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A Study of Southern English Meadows

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Summary

This project is an overview of the creation and management of meadow gardens. To obtain the information for this project I visited four gardens over five days in the south east of England and arranged tours with gardeners and head gardeners where possible.

The first day of the tour was a meadow study day at Great Dixter with head gardener Fergus Garrett. This intensive day of learning will aid me with vital knowledge for the rest of the week such as plant identification and information on meadow practices to be able to turn into questions for the other gardeners I will meet.

As some of the gardens on my visit list were quite far from one another I chose to drive for this trip rather than use public transport. With sustainability in mind I decided that camping each night would minimise any extra electricity and gas usage from staying in hotels. I took my electric generator with me to power my devices, the generator itself being charged from the car whilst driving. I took my own water with me from home which I used for washing up, drinking, and washing. I purchased food before the trip and minimised plastic and non recyclable packing. Cooking/coffee making was done with both propane and butane camping stoves. Both propane and butane are non-toxic clean-burning fuels. With a lower carbon content than oil, kerosine, diesel, and petrol, significantly less greenhouse gasses and emitted into the atmosphere.

Aims & Objectives

I aim to finish this project with an understanding of what a meadow is, how one is created and then subsequently managed. What are the tools, processes and materials needed to achieve these points.

Introduction

I started this project with a basic level of understanding. I knew a few key details such as hemiparasitic plant usage and cutting and removing material is essential to keep nutrients in the soil low. However I did not know the timings and methods of these components. Meadows are an historical and vital part of the English countryside and I wanted to know how they are created and managed so I could gain the confidence and knowledge to undertake these tasks myself.

Methodology

Aided with a bursary from the Merlin Trust I visited four gardens over five days with substantial meadow gardens. Visits to these gardens and conversations with gardeners and head gardeners will help me gather information needed to have a fuller understanding of how to create and manage meadows.

Day 0 - Travel to campsite.

Day 1 - Great Dixter. A meadow study day course with head gardener Fergus Garrett.

Day 2 - Great Dixter. Self guided tour of the meadows for further study and record taking.

Day 3 - Sissinghurst. Tour of the meadows with gardener Richard Gravett -

Travel to second campsite

Day 4 - Sussex Prairie Gardens - Tour of the meadows with head gardener Paul McBride.

Day 5 - Self guided visit to Gravetye Manor meadows - Travel home.

Findings

- Day 0 - Dogwood Campsite

Arrived at Dogwood Campsite and was greeted by two mini goats and a mini horse. I stopped my car to check in and the goats decided to sit next to the vehicle. There was no need to meet anyone to check in according to the signage and the goats didn't want to move so I sat with them for a while which helped me slow down from my London mindset.

I picked up some logs I had pre-ordered from the campsite owners which were unfortunately in a plastic netting bag (I thought they might be from a pile created at the site and therefore loose). I had forgotten a separate bag for my laundry so the netting bag served a purpose and now is part of my camping kit.



Mini goats deciding I shan't move my car for a while.



Mini horse in his enclosure.



Camp set up.

- Days 1 & 2 - Great Dixter

Day 1 at Great Dixter was a study day with Fergus Garrett, walking around all of the meadow areas whilst he explains his management practices. The day concluded with an in-depth lecture and power point presentation.

Day 2 I returned to Great Dixter for a self guided trip to take photographs and identify plants in the meadow areas. I had predicted this second day would be a good buffer so I could completely concentrate on taking notes on Fergus' lesson without having my phone out to take photographs. It was definitely a good decision.

What are meadows and how to create one.

Meadows are long grass areas traditionally formed when an area was harvested for hay to feed livestock. Mimicking this practice, whether you wish to use the hay or not, is how meadows are still created today. The two most important steps for any meadow are 'cut and remove'.

