Wiltshire Rare Plant Register

The rare and threatened vascular plants of North and South Wiltshire

Sharon Pilkington
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April 2007

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Front cover from top: Burnt Orchid Orchis ustulata, Red Hemp-nettle Galeopsis angustifolia and Spiked Star-of-Bethlehem Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.
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1. INTRODUCTION

Wiltshire is a land of rolling downs and wide open skies. In many ways it has escaped much of the urbanisation of other southern counties, and in some places it is still possible to stand on a down and hear only the sound of the breeze and bird-song.

A long pastoral history has helped to create many of the special places preserved today, though rarely now as a working landscape. The vista of colourful grasslands full of wildflowers and archaeological features is quintessentially Wiltshire, and large tracts of land are fortunate enough to have been designated as protected sites, preserved amidst widespread agricultural change.

Like everywhere else, huge changes in land management in the twentieth century have contributed to a decline in biodiversity associated with Wiltshire farmland, but there are signs that the tide may be turning. This Register is written at a time when agri-environmental schemes are becoming increasingly popular, and when many farmers and land managers are taking a stand against continued loss of habitats and species. Instead of protecting isolated islands of biodiversity, conservation managers are now promoting habitat restoration and creation on a large scale, in an effort to link important sites and thereby promote stable populations.

The county is fortunate also in being a stronghold for many of the formerly common species that are considered to be threatened in a national context. The county holds a number of high-profile rarities such as Burnt Orchid, and overall floral biodiversity is high for a land without coastline, rocky gorges or uplands.

It is hoped that this Register will serve to draw attention to the status of all notable plants in the county, not just the celebrated rarities, but the unglamorous ones too.

2. TAXONOMIC SCOPE AND NOMENCLATURE

Records of all qualifying vascular plants (including flowering plants and ferns) have been listed in the Register. For now, stoneworts (macro-algae including Chara, Nitella and related genera) have been omitted, although this group will be included in future editions. The Register does not include bryophytes (mosses, liverworts and hornworts), lichens or fungi.

Nomenclature generally follows Stace (1997) with respect to scientific and vernacular names. Scientific names have been used throughout the Register, but for reference, vernacular names are given in Appendix I.

3. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Wiltshire, in the context of this publication, encompasses the Watsonian vice-counties of North and South Wiltshire (VC7 and VC8 respectively, Figure 1). The boundary of the modern administrative county of Wiltshire is for the most part faithful to the VC boundaries, but for historical reasons, deviates in places. The most significant deviation is in the south-eastern corner of VC8 which lies in modern-day Hampshire. Many of the species recorded in this small part of the New Forest do not occur anywhere else in VC7 or VC8. The Kennet and Avon Canal neatly bisects Wiltshire from east to west and is the boundary between the two vice-counties.
Figure 1. Map of VC7 and VC8
4. WILTSHIRE’S HABITATS AND RARE SPECIES

Wiltshire is the largest inland county in southern England. It is approximately 84 km long by 59 km wide, and is for the most part a county of peaceful rolling countryside dotted with small villages and towns. It is renowned for its extensive chalk downlands, which together form more than half of the county’s total area, and which are a haven for many rare plants of calcareous grassland.

Much of Wiltshire’s land-mass is farmed, and given the widespread distribution of shallow, well-drained chalky soils, it is not surprising that many of Britain’s declining arable plants retain a stronghold here. The current trend towards managing farmland through agri-environment schemes means the future is currently looking relatively bright for this group of species in the county.

Three river systems drain the whole of Wiltshire. In VC8, the vast chalk aquifer of Salisbury Plain feeds the chalk stream tributaries of the River Avon (the Salisbury Avon). In VC7, another River Avon, the Bristol Avon, drains West Wiltshire from Malmesbury to Melksham and on toward Bath, whilst the River Kennet in VC7 drains north-east Wiltshire into the River Thames.

In the alluvial floodplain of the upper Thames, Wiltshire is fortunate to have some of the country’s most outstanding remaining hay-meadows, which have never been agriculturally improved and so are exceptionally rich. Nearby, straddling the Wiltshire – Gloucestershire border, are more than 130 marl lakes created by sand and gravel extraction that together form the Cotswold Water Park. This area of shallow lakes and streams is important for its aquatic macrophyte communities.

Poor, acidic soils capable of supporting heathland and mire are relatively rare in the county, but where they do occur, they tend to have a high concentration of rare plants, including many that are found nowhere else in the county. Overwhelmingly, these habitats are concentrated in the far south-east corner of VC8 where part of the New Forest (in modern-day Hampshire) extends into the vice-county. Elsewhere, acid-loving species are present where greensand is exposed at the surface, as in Savernake Forest, Spye Park and the Stourton area.

4.1 Calcareous Grassland

This is by far the most extensive habitat supporting rare plants in the county, with the largest blocks in VC8. National rarities are numerous and on Salisbury Plain include species such as *Cirsium tuberosum*, *Salvia pratensis*, *Galeopsis angustifolia*, *Carex humilis* and *Minuartia hybrida*. The Pewsey Downs have relatively abundant *Phyteuma orbiculare* and *Tephroseris integrifolia ssp integrifolia*. Also on the chalk, orchids are widespread, and the county remains a stronghold for some of the new red list species, such as *Coeloglossum viride*, both species of *Platanthera* and *Cephalanthera damasonium*, which is particularly characteristic of beech plantations on Salisbury Plain. Salisbury Plain forms approximately 10% of the total land-mass of Wiltshire, and is the largest single block of unimproved chalk grassland anywhere in North-eastern Europe. Its outlier at Porton Down is notable for its populations of *Juniperus communis ssp communis* and *Iberis amara*, as well as *Rosa micrantha* and *Rosa agrestis*.

4.2 Neutral Grassland

In Clattinger Farm and at North Meadow, near Cricklade, VC7 has some of the most outstanding remaining examples of lowland hay-meadow anywhere in the country. Unimproved neutral grassland is now an very rare type of habitat, and botanically very diverse, though surprisingly few national rarities are present. However, *Fritillaria meleagris* is a notable exception. It is scattered in suitable sites in the upper Thames floodplain, but in North Meadow it can still be found in its thousands, and is a stunning sight in spring. At Clattinger, the very rare *Carex filiformis* has a stable population, and *Orchis ustulata* can be found in an unusual departure from its usual downland habitats. Neutral grassland is more rare in VC8, but supports locally rare and scarce species such as *Bromus racemosus* and *Gaudinia fragilis*. 
4.3 Rivers, Canals and Streams

Rising from the chalk, Wiltshire’s rivers and streams are typically clean, clear and base-rich. In the upper reaches, they support a typically rich chalk stream flora, with extensive beds of water-crowfoot presenting a fine sight in June. A typical Wiltshire rarity, found especially on the River Wyle in VC8 is *Oenanthe fluviatilis*, while *Potamogeton perfoliatus* is a speciality of the Salisbury Avon. Inexplicably, *Veronica catenata* is widespread in VC7, but scarce in VC8. A short section of the Bristol Avon in West Wiltshire has a significant population of the nationally rare and very beautiful *Potamogeton nodosus* in its only Wiltshire station. Nearby, the nationally scarce parasite *Cuscuta europaea* can be found on nettle-infested river banks and flood grassland.

The Kennet and Avon Canal, which bisects the county, is currently heavily used by recreational boat traffic, and its aquatic macrophyte interest has diminished over the past few decades. However, the county rarities *Potamogeton friesii* and *P. obtusifolius* have been recorded in the past.

4.4 Ponds, Lakes and Gravel Pits

Ponds are still relatively widespread, particularly in the clay vales, although places like the Pewsey Downs and Salisbury Plain also have seasonally wet dew ponds. Such ponds support locally rare plants like *Ranunculus peltatus* and *R. trichophyllus* as well as *Rorippa microphylla* and some of the fine-leaved *Potamogeton* species.

Minerals have been won from the ground in the Cotswold Water Park (CWP) area for a century or more, and extraction continues today, so the resulting mosaic of flooded pits, silt ponds and developing wetlands provides many different habitats for a diverse set of plants. Submerged macrophytes include *Potamogeton trichoides*, *Groenlandia densa* and many different stoneworts, whilst the margins and shores are a haven for e.g. *Eleocharis acicularis*, *Catabrosa aquatica* and *Carex pseudocyperus*. The normally coastal *Bolboschoenus maritimus* is also found in the CWP.

4.5 Heathland and Mire

The south-eastern corner of VC8 in the area around Landford features typical New Forest habitat, including pony-grazed acid ‘lawns’, dry and wet dwarf shrub heath and mires. This small but rich area supports many of the rare plants listed in this account, as well as some of the national rarities associated with the New Forest as a whole. Herb-rich forest lawns support *Mentha pulegium* and *Chamaemelum nobile*, whilst humid heath has *Rhynchospora fusca* and *Lycopodiella inundata*. *Pinguicula lusitanica* is more common in the forest than any other species of butterwort. Mires have occasional *Carex curta* and *Utricularia minor* and *Pilularia globulifera* in its only extant VC8 site.

4.6 Cultivated Land

The well-drained soils in VC8 still support a notable array of uncommon or declining arable plants in crop margins. In VC8, farmland around Salisbury has particularly important arable plant assemblages. At the top of warm south-facing slopes, thin chalky soils may have communities with *Lithospermum arvense*, *Fumaria densiflora*, *Silen noctiflora*, *Adonis annua* and *Valerianella dentata*.

More clayey soils may have *Euphorbia platyphyllos*, *Scandix pecten-veneris*, *Ranunculus arvensis* and *Petroselinum segetum*. More acidic, freely draining sandy soils might support *Chrysanthemum segetum*, *Misopates orontium*, *Spergula arvensis* (rare in VC7) and *Veronica agrestis*.

4.7 Woodland

Although Wiltshire is not an extensively wooded county, it has a good diversity of woodland types, and many stands are considered to be ancient and semi-natural, with have high numbers of ancient woodland indicator species. Few of the woodlands are on the chalk; those that are juxtaposed with chalk downland are often on a clay-with-flints exposure, such as Grovely Wood, Great Ridge Wood and Savernake Forest. These woodlands, together with those developed over greensand, such as in the Stourhead and Longleat areas, support a distinctive range of rarities, including *Epipactis purpurata* and *E. phyllanthes*, *Luzula sylvatica*, *Ceratocapnos claviculata* and *Equisetum sylvaticum*. Rocky oolitic limestone woods in the west of the county have *Gagea lutea,*
Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, and Polygonatum odoratum. Wet areas in clay woods support Carex strigosa and Carex laevigata. Plantation woodlands tend to be relatively species-poor in comparison, except where planted on ancient woodland sites which retain their interesting ground flora. Beech plantations may have a few distinctive species, including Cephalanthera damasonium, Monotropa hypopitys and Neottia nidis-avis.

5. RECORDS

Records for the Register have been obtained from a variety of sources. The majority of records were made in the course of recording for the current Wiltshire flora (Gillam, Green & Hutchison 1993). Many dedicated volunteers surveyed the length and breadth of Wiltshire between 1984 and 1992, and made records of both common and rare species. To meet the requirements of the 1993 flora to record species at 1 km level, most of the Wiltshire Flora Mapping Project (WFMP) records have four-figure grid references.

Recording continued after publication of the flora, mostly through the activities of the Wiltshire Botanical Society (WBS) and records continued to be passed to the respective BSBI VC Recorders. At the inception of the Wiltshire Rare Plant Register project in 2004, it quickly became clear that over-reliance on twenty-year old data would undermine the objective of the Register to provide a current picture of the botanical condition of Wiltshire.

Thus, two years of targetted recording activity were undertaken, and in 2005 and 2006 many old records were updated and recorded to 100 m resolution or better. New sites for many notable species were also found. Whilst it was not possible to update all old records, it is hoped that recording activities will continue, with the results being fed into future editions of this Register.

Members of the WBS and other local botanists rose to the challenge in both years, often by checking known rare plant populations within a given hectad (10 km x 10 km recording square), or by searching for target species in a familiar area. Sites which appeared to be under-represented by records in the county database were identified and efforts made to rectify this. In the case of Salisbury Plain, the respective MOD Conservation Groups were mobilised to collect data, and extensive survey data collected on the plain in 1996-7 was supplied by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology. Knowledge of the distribution of rare species in the CWP was greatly enhanced by surveys undertaken in 2006 and recent aquatic macrophyte survey data generously made available by the Cotswold Water Park Society. Other valuable data were made available by Wiltshire Farming and Wildlife Advisory Service (FWAG) following surveys for rare arable plants in conjunction with the WBS in 2005 and 2006.

5.1 Acknowledgements

This Register is the result of the hard work of many individuals. A list of all recorders and determiners is given in Appendix II, and I would like to offer my thanks to everyone who helped me.

Key recorders

| Aisbitt, Richard | Mantle, Lee | Rollo, Eileen |
| Amor, Jenny | Moon, John | Skelton, Paul |
| Duckett, Rosemary | Newton, Joy | Snell, Laura |
| Ford, Jenny | Oliver, Jack | Veall, Roger |
| Gillam, Beatrice | Pile, Jack | Wall, Jean |
| Grinsted, Sarah | Pilkington, Sharon | Wood, Jeremy |
| Heywood, Sonia | Presland, John | Woodruffe, Pat |
| Large, Rob | Price, Dominic | Yerrington, Gwyneth |
| Lee, Gemma | Priest, Sarah | Young, Simon |

I am also indebted to Richard Aisbitt, Martin Rand and Bob Ellis for assistance with data management and MapMate; to Kevin Walker at the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (Monks Wood) who spent considerable
time extracting records of notable species on Salisbury Plain; to Gareth Harris of the Cotswold Water Park Society for providing aquatic macrophyte records and supporting surveys at the CWP in 2006; and to Pat Woodruffe and Jenny Ford for general encouragement and support.

Roger Veall went out of his way to send in records for VC8 (New Forest district); Rosemary Duckett and Anne Appleyard reviewed and amended the draft Register; and Purgle Linham, Tony Coultiss and other staff at the Wiltshire & Swindon Biological Records Centre provided maps and guidance.

The Wiltshire Botanical Society and the Wiltshire Natural History Publications Trust have generously paid for the publication of the Register.

Finally, I am very grateful to Gilles Mahout for his support and infinite patience.

6. SPECIES

6.1 Criteria for Inclusion

By the end of 2006, approximately 1800 vascular plant taxa had been recorded in Wiltshire (VC7 and VC8 combined). To develop a realistic list of notable species, various criteria have been used to filter that number to 275, or approximately 15% of the total. In 2005, the BSBI issued guidelines for the preparation of county rare plant registers and this Register follows those guidelines.

To be included in this Register, a species must first be considered to be native to VC7 or VC8. Species that are considered to be outside their native range have been treated as introductions. For example, Fritillary Fritillaria meleagris is a well-known native in the Thames floodplain hay-meadows of North Wiltshire. However, all populations of the species in South Wiltshire are considered to be garden escapes or deliberate introductions.

Species considered to be casuals are not included. This category includes alien species which are dependent on repeated introductions, as populations established in the wild fail to persist for more than five years.

Included as honorary natives are the group of species known as archaeophytes. According to Preston et al (2002) an archaeophyte ‘is a plant which became naturalised before AD 1500’. This is an important group in Wiltshire as it encompasses many of the uncommon arable plants which are still found here, and which make the county one of the best areas in southern England for arable plants (Wilson & King 2003).

Assuming a species is native, it must then satisfy one or more of the criteria given in Table 1 to be included in the Register.

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1 Cheffings and Farrell (2005) has been used as the basis for species status.
Table 1 Criteria of rarity and threat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International rarity</th>
<th>It is internationally rare i.e. either endemic to Britain or of restricted international distribution as recognised by inclusion on EC Habitats Directive Annex IIb, IVb or Vb, Bern Convention Appendix I or the Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp; c.) Regulations 1994 Schedule 4.</th>
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<tr>
<td>National rarity</td>
<td>It is nationally rare i.e. recorded in 1-15 ten-kilometre OS squares in the British Isles. It is nationally scarce i.e. recorded in 16-100 squares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County rarity</td>
<td>It is rare in either VC7 or VC8 i.e. recorded in 1-3 one-kilometre grid squares). It is scarce in either VC7 or VC8 i.e. recorded in 4-10 squares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National threat</td>
<td>It is a species which is listed in one of the current IUCN threat categories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>It is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species. It is listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife &amp; Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 Excluded Species and Records

Native species and archaeophytes that have satisfied some of the above criteria, but which have been excluded from the scope of the Register include:

Extinct species

Native species that have not been recorded in a VC in the last 30 years, i.e. since 1976 (Appendix III).

Hybrids

It may be contentious to leave hybrids (of native taxa) out of the Register, but it is considered that on the whole in VC7 and VC8 hybrids are currently poorly recorded, and therefore inclusion may not present a realistic picture of their true distribution and status. It is hoped that more hybrids will be included in future editions.

Where hybrids are known to have been well recorded, with one or more parents which fulfil the national or international criteria of rarity and/or threat they have been documented. Thus, the hybrid between the nationally rare Tuberous Thistle *Cirsium tuberosum* and Dwarf Thistle *C. acaule* is included.

Critical genera

The large genera of *Hieracium* (hawkweeds), *Rubus* (brambles) and *Taraxacum* (dandelions) have also been omitted. The large number of microspecies in these genera can only be accurately identified by specialists, and in consequence records are patchy.

Doubtful records

In a few instances it has not been possible to verify a doubtful record, and it has been assumed that the species was either misidentified, or recorded erroneously. A list of species with sole dubious records in either VC7 or VC8 has been included in Appendix IV. Where individual records are doubtful, this has been indicated against the relevant species account.
7. QUALIFYING SPECIES

The species detailed in this Register are listed below, and where a species is found in only one VC this is indicated by the VC number in parenthesis. Appendix V breaks these species down by qualifying criteria.

Aceras anthropophorum [8]
Aconitum napellus ssp. napellus
Adonis annua
Aira caryophylea
Alchemilla filicaulis ssp. vestita
Alisma lanceolatum [7]
Allium oleraceum [7]
Allopecurus aequalis [7]
Anagallis arvensis ssp. foemina
Anagallis tenella
Antennaria dioica [8]
Anthemis arvensis [8]
Apera spica-venti
Aphanes australis
Apium graveolens [8]
Apium inundatum
Arabis glabra [7]
Artemisia absinthium
Asparagus officinalis ssp. officinalis
Astragalus danicus [8]
Astragalus glycyphyllos
Atropa belladonna
Berberis vulgaris
Bidens cernua
Blechnum spicant
Blysmus compressus [7]
Bolboschoenus maritimus [7]
Botrychium lunaria
Briza minor [8]
Bromus commutatus
Bromus racemosus
Bromus secalinus
Callitriche bruta [8]
Callitriche hamulata
Callitriche hermaphroditica [8]
Callitriche platycarpa
Campanula patula [7]
Cardamine amara [7]
Carex acuta
Carex binevis
Carex curta [8]
Carex digitata [7]
Carex distans
Carex echinata
Carex filiformis [7]
Carex hostiana
Carex humilis
Carex laevigata
Carex muricata ssp. lamprocarpa
Carex pallasens
Carex pseudocyperus
Carex pulicaris
Carex rostrata
Carex viridula ssp.
brachyrrhyncha
Carex viridula ssp. viridula
Catabrosa aquatica
Centaura cyanus
Cephalanthera damasonium
Cerastium diffusum
Cerastium pumilum
Cerastium semidecandrum
Cesacapnos claviculata
Chamaemelum nobile [8]
Chenopodium bonus-henicicus
Chenopodium hybridum
Chenopodium murale [8]
Chrysanthemum segetum
Chrysosplenium alternifolium
Cirsium tuberosum
Cirsium x medium
Clinopodium acinos
Coeloglossum viride
Colchicum autumnale
Cuscuta epithymum [8]
Cuscuta europaea
Cynoglossum officinale
Cystopteris fragilis
Dactylorhiza incarnata ssp. pulchella [7]
Dianthus armeria
Dianthus deltoides [8]
Diplotaxis tenuifolia
Draba muralis
Dryopteris aemula [8]
Eleocharis acicularis
Eleocharis quinqueflora
Eleocharis uniglumis
Eleogiton fluctans [8]
Epilobium lanceolatum
Epilobium palustre
Epipactis leptochila [8]
Epipactis palustris [7]
Epipactis phyllanthes
Epipactis purpurata
Equisetum sylvaticum [8]
Eriophorum angustifolium
Erophila glabrescens [8]
Erysimum cheirianthoides
Euphorbia exigua
Euphorbia platyphylllos
Euphrasia anglica [8]
Euphrasia pseudokerneri
Festuca filiformis [8]
Filago vulgaris
Foeniculum vulgare
Fritillaria meleagris [7]
Fumaria bastardii [8]
Fumaria densiflora
Fumaria muralis
Fumaria parviflora [8]
Gagea lutea [8]
Galeopsis angustifolia
Galeopsis bifida
Galium constrictum [8]
Galium pumilum [8]
Gaudiia fragilis
Genista anglica [8]
Gentianella anglica
Gentianella germanica [8]
Gnaphalium sylvaticum
Groenlandia densa
Helleborus foetidus
Herminium monorchis
Hydrocotyle vulgaris
Hyoscyamus niger
Hypericum androsaemum
Hypericum elodes
Iberis amara [8]
Inula helenium [7]
Isatis tinctoria [8]
Jasione montana [8]
Juncus bulbosus
Juncus compressus [7]
Juncus foliosus [8]
Juncus subnodulosus [7]
Juniperus communis ssp. communis
Lactuca virosa
Lamium hybridum
Lathyrus aphaca
Lathyrus sylvestris
Lemna gibba
Lepidium heterophyllum [8]
Lepidium ruderale
Leucojum aestivum
Linaria repens
Linum bienne
Lithospermum arvense
Lotus glaber
Luzula sylvatica
Lycopodiella inundata [8]
Medicago arabica
7.1 Presentation of Accounts

Each species account follows a standard format. The vernacular and scientific name of each species is listed, along with its status in Wiltshire (native or archaeophyte) any relevant national and vice-county rarity status and IUCN threat category (Table 1). For some species, further criteria are listed, such as international rarity, whether it is a UKBAP priority species, a UK endemic, or listed as a protected species on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). More information about these criteria is given in Section 6.

Against local criteria of rarity, it is important to distinguish between VC7 and VC8, so the status of each species has been given throughout the accounts. Where a species is listed as 'not scarce', it has been recorded from more than ten 1 km squares in that vice-county.
Most species accounts then include a list of records. Each of these represents the most recent record in any given 1 km grid square. So for example, if *Thesium humifusum* has been recorded at several different locations in the 1 km grid square SU 1949 between 1984 and 2004, only the 2004 record has been listed.

Note that where a species meets any of the international or national criteria of rarity or threat (Table 1) all of the records of the species in VC7 and/or VC8 are given, irrespective of local status (but see paragraph above). If a species does not meet any of the national/international criteria, only qualifying local records are given. For example, *Vulpia myuros* is an archaeophyte that is scarce in VC8, but not scarce in VC7, so only VC8 records have been given in the species account. In some instances the status of a species is uncertain, and it may be considered to be a native and an introduction in the same vice-county. Where it is known or strongly suspected that individual records are of garden escapes or deliberate introductions, they have generally been omitted from the list of records. In some cases, such as *Aconitum napellus* ssp *napellus*, it has not been generally possible to distinguish native from non-native populations, and all records are therefore treated as native.

Generally, locations are either given as four-figure grid references (to 1 km resolution), or preferably as six-figure grid references, placing the record to an accuracy of 100 m. In the past few years the use of hand-held GPS units by botanical recorders in Wiltshire has increased and many grid references are now given as eight or even ten figures. These remain so in the database, but I have converted such grid references to six-figures for consistency in this Register. I have adjusted many of the location names where no clear place name was given in the database.

Some recording initiatives – including the BSBI Monitoring Scheme 1987-88 and BSBI Local Change 2003-2004 – involved collecting records using tetrad notation. Where a record is given as e.g. ST96H, it is localised to a 2km x 2km square (a tetrad) within the 10km OS grid square ST96. The diagram below shows the arrangement of the tetrads in any 10 km square.

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<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 2 4 6 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Example: 10 km square ST96. To find tetrad ST96H, first look up 10 km square ST96 on the relevant OS map. Each of the eastings and northing divisions in this square are shown at 2km intervals, and tetrad letters are arranged A-Z in alternating columns (note: letter O is not used). So the south-west corner of tetrad ST96H can be found by locating easting 92, then northing 64. The tetrad ST96H covers the 1 km grid squares ST9264, ST9364, ST9265 and ST9365.

Abbreviation of some place key names has been made in the species accounts. These include:

- **CWP** Cotwold Water Park
- **DTE (SP)** Defence Training Estate (Salisbury Plain)
- **K & A Canal** Kennet and Avon Canal

In a very few instances, landowners have requested confidentiality for the locations of particularly vulnerable species, or it has been deemed important to restrict access to certain areas for particular reasons. In these cases, the record has been deliberately localised to a 1 km or 10 km level.
Recorders (where known) have been listed against the records – a full list of recorder abbreviations and names is given in Appendix II.

For a minority of species, a map replaces the list of records. This is typically the case of species that are widespread in Wiltshire, but which fulfil international or national criteria of rarity or threat e.g. *Carex humilis*, *Minuartia hybrida*, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*. In these cases, the data are cumbersome and most efficiently presented in map format. All records are shown on these maps, with each dot/square indicating presence in a 1 km grid square. Two date classes are given:

- ☐ Records from before 1975;
- ● Records from 1975 or later.

Many of the records fall within Sites of Special Scientific Interest, but it has not been possible to cross-reference these in this Register. Appendix VI shows the locations and names of the SSSIs in VC7 and VC8.
7.2 Species Accounts

*Aceras anthropophorum* Man Orchid

Native
Nationally Scarce
IUCN Endangered

VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

This is a tuberous perennial of old calcareous grassland, quarries and roadsides, preferring some shade. In Wiltshire it is at the western edge of its British range. Recorded in low numbers in three sites in S. Wilts, growing in rich chalk downland. The Martin Down population has not been seen recently.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Observer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bratton</td>
<td>ST9051</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>RDu</td>
<td>Known for some years. Exact GR confidential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bratton</td>
<td>ST9152</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>PSk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Down</td>
<td>SU054189</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>RBo</td>
<td>Both sides of path.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Aconitum napellus* ssp. *napellus* Monk's-hood

Native and introduced
Nationally Scarce
IUCN Waiting List

Status in VC7 and 8 unclear

A tuberous perennial preferring damp and often shady woodland habitats over circumneutral soils and frequently associated with river-banks. In Wiltshire it is found as both a native and garden throw-out or escape. In Britain its status is unclear; however the plant is regarded as native only in SW England, S. Wales and the Welsh borders. All records are mapped here as native, and include *A. napellus* and ssp. *napellus*.
**Adonis annua** Pheasant's-eye
Archaeophyte
Nationally Rare
IUCN Endangered
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

An annual of dry calcareous soils, typically in arable fields on the chalk, but also occurring in tank tracks and other ephemeral habitats. It has an extremely long-lived seed-bank but appears erratically. Most records are from south-east Wiltshire, where it is particularly associated with the light chalky soils of the DTE (SP). A once-common arable weed, it has been lost from most of its British sites as a result of agricultural changes and is now confined to a handful of areas in southern England.

