

Natural Enterprise

Turvill's Field Management Plan

July 2023



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Turvills Field Management Plan – July 2023

An initial appraisal of the site and a working document for regular review and update as the seasons pass and management evolves.

1 Description

1.1 General Information

1.1.1 Location

The site known as ‘Turvills Field’ is situated in the west of the county of the Isle of Wight, in the Parish of Totland. Located in a residential area to the south-west of Madeira Road within the village of Totland itself. The Isle of Wight is a UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve. It is approx. 100m from the north boundary of the extensive 191 Sq.km block of AONB (the Turf Walk on Cliff Road). The Headon Warren and West High Down SSSI is also just under 400m to the south west.

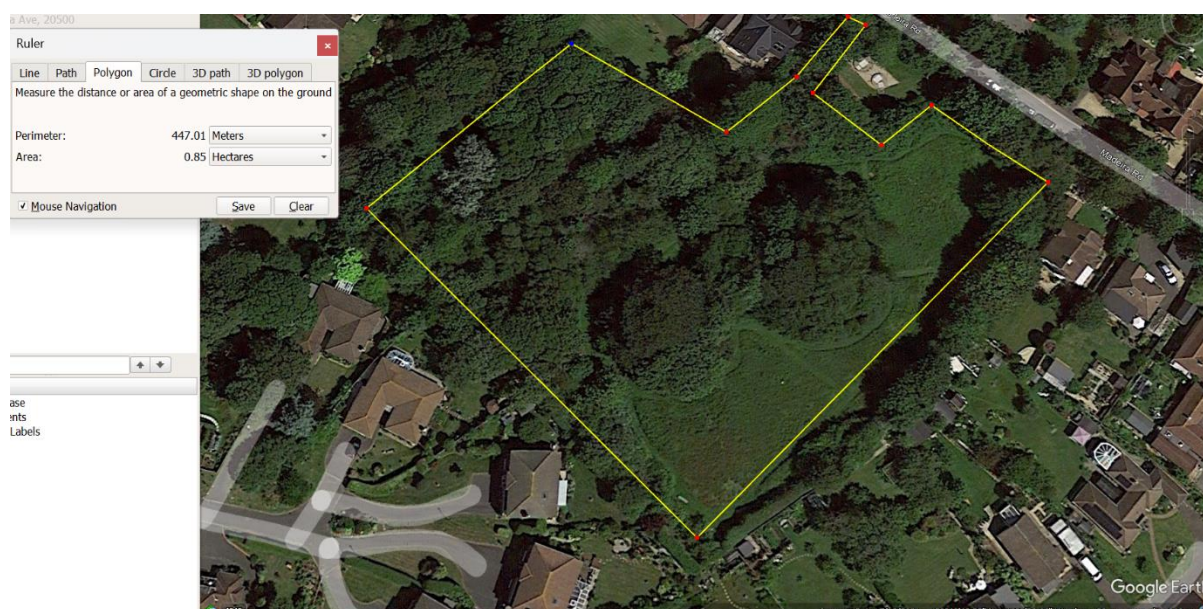


Figure 1 Google Earth view of site with guide to boundary

Postcode equates to PO39 0BJ.
Grid reference; SZ324,868
What3words; shipwreck.direct.hooked
Total Area; 0.85 ha

1.1.2 Summary description

The site is designated as a ‘Site of Importance for Nature Conservation’ (SINC). The area comprises mixed semi-natural woodland, herb-rich grassland and with mixed scrub around the perimeter. The area has a sloping topography with a gentle climb from the entrance off Madeira Road, up through the meadow and dipping down into the woodland. Cut and frequently used permissive paths allow access to these areas. Several separate points of access from neighbouring gardens have been created. Using Google Earth data the site measures some 0.85 ha.

1.1.3 Land tenure

[The land is owned by Totland Parish Council](#). Clarity was sought on the definitive boundaries and on the ownership of the road verge and parallel drainage ditch. In response to that query, the following map of the area has been supplied by Totland Parish Council. With the line showing the field's border, indicating the official boundary seems to not run to the middle of the ditch but to the edge of the field. It also shows the northerly boundary between the Southern Water pumping station and the neighbouring property (The Laurels) to be all part and parcel of Turvills Field.

