

An aerial photograph of Pirton Village, showing a mix of residential buildings, green fields, and a central church. The village is surrounded by lush greenery and rolling hills. The text is overlaid on the upper half of the image.

PIRTON VILLAGE

Character Assessment

Pirton Neighbourhood Development Plan

October 2016

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1. INTRODUCTION, BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT



Fig. 1: Aerial Photograph of Pirton Village

1.1 About this document

This document, prepared by the Pirton Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, and supported by Pirton Parish Council, provides an overview of the character and key qualities that define the village of Pirton. It has been produced as one part of a larger project – the Pirton Neighbourhood Development Plan.

Once adopted, the Neighbourhood Plan will be used by the North Hertfordshire District Council when considering planning applications which are submitted within the Parish area. This Character Assessment supports the design and character policies progressed within the Neighbourhood Plan, and will help to ensure that development proposals are designed in a manner which is complimentary to and reinforce the distinct and special character of Pirton.

2. HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF PIRTON

Pirton, whose name is first recorded in the Domesday Book of AD 1086 as Peritone, meaning ‘pear tree farm’, lies at the eastern end of the Chiltern Hills, a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and is on the Icknield Way, an ancient trade route that now is popular with walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Today the village has a triangular plan bounded by Priors Hill and Hitchin Road, Walnut Tree Road, Royal Oak Lane, Holwell Road, West Lane, and Shillington Road. Within the area now defined by these roads, but also at times beyond these boundaries, the village plan has developed. The pattern of its layout and shape has changed over the centuries, as the village economy and population alternately prospered, declined, then revived over the past about fourteen hundred years of its history.

In simple terms, modern Pirton comprises a large open area in the south-east, known as the Bury and Toot Hill, which was the site of a Medieval motte and bailey castle and an area of streets and houses, now

surviving as earthworks, finally abandoned in the eighteenth/nineteenth centuries. To the north and west exists a larger area of houses and farms, dating from the Medieval period through to the present day. There is another open area on the hill spur east of Priors Hill, with Shillington Road and, beyond, Rectory Farm and Manor to the north, while Burge End Lane with its scattered houses and farms forms a northwards extension out of the compact triangular village plan. The arrangement of roads, open spaces and buildings, and the particular way the village has developed down the centuries gives Pirton a special and unique character.

Pirton has a long history and place in the landscape, including Neolithic (4000-2500 BC) burial mounds, known as barrows or tumuli, like Knocking Knoll, and Bronze Age (2500-750 BC) barrows, such as at Tingley Wood Plantation and on Priors Hill (where the mounds have been ploughed away leaving only the surrounding ring-ditches), sited on the high ground where they would have been viewed from contemporary settlements on the lower ground by the spring-lines. Later, a late Iron Age (150 BC – 43 AD), Roman (43 – 410 AD), sub-Roman (410 – c.500 AD), early Saxon (c.500-650AD), to middle Saxon (c.650 – 850 AD) settlement developed along the north end of Dane Field by the Driftway to Shillington. In the area of the present day village, there were a number of scattered Romano-British farmsteads, for example, near the Recreation Field, on the Bury, in Pollards Way, and alongside the stream between Rectory Farm and Burge End and Hammonds Farms.

In the early pagan Saxon period (5th – 6th century AD), a cemetery was located on the ridge forming the parish boundary between Pirton and Shillington, overlooking Dane Field, and recent archaeological work on the spur of land on the east side of Priors Hill has revealed a rare enclosed, probably high status, early-middle Saxon settlement, perhaps originating c. 500 AD, and continuing into the tenth century. In May 2016 this was designated as a Scheduled Monument.