Cutting is done when the latest seed in the sward is ripened which is most likely to be in August. If you have an area containing later flowering plants you wished to keep as part of your seed bank you could move the cut back later to incorporate these. September to October would be your cut date. If you have broadleaf trees on a site, delay your first cut until the leaves have dropped, so you also collect these with the meadow material. The grass will continue to grow from September onwards so an important second cut is done in November. This keeps the grasses short throughout winter allowing spring germinating seedlings optimal light and air and less instantaneous competition from grasses. The second cut also means early bulbs such as crocuses are visible come spring. Grazing animals can also be used in place of the second cut. Sheep, cattle and ponies will all graze with ponies being the most effective as they produce the shortest swards and leave behind no dead material. Performing an 'aftermath graze' all winter long removing the animals in early March would keep the grass low allowing seedlings to germinate in spring.

It is noteworthy than an area completely managed by the grazing of livestock is considered 'pasture'. An area of wildflowers such as poppies and cornflowers, however, is a 'cornfield' which are traditionally created on resting arable fields. These distinctions (particularly between meadow and cornfield) are important to distinguish if creating a garden for yourself or for a client as the management, implementation, and floral components are very different. A cornfield would start with completely bare and ploughed soil each year whereas a meadow needn't ever have completely bare soil or have its soil ploughed.



Scythe mower with petrol engine.



Fergus Garrett with traditional wooden hay rake.

The method of cutting is also important. Using a strimmer or any type of lawn mower will potentially obliterate the seed heads resulting in a lower germination rate next spring. Traditionally a scythe would have been used to cut the material right down at its base leaving the seed heads intact. This is still a very good method to implement. Alternatively a power scythe, also known as a scythe mower, will also cut material at the base and keep seed heads in tact. The act of cutting down the material will cause a lot of seeds to disperse but you can further disperse the seeds by agitating the material once it's on the ground. Let the material sit for a day or two and occasionally move it around with a rake or with your feet.

The next vital stage for a productive meadow is removal. All of the cut material should be removed, if it is kept on the ground it will eventually decompose and in turn fertilise the soil. Whereas this is something you may want to do in your borders (cut and drop to increase fertilisation in-situ), increasing fertilisation in a meadow will feed the grasses and cause them to grow faster & stronger out competing wild flowers. Grass clippings will also act as a mulch preventing the germination of seedlings. Removing all material will keep the nutrients in the soil low, a preferred condition for wildflowers. Collecting cut materials in a smaller area is made easy by use of a traditional hay rake. The thick wooden teeth and wide spacing between them makes collection fairly easy. For larger areas a hay baler would be needed.



Close up of R. minor surrounded by a variety of grasses and wildflowers.



'The Bee Meadow'. A newly created meadow sown heavily with R. minor and no wildflower seed mix. Dixter is so rich in biodiversity that a variety of wildflowers will move in on their own.

Along with the knowledge of some of the basics outlined above two other important factors in creating a meadow from scratch would appear to be patience and observation. If you had an area of closely cut lawn you wished to turn into meadow the first step would be to do nothing at all. From spring onwards just let it grow and see what you have. There is a high possibility it will be predominantly grasses, buttercups (*Ranunculus sp.*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), and daisies (*Bellis perennis*). These are all very common plants but a good start to the biodiversity of your sward. The area should be cut in August, and all material removed. Then the second cut performed in October/ November and all material removed again, as with an established wildflower meadow. However here is the time to introduce a key component, yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*).

R. minor is hemiparasitic on the roots of some plants but most importantly grasses. Over time the spreading of *R. minor* seed around your site will lessen the strength of grasses allowing space and light for wildflower seeds to germinate and succeed. It also works in a cycle of 'boom & bust', with areas laden with the plants and relatively little grass for 3 to 4 years seemingly to move around the site allowing for a constant changing of the meadow over time. Of course the definition of a meadow is a human construct so if you wished to have a meadow entirely of thick luscious grasses you would most likely want to keep *R. minor* away where possible. A grass only/ dominant meadow would still be managed in the same way as a wildflower meadow however you may decide to skip the second cut so the grasses had a head start in the spring, although a second cut would slightly delay the spring growth giving you a bit more time before the grasses ultimately fall in on themselves in summer and lose their upright vigour.