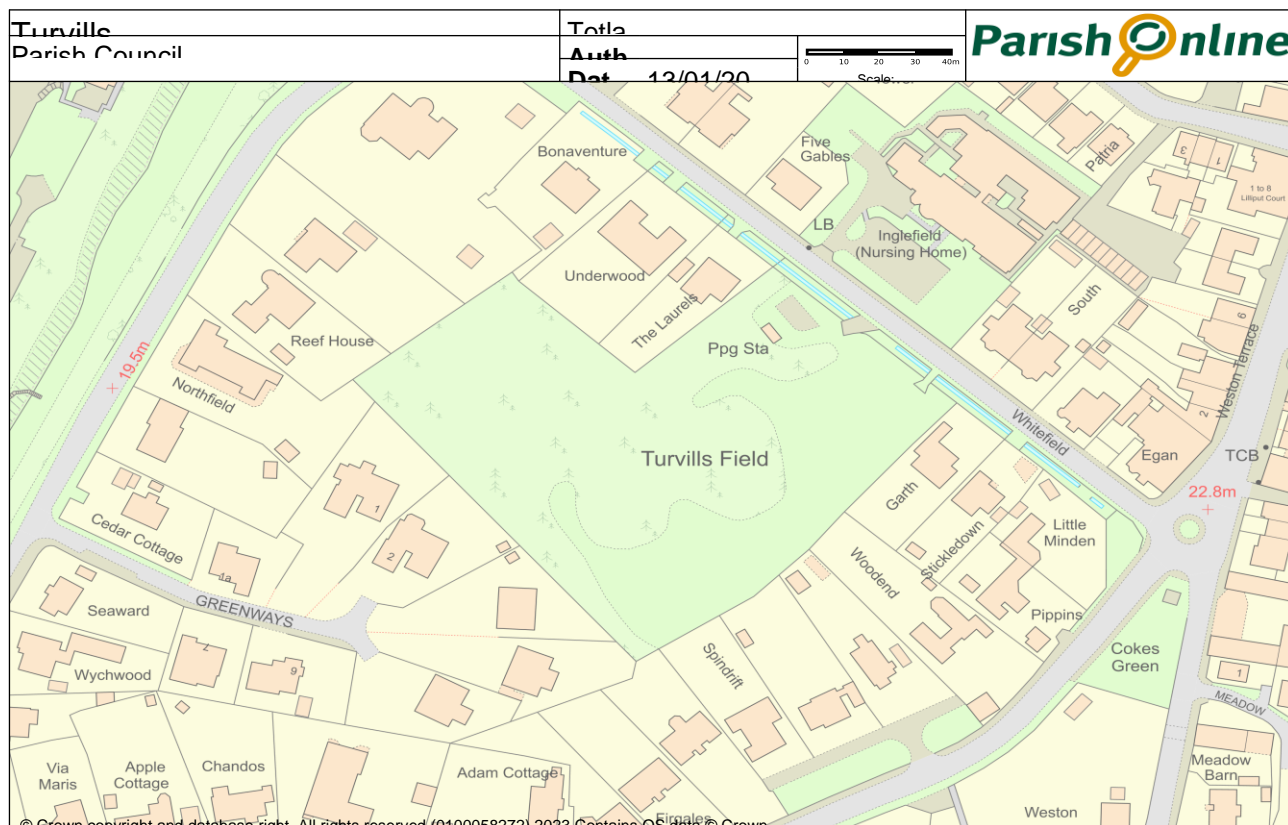


Figure 2 Plan of site provided by Totland PC

The plan shows there are 17 neighbouring properties. Those not named are, from east to west after 'Bonaventure'; 'St Winifred's' and 'Spindleberry'. Also, east to west after 'Woodend' are; 'Woodlawn', 'Woodfield', 'Spindrift' and 'Mistlewood'. The properties in the Greenways cul-de-sac are not named but use a numbering system.

1.2 Environmental Information

1.2.1 Physical

1.2.1.1 Climate and weather

Despite the Isle of Wight's relatively small size, some 150 square miles, the Island's weather and climate can vary somewhat locally within its area, with regions within having their own micro climates. It benefits from a maritime climate, enjoying milder winters than mainland UK. The prevailing westerly wind direction is influenced locally by the geography and topography of the land with the worst winds reported along the south western coast. The westerly location of Totland and its proximity to the English Channel mean it is likely to catch prevailing winds. Towns on the coasts are also prone to sea fog, but this fog burns off quickly once the sun rises.