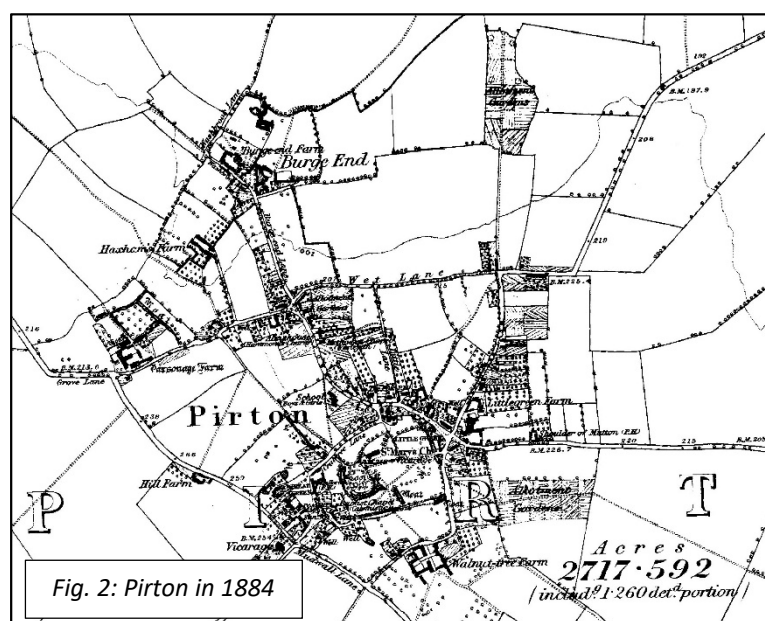
During the same period, Pirton is a very rare recorded example in an English village of the establishment of a pioneering early Christian community, with a 8/9th century AD middle Saxon timber church and associated graveyard to the south, together with surrounding timber domestic halls, excavated by archaeologists in the mid-1990s behind the Fox Public House, at what is now Coleman's Close. Occupation of the site continued into the fourteenth century, although the church and its graveyard seem to have been abandoned in the tenth century, to be replaced by present day St. Mary's parish church on Great Bury.

The timber motte and bailey castle surviving as earthworks at Toot Hill, meaning 'look-out hill', and the Bury are thought to have been constructed in the Anarchy period during the civil war between King Stephen and Queen Matilda (1135-54). Its eastern bailey encloses the parish church of St. Mary, which probably dates from the 10th/11th century.

From the late Saxon period to the mid 14th century, the village had a nucleated plan, as it does now.

Archaeological test pitting throughout the village area since 2007 has demonstrated that Pirton was very badly affected by the 1349 Black Death and subsequent outbreaks of this bubonic plague. By the beginning of the 15th century the population had reduced by a catastrophic 76%. It took several centuries for it to recover and as it did the layout and character of the village changed. There were small cultivated fields, paddocks, orchards, and vegetable plots between clusters of farms and cottages, called Ends and Greens, all linked by tracks.

In the 1086 Domesday Book, Pirton is recorded with one of the highest



populations in a Hertfordshire village, perhaps nearly 500 inhabitants. During the 15th and 16th centuries, Pirton seems to have had a scattered and low-density occupation throughout the area of the present village. The population gradually recovered through the 17th and 18th centuries, by 1801 there were again around 500 inhabitants, and then expanded rapidly and considerably in the 19th and 20th centuries.

New houses were built in the later 19th century, mostly terraces of the characteristic Arlesley White brick (made from local gault clay), a number of which are spread throughout the village, but some much larger Victorian houses were also built, for example, Pirton Court and Pirton Hall.

Between 1920 and 1955 municipal housing estates of Davis Crescent, Danefield Road and Pollards Way were built to house the expanding population. The village hall, which was built in 1930, still provides an excellent, well-used and much-loved facility for groups, functions and other activities.

Between 1965 and 1990 a large modern estate of 68 private houses was constructed as four separate developments at Cromwell Way and Bunyan Close on former farm orchards. In addition, between 1965 and 1990 there were 6 individual houses built as infill development in these two roads.

The last large infill development of 17 houses was at Coleman's Close in the late 1990s on a pasture field to the rear of The Fox public house. In 2006 12 dwellings were completed at Elm Tree Farm Close, off Hambridge Way.

These small and large infill developments in the second half of the 20th century on former open spaces, farmyards, fields and orchards within the village altered its historic character to a significant extent, changing it from the Post-Medieval dispersed poly-focal settlement pattern of Greens and Ends linked by lanes into the compact nucleated village it is today. A number of smaller developments, many comprising single dwellings, continue to be built in large gardens and small open areas. Over the last few decades, many small houses in the village have been extended, turning them into larger dwellings, a process which continues today.

In 2015 construction was completed of 11 affordable, shared ownership and social houses at Baulk Gardens, on the north side of Pollards Way, promoted by the Parish Council as an exception site outside the village development boundary.

2.1 The Village Today

Today Pirton is a village of approximately 1300 people with more than 520 dwellings, on the edge of the slopes of the Chiltern Hills and on the edge of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) situated in North Hertfordshire on the border with Bedfordshire. Much of the village is designated as a Conservation Area and there are 55 Listed Buildings and 4 Scheduled Monuments. The B655 between Hitchin and Barton-le-Clay is the nearest main road and the nearest junction is 2 miles away. The village is situated 35 miles north of London and is close to equidistant between the A1 and M1. Pirton is also within 4 miles of the railway station at Hitchin which has an excellent high-speed train service to London as well as being within 10 miles of Luton Airport and Luton Parkway railway station and about 30 miles from Stansted airport.