**VC7**
Gastard ST889688 1984 Unknown Meadow.

**VC8**
Tidpit SU078192 1986 JOu South Allenford.
South Allenford SU082164 1986 JOu Single plant in middle of field.
Damerham SU095175 1987 Unknown Knoll Farm.
Damerham SU100175 1987 JOu Knoll Farm, in a wheatfield.
Stratford-sub-Castle SU138315 1989 HCa Single plant in garden.
Odstock SU143280 1991 PWi Salterton, Farm, in rich weed flora.
Salterton SU143363 1989 PWi Salterton Farm, in field.
Odstock SU145278 2006 ABy & DP Arable field opposite hospital.
Breamore SU158204 1991 CST North Charford Down Farm.
Bulford SU168458 2001 KWa Parson's. Crop edge Schedule 1 land.
Milston SU171464 2004 SPI In strip managed for the species.
Porton SU176374 2003 SSm Birdlymes Farm, in field corner.
Bulford SU178455 1988 Unknown Arable field north of helicopter pad.
DTE (SP) East SU186468 1988 Unknown Silk Hill, at edge of a path.
Whiteparish SU217235 2003 JMar & AHar Moor Farm. Well-known site.

**Aira caryophyllea** Silver Hair-grass
Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Scarce

An often diminutive annual, preferring well-drained sandy, gravely or rocky soils. Scattered across the county in railway cuttings; also occurring on leached chalk. Populations tend to be very small and ephemeral. Its scarcity in Wiltshire is likely to be linked to an absence of suitable habitat.

**VC7**
Notton ST9070 1984 ECu Near Rodbourne Bottom.
Stanton St. Quintin ST926827 1984 DG Near Rodbourne Bottom.
Chippenham ST927742 1984 DG
Chippenham ST9370 1984 ECu
Hilmarton SU0180 1984 DG
Wootton Bassett SU0689 1984 MST
Savernake Forest SU228648 2004 JN Near The Column.
VC8
Edington  ST9355  1984  HWr
Sherrington  ST9437  1984  PMo
Poterne  ST9958  1984  BHa
Devizes  ST9960  1984  PCI  Old Park.
Middleton Down  SU0423  1995  BL & PMW
DTE (SP)  SU0653  1984  RFu  Chirton Gorse.
DTE (SP) Black Heath  SU065513  1997  Unknown  Associated with Dianthus armeria.
Easton  SU1959  1984  DVe

Alchemilla filicaulis ssp. vestita Lady's-mantle  Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

An apomictic perennial, found in a wide range of open habitats. In Wiltshire it is usually found in small numbers, and it is a good indicator of unimproved acidic and neutral grasslands. It is also characteristic of clay-with-flints soils in the Savernake Forest area in VC7, and Great Ridge Wood area in VC8.

VC7
Savernake  SU210670  1986  DG  Great Lodge Bottom.
Lacock  ST96J  1987  DG
Castle Combe  ST837891  1985  ASa  Downland.

VC8
Wilton Brail  SU275628  2003  ER & JEO  Broadwalk.
Bentley Wood  SU260311  1988  VWi  In small glade at top of copse.
Bentley Wood  SU257312  1983  Unknown  Smokeway’s Copse.

Alisma lanceolatum Narrow-leaved Water-plantain  Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 absent

An emergent perennial herb that prefers shallow eutrophic calcareous water, or muddy margins. In Wiltshire it is only found in VC7, and historically was associated with the canal network. It is also found in the Bristol Avon, and in the Oaksey area. The locus of its national distribution is in the lowland canal system within central and southern England.

VC7
Bradford-on-Avon  ST846595  2006  JP
Oaksey  ST997927  1987  CKi & MKi  Ford Bridge.
CWP  SU016943  2006  MMI & NSt  Lake 50.
CWP  SU055943  2006  NSt  Pool south-west off Lake 50.

Allium oleraceum Field Garlic  Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 absent

A bulbous perennial herb of open sunny situations. In North Wiltshire it has only been recorded in one site on an unimproved calcareous grassland bank, and it is not known if the plant is still there. Nationally its distribution follows carboniferous limestone strata, typically in steeply sloping limestone grassland, but also on open sunny banks in river floodplains.
**VC7**
Oliver’s Castle  ST995648  1987  PCI  Base of hill.

*Alopecurus aequalis* Orange Foxtail

Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 absent

An annual grass, recorded only once recently in N. Wiltshire, in the muddy margins of a pond. Nationally it is associated with a variety of freshwater habitats, including ponds, reservoirs and gravel pits, where it is most frequently found on drying mud.

**VC7**
Aldbourne Chase  SU227758  1995  JN  Dewpond.

*Anagallis arvensis* ssp. *foemina* Blue Pimpernel

Archaeophyte
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

An annual herb that is very characteristic of cultivated land, and especially arable fields. It is sometimes confused with the blue-flowered variant of Scarlet Pimpernel *A. arvensis* forma *azurea*, although this is more typical of semi-natural habitats. There are very few records in Wiltshire for this sub-species although it may be under-recorded.

**VC7**
Colerne  ST811703  1988  DG  Near Lid Brook.
Danks Down  ST843757  2006  SY

**VC8**
Easton Royal  SU207609  1987  ASu
Easton Royal  SU208609  1987  MMor  Garden.

*Anagallis tenella* Bog Pimpernel

Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

A creeping perennial herb, mainly found in wet open habitats. It is quite frequent in VC8 in the northern part of the New Forest, but in north Wiltshire it is far more scarce due to a lack of suitable habitats. Here it has been recorded in wet acidic grassland. *Anagallis tenella* often relies on livestock grazing to keep swards open, and has been lost from many of its former sites as a result of grassland improvement, drainage and eutrophication.

**VC7**
Spye Park  ST945674  1988  DG  Over 10 square yards in marshland.
Derry Hill  ST954705  1993  EN  Derry Hill Farm, in a wet flush.
Ashton Keynes  SU036935  1986  DG  Small colony near Pit 40.

*Antennaria dioica* Mountain Everlasting

Native
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

One very small single-sex population may be spreading slowly by vegetative means at Martin Down, in dry unimproved chalk grassland. Its Wiltshire population may be considered to be a rare southern outlier of the main range of *Antennaria* in the British Isles.

**VC8**
Martin Down  SU052187  2006  MWa, SPI & SY  Small colony.
PLATE 1. PLANTS OF CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND

*Cirsium tuberosum*

*Minuartia hybrida*

*Clinopodium acinos*

*Carex humilis*

*Galium pumilum*

*Dianthus armeria*
PLATE 1. PLANTS OF CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND

Cynoglossum officinale
Lotus glaber
Astragalus danicus
Salvia pratensis
Ophrys insectifera
Thesium humifusum
Anthemis arvensis Corn Chamomile

IUCN Endangered

An annual herb of light calcareous and sandy soils. It is typically found as a member of the arable weed community in cereal fields, but is also found in other regularly disturbed habitats, including roadsides and rye-grass leys. In S. Wiltshire it has mainly been recorded as an arable plant on light chalky soils, although it may have been confused with other similar composites.

VC8

Chilmark ST975314 2005 WBS Home Farm.
Potterne ST9859 1984 BHa
DTE (SP) ST990473 2005 BG Berril Valley.
DTE (SP) SU019476 2001 KWa Southern Range Road.
Martin SU070179 1986 RBo Tidpit Common Down, arable field.
Bulford SU184424 2006 TRe Ratfyn Farm. Unconfirmed.
Pitton SU23A 1987 MRe & PWi

Apera spica-venti Loose Silky-bent

IUCN Near Threatened

A lowland annual, most typically found on light soils in arable fields, where it can be a troublesome weed, but also other open habitats such as trackways and road-sides. Its appearance is sporadic and it rarely persists in one location for long. In both vice-counties A. spica-venti has been reported mainly from cereal fields.

VC7

Biddestone ST8678 1988 DG Cornfield east of Chapscroft Wood.
Biddestone ST876739 1988 DG
Lacock ST906685 1988 DG
Lacock ST956638 1989 DG
Bromham ST985653 1987 DG Barley field near Netherstreet Farm.

VC8

Fiddington Sands SU018547 1984 RFu Edge of arable field.
Shortengrove SU069327 1984 Unknown In barley field. Numerous plants.
Shortengrove SU069331 1984 Unknown
Shortengrove SU072331 1984 Unknown

Aphanes australis Slender Parsley-piert

IUCN Rare; VC8 not scarce

A diminutive annual herb of dry acidic sandy or gravelly soils in open habitats. It is found along woodland rides, tracks, sand and gravel pits, and ant-hills and may be mis-recorded for the very similar A. arvensis, which is more characteristic of more neutral or base-rich soils. Its rarity in N. Wiltshire is a consequence of the scarcity of suitable soils; it is much more frequent in the New Forest corner of VC8.

VC7

Savernake Forest SU226654 1987 DG & RR In ride.
Spye Park ST949681 1990 DG Arable land.
Spye Park ST952679 1985 DG Cultivated turf over sand.
**Apium graveolens** Wild Celery  
    Native  
    VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

A biennial or perennial herb of marginal brackish or freshwater habitats, most frequently found close to the sea in brackish ditches, sea-walls and tidal habitats, but inland occurring beside ponds, gravel pits and ditches. In VC8 it has been recorded from a ditch and a road verge near Marston.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code/Initials</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marston</td>
<td>ST965571</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>BKa</td>
<td>Verge – not confirmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marston</td>
<td>ST959566</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>BHa</td>
<td>One plant in ditch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Apium inundatum** Lesser Marshwort  
    Native  
    VC7 Rare; VC8 Scarce

A perennial herb that is usually found in permanent still shallow water habitats, or bare mud that is subject to periodic inundation. Most of its sites are base-poor, and it is thus more typical of acidic habitats. It is rare in Wiltshire, and mostly found in the New Forest corner of the south.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code/Initials</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU238642</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>ASa</td>
<td>Plentiful, margins of Durley Pond.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code/Initials</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redlynch</td>
<td>SU217186</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>DJW</td>
<td>Quar Hill Plantation, shallow water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Grimstead</td>
<td>SU220274</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>PWh</td>
<td>Brookmead. In wet ditch S of river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU271181</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Abundant in sluggish stream.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arabis glabra** Tower Mustard  
    Native  
    Nationally Scarce  
    IUCN Endangered  
    UKBAP species

This biennial herb is notoriously ephemeral, needing bare, often-disturbed light soil. It is a poor competitor, and quickly disappears when the habitat becomes overgrown. It has only been recorded from a very localised area east of Melksham, on a site that is being managed to encourage the plant.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code/Initials</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chittoe</td>
<td>ST964667</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JFo &amp; DPr</td>
<td>One flowering plant only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Artemisia absinthium** Wormwood  
    Archaeophyte  
    VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

This is a robust perennial herb that is typically found in waste places, roadsides, rough ground and other well-drained, open disturbed habitats. In Wiltshire, it has mostly been recorded in VC7. It is characteristically a plant of semi-urban habitats in the Midlands, although it is frequently also found in coastal locations, where it escapes severe cold. Its national distribution is believed to be relatively stable.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code/Initials</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burton</td>
<td>ST8078</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>JHa</td>
<td>In field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickwood</td>
<td>ST8272</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In disused quarry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crudwell</td>
<td>ST969951</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>MKi</td>
<td>Pit 54. One plant by gate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWP</td>
<td>SU012945</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Pit 54. One plant by gate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bedwyn</td>
<td>SU263681</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>Near Golden Arrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**VC8**
Ashton Common  ST883581  1991  Unknown  Road junction.

*Asparagus officinalis* ssp. *officinalis* Garden Asparagus  
Archaeophyte  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

Originally cultivated in Britain by the Romans, this dioecious perennial herb does best in light, free-draining sandy soils. The lack of suitable soils in Wiltshire is probably the main reason for its rarity in both VC7 and VC8.

**VC7**
Swindon  SU148851  1991  JN  Railway station, in crumbling tarmac.
Swindon  SU143832  1990  JN  At hospital. Persisted three years.

**VC8**
Barford St Martin  SU056314  1990  MTy  In churchyard.
Trowbridge  ST862591  1986  ECu  In cemetery.

*Astragalus danicus* Purple Milk-vetch  
Native  
VC7 absent; VC8 not scarce

IUCN Endangered

The VC8 population represents the most southerly outpost of this species in Britain. Most of the sites are in short unimproved chalk downland on the eastern DTE (SP). Since 1930 *A. danicus* has been lost from many of its former lowland sites, because of loss of grazing or agricultural improvement.

**VC8**
Durnford  SU152366  1985  PMo  Six plants at High Post Golf Course.
Silk Hill Plantation  SU185470  1987  Unknown
DTE (SP) East  SU188469  2006  JAm
Bulford Range  SU187454  1997  ASu
DTE (SP) East  SU182493  2006  JAm
DTE (SP) East  SU188472  2006  JAm  Locally abundant.
DTE (SP) East  SU190469  2006  ER
DTE (SP) East  SU191470  2006  SPi  In rich CG2 between barrows.
Bourne Bottom  SU191489  1984  Unknown  Amongst the long grass.
Haxton Down  SU203496  2006  JMo  Patch on N side of track.
Haxton Down  SU204500  2006  ER  Abundant, with fruits. By track.
Milton Down  SU207467  2006  JMo  Beside track.
Beacon Hill  SU210453  1984  ASa  Edge of grass track, at foot of hill.
DTE (SP) East  SU212462  2006  ER  In front of firing range butts.

*Astragalus glycyphyllos* Wild Liquorice  
Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Scarce

A perennial herb of warm, sheltered places, usually on calcareous soils, *A. glycyphyllos* is nowhere abundant in Wiltshire, forming persistent small colonies along field boundaries, rights of way and chalk grassland.

**VC7**
Murhill  ST789608  1987  JMa  Murhill Farm.
Murhill  ST790607  1985  JMa  Murhill Farm.
Slaughterford  ST845734  1988  RR
Lyneham  ST967779  1993  EN  Woodfarm meadows.
Binknoll Castle  SU108791  2006  RAi  Near small bowl on edge of plateau.
**VC8**

Chilmark  ST967313  1997  BL  
Great Nutley Copse  SU205303  2003  DJW & PMW  Nine plants.  
Hound Wood  SU2230  1988  DSt  
Chickard Wood  SU245307  1988  VVi  Two plants close to hedge.

**Atropa belladonna Deadly Nightshade**  Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

In Wiltshire, native populations of this robust perennial are restricted to dry calcareous soils, typically in open woodland, field margins, hedgerows and disturbed ground. In VC7 its distribution is very localised, and it is occasionally recorded as a colonist of new road embankments.

**VC7**

Murhill  ST790607  2005  JP  Murhill Farm. Two plants.  
Conkwell  ST7962  1984  DG  
Rudloe  ST842712  1991  DG  Widdenham Farm.  
Rudloe Wood  ST8470  1985  JBo  Mixed woodland.  
Lacock  ST917683  1988  DG

**Berberis vulgaris Barberry**  Native
VC7 not scarce; VC8 Scarce

A deciduous shrub found mainly in hedgerows and coppices. In Wiltshire all records have been treated as native, although there is confusion with cultivated or naturalised stock. In the British Isles *B. vulgaris* is relatively widespread throughout lowland areas, although it was widely grubbed out and burnt by farmers in the nineteenth century because of the role it plays in hosting the wheat rust *Puccinia graminis*.

**VC8**

Wingfield  ST812578  2006  SY  Stowford Farm, near stream.  
East Knoyle  ST872316  1990  DPI  Upton.  
Standlynch  SU185241  1997  TGa  
Standlynch  SU2023  1995  Unknown  In a hedge near Downton.  
East Grimstead  SU212288  2006  RLa  Ride edge, Nightwood Copse.  

**Bidens cernua Nodding Bur-marigold**  Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

An annual herb, growing in damp muddy or marginal habitats such as slow-flowing rivers and streams, canals and ponds. It tends to prefer more acidic habitats than *B. tripartita*. In VC7 it is most frequent in the Savernake Forest area.

**VC7**

Bowood Park  ST9770  1984  DG  
Savernake Forest  SU217666  1984  DG  
Savernake Forest  SU221651  1999  JEO  Bitham Pond.  
Savernake Forest  SU2266  1984  SHu & MRo  
Savernake Forest  SU2366  1984  SHu & MRo  
Savernake Forest  SU2367  1984  MRo
**Blechnum spicant** Hard Fern  
Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

This fern is distinctly calcifugous, and is typically found on damp acidic soils in woodlands, on heathy banks, streamsides and in hedgerows. It is often regarded as an indicator species of old acidic woodlands. Its scarcity in N. Wiltshire is a reflection of the predominantly neutral or calcareous soils there, and it is far more abundant in VC8, particularly in the New Forest area.

**VC7**
- Bowood Park  
  ST951694  
  1990  
  DG  
  Raspberry Copse.
- Brinkworth  
  SU042857  
  1994  
  PDa & TMu  
  Webb’s Wood, beside old wheel rut.
- Marlborough  
  SU155665  
  1984  
  WTNC  
  West Woods.
- Savernake Forest  
  SU228674  
  2005  
  JEO  
  Octant I. One plant.
- Savernake Forest  
  SU245684  
  2006  
  JN  
  Hens Wood. Two plants.
- Great Bedwyn  
  SU271655  
  1984  
  MPo  
  Chisbury Wood.

**Blysmus compressus** Flat-sedge  
Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 absent

IUCN Vulnerable

In VC7 *B. compressus* is found in damp unimproved meadows, and pond and gravel-pit margins, although all records require updating. It is scattered throughout lowland Britain, most abundantly now in northern England. In the twentieth century it suffered a severe decline to its range, with losses caused by ploughing of old damp grasslands, drainage, fertilisers and reduced grazing.

**VC7**
- Ford  
  ST838747  
  1984  
  DG  
  Throughout Donscombe Meadow.
- Yatton Keynell  
  ST838747  
  1989  
  DG  
  In meadows near Pt 40.
- Ashton Keynes  
  SU036935  
  1986  
  DG  
  Water meadow by River Kennet.
- Ramsbury  
  SU280714  
  1984  
  DG  
  Water meadow by River Kennet.

**Bolboschoenus maritimus** Sea Club-rush  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 absent

Usually associated with brackish coastal habitats, this rhizomatous perennial can sometimes be found inland on the margins of lakes and gravel pits. Two sites have been recorded in VC7, only one of which can be considered to be genuinely native.

**VC7**
- Bremhill  
  ST994747  
  1987  
  DH  
  Bremhill House Lake. Planted?.
- CWP  
  SU066935  
  2006  
  WBS  
  Scattered and local, with *Phragmites*.

**Botrychium lunaria** Moonwort  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

This diminutive fern is known from only two sites in unimproved grassland.

**VC7**
- Green Hill  
  SU070869  
  1992  
  PWi  
  Restrop Farm.

**VC8**
- Tisbury  
  ST92  
  1986  
  MMob  
  Exact location confidential.
**Briza minor** Lesser Quaking-grass  
Archaeophyte  
Nationally Scarce  
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

This annual grass prefers light, non-calcareous soils and is most frequently associated with arable habitats. There is only one record from Wiltshire. In Britain its distribution is heavily biased towards the light sandy soils of the warm south coast, with particular foci in Hampshire, Dorset and Cornwall.

**VC8**

Whiteparish  
SU231222  
2005  
DJW & PMW  
Near Lowden’s Copse, field margin.

**Bromus commutatus** Meadow Brome  
Native  
VC7 not scarce; VC8 Scarce

An annual grass often regarded as an indicator species of unimproved neutral grassland, it is widespread in the heavy neutral clay pastures of VC7 but much scarcer in VC8. Agricultural improvements to old pasture have contributed to a decline in its range everywhere.

**VC8**

Wingfield  
ST809569  
1990  
GY  
Footpath near Pomeroy Wood.

Westbury  
ST873505  
1986  
DG

Sells Green  
ST948618  
1984  
DG  
In a hay meadow.

Teffont Evias  
ST989317  
1988  
VHo  
Wide rough road verge, 2-3 plants.

Chilhampton  
SU094332  
1989  
BL  
In farm yard by A36.

Porton  
SU185362  
1987  
JFr  
Eley’s Farm. Unimproved meadow.

Perham Down  
SU245487  
1995  
JEO

**Bromus racemosus** Smooth Brome  
Native  
VC7 not scarce; VC8 Rare

This annual grass is virtually confined to unimproved pastures with a seasonally high water table, including traditionally managed hay meadows and ridge-and-furrow pasture, where it sometimes occurs with *B. commutatus*. Like that species, it is still widespread in VC7, but is much rarer in VC8.

**VC8**

Whiteparish  
SU228229  
1991  
DJW  
In field near Goose-eye Copse.

Hamsworth Estate  
SU221198  
1990  
DJW  
Unimproved meadow.

**Bromus secalinus** Rye Brome  
Archaeophyte  
Nationally Scarce  
IUCN Vulnerable  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

An annual or biennial grass of arable fields, as well as disturbed ground and ryegrass leys. It has only been recorded sporadically in Wiltshire. It used to be widespread in arable crops throughout lowland Britain, but has undergone a major decline since the early twentieth century.

**VC7**

Easton Grey  
ST885873  
1999  
DG et al.  
In arable crop.

Water Eaton  
SU139951  
1991  
PWi  
South Farm. One plant.

**VC8**

Brigmerston Down  
SU202475  
2002  
ASu

Bulford Down  
SU205437  
2002  
ASu  
Stephen’s Mound, Beacon Hill.

Cholderton  
SU231427  
2002  
JMo  
Possible contaminant in oat crop.
**Callitriche brutia** Pedunculate Water-starwort  
Native  
VC7 absent; VC8 Scarce

An annual or perennial herb, known in VC8 only from the New Forest. *C. brutia* is a mainly lowland species, favouring ephemeral habitats like flooded ruts, puddles and semi-terrestrially, poached muddy ground.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Survey Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Habitat Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penn Common</td>
<td>SU272165</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>PBo</td>
<td>In small tree-shaded pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadnam Green</td>
<td>SU284143</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>PBo</td>
<td>In small dry pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furfzy Common</td>
<td>SU285166</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Abundant in shallow pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow</td>
<td>SU298198</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>PBo</td>
<td>Bed of pond near Hatches Farm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Callitriche hamulata** Intermediate Water-starwort  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

This is an aggregate of closely-related taxa, widely but locally distributed in S. Wiltshire especially in the New Forest. Only one relatively old record exists for VC7. *C. hamulata* prefers acidic, nutrient-poor water, both permanent standing habitats and flowing water.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Survey Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calstone Wellington</td>
<td>SU022688</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>JLo</td>
<td>River Marden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Callitriche hermaphroditica** Autumnal Water-starwort  
Native  
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

This is an annual species of mesotrophic, still water bodies, including pits, canals and lakes. Its main distribution is in central and northern England and Northern Ireland, and it has only been recorded once from South Wiltshire, in the New Forest.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Survey Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Habitat Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redlynch</td>
<td>SU217186</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>DJW</td>
<td>Quar Hill. One plant in pond.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Callitriche platycarpa** Various-leaved Water-starwort  
Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

*C. platycarpa* has probably been under-recorded in the past, or misrecorded as *C. stagnalis*. A perennial species, it is most commonly found in eutrophic, standing water, especially ditches and canals. It is a widespread species in VC8.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Survey Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avebury</td>
<td>SU099696</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>New Bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clatford</td>
<td>SU156688</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Clatford Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mildenhall</td>
<td>SU2169</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>DBr</td>
<td>River Kennet 500m below bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsbury</td>
<td>SU273713</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>In Ramsbury Pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsbury</td>
<td>SU291713</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Knighton loop, River Kennet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Campanula patula** Spreading Bellflower  
Native  
Nationally Scarce  
VC7 Rare; VC8 absent  
IUCN Endangered

There is only one recent site for *C. patula*, close to the Wiltshire-Gloucestershire border. It is typically found in a variety of open, sunny habitats on poor, well-drained soils. It is biennial, and is capable of reappearing from the seed-bank following long absences.

**VC7**

Silkwood Arboretum  
ST849893  
1989  
DG  
Two small populations.

**Cardamine amara** Large Bitter-cress  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 absent

This species has only been recorded at one site in VC7, and is almost completely absent from south-west England. It is a herb of damp to wet acidic habitats including streamsides, marshes, flushes and carr, preferring still or slowly-moving water.

**VC7**

Dauntsey  
ST986813  
1987  
Unknown  
Union Farm.

**Carex acuta** Slender Tufted-sedge  
Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

This species is mostly found in VC7, on the banks of ditches, ponds, pits, and running water habitats, as well as damp unimproved neutral grassland. It is a densely tufted perennial, preferring habitats subject to regular inundation.

**VC7**

Bradford-on-Avon  
ST817605  
2005  
GY  
Nr River Avon.
Rodbourne  
ST937842  
1987  
DG  
Gauze Brook.
Tedcroft  
ST948856  
1985  
DG  
Marshy meadow.
Braydon Pond  
ST999875  
1985  
DG  
Mostly at swampy end.
Braydon Pond  
SU001881  
1986  
JFr  
Eastern edge of main pond.
Cricklade  
SU094946  
1986  
Unknown  
North Meadow, in main meadow.
Coate Water  
SU175817  
2004  
JN  
Abundant.
Coate Water  
SU180817  
1990  
JN  

**VC8**

Amesbury  
SU156427  
2003  
NGr  
In River Avon.

**Carex binervis** Green-ribbed Sedge  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

This perennial species requires open habitats on acidic soils, hence its rarity in VC7. Its main county stronghold is in the heaths and mires of the New Forest (VC8). In VC7 it has also been recorded in less typical unimproved neutral grassland, where there are local acidic influences.

**VC7**

Heywood  
ST898762  
1996  
PDa  
Seagry Wood.
Seagry  
ST942816  
1996  
PDa  
Seagry Wood.
Clattinger Farm  
SU014933  
2005  
JFo  
A few plants in acid soil near gate.
**Carex curta** White Sedge  
Native  
VC7 absent; VC8 Scarce

*C. curta* is a perennial species of very wet, acidic habitats, including mires and wet heaths, so in Wiltshire it has only been recorded in the New Forest area.

**VC8**  
Plaitford Common SU269177 1994 RV  
Plaitford Common SU277189 2005 RV  
Plaitford Common SU277192 1994 RV  
West Wellow Common SU283189 2005 RV  
West Wellow Common SU283191 2005 RV

Frequent on south edge of SU2719.  
In willow carr.  
Maybe more in mire nearby.  
In carr, maybe more in mire nearby.

**Carex digitata** Fingered Sedge  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 absent

A perennial sedge that has been long known from a few localities in rocky oolitic woodland in the By Brook valley in the west of VC7. Populations are small but appear to be relatively stable.

**VC7**  
Slaughterford ST838736 2005 LCa  
Ford ST841747 2005 LCa

Coombs Wood, protected verge.  
Common Hill, protected road verge.

**Carex distans** Distant Sedge  
Native  
VC7 not scarce; VC8 rare

This is typically a species of coastal habitats in the British Isles, but when it does occur inland, as it does in Wiltshire, it is usually found in damp, mesotrophic open habitats, including floodplain meadows and marshes. It is relatively widespread in the alluvial habitats of VC7, but there have been only two recent records in VC8.

**VC8**  
Semington ST923598 1991 BHa  
Poulshot ST957598 1990 BHa

Semington Brook  
In brook.

**Carex echinata** Star Sedge  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

*C. echinata* is typically a species of neutral or acidic wet habitats, including mires, wet heath, flushes, springs, open carr, wet grassland and moorland. In VC7 it is confined to water-meadows in the River Kennet valley. It is more widely distributed in VC8, particularly on the peaty soils in the New Forest area.

**VC7**  
Savernake Forest SU2264 1984 ASu  
Ramsbury SU2871 1984 BPh & JN

**Carex filiformis** Downy-fruited Sedge  
Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 absent

*C. filiformis* has been recorded from the CWP area in VC7 for several centuries, and the plant continues to survive there in protected sites, including the old hay meadows of Clattinger Farm. In the British Isles its native distribution is mainly confined to the Thames valley floodplain in a range of different habitats.
**VC7**

Clattinger Farm  SU014935  2005  SPi & JFo  Plenty near ditch / path.
Swillbrook Meadow  SU035927  1993  BG  In ridge and furrow field.