1.2.1.2 Hydrology

A small ditch holding a flow of water after rain and during wet months runs parallel along the stretch of land between the meadow and the road. In all likelihood this would have been a stream running from surrounding land into what would have been a former chine to the sea. This course is now taken by the main road to Totland Bay, under the bridge to the pier. The upper and lower parts of the stream is now culverted. In parts this ditch line is incorporated into properties along the road edge and at other times not, hence the query in 1.1.3.

1.2.1.3 Geology

The bedrock geology is of Headon Hill Formation. Mudstone and limestone, interbedded. This is sedimentary bedrock formed between 37.8 and 33.9 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. At the base of the hill there are superficial deposits comprising Head - Gravel, sand, silt and clayey hill wash and soil creep, transported down the slope and deposited at the base in natural processes such as erosion, precipitation and freeze thaw. These are sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.

Source: www.bgs.ac.uk

1.2.1.4 Geomorphology

The field has a gently sloping topography with contours ranging from approx. 22m above sea level at the entrance the site then climbing to approximately 33m at the top of the slope to the south-west, and then dipping to 22m at its most northerly point.

1.2.1.5 Soils

At the base of the hill there are superficial deposits comprising Head - Gravel, sand, silt and clayey hill wash and soil creep, transported down the slope and deposited at the base in natural processes such as erosion, precipitation and freeze thaw. These are sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.

Source: www.bgs.ac.uk

1.2.2 Biological

1.2.2.1 Flora

A National Vegetation Classification (NVC) survey has not been carried out to date. However, in May 2019 Dr Colin Pope surveyed the land with members of the IW Natural history and Archaeology Society's (IWNHAS) Botany group. Refer to Appendix 1. (Sourced from the local residents' 'Statement of Concern' document).



Figure 3 Southern Marsh Orchid

The survey illustrates the rich botanical array of species which grow in the area. The Southern Marsh Orchid *Dactylorhiza praetermissa* (fig 3) is here in good numbers indicating that the moist soils are ideal habitat for some specialist species. Numbers of the orchids have been high in some years. In 2014 some 180 plants were recorded. See appendix 2. Other moisture loving plants include Cuckooflower *Cardamine pratensis* and 3 species of sedge *Carex distans*, *C flacca*, *C pendula*.

Earlier in the year cowslips *Primula veris* are in good numbers. The woodland is a mix of species including Ash, Hazel, Goat Willow, Grey Willow and Sycamore. Two sizable *Pinus nigra* (Corsican or Austrian Pine) trees are present. Ground cover is comprised of a mix of

species including Common Ivy *Hedera helix*, Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Bluebell (possibly hybrid with Spanish Bluebell) and Primrose *Primula vulgaris*.

1.2.2.2 Fauna

Figure 4 Cowslip



Reports and sightings of wildlife on the site include sightings from neighbours who have been concerned for the future management of the site.

Specific species reported to the Parish Council from the presentation of the 'Statement of Concern':

Red squirrels, Foxes, Bats (species not specified) and Dormice.

Whilst undertaking research for this report a Sparrowhawk was observed flying through the site. Small mammals, voles or mice, were seen sheltering in the meadow during the winter cut recently. One of the reasons the island of refuge was left for them for shelter.

Invertebrates will be using the various habitats in great numbers. Local recorder Dave Cooke commented, 'for myself it is very good for finding large variety of moths and other small creatures, much overlooked.... 'I have found at least 50 species of moth there, that's without ever using a trap, so there is great chance of recording a lot more on this site'. Caroline Dudley commented 'Dark Green Fritillary butterflies have been seen there'. This record is possibly due to them visiting from nearby hotspots Headon Warren and Highdown for the nectar source (thistles, knapweed etc).

1.2.3 Cultural

1.2.3.1 Archaeological

Further research required to confirm status.

1.2.3.2 Land Use



Figure 5 Man hole Cover

The north east corner of the site is used by Southern Water, with an entrance driveway, small building and storage tanks. The perimeter fence of this facility has recently been renewed. There are several inspection pits located across the site in general leading to this facility. A plan showing the utilities has not been provided but obviously underground pipes are present. See Fig 5.

Figure 6 telegraph pole

A further utility company uses the site as within the wooded area can be seen a telegraph wire and pole. British Telecom presumably. See fig 6.

