverness	- Glen Barrisdale, eastern part
	Inverness	- Glen Affric
	Ross	- Coulin Forest
	Ross	- Coille na Glas Leitire
Grade 3.	Inverness	- Guisachan
	Inverness	- Rothiemurchus Forest
	Inverness	- Abernethy Forest

J. Base-rich Ash and Elm woodlands containing Lobarion with cyanophilic lichen communities.

Grade 1.	Argyll	- Glen Shira, Inverary Old Park
Grade 2.	Argyll	- Ellary Woods (in part)
Grade 3.	Ross	- Rassal Ash Wood
	Argyll	- Loch Melfort
	Ross	- Dundonnell Ash Woods

4.0 THE DESCRIPTIONS OF SITES GRADED 2-4

The following accounts summarise all the data made available to us. Sometimes important data simply could not be found in time to be included; of particular significance is the owner of the site. Through lack of data, a small number of sites remain ungraded. A number of other sites, appended (no data), are provisionally graded, but data is too scanty or uncertain to be sure.

Sites of grades 2-4 are dealt with in some detail as befits their very important status. Grade 5-6 sites, although also very important, are too numerous to allow extensive details to be furnished.

Some small and closely related sites have been aggregated into site complexes, indicated by A1, etc. Here it is felt that although individual parts are not of equivalent quality, the aggregate is homogeneous enough to form an entity which can be conveniently managed or administered. Of even greater importance, these aggregations of small sites, if specially protected, will encourage the spread of lichens throughout the site complex. We are only too aware that very small reserves may have the effect of isolating a community which becomes of relict and non-viable status.

All sites are summarised on the computer generated index, which shows what data the BLS possesses.

NEW SITE - GRADE 2

Brecknoc and Radnorshire - Elan Valley Complex 22/86 & 96

Area: over 100ha, Altitude 250-430m, Geology: Silurian and Ordovician shales and grits.

The site includes Erw Fawr and Corn Gafallt, graded 4 and listed in Fletcher (1982).

New survey has discovered large areas of Valley oakwoods with small areas of Alder, Ash and Hazel and areas of ancient trees, some in pasture woodland. Well developed Parmelietum laevigatae, Usneion and Graphidion with fragments of surviving Lobarion. Notable Lobarion species include *Lobaria pulmonaria* in several sites, *L.virens, Arthopyrenia ranunculospora, Biatora sphaeroides, Catillaria atropurpurea, Microglaena muscorum, Nephroma parile, Parmeliopsis triptophylla, P.jamesii, Sticta fuliginosa, S.limbata, S.sylvatica, Thelopsis rubella, Phyllopsora rosei* and *Pannaria conoplea.* Other notable species include *Calicium lenticulare, Bacidia biatorina, B.circumspecta, Biatora epixanthoides, Buellia schaereri, Catillaria globulosa, Bactrospora corticola, Gyalideopsis muscicola, Cetraria sepincola, Lecidea hypopta, Lopadium disciforme, Micarea stipitata* and *Ptychographa xylographoides.*

291 taxa, 190 corticoles; RIEC=100, NIEC=35+1, ESIEC=24+2, EUOCIEC=15.

Owners Welsh Water Authority, RSPB and private. SSSI.

Ref: R G Woods, 1975-94, F Rose 1978-90, A.Orange (1991 & 1993).

The site includes, in Radnor, Coedydd Glannau (best area), Coed Nant Gwyllt, Noyadd Fach, Penygarreg Dam Wood, Craig y bwch Wood and in Brecknock, Coed Nant Rhyd Goch and Coed Llanerch y Cawr.

NEW SITE - GRADE 2

West Cornwall - Porthmeor 10/430370

Area: 10ha, Altitude: 0-50m, Geology unknown.

Salix carr in stream bed with a unique *Usnea* flora of 10 species, *U.wirthii, U.fragilescens, U.esperantiana.* Plus wide range of other species. Outstanding example of wind-exposed carr. Threatened by road widening, farm sprays and drainage.

Owners: .

Ref: Smithers & Rose, 1989

NEW SITE - GRADE 2

Devon - Whiddon Deer Park 21/72-85-

Area: 60ha, Altitude: 15-210m, Geology: Culm and conglomerate.

Ancient pasture-parkland, some coppice woodland, on hill with rock outcrops, some very old Oak and Ash. Superb parkland with mixed aged trees, mostly Oak but also Ash pollards. A species-rich Lobarion, and rich saxicolous communities, *Lecidea doliiformis, Leptogium teretiusculum, L.gelatinosum* (on Ash), *Ramonia nigra, Zamenhofia rosei, Schismatomma graphidioides, Lecanactis lyncea, L.amylacea, Degelia plumbea, Lecanactis amylacea, Zamenhofia coralloidea, Wadeana dendrographa, Thelopsis rubella, Anaptychia ciliaris.*

234 species, 163 corticoles; RIEC=105, NIEC=37/70 + 6 bonus species.

Owner: National Trust.

Ref: O'Dare, A.M, Rose F., Jarman R. 1990.

NEW SITE - GRADE 2

Merioneth - Dolmelyn Llyn Park and Woods 23/72-23-

Part of Coed Ganllwydd in Fletcher 1982.

Area: 100ha, Altitude: 20-200m, Geology: Cambrian slates and shales.

Pasture parkland and ancient woodland. Very rich Lobarion, all 4 Lobaria species present, *L.amplissima* is fertile, Graphidion, Parmelietum laevigatae. Lichens include *Arthopyrenia ranunculospora, Rinodina isidioides, Usnea rubicunda, Agonimia octospora, Cetrelia olivetorum, Bacidia epixanthoides, B.biatorina, Parmelia crinita, Dimerella lutea, Menegazzia terebrata, 4 Lobaria spp., Nephroma parile, Megalospora tuberculosa, Biatora sphaeroides, Catillaria pulverea, Parmelia reddenda, P.taylorensis, P.laevigata, Leptogium burgessii, Sticta limbata, Lecidea hypnorum, Thelopsis rubella, Phyllopsora rosei, Haematomma elatinum, Sphaerophorus globosus, Pannaria conoplea.* The richest parkland site in Wales, with a mix of upland and lowland habitats with a range of altitude and exposure. It is quite different in character to the English Parklands. Communities include excellent acidic upland Parmelietum laevigatae.

200 taxa, 129 corticolous. RIEC=115, NIEC= 39 + 6 bonus species.

Owners National Trust.

Ref: Rose F. 1986, 1989

Possibly Grade 2.

NEW SITE - GRADE 2

Somerset - Barle Valley Complex 21/89-29- to 21/83-35-

Area: 50ha, Altitude: 150-310m, Geology: Old Red Sandstone.

Only the Tarr Steps area (grade 4) was included in Fletcher 1982.

A very large and varied site, old woodland, coppice, pasture parkland, some montane, in valleys. Rich Lobarion, Parmelietum laevigatae, P.revolutae, Graphidion. International European rarities, *Pseudocyphellaria crocata, Megalospora tuberculosa* (fertile), *Heterodermia obscurata,* all four *Lobaria* species. One of the richest series of ancient valley woods in England

170 corticolous, 250 total species; RIEC=140, NIEC=46 + 7 bonus species.

Owners: Exmoor Park, National Trust, Somerset Trust, some private. Various SSSI and Trust reserves.

Ref: Rose F, (1986), Wolseley P. & O'Dare A.M. (1988).

This is a possible candidate for Grade 1 but needs further justification.

NEW SITE - GRADE 2

Westerness - Drimnin-Killundine Woods 17/55-47- to 17/47-54-

Area: 5km sq, Altitude: 0-100m, Geology: tertiary basalt lavas with some basalt dykes.

Coastal hazel woods, valley Oak woods, some coastal pasture woodlands of Ash, Elm, Beech, Sycamore. Graphidion (hyperoceanic facies), Lobarion, Parmelietum laevigatae. Comparable to Struidh Woods and Ballachuan Hazel Woods. Graphidion rarities include *Arthothelium dictyosporum, A.reagens, Eopyrenula septemsepta, Graphis alboscripta, Melaspilea atroides, Pyrenula coryli, Leptogium brebissonii, L.cochleatum, Pseudocyphellaria crocata, P.norvegica, P.intricata,* all four *Lobaria* species, *Sticta dufourii, Strangospora microhaema, Wadeana dendrographa, W.minuta, Collema occultum, Parmeliella testacea.*

303 taxa, 217 corticolous, RIEC=120, WSIEC=36 + 9 bonus species.

Owner: various private, SSSI.

Ref: O'Dare A.M, Coppins B.J. 1992.

UPGRADED SITE - GRADE 3 (from Grade 5 in 1982, as Milloak Woods)
Cornwall - Millook Woods 20/181986
Area: 100ha, Altitude: 0-100m, Geology: Culm measures.

Old woodland with large Oak and Ash, Willow carr, deep, sheltered ravine woodland. Rich Lobarion, Graphidion and Usneon. An exceptionally rich Lobarion with *Degelia plumbea, D.atlantica, Thelopsis rubella, Collema nigrescens*, etc. 124 species, rare in SW England.
124 corticoles; RIEC=95, NIEC=36/70 + 5 bonus spp.
Best ravine wood in Cornwall.
Owner -Woodland Trust, SSSI.
This backs up Dizzard, Barle Valley and Boconnoc Woods, also on Cornwall.