---

**Carex hostiana Tawny Sedge**

Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

*Carex hostiana* is surprisingly scarce in the county, and could be under-recorded. It is a perennial herb of damp habitats including neutral grassland, wet meadows, base-rich mires and fens. In VC7 it has been recorded in water-meadows and unimproved base-rich grassland. The VC8 record needs checking to see if the population is extant.

---

**VC7**

Clattinger Farm  SU016936  2006  SPi  Frequent in meadows.
CWP  SU035953  1986  DG  Pit 24, scraped ground, 1 plant
CWP Pike Corner  SU037934  2006  GLe & LMa  Many plants across two fields.
CWP  SU072949  2006  SPi & JFo  Lake 68a by path.
Chilton Foliat  SU327701  1986  DG

---

**VC8**

Damerham  SU105153  1977  PBo  South End.

---

**Carex humilis Dwarf Sedge**

Native  
Nationally Scarce  
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

South Wiltshire falls within the national stronghold of *Carex humilis*, where it is a characteristic plant of short, usually species-rich unimproved chalk grassland. It is frequent in shorter swards on Salisbury Plain, and is often associated with old tracks and banks. In places it can be very locally abundant (for example at Martin Down). It was last recorded in VC7 in 1978, and this record needs updating.

---

**VC7**

Easton Hill  SU053649  1978  RDa

---

*VC8 Carex humilis*
**Carex laevigata** Smooth-stalked Sedge

VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

In Wiltshire *C. laevigata* occurs mainly in wet clay woodland, and grassy woodland clearings. In South Wiltshire it is especially characteristic of the New Forest area.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collected By</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seagry</td>
<td>ST943817</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>PDa</td>
<td>In north-east part of Seagry Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoe</td>
<td>ST957664</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Chittoe Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spye Park</td>
<td>ST957673</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carex muricata** ssp. *lamprocarpa* Prickly Sedge

VC7 Rare; VC8 Scarce

This is by far the commoner of the two subspecies of *C. muricata*, but is very uncommon in the county. It prefers dry, light soils, in a range of open habitats, as it is shade-intolerant. In Wiltshire it prefers sandy, acidic substrates.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collected By</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowden Park</td>
<td>ST940688</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collected By</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford</td>
<td>SU276204</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Manor Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow</td>
<td>SU2818</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Also Plaitford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow</td>
<td>SU288195</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Maury's Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford</td>
<td>SU297204</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carex pallescens** Pale Sedge

VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

*C. pallescens* is a perennial species of acid to neutral clay soils in Wiltshire, in woodland rides, clearings, meadows and other open habitats.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collected By</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leigh Delamere</td>
<td>ST8878</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>JHa</td>
<td>Stanton Park Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowood</td>
<td>ST962692</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>Pilpot Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braydon Wood</td>
<td>ST999880</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Frequent in Pond Plantation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braydon Wood</td>
<td>SU0088</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>MSt</td>
<td>Widespread in local rides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calne</td>
<td>SU017704</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Lower Sands Farm, on bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerford Common</td>
<td>SU026863</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>JFr</td>
<td>In damp ride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerford Common</td>
<td>SU032866</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>JFr</td>
<td>In damp ride.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carex pseudocyperus** Cyperus Sedge

VC7 not scarce; VC8 Rare

*C. pseudocyperus* typically colonises open or new aquatic fringe habitats. It is a shade-tolerant perennial, and is widespread in North Wiltshire, especially in the margins of ponds and flooded gravel pits in the CWP. Because it is an attractive sedge, it is also sometimes planted in ponds in e.g. new country parks.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collected By</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Westbury</td>
<td>ST867524</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Brick pit, one clump.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semington</td>
<td>ST915608</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Carex pulicaris  *Flea Sedge*  
Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

This very common perennial species is absent from much of Wiltshire, although it has been recorded from a wide range of habitats, including dry chalk grassland, woodland rides, and damp meadows.

**VC7**

- **Somerford Common**  SU030863  1985  RR
- **Calstone Down**  SU047683  1989  BG  N-facing bank at foot of steep down.
- **Chilton Foliat**  SU323701  1987  SKi  Water meadow. Small patches.
- **Chilton Foliat**  SU325699  1988  DG  Kennet side, water meadow.

**VC8**

- **Pewsey**  SU166611  2006  JN  Jones’ Mill, scattered in meadow.
- **Hale**  SU214184  1990  DJW  Damp, ungrazed meadows.
- **Chadwell**  SU239221  1988  DJW  Wet meadow.

**Carex rostrata  *Bottle Sedge***  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Scarce

*C. rostrata* is a perennial species that often forms characteristic pure emergent stands on the edges of ponds, lakes, canals, bog pools and flowing water. In Wiltshire it has been recorded in pond edges, fens and ditches.

**VC7**

- **Knighton**  SU295712  1987  JN  Six plants found.

**VC8**

- **Beechingstoke**  SU085593  1985  RFu  Several plants in small fen.
- **Pewsey**  SU168613  2006  JN  Jones' Mill.
- **Redlynch**  SU216214  1989  DJW  Lower Pensworth Farm, pond edge.
- **Plaitford**  SU2618  1999  RV
- **Plaitford Common**  SU277190  1999  RV  North end, in alder carr.

**Carex viridula  ssp. brachyrrhyncha  *Long-stalked Yellow-sedge***  
Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

*C. viridula*  ssp. *brachyrrhyncha* has been recorded in damp places on base-rich soils, mainly in neutral and calcareous grassland. It may have been recorded in other locations in the past, and identified as the closely related subspecies *oeodocarpa*. Both species show considerable morphological variation.

**VC7**

- **Limpley Stoke**  ST787627  1986  DG  In pasture near Dundas Aqueduct.
- **Colerne**  ST8070  1988  DG
- **Hullavington**  ST890817  1986  Unknown  Marshy field.
- **CWP**  SU034938  1989  DG  Northern edge of Pit 40.
- **Ashton Keynes**  SU035935  1986  DG & SWh
- **CWP Pike Corner**  SU036934  1986  DG
- **CWP**  SU052950  1983  SHa  Near Pit 10.

**VC8**

- **Damerham**  SU0816  1996  RV
- **Damerham**  SU093174  1996  RV  Knoll Farm, water meadow.
- **Gomeldon**  SU180358  1987  JFr  West Gomeldon Farm.
Carex viridula ssp. viridula Small-fruited Yellow-sedge  Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

In Wiltshire this is a very uncommon species indeed, although it may have possibly been under-recorded due to its small stature. It is a lowland perennial, which occurs in a range of habitats, but in the wider context of the British Isles, it usually occurs on flushed acidic soils, but also locally on base-rich substrates.

VC7
Ashton Keynes  SU035935  1986  DG

VC8
Crockerton  ST8442  1993  BL  Aucombe Marsh.

Catabrosa aquatica Whorl-grass  Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Scarce

C. aquatica is found in ponds, river-banks and other very wet places but is a rather rare plant here. This plant has been lost from many former stations by the infilling and neglect of ponds and other habitats.

VC7
Hullavington  ST879824  1986  Unknown  Boggy meadow.
CWP  SU064936  2006  SPI & JN  Lake 68c abundant at muddy edges.
Wootton Bassett  SU067847  1984  DG  Flaxlands Manor, spring-fed pond.
West Overton  SU128682  1993  Unknown  Road-bridge over River Kennet.

VC8
Broad Chalke  SU040255  1994  BL & SGr  Water meadow ditch.
Whiteparish  SU243220  1986  PMW  Chadwell Farm, in well.

Centaurea cyanus Cornflower  Archaeophyte and introduced
Nationally Rare
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce
UKBAP species

One of our rarest arable plants, this annual species occasionally appears on farmland. It is much more frequently found in waste ground and other disturbed places where it occurs as a casual or garden escape. It is also sometimes sown in native wildflower mixes in landscape schemes. All records are mapped here as archaeophytes, apart from obvious casualties.

VC7
Whitley  ST883662  1985  KPa  Whitley Farm.
Swindon  SU123865  1998  WBS  Near old railway line.
Wootton Bassett  SU133841  1991  PAn  Tottenham House Park, cornfield.
Great Bedwyn  SU251636  1986  FPr  Tottenham House Park, cornfield.
VC8
Crockerton  ST842426  1994  JNo  Aucombe Marsh.
Edington   ST933545  1986  BHa  West side of lane.
Marston    ST962566  1986  BHa  In middle of field.
Larkhill   SU147434  2003  SFo  King's Barrow Farm.
Easton     SU212619  2006  JN   Conygre Farm. Long-known site.
Cholderton SU219436  2004  JN   Wheatfield margin.
Burbage    SU223616  1988  WWHa  Westcourt.
Cholderton SU2242   2004  ABy  Arable headland.
Cholderton SU2443   2000  BL   Possibly planted. Farmland.
Shalbourne SU308627 1999  CMc  Carver's Hill Farm.

Cephalanthera damasonium White Helleborine

IUCN Vulnerable

VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

C. damasonium is a lowland rhizomatous perennial that is especially characteristic of Fagus plantation and other open woodland edges and understoreys. It is confined to dry chalk and limestone. Whilst it is still widespread in Wiltshire (especially VC8) there has been a steep decline across Great Britain in recent decades, and in consequence it has recently joined the red list.
**Cerastium diffusum Sea Mouse-ear**  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

In the British Isles *C. diffusum* is most familiar as an annual of coastal habitats. In Wiltshire it occupies a specific ecological niche, growing on ant-hills in old chalk downland. It may be under-recorded.

**VC7**
- Milk Hill  SU101637  1984  KPa  On ant hills, very local.
- Milk Hill  SU099638  1985  KPa  On ant hills on escarpment top.

**VC8**
- Martin Down  SU036200  1991  RBo  Short turf at edge of car park.
- Porton Down  SU208351  1999  PWi  Battery Hill, on anthills.

**Cerastium pumilum Dwarf Mouse-ear**  
Native  
Nationally Scarce  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

IUCN Near Threatened

Wiltshire is one of the main British strongholds for this species, which, because it is a winter annual, is also likely to be under-recorded. It occurs mainly in open, sparsely-vegetated calcareous habitats, but on DTE (SP) it has been noted in disturbed gravelly ground.

**VC7**
- Milk Hill  SU104637  1988  KPa  On ant-hills.

**VC8**
- DTE (SP) West  ST945456  2006  SPI  Track edge near Vedette 1.
- DTE (SP) East  SU209495  2001  PWi  Tactical disturbance.
- Sidbury Hill  SU210500  2006  SPI  Disturbed ground in valley bottom.

**Cerastium semidecandrum Little Mouse-ear**  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Scarce

*C. semidecandrum* is a rare species here, found on ant-hills in old grassland, in disturbed ground close to tank tracks on DTE (SP) and on woodland tracks. It usually prefers well-drained sandy or calcareous soils, and needs an open situation.

**VC7**
- Tan Hill  SU097646  1985  Unknown  Ant hill on edge of downland top.
- Okus  SU142832  1986  DG  Sandy bank.

**VC8**
- Breach Hill  SU004466  1986  BG  Both sides of MOD track.
- Grovely Wood  SU012343  1985  BL  Dry open pathway through wood.
- Great Fore Down  SU042542  1991  BG  On anthills in impact area.
- Sidbury Hill  SU214506  1982  ASa

**Ceratocapnos claviculata Climbing Corydalis**  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Scarce

*C. claviculata* is a rare plant in the county, where it is found in more acidic woodland habitats including clear-felled conifer plantation and semi-natural broad-leaved woodland. It is an annual species of well-drained soils.
VC7
Seagry ST942817 2004 MWa Rough ground with fallen trees.
Savernake Forest SU237660 2006 JN Birch Copse.

VC8
Gasper ST753337 2006 SPI & PMW Mature conifer plantation nr stream.
Stourton ST753348 2006 SPI & PMW Convent Bottom near main track.
Stourton ST753351 2006 WBS Good plants trailing over a stump.
Stourton ST760354 1991 PMW St Peter’s Cross.
Stourton ST768344 1991 PMW Edge of pond.

Chamaemelum nobile Chamomile

Native
IUCN Vulnerable

In VC8, C. nobile is mainly found in the New Forest, where it typically occurs in pony-trampled damp commons and clearings, sometimes with Mentha pulegium and other uncommon species.

VC8
Damerham SU092138 1989 PBo Lopshill Common.
Landford Common SU261187 2002 RV Shallow pool in damp heath.
Bramshaw SU2616 1992 RV
Bramshaw SU273157 1991 RV
Penn Common SU274172 1991 AHu Sturtmoor Common.
Penn Common SU278168 2005 RV Abundant in turf.
Plaitford Common SU278192 1985 RV
Furzley Common SU281158 1991 AHu
Furzley Common SU2816 2005 RV Growing in extensive areas of turf.
West Wellow Common SU2818 1991 RV
Plaitford Common SU282193 1991 AHu
Canada Common SU285171 1991 AHu
Cadnam Common SU289149 2005 MRa Near Storm’s Farm.

Chenopodium bonus-henricus Good-King-Henry

Archaeophyte
VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

IUCN Vulnerable

Formerly a widespread perennial of cultivated and disturbed ground, C. bonus-henricus appears to have been lost from many of its former Wiltshire locations in the last few decades. It typically occurs on fertile soils close to roads, farm buildings and ruins.
**Chenopodium hybridum** Maple-leaved Goosefoot  
Archaeophyte  
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

*C. hybridum* occurs occasionally in arable crops on fertile soils, especially in the Salisbury area. It has also been recorded as an opportunist on dumped soil and disturbed ground. In VC7 it is very rare, occurring sporadically in one location as a garden weed.

**VC7**

Devizes  
ST998618  1989  JP  
Garden weed.

**Chenopodium murale** Nettle-leaved Goosefoot  
Archaeophyte  
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

IUCN Vulnerable

There have been no records of this species since 1987 in VC8; it is however of sporadic appearance, and may have been under-recorded. It is an annual of cultivated fertile land and waste ground.

**VC8**

Hindon  
ST9031  1987  PCh & AHu  
Footpath south-west of village.

Fonthill Gifford  
ST900316  1987  AHu  
At edge of field of maize.

Upper Chicksgrove  
ST961307  1984  DFo  
Bridleway.
**Chrysanthemum segetum** Corn Marigold

IUCN Vulnerable

*C. segetum* still occurs sporadically in cultivated land on well-drained sands and other base-poor soils, mostly in VC8, and especially in the vicinity of the New Forest. It also occurs occasionally as a garden escape, and where earth disturbance exposes a long-buried seedbank.

**Chrysogonum alternifolium** Alternate-leaved Golden-saxifrage

Native

VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

*C. alternifolium* usually occurs in wet ground by streams, in boggy ground, and other shaded wet places, often in woods. The species appears to have long been an uncommon species in the county, with all records collected between 1985 and 1990. It is not known if these populations are extant.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lacock</td>
<td>ST947698</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>West of Loxwell Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromham</td>
<td>ST963657</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In valley by woodland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whetham</td>
<td>SU183678</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Wet wood below Weavers Bridge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasper</td>
<td>ST765330</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>EEI</td>
<td>Cools Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Tisbury</td>
<td>ST905298</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>MSC</td>
<td>Several patches by River Nadder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinton</td>
<td>SU006307</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>SPr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cirsium tuberosum Tuberous Thistle
Native
Nationally Rare
IUCN Near Threatened
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

South Wiltshire holds the largest remaining British population of *C. tuberosum*, which is particularly characteristic of rank CG3 (*Bromopsis erecta*) grasslands on the Imber Ranges of DTE (SP). It has not been recorded in VC7 since 1984, but the Salisbury Plain populations appear to be relatively stable. Hybridisation with *C. acaule* is a threat to pure *C. tuberosum* in short downland turf.

**VC7**
- Calstone Down SU044687 1974 PHe In SSSI. Not seen recently.
- Knap Hill SU119636 1979 SLa
- Knap Hill SU122636 1984 DPI

---

**Cirsium x medium** Tuberous Thistle x Dwarf Thistle
Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

*C. x medium* usually occurs where *C. tuberosum* grows close to *C. acaule*, the latter being a common species of short-grazed downland. In some places such as at Martin Down, the hybrid has been recorded in the absence of *C. tuberosum*, which occurred nearby in the past.

**VC7**
- Olivers Castle SU001646 1986 DG Top of hill and below path.
- Olivers Castle SU001651 1986 DG Edge of track, dropping through site.
- Oldbury Castle SU046694 1986 DG To SU045688.
- Milk Hill SU098636 1985 KPa
- Avebury SU102697 1989 VSc Cule Banks.
- Knap Hill SU119635 1989 KPa
- Knap Hill SU122636 1985 VSc
**Clinopodium acinos** Basil Thyme  
Native  
VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce  
IUCN Vulnerable

Many locations for this species were found during the Wiltshire Flora Mapping Project in the 1980s, but there are fewer recent records, probably due to under-recording on DTE (SP), where it is quite common. *C. acinos* is a diminutive annual of open, sunny calcareous ground, typically short grassland, rocky places, and track-sides where there is little competition.

![Map of Clinopodium acinos locations](image)

**Coeloglossum viride** Frog Orchid  
Native  
VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce  
IUCN Vulnerable

*C. viride* is an inconspicuous and diminutive perennial orchid, which in Wiltshire is usually found in colonies in very short, species-rich downland. It is widespread but local in VC8, and much less common in North Wiltshire. It is possibly under-recorded in some suitable but privately-owned chalk grassland sites. Many of its sites are already protected, but the species has declined considerably everywhere in recent decades and is now red listed.
**Colchicum autumnale Meadow Saffron**

Native

IUCN Near Threatened

VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

Wiltshire lies within the main British locus for *C. autumnale*; it has been recorded in many locations within VC7 and VC8. It is a perennial, found in woodland clearings and rides, as well as in damp grassy places.
Cuscuta epithymum Dodder  
Native  
VC7 absent; VC8 not scarce

IUCN Vulnerable

C. epithymum was formerly widespread across the British Isles but its range has greatly contracted as many of its former habitats have been lost or destroyed. In Wiltshire it is relatively widespread, if uncommon, in VC8. This perennial herb parasitises certain herbs and small shrubs on chalk grassland and dry heathland.

VC8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Obs</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starveall</td>
<td>ST996397</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>VHo</td>
<td>Widespread on steep downland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsonage Down</td>
<td>SU0541</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>ADa</td>
<td>On an ant hill, parasitising thyme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westdown Camp</td>
<td>SU058485</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SGr</td>
<td>Earthwork NW of pumping station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grovely Down</td>
<td>SU0832</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>PPh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larkhill Ranges</td>
<td>SU097537</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Sprawling over large anthill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushall Down</td>
<td>SU105528</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>DCo</td>
<td>Abundant south of ditch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP) East</td>
<td>SU200508</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>Frequent plants in area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whaddon Common</td>
<td>SU2026</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>TGa</td>
<td>Hosts Melilotus and Lycopus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidbury Hill</td>
<td>SU213496</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JMo</td>
<td>Inside fence at foot of hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU278188</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Four plants on Calluna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furfzley Bog</td>
<td>SU287165</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>DJW, PMW &amp; RV</td>
<td>Growing on Ulex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cuscuta europaea Great Dodder  
Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

C. europaea has been recorded regularly in a small part of the Avon valley in the west of the county between Staverton and Limpley Stoke (where most sites lie in VC7). It parasitises Urtica dioica on river banks and in damp meadows, and its numbers fluctuate from year to year.
VC7
Limpley Stoke  ST783608  1987  JMa  Very long history at this site.
Turleigh  ST805604  2006  GY  Barton Farm Country Park.
Bradford on Avon  ST821606  2006  GY  Southern bank of river.
Staverton  ST855610  1988  Unknown
Holt  ST882621  1986  Unknown  Abundant near river bridge.

VC8
Westwood  ST798598  1989  Unknown  By River Avon.

Cynoglossum officinale Hound’s-tongue

Native

VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

IUCN Near Threatened

*C. officinale* is especially frequent on disturbed calcareous ground in VC8. It is frequent where scrub and tree clearance has been undertaken on DTE (SP) in the east. It can also be found in field edges, and often marks the site of rabbit burrows, as it is unpalatable.
**Cystopteris fragilis** Brittle Bladder-fern  
Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

This is a very rare Wiltshire fern; in both vice-counties it is confined to damp crevices and recesses in limestone structures, including walls, buildings and bridges.

**VC7**
- **North Wraxall**  ST828638  1987  JP  On stone by stream and bridge.
- **Long Newton**  ST911910  2003  CKi & MKi  South face of bridge over R. Avon.
- **Chippenham**  ST920735  2003  JN  Town centre. Grating above cellar.
- **Chippenham**  ST9272  2003  WBS  Gratings above basement windows.

**VC8**
- **Dinton**  SU004319  1987  MTy  Philipps House, in courtyard wall.
- **Devizes**  SU006612  1983  DG  Long Street.

**Dactylorhiza incarnata** ssp. *pulchella* Early Marsh-orchid  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 absent  
IUCN Waiting List

This tuberous perennial has been recorded from two sites on the Wiltshire-Gloucestershire border where it was found in unimproved neutral grassland and *Salix* scrub over gravel. Elsewhere it is typically a species of valley mires, marshes and wet heathland. *D. incarnata sensu lato* has been recorded from scattered sites across VC7 and VC8 and it is possible that ssp. *pulchella* may be present in some of these undifferentiated populations.

**VC7**
- **Cricklade**  SU096945  1994  GGo  North Meadow, near telegraph pole.
- **CWP**  SU045961  1995  DG & SWh  In willow scrub on gravel.

**Dianthus armeria** Deptford Pink  
Native  
Nationally Scarce  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare  
IUCN Endangered  
UKBAP species  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 8

This species has never been common in the county and many records originated from before 1947. It has only been recorded reliably in recent years from a single downland site on the Larkhill and Westdown Ranges of DTE (SP). However, it could easily occur elsewhere on Salisbury Plain. It is not known whether the VC7 record is still extant.

**VC7**
- **Chapel Plaister**  ST837675  1986  EWo  On common.

**VC8**
- **DTE (SP) Central**  SU063510  2006  PSk  60 + plants near top of slope.

**Dianthus deltoides** Maiden Pink  
Native  
Nationally Scarce  
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare  
IUCN Near Threatened

*D. deltoides* was first recorded at Bourne Bottom (on DTE (SP) Bulford Ranges) in 1876, in open, slightly disturbed trackside grassland and the population was last recorded there in 2001, despite searches since. It has not been recorded anywhere else in Wiltshire.
VC8
DTE (SP) SU191484 2001 KWa Bourne Bottom.
Figheldean Down SU1849 1982 ABe

**Diplotaxis tenuifolia Perennial Wall-rocket** Archaeophyte
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

This perennial herb has been recorded in a range of man-made habitats in Wiltshire, including car parks, roadsides, railway embankments, arable margins and waste ground. It has never been common here, and mostly appears briefly as a single plant, before disappearing again.

VC7
Swindon SU145855 1989 JN Abundant nr Oasis.
Swindon SU153832 1989 JN Old stone railway embankment.

VC8
Grovely SU021343 1987 BL Pitt Coppice Down.

**Draba muralis Wall Whitlowgrass** Native
Nationally Scarce VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

This is an early-flowering annual of limestone walls and other stony places in Wiltshire. At its best-known site, in VC7, many plants grow on a partly fallen oolitic limestone wall, with *Erophila verna* and *Saxifraga tridactylites*.

VC7

VC8
Stratford Toney SU091266 1994 Unknown At the church.

**Dryopteris aemula Hay-scented Buckler-fern** Native
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

A small population of *D. aemula* was found in 1984 in a shallow, wooded stream valley at Landford in VC8. An intensive search in 2005 failed to refine the plants, and it is feared that the population may have been lost as its habitat is thought to lie within commercial forestry. A second record, in VC8 (Hampshire) was a single plant growing on a rotten *Fagus* stump in replanted mixed woodland, not re-found in 2006. The species is very shade tolerant, but clear-felling can rapidly destroy populations.

VC8
Damerham SU084161 1999 IRa Kingland Copse, on rotten stump.

**Eleocharis acicularis Needle Spike-rush** Native
VC7 not scarce; VC8 Rare

This perennial species occurs in a number of sites in the Cotswold Water Park, sometimes forming lawns in very shallow water and on mud. In VC8 it has been recorded at Furzeley Common in the New Forest around a spring.
**VC8**
Furzley Common SU285167 1991 MFl Valley mire.

**Eleocharis quinqueflora Few-flowered Spike-rush**
Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

*E. quinqueflora* has only been recorded at two sites in Wiltshire. Although it is relatively catholic in its habitat requirements, grazing is usually important in maintaining the openness of its wet habitats.

**VC7**
Ashton Keynes SU036935 1986 DH Pike Corner, in damp ditch.

**VC8**

**Eleocharis uniglumis Slender Spike-rush**
Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

A cluster of locations for *E. uniglumis* were recorded in the eighties in the CWP area. Most of the sites were close to flooded gravel pits and ponds and very large populations were recorded in some instances. Although it is more typically a coastal species in the British Isles, *E. uniglumis* prefers base-rich wet marshes and grassland inland.

**VC7**
Oaksey ST996929 1987 CKi & MKi Oaksey Ford Bridge, by pond.
CWP SU011944 1987 DG Beside gravel pit.
Pike Corner SU036934 1986 DG Scraped ground near Pit 40.
North Meadow SU094946 1986 Unknown

**VC8**
Semington Brook ST927597 1990 BHa Southern edge of marshy meadow.
Plaitford SU278202 1991 PBu

**Eleogiton fluitans Floating Club-rush**
Native
VC7 absent; VC8 Scarce

In the New Forest part of VC8, *E. fluitans* is a frequent species of peaty, acidic pools, ditches, streams and seasonally wet poached ground on commons in the New Forest. It has not been recorded anywhere else in VC7 or 8.

**VC8**
Redlynch SU238175 1991 DJW Tinney’s Plantation, in duckpond.
West Wellow Common SU2816 1991 RV
West Wellow Common SU283187 1988 RV
Cadnam Common SU286157 1991 RV
Canada Common SU287176 1991 RV

**Epilobium lanceolatum Spear-leaved Willowherb**
Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

*E. lanceolatum* has been recorded in a range of dry, open habitats, although it does not appear to have been widespread in either VC at any time. It is a perennial species that can occur as a garden weed, but it is likely to be under-recorded due to its similarity to others in the *Epilobium* genus.
Epilobium palustre Marsh Willowherb

Although this is a relatively common British species, it is mostly restricted to wet acidic sites, and is thus scarce in Wiltshire. It prefers wet woodland edges, the margins of ponds and lakes, bogs, marshes and ditches. It is a perennial, and relatively easy to distinguish from other *Epilobium* species.

Epipactis leptochila Narrow-lipped Helleborine

Hound Wood is the best known location for *E. leptochila* in VC8. However, it has not been recorded there in recent years, and may have disappeared from the site, which is in a heavily shaded woodland.

Epipactis palustris Marsh Helleborine

Two populations of *E. palustris* have been known from a disused chalk pit on Morgan’s Hill near Devizes for some years. Although this is a very orchid-rich site, it is an unusual location for this species which seems to be flourishing nonetheless. The other sites, in silty carr in the CWP, is more typical of a species that likes to have its feet in the water for at least some of the year. Full grid references have been withheld to protect the populations.
Epipactis phyllanthes Green-flowered Helleborine
Native
Nationally Scarce
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

A scattering of sites have been recorded across Wiltshire, though *E. phyllanthes* is marginally more widespread in VC8. It favours acidic, mineral soils, in shaded woodlands or scrub, and has also been found beside streams and flooded gravel pits. Most recent records have been made in the Marlborough and Salisbury areas.

**VC7**
- Savernake Forest SU228666 1985 DG Both sides of Grand Avenue.
- Savernake Forest SU235654 2006 JN By edge of Three Oak Hill Drive.
- Marridge Hill SU288758 1984 SCh Baydon Track, edge of beechwood.
- Chilton Foliat SU300706 1986 BPh West of Littlecote House.