The boundary to the road is a ditch carrying excess rainwater and runoff. Recently there has been work undertaken to profile this ditch further.



Figure 7 Road ditch



be

Within the site several fixtures for additional amenity value have been provided, as the site is used for leisure and exercise, it seems, by all ages. A litter bin and a dog waste bin are near the entrance, both emptied by Island Roads. While benches, many dedicated as memorials, are dotted throughout.

1.2.3.3 History and Past Management

Research has indicated that the land was given to Totland Parish Council by the then owner of the private dwelling opposite, now Inglefield the rest home.

Caroline Dudley. (2017, June 29th)

'John Turvill and his wife lived at Inglefield between at least 1935 and 1963. An IWCP report (part of an item on sewerage in West Wight) in 1973 says that a Mr H.M.Turvill gave the land for use as a public open space. Perhaps he was related to the Turvills of Inglefield.'

'Isle of Wight County Press - 5 May 1973'

'West Wight Sewerage Scheme Move. In view of the urgency of providing an adequate sewerage scheme for the West Wight, the General Purposes and Public Health Council agreed on Tuesday to ask Lemon and Blizzard, consultant engineers, to go ahead with preliminary drawings...

A motion by Mr H.M.Lanfear that the council should accept an offer of land for an open space at Madeira Road, Totland, was carried.

Mr H.M.Turvill had offered the land, a narrow slope, for public use.

Commander H.G Craig of Totland, told members that the Parish Council would have preferred to use the land for car park.

There was general agreement, however, that in view of the owner's wishes and generosity in making the offer, it would be churlish to persist with this proposal.

The committee agreed to accept the land with a view to landscaping and possibly providing a seat.'

The above retrieved from Facebook Group

<https://m.facebook.com/groups/585369021509619/permalink/1484779294901916/>

The contribution of another Facebook member gives an insight into the area in the 1980s.

Frankie Keown. (2017, June 29th)

'It was rented by Barney for his horses from a lady who subsequently died. She left it to Totland Parish Council to do with what they thought best. So they threw Barney and his horses off and locked HIS gate. He took his gate away and I put a blue Bedford Luton, converted to a live in vehicle, with a cluster of trees in and squatted it for a couple of months, it was beautiful up there, despite being winter, especially the birds and the morning frost. I got evicted and the council done what they thought was best, and built a sewer there. 1991'

Retrieved from Facebook Group

<https://m.facebook.com/groups/585369021509619/permalink/1484779294901916/>

1.2.4 Ecological implications for management

1.2.4.1 The Meadow

- This is to be managed primarily as a wildflower meadow, to maintain and encourage the rich flora. This involves restricting the potential natural succession from a fine herb rich sward to coarse grasses, scrub and small trees and to eventually woodland. In the absence of grazing animals there is a need to replicate their attributes of removing organic material, which if left, would otherwise enrich the soils and disturbance of the ground, which opens up the sward for seed distribution and germination. This can be achieved using other means, namely using mechanical tools and with volunteers. With a single cut at the end of the growing



Figure 8 Feb 2023 Raking off the arisings from the meadow cut

season, after seeds have formed and dropped and before new fresh growth the following spring, and to use a volunteer party, in [2023 this was IW Green Gym](#), to rake off the arisings from the cut.

- The arisings were spread under the tree canopy in order to create further interest and habitat; benefitting invertebrates and reptiles.
- During the meadow cut small mammals were disturbed in the long grass. Therefore a refuge for their habitat each year an island will be left uncut. A different area each year will be left to not allow a further island of scrub to establish.
- To our knowledge the site is not in the vicinity of grazed pasture, which does mean that Common Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea* can be left in situ, in accordance with legal requirements. Also considering the plant's considerable value to wildlife. Common Ragwort is acknowledged to be of great importance as a nectar source and foodplant for a host of insects and other invertebrates. Eradication is not the objective of DEFRA's 2003 Code, which recognises that Common Ragwort helps our countryside maintain biodiversity and so need not be controlled where it does not present a risk.
- Further improvement in terms of diversity of flora could be achieved by the introduction of Yellow Rattle or other wildflowers which control the more vigorous grasses by parasitising upon them, weakening them as they do so. A method using green hay from another Gift to Nature donor site would be a cost-effective method of attempting this.
- The wet grassland habitat as benefits the Southern Marsh Orchid should be allowed to continue, therefore any management which affects the natural hydrology of the site should be avoided.