NEW SITE - GRADE 3
North Devon - Dunsland Park 21/409054
Area: 30ha, Altitude: 120-150m, Geology: unknown.

Remains of medieval deer park, pasture parkland with wet carr and Lobarion. Despite its small size the parkland and wet carr support a species-rich flora with all four British Lobaria species, *Parmelia arnoldii, P.sinuosa, Heterodermia obscurata, Sticta fuliginosa (fertile), Arthonia zwackhii, Agonimia octospora, Parmelia laevigata.*
163 corticoles; RIEC=115, NIEC=34 +5 bonus species.
Owner National Trust.
Ref: O'Dare A.M. 1990, O'Dare A.M., Rose F, Jarman, R. 1988.
This site backs up Whiddon and Arlington Parks.

NEW SITE - GRADE 3
Ross - Dundonnell Ash Woods 28/11-85-

Old woodland and pasture parkland, in sheltered valley by river. Ashwoods with some Birch and Wych Elm, Good Lobarion on Ash, very base-rich, but with no great rarities.
71 corticolous species,RIEC=55, NIEC=13/70 + 1 bonus species, WSIEC=4/50
Owners: unknown, SSSI.
This site backs up Hellbeck Wood (Cumbria) and Ellary Woods (Knapdale). It is probably grade 4 on purely lichen grounds but grade 3 as a northerly lichen-rich Ash wood.

UPGRADED SITE GRADE - 3
Wiltshire - Savernake Forest 41/2--6--
Area: unknown, Altitude: unknown, Geology: unknown.

Ancient woodland, upgrading based on new data, includes *Lobaria pulmonaria* and large new areas of lichen-rich Oaks.
Total taxa now 165, 156 corticolous; RIEC=85, NIEC=29+4 bonus species.
Ref: Rose F
This site backs up the New Forest.

UPGRADED SITE - GRADE 4 (graded 5 in 1982 due to insufficient data)
Aberdeen - Glentanar Forest 37/41-91- to 50/91-95-
Area: 1.016ha, Altitude: 200-400m, Geology: unknown.

Native pinewoods, Calicion (Calicion abietini, Coniocybetum furfuraceae), Lecanoretum subfuscae (Aspen), Pseudevernion, Usneetum filipendulae.
186 species, 158 corticolous, Pinewoods Index = 16, RIEC=15, ESIEC=7. Less rich than Ballochbuie (Pinewood index = 23) and Forest of Mar (P.I.=21) its the only British locality for *Bacidia igniarii*, on Aspen. It is thought to have the most continental climate of any British native pinewood.
Owner: Glen Tanar Estate, NNR.
Little has been surveyed so far, best areas are close to streams, by the Waters of Allachy, Allachfern Burn and by the Water of Tanar.
Ref: Coppins B.J. 1990

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Cornwall - Peters Wood 20/114908
Area: , Altitude: , Geology: .

A small but rich wood on a north-facing slope, marshy below, Good Lobarion on Ash. Lichens include *Sticta dufourii, S.sylvatica, S.fuliginosa, S.limbata, Degelia atlantica, Phyllopsora rosei, Dimerella lutea, Arthopyrenia ranunculospora, Nephroma laevigatum.* A rare type of woodland for Cornwall.
Owners:
Ref: Rose F., Jarman R.

DOWNGRADED SITE - GRADE 4
Cornwall Scilly - Tresco Gardens, downgrade to 4 owing to loss of trees due to cold weather.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Cornwall - Stowe Woods 21/21-11-
Area: , Altitude: , Geology: .

Fragmentary but rich old woodland. Lichens include *Collema furfuraceum, Collema nigrescens, Schismatomma cretaceum, S.niveum, Sticta dufourii, Degelia atlantica, Lobaria pulmonaria, Wadeana dendrographa.*
77 taxa; RIEC=55, NIEC=18 + 3 bonus species.
Owners: National Trust.
Ref: Rose F., Jarman R. 1988.

UPGRADED SITE -GRADE 4 (grade 6 in 1982 due to insufficient data)
Cornwall - Trelissick Park 10/83-39-
Area 100ha, altitude 0m. Geology: Killas clay slates.

Ancient Oaks, relict medieval parkland, coppice with standards by shoreline. Communities include Parmelietum revolutae, Lecanactidetum premneqae, pre-Lobarion, Graphideon. With *Lecanactis amylacea, Zamenhofia coralloidea, Opegrapha prosodea, Agonimia octospora, Parmelia minarum.* The only site of this type known in W Cornwall, the Ancient Oaks are reduced to about 20.
82 species; RIEC= 40, NIEC=13/70 + 4 bonus species.
REf: Rose, F. 1992.

DOWNGRADED SITE - GRADE 4 (from grade 3 in 1982)
Devon - Becka Falls 20/75-76-
Area: 17ha, Altitude: 150-230m, Geology unknown.

Previously included in Bovey Balley Woodland (Fletcher 1982). Lobarion, Parmelion laevigaetae, Usneetum. *Usnea articulata, Megalospora tuberculosa, Zamenhofia rosei, Opegrapha fumosa, Lecanactis premnea, Phyllopsora rosei.*
150 corticoles; RIEC=95, NIEC=32/37 + 3 bonus species.
The site is now somewhat degraded since early 1960's due to storm damage and increased public access.
Private, managed by Dartmoor National Park, SSSI.
Ref: O'Dare A.M. 1990.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Devon - **Brownsham Wood West** 21/288255 and 21/286263

Not included in the Brownsham Complex (grade 3) of Fletcher (1982), Includes two new areas; Devon Wildlife trust reserve and Beckland Wood.
Geology unknown.
Both are old woodland especially along boundary lines.

DWT Reserve 21/288255, Area 30ha, Altitude: 110-160m. Lichens include *Arthonia astroidestra, Blarneya hibernica, Phyllopsora rosei, Megalospora tuberculosa, Ochrolechia inversa, Phaeographis dendritica, Melaspilea lentiginosa.* 86 corticolous, RIEC=60, NIEC=24+1.

Beckland Wood 21/286263, Area: 30ha, Altitude: 3-100m. Lichens include *Lobaria pulmonaria, Phyllopsora rosei, Teloschistes flavicans, Schismatomma niveum* is abundant at both sites even on young trees. 56 corticolous, RIEC=35, NIEC=11.
Ref: O'Dare A.M, Coppins B.J. 1992.

The A2 Brownsham Complex was given an overall grade of 3 in 1982, it included the following sites, surveyed by D.L.Hawksworth, 1971, also F Rose, S.R.Davey and P.J.Lambley;

Brownsham-Peppercombe,	21/29-26-, is actually Brownsham Wood, privately owned.
Bucks Mills	21/361233, is actually Portledge and carries the most lichen interest, owned by NT
Clovelly Park	21/311252, is privately owned
Hobby	21/333237, is privately owned
Peppercombe	21/380242, is privately owned
Brownsham Wood DWT reserve	21/288255, details as above
Beckland Wood	21/286263, details as above

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
South Devon - **Dendles Wood** 20/616620
Area: 29ha, Altitude: 165-250m, Geology: unknown.

Parmelietum laevigatae, some Lobarion. Abundant *Calicium lenticulare* on Oak, *Graphina ruiziana, Schismatomma quercicola, Arthonia invadens, Parmelia taylorensis.* Outside the reserve is also of interest.
150 taxa, 142 corticolous; RIEC=65, NIEC=22, EUOIEC=16.
Owners English Nature, NNR.

UPGRADED SITE - GRADE 4

Devon - Filleigh Park 21/66-28-

Area: 2.5 sq km, Altitude: 80-190m, Geology: Devonian sandstone, Carboniferous Basal Conglomerate, Coal measures, Millstone Grit.

Parkland, Willow carr and ancient Oaks, ancient deer park, landscaped in 1719. Lichens include *Pertusaria velata, Zamenhofia coralloidea, Heterodermia obscurata* (abundant on 6 different tree species), *Leprocaulon microscopicum* (on ancient Oak).

247 taxa, 208 epiphytic; RIEC=95, NIEC=35+6 bonus species.

Owners Fortescue Estates, proposed SSSI.

Ref: O'Dare A.M, Coppins B.J. 1991.

DOWNGRADED SITE - GRADE 4

Devon - Slapton Ley

Downgrade to 4 as the Elms have gone, no old woodland is left.

Ref: Hawksworth, D.L.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4 (includes Reelig Glen, graded 5 in 1982)

Easterness - Moniack Burn 28/55-40-

Area: unknown, Altitude: unknown, Geology: unknown.

Valley woodland of mixed Alder, Ash, Elm, Hazel, Whitebeam, Willow, Oak is absent. Reelig Glen is arboretum, with exotic trees, South Clunes is relict woodland. Communities present include Lobarion, species-poor Graphidion, good Caliciion hyperelli (9 Caliciales species), Ramalinetum and Usneetum on branches. The only British site for *Eopyrenula leucoplaca* (Ash), Usnea glabrescens present.

154 taxa, 141 corticolous; RIEC=70, ESIEC=20 + 1 bonus species.

This is partly a new site, only Reelig Glen was included in Fletcher 1982.

Owners: North end (Reelig Glen) is Forestry Commission, South end (South Clunes) is private.

SSSI ?

Ref: Coppins, B.J. (1990)

CONFIRMED GRADE 4 (new data available)

Essex - Hatfield Forest 25/253-18-

Area: 4sq km, Altitude: , Geology: .