**VC8**
- Hindon ST917323 1986 VHo Near tunnel.
- South Coulston ST954531 1986 BHa South side of road.
- Langford Lakes SU0336 2004 BL Long-known colony.
- Hanging Langford SU0337 1998 BL Gravel pits.
- Langford Lakes SU0437 2002 BL Seems to be increasing.
- Steeple Langford SU0439 1997 BL Gravel pits.
- Berwick St James SU0739 2003 BL In garden by River Till, increasing.
- Netherhampton SU1229 2002 JHo & AMc Old site.
- Little Durnford Down SU129351 1988 Unknown Small colony under beech.
- Harnham SU1329 1995 JHo
- Salisbury SU143291 1997 JHo
- Pewsey SU168613 1995 BL Jones's Mill.

Epipactis purpurata Violet Helleborine
Native
VC7 not scarce; VC8 Rare

*E. purpurata* particularly likes old deciduous woodlands on clay-with-flints soil, and VC7 has a number of sites, especially in the Braydon Forest and Savernake Forest areas. It is always found in shady situations.

**VC8**
- Great Bedwyn SU293643 2006 GBa Foxbury Wood

Equisetum sylvaticum Wood Horsetail
Native
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

Suitable habitat for *E. sylvaticum* is scarce in Wiltshire. It prefers deep, permanently damp humic soils, and is most common in northern and western parts of the British Isles. In VC8 it is mainly found near streams in damp woodlands.

**VC8**
- Gasper ST752337 2006 SPI & PMW A few patches in Castle Wood.
- Tucking Mill ST763343 1991 PMW One plant amongst *E. arvense*.
- Urchfont SU037585 1990 JPa By overgrown footpath.

Eriophorum angustifolium Common Cottongrass
Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

The only *Eriophorum* species to be found in Wiltshire, *E. angustifolium* has been recorded most commonly in the peaty mires of the New Forest corner of VC8. The continued survival of its only known site in VC7 is doubtful.
**VC7**
Chilton Foliat SU326700 1982 DG Water-meadow.

**Erophila glabrescens Glabrous Whitlowgrass**
Native
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

This is likely to be an under-recorded species, as it may be difficult to separate from the *E. verna* aggregate. It is a vernal annual of nearly bare, well-drained open habitats.

**VC8**
Bramshaw SU269162 2000 RV Sandy verge by car showrooms.

**Erysimum cheiranthoides Treacle-mustard**
Archaeophyte
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Scarce

*E. cheiranthoides* is an annual of well-drained, sandy ground and its distribution across the county is very scattered. It is mainly found as an arable plant, though it has also been recorded on waste ground and roadsides.

**VC7**
Allington ST890757 1989 JHa Growing at edge of field of barley.
Malmesbury ST921879 1989 JWa Kemble Hill, along bank of ditch.
Oaksey SU013949 1985 JSa Somerford Keynes.
CWP SU028941 1984 DG Manor House Farm, waste ground.
CWP SU039942 1984 SWh Near Cleveland Farm House.
Swindon SU112842 1991 PAN

**VC8**
Zeals ST785335 1991 AHu Roadside of B3092, near Crab Lane.
Berwick St. James SU053398 2003 BL Headlands left in stewardship.
Winterbourne Stoke SU073404 1986 BG Single plant, at chicken farm.
Landford SU250203 1987 PMW Broom Park, in tree nursery.

**Euphorbia exigua Dwarf Spurge**
Archaeophyte
VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

IUCN Near Threatened

*E. exigua* is a characteristic member of Wiltshire’s arable plant flora, often being found alongside other notable species. It prefers dry, sunny, calcareous soils and can tolerate some level of intensive agricultural practice. Notwithstanding this, it has been listed by the IUCN as it has retreated from much of its former range in the British Isles. Wiltshire remains one of its strongholds.
Euphorbia platyphyllos Broad-leaved Spurge

Archaeophyte
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

E. platyphyllos is predominantly a species of calcareous clays, usually occurring in arable field margins. It is frequent in the Salisbury area (VC8) where it can sometimes be found alongside Fumaria densiflora and other uncommon arable plants. It is very rare in VC7.

VC7

Euphrasia anglica Eyebright

Native
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

IUCN Endangered
Near Endemic

This species has only been recorded at one site in VC8. It is an annual of heavily grazed damp acidic substrates, so much of Wiltshire lacks suitable habitat. However, it is also possibly under-recorded, due to difficulties with identification.

VC8
Martin SU0819 1996 RV Toyd Down.
PLATE 2. PLANTS OF NEUTRAL GRASSLAND

Torilis nodosa

Colchicum autumnale

Sanguisorba officinalis

Carex filiformis

Orchis morio

Botrychium lunaria
PLATE 3. PLANTS OF HEATH AND MIRE

- Cuscuta epithymum
- Lycopodiella inundata
- Rhynchospora fusca
- Anagallis tenella
- Ulex minor
- Carex pulicaris
**Euphrasia pseudokerneri** Eyebright
Native
Nationally Scarce
IUCN Endangered
Near Endemic

*E. pseudokerneri* is a rare annual of short, species-rich chalk and limestone grassland. In VC7, the species has only been found at one location on the Pewsey Downs near Devizes. It has not been recorded there recently. It may be under-recorded, as there is much suitable unimproved downland grassland in both VC7 and VC8.

**VC7**
Knap Hill SU1263 1986 KPa

**VC8**
Martin Down SU053183 1978 FRo Bokerley Ditch.
Martin SU059181 1978 FRo Short turf on Grims Ditch.
Martin SU060181 1978 FRo Short turf on Grims Ditch.

**Festuca filiformis** Fine-leaved Sheep’s-fescue
Native
VC7 absent; VC8 Scarce

*F. filiformis* is a densely tufted perennial of well-drained acidic soils in heaths, acid grassland and grassy woodland clearings. Its only known stations in VC8 are in the New Forest area.

**VC8**
Hamptworth SU233184 1990 DJW Edge of woodland ride.
Penn Common SU277170 1991 RV North-east side.

**Filago vulgaris** Common Cudweed
Native
IUCN Near Threatened
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

*F. vulgaris* is rare in both VC7 and VC8, with only five sites recorded in recent times. It is an annual of well-drained, sandy ground. In Wiltshire it has been recorded mainly in disturbed habitats, including waysides, driveways and arable fields.

**VC7**
Nuthills ST966683 1988 ASa Sandy Lane.
Great Bedwyn SU250635 1986 ASa Tottenham House Park, cornfield.

**VC8**
Poulshot ST967607 1987 BG On bare mud along green lane.
Whiteparish SU241238 2005 DJW Driveway of house.
Landford SU2618 1999 RV

**Foeniculum vulgare** Fennel
Archaeophyte
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

At face value, *F. vulgare* is an unlikely candidate for inclusion in a rare plant register given its apparent widespread distribution and its ability to reach weed status very quickly in gardens. However, it has rarely been
recorded in the county. This biennial herb has been recorded in a wide range of habitats, preferring those with some disturbance.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winsley</td>
<td>ST797608</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>JP</td>
<td>Field edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malmesbury</td>
<td>ST936871</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>JEO &amp; JWa</td>
<td>Walls or pavement angles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherhill</td>
<td>SU028699</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>JEO</td>
<td>North fringe of A4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterbourne Monkton</td>
<td>SU103724</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>JOu</td>
<td>Mill Lane. Dry walls and waste areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wroughton</td>
<td>SU165805</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>JOu</td>
<td>Burderop Hospital.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mere</td>
<td>ST812303</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>JHa</td>
<td>Near Hinks Mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Newton</td>
<td>SU085348</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>BL</td>
<td>Possible garden escape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salisbury</td>
<td>SU137313</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>PMo</td>
<td>The Butts, on grassy waste ground.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fritillaria meleagris** *Fritillary*

Nationally Scarce

IUCN Vulnerable

VC7 not scarce; VC8 absent

*F. meleagris* is only considered to be native in the Thames valley flood meadows in VC7, where it can form very large populations nearly all of which are now within protected sites. It is found in herb-rich unimproved neutral grassland which have traditionally been managed for hay. None of the VC8 populations are considered to be native.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oaksey</td>
<td>ST982928</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In field South of Flintham House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaksey</td>
<td>ST994925</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>CKi &amp; MKi</td>
<td>Nr Oaksey Ford Bridge. Abundant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaksey</td>
<td>ST997956</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Nr Oaksey Ford Bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaksey</td>
<td>ST999932</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>CKi &amp; MKi</td>
<td>Hay meadow north of Swill Brook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaksey</td>
<td>SU000928</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Numbers falling on a SSSI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clattinger Farm</td>
<td>SU007932</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>LMa &amp; GLe</td>
<td>About ten plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton Keynes</td>
<td>SU055932</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DG &amp; DWe</td>
<td>Two hundred plus plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhay</td>
<td>SU068936</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DG &amp; DWe</td>
<td>Ten thousand plus plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Meadow</td>
<td>SU094946</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>LMa &amp; GLe</td>
<td>Still present in very large numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballickacre Farm</td>
<td>SU101921</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DG &amp; DWe</td>
<td>One clump of thirty five plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Inglesham</td>
<td>SU214960</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Lynt Farm, two thousand plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Inglesham</td>
<td>SU215957</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Lynt Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleshill</td>
<td>SU228937</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>MSt &amp; CSt</td>
<td>More than 300 flowers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fumaria bastardii** *Tall Ramping-fumitory*

Native

VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

*F. bastardii* is a rare plant in Wiltshire. It is a scrambling annual which prefers freely draining acidic sands and loams, occurring on farmland in the Amesbury area and nowhere else.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newton Tony</td>
<td>SU217403</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>DGr</td>
<td>On organic farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholderton</td>
<td>SU22243</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>ASu</td>
<td>Field west of New Plantation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fumaria densiflora** Dense-flowered Fumitory  
Archaeophyte  
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

*F. densiflora* is a characteristic species of chalk farmland near Salisbury, extending onto Salisbury Plain, where it is most frequently found along with other interesting and declining arable annuals in spring-sown cereals and root crops. It is rare in VC7.

**VC7**
- Chippenham: ST908733 1985  SBa  In a garden.  
- Bishops Cannings: SU042670 2006  TRe  Baltic Farm.  
- West Overton: SU123685 2006  SPI  Single plant, in stony field margin.

**Fumaria muralis** Common Ramping-fumitory  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Scarce

*F. muralis* is an annual scrambler of arable and cultivated land, spoil heaps and other disturbed ground. It has mostly been recorded in widely separated locations in VC8, where it favours well-drained acidic soils. Subspecies *boraei* has also been noted in several locations, most notably in market gardens at Bromham, its sole VC7 site to date.

**VC7**
- Bromham: ST969648 1989  DG  Market garden weed (ssp *boraei*).  

**VC8**
- Swallowcliffe: ST997263 1990  MMo  Among arable weeds on field edge.  
- West Wellow: SU284192 1984  RV  Maury’s Lane / A36 (ssp *boraei*).  
- West Wellow: SU295215 1991  RV  Sub-species *boraei*.  
- West Wellow: SU3018 1999  RV

**Fumaria parviflora** Fine-leaved Fumitory  
Archaeophyte  
Nationally Scarce  
VC7 absent; VC8 Scarce  
IUCN Vulnerable

*F. parviflora* is restricted to light, chalky farmland. It has only recently been recorded in South Wiltshire, mainly between Salisbury and Amesbury, where it seems to prefer fields of oilseed rape.

**VC8**
- Little Wishford: SU079364 2005  WBS  Little Wishford Farm  
- Wick: SU155215 1984  JOu  Wick Farm, oilseed rape field.  
- Porton Down: SU211356 1997  CBe  Battery Hill.  
- Cholderton: SU219439 1999  JN  Field border.  
- Cholderton: SU2242 1996  MWil  

**Gagea lutea** Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem  
Native  
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

There is one extant site for *G. lutea* in VC8, where it is found in ancient limestone woodland close to Limpley Stoke. Only one small colony is known here and it has not flowered since the mid-eighties. Other small colonies have been seen in the woods nearby, although these lie within VC6 (North Somerset).
**VC8**

Limpley Stoke       ST778618  2005  SPI  By track in private woodland.

**Galeopsis angustifolia** Red Hemp-nettle

IUCN Critically Endangered

*G. angustifolia* is still frequently recorded in parts of Wiltshire (especially VC8) although it has suffered an enormous decline in range all over Britain, placing it in the highest IUCN threat category. Here it is a scarce plant of arable margins and open ground, and is a particular feature of tank-disturbed former farmland on the Imber Ranges of DTE (SP).

**VC7**

Wootton Bassett       SU065836  1987  VGI

---

**VC8**

Tollard Royal       ST9518  1997  DJW  Rushmore Estate.

Broad Chalke       SU026264  2005  SPI & JFo  Gurston Farm, in field margin.

Urchfont       SU027572  2004  JEO  Oakfrith Wood, fairly common.

Plaitford       SU2618  1999  RV

West Wellow       SU2818  1999  RV

West Wellow       SU3018  1999  RV

West Wellow       SU3020  1997  RV

---
**Galium constrictum** Slender Marsh-bedstraw  
Native  
Nationally Rare  
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

*G. constrictum* has very restricted distribution in the UK, with its main stronghold being in the seasonally flooded pond margins and pony-grazed lawns of the New Forest (VC11). In Wiltshire, it has been recorded from two sites in VC8. Continued survival of *G. constrictum* has not been confirmed at either site.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teffont</td>
<td>ST993318</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>VHo</td>
<td>Introduced in pond lining substrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Charlton</td>
<td>SU174248</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>NCh</td>
<td>Water meadows - ditch margin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Galium pumilum** Slender Bedstraw  
Native  
Nationally Rare  
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare  
IUCN Endangered

Both VC8 sites are in old, herb-rich chalk grassland on military land with restricted access. At Slay Down on DTE (SP) it was associated with ant-hills. Neither site has been confirmed as extant recently. However, *G. pumilum* is a perennial species and given that both sites are protected and managed for their conservation interest, there is every reason to believe that they could still be there.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Porton Down</td>
<td>SU2035</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>MMo</td>
<td>In calcareous grassland.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gaudinia fragilis** French Oat-grass  
Native  
Nationally Scarce  
VC7 not scarce; VC8 Rare

A recent review of this species in Britain has indicated that within its core area it is likely to be native. This includes Wiltshire, where it has most frequently been found in meadows and along road-verges in the Melksham area. The Mere record conforms to its known preference for old hay meadows. Other finds in similar habitat may be possible where it was previously overlooked.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colerne Park</td>
<td>ST808705</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Many plants in lower hay meadow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thingley</td>
<td>ST8870</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easton</td>
<td>ST897705</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Meadow west of Easton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippenham</td>
<td>ST912756</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Near Birds Marsh, edge of meadow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bewley Green</td>
<td>ST928685</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Both sides of road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowden Hill</td>
<td>ST930665</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In small meadow adjacent to road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowden Hill</td>
<td>ST938678</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandridge</td>
<td>ST939653</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sells Green</td>
<td>ST940627</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melksham Without</td>
<td>ST940638</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Meadow north of Tollerdown Farm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mere</td>
<td>ST807313</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>PPa</td>
<td>West Swainsford. Meadow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Genista anglica** Petty Whin  
Native  
VC7 absent; VC8 Scarce

This is a species of wet grassy heaths and other acidic habitats and in VC8 it has been recorded exclusively in the New Forest near Landford.
**VC8**

Lords Oak          SU264176  1991    VWi
Plaitford Common    SU277192  1991    ABy
Plaitford Common    SU280179  1991    RV
Plaitford Common    SU281186  2005    RV    Three plants.
Furzley Common     SU284161   1991    RV

**Gentianella anglica Early Gentian**

Native
Nationally Scarce
IUCN Waiting List
Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 8
EC Directive Annex IIb and IVb; Bern Convention Appendix I
and Conservation Regulations Schedule 4.

Wiltshire lies within the national stronghold for *G. anglica*. The plant is restricted to short, dry, herb-rich chalk grassland, often preferring old archaeological remains. Its populations vary from year to year, with some sites supporting thousands of plants in a good year. There are many sites for the species in VC8, most of them protected.

**VC7**

Roundway          SU006638  1999    BG    Roundway Hill Covert.
Pewsey Downs      SU0964    1997    DG    Many plants.
Walkers Hill      SU109635  2006    JN et al.  Frequent east of white horse.
Walkers Hill      SU111629  2006    PMW & JP  Many scattered plants near track.
Walkers Hill      SU114633  2006    PMW & JP  On earthworks close to road.
High Clear Down   SU236763  2006    JN    More than a thousand.

**Gentianella germanica Chiltern Gentian**

Native
Nationally Scarce
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

Until 2001 there were no recent records of this species, but an 1891 site has been re-found at Mere, and a completely new population recorded at Martin Down. Both sites are in species-rich chalk grassland.
VC8
Mere Down ST826336 2001 TRi With hybrids of C. amarella.
Martin Down SU057189 2006 DNe & MNe 11 plants on edge of a chalky track.

Gnaphalium sylvaticum Heath Cudweed
IUCN Endangered

G. sylvaticum has declined greatly in its national range in the last few decades and has consequently been placed on the red list. In Wiltshire it has never been a common plant, preferring sites on greensand and other dry acidic soils. The Chirton Down site in the central impact area of DTE (SP) is an exception, and may lie over leached calcareous soils.

VC7
Cobham Frith SU255669 2006 JN In grassy path.
Cobham Frith SU255672 2005 JN Doing well in woodland path.

VC8
Great Ridge Wood ST9136 1990 CHo Greensand. Open waterlogged site.
Chirton Down SU0654 1993 BG

Groenlandia densa Opposite-leaved Pondweed
IUCN Vulnerable

Five sites for this species were noted during the WFMP in the 1980s but the continued survival of the colonies needs to be confirmed. G. densa is a very local species in the county with the flooded gravel pits and associated streams in the CWP providing a locus in VC7. Elsewhere, it has been found in ponds and canals.

VC7
Corsham ST8869 1984 RR
CWP SU019935 1984 DG
CWP SU027944 1984 DG
Ashton Keynes SU042934 1984 DG

VC8

Helleborus foetidus Stinking Hellebore
Native and introduced
Nationally Scarce
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

This is a perennial species of shallow calcareous soils in well-lit situations, including woodland edges, road cuttings and open scrub. It is intolerant of shade, and some populations may have been lost where habitats have become overgrown. All possibly native locations have been detailed here.
VC7
Castle Combe      ST8276  1985  WTNC  In Castle Wood.
Colerne Park      ST836734  2006  LSn  Below castle.
Castle Combe      ST836778  1985  LWi
Ford            ST838744  1984  ASk & GGo
Long Dean         ST839756  1983  DG  Woodland near old mill.
Slaughterford     ST843739  2006  SPI & JFo  On Protected Road Verge.
Rack Hill         ST845761  1985  DG  In beech wood plantation.
Long Dean         ST8474  1989  EOv
Rack Hill         ST847757  1986  DG  By stream, below steep woodland.
Quidhampton Wood  SU111795  2006  RAi  Among carpet of Petasites fragrans.

VC8
Heytesbury        ST935425  2005  SPI  At woodland edge, on A36 cutting.
Tollard Royal     ST947170  1991  JOu  North of Park View Point.
Tollard Royal     ST957195  1998  PMW  Rotherley Bottom.
Wylde             SU003377  1988  BL
Boscombe          SU165390  1994  GNi
Clarendon         SU184302  2003  JNo  A few.
Idmiston          SU203374  1988  OSi  Top of railway embankment.
Lower Everleigh   SU205558  2006  JAm
Lower Everleigh   SU205560  2006  RLa & HPr  Hog Down woodland.
Porton            SU237364  1994  PWi & MRe  In young scruffy woodland.
Bentley Wood      SU239287  1996  JNo  Cpt.21d: Buddleja Track.

Herminium monorchis Musk Orchid
Native
Nationally Scarce
IUCN Vulnerable

H. monorchis is a rare orchid of short, herb-rich downland turf on steep slopes and banks. It flowers irregularly and may not be seen every year. The site at Morgan’s Hill is the only known population in VC7. The population at Ham Hill, near Hungerford, is regularly monitored, and numbers of flowering spikes vary greatly. In VC8, several colonies have also been reported close to the Dorset border, although these have not been confirmed.

VC7
Morgans Hill      SU029673  1988  BG  Old chalk quarry.

VC8
Ham               SU323618  1988  BHa  Ham Hill SSSI
Ham               SU332616  2006  SPri  Ham Hill SSSI.

Hydrocotyle vulgaris Marsh Pennywort
Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

In VC8, H. vulgaris is typically a species of wet New Forest habitats. It is, however, a scarce and thinly distributed species in VC7 having been recorded in flood meadows, pond margins and marshy ground.

VC7
Chippenham        ST948766  1984  DG & RR  Edge of muddy pond nr R. Avon.
Braydon Wood      ST998877  1986  JWa  In boggy ground beside pond.
Braydon Pond      SU001881  1986  JFr  Frequent around east side of pond.
CWP               SU038935  1986  DG  Field adjacent to Pike Corner SSSI.
Chilton Foliat    SU338698  1985  DG  One small colony in water meadow.
**Hyoscyamus niger** Henbane

Archaeophyte

VC7 Scarce; VC8 Scarce

IUCN Vulnerable

*H. niger* has been recorded at a handful of sites across both vice-counties, mostly occurring in disturbed or cultivated ground and on building sites. It has never been common in Wiltshire, and many populations are likely to be short-lived.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Location Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winsley</td>
<td>ST812608</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>JP</td>
<td>In a barnyard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dauntsey</td>
<td>ST975820</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>PDa</td>
<td>In a field on Glebe Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lattion</td>
<td>SU095959</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>KGi</td>
<td>Plenty in field and by footpath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlborough</td>
<td>SU189690</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>In waste ground nr river/car park.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Location Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trowbridge</td>
<td>ST862594</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Ec</td>
<td>In garden, Wyke Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansty</td>
<td>ST9524</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>DJW</td>
<td>Gallows Hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrewton</td>
<td>SU049442</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>Many in a set-aside field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishopstone</td>
<td>SU065257</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>BL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coombe Bissett</td>
<td>SU101247</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>JAc</td>
<td>At edge of barley field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porton</td>
<td>SU213372</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>PWi</td>
<td>Near a redevelopment area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP) East</td>
<td>SU257475</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>JMo</td>
<td>Perham Ranges, in game strip.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hypericum androsaemum** Tutsan

Native

VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

*H. androsaemum* requires damp and often shaded habitats including ditchesides, woods and hedgerows. Often introduced elsewhere in the British Isles, it is well within its native range in Wiltshire. It is most abundant in the New Forest corner of VC8, but is widely scattered across the county. Most of the VC7 populations consist of only a few plants.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Location Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grittenham</td>
<td>SU026822</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In Great Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU204675</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>JEO</td>
<td>South of White Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU234655</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>Drury Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlborough</td>
<td>SU151665</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>JEO</td>
<td>West Woods, near Forest Lodge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hypericum elodes** Marsh St. John's-wort

Native

VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

In VC7, *H. elodes* is very rare, with one site just inside the VC boundary at Froxfield. In VC8, all populations are found in the New Forest corner where it is characteristically a species of oligotrophic pools and streams.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Location Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Froxfield</td>
<td>SU303678</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>RLa</td>
<td>Marshy grassland.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Iberis amara** Wild Candytuft

Native

Nationally Scarce

IUCN Vulnerable

VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

*I. amara* is thriving at its sole native Wiltshire site, at Porton Down. More than a thousand plants were estimated to be within a dry chalk ditch alongside a road there, so the population is in good condition. This site represents the westernmost outlier of the British range of the species, which is centred on the Chiltern Hills.
**VC8**

**Inula helenium Elecampane**  
Archaeophyte  
VC7 Rare; VC8 absent

This perennial herb used to be widely cultivated and it is very persistent, often spreading away from gardens and other habitation. In Wiltshire it has only been recorded in VC7, with both sites on roadsides and verges. These populations require confirmation of their current status.

**VC7**
Upper Woodshaw  SU080826  1986  VGl  At roadside.
Shaw  SU107857  1990  PDa

**Isatis tinctoria Woad**  
Nationally Scarce  
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

*I. tinctoria* is known from only two sites in South Wiltshire, with the second site found in 2006. It is a biennial or perennial species of disturbed ground, on spoil-heaps, wasteland, quarries and arable fields so has the potential to appear at other sites in the county.

**VC8**
Urchfont  SU035570  1996  JEO  Urchfont Manor.
Pewsey  SU166579  2006  RLa & HPr  Pewsey Hill Farm, on spoil.

**Jasione montana Sheep’s-bit**  
Native  
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

*J. montana* requires shallow, well-drained sandy or stony acidic soils. Its sole location is on dry heathland.

**VC8**
Cadnam Common  SU283153  1990  DJW  Near Blenman’s Farm.

**Juncus bulbosus Bulbous Rush**  
Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

North Wiltshire is possibly one of the few inland vice-counties where *J. bulbosus* is uncommon. It is found here in ponds and woodland rides where the soil is relatively acidic. In VC8 it is not uncommon in the New Forest area, which has much suitable habitat in the form of pools, rutted tracks, and marshes.

**VC7**
Draycot Park  ST936793  1986  DG  Pond at top of hill near wood.
Seagry  ST943817  1995  PDa  Seagry Wood, recently cleared area.
Spye Park  ST948680  1985  DG  
Spye Park  ST951678  1985  DG  
Brinkworth  SU048858  1984  MSt  Webb’s Wood.
Savernake Forest  SU269639  1983  DG & MPo  Near Stock Common.
**Juncus compressus** Round-fruited Rush  Native

IUCN Near Threatened

There are just two known localities, both in VC7. Near Ramsbury in the east, it is well-known from watermeadows beside the River Kennet, whilst it has been recorded in the By Brook valley in the west. It is not known if the latter population is still extant. *J. compressus* can be an opportunistic coloniser of bare ground, for example the draw-down zone of flooded pits and lakes, so its absence from suitable habitat, especially in the CWP area, is surprising.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nettleton Green</td>
<td>ST8278</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>PBu</td>
<td>Goulters Mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsbury</td>
<td>SU289713</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>Numbers decrease every year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Juncus foliosus** Leafy Rush  Native

*J. foliosus* is confined to the New Forest corner of VC8, where it may be under-recorded, having been considered to be a subspecies of *J. bufonius* until 1978. It is an annual rush, being found around the muddy edges of ponds and lakes, in wet grassland, ditches and other wet habitats.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bramshaw</td>
<td>SU274168</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>DJW</td>
<td>Near Penn Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow Common</td>
<td>SU287179</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Eastern edge with <em>Gunnera tinctoria</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow Common</td>
<td>SU287180</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Bank of small stream.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Juncus subnodulosus** Blunt-flowered Rush  Native

*J. subnodulosus* is of very local distribution in VC7, being restricted to permanently wet places with a supply of lime-rich water. North of Swindon and in the vicinity of the CWP it has been found in base-rich flushes, fen, floodplain grassland and on the edge of lakes. A small population has also been recorded in the water-meadows at Jones' Mill in Pewsey.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashton Keynes</td>
<td>SU039935</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>DG &amp; RR</td>
<td>Abundant below Pit 40.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wootton Bassett</td>
<td>SU066846</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Floodlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wootton Bassett</td>
<td>SU068839</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>PDa</td>
<td>Wet flush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wroughton</td>
<td>SU135795</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>RAi</td>
<td>Wet flush below springs from chalk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blunsdon St. Andrew</td>
<td>SU148889</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>PDa</td>
<td>Marsh near Groundwell Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewsey</td>
<td>SU170614</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Jones' Mill reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Marston</td>
<td>SU176888</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>PDa</td>
<td>In sedge bed east side of old railway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Juniperus communis** ssp. *communis* Common Juniper  Native

Wiltshire forms part of the southern national stronghold for *J. communis* ssp. *communis*. Here it is most commonly associated with chalk downland, forming dense stands in areas such as Beacon Hill near Bulford. Other parts of DTE (SP) support important populations. There is concern about the future of *Juniperus* in Wiltshire as most existing populations are mature, reflecting the lapse of rabbit grazing in the mid-twentieth
century. There is little recruitment of young plants to the population at present, because of currently high numbers of rabbits.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heddington</td>
<td>ST996655</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Beacon Hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heddington</td>
<td>SU006656</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>PMo</td>
<td>Several healthy stands on the slopes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heddington</td>
<td>SU013663</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>MTy</td>
<td>Wood north-east of Kings Play Hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackland</td>
<td>SU0169</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>MTy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan's Hill</td>
<td>SU0267</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>CBG</td>
<td>On downland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calstone Wellington</td>
<td>SU044687</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Ranscombe Bottom, many bushes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avebury Trusloe</td>
<td>SU067696</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Knoll Down, two bushes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oare</td>
<td>SU161640</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>DG &amp; RR</td>
<td>Huish Hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oare</td>
<td>SU165631</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Oare Hill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lactuca virosa Great Lettuce**

*L. virosa* is an annual or biennial herb that has never been common in Wiltshire. Only one Wiltshire location is regarded as likely to be native, on the Porton Ranges. In VC7, it has been recorded as a possible introduction occurring on dumped soil. It is known to spread through road development, and casual populations are likely to be under-recorded. All records are detailed here.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clattinger Farm</td>
<td>SU018938</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>On waste heap. Probably casual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWP</td>
<td>SU023937</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Pit dumped soil near Howells Barn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Idmiston Down</td>
<td>SU2236</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>DGr</td>
<td>Central range, plants 2m high.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lamium hybridum Cut-leaved Dead-nettle**

*L. hybridum* is characteristic of arable field margins and other cultivated land, including gardens. In Wiltshire it has been found in cereal crops, but it tends to prefer broad-leaved crops like oilseed rape, growing on dry, very fertile soils. It is relatively widespread in VC8.
### VC7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rowde</td>
<td>ST986629</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highworth</td>
<td>SU2091</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DG &amp; MSt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lathyrus aphaca Yellow Vetchling

**Native**

Nationally Scarce

IUCN Vulnerable

Although this species is considered to be native in Wiltshire, it is difficult to separate introductions from native populations. Records listed here exclude any obvious non-natives. Native populations of *L. aphaca* are always found in rank, calcareous grassland and it is more characteristically a coastal plant. Plants found in arable fields or on disturbed ground are likely to be casual.