1.2.4.2 The Woodland

- Dark Green Fritillary butterflies, recorded as visiting the meadow, could be encouraged to breed if their foodplant Common Dog-violet (*Viola riviniana*) were to be present.
- The presence of mammals such as those listed by local residents, many of which are mainly arboreal, mean that the tree cover is vitally important and any management to this area should be done in a cautious manner. Previous scrub and tree removal has meant an area has been opened up. Natural regrowth is already happening here however and tree species are among those being allowed to recolonise. Hazel *Corylus avellana* which is planted as a screen around the Southern Water unit can be layered in future years to provide more area of Hazel coppice and potential food for Red Squirrels. Care should be taken to allow ample ground cover and bramble scrub for habitat.

2 Evaluation

2.1 Conservation Status of Site

2.1.1 Current Status

Turville's Field is a SINC (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation). It appeared on the list of proposed sites for SINC status in 2011 and by 2015 it was included as such. SINC is a non-statutory designation, conferred by the IWC and used to recognise high quality nature conservation sites within the county which do not have the statutory protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). [Link to SINC criteria](#)

'The designation does not place any legal restrictions on how the landowner manages or farms the land. For proposals involving a change of use which will require planning permission, there are policies in the Local Plan which will need to be taken into account. Recognition of the value of SINC's will help in the delivery of the Isle of Wight AONB Management Plan.'

2.1.2 Site Listing detail

Turville's Field, Totland

Site code C287A

Easting 432407 Northing 86858

Site Features; Grassland; social value

2.1.3 Operational Objectives

The site's management should aim to enhance where possible the land's ecological value whilst at the same time ensure free and open access. This Management Plan will look to maintain habitats offering food and shelter to wildlife and provide a species-rich grassland across the site with sanctuary for mammals, reptiles and invertebrates. Native broad leaf trees and hedgerows will be encouraged by selective natural regrowth, layering and possibly planting if needed.

The site, given to the Parish by Mr Turvill to be kept as an 'open space for people to enjoy in perpetuity' (source David Filby.)

2.2 Factors Influencing Management

2.2.1 Natural Trends

2.2.1.1 *Non native species*

Some non-native plant species have in the past been allowed to take hold. Two clumps of bamboo, which, if left to further encroach, would have potentially become a management problem. These were both dug up and removed from the site in May 2023.

Buddleja globosa is also reported to be present.

Care should be given to monitor garden escapees from neighbouring properties. Several dwellings back onto the reserve and these are often places where compost heaps and unwanted garden waste could get deposited, potentially spilling onto the site. There are signs that this could become a problem, especially along the western boundary.

Figure 9 Bamboo



Ash Die Back is likely to affect several trees over the next few years. Ash is certainly present in the road fronting assemblage. These trees will need to be removed as and when signs of disease appear, by the owner of that land or their contractors.

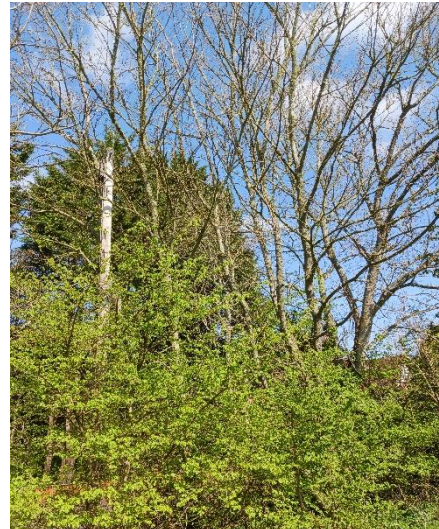


Figure 10 Ash within road frontage

2.2.1.2 Succession

The land cover has changed slightly in the past 20 years as can be seen from these series of images. On the 1999 satellite image the islands of shrub vegetation are more distinct and the northwest corner of the site is more open in nature, both as a result of natural vegetative succession.