Old open pasture parkland, wood parkland and Ancient woodland, with enclosed encoppicements, with Ash, Hornbeam, Elm, Oak, Field Maple, Hawthorn, etc. lichens include, *Fellhanera ochrolabra* (new species), *Lecanora subliviscens, Caloplaca isidiigera, Opegrapha herbarum, Bacidia viridifarinosa, Bacidia delicata, Scoliciosporum sarothamnii* (2nd British record), *Opegrapha vermicellifera, Pyrrospora quernea, Gyalecta flotowii, Pertusaria flavida.* The lichen flora is uniquely rich for Eastern England, somewhat air-polluted.

120 corticolous species.

Owners: National Trust.

Ref: Earland-Bennett P.M.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Gloucester - Chedworth Woods 42/06-13-
Area: 100ha, Altitude: 150-200m, Geology: Cotswold oolite plateau, deep red soils.

High forest of old woodland, Oak, Ash and Hazel, some Small-leaved Lime and Wych Elm, *Lobaria pulmonaria, Catillaria atropurpurea, Bacidia biatorina, Thelotrema lepadinum, Pachyphiale carneola.*
75 corticoles; RIEC=45, NIEC=10/70.
A rare type of woodland in the midlands, relatively continental type of Lobarion. Probably the best site of the Cotswold Plateau mixed Oak-Ash-Hazel woodland.
Owners: Vestey Estate.
Ref: Rose F. The site needs further survey.

NEW SITE -GRADE 4
Gloucestershire - Guiting Wood 42/082262
Area: 10ha, Altitude: 200m, Geology: Oolitic limestone.

One of the best old Oak-Ash-Hazel woods in the Cotswolds with the best developed Lobarion present. *L.pulmonaria* is luxuriant here, other communities present include Parmelietum revolutae and Graphidion. *Bacidia biatorina, Pachyphiale carneola, Thelotrema lepadinum* present.
74 corticoles; RIEC=15, NIEC=5/70.
Ref: Rose F. 1990.

UPGRADED SITE - GRADE 4 (from grade 5, 1982)
Hereford - Croft Park 32/44-65-
Area: 600ha, Altitude: 135-307m, Geology: unknown.

Ancient pollard Oak and Sweet Chestnut. Calicion and Xanthorion communities include 7 *Chaenotheca* species, 3 *Chaenothecopsis, 2 Microcalicium, Protoparmelia oleagina (on Ash), Lecanora subliviscens, Biatora gyrophorica, Physcia semipinnata.* This site has the best Calicion of the West Midlands. It is richer than Brampton Bryan but lacks the mature Lobarion of that site. It suffers from high levels of atmospheric pollution (SO_2) hence the low grading.
248 taxa, 203 corticolous; RIEC=50, NIEC=14, ESIEC=10.
Owners: National Trust.
Ref: O'Dare A.M., Coppins B.J. 1991.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Leicestershire - Barnsdale Woods 43/91-08-
Area: 2000ha, Altitude: 100m, Geology: limestone and clay.

Close to Burley Wood, a damp and humid fragment of ancient woodland beside Rutland Water, with Oak, Hazel coppice, Ash, Field Maple, Hawthorn, some pasture parkland Ash. Included are *Bacidia delicata, Chaenotheca trichialis, Cyphelium sessile, Mycoblastus caesius, Lecanactis abietina, Pyrrhospora quernea.* 45 corticoles.
Owners: Leics & Rutland Trust for Nature Conservation.
Ref: Fletcher A. 1988.

CONFIRMED GRADE 4 (New data)
Leicestershire - Bradgate Pk 43/52 00
Area: 60,000ha, Altitude: 80-200m, Geology: granite.

Exposed hilltop pasture parkland, ancient woodland, now a public park. Large, very old Oaks and Sycamore with *Pseudevernia furfuracea, Calicium abietinum, C.viride, Cladonia parasitica, Lecanactis abietina, L.lyncea* (1962 record), *Opegrapha rufescens*. An almost montane acidic parkland on granite, probably unique in lowland Britain.
57 corticoles, 80 saxicoles.
Owners: Leicester City Council, SSSI.
Ref: Fletcher A. 1990

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Leicestershire - Burley Wood 43/893995
Area: 4sq km, Altitude: 100m, Geology: limestone and clay.

Extensive, unspoiled ancient woodland and plantation, very old Oak, Hazel coppice, Ash, Field Maple, Walnut, some willow carr and pasture parkland. Rarities include *Arthonia spadicea, A.vinosa, Calicium viride, Chaenotheca chlorella, C.trichialis, Chrysothrix candelaris, Enterographa crassa, Graphis elegans, G.scripta, Hypocenomyce caradocensis, Lecanactis abietina, L.premnea, Micarea nitschkeana, Microcalicium disseminatum, Mycoblastus sterilis, Opegrapha vermicellifera, Pertusaria flavida, P.hymenea, P.leioplaca, Pyrrhospora quernea, Schismatomma decolorans, Sphinctrina turbinata, Thelotrema lepadinum.*
97 corticoles, 43 saxicoles; RIEC=20.
Owners: Tenison-Hanbury, SSSI (1992).
Ref: Fletcher A. 1992

UPGRADED SITE - GRADE 4 (from grade 5, 1982)
Leicestershire - Croxton Park 43/82-27-
Area: 2sq km, Altitude: 150m, Geology: limestone and clay.

Large pasture parkland of Oak, Ash, with extensive old Oakwoods, high forest in character, with a little Hazel coppice, stream valleys with very old Hawthorn, some Willow carr. Species include *Bacidia rubella, Calicium glaucellum, Calicium viride, Caloplaca cerina, Chaenotheca furfuracea, Cyphelium sessile, Lecanactis abietina, Phaeophyscia endophoenecia, Pseudevernia furfuracea, Pyrrhospora quernea, Mycoblastus sterilis, Parmelia glabratula*. It has more acidic and exposed parkland communities than Stanford Park to the south.
120 species, 67 corticolous.
Owners: Belvoir Estates, SSSI.
Ref: Fletcher A 1992.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Leicestershire - Sauvey Castle 43/787052
Area: 100ha, Altitude: 150m, Geology: limestone and clay.

Remnant pasture parkland and isolated trees on old castle mound and river Chater banks. Mostly Ash, Field Maple, Oak, Hawthorn and Elder, including *Anisomeridium biforme, Arthonia spadicea, Bacidia naegelii, B.rubella, Calicium viride, Caloplaca obscurella, Chaenotheca chlorella, C.hispidula, C.trichialis, Chrysothrix chrysophthalmus; Chaenotheca brachypoda, Leptorhaphis epidermidis, Lecanactis abietina, Micarea botryoides, 5 Opegrapha species, Parmelia glabratula, Pyrrhospora quernea.* Communities include many dry-bark species more commonly found in East Anglia and East Scotland.
68 corticoles, 17 saxicoles.
Owners: Withcote Hall Estates.
Ref: Fletcher A. 1992

CONFIRMED GRADE 4
Leicestershire - Stanford Park 42/58 79
Area: 0.6sq km, Altitude: 100m, Geology: alluvial gravels.

Pasture parkland and some Oak-Hazel coppice, with Ash, Walnut and Field Maple. Elms have now disappeared. Species include *Arthonia spadicea, Bacidia incompta, Calicium glaucellum, C.salicinum, C.viride, Caloplaca obscurella, Cyphelium sessile, Diplotomma alboatrum, Enterographa crassa, Lecidella elaeochroma, Lecanactis abietina,4 Opegrapha species, Parmelia elegantula, P.glabratula, P.pastillifera, Pertusaria flavida, Physconia enteroxantha, Physcia perisidiosa, Hyperphyscia adglutinata, Phaeophyscia endophoenicia, Physcia wainioi, Pyrrhospora quernea, Sarcosagium campestre.* A sunny, valley parkland, the chief interest is now on Walnut and Field Maple, as the site has deteriorated considerably since the loss of Elms.
106 corticoles, 80 saxicoles.
Owners: Lt-Col. Aubrey Fletcher.
Ref: Fletcher A. 1991

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Northamptonshire - East Ashall's Copse 42/73-41-
Area: unknown, Altitude: unknown, Geology: unknown.

Part of the ancient Whittlewood Forest with some very large, relic Oaks. LIchens include *Cladonia parasitica, Chaenotheca trichialis, Chrothrix chrysophthalmus, Arthonia vinosa, Enterographa crassa, Thelotrema lepadinum,* and on Elm, *Bacidia incompta, B.delicata, Opegrapha ochrocheila.* The Elms may have gone now.
Ref: T.Chester and BLS parties, 1978 and 1985.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Perth - Carie & Cragganester Woods, Loch Tay 27/64-36- to 27/67-35-

Area: 20ha studied out of site total of 1.2km, Altitude: 100-230m, Geology: unknown. Range of old woodland and parkland Lobarion, including *Pannaria mediterranea* (1st British record of fertile material), *P.rubiginosa, Catillaria nigroclavata* (Aspen), *Chromatochlamys muscorum, Collema occultatum, Gyalecta derivata, Lopadium disciforme, Megalaria grossa, Wadeana minuta* and abundant *Pachyphiale carneola.*
Total taxa = 180, 131 corticoles, RIEC=55, NIEC=18 plus 4 bonus species.
Owners: Various private, SSSI

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Perthshire - Glen Tilt 27/87-66- to 27/88-68-
Area: 60ha, Altitude: 160-250m, Geology: limestone.