Fig. 3: View down the High Street

Pirton is therefore, a desirable place to live, not only due to its accessibility to London, major roads, rail links and airports, but also due to its quiet, rural setting in the countryside. Pirton has a number of open and recreational spaces; a range of facilities including a primary school and village shop and post office; and the community hosts clubs and associations to cater for a wide range of interests from walking group to amateur dramatics.

The population of Pirton is diverse. There are people of all ages, backgrounds and occupations with many children and older residents. Both lifelong residents of the village and newer arrivals participate in community activities. This diversity contributes greatly to the vitality of the village.

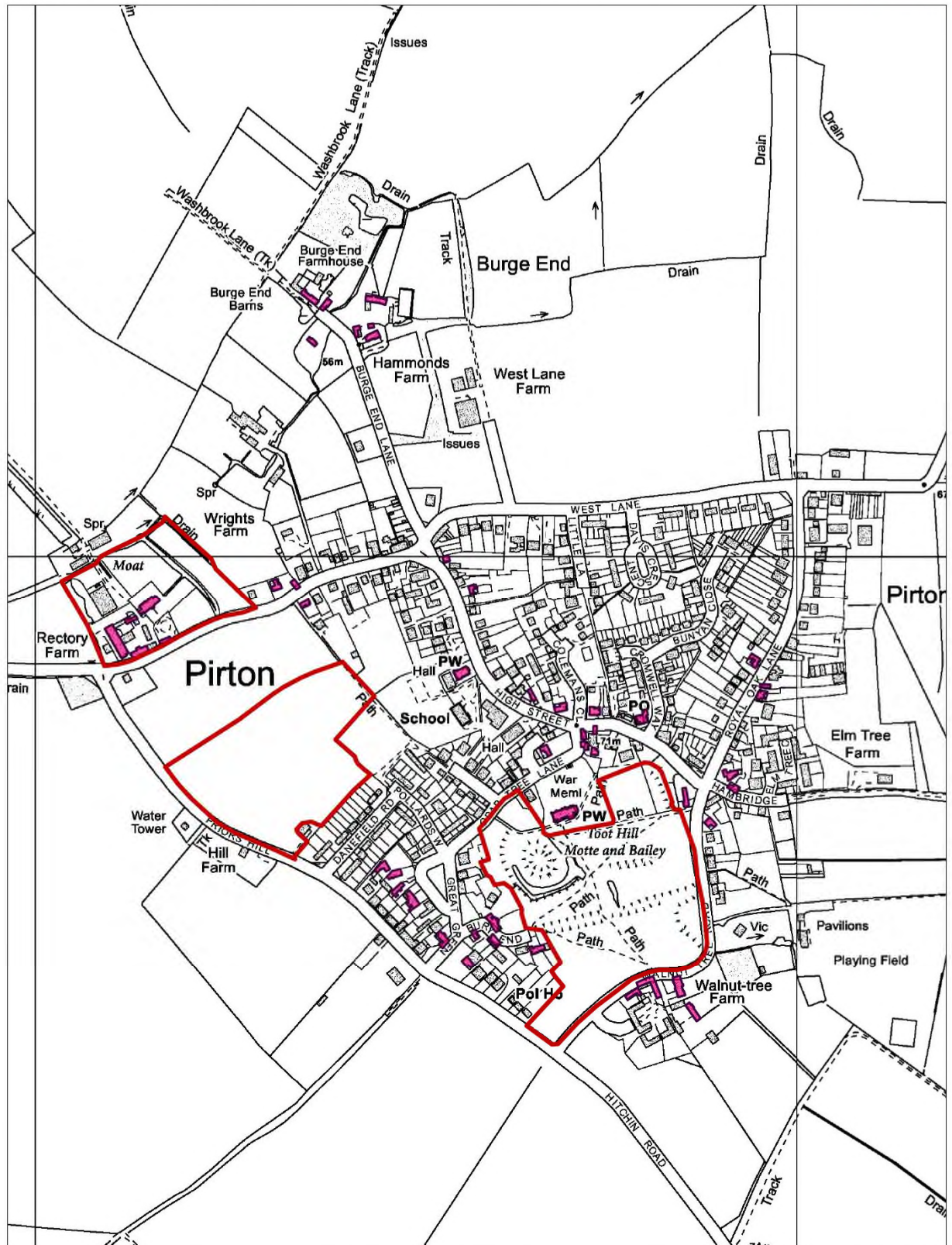
3. HERITAGE ASSETS

Pirton has a particularly rich heritage of historic buildings and archaeological monuments and sites, including many of regional or national importance. These contribute significantly to the character of the village and make it one of the most historically important settlements in the region. Recent historical research carried out by the Pirton Local History Group, and significant archaeological work, including a community project in being since 2007, in conjunction with Cambridge and Lincoln Universities and the North Hertfordshire Archaeological Society, has vastly increased the knowledge and understanding of the development of Pirton. A more detailed account of the results of this work can be found at Appendix 2.

Pirton is especially noted for its medieval (AD1066-1500) monuments. The most famous and well-known is the Scheduled motte and bailey castle, known as 'Toot Hill' (meaning "look out"). This comprises a large earth mound (the motte) with a water-filled moat and two outer, defence areas (the baileys), and is thought to have been constructed in the Anarchy period during the civil war between King Stephen and Queen Matilda (1135-54). The Grade 1 Listed parish church of St. Mary, which dates from the 10/11th century, also lies within one of the castle baileys.

To the south-east of the castle and church is a large grassed area known as 'The Bury', containing the earthwork remains of former houses and streets. Both the Castle and the Bury are nationally important and are designated as a Scheduled Monument, as is the newly-discovered early/middle Saxon settlement on Priors Hill. Pirton village also contains Scheduled medieval moated sites at Rectory Manor and Pirton Grange. There are well-preserved earthwork remains of medieval "ridge and furrow" ploughing in two fields bisected by Shillington Road at Rectory Farm, and other settlement earthworks between Rectory Manor and Burge End Farm, including the remains of moated sites, and in other fields that surround the village, such as Maltings Close, which are described in more detail in the next section.