Figure 11 Google Earth 1999

Figure 12 from 2014



Figure 13 2021

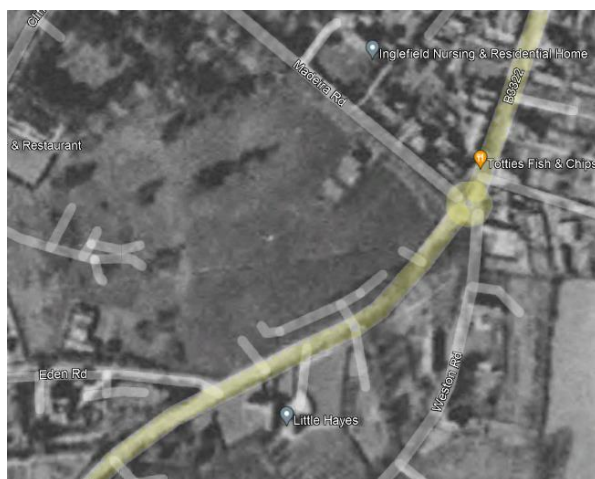
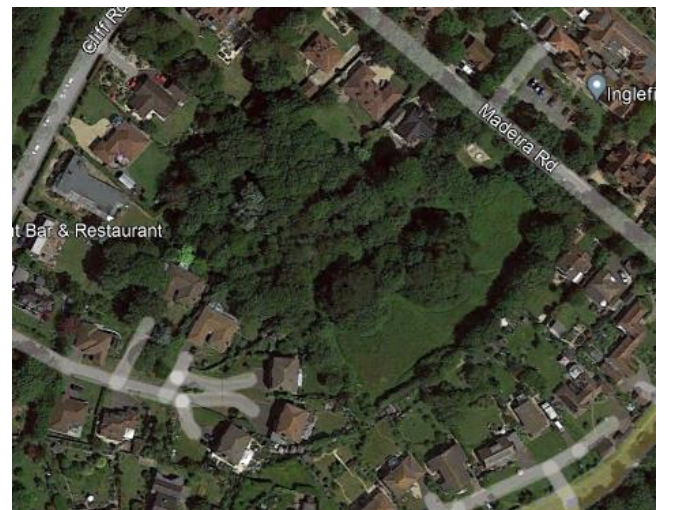


Figure 14 1945

2.2.2 Man Induced Trends.

Ensuring the access gate and boundary fencing is intact however will prevent other forms of less desirable access, with motorised vehicles for instance. The Southern Water pumphouse is fenced off from the field using chestnut paling fencing; installed by them this year 2023. The driveway to the Southern Water unit also has chestnut paling fencing - this is now in need of renewal as it is beyond repair. It was once a fence preventing access to Turvills Filed from this driveway but due to the collapse of the fence the route is now used. It is in fact a useful route for Gift to Nature Rangers and volunteers to bring tools and machinery onto the site, so a decision may need to be taken. Again this fence is beyond the presumed boundary of the Parish's property.

Figure 15 removal of a fly tipped water tank.



Figure 16 July 2009



Figure 17 July 2019



Figure 19 Current Collapsed Chestnut paling

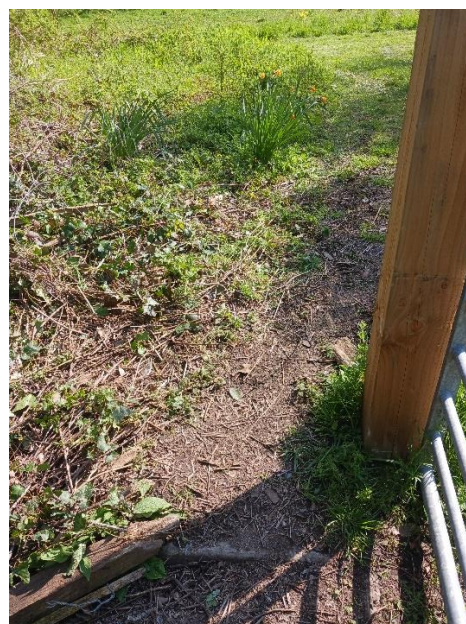


Figure 18 desire line path to site from SW

There are as always considerations to mitigate the potential for damage from those in society who aren't as careful in their use of the site as could be expected. There is evidence of bonfires being started on the site, with a patch of scorched sward present in 2023. In order to maintain pedestrian access throughout, a path around the perimeter of the meadow will be cut and maintained during the growing season. This has an additional function of becoming a firebreak should any fire get out of hand.



Figure 20 Iron boundary fencing

Figure 21 Buried earth wire

Remnants of previous boundary ironwork and a tank had been left for some years in the woodland. This was a priority for removal and was done so in [May 2023](#). At the same time an old wire loop was considered a trip hazard and so was buried.