### VC7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minety</td>
<td>SU022884</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>JFr</td>
<td>Ravensroost Wood, in rides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiseldon</td>
<td>SU193789</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>JOu</td>
<td>South of dismantled railway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanborough Plain</td>
<td>SU217820</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Protected road-ridge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VC8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mere Down</td>
<td>ST826343</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>AHu</td>
<td>Trackside, near Mere Down Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilmark</td>
<td>ST969328</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DFr</td>
<td>Chuchyard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Down</td>
<td>SU041197</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>CMa</td>
<td>Chalk grassland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marden</td>
<td>SU084557</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>JPa</td>
<td>On east edge of track in grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alton Barnes</td>
<td>SU117618</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Manor Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littlecote</td>
<td>SU146518</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>JGR</td>
<td>Suspect GR. At roadside?.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wick</td>
<td>SU153211</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>JOu</td>
<td>Botley's Farm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lathyrus sylvestris Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea

**Native**

VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

*L. sylvestris* is a perennial scrambler of calcareous soils, usually in hedgerows, woodland edges, scrub and grassy banks. It also occurs quite widely as a casual or garden escape on railway embankments and waste ground. It is much more frequent in VC8 than VC7.

### VC7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silkwood</td>
<td>ST839897</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgans Hill</td>
<td>SU016677</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Roadside verge and nearby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quidhampton Wood</td>
<td>SU108795</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>RAi</td>
<td>Glade. Possible introduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>SU143853</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>On waste ground near station.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lemna gibba Fat Duckweed

**Native**

VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

*L. gibba* has a very restricted distribution in Wiltshire, with the majority of the records made on the K & A Canal between Devizes and Pewsey where it has been recorded with other *Lemna* species. It varies in abundance year to year. Away from the canal, two small populations have been recorded in ponds in VC7.

### VC7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redstock</td>
<td>ST927621</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dauntsey</td>
<td>ST970808</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>JWa</td>
<td>Dodford Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leigh</td>
<td>SU065922</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Stokes Farm, small pond.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Lepidium heterophyllum Smith’s Pepperwort**

A scattering of records for *L. heterophyllum* in S. Wiltshire shows a preference for disturbed habitats, including railways, roadsides and, on Salisbury Plain, in the vicinity of tank tracks on the Imber Ranges. However, a search in the Imber area in 2006 only found *L. campestre*. A perennial or biennial species, *L. heterophyllum* prefers well-drained gravelly or sandy acidic soils.

**VC8**

Honeystreet  SU097615  1987  VSc  K & A Canal.
Honeystreet  SU100617  1990  JOs  K & A Canal.

**Lepidium ruderale Narrow-leaved Pepperwort**

*L. ruderale* is a very rare plant in the county, occurring as a short-lived casual of man-made habitats, such as pavement cracks and car parks. It is halophytic, and may be under-recorded on the verges of winter-salted roads.

**VC7**

Ramsbury  SU275716  1991  JN  High Street, disturbed ground.
Nettleton  ST8078  1988  JHa  First VC record since 1919.

**VC8**

Devizes  SU005616  1991  PMo  Snuff Street, pavement-wall angles.

**Leucojum aestivum Summer Snowflake**

Most of the colonies of *L. aestivum* in Wiltshire have been either deliberately planted, or persist as garden-throw-outs or escapes. This perennial species was first recorded in VC7 in 1887 in the River Kennet valley and is generally considered to be native at this location. It typically occurs in winter-flooded streamside locations with other riparian species including *Phragmites*, *Urtica dioica*, *Carex riparia* and *Oenanthe crocata*. In VC8 there is a large population beside the River Avon at North Woodford; again this is considered to be native. Records of known or suspected introduced populations have not been included here.

**VC7**

Ramsbury  SU278716  2006  JN  River Kennet tributary, Howe Mill.
Ramsbury  SU280715  1984  JN  Known here at least 60 years.
Chilton Foliat  SU325701  1984  DG  Beside river in small depression.
**VC8**

Urchfont SU038575 1991 BG Peppercombe Wood.
Middle Woodford SU122357 1990 PMo 60+ plants.
Upper Woodford SU127373 2006 JP Many plants in alder carr.
Salisbury SU134315 1990 KMa The Butts.

**Linaria repens** Pale Toadflax  
Archaeophyte  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

*L. repens* has a county distribution that is centred on the Braydon Forest and Swindon area in VC7. Here it is most characteristically found on free-draining dry railway ballast. It has been found in similar habitats in Melksham, and on a wall in the Kennet valley where it may have been introduced. Only one site has been recorded in VC8, on a rocky bank.

**VC7**

Braydon SU070896 1984 MSt Coxhill Farm. On railway bridge.
Cricklade SU098883 1990 JVa On south side of railway track.
Cricklade SU103919 1987 DG
Cricklade SU103921 1990 DG Large number in railway ballast.
East Kennet SU119675 1989 Unknown At base of wall.
Swindon SU135840 1986 DG Railway embankment.
Swindon SU152854 1990 PDa Railway sidings.
South Marston SU197871 1990 PDa South side of railway bank.

**VC8**

Duck Street ST9428 1986 MMo Rocky bank at side of lane.

**Linum bienne** Pale Flax  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Scarce

*L. bienne* is a species of sheltered, grassy places where the soils are relatively impoverished and free-draining. It has most frequently been recorded on DTE (SP) where it is locally widespread, but likely to be under-recorded or mistaken for *L. usitatissimum*, from which it is difficult to separate.

**VC7**

Long Dean ST8474 1989 JHa

**VC8**

DTE (SP) West ST921476 2006 SPi Frequent.
Great Ridge Wood ST9337 1991 DH Beside track.
DTE (SP) West ST939469 2006 SPi A few plants near Bowls Barrow.
Imber Ranges ST986475 2006 SPi & RDu Berril Valley in disturbed ground.
DTE (SP) Tilshead SU019473 2001 KWa Non-tac second order track.
DTE (SP) Tilshead SU031463 2001 KWa Copehill Plantation, track edge.
West Dean SU035575 1989 NCC
DTE (SP) Milston SU188461 2001 KWa Down Barn Plantation, track edge.
**Lithospermum arvense Field Gromwell**

Archaeophyte

VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

IUCN Endangered

Many records of *L. arvense* were made in the mid-1980s in the course of the WFMP, but relatively few have been made more recently and it is unclear how many of the populations are extant. This is a species of dry, well-drained calcareous soils, occurring in arable field margins. Suitable soils are more widespread in VC8.

**Lotus glaber Narrow-leaved Bird’s-foot-trefoil**

Native

VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

In VC8 *L. glaber* has been recorded mostly from the military estate on Salisbury Plain, where it can form extensive colonies beside tank tracks and in rough grassland. Many new sites were recorded in surveys on the western and central ranges in 2006, and it is definitely under-recorded there. Only two recent sites have been noted in VC7, near Swindon and Malmesbury respectively.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Observer</th>
<th>Location Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>SU178893</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>In hedge, Kingston Lane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Luzula sylvatica** Great Wood-rush

*L. sylvatica* is a species of humid shady habitats on acid soils and is relatively widespread in VC8. In N. Wiltshire it is more rare and is restricted to the Savernake Forest area close to Marlborough.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Savenake Forest</td>
<td>SU199676</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>VSc</td>
<td>Good sized patch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisbury Wood</td>
<td>SU269657</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>JEO</td>
<td>Abundant in this area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisbury Wood</td>
<td>SU274653</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>Large population; to SU276654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisbury Hill</td>
<td>SU278661</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Dominant on SE bank of hill fort.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lycopodiella inundata** Marsh Club-moss

*Nationally Scarce*  
*IUCN Endangered*  
*UKBAP species*

A creeping perennial, *L. inundata* is restricted to wet heath in the New Forest corner of VC8, where it has been recorded from pony-grazed commons. Populations tend to be small, and are often found associated with light tracks and other semi-open peaty ground.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU273189</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Wet heath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU273190</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Wet heathland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU277176</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Fro</td>
<td>Good population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU277189</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Wet heathland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow Common</td>
<td>SU282189</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>PBo</td>
<td>Wet peat bordering mire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow Common</td>
<td>SU283190</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>One small patch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Medicago arabica** Spotted Medick

*VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce*

*M. arabica* is a very widespread species in southern England, so it is perhaps strange that it is uncommon in VC7. This may be a consequence of its preference for light, sandy and gravelly soils. It is typically found on grassy banks but has also been recorded on imported soils on waste ground.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bromham</td>
<td>ST961642</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>In market gardens at edge of path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromham</td>
<td>ST965651</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>By lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowde</td>
<td>ST992624</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>One clump at sandpits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calne</td>
<td>SU016714</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Waste ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWP</td>
<td>SU017937</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>SWh</td>
<td>Grassy verges beside old roads.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Melampyrum arvense** Field Cow-wheat

*Nationally Rare*  
*IUCN Waiting List*  
*Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 8*

This species has been lost from all but one of its county sites; a good-sized but vulnerable population persists in a private garden on the site of a former arable field, where it has been known for many years. Efforts are currently underway to safeguard this site by relevant conservation agencies. There is disagreement as to how long *M. arvense* has been in the British flora, since it was first recorded in 1724.
VC7
Wootton Bassett SU0682 1995 DG In a private garden. Confidential GR.

Melampyrum pratense Common Cow-wheat
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

M. pratense is usually restricted to acid woodlands and other shady habitats. It is relatively common in VC8, particularly in woodlands associated with the New Forest clays and greensands. In VC7, it is much more rare, and widely scattered in woodland habitats.

VC7
Charlton ST975898 1984 GRy Andover Gorse.
Grittenham SU0281 1997 PDA Great Wood.
Savernake Forest SU236683 1994 ASu Puthall Copse.

Melittis melissophyllum Bastard-balm
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

M. melissophyllum has only been recorded from woodland in a very small area near Whiteparish. Fencing works are reported to recently diminished the population there. M. melissophyllum is a species of woodland edges, clearings, hedgebanks and scrub on base-rich soils.

VC8
Standlynch SU207236 2005 PMW & DJW Cheyney’s Wood.

Mentha pulegium Pennyroyal
VC7 Extinct; VC8 Rare

M. pulegium has been lost from nearly all of its Wiltshire stations. It is now only extant from damp or seasonally-flooded commons and greens in the Bramshaw area of the New Forest VC8.

VC8
Bramshaw SU270154 2005 MRA & RWa Green, Stock’s Cross.

Menyanthes trifoliata Bogbean
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

M. trifoliata is a perennial herb of pools, fens, mires, or slow-flowing water, and it is not fussy about water chemistry. Here it is mainly found in water-meadows, ponds and bogs. It has also been widely introduced, especially in ponds, lakes and pits in VC7. Records of known introductions have been omitted.

VC7
Hullavington ST885832 1985 DG Pond adjacent to railway.
CWP SU035936 1986 DG Pond in Derry Field, near Pit 40.
Pewsey SU167622 2006 JN Jones’ Mill, two sites.
Froxfield SU301680 1984 Unknown Unimproved water meadows.
Chilton Foliat SU3270 1987 JN Abundant in water meadow.
**Minuartia hybrida** Fine-leaved Sandwort  
Native  
Nationally Scarce  
IUCN Endangered  
*VC7 absent; VC8 not scarce*

*M. hybrida* has most frequently been recorded on the Salisbury Plain military ranges, where it is typically found in regularly disturbed ground associated with tank tracks. It flowers relatively early, is easily overlooked, and is certainly under-recorded. Fieldwork in 2006 recorded the species in several new hectads on the military estate, and the population appears to be thriving. There are no records of *M. hybrida* in VC7.

![Map of VC8 Minuartia hybrida](image)

**Misopates orontium** Weasel’s-snout  
Archaeophyte  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Scarce  
IUCN Vulnerable

*M. orontium* is an annual species of light, usually sandy soils. Here it has been most frequently recorded on the greensand, particularly in market gardens and allotments.

### VC7
- **Bromham** ST966650 1989 DG In market garden patch. 
- **Bromham** ST968648 2005 WBS Market gardens. Robust plants. 
- **Swindon** SU158839 1992 PA Old Town, sandy wasteland. 

### VC8
- **Quidhampton** SU115309 1985 PM On recently dug allotments. 
- **Salisbury** SU151309 1990 NL Disturbed ground near allotments. 
- **Salisbury** SU152310 1984 PM Recently dug allotments. 
- **Alderbury** SU192273 1998 PW Junction Road. 
- **Redlynch** SU207208 1990 DJW Milkhills Farm, field of fodder maize. 
- **Whiteparish** SU239241 1989 DJW Tower Farm, set-aside fields. 
- **Whiteparish** SU242236 1988 DJW Lower House, in garden. 
- **Collingbourne Ducis** SU2453 1986 AH In garden. 
- **Bentley Wood** SU255300 1997 PMW On disturbed ground. 
- **West Wellow** SU295215 1991 RV
**Moenchia erecta** Upright Chickweed

*Native*

VC7 absent; VC8 Scarce

*M. erecta* has always been a very rare plant in the county. Its main station is in the New Forest (VC8) where it has been recorded in four sites close to Landford and Bramshaw. It is an annual species of open, sandy ground where there is little competition from other species.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bramshaw</td>
<td>SU269173</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>VWi</td>
<td>Near Barford Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bramshaw</td>
<td>SU279157</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Near Porters Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow Common</td>
<td>SU285177</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Molinia caerulea** Purple Moor-grass

*Native*

VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

*M. caerulea* lacks suitable habitat in much of the county, especially VC7. It prefers permanently or seasonally waterlogged soils, especially peat, and is most frequently associated with bogs, heaths and open woodland on acidic soils. It has been found near Bromham, in Savernake Forest, and in the CWP. In VC8 it is widespread in the New Forest area.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chittoe</td>
<td>ST939665</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In a field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spye Park</td>
<td>ST948679</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spye Park</td>
<td>ST949680</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWP</td>
<td>SU035935</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Near Pit 40.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU228648</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPI</td>
<td>Bank of track near The Column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU235653</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DCo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monotropa hypopitys** Yellow Bird’s-nest

*IUCN Endangered*

*M. hypopitys* is a rare plant here, with all sites in VC8 on the Wiltshire-Hampshire border near Salisbury. Typically, it occurs in leaf litter in *Fagus* woodlands, where it prefers deeply shaded conditions. It was also recorded for some years at Monkton Farleigh in VC7, but has not been seen there since 1984.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monkton Farleigh</td>
<td>ST796663</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martin Down</td>
<td>SU02F</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Vernditch Chase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downton</td>
<td>SU1821</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>JHo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton Tony</td>
<td>SU236385</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>DGr</td>
<td>In beech woodland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porton</td>
<td>SU2437</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>BL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentley Wood</td>
<td>SU251305</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>PMW</td>
<td>Hooping Oak Copse, old railway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Montia fontana** Blinks

*Native*

VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

*M. fontana* is a species of acidic to neutral wet flushes, damp tracks, streamsides and other wet places where vegetative competition is low. Suitable habitat is rare in VC7 and 8, with the exception of the New Forest, where there are many sites.
VC7
Draycot Park   ST934797   1986   DG   On bare sand close to motorway.
Bury Hill     SU052903   1989   DG   On track up from farm.
Marlborough   SU249638   2001   JN & DG   Tottenham House.

**Myosotis secunda** Creeping Forget-me-not   
Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

*M. secunda* is restricted to wet habitats on acid soils, including peat and heavy clay. It has been recorded in pond margins, bogs and marshes, and may have been misrecorded as the similar *M. laxa* and *M. scorpioides* in the past. In VC7 it has mainly been found beside ponds and lakes on heavy clay.

VC7
Notton     ST9070   1984   ECul
Kington Langley   ST925772   1984   DG
Derry Hill   ST9370   1984   ECul
Eastcourt   ST9792   1984   MKi
Kemble      SU0098   1984   SWh
CWP         SU063936   2006   SPI   Occasional near Lake 68d.
Coate Water SU179815   1984   DG
Bedwyn Brail SU2862   1987   MPo

**Myosurus minimus** Mousetail
Native
VC7 absent; VC8 Scarce

*IUCN* Vulnerable

*M. minimus* is an annual of seasonally wet, nutrient-rich hollows in arable land, ruts and other disturbed ground. All sites in the county are in VC8, with a cluster of records in the Shalbourne area and another in the Vale of Pewsey.

VC8
Woodborough SU105601   1995   RGro   On footpath through hayfield.
Woodborough SU121593   1991   FPr   Wares Nursery, in daffodil field.
Rushall      SU1356   1988   DCo   Farmland. GR confidential.
East Grafton SU262604   1989   ASu   Entrance to arable field, bare mud.
Shalbourne   SU307622   2005   RAn   At Carver’s Hill Farm.

**Nardus stricta** Mat-grass
Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 Scarce

*N. stricta* has been most frequently recorded in the New Forest area but a few other records exist where conditions are suitable, including the Savernake Forest area near Marlborough. One very interesting and atypical site is on Salsibury Plain, an apparently highly unsuitable area.

VC7
Savernake Forest SU238656   1990   DG   Near Grand Avenue junction.
Savernake Forest SU253648   1984   MPo
**VC8**

DTE (SP) East  SU206573  1988  BG  Weatherhill.
Pleaford Common  SU2618  1991  RV  South-eastern end of common.
Penn Common  SU269168  1991  RV  North-eastern end of common.
Penn Common  SU277171  1991  RV  South-western end of common.
Pleaford Common  SU278190  1991  ABy  North-western end of common.
Penn Common  SU281168  1991  RV  South-western end of common.
Pleaford Common  SU281187  1991  RV  North-western end of common.
Canada Common  SU285178  1991  RV  North-western end of common.

**Neottia nidus-avis Bird’s-nest Orchid**

*Native*

VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

IUCN Near Threatened

*N. nidus-avis* is widespread but local across much of the county and is most frequent in the beech woodlands on the Hampshire border east of Salisbury. It is a saprophytic orchid and sensitive to disturbance, losses elsewhere may be due to changes in woodland management.

**VC7**

Limpley Stoke  ST786624  1984  DG  Near Dundas Aqueduct.
Murhill  ST790608  2000  JMa  Winsley, single clump.
Colerne  ST8070  1989  DG  Lidbrook.
Slaughterford  ST838737  1989  DG  Coombs Wood.
Atworth  ST855669  1987  RWa  Roadside, woodland edge.
Leigh Delamere  ST898797  1991  OMe  Stanton Wood.
Brinkworth  SU022881  1986  DG  Ravensroost Wood.
Compton Bassett  SU0371  1986  DG  Home Wood.
Savernake Forest  SU232640  1988  ASa  At foot of old beech tree.
**Nepeta cataria**  
*Cat-mint*  
Archaeophyte  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

*N. cataria* is scattered across Wiltshire; it is scarce in VC7 and more widespread in VC8. A perennial herb of rough grassland, waysides and scrubby habitats on calcareous soils, all VC7 records require updating to check if the populations are extant.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slaughterford</td>
<td>ST838730</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Along farm track, 5 plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Dean</td>
<td>ST849757</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>ACi</td>
<td>Lane above mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hullavington</td>
<td>ST887813</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>JHa</td>
<td>Disturbed ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littlecote</td>
<td>SU298700</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>JN &amp; BPh</td>
<td>One large plant in scrub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilton Foliat</td>
<td>SU3070</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>SKi</td>
<td>Edge of cultivated field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deptford</td>
<td>ST998387</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>JDo</td>
<td>The Manor, road-erge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinton</td>
<td>SU016327</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>MTy</td>
<td>In corner of hay field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Allenford</td>
<td>SU064176</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>JOu</td>
<td>Kites Nest Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Allenford</td>
<td>SU067181</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>JOu</td>
<td>Rough hedge, many plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Allenford</td>
<td>SU075166</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>JOu</td>
<td>In border of cultivated field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Allenford</td>
<td>SU075180</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>JOu</td>
<td>Wheatfield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homington</td>
<td>SU123271</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>JAc</td>
<td>Field edge by footpath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Court Down</td>
<td>SU153225</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>DJW &amp; PWi</td>
<td>Edge of newly made estate road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downton</td>
<td>SU163226</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>DJW &amp; PWi</td>
<td>Longford Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulford</td>
<td>SU198408</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JMo</td>
<td>Ratfyn Farm, field margin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Oenanthe aquatica**  
*Fine-leaved Water-dropwort*  
Native  
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

*O. aquatica* is surprisingly rare in the county; it has only been recorded from one site in the Wylye Valley, in the same location as a confirmed colony of *O. fluviatilis*, and its current status there needs to be confirmed.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upton Lovell</td>
<td>ST944404</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>JHo</td>
<td>At edge of slow moving stream.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Oenanthe fistulosa**  
*Tubular Water-dropwort*  
Native  
VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

IUCN Vulnerable

A recent large decline in the national population of *O. fistulosa* has placed it on the red list. Here, it has been quite widely recorded, although many records are now quite old and need to be re-confirmed. It is typically found in damp, unimproved neutral grassland, ditchesides and pond edges, and is most frequent in the clay vales between Trowbridge and Minety. It is much less frequent in VC8.
Oenanthe fistulosa

Oenanthe fluvialitis River Water-dropwort

*O. fluvialitis* is a perennial herb of clear, calcareous moderate to fast-flowing rivers and large streams in Wiltshire. There are populations in the River Wylye downstream of Warminster, in the Salisbury Avon, in the Bristol Avon, near Malmesbury, and in streams in the CWP area. Many of these populations appear to be very persistent.

**VC7**

- Malmesbury  ST946856  2005  JWa  Known here for many years.
- Ashton Keynes  SU043934  1988  DG  Swill Brook, west of Three Bridges.
- Cricklade  SU0994  1985  KPa  North Meadow, River Churn.
**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warminster</td>
<td>ST883441</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>SPi &amp; JFo</td>
<td>River Wylye, in very shallow water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishopstrowe</td>
<td>ST891441</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>VHo</td>
<td>River Wylye, Boreham Mill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishopstrowe</td>
<td>ST898438</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPi</td>
<td>River Wylye. Near road bridge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Bavant</td>
<td>ST909427</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPi</td>
<td>River Wylye, near bridge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heytesbury</td>
<td>ST925424</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>NHo</td>
<td>River Wylye.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upton Lovell</td>
<td>ST944404</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>At edge of slow moving brook.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codford</td>
<td>ST973394</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>NHo</td>
<td>River Wylye.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlton</td>
<td>SU173232</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Marshy ditch in water-meadows.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Oenanthe lachenalii Parsley Water-dropwort**

Native

VC7 Scarce; VC8 absent

*O. lachenalii* has only been found in the north of VC7, where former upper Thames valley habitats were replaced by agriculture and sand and gravel workings. Disused aggregate sites in the CWP now provide an alternative habitat for the species. The current status of some of these populations requires confirmation.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charlton</td>
<td>ST999883</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>JFr</td>
<td>Pond Farm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWP</td>
<td>SU011945</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Pit 54.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWP Pike Corner</td>
<td>SU036932</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>GLe &amp; LMa</td>
<td>Many plants in two fields.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaxlands</td>
<td>SU065847</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Flaxlands Manor, in a spring-fed fen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Onobrychis viciifolia Sainfoin**

Probably native

VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

*IUCN Near Threatened*

*O. viciifolia* in Wiltshire is a characteristic member of unimproved calcareous grassland communities on Salisbury Plain and elsewhere. Recent introductions include landscape plantings on road verges and housing bunds.
Onopordum acanthium  Cotton Thistle
Archaeophyte
VC7 not scarce; VC8 Scarce

In the Wiltshire flora (1993) O. acanthium was treated as an introduction, but it is now regarded as an archaeophyte. It has been recorded in scattered locations across the county, rarely persisting for very long. Its habitats include railway land, field edges, wasteland, and tracksides. It may arise as a casual when it escapes from gardens, where it is often grown.

VC8

Devizes SU005619 1985 PCI Cemetery.
Steeple Langford SU038371 1987 BL Disturbed soil near gravel pit.
DTE (SP) SU0946 2001 BL Outside car park of the Bustard Inn.
Salisbury SU138312 1988 PMo The Butts on disturbed soil.
Laverstock SU157335 1989 PMo Old Sarum Airfield.
Laverstock SU162319 1990 PMo St. Thomas Bridge, in farmyard.

Ophrys insectifera  Fly Orchid
Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

IUCN Vulnerable

O. insectifera has been quite widely recorded, especially in VC8, where it is a species of calcareous grassland, open woodland and scrub, as well as quarries. Populations can be very small but are often very persistent, given suitable habitat management.

VC7

Box ST803667 1984 LWi Kingsdown. GR is Ashley Wood.
Westwood ST805599 1986 GY Field below quarry.
Colerne ST8070 1988 DG
Avoncliff ST810602 2004 JFo By Beccy Addy Wood.
Morgan's Hill SU0267 2002 CBG In downland.
Walkers Hill SU113634 1983 Unknown
Markham Hill SU134795 1994 JN By Clouts Wood.
VC8

Heytesbury  ST936426  1984  Unknown  Plantation woodland.
Tollard Royal  ST9518  1997  PMW  Rushmore Estate.
Little Cheverell  ST972534  1991  BHa  Below Pear Tree Hill.
Deanland  ST982192  1998  DJW  Chase Woods.
Alvediston  ST9822  1987  MMo  South Down.
Grovely Wood  SU013342  1991  SP  Recently cleared fire break, slope.
Compton Down  SU038288  1990  MTy  On north-west facing slope.
Barford Down  SU194229  1985  NCh  Embankment north of bridge.
Pitton  SU208303  2003  DJW  Three plants beside right-of-way.
Bentley Wood  SU250295  1987  BGi
Bentley Wood  SU257315  1993  PMW  Cpt. 05b: Pimlico.