A mixture of oceanic and continental elements in valley woodland, semi-natural mixed deciduous, Ash and Elm with Hazel and Birch, somewhat montane. *Biatora epixanthoides, Collema subflaccidum, Lobaria pulmonaria, L.scrobiculata, Degelia plumbea, Nephroma laevigatum, Pannaria mediterranea, Parmeliella triptophylla, Peltigera collina, Sticta spp., Bacidia beckhausii, Mycocalicium subtile, Pachyphiale fagicola, Sclerophora nivea, Sphinctrina sp. nov. on Pertusaria leioplaca.* 154 taxa, 126 corticolous,RIEC=45, ESIEC=85.
Owners: Duke of Atholl.
Ref: O'Dare, A.M. & Coppins B.J. (1991)
Most Elms are now dead.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Ross - Glen Achall / Rhoddoroch Gorge 28/22-94-
Area: 500ha, Altitude: 90-250m, Geology: Cambrian and Torridonian sandstone.

Old Pine woodland, partly on gentle slopes of glen and steep slopes of river gorge. Communities include Pseudocyphellaria, Lobarion, Graphidion. The most northerly remnants of the Caledonian Pine Forest with many indicator species such as *Cavernularia hultenii, Platismatia norvegica* and *Alectoria sarmentosa.*
81 corticolous species, RIEC=60, NIEC=17 + 3 bonus species, NSIEC=10/30, Pinewood index= 15/50.
Ref: Rose,F. 1991.
Known to Scottish National Heritage, SSSI.
The site would merit more study.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Skye - Rubha Guail 18/734157
Area: 10ha, Altitude: 0-50m, Geology: Locally basic palaeozoic.

Ash, Hazel, Elm in sheltered valleys and slopes down to the sea. The northern limit of several species including *Wadeana dendrographa, Parmelia reticulata, Enterographa crassa, Tomasellia lactea, Pannaria leucophaea.* Also includes *Wadeana minuta, Leptogium hibernicum, Parmeliella praetermissa, Pseudocyphellaria intricata, P.norvegica, Strangospora ochrophora, Thelotrema monosporum.* A rich Lobarion, Graphidion on very basic bark.
Owners: Forestry Commission
Ref: Rose F.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Suffolk - Benacre Complex The complex includes three sites;

Benacre Long Covert 62/52-82-
Oakwoods with Elm, Pine and Sycamore. Species present include *Enterographa crassa Bacidia delicata, Chrysothrix chrysophthalmus, Graphis scripta, Schismatomma cretaceum, S.decolorans.* Graded 5 in 1982, it may have included Long Covert and Pipes Park.

Benacre Park 62/50-83-
Area: , Altitude: , Geology: .
Woodland, Hornbeam, Holly, Walnut, Elm, Oak, Elder. 44 Lichens recorded.

Pipes Pk 62/50-83-
Hornbeam, Elder, Oak, Walnut, Holly, Willow, Elm, Hawthron, Apple. Species present include *Arthonia impolita, Schismatomma decolorans, Anisomeridium biforme, Arthonia punctiformis, Enterographa crassa, Gyalecta truncigena.* 43 corticoles recorded.

Ref: Hitch C.J.B.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Suffolk - Easton Wood 62/51-79-
Area: , Altitude: , Geology: .
Mixed woodland to the southern end of the wood., ancient Elm, Oak, Sweet Chestnut. including *Arthonia impolita, Bacidia rubella, Schismatomma decolorans, Pyrrhospora quernea, Chaenotheca brachypoda, Arthonia lurida sensu lato, Graphis scripta, Enterographa crassa.*
35 corticoles. But the Elms may have gone now.
Ref: Hitch C.J.B.

UPGRADED SITE - GRADE 4 (from grade 5, 1982)
Suffolk - Henham Park 62/44-77-
Area: , Altitude: , Geology: .
Pasture parkland with very large Oak, Elm, Walnut, Ash and Sycamore. Well developed Lecanactietum premneae, including *Strigula jamesii, Micarea misella, Arthopyrenia punctiformis, Bacidia subfuscula, Anisomeridium biforme, Opegrapha vermicellifera, Lecanactis premnea.*
74 taxa in total.
Ref: Hitch C.J.B., F.Rose

UPGRADED SITE - GRADE 4 ?
Suffolk - Ickworth Park 52/81-61-
Area: , Altitude: , Geology: .
Pasture parkland with old trees, Oak, Elm, Field Maple, Ash, Sycamore. Includes *Anaptychia ciliaris, Pyrrhospora quernea, Lecanactis lyncea, Opegrapha vermicellifera, Parmelia acetabulum, P.tiliacea, Physconia perisidiosa.*
75 taxa, 55 corticoles.
Ref: Hitch C.J.B.
The site may have deteriorated since last visited.

CONFIRMED GRADE - 4
Suffolk - Sotterley Park 62/45-84-
Area: , Altitude: , Geology: .

Strigula jamesii on Walnut, *Acrocordia gemmata, Anaptychia ciliaris, Arthonia impolita, Bacidia phacodes, B.rubella, Calicium glaucellum, Chaenotheca brunneola, Enterographa crassa, Graphina anguina, Graphis scripta, Lecanactis lyncea, L.premnea, Normandina pulchella (possibly extinct), Opegrapha vermicellifera, Parmelia acetabulum, Pertusaria flavida, Schismatomma decolorans.*
88 corticoles.
Ref: Hitch C.J.B.

CONFIRMED GRADE - 4
Suffolk - Staverton Park 62/35-50-
Area: , Altitude: , Geology: .

Mixed deciduous pasture parkland, Oak and Holly, *Thelotrema lepadinum, Graphis elegans, G.scripta, Haematomma elatinum, Schismatomma quercicola, Rinodina roboris, Stenocybe septata, Lecanactis premnea, L.lyncea, Bacidia vezdae.*
68 taxa, 52 corticoles.
The site includes Staverton Thicks , a woodland of Oak, Birch and Holly, 4 species recorded, *Thelotrema lepadinum, Graphis elegans, Parmelia caperata, Lecanactis premnea.* Needs revisiting.
Ref: Hitch C.J.B.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Sutherland - Loch Druim Suadalain 20/107215
Area: 15ha, Altitude: 50-100m, Geology: Torridonian sandstone.

Old woodland, hazel is unmanaged and probably natural, rich Lobarion, *Parmelietum laevigatae, Graphidion, Menegazzia terebrata, 4 Lobaria species, Pseudocyphellaria norvegica, Thelotrema subtile, Parmelia taylorensis.* One of the best Hazel-Birch woods in north Scotland, several oceanic species present.
95 corticoles, RIEC=65, NIEC=19 + 5 bonus species, WSIEC=14/50.
Owners unknown.
Ref: Rose F. 1991.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Sutherland - Coill'a'Cnocain 29/44-01-
Area: 30ha, Altitude: 15-90m, Geology: unknown.

South-facing pasture woodland, Oak with Birch, on N side of River Oykell. Communities include Lobarion and dry bark communities of *Bactrospora corticola* and *Buellia violaceofusca.* An unusual pasture woodland so far north.
120 taxa, 106 corticolous.
Ref: Coppins B.J., O'Dare A.M.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Westerness - Sonachan Hotel Hazelwood 17/450663
Area: 20ha, Altitude: 30-50m, Geology: unknown.

Old Hazel woodland by streams. Hyperoceanic Graphidion and Lobarion. *Arthothelium reagens* (5th British site), *Arthonia inhabitans* (2nd known site), *Graphis alboscripta.*
140 taxa, 118 corticolous; RIEC=70, WSIEC=15 + 2 bonus species.
Owner private.
Coppins B.J., O'Dare A.M. 1992.
This important site needs more comparison with related sites before finalising this grade. It could even merit grade 1.

NEW SITE - GRADE 4
Wiltshire - Langley Woods 41/21-20-
Area: 200ha, Altitude: 100m, Geology: Eocene sands, plateau gravels.

Former pasture and coppice woodland, gently undulating with shallow stream valleys. One of the best expanses of ancient coppice with Oak standards, on acidic soils of lower tertiary loams and overlying gravels. Communities present include Parmelietum revolutae, Graphidion, Lobarion, with *Lobaria pulmonaria, Thelopsis rubella, Zamenhofia coralloidea, Arthonia elegans, A.vinosa, Caloplaca flavorubescens, Catillaria chlorotiza, C.pulverea, Lecanora jamesii, Parmelia crinita, Schismatomma niveum, Thelotrema lepadinum, Arthopyrenia ranunculospora, Schismatomma quercicola.* There are several other woods in the region with rich lichen floras but this site has a unique complex of coppice, pasture woodland and Alder carr.
100 corticoles; RIEC=60, NIEC=17 + two bonus species.
Owners: Nigel Anderson, NNR.
Ref: Rose F. 1986.

5.0 UNDECIDED GRADE CHANGES.

Gradings for the following sites are controversial and will remain unchanged until further data are obtained or fuller discussion can be arranged.

Argyll - **Hells Glen**, proposed upgrade to 2 as its becoming more acidic, but opposed on the grounds that acidic sites in W.Scotland are common.

Devon - **Arlington Park**, proposal to upgrade to 2 from 3 on the grounds that the total taxa is now 213, RIEC 130, NIEC 45+4. However, these totals are not unusual for sites in this area and several critical species have vanished.