The site has had benches installed at various vantage points and a picnic bench which has been recently vandalised. Several are dedicated to local people or from organisations. Care should be taken when descisions are made on maintaining or adding to these items



Figure 22 picnic bench

Figure 23 bench



Figure 24 Bench given by West Wight Painting Circle 1992



Figure 26 Dedication memorial



Figure 25 Bench seat with dedication



Figure 27 signage

Fly tipping – A reminder that offenders will be prosecuted is present at the entrance.

Dog walking - Highlighting dog owner's responsibilities is useful, and a reminder is provided at the access gate. The Parish provides a means for disposal of waste, and little in terms of dog waste has been seen in the work and survey days for this report.

The land is located within a residential area so 17 neighbours live in properties which back on to the site, see section 1.1.3. Good relations are key to working with the community and Gift to Nature will aim to work with neighbours listening to any concerns.

The road frontage is, according to the map provided by the Parish Council, the responsibility of the IW Council / Island Roads. Turvills Field boundary is the bottom of the field itself. Therefore, the trees, including several ash, are managed by other bodies.

Between the Southern Water unit and 'The Laurels' is an isolated strip of land, recently fenced by both SW and the neighbour. Care should be taken to not open up further this strip as it's not serving a function access wise. In addition, secluded areas of land, not overlooked can encourage anti-social behaviour.



Figure 29 Southern Water fencing



Figure 28 Strip of land between SW and The Laurels

2.2.3 Legal constraints

2.2.3.1 Constraints of tenure

No designated footpath given. However with permissive paths or with an accruing rights on a permissive route there is a legal duty of care requirement for landowners to keep sites clear and maintained.

2.2.3.2 Health and safety of employees

Employees of contractors should be fully trained in and certified in the use of chain saws. Full risk assessments are required for conservation work likely to take place on site.

3 Proposed Work Programme and Options for Future Action - Turvill's Field

Compartment	Operation	Year				
		1	2	3	4	5
Meadow	Footpath - Maintain with regular site cuts	Spring / Summer	*	*	*	*
	Wildflower meadow management	Autumn/ Winter	*	*	*	*
	1 Cut meadow					
	2 Rake off		*	*	*	*
	3 Leave a refuge island - moving its location on rotation		*	*	*	*
	Future Action Point - Consider the Green Hay method of introducing Yellow Rattle and other meadow species in areas of coarse grass.					
Woodland	Footpath – Rake up and use the piles of shredded woodchip to reduce impact on ground flora within woodland and improve grip and walking surface where needed on central path.	Spring '23				
	Bamboo – remove 2 stands of non native plants	Spring '23				
	Create habitat piles from previously felled and cut trees	Spring '23				
	Remove trip hazards and fly tipped rubbish	Spring	*	*	*	*

	<p>Check and remove damaged or diseased trees near paths e.g. Remove dead Elm (If 'disease resistant' Elm whips are offered for planting this would be a useful addition)</p> <p>Coppicing some Hazel on 7+ year rotation.</p> <p>Layering Hazel to increase this species above existing.</p> <p>Future Action - Selective native tree species planting if natural regeneration is insufficient in clearings.</p> <p>Monitor Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> for signs of Ash Die Back. Remove if tree is in a publicly accessible site. Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> may become more valued, monitor natural regen.</p> <p>Cut small areas of understory scrub growth on a 3 year rotation to maintain and encourage native species. Leaving others for cover and refuge for small mammals.</p> <p>Standing dead wood should be left if at all possible as an excellent habitat for wood boring insects and therefore woodpeckers etc.</p> <p>Future action - Check for Common Dog-Violet plants within site. In order to link with local strongholds for Dark Green Fritillary butterflies and encourage further expansion onto site by providing their foodplant.</p>	<p>As required</p> <p>Winter</p> <p>Winter</p> <p>As required</p> <p>As required</p>					*
Boundary and shelter bank	<p>Maintain blackthorn shelter bank without allowing further encroaching scrub onto meadow. Leave existing mature blackthorn stand.</p> <p>Monitor boundary for overspill of garden rubbish from neighbours.</p> <p>Monitor non native trees – White Poplar for suckering and spread. Also <i>Buddleja globosa</i></p>	<p>Winter and as Required</p> <p>As required</p> <p>As required</p>	*	*	*	*	*
Access	<p>Future Action - Potentially replace the broken chestnut paling fencing near the Southern Water drive, if needing to limit unrestricted access from this point. Contact landowner.</p>						