Pirton also has a large number of important historic buildings, 55 of which are Listed (See Fig. 4). At least three former manor houses lie within the village, Rectory Farm, Hammonds Farm and Docwra Manor. A Grade II* Listed 16th century tithe barn also lies at Rectory Farm. A group of fine medieval and Tudor timber-framed buildings are found on Great Green and at Burge End. 'Three Gables' in Bury End was originally a medieval hall house with cross wings. Given this abundance of Listed buildings, much of the village is designated as a Conservation Area (See Fig. 5).



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Fig. 4: Map of Listed buildings in Pirton

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Village Conservation Area



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Fig. 5: Map Pirton Conservation Area

4. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER OF PIRTON

Pirton today is a compact, nucleated village, triangular in shape, contrasting with many neighbouring villages in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, where they tend to be either ribbon developments, like Arlesey, or poly-focal, with separated Greens and Ends linked by streets, such as neighbouring Shillington. Until recent decades, Pirton had a similar layout to the latter.

The village is surrounded by open countryside in its parish: north-west to Shillington village, north to the Stondon, north-east to Holwell village, east to Ickleford village, south to Hitchin parish, south-west to Offley parish, while immediately to the west, within a stone's throw, is the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Pirton nestles comfortably in the middle of this landscape and is located on a spring-line at the foot of the chalk escarpment of the Chiltern Hills. The countryside merges seamlessly into the village and vice versa and plays an important part in shaping the village's character.

A network of footpaths and bridleways, such as the Driftway, Hambridge Way and Wood Lane, through this open countryside links Pirton to surrounding villages and the town of Hitchin. These afford a unique view of the village as a green, wooded area, concealing many of the houses and other buildings. Aerial views of the village clearly show its isolation and its green and wooded spaces.

The large arable fields to the west, some in excess of 40 ha, contribute to the character of the village and its setting as they sweep up from the village into the Chiltern Hills. These fields lead up to broad-leaved woodland, sometimes ancient, such as Tingley Wood, important and invaluable for wildlife and biodiversity. This area is part of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Fig. 6: View from Wood Lane



Fig. 7: Birds-eye view of Pirton, showing the wider landscape

The views from the village at Priors Hill and from the Hitchin Road to the west are amongst the most stunning in the County. The 180-degree panorama over Bedfordshire to the north is spectacular. Equally, the view down from the Chilterns AONB, e.g. High Down, Tingley Wood and Knocking Knoll area to Priors Hill and the village is very impressive. Looking up to Priors Hill from the Shillington Road and from the Driftway, the trackway to Apsley End, one sees the tower of St. Mary's church and few houses on the skyline, as most are hidden by trees and hedges.