When introducing *R. minor* to your sward timing is crucial. Sow the seed after the meadow has had its second cut (i.e into short grass). This firstly allows the seed to be exposed to winter temperatures which are needed to break seed dormancy in the spring, a process known as stratification. Secondly the grass will be short allowing light to reach the seeds in the spring. From this position if you were to do nothing the grasses will far out compete the *R. minor* seeds so 'topping' is required. Around early to mid March mow at a level which just takes the very tips off the grass. Make sure you are using a mower which collects the clippings, not a mulch mower, also avoid a mower with a roller due to added compaction and potential damage to the seedlings. Repeat this step if the grass continues to grow vigorously until the *R. minor* is at the same level, then leave the area to grow for the season. This process is ideally performed for 2 to 3 years while the plant is establishing itself in the site. After this it will be able to germinate unaided in areas with grass already weakened and perform well.

R. minor is ultimately a wildflower seed you are introducing to your meadow to create an open matrix between grasses and flowers. The method of introducing this plant is the same you should follow when sowing a wildflower mix. Wildflowers will eventually enter the sward naturally but you can speed the process up yourself if you so wish and potentially add more species than you might otherwise inherit. It would be advisable to wait 2 to 3 years for the *R.*

minor to establish and reduce some of the grasses before sowing your wildflower seeds otherwise you may waste seed if the sowing conditions are not ideal.

Once you have a sward of grasses, *R. minor*, and a variety of wildflowers you have access to speed up creating more meadows, whether another area of your own or by aiding another garden nearby. The process of hay strewing is collecting all of the cut material in August and moving it to another site where it is strewn in October/ November in an area of short grass (or bare soil) and agitated to further disperse the seeds. It is left to remain for up to a week then the material is removed and composted. This process allows your established meadow to obtain regular seed dispersal on your site with your August cut whilst sharing the remaining seeds and furthering biodiversity and habitat creation in your local area.



Species rich meadow at the Topiary Lawn.



An open and breezy meadow by the Long Border.

Species identified at Great Dixter:

Below are the species which I knew or was able to identify. I attempted to identify all plant species I could see. I'm sure there are many plants amongst the meadows at Dixter however these are what I could see from the designated paths. There are numerous meadows at Dixter placed at various locations around the site with each varying in size. The species listed below make up the core flora found throughout.

Achillea millefolium - Yarrow
Alopecurus pratensis - Meadow Foxtail
Anthriscus sylvestris - Cow Parsley
Bellis perennis - Daisy
Bryonia dioica - White Bryony
Cirsium sp. - Thistle
Dactylis glomerata - Cock's Foot
Dactylorhiza fuchsii - Common Spotted Orchid
Galium aparine - Cleavers
Genista tinctoria - Dyer's Greenweed
Geranium dissectum - Cut-leaved Cranesbill
Geranium pratense. - Meadow Cranesbill
Geranium robertianum - Herb Robert
Heracleum spp. - Hogweed
Holcus lanatus - Yorkshire Fog
Leontodon spp. - Hawkbit
Leucanthemum vulgare - Ox-eye Daisy
Lolium sp. - Rye Grass
Lotus corniculatus - Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Medicago lupulina - Black Medick
Oenanthe spp - Dropwort
Ranunculus spp. - Buttercup
Rhinanthus minor - Yellow Rattle
Rumex acetosa - Common Sorrel
Rumex obtusifolius - Broad-leaved Dock
Senecio spp. - Ragwort
Smyrniium perfoliatum - Perfoliate Alexanders
Stellaria graminea - Lesser Stitchwort
Taraxacum officianale - Dandelion
Torilis spp. - Hedge Parsley
Trifolium pratense - Red Clover
Trifolium repens - White Clover
Veronica chamaedrys - Germander Speedwell
Vicia sativa - Common Vetch



Dactylorhiza fuchsii proliferating on the Topiary Lawn.



Leontodon spp., *D. fuchsii*, *Leucanthemum vulgare*.