Whole Site	Inspect and maintain footpaths, benches and access structures to reasonable safe condition. Bench furniture can suffer from vandalism so costs and timeframe should be open to review if this occurs.	As required	*	*	*	*
	Litter pick and maintain clear paths	As required	*	*	*	*
	Bird and bat boxes could be provided, and during works enhancing habitats for hedgehogs, dormice, bees and invertebrates will be considered to encourage more insects and pollinators	As required	*	*	*	*
	Monitor all signs of wildlife and record notable findings such as signs of dormice (nests, feeding sites)	On going	*	*	*	*
	Optional future action - Install interpretive and display structures. The site lacks on site interpretation so that the value of the site can be appreciated by residents and visitors alike.	As required				

3.1 Control

3.1.1 Project recording system

Further results of surveys and records of work completed are to be added to this management plan on an on-going basis. Species lists can be updated as new information becomes available. The timing of survey work is important as certain species may be dominant or have migrated at the time of the survey. Therefore surveys should also take place at differing times of the year.

3.1.2 Plan Review

The progress of the management plan is to be reviewed annually each December and updated.

References;

[BC statement on new Ragwort Code - Copy.pdf \(butterfly-conservation.org\)](#)

[Isle of Wight Rights of Way Map \(wightpaths.co.uk\)](#)

www.bgs.ac.uk

[Revised SINC Criteria.pdf \(wildonwight.co.uk\)](#)

Wildlife of the Isle of Wight, IWCC, 2000, ISBN 0.906.328.56.x

Turvills Field Statement of Concern by Residents, 2023

Appendix 1 Botanical Survey SZ324868

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild Onion
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hares-tongue
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-brome
<i>Buddleja globosa</i>	Orange-ball-tree
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower
<i>Carex distans</i>	Distant Sedge
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza x grandis</i>	Southern Marsh-orchid x Common spotted-orchid hybrid
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail

Equisetum telmateia	Great Horsetail
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IWNHAS Botany group

Turvill's field, Totland
SZ324868

25th May 2019

Euonymus europaeus	Spindle
Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp-agrimony
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash
Galium aparine	Cleavers
Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw
Gaudinia fragilis	French Oat-grass
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens
Hedera helix	Common Ivy
Heracleum hondylium	Hogweed
Holcus /anatus	Yorkshire-fog
Hyacinthoides x massartiana	Hybrid Bluebell (H. non-scripta x hispanica)
Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear
Ilex aquifolium	Holly
Iris foetidissima	Stinking Iris
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling
Laurus nobilis	Bay
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Dais
Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
Lotus corniculatus	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Lotus pedunculatus	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
Luzula campestris	Field Wood-rush
Medicago arabica	Spotted Medick
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not
Myosotis discolor	Changing Forget-me-not
Oenanthe pimpinelloides	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort
Ononis repens	Common Restharrow
Pentaglottis sempervirens	Green Alkanet
Phleum pratense	Timoth
Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine / Corsican Pine
Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
Poa ratensis	Smooth Meadow-grass
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass
Polystichum setiferum	Soft Shield-fern
Populus alba	White Poplar
Populus x canadensis	Hybrid Black-poplar
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil
Primula veris	Cowslip
Primula vulgaris	Primrose

<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn

IWNHAS Botany group

Turvill's field, Totland
SZ324868

25th May 2019

<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Cree in Buttercup
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm (<i>U. glabra</i> minor x <i>plotii</i>)
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirreltail Fescue

The Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society undertakes surveys, the survey above was undertaken by their Botany Group. Surveys are systematic and run to professional and academic standards. The Turvill's Field survey was undertaken recently, in 2019, and led by Dr Colin Pope.

Appendix 2

Caroline Dudley (2014, 13th May) quoting from her friend, who is confident in ID.

'The orchid ... is a Southern Marsh-orchid (*Dactylorhiza praetermissa*), as are all the others in flower apart from one hybrid (*D. x grandis*) with Common Spotted-orchid (*D. fuchsii*).' I went in this evening to have a look and there are loads there (180 or more)!

Source retrieved from Facebook Group -Totland and Freshwater Yesterday

<https://m.facebook.com/groups/585369021509619/permalink/709141465799040/>