Devon - **Peppercombe/Brownsham complex**, proposal to upgrade to 2 from 3. Total taxa now 136 (Peppercombe).

Cumberland - **Low Stile Wood**, proposed upgrade to 2 from 3, considered the best woodland in N England with over 200 taxa. On Ivan Day's advice but no data received.

Dumfries - **Lochwood**, "needs looking at" !

Hereford - **Brampton Bryan**, proposed upgrade to 2 (?), one of the best remaining deer parks, but without deer. Total taxa 176, RIEC=65, NIEC=22+8. *Rinodina isidoides, Chaenotheca carthusiae, C.chrysocephala, Caloplaca lucifuga.*

Pembrokeshire - **Llawrenny Wood**, may have deteriorated due to farm sprays and amenity pressure, needs resurvey.

Perthshire - **Milton Wood**, proposed upgrade to 1, but Drummond Wood is probably better, current grading is only justified by the presence of one Red Data Book species (*Catapyrenium psomoroides*).

Ross - **Rassal Ashwood** need resurvey and may have deteriorated.

Somerset - **Mells Park**, proposed upgrade to 3 from 4. This is richer than previously thouight. F.Rose, 1990.

Sussex - **Ashburnham Park**, proposed upgrade 3 from 4, far richer than supposed.

Sussex - **East Dean Park**, proposed upgrade to 2, total now 110, RIEC=70, NIEC=18+3.

Sussex - **Firle Park**, proposed downgrade to 6 as all the Elms have gone.

Sussex - **Parham Park**, proposed upgrade to 2, the best remaining deer park still with deer, Total is now 190 species, RIEC=65, NIEC=28+6.

Sutherland - **Loch a'Mhullinn Wood**, may need upgrading to 1, 253 species known but not all agree.

Ross - **Coille na Glas Leitire**, proposed upgrade to 1, opposed on the grounds that it was burned down last century !

6.0 LISTINGS OF ALL SITES GRADED.

Key - G = grade, DATE = when graded, tot/cort = total lichens and corticoles,
P.M = proforma/map available, DREC = date of last visit

G.	DATE	COUNTY	SITE NAME	OS GRID	HABITAT	HABITAT SUMMARY	tot	cort	P.M	DREC	RECORDER	ha	Status	RIEC
4	1993	Aberdeen	Glentanar Forest	3741-91-	OW	Pine	186	158	y	1990	BJC	1.016ha	NNR	15
5	1982	Aberdeen	Glentanar Forest	3741-91-	OW	Pine	186	158	y	1990	BJC	1.016ha	NNR	15
5	1993	Argyll	Mealdarroch	1689-65-	OW coastal		229	124	y	1991	AoD BJC	2.2km	NNR	75
5	1993	Argyll	Moine Mhor	1682-92-	OW	Q Bet Cor Sor Sa	242	167	y	1991	AoD BJC	17ha	NNR	90
5	1993	Brecknoc	Caegarw,Cwm Bettws	2297-62-	CW	Q Fr Bet Al	66	61	y	y 1986	RGW			30
5	1993	Brecknoc	Coed Ddol-Fawr	22859361	OW,CP	Q sess,Bet Cr Sor	73	64	y	y 1984	RGW		MoD	35
2	1993	Brec/Rad	Al Coed Nant Rhyd-Go	22910619	OW,PP	Q	90	74	y	y 1987	RGW BJC		SSSI WW	30
5	1993	Brecknoc	Coed y Ciliau	22947543	CW	Q sessile,Fr	52	48	y	y 1983	RGW	15.5ha	SSSI NT	30
5	1993	Brecknoc	Cwm Dwyfnant	22902432	OW	Qu Fr Cor	74	63	y	y 1979	RGW BJC			35
5	1993	Brecknoc	Glan Rhos	22973643	PP ornament	Q Rhod	69	64	y	y 1982	RGW			25
5	1993	Brecknoc	Hirnant Valley	2299-57-	OW,PP,carr	Q Al Cor Sal	120	106	y	y 1983	RGW			30
5	1993	Brecknoc	Llwyn Cus	22925506	OW	Q Fr U Ac	83	82	y	y 1987	RGW		SSSI	25
5	1993	Brecknoc	Llysdinam	3200-58-	OW,PP	Q Fr Cor	93	93	y	y 1982	RGW			35
5	1993	Brecknoc	Nant Irfon	2284-53-	OW	Q sess +mixed	110	74	y	y 1982	RGW			20
5	1993	Brecknoc	Nedd/Mellte Valleys	228--0--	OW,CW	Q Fr Al Ti	110	88	y	y 1985	RGW BJC	1756ha	SSSI	45
6	1993	Brecknoc	Allt Gam Rhiw	22848343	OW	Q Sal Al Sor	53	52	y	y 1984	RGW		MoD	20
6	1993	Brecknoc	Blaen y Cwm	22208369	OW	Q U Cor Ac-camp	44	37	y	y	RGW		SSSI	5
6	1993	Brecknoc	Cathedine Common	32140247	OW	Al Q Fr Il Cor	30	30	y	y 1980	RGW	12.5ha	SSSI BBNP	0
6	1993	Brecknoc	Coed Cau Du	32185173	OW	Q Cor U	27	27	y	y 1983	RGW		BBNP	5
6	1993	Brecknoc	Coed Cwm y Glyn	22854348	OW,PP	Q Al Fr Cor	62	56	y	y 1988	RGW		MoD	35
6	1993	Brecknoc	Coed Dyrysiog	22980311	OW,CW	mixed dec	26	26	y	y 1977	RGW	7ha	Trust	15
2	1993	Brec/Rad	Al Coed Llanerch Caw	22901612	OW	Q Lar Al Bet	68	46	y	y 1979	RGW		WW	20
6	1993	Brecknoc	Coed Nant Menascin	32057230	OW	Q Fr Al	51	32	y	y 1981	RGW		NT Trust	5
6	1993	Brecknoc	Coed Trawsnant	22811497	OW	Q Bet Cor	34	30	y	y 1981	RGW			0
6	1993	Brecknoc	Cwm Ffrengig	22940379	OW	Fr Q Al U Fag	29	28	y	y 1983	RGW		MoD	15
6	1993	Brecknoc	Dyffryn Crawnon	3209-15-	OW,limest	Fr	60	34	y	y 1983	RGW		FC Trust	15
6	1993	Brecknoc	Nant Llech	22840121	OW	Q Fr Al Til	37	24	y	y 1984	RGW	41ha	NT	0
6	1993	Brecknoc	Nant Sere	3203-23-	OW	Q Fr Al Bet	37	33	y	y 1978	RGW		SSSI NT	5
6	1993	Brecknoc	Pwll y Wrach	32165327	OW	Q Fr	30	28	y	y 1980	RGW		SSSI Tr	5
6	1993	Brecknoc	Vale Farm Wood	32042353	OW PP?	Q	41	41	y	y 1983	RGW			20
5	1982	Buckingh	Burnham Beeches	SU9--8--	OW	Q Fr	94		y	1992	OWP	420ha	SSSI	35
5	1993	Cornwall	The Tidna, Bude	21205148			24	24	y	1993	TD		NT	
		Cornwall	Tremithick Penzance	SW43 36		Ac Cast Q		63	y	1992	PWJ BLS TD			
		Cornwall	Trencom Wood St Ives	SW52-36-	W	Q Fag	53	53	y	1992	PJ,TD			
		Cornwall	Treng...nton Gdns				63		y	1992	TD			
2	1993	Cornwall	Porthmeor	20430370	Carr	Sal	50		y	1992	PWJ	10ha	NT	
3	1993	Cornwall	Millook Woods	20181986	OW Carr	Qu Fr Sal	124	124	y	1989	FR	100ha	NT SSSI	95
5	1982	Cornwall	Millook Woods	20181986	OW Carr	Qu Fr Sal	124	124	y	1989	FR	100ha	NT SSSI	95
4	1993	Cornwall	Scilly Tresco Gdn	0089-14-	Garden	Mixed	283		y	1992	PWJ			
2	1982	Cornwall	Scilly Tresco Gdn	0089-14-	Garden	Mixed	283		y	1992	PWJ			
4	1993	Cornwall	Peter's Wood	20114908	OW	Fr			y	1988	FR		NT	
4	1993	Cornwall	Stowe Woods	2121-11-	OW		77		y	1988	FR		NT	55
4	1993	Cornwall	Trelissick Park	1083-39-	OW PP	Q	82	82	y	1992	FR	100ha	NT SSSI	40