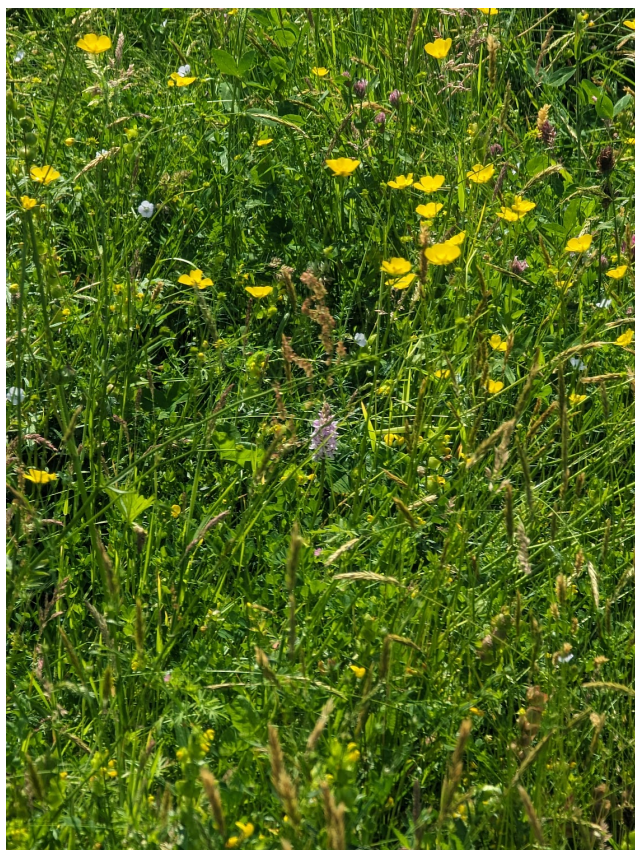
Stellaria graminea



Vicia sativa



Veronica chamaedrys



A medley of flowers and grasses.

- Day 3 - Sissinghurst Castle Garden.

I met Sissinghurst gardener Richard Gravett who manages the meadows here. It seems he is experimenting with various techniques in the different areas. On the Dartmouth Lawn he is planning on bringing in cows to pasture. As well as the cows performing a valuable task he explained it is also for aesthetics as a nod to the countryside to which Sissinghurst sits within.

The Orchard Meadow is new and they have trouble accessing the area with mowers when it's time for the second cut due to the soil remaining very wet. So here Richard is planning on bringing in sheep to graze but first must wait for all of the *Colchicum* bulbs to emerge so he can then dig all of the plants up as they are poisonous to sheep.

The lawns of Sissinghurst have been just that for a long time, neat and well maintained lawns. The meadow gardens are a relatively new addition and public perception of the change has been varied. Richard explained that a large amount of the public he has spoken to think that the meadows look visually stunning as well as understanding the vitally important roles they play to wildlife. He has also had feedback from the other end of the spectrum with one of their own garden volunteers telling him what he has done looks “disgusting”. Closely clipped lawns and immaculate borders have been a symbol of ‘high horticulture’ for centuries now, and I understand that letting nature be itself in a formal garden setting isn’t going to be to everyone’s taste. Two small areas which were previously lawn either side of the visitor’s entrance have recently been sown with a wildflower and grass seed mix and are proving to be the most troublesome when it comes to visitor feedback whilst the areas are still establishing.



Richard placed a sign to explain what was happening here after abundance of negative feedback.



The Dartmouth Lawn, where cows will roam.

Some areas Richard has left with no input to see what happens now the surrounding areas are becoming filled with *R. minor*. So far they are mainly grasses but he is interested to see what will happen in years to come.

Species identified at Sissinghurst:

Similarly to Great Dixter I identified everything I could see from the paths, knowing there are almost definitely a lot more species in there that I was not able to see:

Alopecurus pratensis - Meadow Foxtail
Anacamptis morio - Green-winged Orchid
Anthoxanthum odoratum - Sweet Vernal Grass
Anthriscus sylvestris - Cow Parsley
Brachypodium sylvaticum - False Brome
Centaurea nigra - Common Knapweed
Cynosurus cristatus - Crested Dog's Tail
Dactylis glomerata - Cock's Foot
Dactylorhiza fuchsii - Common Spotted Orchid
Galium vernal - Lady's Bedstraw
Geranium dissectum - Cut-leaved Cranesbill
Geranium pratense - Meadow Cranesbill
Heracleum spp. - Hogweed
Holcus lanatus - Yorkshire Fog
Leontodon spp. - Hawkbit
Leucanthemum vulgare - Ox-eye Daisy
Linum bienne - Pale Flax
Linum perenne - Perennial Flax
Medicago lupulina - Black Medick
Ranunculus spp. - Buttercup
Rhinanthus minor - Yellow Rattle
Rumex acetosa - Common Sorrel
Rumex obtusifolius - Broad-leaved Dock
Stachys sylvatica - Hedge Woundwort
Stellaria graminea - Lesser Stitchwort
Taraxacum officianale - Dandelion
Trifolium pratense - Red Clover
Trifolium repens - White Clover
Veronica chamaedrys - Germander Speedwell
Vicia sativa - Common Vetch



Anacamptis morio. Richard did have a sign on a patch of these explaining what they were but unfortunately the seeds were repeatedly stolen by the public.

- Day 3 - Blacklands Campsite

From Sissinghurst I travelled to my second campsite as this is located very close to Sussex Prairie Gardens and a short drive to Gravetye Manor.

The previous campsite provided a fire pit whereas this one did not, so I used my portable one which keeps the heat off the ground reducing damage to grass and reducing the risk of fire spreading.



Camp set up at Blacklands.



Portable fire pit.

- Day 4 - Sussex Prairie Gardens.

I came to meet Paul & Pauline McBride and see their North American style prairie gardens. Most of the plants they use are of North American origin and they state that the “flat open site enhances the feel and the big skies of the Prairies”.



Great swathes of perennials fill the garden with juxtaposing textures and colours.

In 2002 whilst working in Luxembourg Paul & Pauline worked with the Dutch landscape designer Piet Oudolf who inspired them to create the 8 acre garden they have today. From researching online I was aware that the gardens contained a relatively small and new meadow which I was interested in visiting as part of this project. What I didn't know however was that head gardener Paul would take me to another meadow adjacent to the gardens which is not open to the public.

The area was huge and encompassed two fields. There are no paths as this seems to exist solely as a wildlife haven for now. Paul did say he would potentially open it to the public one day but doesn't have any immediate plans right now.

Paul and his team started to actively treat the area as a meadow back in 2019. The rich and diverse population of plants here is in part thanks to hay strewing with the hay itself coming from Gravetye Manor where I am visiting on day 5. It was great to see just how effective this



Unexpected enormous meadow with hardly any human visitors.

process of sharing seed is which I first learnt about on day 1 at Great Dixter. Paul said he did try to plant plugs of *Leucanthemum vulgare* to increase them in the mix but not many of the plugs survived. There has naturally been an increase of them in the last few years. Paul also sowed a lot of *Rhinanthus minor* seed to help keep the grasses in check further.

Paul said he likes to keep the management as simple as possible as it is such a large area. A local farmer cuts both of the fields in August, collects the material with a hay baler and uses it for his livestock. I didn't ask the specifics but it sounds like a trade with both sides benefiting.

I was very fortunate that a garden volunteer with an interest in meadows had recently undertaken her own study of the plants in the fields. I added a couple of plants to her findings with plants I identified myself whilst at Sussex Prairie Garden but having her list that she had compiled over numerous visits was very helpful. As the meadow has no paths, and Paul said I could go where I like, I was able to explore in greater detail than the previous garden. This is very helpful in a meadow setting where some species seem to be completely on their own in quite a large radius.