Ophrys sphegodes Early Spider-orchid  Native
Nationally Scarce  VC7 absent; VC8 Rare
Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 8

One plant of *O. sphegodes* was recorded in CG3 chalk grassland near Downton. It was not found when searches were undertaken in 1995, and it may now be extinct in the county.

VC8

Witherington Down  SU208248  1988  FRo

Orchis morio Green-winged Orchid  Native
IUCN Near Threatened  VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

*O. morio* is widespread in semi-natural neutral and calcareous grasslands in the county, although the national population has declined, placing the species on the red list. Most of the Wiltshire sites are well known, and many are within SSSIs and Wildlife Sites. In VC7 it is most frequent in damp unimproved neutral grassland in the west. In VC8 it is more typical of calcareous downland around Salisbury. Some of the populations on the eastern part of Salisbury Plain number up to 10,000 plants.
Orchis ustulata Burnt Orchid

Native
Nationally Scarce
IUCN Endangered

VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

Wiltshire probably holds the largest remaining population of *O. ustulata* in the country. This beautiful orchid is most common in unimproved chalk grassland in VC8, where many of the sites are within SSSIs and other protected sites. Most populations are early-flowering, but several, particularly in VC7, support a July-flowering form. Population sizes vary considerably, from a few plants to thousands.

**VC7**

- **Clattinger Farm** SU009932 2006 GLe & LMa One spike.
- **Clattinger Farm** SU015934 2006 GLe & LMa Refind of earlier record.
- **Cherhill** SU041694 1984 Unknown
- **Tan Hill** SU096644 1986 KPa Downland slope.
- **Milk Hill** SU097636 1985 KPa Downland slope.
- **Walkers Hill** SU12632 2006 JN et al. On the bank below Giants Grave.
- **Knapp Hill** SU120634 1988 JOu South of hill.
- **Peaks Down** SU259788 1985 JN Eleven spikes.
- **Baydon** SU276797 1987 JN Bailey Hill, in downland
Ornithogalum pyrenaicum Spiked Star-of-Bethlehem
Nationally Scarce

VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

The distribution of *O. pyrenaicum* in Wiltshire is mainly restricted to the oolitic limestone country east of Bath, where it is a distinctive and frequent species of woodlands, road verges, hedgebanks and occasionally grassland. Outlying populations occur elsewhere, including Clouts Wood near Swindon, and on the western ranges of Salisbury Plain.
Ornithogalum pyrenaicum

Ornithopus perpusillus Bird’s-foot

O. perpusillus is a diminutive annual of short, often summer-parched acid grasslands and rocky areas. Such habitat requirements restrict this nationally widespread species in Wiltshire. In VC7 it is uncommon on sandy soils between Melksham and Marlborough; in VC8 it is locally frequent on the greensand in the New Forest area.

VC7

Bowden Hill ST949680 1990 DG West of Loxwell Farm, short turf.
Spye Park ST960675 1985 DG Rides, Pond Moor to Leech Pool.
Compton Bassett SU023727 1990 DBi Freeth Farm, in fields.
Savernake Forest SU229647 2006 JN Acid grassland by monument.

VC8

Landford SU251203 1987 PWi Waste area in tree nursery.
Plaitford Common SU2616 1991 RV Southern part.
Bramshaw SU268173 1991 RV Dazel Wood.
Cadnam Common SU283152 1991 RV South of Blenmans Farm.
Furzley Common SU284162 1991 RV
West Wellow Common SU286182 1991 RV
Canada Common SU287177 1991 RV

Osmunda regalis Royal Fern

This large fern has always been rare in Wiltshire; most of its current VC8 sites are now in Hampshire. On the Stourhead estate it is well established by the main lake, where it was originally planted, but has been spreading to new sites in recent times (these records have been excluded). There is only one site in VC7 at Chilton Foliat, where O. regalis has been known for a long time.

VC7

Chilton Foliat SU324702 1983 DG One clump.
**Papaver argemone** Prickly Poppy

Archaeophyte

IUCN Vulnerable

VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

*P. argemone* is one of a suite of declining arable plants that are now very uncommon nationally. In Wiltshire, especially in VC8, it is occasionally found in un sprayed field corners and headlands, and, on Salisbury Plain, in game plots and disturbed ground beside tank tracks. Usually it occurs in small numbers, with often just a few plants at any site. Recent surveys undertaken by FWAG and WBS have produced a suite of new records in VC8.

**VC7**

- Derry Hill: ST958707 1987 GWa Set aside field, many plants.
- Great Somerford: ST958823 1990 PDa Set aside field, many plants.
- Bromham: ST967644 1987 RPo Hawkstreet Farm.
- Compton Bassett: SU026725 1990 DBI Freeth Farm, west side of track.
- Beckhampton: SU065693 1996 PAn Toward Cherhill.

---

**Papaver dubium** ssp. lecoqii Long-headed Poppy

Archaeophyte

VC7 not scarce; VC8 Scarce

Also known as Yellow-juiced Poppy, in VC7 this annual is widespread on calcareous clays and other heavy soils, but it is rare in VC8, where it has been recorded on the edge of arable fields and on ground disturbed by military training activities. It may also have been mis-recorded as ssp. *dubium*, which is a widespread species in both vice-counties.
**Papaver hybridum** Rough Poppy

*P. hybridum* has a striking distribution in the county. It has been recorded from many chalky arable sites within a 20 km radius of Salisbury but is virtually absent elsewhere. Surveys undertaken by FWAG in 2006 found two new VC7 sites.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Site Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bishops Cannings</td>
<td>SU034670</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>TRe</td>
<td>Baltic Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishops Cannings</td>
<td>SU042672</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>TRe</td>
<td>Baltic Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherston</td>
<td>ST858864</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>ACI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pedicularis palustris** Marsh Lousewort

Only one site has been recorded for *P. palustris* in the county, at a military site. It prefers wet, slightly enriched soils, often in wet heathland, marshes and fens. Here it has been recorded in a man-made site, with other wet heath plants. The current status of this population requires confirmation.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Site Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colerne</td>
<td>ST8170</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atworth</td>
<td>ST8466</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>RWo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studley</td>
<td>ST962719</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Stanley Abbey Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastcourt</td>
<td>ST980919</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Eastcourt Meadows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quemerford</td>
<td>SU0170</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerford Common</td>
<td>SU0386</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>JFr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callow Hill</td>
<td>SU0485</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>MSt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Hill</td>
<td>SU0786</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>JFr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobham Frith</td>
<td>SU257673</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>Path in forestry plantation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedwyn Brail</td>
<td>SU2862</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>MPo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLATE 4. PLANTS OF CULTIVATED LAND

Chrysanthemum segetum

Euphorbia exigua

Fumaria densiflora

Scandix pecten-veneris

Valerianella dentata

Lithospermum arvense
PLATE 5. PLANTS OF WOODLAND

Chrysosplenium alternifolium

Melampyrum pratense

Gagea lutea

Cephalanthera damasonium

Carex digitata

Ceratocapnos claviculata
**Persicaria minor** Small Water-pepper

Native

VC7 absent; VC8 Scarce

IUCN Vulnerable

*P. minor* is occasional in the New Forest corner of VC8, where it can be found in damp tracks and pond margins.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU268173</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>In Deazle Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU2717</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>FRo</td>
<td>Penn Common, marshy grassland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bramshaw</td>
<td>SU273168</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>PBo</td>
<td>Growing with <em>P. hydropiper</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furzley</td>
<td>SU286166</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>DJW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Common</td>
<td>SU286179</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>PBo</td>
<td>Near spring at edge of common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow Common</td>
<td>SU286183</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>On drying mud in damp hollow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Petroselinum segetum** Corn Parsley

Native

VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

*P. segetum* is widespread but local on well-drained calcareous soils in VC8, where it is usually found in arable land and rough grassland. In VC7 it is more scarce and mostly restricted to sites in the far north.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hullavington</td>
<td>ST885831</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Field / railway boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemble</td>
<td>ST962952</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>CKi &amp; Mki</td>
<td>South-east corner of wheatfield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerford Keynes</td>
<td>SU036951</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Possibly introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highworth</td>
<td>SU208915</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>MSt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phyteuma orbiculare** Round-headed Rampion

Nationally Scarce

*VC7 not scarce; VC8 Scarce*

*P. orbiculare* is a species of high-quality chalk grassland, and it is especially characteristic of old banks, trackways and other archaeological remains. Wiltshire supports many important populations which are scattered across downland sites. Its main stronghold in the county is in the Pewsey Downs area (VC7). A record in the New Forest area (Bramshaw) is likely to be erroneous.
**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collectors</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martin Down</td>
<td>SU0419</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>PTo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP)</td>
<td>SU043471</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>Near Westdown Camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Down</td>
<td>SU054181</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPI, MWa &amp; SY</td>
<td>On banks of track.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewsey</td>
<td>SU173581</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>PDa</td>
<td>North-facing scarp slope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everleigh</td>
<td>SU2053</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>DSo</td>
<td>Roadside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porton Down</td>
<td>SU2135</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>DGr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Winterslow</td>
<td>SU238339</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>100 plants on scrubby lane verge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterslow</td>
<td>SU2434</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>RDi</td>
<td>Old site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roche Court Down</td>
<td>SU251358</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>CBe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pilularia globulifera Pillwort**

Native
Nationally Scarce
IUCN Near Threatened

*P. globulifera* was considered to be extinct in VC8 (previously recorded at Hamptworth Common in the New Forest in 1892) until Roger Veall’s find at Plaitford Common in 2005. The colony is in a small pool, covering an area of about 1 m².

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collectors</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU274173</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pinguicula lusitanica Pale Butterwort**

Native

*P. lusitanica* is a characteristic herb of New Forest mires and wet heaths, and is restricted to a small area of VC8.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collectors</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landford</td>
<td>SU259185</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>WBS</td>
<td>In WWT reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow Common</td>
<td>SU283190</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadnam Common</td>
<td>SU284158</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>In wetter parts of Furzley Bog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furzley Common</td>
<td>SU286167</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>DJW, PMW &amp; RV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow Common</td>
<td>SU286183</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Eastern edge of common.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plantago coronopus Buck’s-horn Plantain**

Native

*P. coronopus* has only been recorded at two sites. The Chippenham site may subsequently have been lost to a housing development. It has also been recorded quite frequently on acidic, sandy or stony ground in the New Forest corner of VC8. A few recent records appear to stem from the modern practice of salting roads in winter.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collectors</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chippenham</td>
<td>ST927740</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPI</td>
<td>Old cattlemarket site, many plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spye Park</td>
<td>ST964764</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Track in forestry commission land.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Platanthera bifolia** Lesser Butterfly-orchid

Native

IUCN Vulnerable

*P. bifolia* is characteristically a species of herb-rich chalk downland in the county and it has been widely recorded in suitable locations, often with a range of other orchids. It is frequent on the Pewsey Downs, on the northern Imber Ranges of DTE (SP) and on parts of the Marlborough Downs.

---

**Platanthera chlorantha** Greater Butterfly-orchid

Native

IUCN Near Threatened

*P. chlorantha* has been widely recorded across both VC7 and VC8, often occurring in woodland clearings, tracks and rides, on species-rich calcareous downland and in scrubby grassland. It is more frequent in the county than *P. bifolia* and may be relatively stable in Wiltshire, but it has declined significantly elsewhere.
**Platanthera chlorantha**

*Poa angustifolia* Narrow-leaved Meadow-grass  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

*P. angustifolia* is probably under-recorded. Most populations have been found on road-verges or well-drained grassy verges, but it can also be found on walls and in other habitats.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>ST843747</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Cutting face of A420.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippenham</td>
<td>ST921737</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPI</td>
<td>Railway station car park wall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poa compressa** Flattened Meadow-grass  
Native  
VC7 not scarce; VC8 Rare

*P. compressa* is quite frequent in the western part of VC7, where it has been recorded in many sites between Bradford-on-Avon, Chippenham and the Braydon Forest. Across the county it is a grass of walls, wood-clearings, brownfield land, tracks, pavements and roadside habitats. It is rare in VC8, where its continued presence at all sites requires confirmation.
**VC8**
West Ashton  ST882554  1987  DG  On a wall.
Porton Down  SU215357  1989  OSi  Scattered throughout this area.
Brunton      SU255575  1988  FPr  Hedge bank of farm track.

*Poa humilis* Spreading Meadow-grass
Native
**VC7** Rare; **VC8** Scarce

*P. humilis* is almost certainly under-recorded in the county, especially on Salisbury Plain where it may be widespread. Its inland lowland habitats include neutral and calcareous grassland, wall-tops, and roadsides. It used to be included within the *P. pratensis* aggregate but is probably widely ignored or overlooked.

**VC7**
Walker’s Hill  SU111629  1985  KPa  Chalk downland.

**VC8**
DTE (SP)      SU067479  2005  SPI  Greenlands Camp, in CG3.
Bentley Wood  SU258295  2001  PWi  Roadsides at edge of Deazle Wood.
Bramshaw     SU269173  1991  VVi  
Plaitford Common SU270171  1991  ABi
Furzley       SU288166  1989  VVi  

*Polygala serpyllifolia* Heath Milkwort
Native
**VC7** Scarc; **VC8** not scarce

*P. serpyllifolia* is a species of acid soils, often in open grassland, heathland, woodland rides and other marginal habitats. In **VC7** there is a concentration of records in the acid woodlands around Savernake Forest. It is rare elsewhere in the vice-county. Most Wiltshire records are now 20 or more years old, and the current status of most populations requires confirmation.

**VC7**
Chippenham  ST9374  1984  DGri
Oaksey       ST9994  1984  CKi & MKi
Roundway     SU0062  1984  BG
Callow Hill  SU0485  1984  MSt
Durley       SU2364  1984  ASu  Cobham Frith, along grassy rides.
Chisbury     SU255668  2005  JN  Cobham Frith, on woodland paths.
Chisbury     SU255670  2005  JN
Chisbury     SU2666  1984  ASu

*Polygonatum odoratum* Angular Solomon’s-seal
Native
**VC7** Scarce; **VC8** absent

*P. odoratum* is only known in Wiltshire from a handful of records in the By Brook valley (**VC7**) where it has long been known from rocky ancient *Fraxinus* woodlands. Population sizes vary from small numbers to many thousands of flowering spikes. Searches in 2006 failed to find some of the populations.

**VC7**
West Kington Wick ST8276  1987  JHa  Out Woods
North Wraxall  ST829756  1985  DG  In Wraxall Park wood.
Castle Combe  ST833763  1985  DG  Out Woods.
Thickwood     ST837727  1985  DG  In Colerne Park wood.
**Polygonum rurivagum** Cornfield Knotgrass

*P. rurivagum* has always been a rare plant in the county with only a handful of sites from each VC. It is restricted to arable field margins, particularly on well-drained chalky soils and calcareous clays. Other recent records requiring verification have not been included here.

### VC7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Site Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biddestone</td>
<td>ST873728</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Cabbage field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biddestone</td>
<td>ST875734</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippenham</td>
<td>ST900745</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>JHa</td>
<td>Edge of arable field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spye Park</td>
<td>ST955674</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>KAd</td>
<td>Arable field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grittenham</td>
<td>SU028835</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VC8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Site Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stockton Wood</td>
<td>ST974355</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In cornfield north of Chilmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP) Tilhead</td>
<td>SU022478</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPI &amp; HEt</td>
<td>Abundant in game plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odstock Down</td>
<td>SU137250</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>GS</td>
<td>Arable field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulford</td>
<td>SU199408</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JMo</td>
<td>Ratfyn Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collingbourne Ducis</td>
<td>SU239532</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Court Farm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Potamogeton berchtoldii** Small Pondweed

*P. berchtoldii* has been mainly recorded in the Kennet & Avon Canal; elsewhere it is frequent in some CWP lakes and scattered in ponds. It is a species of still or slowly-flowing waters, and it may easily be overlooked or misrecorded as the very similar *P. pusillus*.

### VC8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Site Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasper</td>
<td>ST757344</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPI &amp; PMW</td>
<td>Convent Bottom area, in pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wingfield</td>
<td>ST816569</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>SPI &amp; SY</td>
<td>Pond, Pomeroy Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devizes</td>
<td>ST988615</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In K &amp; A Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Harnham</td>
<td>SU152286</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>WBS</td>
<td>Water meadows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewsey</td>
<td>SU154612</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In K &amp; A Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loosehanger</td>
<td>SU212194</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>DJW</td>
<td>Upper pond, with <em>P. natans</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram Alley</td>
<td>SU218635</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>ASa</td>
<td>Burbage Wharf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentley Wood</td>
<td>SU245279</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>PMW</td>
<td>Cpt. 03: Draining Field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellow Common</td>
<td>SU279195</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>ABy</td>
<td>Small, almost dried up pond.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Potamogeton friesii** Flat-stalked Pondweed

*IUCN Near Threatened*

*P. friesii* has long been associated with the canal network in Britain, and its two Wiltshire sites both occur in the Kennet & Avon Canal, nominally VC8. It is also a colonist of flooded gravel pits and therefore has potential to appear elsewhere, particularly in the CWP area.

### VC8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Site Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Devizes</td>
<td>ST988615</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In K &amp; A Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froxfield</td>
<td>SU301673</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>CMc</td>
<td>In K &amp; A Canal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Potamogeton nodosus Loddon Pondweed
Native
Nationally Rare
IUCN Vulnerable
VC7 & 8 Scarce

*P. nodosus* is a distinctive macrophyte of a short stretch of the Bristol Avon, where it has been recorded between Staverton and Freshford, and beyond, toward Bath and into Somerset (VC6). It forms extensive submerged populations in places, in shallow or deep water, but avoiding the softest sediments. Populations appear to be very persistent. As many of the populations lie on the vice-county boundary (the river) they are listed together.

**VC7 and VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Habitat Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conkwell</td>
<td>ST7861</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>River Avon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpley Stoke</td>
<td>ST786608</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>JEO</td>
<td>Small colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshford</td>
<td>ST795602</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>SPi</td>
<td>Floating leaves abundant in river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoncliff</td>
<td>ST803599</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>SPi</td>
<td>Below weir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford-on-Avon</td>
<td>ST822605</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPi</td>
<td>Both sides of packhorse bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford-on-Avon</td>
<td>ST830607</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>PGo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staverton</td>
<td>ST8560</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Potamogeton obtusifolius** Blunt-leaved Pondweed
Native
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

*P. obtusifolius* is a very rare species in the county, with one record in the Kennet & Avon Canal near Devizes (nominally VC8), and another from the Salisbury Avon. It tends to prefer nutrient-rich standing and flowing water, usually of an acidic to neutral reaction.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Habitat Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foxhanger</td>
<td>ST998615</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>JOu</td>
<td>In deepest parts of K &amp; A Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amesbury</td>
<td>SU149416</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>NGr</td>
<td>In River Avon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Potamogeton perfoliatus** Perfoliate Pondweed
Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

In VC7 *P. perfoliatus* has most frequently been recorded in the Kennet & Avon Canal, as well as the By Brook in the west, and the Swill Brook in the CWP area. It is a species of base-rich waters and is slightly more common in VC8, where it is a distinctive submerged macrophyte of the Salisbury Avon and its tributaries.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Habitat Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shockerwick</td>
<td>ST807686</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Box Brook, very localised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widdenham</td>
<td>ST8270</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughterford</td>
<td>ST838738</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In the By Brook at Old Mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Dean</td>
<td>ST846758</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>In the By Brook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton Keynes</td>
<td>SU032924</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Swill Brook, west of Three Bridges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Potamogeton trichoides** Hairlike Pondweed
Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

*P. trichoides* is occasional in some of the marl lakes of the CWP, but where it is found populations can be extensive. An aquatic macrophyte survey of many of the lakes in 2004 greatly improved knowledge of the status of this species in the area.
**Potentilla anglica** *Trailing Tormentil*

*P. anglica* is a rare plant in both vice-counties, where it prefers well-drained acidic soils and has been recorded in pasture and road-verges among other habitats. There is a small concentration of records in VC7 on the greensand east of Melksham.

**Potentilla palustris** *Marsh Cinquefoil*

*P. palustris* has been found at only one site in VC8, in the New Forest. It might be expected to be found elsewhere with suitable habitat conditions: it is a species of seasonally or permanently wet ground, including pond and lake margins, bog pools and swamps.

**Pulicaria vulgaris** *Small Fleabane*

*P. vulgaris* is most characteristically a species of New Forest lawns where disturbance by ponies encourages germination. Most of the records are too old to record here, and the fate of these populations is not known. A 1989 record in Hullavington (VC7) is thought to have involved imported soil and has not been included.

**Pyrola minor** Common Wintergreen

Native

VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

There are only two records, in VC8. The continued presence of the earlier Tisbury record needs to be confirmed, but the site at Plaitford is newly discovered, with many plants. Potential infilling of this site is a threat. *P. minor* is typically a plant of damp woodlands with deep litter, on a variety of soils.

**VC8**

Fonthill | ST9132 | 1988 | AHu | Lopshill Common, near bog.
Plaitford | SU273200 | 2006 | MRa & MNo | Old sandpit, Giles Lane.

**Radiola linoides** Allseed

Native

VC7 absent; VC8 Scarce

IUCN Near Threatened

*R. linoides* has only been recorded in the New Forest corner of VC8, where it is a species of nutrient-poor acidic peaty or sandy open ground in heaths, acid grasslands, woodland rides and clearings.

**VC8**

Damerham | SU096135 | 1985 | PBo | Lopshill Common, near bog.
Plaitford | SU21U | 1991 | PBo | Lopshill Common, near bog.
Plaitford | SU2617 | 1977 | PBo | Canada Common.
Bramshaw | SU283157 | 1986 | RV | Cadnam Common, damp ground.
West Wellow Common | SU283191 | 1991 | PBu | Damp heath, next to road.
Furzley Common | SU287166 | 1992 | PBo | Peaty mud in trodden turf by track.

**Ranunculus arvensis** Corn Buttercup

Archaeophyte

VC7 Scarce; VC8 Scarce

IUCN Critically Endangered

This formerly widespread species has suffered a national decline and Wiltshire is no exception. Its seeds are very long-lived, and small populations do sometimes appear where they have not been previously recorded. *R. arvensis* has been recorded in a scattering of cultivated sites, often on heavy clay.

**VC7**

Malmesbury Common | ST907848 | 1988 | JWa | At edge of cornfield.
Corston | ST913827 | 1985 | DHa | Near Corston Nursery.
Bishopstone | SU2582 | 1998 | SKa | Eastbrook Farm, cornfield.
Marridge Hill | SU299737 | 1996 | JN | Witcha Cottage.

**VC8**

Charlton | SU1055 | 1998 | SKa | France Farm.
Charlton | SU1154 | 1998 | SKa | France Farm.
Charlton | SU120558 | 2000 | DG | Charfield Farm, near barn.
Rushall | SU127511 | 2006 | SHo | Church Farm, damp ground.
Pewsey | SU168598 | 1986 | KNi | Dilton Farm, in cornfield.
Cholderton | SU2242 | 2004 | ABy | Manor Farm, edge of cornfield.
East Grafton | SU257602 | 2005 | JN | Manor Farm, edge of cornfield.
Easton Royal | SU26A | 2003 | ASu | Weedy arable headland.
Shalbourne | SU308626 | 2006 | SPr | Carver’s Hill Farm, Cowfield Btm.
**Ranunculus fluitans** River Water-crowfoot

Native

VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

This perennial herb requires clear, fast-flowing base-rich water. There is one site for it in VC7, in a fast-flowing stretch of the Bristol Avon. *R. fluitans* is relatively common in VC8, especially in the Salisbury Avon and its tributaries.

**VC7**


---

**Ranunculus omiophyllus** Round-leaved Crowfoot

Native

VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

*R. omiophyllus* is a species of shallow peaty or muddy pools, ruts, and other wet depressions, mostly on nutrient-poor acidic soils. Although relatively widespread in VC8 in the New Forest area it is very rare in VC7, with only one recorded site in Chisbury Wood.

**VC7**

Great Bedwyn  SU275658  1999  JN  Chisbury Wood, in ruts.

---

**Ranunculus parviflorus** Small-flowered Buttercup

Native

VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

*R. parviflorus* is very rare in the county, with only two sites in the Salisbury area. It seems to prefer slightly disturbed or trampled ground, for example on tracks and roadsides, and as its seeds are very long-lived, it has the potential to appear suddenly following disturbance.

**VC8**

Alderbury  SU192273  1999  DJW & PMW  Junction Road, several plants.

Bentley Wood  SU254300  2005  PMW  Cpt 09b: Redman's Gore (Barn).

---

**Ranunculus peltatus** Pond Water-crowfoot

Native

VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

Although it is of quite frequent occurrence in VC8, *R. peltatus* is a rare plant in VC7, with populations mainly found in dew-ponds on the Pewsey Downs. It has also been recorded in a few farm ponds further north. Its scarcity in the north of the county is hard to explain as there is plenty of suitable habitat; it is likely that unknown populations exist on private land.

**VC7**

Castle Combe  ST834789  2006  RLa  Goulter's Mill Farm, mid-stream.

Oaksey  ST983927  1987  CKi & Mki  In a pond.

Dauntsey  ST984818  2005  SPI  Deep pond overhung by willows.

Milk Hill  SU099644  1986  KPa  Dew pond.

Milk Hill  SU102639  1989  KPa  In dew pond.

Knapp Hill  SU123637  2006  JN  Tan Hill Way, small dew-pond.

Pewsey Downs  SU133639  1994  PAN  Golden Ball Hill, dew pond.

---

**Ranunculus sardous** Hairy Buttercup

Native

VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

In VC8 *R. sardous* has been recorded in only two sites, both in the New Forest, where it was recorded around ponds. Both records require updating.
**Ranunculus trichophyllus** Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot

*R. trichophyllus* is a generally uncommon plant across the county where it is most typically found on wet mud at the edges of seasonally wet ponds; in VC7 it is also quite common in the CWP. It is scarce in VC8, with a concentration of populations in the clay vale between Trowbridge and Potterne. Elsewhere, it is a characteristic species of dew-ponds in chalk downland.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU271171</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>ABy</td>
<td>Around ponds west of village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furseley</td>
<td>SU286166</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>VWi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rhynchospora fusca** Brown Beak-sedge

Small populations of *R. fusca* have been recorded in the New Forest VC8, where it prefers bare, damp peat on wet heaths and mire edges. A rare plant nationally, *R. fusca* is more or less confined to the New Forest and Dorset heaths in the south.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Ashton</td>
<td>ST901545</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>BHa</td>
<td>In small dried out pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Hutton</td>
<td>ST912595</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>BHa</td>
<td>Pond north side of road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulkington</td>
<td>ST954584</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>BHa</td>
<td>Small dried out pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poulshot</td>
<td>ST969598</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>BHa</td>
<td>Village green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsonage Down</td>
<td>SU039416</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Reinstated dewpond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad Chalke</td>
<td>SU054285</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>BL</td>
<td>Small dewpond N of Little Down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redlynch</td>
<td>SU238175</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>DJW</td>
<td>Tinney's Plantation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiteparish</td>
<td>SU246236</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>PWi</td>
<td>In pond behind surgery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rorippa amphibia** Great Yellow-cress

*R. amphibia* has a striking distribution in Wiltshire. In VC7, it is relatively common, with many populations found along the banks of the Bristol Avon and beside streams, rivers, and flooded pits especially in the CWP and Swindon areas. In VC8, it is curiously very rare, with only two far-distant sites.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU276190</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>20-30 plants in a small area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaitford Common</td>
<td>SU277189</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>PBo</td>
<td>Wet heath/mire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow Common</td>
<td>SU283190</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rorippa microphylla** Narrow-fruited Water-cress

*R. microphylla* is likely to be under-recorded across Wiltshire and its apparent absence from VC8 is inexplicable. Careful examination is required to separate this species from the more abundant *R. nasturtium-aquaticum*. Most of its VC7 sites are in ponds and ditches.
### VC7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little Ashley</td>
<td>ST814624</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>JP</td>
<td>Several plants, pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alderton</td>
<td>ST841824</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton Benger</td>
<td>ST946777</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wootton Bassett</td>
<td>SU047842</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>MSt</td>
<td>Withy Bed Wood, in ditch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purton</td>
<td>SU074882</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>MSt</td>
<td>Lower Pavenhill Farm in ditch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VC8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bramshaw</td>
<td>SU272168</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Penn Common.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rosa agrestis Small-leaved Sweet-brier**

Native  
Nationally Scarce  
IUCN Near Threatened  

VC7 absent; VC8 not scarce

This very rare rose prefers open scrub in dry chalk grassland in VC8, where it often occurs with *R. micrantha* and *R. canina*. It is relatively inconspicuous and is likely to be overlooked, especially as it often occurs as single bushes. The VC8 populations form part of the main national population of the species, and it remains vulnerable to the impermanence of its habitat.