G.	DATE	COUNTY	SITE NAME	OS GRID	HABITAT	HABITAT SUMMARY	tot/cort	P.	M.	DREC	RECORDER	ha	Status	RIEC
6	1993	Cornwall	Lanhydrock Park	2008-64-	PP		136	y		1990	AoD	100ha	NT	100
3	1982	Devon	Arlington Pk								FR		NT	
2	1993	Devon	Whiddon Deer Park	2172-85-	OW PP	Q Fr	235 164	y		1990	AoD FR	60ha	NT SSSI	105
3	1993	Devon	Dunsland Park	21409054	PP Carr	Q Sal	163 163	y		1990	AoD FR	30ha	NT	115
4	1993	Devon	Becka Falls	2075 76-	W		150 150	y		1990	AoD	17ha	SSSI	95
3	1982	Devon	Becka Falls	2075 76-	W		150 150	y		1990	AoD	17ha	SSSI	95
6	1993	Devon	Brownsham-Beckland W	2128-25-	OW		56	y		1992	AoD BJC	100ha	NT Trust	35
4	1993	Devon	Brownsham Complex	2128-25-	OW		56	y		1992	AoD	30ha	NT Trust	35
4	1993	Devon	Brownsham Woods West	2128-25-	OW		86	y		1992	AoD BJC	160ha	NT Trust	60
4	1993	Devon	Brownsham DWT Reserv	2128-25-	OW		86	y		1992	AoD BJC	160ha	NT Trust	60
5	1993	Devon	Buckland Abbey Woods	2048-66-	OW	Cor	190 149	y		1991	AoD BJC	50ha	NT	50
4	1993	Devon	Dendles Wood	20616620		Q	150 142	y		1991	AoD BJC	29ha	NNR	65
5	1993	Devon	Filleigh Park	21670283	PP	Q Sal	247 208	y		1993	AoD BJC	2.5km	NT	95
6	1993	Devon	Heddon Estate	2164-47-	W		122 122	y		1991	AoD	150ha	NT	55
6	1993	Devon	Saltram Park	2051-54-	PP		136 129	y		1991	AoD BJC	150ha	NT	25
4	1993	Devon	Slapton Ley NNR	2082-43-	OW	U Sal	273 193	y			DLH	266ha	NNR	
2	1982	Devon	Slapton Ley NNR	2082-43-	OW	U Sal	273 193	y			DLH	266ha	NNR	
4	1993	Eastern	Moniack Burn	2855-40-	OW	Fr Al U Cor etc	154 141	y		1990	BJC		SSSI	70
6	1993	Essex	Epping Forest		OW	Ac Fr Carp	6				JS FR			
4	1993	Essex	Hatfield Forest	5253-18-	W	Ac Fr Cr U Carp	120 120	y		1988	PMEB JS FR	4km	NT	
5	1993	Essex	Hockley Abbey Grove	51850939	Wayside tr	Q Sal Fr Cr Sam	68	y		1989	PMEB			
5	1993	Essex	Norsey Wood	5168-95-	W	Carp Q Cast	22	y			PMEB		Trust	
5	1993	Essex	Thundersley Church R	51782888	W	Fr U Ac-cam	12 12	y		1988	PMEB			
5	1993	Essex	Thundersley Church R	51783888	W	Q Sam Cr	9 9	y		1988	PMEB			
5	1993	Essex	Thundersley Coombe W	51782883	W	Cast Q Fr Cr Sal U	10	y		1988	PMEB			
5	1993	Essex	Thundersley Leistor	51784894	W	Cr Fr Qu Ul	9 9	y		1988	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Aldham	52923262	Wayside tr	Sal Cr	25 25	y		1989	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Becking Wood	51851949	W	Fr Ac Q	17 17	y		1988	PMEB 3cds			
6	1993	Essex	Benfleet Downs	51786857	W	Sam Rubus	18 18	y		1989	PMEB			
7	1993	Essex	Billericay 117 Norse	51687960	Garden	Sal fruit tr	17 17	y		1989	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Billericay Devils W	5170-94-	W	Fr Carp Q	15 15	y		1987	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Billericay Mountress	5165-96-	Wayside tr	Sal Fr Sam	29 29	y		1989	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Bishop's Stortford	52497201	trees	Sam Pr Fr	20 20	y		1987	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Canvey, Oysterfleet	51799837	Wayside tr	Sal Euon	15 15	y		1989	PMEB			
7	1993	Essex	Chelmsford	5271-07-	W	Sal Bet Aes	35	y		1987	PMEB 2cds			
6	1993	Essex	Hadleigh Castle	51810862	Wayside tr	U Ac	31 31	y		1987	PMEB			
7	1993	Essex	Hullbridge Watery L	51802943	stumps	U	25 25	y		1988	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Laindon Common	51673928	Wood Common	Q Ac	13 13	y		1989	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Ramsden Heath	51707978	W	Sal Fr Q	12 12	y		1989	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	South Benfleet	5178-87-	Wayside tr	Fr Q Sal Cr Samb	30	y		1986	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	South Benfleet Wood	51783872	W	Sal U Fr	9 9	y		1988	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Wickford Town centre	51748936	stream	Sal	19 19	y		1989	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Woodside Green	5252-18-	Wayside tr	Q Fr	18 18	y		1987	PMEB			
7	1993	Essex	Downham	51734964	Wayside tr	Sam	5 5	y		1989	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Hockley Beckney Wood	5184 93	W	Ac-cam Carp Q Cr Fr	17	y		1989	PMEB			
6	1993	Essex	Hockley Woods	5183 92	OW	Q Carp Sal Bet	12 12	y		1989	PMEB			
7	1993	Essex	Thundersley Glen	5178-87-	W	Fr Ca U Q	10 10	y		1988	PMEB			
7	1993	Essex	Thundersley Wood	5179-87-	W	?	10	y		1988	PMEB			
5	1993	Glam	Nedd/Mellte Valleys	229--1--	OW,CW		110 88	y	y	1985	RGW BJC	4.50	SSSI	45

G	DATE	COUNTY	SITE NAME	OS GRID	HABITAT	HABITAT SUMMARY	tot	cort	P	M	DREC	RECORDER	ha	Status	RIEC
4	1993	Gloucest	Chedworth Woods	4206-13-	OW CW	Q Fr Cor	75	75	y			FR	100ha		45
4	1993	Gloucest	Guiting Wood	42082262	OW	Q Fr Cor Ac-cam	74	74	y		1990	FR	10ha		15
4	1993	Gloucest	Wye Gorge, Upper	32550145	W		96	72	y	y	1993	TD			3
5	1993	Gloucest	The Hudnalls	32535040	W		39	38	y	y	1993	TD		SSSI	
5	1993	Gloucest	Highbury Wood	32540088	W		35	32	y	y	1993	TD		NNR	
5	1982	Gloucest	Oakley Woods	3296 02								FR			
5	1993	Gloucest	Shorn Cliff/Caswell	32540995	W		40	27	y	y	1993	TD		SSSI	
5	1993	Gloucest	Brooks Head Grove	32585145	W		48	46	y	y	1993	TD		SSSI	1
5	1993	Gloucest	Bigsweir Wood	32545060	W		43	39	y	y	1993	TD		SSSI	
5	1993	Gloucest	Wye Gorge, Lower	32540965	W		58	46	y	y	1993	TD		SSSI	1
6	1993	Gloucest	Astridge Wood	32547088	W		18	18	y	y	1993	TD		SSSI	
6	1993	Gloucest	Swanpool & Furnace	32540105	W		26	26	y	y	1993	TD		SSSI	
4	1993	Hereford	Croft Park	3245-66-	OW	Q Cast pollards	248	202	y		1991	AoD BJC	600ha	NT	50
5	1982	Hereford	Croft Park	3245-66-	OW	Q Cast pollards	248	202	y		1991	AoD BJC	600ha	NT	50
5	1993	Islay	Baleachdrach	1641-64-	OW limest	Fr U Ac Cor	390	183	y		1992	AoD BJC	30ha		90
4	1993	Leics	Barnsdale Woods	SK91 08	OW	Fr Qu		45	22	y	y	1992 AF			
4	1993	Leics	Bradgate Pk	SK52 00	PP	Q Ac	137	57	25	y	y	1990 AF			
4	1993	Leics	Bradgate Pk	SK51 10	PP	Q Ac	137	57	25	y	y	1990 AF			
4	1993	Leics	Burley Wood	SK893995	OW CW	Q Fr Cor Ac-cam	140	97	52	y	y	1992 AF			
4	1993	Leics	Croxton Park	SK82-27-	PP	Q Fr Ac-cam Sam	120	67		y	y	1990 AF		SSSI	
5	1982	Leics	Croxton Park	SK82-27-	PP	Q Fr Ac-cam Sam	120	67		y	y	1990 AF		SSSI	
4	1993	Leics	Sauvey Castle	SK787052	W	Fr Cor Ac-cam	85	68	35	y	y	1992 AF			
4	1993	Leics	Stanford Pk	SP58 79	PP	Q J	169	106	57	y	y	1990 AF		SSSI	
5	1993	Leics	Baggrave Hall	SK691076	OW PP	mixed decid	56	40	17	y	y	1991 AF			
5	1993	Leics	Barrow Gravel Pits	SK569169	W	boggy Sal	37	37	6	y	y	1990 AF			
5	1993	Leics	Birch Coppice	SK394187	OW	Q Bett		8		y	y	1991 AF			
5	1993	Leics	Charnwood Lodge	SK46 15	scrub	Myrtillus		3		y	y	1992 AF		SSSI	
5	1993	Leics	Clipsham Park	SK97 16	CW	Fr Q Ac-cam Sor		57	23	y	y	AF			
5	1993	Leics	Diminsdale	SK376218	W	Fr Q		18		y	y	1992 AF		SSSI	
5	1993	Leics	Gracedieu Woods	SK433177	OW			12		y	y	1990 AF			
5	1993	Leics	Gumley	SP67 90		mixed dedid	92	48	13	y	y	1990 AF			
5	1993	Leics	Gun Hill	SK452169	W	Q Aesc				y	y	1990 AF			
5	1993	Leics	Ingarsby	SK683048	W	Fr		20	9	y	y	AF			
5	1993	Leics	Langton Park	SP715932	PP	U	87	53	19	y	y	AF			
5	1993	Leics	Launde Big Wood	SK78-00-	OW	Q Fr				y	y	AF			
5	1993	Leics	Launde Park	SK79-00-	PP	Q Fr				y	y	AF			
5	1993	Leics	Launde Park Wood	SK80-00-	OW	Q Fr				y	y	AF			
5	1993	Leics	Luffenham Heath	SK955020	W	Q Samb Fr Crat		27		y	y	1984 AF			
5	1993	Leics	Nevill Holt	SP815932	W	Fr Sam	72	35	5	y	y	AF			
5	1993	Leics	Newell Wood	TF5 3	OW			25		y	y	1969 MRDS			
5	1993	Leics	Oakley Wood	SK485217	OW	Q Fr		5		y	y	1989 AF			
5	1993	Leics	Owston Wood	SK79 06	CW	Til-c Fr Q Cor	53	53	20	y	y	AF			
5	1993	Leics	Pickworth Great Wood	SK98 14	CW	Fr Jug Cor Ac-cam		29	15	y	y	AF			
5	1993	Leics	Pincet Lodge	SP627863	W	Fr		28		y	y	1992 AF			
5	1993	Leics	Saddington Resr	SP665912	W	Sal		31		y	y	1992 AF			
5	1993	Leics	Stapleford Park	SK822184	PP	U	72	38	9	y	y	1990 AF			
5	1993	Leics	Swithland Wood	SK53 12	OW quarry	Til-cord	56	27	8	y	y	1990 AF		SSSI	
5	1993	Leics	Wardley Wood	SK834003	OW	Frax		8		y	y	1975 AF			
6	1993	Leics	Ambion Wood	SP409399	OW	Fr		11		y	y	1984 AF			