Species identified at Sussex Prairie Garden (my additions marked with *):

Agrostis sp. - Bent Grass
Alopecurus pratensis - Meadow Foxtail
Anthoxanthum odoratum - Sweet Vernal Grass
Arrhenatherum elatius - False Oat Grass
Cardamine sp. - Bittercress*
Centaurea nigra - Common Knapweed
Cerastium fontanum - Common Mouse-ear
Cirsium arvense - Creeping Thistle
Convolvulus arvensis - Field Bindweed
Cynosurus cristatus - Crested Dog's Tail
Dactylis glomerata - Cock's Foot
Daucus carota - Wild Carrot
Epilobium hirsutum - Great Willowherb
Festuca rubra - Creeping Fescue Grass
Helminthotheca echioides - Bristly Ox-tongue
Heracleum spp. - Hogweed
Holcus lanatus - Yorkshire Fog
Hordeum secalinum - Meadow Barley
Juncus conglomeratus - Compact Rush
Lamium album - White Dead-nettle
Lathyrus pratensis - Meadow Vetchling
Lolium sp. - Rye Grass
Phleum pratense - Timothy Grass*
Poa pratensis - Smooth Meadow Grass
Potentilla reptans - Creeping Cinquefoil
Prunella vulgaris - Selfheal
Pulicaria dysenterica - Fleabane
Ranunculus spp. - Buttercup
Rhinanthus minor - Yellow Rattle
Rumex acetosa - Common Sorrel
Rumex obtusifolius - Broad-leaved Dock
Senecio spp. - Ragwort
Stellaria graminea - Lesser Stitchwort
Taraxacum officianale - Dandelion



Cardamine sp. The only Bittercress I found during the whole trip.

Trifolium pratense - Red Clover

Urtica dioica - Common Stinging Nettle

Vicia cracca - Common Tufted Vetch

Vicia sativa - Common Vetch



Juncus conglomeratus



The meadow contains a wide variety of species.

- Day 5 - Gravetye Manor.

I was in email communication with head gardener Tom Coward prior to my trip but unfortunately he was not available to show me around the site on the day I was visiting. He gave me permission to visit as this isn't a garden open to the public but the grounds of a hotel. I have learnt so much on this trip so far from gardeners Fergus Garrett, Richard Gravett, and Paul McBride that Gravetye Manor being the only self guided tour at the very end was a very happy accident. I had increased my knowledge of meadow practices and plant species in the last few days so having a meadow to explore alone (albeit from the paths) was good end to the tour.

Gravetye's meadow was different to all the others I had visited in that it was on a relatively steep slope leading down to a river and one side of the meadow blending into woodland. The only plants I noted that were present in these meeting of areas that were not present in the other meadows I visited were: *Equisetum arvense* (Horsetail) and *Iris*

pseudacorus (Yellow Iris) when joining the water, and *Pteridium aquilinum* (Bracken) when joining the woodland.



Gravetye's large meadow leading down to riparian plants.

Species identified at Gravetye Manor:

Aegopodium podagraria - Ground Elder

Artium sp. - Burdock

Centaurea nigra - Common Knapweed

Cirsium spp. - Thistle

Dactylorhiza fuchsii - Common Spotted Orchid

Equisetum arvense - Horsetail

Geranium sp. - Cranesbill

Heracleum spp. - Hogweed

Holcus lanatus - Yorkshire Fog

Iris pseudacorus - Yellow Iris

Leucanthemum vulgare - Ox-eye Daisy

Lotus corniculatus - Common Bird's-foot-trefoil

Medicago lupulina - Black Medick

Phleum pratense - Timothy Grass
Pteridium aquilinum - Bracken
Ranunculus spp. - Buttercup
Rhinanthus minor - Yellow Rattle
Rumex acetosa - Common Sorrel
Rumex obtusifolius - Broad-leaved Dock
Stellaria graminea - Lesser Stitchwort
Taraxacum officianale - Dandelion
Trifolium pratense - Red Clover
Trifolium repens - White Clover
Veronica chamaedrys - Germander Speedwell
Vicia sativa - Common Vetch



Dactylorhiza fuchsii



Centaurea nigra

Conclusion

I believe this project to be, on the whole, very successful. I was originally planning to visit two gardens on the Saturday and Sunday before the course with Fergus Garrett on the Monday just to limit work days taken off from work at Hatfield House. Luckily, in hindsight, the gardener's who showed me around the other places I visited were only available on week days so I switched the trip to Monday to Friday. I think having the course at Great Dixter at the very beginning gave me so much knowledge that I was able to approach the other garden visits with more questions on their practices that I wouldn't have had the understanding to ask otherwise.