Fig. 8: View of Pirton from High Down



Fig. 9: View of Pirton from Shillington Road

Looking from the large, green open space of the Bury, on the south-east edge of the village, which physically merges the countryside into the heart of the village, the ancient woods of Highdown line the horizon, where frequently buzzards and red kites can be seen soaring on the thermals that develop on the hillside. These areas provide the village with open views to the countryside. Looking from these directions, the village can be seen only partly since the hedges and trees obscure many of the buildings.

The eastern edge of the village is partly bounded by small grass fields. The views from this area, notably from Walnut Tree Road, the Recreation Field, Hambridge Way, and Holwell Turn, are panoramic ones of undulating arable fields across to Wilbury Hill, the Letchworth ridge, and the Weston Hills beyond. To the south-west, the Chilterns scarp with Highdown and Tingley Wood make a striking view.

Looking to the right as one enters the village on the Holwell Road, the scattering of houses and farm buildings on Burge End Lane are barely visible since they are mostly hidden by trees, except for the barn in

West Lane. Likewise, ahead only a few dwellings are partly visible due to trees and hedges and a slight dip in the land hiding others.

There are three main approaches to the village of Pirton. One is described above coming from Holwell. The most frequently used is the C23 from the Hexton Road through to Pirton and Shillington.

Travelling towards Pirton on the C23 from the hill at Punch's Cross on the Icknield Way, glimpses of the village are gained as the long, straight road gently undulates. The first impression from this direction is of a leafy rural village, the church tower alone standing out from the surrounding mature broad-leaved and conifer trees. Even when within a couple of hundred metres, the village houses remain largely hidden from view.

Following the loss of elms due to disease, and beech trees to storm damage, a great deal of tree planting has been carried out in the village over many years. Small copses, garden trees and mature chestnuts, limes and sycamores once again mask the village housing to the south.

Entering Pirton from the direction of Shillington, there is a panoramic view of the Chiltern Hills AONB – wooded valleys and steep majestic hillsides. Nearing Pirton from this north direction, one sees on either side of the Shillington Road, the Grove Lane ridge and furrow fields. On the north-western edge of the village are two grass fields which still show well-preserved Medieval 'ridge and furrow' earthworks, remnants of the strip system of arable farming. Numerous narrow strips together formed a single large open field. The field is now enclosed by hedges and is bisected by the Pirton to Shillington road. The ridge and furrow can be seen most clearly in low-angled sunlight, especially from the air or higher ground. Some of the first buildings seen are classic Hertfordshire black-boarded farm conversions and new sympathetic houses, at Rectory Farm, together with its 16th century tithe barn.

For further details of the most important views into and out of Pirton see Appendix 1 of this document, and for a more detailed Landscape Assessment, see Appendix 3.

5. VILLAGE SETTLEMENT CHARACTER OF PIRTON

5.1 Overarching Character



The settlement of Pirton is triangular in shape and is substantially contained within and along three relatively minor routes; Holwell Road – West Lane – Shillington Road to the north; Priors Hill – Hitchin Road north to south-east; and Royal Oak Lane – Walnut Tree Road north to south-west. Within the area now defined by these roads, but also at times beyond these boundaries, the village plan has developed. The pattern of its layout and shape has changed over the centuries. Within this relatively small area, in-fill has also taken place. The result is that, with the exception of a number of estate developments, the buildings in any view are extremely diverse, both in age and style.

5.2 Topography

The village lies in an area which slopes irregularly down from southwest to northeast, with the Chilterns, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, rising above the southwest. Not being in flat terrain increases the visibility of the countryside from within the village at both the upper and lower ends.

5.3 Layout and spacing

Historically, the village would have been a very low-density environment. Over the years, however, densities have increased due to construction on open sites and infill developments. Notwithstanding this, the design of individual developments seems to have been, on the whole, successful in retaining a village character. One feature of this character is that all of the housing, traditional and modern, is of a maximum of two storeys in height. The only exceptions to this are a traditional cottage and a house extension, both of which, although of three storeys, have the height of a typical two-storey building.

The amount of space interspersed between buildings and groups of buildings does vary across the village, however the majority of properties are either detached or semi-detached, and many enjoy generous residential curtilages with front and back gardens. Most properties in the village, both traditional and modern, sit in their own grounds, separated by open space, and are generally set back from the road.