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6	1993	Leics	Appleby Magna	SK336091	W	Sal	5	y	y		PAE			
6	1993	Leics	Beasley's Wood	SK843303	W	Crat	2	y	y	1990	IME			
6	1993	Leics	Beeby	SK671071	W	Fr Sal	9 9 2	y	y	1982	IME			
6	1993	Leics	Bitteswell Aerodr	SP508850	W	Samb	33 18 16	y	y	1990	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Brooke	SK845059	W		11	y	y	1984	IME			
6	1993	Leics	Burbage Wood	SK44 94	OW	Q Fr Cor	9	y	y	1989	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Cotesbach Hill Farm	SP529815	W	Ul	11	y	y	1984	IME			
6	1993	Leics	Donington Park	SK		Q	37 12 3	y	y	1992	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Dunton Basset											
6	1993	Leics	Dunton Gorse	SP546924	W	Samb Pr	7	y	y	1991	SG			
6	1993	Leics	Eyebrook Resr	SP834966	W	Fr	3	y	y	1972	DLH			
6	1993	Leics	Garthorpe	SK840232	W		4	y	y	1978	IME			
6	1993	Leics	Gopshall Pk	SK35 06	PP	Q	12			1969	DLH			
6	1993	Leics	Grand Union Canal	SP628825	W	Fr	19 4	y	y		IME			
6	1993	Leics	Great Merrible Wood	SP83 96	OW	mixed decid	7	y	y	1969	DLH		SSSI	
6	1993	Leics	Holly Hayes Wood	SK443154	OW	Pet	6	y	y	1975	DCL			
6	1993	Leics	Holwell Cutting	SK734246	W	Fr	4	y	y	1991	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Horn	SK952111	W	Fr U	17 2	y	y		IME			
6	1993	Leics	Ketton Quarry			Fr		y	y		AF			
6	1993	Leics	Keyham			Fr		y	y		AF			
6	1993	Leics	Leire Cutting	SP528897	W	Crat	41 23 5	y	y	1993	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Loddington Reddish	SK77 02	OW	mixed decid	9	y	y	1979	IME			
6	1993	Leics	Martinsthorpe	SK859040	W		7	y	y	1984	IME			
6	1993	Leics	Miles Piece	SK672071	W		13	y	y	1991	IME			
6	1993	Leics	Morley Quarry	SK476793	W	Sorb Fr Sal	12 2	y	y	1990	AF			
6	1993	Leics	New Gravel Spinney	SP586802	W	Q	10	y	y	1979	IME			
6	1993	Leics	Normanton Wood	SK382137	OW	Q Fr	5	y	y	1991	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Oakham	SK860090	W	Acer neg	17	y	y	1990	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Orton Wood	SK329049	OW	mixed decid	4	y	y	1989	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Piper Hole Meadow	SK760278	PP	Fr	12	y	y	1978	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Prestwold	SK579218	W	Fr	11 1	y	y	1989	IME			
6	1993	Leics	Saltby Drift	SK885254	W	Fr	11	y	y	1978	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Sheepy Wood	SK44 94	OW	decid	6	y	y	1989	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Skeffington Wood	SK761034	OW	decid	5	y	y	1979	IME			
6	1993	Leics	Sproxton Gullet Nth	SK864252	W	Samb Q	5	y	y	1992	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Stockerston Pk	SP827977	PP		13	y	y	1984	IME			
6	1993	Leics	The Brand	SK53 13	OW	quarry Q Ac	59 14 3	y	y	1990	AF		SSSI	
6	1993	Leics	Thistleton Gullet N	SK90 18	W	Ul Sam	7 2	y	y	1993	AF			
6	1993	Leics	Tugby Wood	SK76 02	OW		2	y	y	1969	DLH			
6	1993	Leics	Ulverscroft	SK49 13	OW	Qu Cor Sal	58 17 4	y	y	1992	AF		LRTNC	
6	1993	Leics	Wymeswold	SK58 23	W	Ac-camp Ul Fr	25	y	y	1990	IME			
7	1993	Leics	Brock Hill Woods	SK751268	W	Ac Q	6	y	y	1978	AF			
7	1993	Leics	Brown's Hill	SK737230	W	Frax	3	y	y	1992	AF		SSSI	
7	1993	Leics	Cadeby	SK432026	W	Bet Cor Fr	6	y	y	1991	AF			
7	1993	Leics	Cant's Thorns	SK717218	W	Crat Fr	4	y	y	1978	AF			
7	1993	Leics	Cooper's Plantation	SK860282	W	Fr	3	y	y	1978	AF			
7	1993	Leics	Egypt Plantation	SK866279	W	Fr	3	y	y	1978	AF			
7	1993	Leics	Gallop's & Hangar Pl	SK87 26	W	Ac	1	y	y	1978	AF			
7	1993	Leics	Hallaton	SP780980	W	Fr	3	y	y	1984	IME			
7	1993	Leics	Harby Hill Woods	SK76 28	W	Ac Q	4	y	y	1978	AF			
7	1993	Leics	Herring Gorse	SK864269	W	Ac	4	y	y	1978	AF			
7	1993	Leics	Martins haw Wood	SK510077	OW	Fr	1	y	y	1989	AF		SSSI	