### VC8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>SU085200</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>PSt</td>
<td>Toyd Down, edge of chalk drove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockbourne</td>
<td>SU089198</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>PSt</td>
<td>Knap Barrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>SU089207</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>PSt</td>
<td>Toyd Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damerham</td>
<td>SU102182</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>PSt</td>
<td>North-east of Knoll Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitsbury Down</td>
<td>SU118212</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>PBo</td>
<td>Along drove road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitsbury</td>
<td>SU121206</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>PSt</td>
<td>Hedgerow near Scotland Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wick Down</td>
<td>SU127216</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>PSt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallows Hill</td>
<td>SU135213</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>PSt</td>
<td>Scrub on chalk grassland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breamore Down</td>
<td>SU138209</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>PBo</td>
<td>In scrub on edge of chalk grassland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breamore Down</td>
<td>SU138210</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>PBo</td>
<td>Charford Drove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breamore Down</td>
<td>SU140205</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>PBo</td>
<td>South Charford Drove.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rosa micrantha Small-flowered Sweet-brier**

Native  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Scarce

*R. micrantha* is a scarce and widely scattered species across the county where its most characteristic habitats are hedgerows and woodland edges over calcareous soils. It has been most frequently recorded from the Wiltshire-Hampshire border woodlands, with a good population on the Porton Ranges.

### VC7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colerne</td>
<td>ST826715</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dank Down</td>
<td>ST839757</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wootton Bassett</td>
<td>SU082801</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>JFr</td>
<td>Goldborough Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogbourne St. George</td>
<td>SU203739</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>Along old railway track.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Bedwyn</td>
<td>SU273638</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>Hatchet Lane, an old track.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rosa mollis Soft Downy-rose

Native

VC7 Rare; VC8 absent

Only one site has been recorded for *R. mollis* in Wiltshire. This record is now old, and the status of the species at this site requires confirmation. *R. mollis* is virtually absent from Southern England.

### Rosa obtusifolia Round-leaved Dog-rose

Native

Nationally Scarce

VC7 Rare; VC8 Scarce

*R. obtusifolia* has two widely separated populations in the county. In the north, it has been found close to the railway at Luckington where it has hybridised with other *Rosa* species. In VC8, it is more widespread, especially in the New Forest area. It may be under-recorded.

### Rosa rubiginosa Sweet-briar

Native

VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

*R. rubiginosa* is mostly found in hedgerows, scrub and grassland on calcareous soils. It has always been a rare species in VC7, with widely scattered sites. One of these, in the grounds of Marlborough College, is of uncertain origin. It is much more widespread in VC8, with most records from the Tidworth-Amesbury-Porton chalklands.
VC7
Cherhill Down   SU040700  2006  JN  Track to Cherhill Down.
Cherhill Down   SU041697  2006  JN  Track to Cherhill Down.
Woottton Bassett SU0880  1987  DG  Goldborough Farm, possibly hybrid.
Coate Water    SU173819  1996  JN
Marlborough    SU183685  2003  JEO  Marlborough College.

Rosa sherardii Sherard's Downy-rose    Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

R. sherardii has a few widely scattered sites in VC7. Like many of the other Rosa species in Wiltshire, it is typically found in hedgerows. Only one site has been found in VC8, near Bradford on Avon, where it is known from one plant.

VC7
Luckington     ST836837  1996  PDa
Alderton       ST844825  1990  DG  In a hedgerow.
Woottton Bassett SU087805  1987  DG  Goldborough Farm, in three hedges.
Lockeridge     SU134649  1989  VSc  Shaw Farm, along bridleway.
Aldbourne      SU226758  2004  JN  Near Snap. One large shrub.
Aldbourne      SU230756  2004  JN

VC8
Lower Westwood ST809585  1995  DG

Rosa stylosa Short-styled Field-rose    Native
VC7 not scarce; VC8 Scarce

R. stylosa has been recorded in many parts of VC7, especially in the west. It is a tall, arching plant of woodland edges, scrub and hedgerows, especially on freely-draining calcareous soils. In VC8 it is scarce, and may be under-recorded, given the availability of suitable habitat there. The chalk between East Grimstead and Whiteparish supports most of the VC8 populations.

VC8
Semley         ST8726    1987  BSBI  Whitebridge Farm.
Semley         ST8727    1987  BSBI  Whitebridge Farm.
Rowde          ST962617  1990  DG  Disused railtrack.
Patney         SU072591  1984  RFu  In small wood.
Pepperbox Hill SU2024    1996  RV
Pepperbox Hill SU213248  2006  PMW & AAp  A few bushes on NT reserve.
Redlynch       SU223215  1994  RV  Near Wall Copse, footpath.
East Grimstead SU229275  1994  RV  West side of water treatment plant.
Whiteparish    SU261256  1994  RV  In hedgerow.

Rosa tomentosa Harsh Downy-rose    Native
VC7 not scarce; VC8 Rare

R. tomentosa prefers heavy calcareous clay soil and is the most commonly encountered downy rose species in VC7, especially in the Chippenham area. However, it is very rare in VC8, with only one site found. Like the other Rosa species, it may be under-recorded.

VC8
Earldoms       SU249219  1996  WBS  Close to junction with A36.
**Rumex maritimus Golden Dock**

*Native*

VC7 Rare; VC8 absent

*R. maritimus* was first seen at Coate Water near Swindon by J.D. Grose in 1944, and later noted to be present in at least three places in cattle-poached muddy margins. Its current status at Coate Water requires verification. It has not been recorded anywhere else in the county.

**VC7**

Coate Water SU181816 1984 DG New lake, three sites.

**Rumex pulcher Fiddle Dock**

*Native*

VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

*R. pulcher* is a common plant in coastal districts but in landlocked Wiltshire it has rarely been recorded. It is an occasional species in the villages close to Bradford on Avon, where it seems to prefer dry grasslands with some trampling or other light disturbance.

**VC7**


Avoncliff ST804602 1984 DG Field above village.

South Wraxall ST828647 1984 DG In pasture.

Sherston ST856858 1994 PDa & JWa Steep limestone grassland.

Corsham ST884703 1984 DG In field south-east of Corsham Lake.

Coate Water SU181816 1986 DG

**VC8**

Ogbury Camp SU1438 1987 PMo Rich ground near barns.

Charlton SU174248 1984 BCh & NCh Near water-meadows.

**Ruscus aculeatus Butcher's-broom**

*Native*

Listed on Annex Vb of the EC Habitats Directive VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

*R. aculeatus* is distributed over the whole county, although many of its sites are widely scattered, with a high concentration in SU22 in VC8. It is most characteristically found in the understorey of dry woods and in hedgerows, though it is sometimes also planted in parks and other urban situations.
Sagina nodosa Knotted Pearlwort

S. nodosa has always been uncommon in the county although it is easily overlooked, and could be under-recorded. It has a curious distribution; in VC8 the population is centred on part of the DTE (SP) Bulford Ranges, where it occurs in gravelly disturbed and bare ground close to tracks. In VC7 it has only been recorded from the Braydon Forest / CWP area.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oaksey</td>
<td>SU010945</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaksey</td>
<td>SU0293</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>SWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton Keynes</td>
<td>SU039935</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWP</td>
<td>SU062936</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>WBS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP)</td>
<td>ST903507</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>PSk</td>
<td>Near White Horse Barn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP)</td>
<td>ST906494</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>PSk</td>
<td>On track towards Imber Clump.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP) East</td>
<td>SU195512</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>Bare ground nr Hounds Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP) East</td>
<td>SU197498</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>SPI &amp; LSn</td>
<td>A few plants beside track.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP) East</td>
<td>SU198454</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JMo</td>
<td>Trackside, nr junction of tracks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP) East</td>
<td>SU198471</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPI</td>
<td>Occasional in stony ground by track.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidbury Hill</td>
<td>SU215510</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>In earthwork on steep flinty slope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidbury Hill</td>
<td>SU216507</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPI</td>
<td>In gravel between track and fence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Salvia pratensis Meadow Clary  
Native  
Nationally Scarce  
IUCN Near Threatened  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 8

A very small population of *S. pratensis* has been known from rank calcareous grassland on Salisbury Plain for many decades, and survives to the present day. All of the other known Wiltshire populations have been lost. A new site, thought to be native, has been recently found on the Porton Ranges, about 2km from a well known site in VC12 in Isle of Wight Woods. However, another new site discovered near Swindon in 2005 is considered to have originated from wildflower seed collected from abroad.

VC8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP)</td>
<td>ST929504</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPI &amp; JFo</td>
<td>Tenantry Down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE (SP)</td>
<td>ST931504</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JPi</td>
<td>Tenantry Down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porton Ranges</td>
<td>SU233386</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>PWi</td>
<td>Happy Valley. New site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salvia verbenaca Wild Clary  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

In VC7 *S. verbenaca* has always been a rare plant occurring in two small areas; near Bradford on Avon, and close to Alderton. In both places it is associated with oolitic limestone grassland. It is more frequent in VC8, especially in the Salisbury district where it can be found on dry roadside verges and chalky banks.

VC7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turleigh</td>
<td>ST812605</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>GY</td>
<td>In field, once a quarry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherston</td>
<td>ST8485</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>PDa</td>
<td>In limestone grassland by road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherston</td>
<td>ST8585</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>PDa &amp; JWa</td>
<td>Top of limestone grassland slope.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sambucus ebulus Dwarf Elder  
Archaeophyte  
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Scarce

There does not appear to be much of a pattern to the distribution of populations of *S. ebulus* in Wiltshire. It is capable of forming large and persistent stands where it is present, often on waysides and road-verges. At least one of its roadside populations is protected under Wiltshire County Council’s Protected Road verge Scheme.

VC7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slaughterford</td>
<td>ST839741</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Long-established colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughterford</td>
<td>ST840742</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Manor Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippenham</td>
<td>ST881725</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>JHam</td>
<td>Stowell Farm, grass verge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poole Keynes</td>
<td>SU0094</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>SWH</td>
<td>Two large clumps, by road, and lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine Elms</td>
<td>SU109864</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>PDa</td>
<td>Edge of field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresden Farm</td>
<td>SU225920</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>MSt</td>
<td>Along roadside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsbury</td>
<td>SU288709</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>BPh</td>
<td>Park Coppice, one plant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VC8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edington</td>
<td>ST937535</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>RDU &amp; PSn</td>
<td>Clumps along the Erlestoke road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitterne</td>
<td>ST983426</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>JHow</td>
<td>On verge of the Codford road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterbourne Stoke</td>
<td>SU075405</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>BL</td>
<td>Large colony near chicken farm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sanguisorba officinalis Great Burnet

S. officinalis is an uncommon but widespread species in parts of VC7, where it is particularly associated with hay meadows and other unimproved neutral grassland remnants in the Braydon Forest and CWP areas. There is only one known site in VC8, close to a disused railway railway line at Martinslade.

VC8
Martinslade ST959619 1988 BG On south side of line.

Scandix pecten-veneris Shepherd's-needle

IUCN Critically Endangered UKBAP species

Modern farming practices have eliminated S. pecten-veneris from much of its former range nationally. It is still occasionally found in Wiltshire farmland, especially on well-drained chalky land near Devizes and around the county border near Tidworth.

VC7
Easton Down SU068656 1994 PAn Arable field adjacent to Wansdyke.
All Cannings SU075628 2003 JMo Near Cannings Cross Farm.
West Stowell SU124635 2005 SPri W. Stowell Farm, oilseed rape crop.
Ramsbury SU300738 1991 SKi Witcha Cottage, garden weed.

VC8
Newton Tony SU2140 2005 DGr Garden weed, long-established.
Cholderton SU2242 2004 ABy Weedy arable headland.
Ludgershall SU269502 2000 SBr Fringes of a large barley field.
Kimpton SU287577 2000 MWi Cornfield west of Chute Causeway.

Scleranthus annuus Annual Knawel

IUCN Endangered

S. annuus has always been a rare plant in the county, requiring relatively bare and dry ground. It has been recorded in cornfield margins and, occasionally, on waste ground.

VC7
Savernake Forest SU230644 1985 DG Many plants in cornfield / sand-pit.

VC8
Winterbourne Dauntsey SU177344 1988 PMo Waste ground by railway bridge.
Hamptworth SU238196 1990 DJW Home Farm.
Hamptworth SU242198 1991 WVW Pumpkin field.
Ludgershall SU274552 1985 FPp Near Rag Copse, edge of cornfield.

Scrophularia umbrosa Green Figwort

S. umbrosa has a long-known and extensive site in VC8 at Shalbourne, where it is plentiful on both sides of the stream and its associated watercress beds.
**Silene gallica** Small-flowered Catchfly

Archaeophyte

VC7 Rare; VC8 Extinct

IUCN Endangered UKBAP species

*S. gallica* is a species of well-drained, usually acidic and sandy soils, so it has never been a common plant here. It was recorded from a handful of sites in VC7 but most of these date from 1950 or earlier. There are no records after 1988. Its main locus of distribution in VC7 was the Bromham area, where soils are light and sandy. In VC8 it has not been recorded since 1969 and is considered to be extinct.

**Silene noctiflora** Night-flowering Catchfly

Archaeophyte

VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

IUCN Vulnerable

*S. noctiflora* is recorded occasionally on arable land in VC8; its main locus is on the light sandy and chalky soils of the Salisbury district. It has also been found occasionally on waste ground and other disturbed sites. The species has also been rarely recorded in VC7, although none of the records there are under 20 years old.
**Silybum marianum Milk Thistle**

Archaeophyte

VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

The Wiltshire Flora regarded *S. marianum* as an introduction but all records have recently been treated as archaeophytes by Preston *et al* (2002). It has always been a rare plant here, typically being seen in rough grassland on road verges and close to farm buildings. A few records may be garden escapes.

**VC7**

- Monkton Farleigh ST8064 1989 MLa Hayes Wood Farm.
- Herton SU053647 1986 JLo Near Townsend Farm buildings.

**VC8**

- Seend ST933605 1990 BHa Roadbank near Cleeve House.
- Steeple Langford SU037377 1985 BL Manor Farm, possible garden escape.
- Berwick St. James SU072389 1995 BL At field edge.

**Smyrnium olusatrum Alexanders**

Archaeophyte

VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

A former pot-herb, *S. olusatrum* achieves pest status in certain coastal districts, but it is a rare plant in Wiltshire where it has been found on road verges, beside footpaths and other disturbed places. In VC7, there is a concentration of records in the Marlborough area.

**VC7**

- Roundway SU004643 1999 BG Roundway Hill Covert, by path.
- Lockeridge SU149677 2006 JEO Right of way and roadside.
- Marlborough SU151674 2005 JEO West Woods, roadside, spreading.
- Clatford SU158689 2006 JEO Roadside and field border.
- Clatford SU161690 2005 JEO In grassland.

**VC8**

- Freshford ST797602 2006 SPI West side of canal, near bridge.
- Devizes SU004611 1994 PDa & TMu Estcourt Hill.
- Salisbury SU1530 1995 Unknown St. Marks Road.

**Solidago virgaurea Goldenrod**

Native

VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

In South Wiltshire *S. virgaurea* is a widespread species but is rare in VC7 because of the lack of suitable habitat. *S. virgaurea* is a species of free-draining, usually acidic soils in a wide variety of habitats. In VC7 most records have been made in the Savernake Forest and Luckington areas. All existing records need to be checked.

**VC7**

- Alderton ST8482 1984 DG
- Hullavington ST885831 1984 DG
- Somerford Common SU028867 1998 PDa & JEO
- Wroughton SU1680 1984 JEO
- Marlborough SU2068 1984 SCI & JN
- Savernake Forest SU2366 1984 Unknown
*Spergula arvensis* Corn Spurrey

IUCN Vulnerable

VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce

*S. arvensis* is one of the suite of formerly common arable plants whose decline in recent decades have placed them on the red list. It is an annual typically found on light sandy farmland but also in waste ground and other disturbed habitats. It is widespread if not common in Wiltshire with most records corresponding to suitable geology. In the north most of the records come from the Chippenham area.

---

*Spergularia rubra* Sand Spurrey

Native

VC7 Scarce; VC8 Scarce

*S. rubra* is a diminutive herb typically found in a variety of open sunny habitats on sandy ground. In VC7 populations have been recorded mainly in the Spye Park area, whilst its locus in VC8 is in the New Forest.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spye Park</td>
<td>ST949680</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>DG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spye Park</td>
<td>ST952679</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>DG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spye Park</td>
<td>ST964674</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU214667</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>JN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ploughed field left fallow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greenland, on plateau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Felled area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VC8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cranborne</td>
<td>SU0616</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Martin Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiteparish</td>
<td>SU246236</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Churchyard, on gravel path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaftford Common</td>
<td>SU2616</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Southern part of common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn Common</td>
<td>SU272168</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>In short turf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furrley Common</td>
<td>SU286163</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>South-west part of common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow Common</td>
<td>SU286182</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Common</td>
<td>SU287176</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>North-west part of common.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spiranthes spiralis Autumn Lady’s-tresses**

Native

IUCN Near Threatened

Considering the number of potentially suitable downland sites for this species in Wiltshire, it is surprisingly uncommon although 2005 saw an influx of new records. It is most frequent in VC8, where it prefers well-grazed, herb-rich dry calcareous grassland. *S. spiralis* has also been recorded from lawn turf. Numbers of flowering spikes can vary enormously from year to year.

### VC7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gilling Grove</td>
<td>ST833743</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>ASa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowlens Mill</td>
<td>ST835790</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>ASa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Yatton Down</td>
<td>ST860767</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>HBe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s Play Hill</td>
<td>SU007657</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>BG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen Barrow Hill</td>
<td>SU066647</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>BG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avebury</td>
<td>SU103702</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Hill</td>
<td>SU104637</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>KPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walkers Hill</td>
<td>SU116629</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>KPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walkers Hill</td>
<td>SU114632</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>BHa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oare Hill</td>
<td>SU169632</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>IJ Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Clear Down</td>
<td>SU237765</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>JN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spiranthes spiralis**

VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce
**Stachys arvensis Field Woundwort**

Archaeophyte

VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

IUCN Near Threatened

*S. arvensis* has always been an uncommon plant in the county, especially in VC7, where it appears to have been lost from most of its former sites. It prefers non-calcareous soils, and its main locus in VC8 is in the Whiteparish and Bentley Wood area. The only post-2000 record from VC7 comes from the greensand near Bromham.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Locality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sopworth</td>
<td>ST818868</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Near Bull Park Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atworth</td>
<td>ST853665</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Field behind Collets Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biddestone</td>
<td>ST8872</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>JHa</td>
<td>Stowell Farm, near bridleway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton Benger</td>
<td>ST944789</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>DHo</td>
<td>On ridge above stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spye Park</td>
<td>ST965675</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Sandfield, adjacent to Roman road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromham</td>
<td>ST968648</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>WBS</td>
<td>Abundant on bank.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Locality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stoke Farthing</td>
<td>SU053254</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>JAc</td>
<td>Near River Ebble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushall</td>
<td>SU137554</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SHe</td>
<td>France Farm. Field N of the pottery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redlynch</td>
<td>SU207205</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>DJW</td>
<td>Milkhills Farm, in fodder maize field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohemia</td>
<td>SU213196</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>DJW</td>
<td>Loosehanger Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitton</td>
<td>SU216302</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>DJW &amp; PMW</td>
<td>Field edge north of Bigg’s Copse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>SU225224</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>DJW &amp; PMW</td>
<td>Moor Farm. Many plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentley Wood</td>
<td>SU245279</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>PMW</td>
<td>Cpt. 03: Draining Field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>SU289183</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wellow</td>
<td>SU297204</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Occasional weed in small-holding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stellaria neglecta Greater Chickweed**

Native

VC7 not scarce; VC8 Rare

In VC8, *S. neglecta* is confined to the west, with most populations found close to Trowbridge and Bradford-on-Avon, in damp, shady clay habitats.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Locality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Stellaria pallida Lesser Chickweed**

Native

VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

*S. pallida* is a diminutive, spring-flowering annual that is likely to have been overlooked. Only one site has been found, in VC8, and careful searches of open habitats on light, well-drained soils may provide more records.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Locality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Knoyle</td>
<td>ST873310</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Windmill Hill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Tephroseris integrifolia** subsp. **integrifolia Field Fleawort**

Native

Nationally Scarce

IUCN Endangered

*VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce*

*T. integrifolia* has its national stronghold in the county, where it is virtually confined to short, dry, species-rich chalk grassland. It often shows a preference for sunny banks including hillfort ramparts and other archaeological remains. In VC7 most populations are found on the downland north of Pewsey and Devizes, whilst it is more widespread in the south. Many records are now dated and need to be reconfirmed. The distribution map shows populations recorded at both species and sub-species level.

---

**Thesium humifusum** Bastard-toadflax

Native

Nationally Scarce

*VC7 not scarce; VC8 not scarce*

South Wiltshire is a national stronghold for *T. humifusum* which is locally frequent on old, unimproved chalk downland, usually in short, well-grazed turf. There are many populations in VC8, especially in the eastern ranges of DTE (SP). In the north, it is more rare and is mainly restricted to the downs north of Pewsey and Devizes. Most of its extant populations are now in SSSIs and other protected sites.
**Torilis arvensis** Spreading Hedge-parsley  
Archaeophyte  
Nationally Scarce  
IUCN Endangered  
VC7 extinct; VC8 Rare  
UKBAP species

*T. arvensis* has only been recorded from a handful of sites in VC8 and is absent from VC7. It is mainly a species of arable land, and occasionally other disturbed habitats. A small population has been well known from a road verge in Bratton for some years, where it is regularly monitored and managed. Elsewhere, it occasionally turns up in the Salisbury area but there have been no records from VC7 since 1950.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bratton</td>
<td>ST910525</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>RDu &amp; SpI</td>
<td>8 plants on road bank on corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coombe Bissett</td>
<td>SU108268</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>CAhn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odstock</td>
<td>SU136232</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>ADA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Torilis nodosa** Knotted Hedge-parsley  
Native  
VC7 Rare; VC8 Rare

*T. nodosa* prefers sunny, dry, open habitats including sparsely vegetated clay banks. It has always been a very rare plant in the county, with one site in the south, and two in the north.
**Trifolium arvense Hare’s-foot Clover**
Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 not scarce

*T. arvense* is likely to be scarce in Wiltshire because of a lack of suitable habitat. The species requires light, well-drained and often sandy soils in open habitats. In VC7 most populations have been recorded where the greensand outcrops near Bromham. In the south there is no clear pattern to the distribution, but many of the older records require confirmation.

**VC7**
- Westhampstead ST945654 1989 JRa Near Lansdown Arms.
- Bowood Park ST964697 1988 JWA A few plants in pasture.
- Minety SU035906 1984 SWH Dry railway sidings.
- Swindon SU142833 1990 PAN Near hospital.
- Okus SU151830 1990 DAI Sandy ground, railway embankment.

**Trifolium ornithopodioides Bird’s-foot Clover**
Native
VC7 absent; VC8 Scarce

*T. ornithopodioides* is restricted to the New Forest area of VC8 where it prefers light, sandy and gravelly habitats, often beside paths and other trampled or disturbed ground.

**VC8**
- Bramshaw SU269173 1991 VWi Near Barford Farm.
- Canada Common SU287177 2005 RV In short turf near road.
- Furlong SU285164 2005 RV Several plants on roadside verge.
- Plaitford Common SU271160 1991 RV Near Bloodoaks Farm, Bramshaw.
- West Wellow Common SU286182 1991 RV

**Trifolium striatum Knotted Clover**
Native
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Rare

*T. striatum* likes open, nutrient-poor communities associated with rocky outcrops, often on sandy soil. The current status of the sites in both vice-counties is unknown and requires verification.

**VC7**
- Sherston ST852858 1986 DG Rocky limestone, large numbers.
- Sandridge ST939649 1989 DG In old sandpit.
- Spye Park ST955684 1994 DG The Warren, on covered reservoir.
- Compton Bassett SU024727 1985 DG Freeth Farm, sand pit.
- Okus SU142833 1986 DG Short turf on scarp edge.
**Trifolium subterraneum** Subterranean Clover

There is only one record in VC8 for *T. subterraneum*, in the New Forest area. Inland, the species does occur in short, summer-parched calcareous grassland, so its absence elsewhere in VC8 is a bit surprising.

**VC8**

Seend  
**ST937609**  
1988  
DG  
Ironstone quarry.

Bentley Wood  
**SU247295**  
1990  
PMo  
Chalk Pit Copse, by track.

**VC8**

**Typha angustifolia** Lesser Bulrush

It is difficult to separate some of the native populations of *T. angustifolia* from those with introduced origins. It is a rare species in the county with widely scattered colonies in ponds and, to a lesser extent, flooded gravel pits. Only populations considered to be native have been listed below.

**VC7**

Inwood  
**ST914675**  
1988  
DG  

CWP  
**SU011942**  
1984  
DG  

Lyneham  
**SU026807**  
1984  
DG  
Lake.

**VC8**

Trowbridge  
**ST877543**  
2004  
JN  
Clanger Wood, occasional.

East Grimstead  
**SU220274**  
2005  
PWh  
Brookmead, in large pond.

Plaitford Common  
**SU277189**  
1989  
GFo  
Deep water near bridge by pylon.

Whiteparish  
**SU258231**  
1986  
PWi  
Cowesfield Manor, in a pond.

**Ulex gallii** Western Gorse

*U. gallii* has only been recorded at one site in VC7, at Spye Park. It prefers nutrient-poor, often acidic soils, and is a little more widespread in VC8, especially in the Longleat and Teffont areas.

**VC7**

Spye Park  
**ST961674**  
1994  
DG  
Patches in heathland.

**VC8**

Stourton  
**ST7534**  
1995  
DG  
Near Convent Bottom.

Gare Hill  
**ST7739**  
1995  
DG  

Longleat Estate  
**ST836427**  
1987  
DG  
Hart Hill, rides in plantation.

Longleat Estate  
**ST843434**  
2005  
JFo  
Redway Plain, west side of road.

Longleat Estate  
**ST844429**  
2005  
JFo  
Redway Gate, on bank beside track.

West Tisbury  
**ST909303**  
2003  
VHo  
Near Mockeny Wood, road verges.

Teffont  
**ST995319**  
1988  
VHo  
Hillside, Shire Horse Centre.

Teffont Magna  
**ST997320**  
1991  
VHo  
Near Wick Ball Camp.

Clarendon  
**SU198281**  
1989  
Unknown  
Heathy plantation.