Overall therefore, the village has a quite an open feel, with regular breaks in development allowing glimpses through to other parts of the village and beyond. This spacing is clearly shown by the below figure-ground map of the village, which highlights the grain of the village layout and the frequent spacing between buildings.

5.4 Open spaces

The village benefits from many impressive and important open spaces, each of which positively contributes to the village's character. Significant open spaces include:

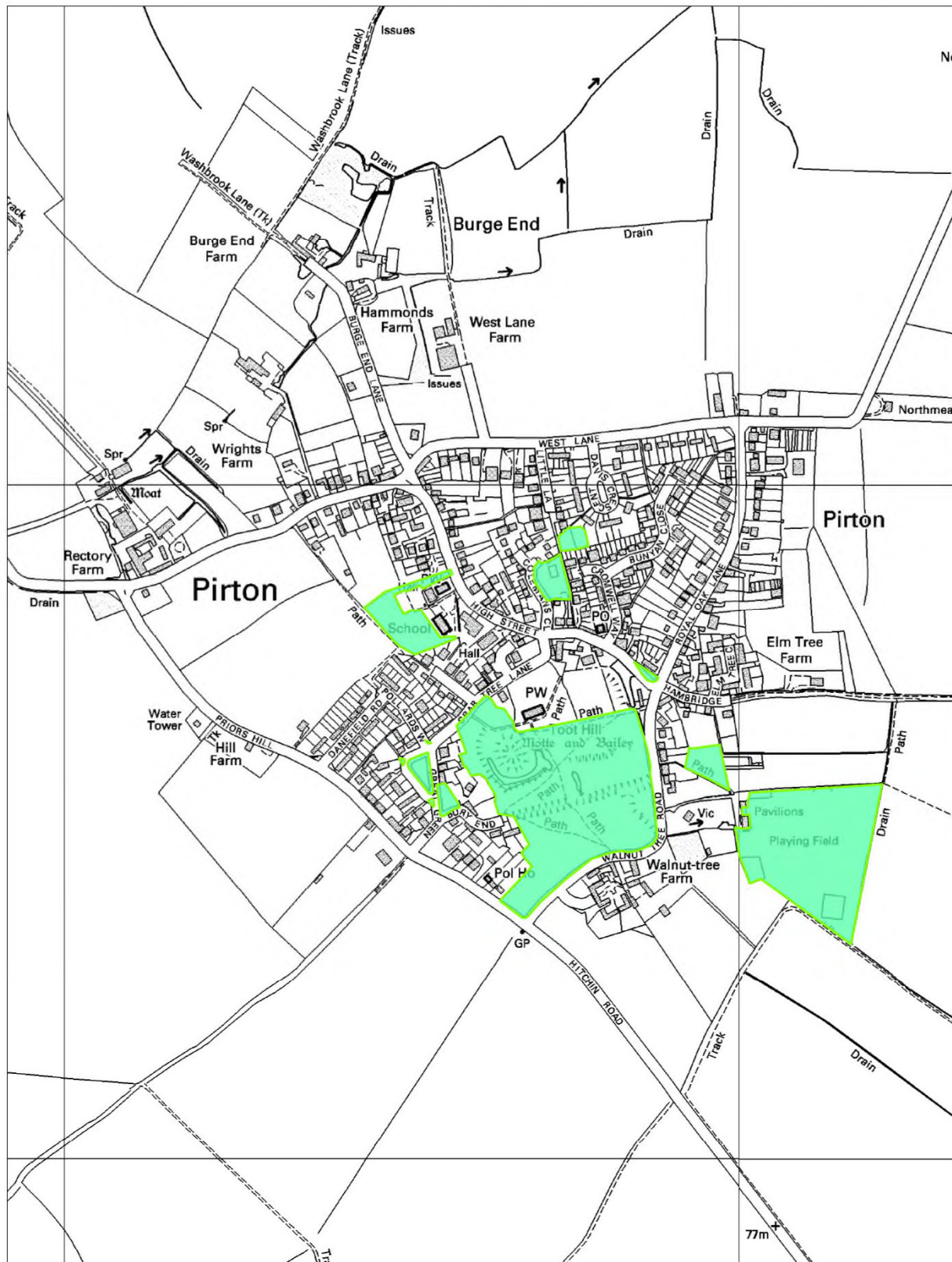
- 5.4.1** The Scheduled Monument of The Bury with the earthwork remains of the Motte and Bailey Castle. The Scheduled area includes a large area behind the Motte and Bailey pub (See Fig. 4.)
- 5.4.2** Great Green, Village Green and the open and play space on Middle Green in Coleman's Close, the most recent development, where open space has been incorporated in keeping with village character (See Fig. 11).
- 5.4.3** Pirton Vicarage Nature Area, Blacksmith's Pond, the Recreation Ground, and certain areas named as allotments, are further substantial open areas.
- 5.4.4** The recreation ground and Middle Green in Coleman's Close provide for the play space needs of the village. Pirton School has substantial playing fields.