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7	1993	Leics	Narborough Bog	SP54 97	W	boggy Sal	4	4	y	y	1980	AF		LRTNC	
7	1993	Leics	Prior's Coppice	SK83 05	OW	Fr Q		4	y	y	1991	AF			
7	1993	Leics	Sharnford	SP481910	W	Fr	6	6	y	y	1991	IME			
7	1993	Leics	Spring Wood	SK37 22	OW	Q		3	y	y	1979	AF			
7	1993	Leics	Welby Osier Beds	SK718210	W	Sal		5	y	y	1978	AF			
		Merionet	Abergwynant									FR			
2	1993	Merionet	Dolmelyn Llyn estate	2372-23-	PP		200	129	y		1987	FR	1km	NT	115
6	1993	Middles	Hampstead Heath	TQ26-86-	Parkland		64		y		1992	PWJ		park	
6	1993	Midloth	Temple Wood	3631-58-	W	Q plantation	85	77	y		1992	BJC AoD	15ha	Trust	10
5	1993	Northamp	Buckingham Thick Cps	4271-43-	OW	Q Fr Cor Cast	52	52	y	y	1990	TWC	0.5km		
6	1993	Northamp	Astwick Mediev Moat	42573344	W	Fr Sal Samb	40	40	y		1990	TWC			
5	1982	Northamp	Bedford Purlieus	520--9--	OW	Q U Fr	60	35	y	y	1974	OLG	1km		
4	1993	Northamp	East Ashalls Copse	4273-41-	OW	Qu Fr		65	y	y	1984	TWC	0.25km		
5	1993	Northamp	Yardley Chase	428--5--	W	Qu Fr Ac	60	42	y		1985	TWC			
6	1993	Northamp	Evenley Woods	4259-35-	W	Sam Ac	45	45	y		1984	TWC			
6	1993	Northamp	Kingswood Corby			Q Fr	24	24	y		1983	TWC			
5	1993	Northamp	Lodge Copse	4265-42-	OW	Qu	33		y		1984	TWC			
5	1993	Northamp	Says Copse	4272-43-		Q Ac-cam	50		y		1985	TC			
6	1993	Northamp	Thoroughsale/Hazel W		OW	U Ac-cam Fr Q	31	28	y			TWC			
4	1993	Perth	Carie & Cragganester	2764-36-	OW PP		180	131	y		1993	AoD BJC	1.2km	SSSI	55
4	1993	Perth	Glen Tilt	2787-67-	OW Mont	Fr U Cor	154	126	y		1992	BJC AoD	60ha		45
4	1993	Radnor	A1 Coedydd Glannau	2290-64-	OW CW	Q	150	101	y	y	1987	RGW		WW SSSI	45
5	1993	Radnor	A1 Coed Nant Gwyllt	22913625	OW	Q Pine ancient	102	96	y	y	1987	RGW		SSSI	50
5	1993	Radnor	Dderw wood S of	22959683	OW		53	50	y	y	1986	RGW			15
2	1993	Radnor	A1 Elan Valley comp	228--9--	OW	mixed W complex	291	191	y	y	1993	RGW	100ha	SSSI	100
5	1993	Radnor	A1 Noyadd Fach	22931659	OW PP	Q pollards	59	59	y	y	1989	RGW		SSSI	20
5	1993	Radnor	A1 Penygarreg Dam W	22913675	OW	Q Fr	77	51	y	y	1988	RGW		WW SSSI	40
6	1993	Radnor	Alpine Bridge	SO090630	OW PP	Q Cor	128	101	y		1986	RGW			30
6	1993	Radnor	A1 Craig y bwch Wood	22895619	OW	Q Fr	77	47	y	y	1988	RGW		WW SSSI	10
6	1993	Radnor	Lakeside Wood	SO066606	OW CW PP		59	56	y	y	1985	RGW		SSSI	15
3	1993	Ross	Dundonnell ash woods	2811-85-	OW PP	Fr Bet U	71	71	y			FR	20ha	SSSI	55
4	1993	Ross	Glen Achall/Rhodoroc	2822 94	OW Pine M	Bet Sor Sal	81	81	y		1991	FR	500ha	SNH SSSI	60
5	1993	Ross W	Letterewe Forest	1895-71-	OW	Q Bet Cor Fr etc	287	131	y		1988	BJC	20ha	SSSI	100
6	1993	Roxburgh	St Boswell's Wood	3658-31-	W	Fr U Al Ac Q	64	64	y		1993	BJC	18ha	SSSI	0
		Skye	Cnoc Leathan	18450173								FR			
		Skye	Rubha Ard Ghornish	18630136								FR			
4	1993	Skye	Rubha Guail	18734157		Fr U						FR	0.10		
4	1982	Somerset	Mells Pk	317--4--								FR			
2	1993	Somerset	Barle Valley	2189 29	OW CW PP M	Q Fr Al	250	170	y		1988	FR	500ha	NT Trust	140
2	1993	Somerset	River Barle Valley	2186-32-	OW,PP,CW,M,	Q Fr Al	250	170	y		1988	FR	5km	NT SSSI,	140
6	1993	Somerset	Rodney Stake NNR	3148-50-	CW	Fr Q Ul Ti Cor	38	38	y		1993	BJC AoD	50ha	NNR	5
6	1993	Somerset	Roundhouse Hill	3145-54-	CW	Cor Fr Ac cam Q	57	39	y		1993	BJC AoD	20ha	ARC SSSI	5

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5	1993	Somerset	Hawkcombe Woods	2185 44	OW CW	Q pollards	182	143	y		1988	AoD BJC	125ha	ENP	65
6	1993	Somerset	Long Wood, Mendip	3148-55-	CW AP	Fr Cor Ac Q Sal	75	75	y		1992	BJC	20ha	Trust	30
		Somerset	Pixton Park	21											
4	1982	Suffolk	Benacre Complex	6250-83-	W	Carp Il J U Q Sam		44			1990	CJBH PMEB			
5	1993	Suffolk	Benacre Park	6250-83-	W	Carp Il J U Q Sam		44			1990	CJBH PMEB			
5	1993	Suffolk	Benacre Long Covert	6252-82-	W	U Q Ac Pinus	37	37	y		1990	CJBH			
5	1993	Suffolk	Benacre Pipes Pk	6250-83-	PP	Ac J Cr Sam Mal	43	43	y		1990	CJBH 2cds			
4	1993	Suffolk	Easton Wood	6251-79-	OW	L Cast Q	35	35	y		1987	CJBH 2cds			
4	1993	Suffolk	Henham Park	6244-77-	PP	J Fr Ac	74		y		1991	CJBH 2cds			
5	1982	Suffolk	Henham Park	6244-77-	PP	J Fr Ac	74		y		1991	CJBH 2cds			
4	1993	Suffolk	Ickworth Park	5281-61-	PP	Qu U Ac-cam Fr	75	55	y		1984	CJBH 4cds			
5	1982	Suffolk	Ickworth Park	5281-61-	PP	Cu U Ac-cam Fr	75	55	y		1984	CJBH 4cds			
4	1993	Suffolk	Sotterley Park	6245-84-	PP		88	88	y		1985	PEMB,FR,CJBH			
4	1993	Suffolk	Staverton Park	6235-50-	W	Q Il mixed dec	68	52	y		1978	CJBH 2cards			
4	1993	Suffolk	Staverton Thicks	6235-50-	W	Qu Be Ilex		4				PEB PWJ FR			
5	1993	Suffolk	Bromeswell NR	6229-50-	W	U Bet U	40	40	y		1991	CJBH 3cds		NR	
5	1993	Suffolk	Butley	6235-49-	PP	Fag Q Sam	53	52	y		1990	CJBH			
5	1993	Suffolk	Dalinghoo	6225-54-	W	Ul Fr Sam	23	23	y		1989	CJBH			
5	1993	Suffolk	Darsham House Park	62421694	PP	Fr U	28	28	y		1991	CJBH			
5	1993	Suffolk	Debenham					5				PEB			
5	1993	Suffolk	Newbourne Springs	6226-43-	W	Fr Sal U	57	57	y		1991	CJBH			
5	1993	Suffolk	Old Park	6226-57-	W	Fr Carp	27	27	y		1989	CJBH			
5	1993	Suffolk	Thorpeness	62470593	Carr	Sal	20	20	y		1990	CJBH			
5	1993	Suffolk	Wangford Common Cov	6246-77-	W	Fr U Cast Ac-camp	32	32	y		1989	CJBH			
5	1993	Suffolk	Watersfiels Policies	6238-58-	W	Fr Sal Til	23	23	y		1990	CJBH			
6	1993	Suffolk	Darsham Old School	62420699	Wayside tr	Ti Rh Bet Cr Sal	55		y		1991	PMEB			
6	1993	Suffolk	Mendham	62277835	PP	Fr	13	13	y		1989	CJBH			
6	1993	Suffolk	Potsford Wood	62287564	W	Fr	11	11	y		1991	CJBH			
6	1993	Suffolk	Sibton Gr Cottage Fm	62375716	Wayside tr	Sal Cr Ac Pr	64		y		1991	PMEB			
6	1993	Suffolk	Ufford	6229-52-	W scrub	Q Sal	42		y		1992	CJBH			
6	1993	Suffolk	Wingfield The Slades	6221-76-	W	Qu Fr	13	13	y		1987	CJBH			
6	1993	Surrey	Richmond Park	TQ20-73-	Parkland		74		y		1992	PWJ		park	
4	1982	Sussex	Ashburnham Pk									FR			
4	1982	Sussex	Parham Pk				190					FR			65
4	1993	Suth	Loch Druim Suadalai	20107215	OW	Q Cor	95	95	y		1991	FR	15ha		65
4	1993	Suth E	Coill'a'Cnocain	2944-01-	PP	Q Bet	120	106	y		1990	BJC AoD	30ha		
5	1993	Suth E	Golspie Burn	29832017	W	Cor mixed dec	99	94	y		1987	BJC	30ha		40
5	1993	Suth E	Morvich Lodge	29754011	OW	G	91	68	y		1987	BJC	20ha		30
5	1993	Suth E	Strath Carnaig	2873-98-	W	Cor Pop Q	127	87	y		1987	BJC	70ha	SSSI	45
6	1993	Suth E	Torrish,Helmsdale	2997-18-	W	Bet	65	65	y		1990	BJC AoD	10ha		5
5	1993	Suth W	Tongue SW	2957-55-	OW	Bet mixed decid	118	118	y		1984	BJC	100ha		35
5	1993	Suth W	Achnabourin,Strathna	29710588	OW	Sal Cor Sor Bet	96	96	y		1984	BJC	20ha		20
6	1993	Suth W	Rhifail,Strathnaver	2972-49-	W	Bet Sal Al	70	70	y		1984	BJC	10ha		
		W Ross	Inverpolly									FR			
2	1993	Western	Drimnin-Killundine W	1755-47-	OW	Cor Q Fr U Ac Fa	303	217	y		1992	AoD BJC	5km	SSSI	120
4	1993	Western	Sonachan Hotel	17450663	OW	Cor	140	118	y		1992	BJC AoD	20ha		70

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5	1993	Wigtown	Castle Kennedy	2511-62-	OW	mixed dec	88	y		1990	BJC	20		65
5	1993	Wigtown	Dunskey Glen	1599-55-	Valley Wd	U	108	y		1990	BJC	10		35
6	1993	Wigtown	Corsewall House Wds	2502-68-	Policy Wd		77 71	y		1989	BJC	30		20
6	1993	Wigtown	Lochnaw Castle Woods	1599-62-	Policy Wd	Mixed decid	55	y		1989	BJC	100		20
3	1993	Wilts	Savernake Forest	412--6--	OW	Q	165 156	y		1992	FR		FC	
4	1982	Wilts	Savernake Forest	412--6--							FR		FC	
4	1993	Wilts	Langley Woods	4121-20-	CW PP		100 100	y		1986	FR	200	NNR	60