I feel that, albeit understandably, having to stick to paths throughout the meadows at Great Dixter, Sissinghurst, and Gravetye Manor meant that I was unable to really see all of the species growing there. Sussex Prairie Garden's was the most unexpectedly useful meadow in regards to identification. Originally this garden visit was the smallest meadow on the trip, and the last minute discovery of the enormous fields-turned-meadows which Paul McBride let me explore with no paths and no time limits was invaluable. Also the incredibly helpful volunteer list of meadow species helped me in identifying many species which were completely new to me and made the identification process a lot quicker and more productive than it would have been able to do a day if starting from scratch. I noted here that 'straying from the path' is where you find species that are growing seemingly completely on their own surrounded by species which are very common in many other meadows.

This project has given me a hugely increased confidence in plant identification, meadow creation and management. I now feel confident if tasked with creating a meadow from lawn, from bare earth, or managing a pre-existing site. I feel I would be able to learn even more from hands on experience and continued reading on the topic, but I am now at the level of knowledge I wanted to be at the end of this project.

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Additional Items

Complete list of all plants identified across all gardens visited:

Achillea millefolium - Yarrow
Agrostis sp. - Bent Grass
Alopecurus pratensis - Meadow Foxtail
Anthriscus sylvestris - Cow Parsley
Anacamptis morio - Green-winged Orchid
Anthoxanthum odoratum - Sweet Vernal Grass
Arrhenatherum elatius - False Oat Grass
Bellis perennis - Daisy
Bryonia dioica - White Bryony
Cardamine sp. - Bittercress
Cerastium fontanum - Common Mouse-ear
Cirsium spp. - Thistle
Centaurea nigra - Common Knapweed
Convolvulus arvensis - Field Bindweed
Cynosurus cristatus - Crested Dog's Tail
Daucus carota - Wild Carrot
Dactylis glomerata - Cock's Foot
Dactylorhiza fuchsii - Common Spotted Orchid
Epilobium hirsutum - Great Willowherb
Equisetum arvense - Horsetail
Galium aparine - Cleavers
Galium vernal - Lady's Bedstraw
Genista tinctoria - Dyer's Greenweed
Geranium dissectum - Cut-leaved Cranesbill
Geranium pratense - Meadow Cranesbill
Geranium robertianum - Herb Robert

Festuca rubra - Creeping Fescue Grass
Helminthotheca echioides - Bristly Ox-tongue
Heracleum spp. - Hogweed
Holcus lanatus - Yorkshire Fog
Hordeum secalinum - Meadow Barley
Iris pseudacorus - Yellow Iris
Juncus conglomeratus - Compact Rush
Lamium album - White Dead-nettle
Lathyrus pratensis - Meadow Vetchling
Leontodon spp. - Hawkbit
Leucanthemum vulgare - Ox-eye Daisy
Linum bienne - Pale Flax
Linum perenne - Perennial Flax
Lolium sp. - Rye Grass
Lotus corniculatus - Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Medicago lupulina - Black Medick
Oenanthe spp - Dropwort
Phleum pratense - Timothy Grass
Poa pratensis - Smooth Meadow Grass
Potentilla reptans - Creeping Cinquefoil
Prunella vulgaris - Selfheal
Pteridium aquilinum - Bracken
Pulicaria dysenterica - Fleabane
Ranunculus spp. - Buttercup
Rhinanthus minor - Yellow Rattle
Rumex acetosa - Common Sorrel
Rumex obtusifolius - Broad-leaved Dock
Senecio spp. - Ragwort
Smyrniium perfoliatum - Perfoliate Alexanders
Stachys sylvatica - Hedge Woundwort
Stellaria graminea - Lesser Stitchwort
Taraxacum officianale - Dandelion
Torilis spp. - Hedge Parsley
Trifolium pratense - Red Clover
Trifolium repens - White Clover
Urtica dioica - Common Stinging Nettle
Veronica chamaedrys - Germander Speedwell
Veronica montana - Wood Speedwell
Vicia cracca - Common Tufted Vetch
Vicia sativa - Common Vetch