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Village Open Spaces



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Fig. 11: Village open spaces

5.5 Gardens, Trees and Natural Features

The green and open character of Pirton (See Fig. 11) is further strengthened by the fact that many of the properties in the village have large green gardens, which open to the road. Throughout the village there are also many generous verges, notably at Little Green, and greenswards, even in more recent development areas. There are then various smaller, sometimes 'overgrown' areas, often containing poor quality specimens, yet still contributing to greenness, and providing valuable natural habitats.



Fig. 12: Private gardens provide green character with a great variety of trees

There are numerous hedges and paths providing green routes, shelter and potential sustenance for wildlife. They consist of a good range of shrubby species and often support a number of flowering plants at their base, all providing a variety of nesting and feeding opportunities for a wide range of animals, insects and birds.

The Parish Council has undertaken a number of successful tree-planting schemes within the village and this, along with the retention of existing trees, should enhance the village's green character.

Many private gardens within Pirton support a variety of trees and other planting, all of which add to the green and leafy character of the village.



Fig. 13: Danefield

There are a number of ponds within the village, particularly in the area around St Mary's Church. The most prominent example is Blacksmith's pond, but others appear on The Bury itself, and the remains of the mediaeval moat retain substantial water that provides valuable habitat for mammals, amphibians and insects and which complement the character of this part of the village.

Fig 14: Rookery at St Mary's Church

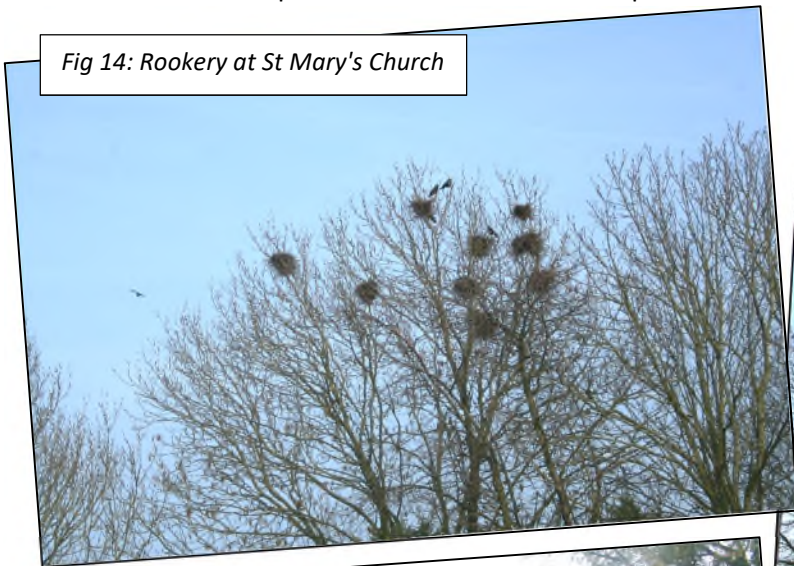


Fig 15: Trees along the Churchyard path



Fig 16: Photos of Blacksmith's Pond



5.6 Roads, Routes and Connections

All three approach roads to the village are narrow and winding in character. Within the village there are three main routes across the triangle: High Street, and the route across Great Green and down Crabtree Lane linking into High Street; and Walnut Tree Road and Royal Oak Lane, again linking with High Street. These thoroughfares are also generally serpentine rather than straight.

Roads in the village are generally narrow. Where there are footpaths, these are also usually narrow and often only run along one side of the road.

A particular characteristic, arising from the triangular shape, is the unusually high number of cul-de-sacs. Thus there are large areas of the village where there is no through traffic at all, providing a quieter and safer environment for residents and children.

Main village thoroughfares and footpath surfaces are tarmac. Some cul-de-sac roads are of modular type surfaces such as woven block paving.

Within Pirton, green footpaths thread across the village providing a major supplement to pedestrian access. These contribute to the pedestrian-friendly nature of this village in that a cul-de-sac is seldom a dead end for a pedestrian, with footpaths ensuring connectivity with other parts of the village. The paths are integral to the character of Pirton, making it a very walkable village and helping to enhance the sense of community.