Landford  
**SU259185**  
2006  
WBS  
WWT nature reserve.
**Ulex minor** Dwarf Gorse

Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

*U. minor* is at the western limit of its national range in Wiltshire. It is a rare plant here, other than in the New Forest heaths and acid grassland in VC8. Both of the VC7 sites are in Savernake Forest.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU226648</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>Cheval Bottom, two clumps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Utricularia minor** Lesser Bladderwort

Native
VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

Wiltshire lacks the wet oligotrophic mire habitats required by *U. minor*. However, it is occasional in the New Forest corner of VC8.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collectors</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Furzley Common</td>
<td>SU284157</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>In wetter parts of Furzley Bog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furzley Common</td>
<td>SU286167</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>DJW, PMW, RV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vaccinium myrtillus** Bilberry

Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

*V. myrtillus* has been recorded in only one place in VC7, in a clearing in Savernake Forest, where other heathy species are also present. In VC8, there are more populations and it is relatively common in the New Forest area.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU229652</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>JEO</td>
<td>Near Cheval Bottom, trackside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU233654</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>JRa</td>
<td>In forest by footpath.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Valerianella carinata** Keeled-fruited Cornsalad

Archaeophyte
VC7 Scarce; VC8 Scarce

*V. carinata* seems to be spreading across the county and is the dominant urban *Valerianella* in the west, including Trowbridge and Bradford on Avon. It is easily confused with *V. locusta*, and is likely to be under-recorded. It seeds into pavement cracks and waste ground.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turleigh</td>
<td>ST812605</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>GY</td>
<td>In meadow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford on Avon</td>
<td>ST825604</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>SPi</td>
<td>Abundant in pavement-wall angles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford on Avon</td>
<td>ST830613</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPi</td>
<td>Many plants in pavement-wall angles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudloe</td>
<td>ST844703</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>SPi</td>
<td>Beside gateway to house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reybridge</td>
<td>ST920692</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Causeway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWP</td>
<td>SU014946</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>SHa</td>
<td>Pit 55/A on dumped soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodborough</td>
<td>SU113601</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>RGro</td>
<td>Wall near church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Swindon</td>
<td>SU149836</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>PAN</td>
<td>Near Goddard Avenue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VC8
Trowbridge ST842566 2006 SPI Gainsborough Rise, pavement crack.
Trowbridge ST848571 2006 SPI Frome Road.
Trowbridge ST853572 2006 SPI On north side of A361.
Chicksgrove ST9628 1985 MMM Quarry.
Woodford Green SU128374 1986 PMO On soil dump.
Odstock SU149271 1987 JOU Hospital, on cleared ground.
Winterbourne SU151365 1984 PMO High Post Hotel, in flower bed.
Whiteparish SU242236 2005 DJW Several plants, new in the area.

Valerianella dentata Narrow-fruited Cornsalad

VC8 Scarce; VC7 not scarce

Valerianella dentata
Narrow-fruited Cornsalad
Archaeophyte

IUCN Endangered

V. dentata has undoubtedly declined across the county although small populations can still be found in unsprayed arable margins and corners, often with other uncommon arable plants, especially on well-drained chalky soils in the Salisbury area. It has always been a rare plant in North Wiltshire, and there have been no new records in the past 20 years.

VC7
Chippenham ST8872 1984 JHa
Norton ST888830 1984 DG
Marlborough SU153674 1994 JEO By road near West Woods.
Badbury SU2079 1984 JN
Woodsend SU2376 1984 JN

Veronica agrestis Green Field-speedwell

VC7 Scarce; VC8 Scarce

Veronica agrestis
Green Field-speedwell
Archaeophyte

V. agrestis prefers arable fields, allotments and other disturbed habitats on well-drained acidic soils, so suitable habitat is in short supply in Wiltshire. In VC8 most of the sites are close to Salisbury whereas the species is more scattered in VC7.
VC7
Bromham ST965650 1986 JN Market gardens.
Bromham ST966649 1988 RR Market gardens.
Lydiard Millicent SU093860 1990 PAn Churchyard.
Overton Down SU126712 1986 KPa Arable field.
Okus SU143832 1990 PAn
Manton SU166681 1988 MPo Arable land.

VC8
DTE (SP) Tilshead SU022478 2006 SPI & HEt In very species-rich game plot.
Etchilhampton SU042606 1984 BG Bare ground at gateway to field.
Rushall SU117559 2006 SHo France Farm, arable field.
Odstock SU145275 1994 PAn Near the hospital, in cornfield.
Whiteparish SU217235 2003 JMar & AHar Moor Farm.
West Wellow SU281196 1997 RV

Veronica catenata Pink Water-speedwell

Native
VC7 not scarce; VC8 Scarce

V. catenata tends to prefer the muddy edges of standing water, rivers, streams and canals. It is often found with V. anagallis-aquatica, but is more restricted in its habitats. It is common in VC7 but scarce in VC8, where it has been recorded in water-meadows, ponds and a winterbourne stream.

VC8
Seend ST924593 1985 Unknown Savington Brook.
Bulkington ST954584 1990 BHa Near-dry pond.
Chilmark ST971323 1987 DFo
Winterbourne Stoke SU072386 1999 NHo River Till.
Winterbourne Stoke SU077412 1999 NHo River Till.
Harnham SU1329 1994 DJW Water meadows.
East Harnham SU152286 1998 WBS Water meadows.
Pewsey SU165600 1991 JOu River Avon, near bridge.

Veronica scutellata Marsh Speedwell

Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 not scarce

Most populations of V. scutellata have been recorded in the southern half of VC8, in wet grassland, marshes and beside ponds. In VC7, only one population is known from a pond near Wootton Bassett, but it is not known if this is still extant. V. scutellata seems to have declined from a number of former sites in Wiltshire.

VC7
Wootton Bassett SU088804 1986 JFr Goldborough Farm, edge of pond.

Vicia bithynica Bithynian Vetch

Nationally Scarce
IUCN Vulnerable

Native
VC7 Rare; VC8 absent

Until recently, V. bithynica had never been recorded in Wiltshire. An expanding population has now been recorded at one site in Swindon, where it is treated as dubiously native.

VC7
Swindon SU143832 2001 DG Princess Margaret Hospital.
**Vicia sylvatica** Wood Vetch

*V. sylvatica* prefers clearings and woodland edges, often favouring coppiced woodlands. In VC7 it is not infrequent, especially in woodlands close to Marlborough. In VC8 it has only been recorded in two woodlands, near Devizes and Tidworth respectively.

**VC8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stert</td>
<td>SU023596</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>RFu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collingbourne Wood</td>
<td>SU269519</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>RAi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collingbourne Wood</td>
<td>SU284524</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>JMo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*V. sylvatica* Under beech tree by stream. Beside main track. West of track through beech trees.

**Viola canina** Heath Dog-violet

*V. canina* has declined from many sites in recent decades; it is typically found in heaths, woodland clearings and acid grassland. Small concentrations are associated with the extensive woodland blocks of Savernake Forest, Stockton Wood and Collingbourne Wood.

**VC7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SU Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calne</td>
<td>ST9671</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>EOa &amp; SHa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calne</td>
<td>ST974702</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerford Common</td>
<td>SU030870</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>DG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purton</td>
<td>SU075868</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>DG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huish</td>
<td>SU1464</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU208666</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>JN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU212670</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Forest</td>
<td>SU215658</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>JN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlborough</td>
<td>SU2264</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>ASu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Bedwyn</td>
<td>SU276658</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>JN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Viola palustris** Marsh Violet

Most populations of *V. palustris* in VC8 are associated with wet habitats in the New Forest area. In VC7, it has
only been recorded at Spye Park, but may well be present in suitable habitats elsewhere. *V. palustris* is characteristic of bogs, wet heaths and marshes.

**VC7**
Spye Park  ST949679  1985  DG  Under alder, refind of old record.

**VC8**
Stourton  ST7533  1985  FRo  In woods.
Semley  ST899257  1987  NCC  Gutch Common.
Plaitford Common  SU269177  1991  RV  
Plaitford Common  SU277188  1991  RV  
Plaitford Common  SU277192  1991  RV  
West Wellow Common  SU282188  1989  VWi  
Plaitford Common  SU282190  1991  RV  
Furzley Common  SU286167  2005  RV  

**Viola tricolor** *Wild Pansy*

*Native*  
IUCN Near Threatened  

*V. tricolor* prefers open sandy habitats, acidic grassland and disturbed ground. It has always been a rare plant in both vice-counties, typically occurring in disturbed ground. Most sites were found in the 1980s and require confirmation.

**VC7**
Hullavington  ST903828  1989  MCr  
CWP  SU017936  1987  SWh  Rough ground.  
Little Bedwyn  SU264681  1990  JN  Near Golden Arrow Garage.  

**VC8**
Westwood  ST801594  1989  Unknown  In nursery beds.  
Semley  ST890256  1987  JDo  
Charlton  SU151237  2006  AB & DPr  Field south-east of Clearbury Down.  
West Wellow  SU2818  1987  RV  

**Vulpia myuros** *Rat's-tail Fescue*

*Archaeophyte*  
VC7 *not scarce*; VC8 Scarce  

*V. myuros* shares many of the same man-made habitats as *V. bromoides* and is especially characteristic of brownfield sites and railway land. It is much more common in VC7 whilst populations in VC8 are widely scattered.

**VC8**
Trowbridge  ST840583  1983  DG  Near the station.  
Trowbridge  ST841576  2006  SPi  Brook Road, kerb cracks.  
Trowbridge  ST853572  2006  SPi  Beside road in wall-pavement angles.  
Semley  ST887272  1987  JN  
Seend  ST938610  1988  BG  Ironstone quarry.  
Patney  SU067591  1988  JPa  Path by railway.  
Berwick St. James  SU072395  1999  BL  Crack in paving.  
Bemerton  SU123308  1985  JHa  Old railway line, site now destroyed.
**Wahlenbergia hederacea** Ivy-leaved Bellflower

Native

VC7 absent; VC8 Rare

IUCN Near Threatened

Only one site for *W. hederacea* has been recorded, in VC8. It is a species of damp or wet open habitats on acidic soils.

**VC8**

Furzley Common       SU283155  2005    RV    Many plants in cleared wet ground.
REFERENCES


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| RB | R.P Bowman |
| RD | R.W David |
| RD1 | R. Dickens |
| RD2 | Rosemary Dickett |
| RF | Roy Fussell |
| RG | Rita Grose |
| RH | R.J Hornby |
| RL | Rob Large |
| RP | Ron Porley |
| RR | Rob Randall |
| RV | Roger Veall |
| RW | Robin Walls |
| RW1 | R.P Woods |
| SB | S. Baynes |
| SB1 | S. Bracken |
| SC | S. Chandler |
| SC1 | S. Clague |
| SE | Sue Everett |
| SF | S. J. Ford |
| SG | Sarah Grinsted |
| SH | S. Harford |
| SH1 | Sonia Heywood |
| SH2 | S. Hurst |
| SK | S. Kay |
| SK1 | S. Kirkman |
| SL | S. Lane |
| SP | Sharon Pilkington |
| SP1 | S. Price |
| SP2 | Sarah Priest |
| SPM | S. Smart |
| SWH | Steve Whitworth |
| SY | Simon Young |
| TG | T. Gange |
| TM | Tony Mundell |
| TR | Tom Reynolds |
| TR1 | Tim Rich |
| VG | Vera Gleed |
| VH | Val Hopkins |
| VS | V. Scott |
| VW | Vanessa Williams |
| WBS | Wiltshire Botanical Society |
| WT | Wiltshire Trust for Nature |
| WT1 | Conservation |
| WW1 | W. White |
APPENDIX II  EXTINCT SPECIES

These species used to be known from either VC7 or 8 but there have been no recent VC records (other than as casuals) since 1975, or earlier, so they are tentatively considered to be extinct here.

**Agrostemma githago**

This species is now considered to be extinct in Britain. It used to be widespread on arable land in southern and eastern England including Wiltshire. Occasional appearances are now attributed either to excavation of deeply-buried seed or to deliberate introductions.

**Bromus interruptus**

This endemic arable field species is now considered to be extinct country-wide. There are two former sites in VC7 and three in VC8, although the dates of some of the records appear to be incorrect. The last certain record may have been in 1929 at Aldbourne SU2376.

**Carex depauperata**

Long gone from VC8, this sedge was formerly known from one site between Damerham and Cranborne. It was last recorded in 1920.

**Carex vulpina**

Dr R.C.A Prior noted *Carex vulpina* near Corsham ST 8670 at its only station in Wiltshire (VC7) in 1840. There are no recent records.

**Cephalanthera longifolia**

This species used to occur in two sites in VC8. It was last recorded at Whiteparish Hill SU22 in 1885. It was also known from Winterbourne Down SU23, but has not been recorded since 1958.

**Galium tricornutum**

This formerly widespread arable plant was first recorded in Wiltshire in 1833, but has not been seen since 1968.

**Valerianella rimosa**

A few records of this species were made between 1945 and 1958 in both vice-counties. A new site was reported in 1983 at Whiteparish Quarry, but the record was not confirmed, and the skill of the recorder is unknown. It is currently considered to be extinct in both VCs.
APPENDIX IV  QUESTIONABLE SPECIES AND RECORDS

This table lists species of plant that have been recorded in VC7 and/or VC8, but which, for various reasons, are not considered to be native in the region. These have not been included in the Register although they may fulfil other criteria of rarity or threat.

Anthriscus caucalis  Two records in VC8, probably casual. Considered to be an introduction by the authors of the 1993 Wiltshire flora.

Campanula latifolia  Rare in both VCs, believed to be an introduction by the authors of the 1993 flora.

Campanula rapunculus  VC7. One record, unconfirmed.

Cladium mariscus  Two sites in the Cotswold Water Park (VC7). Both are considered to be introductions dating back to 1980s.

Crataegus laevigata  Omitted for VC8. Both records are probably of planted stock.

Daphne mezereum  Large well-established population, but almost certainly originally introduced to Wiltshire.

Descurainia sophia  Introduced to VC8 1991, not persisting.

Empetrum nigrum  Recorded at one site, likely to be in error. Nearest known populations many miles away.

Frangula alnus  One record of this species, in atypical habitat, VC7. Unconfirmed. Widespread in VC8.

Galeopsis speciosa  One record, 1991, near Salisbury VC8. Considered to be a casual.

Hydrocharis morsus-ranae  Wild populations not known from Wiltshire. Introduced ornamental.

Myriophyllum alterniflorum  Only recorded population occurs in an artificial lake - likely to have been introduced.

Myriophyllum verticillatum  One record from Kennet & Avon Canal - identity unconfirmed and likely to be erroneous.

Parentucellia viscosa  Introduced to Wiltshire.

Pimpinella major  One site, at Worton VC8 in 1989, over 100km from nearest known native populations. Record not confirmed.

Potentilla argentea  Probably introduced to Wiltshire.

Pulsatilla vulgaris  Known from a few plants at Martin Down NNR since 1983. This site is a long way from other populations and it is likely that it may have been planted there.

Vicia parviflora  Almost certainly introduced in Wiltshire.
## APPENDIX V  SPECIES CATEGORIES

### Internally Rare

- Gentianella anglica
- Ruscus aculeatus

### Nationally Rare

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adonis annua</td>
<td>Galium pumilum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arabis glabra</td>
<td>Melampyrum arvense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carex filiformis</td>
<td>Mentha pulegium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centaurea cyanus</td>
<td>Potamogeton nodosus</td>
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<td>Cirsium tuberosum</td>
<td>Pulicaria vulgaris</td>
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### Nationally Scarce

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<th>Species</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aceras anthropophorum</td>
<td>Herminium monorchis</td>
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<td>Aconitum napellus ssp. napellus</td>
<td>Iberis amara</td>
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<td>Anagallis arvensis ssp. foemina</td>
<td>Isatis tinctoria</td>
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<td>Briza minor</td>
<td>Lathyrus aphaca</td>
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<td>Bromus secalinus</td>
<td>Leucojum aestivum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campanula patula</td>
<td>Lycopodiella inundata</td>
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<td>Carex digitata</td>
<td>Melittis melissophyllum</td>
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<td>Carex humilis</td>
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<td>Cerastium pumilum</td>
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<td>Cuscuta europaea</td>
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<td>Dianthus armeria</td>
<td>Ornithogalum pyrenaicum</td>
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<td>Dianthus deltoides</td>
<td>Phyteuma orbiculare</td>
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<td>Draba muralis</td>
<td>Pilularia globulifera</td>
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<td>Epipactis leptochila</td>
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<td>Epipactis phyllanthes</td>
<td>Rhynchospora fusca</td>
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<td>Euphrasia pseudokerneri</td>
<td>Rosa agrestis</td>
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<td>Fritillaria meleagris</td>
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<td>Fumaria parviflora</td>
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<td>Gaudinia fragilis</td>
<td>Tephroseris integrifolia ssp. integrifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gentianella anglica</td>
<td>Thesium humifusum</td>
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<td>Gentianella germanica</td>
<td>Torilis arvensis</td>
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<td>Helleborus foetidus</td>
<td>Vicia bithynica</td>
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### Critically Endangered

- Galeopsis angustifolia
- Pulicaria vulgaris
- Ranunculus arvensis
- Scandix pecten-veneris

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2 EC Habitats Directive Annex IIb, IVb, Bern Convention Appendix I and Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994 Schedule 4

3 EC Habitats Directive Annex Vb
Endangered

Aceras anthropophorum  Lithospermum arvense
Adonis annua  Lycopodiella inundata
Anthemis arvensis  Mentha pulegium
Arabis glabra  Minuartia hybrida
Astragalus danicus  Monotropa hypopitys
Campanula patula  Orchis ustulata
Dianthus armeria  Scleranthus annuus
Euphrasia anglica  Silene gallica
Euphrasia pseudokerneri  Tephroseris integrifolia ssp. integrifolia
Galium pumilum  Torilis arvensis
Gnaphalium sylvaticum  Valerianella dentata

Vulnerable

Allium oleraceum  Hyoscyamus niger
Blysmus compressus  Iberis amara
Bromus secalinus  Lathyrus aphaca
Cephalanthera damasonium  Melittis melissophyllum
Chamaemelum nobile  Misopates orontium
Chenopodium bonus-henricus  Myosurus minimus
Chenopodium murale  Nepeta cataria
Chrysanthemum segetum  Oenanthe fistulosa
Clinopodium acinos  Ophrys insectifera
Coeiloglossum viride  Papaver argemone
Cuscuta epithymum  Persicaria minor
Fritillaria meleagris  Platanthera bifolia
Fumaria parviflora  Potamogeton nodosus
Groenlandia densa  Spergula arvensis
Herminium monorchis  Vicia bithynica

Near Threatened

Apera spica-venti  Orchis morio
Cerasium pumilum  Pilularia globulifera
Cirsium tuberosum  Platanthera chlorantha
Colchicum autumnale  Potamogeton friesii
Cynoglossum officinale  Radiola linoides
Dianthus deltoides  Rosa agrestis
Euphorbia exigua  Salvia pratensis
Filago vulgaris  Spiranthes spiralis
Genista anglica  Stachys arvensis
Juncus compressus  Viola canina
Neottia nidus-avis  Viola tricolor
Onobrychis viciifolia  Wahlenbergia hederacea

UK BAP Priority Species

Arabis glabra  Lycopodiella inundata
Centaurea cyanus  Mentha pulegium
Dianthus armeria  Pilularia globulifera
Galeopsis angustifolia  Scandix pecten-veneris
Gentianella anglica  Silene gallica
Juniperus communis ssp. communis  Torilis arvensis
Endemic / near-endemic

Euphrasia anglica
Euphrasia pseudokerneri

Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 8

Dianthus armeria
Gentianella anglica
Melampyrum arvense
Mentha pulegium
Ophrys sphegodes
Pulicaria vulgaris
Salvia pratensis

VC7 Rare

Adonis annua
Alchemilla filicaulis ssp. vestita
Allium oleraceum
Alopecurus aequalis
Anagallis arvensis ssp. foemina
Aphanes australis
Apium inundatum
Arabis glabra
Asparagus officinalis ssp. officinalis
Botrychium lunaria
Bromus secalinus
Callitriche hamulata
Campanula patula
Cardamine amara
Carex binervis
Carex digitata
Carex echinata
Carex humilis
Carex laevigata
Carex muricata ssp. lamprocarpa
Carex rostrata
Carex viridula ssp. viridula
Cerastium diffusum
Cerastium pumilum
Cerastium semidecandrum
Ceratocapnos claviculata
Chenopodium hybridum
Chrysosplenium alternifolium
Cirsium tuberosum
Dactylorhiza incarnata ssp. pulchella
Dianthus armeria
Diplotaxis tenuifolia
Draba muralis
Eleocharis quinqueflora
Epilobium lanceolatum
Epipactis palustris
Erhophorum angustifolium
Euphorbia platyphyllus
Euphrasia pseudokerneri
Filago vulgaris
Fumaria densiflora
Fumaria muralis
Galeopsis angustifolia
Gnaphalium sylvaticum
Herminium monorchis
Hypericum elodes
Inula helenium
Juncus compressus
Lactuca virosa
Lamium hybridum
Lathyrus aphaca
Lepidium ruderale
Leucojum aestivum
Linum bienne
Lotus glaber
Melampyrum arvense
Mispates orontium
Monotropa hypopitys
Montia fontana
Nardus stricta
Osmunda regalis
Papaver hybridum
Plantago coronopus
Poa angustifolia
Poa humilis
Potamogeton nodosus
Potentilla anglica
Ranunculus fluitans
Ranunculus omiophyllus
Rosa mollis
Rosa obtusifolia
Rosa rubiginosa
Rumex maritimus
Salvia verbenaca
Scleranthus annuus
Scrophularia umbrosa
Silene gallica
Silybum marianum
Torilis nodosa
Typha angustifolia
Ulex gallii
Ulex minor
Vaccinium myrtillus
Veronica scutellata
Vicia bithynica
Viola palustris
Viola tricolor
VC7 Scarce

Aira caryophyllea
Alisma lanceolatum
Anagallis tenella
Apera spica-venti
Artemisia absinthium
Astragalus glycyphyllos
Atropa belladonna
Bidens cernua
Blechnum spicant
Blysmus compressus
Callitriche platycarpa
Carex acuta
Carex filiformis
Carex hostiana
Carex pallescens
Carex pulicaris
Carex viridula ssp. brachyrrhyncha
Catabrosa aquatica
Centauraea cyanus
Cirsium x medium
Cuscuta europaea
Cystopteris fragilis
Eleocharis uniglumis
Epilobium palustre
Epipactis phyllanthes
Erysimum cheiranthoides
Foeniculum vulgare
Groenlandia densa
Helleborus foetidus
Hydrocotyle vulgaris
Hyoscyamus niger
Hypericum androsaemum
Juncus bulbosus
Juncus subnodulosus
Juniperus communis ssp. communis
Lathyrus sylvestris
Leona gibba
Linaria repens
Luzula sylvatica
Medicago arabica
Menyanthes trifoliata
Molinia caerulea
Myosotis secunda
Neottia nidus-avis
Nepeta cataria
Oenothera fluviatilis
Oenothera lachenali
Ophrys insectifera
Orchis ustulata
Ornithopus perpusillus
Papaver argemone
Pedicularis sylvatica
Petroselinum segetum
Polygala serpyllifolia
Polygonatum odoratum
Polygonum rurivagum
Potamogeton perfoliatus
Potamogeton trichoides
Ranunculus arvensis
Ranunculus peltatus
Rorippa microphylla
Rosa micrantha
Rosa sherardii
Rumex pulcher
Sagina nodosa
Sambucus ebulus
Scandix pecten-veneris
Silene noctiflora
Smyrnium olusatrum
Solidago virgaurea
Spergularia rubra
Stachys arvensis
Trifolium arvense
Trifolium striatum
Valerianella carinata
Valerianella dentata
Veronica agrestis
Viola canina

VC8 Rare

Aceras anthropophorum
Alchemilla filicaulis ssp. vestita
Anagallis arvensis ssp. foemina
Antennaria dioica
Apium graveolens
Artemisia absinthium
Asparagus officinalis ssp. officinalis
Botrychium lunaria
Briza minor
Bromus racemosus
Bromus secalinus
Callitrichie hermaphroditica
Carex acuta
Carex distans
Carex hostiana
Carex pseudocyperus
Carex pulicaris
Carex viridula ssp. brachyrrhyncha
Carex viridula ssp. viridula
Cerastium diffusum
Cerastium pumilum
Chenopodium murale
Chrysosplenium alternifolium
Cystopteris fragilis
Dianthus armeria
Dianthus deltoides
Diplotaxis tenuifolia
Draba muralis
Dryopteris aemula
Eleocharis acicularis
Eleocharis quinqueflora
Eleocharis uniglumis
Epilobium lanceolatum
Epipactis leptochila
Epipactis purpurata
Equisetum sylvaticum
Erodium glabrescens
Euphrasia anglica
Filago vulgaris
Foeniculum vulgare
Fumaria composita
Gagea lutea
Galium constrictum
Galium pumilum
Gaulinogia fragilis
Gentianella germanica
Gnaphalium sylvaticum
Groenlandia densa
Herminium monorchis
Iberis amara
Isatis tinctoria
Jasione montana
Lactuca virosa
Leona gibba
Lepidium ruderale
Linaria repens
Malaxis melisophyllum
Mentha pulegium
Oenothera aquatica
Ophrys sphaegodes
Osmunda regalis
Pedicularis palustris
Pilularia globulifera
Poa compressa
Potamogeton friesii
Potamogeton nodosus
Potamogeton obtusifolius
Potamogeton trichoides
Potentilla anglica
Potentilla palustris
Pyrola minor
Ranunculus parviflorus

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Ranunculus sardous
Rhynchospora fusca
Rorippa amphibia
Rorippa microphylla
Rosa sherardii
Rosa tomentosa
Rumex pulcher
Salvia pratensis
Sanguisorba officinalis
Scrophularia umbrosa
Silybum marianum
Smyrnium olusatrum
Stellaria neglecta
Stellaria pallida
Torilis arvensis
Torilis nodosa
Trifolium striatum
Trifolium subterraneum
Utricularia minor
Vicia sylvatica
Wahlenbergia hederacea

VC8 Scarce

Aira caryophyllea
Anthemis arvensis
Apera spica-venti
Apium inundatum
Astragalus danicus
Astragalus glycyphyllos
Berberis vulgaris
Bromus commutatus
Callitrichic brunia
Carex curta
Carex muricata ssp.
lamprocarpa
Carex rostrata
Catabrosa aquatica
Cerastium semidecandrum
Ceratocapnos claviculata
Eleogiton fluitans
Erysimum cheiranthoides
Euphrasia pseudokerneri
Festuca filiformis
Fumaria muralis
Fumaria parviflora
Galeopsis bifida
Genista anglica
Hyoscyamus niger
Juncus foliusos
Lathyrus aphaca
Lepidium heterophyllum
Leucojum aestivum
Linum bienne
Lycopodiella inundata
Misopates orontium
Moenchia erecta
Monotropa hypopitys
Myosurus minimus
Nardus stricta
Oenanthe fluvialis
Onopordum acanthium
Ornthopus perpusillus
Papaver dubium ssp. lecoqii
Persicaria minor
Phyteuma orbiculare
Pinguicula lusitanica
Poa humilis
Polygonum rurivagum
Potamogeton berchtoldii
Pulicaria vulgaris
Radiola linoides
Ranunculus arvensis
Ranunculus trichophyllus
Rosa micrantha
Rosa obtusifolia
Rosa stylosa
Sagina nodosa
Sambucus ebulus
Scandix pecten-veneris
Scleranthus annuus
Spergularia rubra
Trifolium ornithopodioides
Typha angustifolia
Ulex gallii
Valerianella carinata
Veronica agrestis
Veronica catenata
Viola palustris
Viola tricolor
Vulpia myuros
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