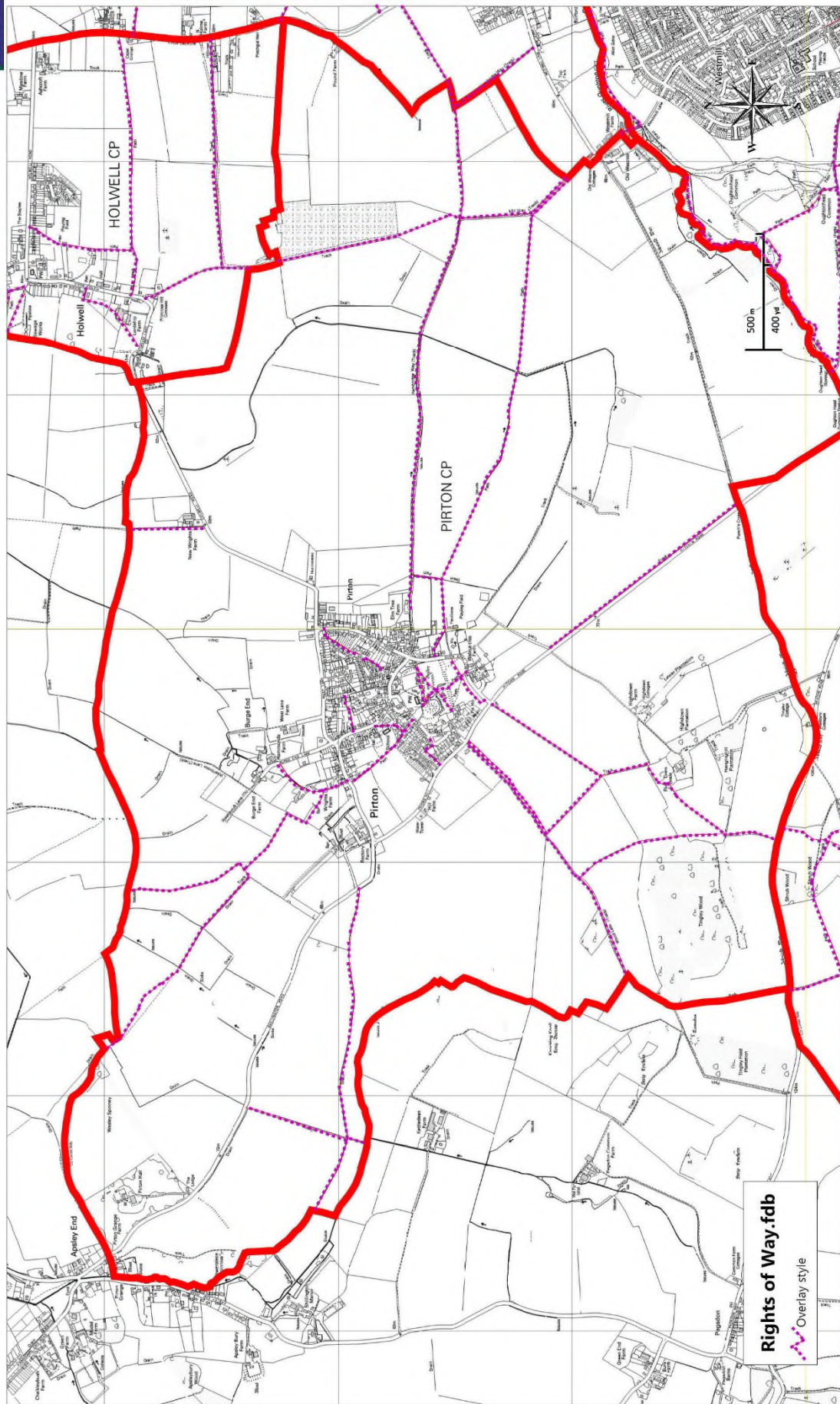


Fig 17 Map of footpaths



Figs. 18 and 19 Roads showing typical layout & width



5.7 Streetscape

The styles of street furniture (lamps, road names, road markings, bus shelters, notice boards, etc.) are mostly unobtrusive and traditional. The internal village signs are small in format. There is a range of streetlamp styles, but swan-necks are preferred by residents. The level of lighting is generally low and considered, by most villagers, appropriate to the village setting.

In recent developments at Baulk gardens, and at the recreation ground, dark sky friendly lighting has been introduced. This is a feature that I encouraged to preserve the rural feel of the village and respect its setting next to the Chilterns AONB.

Pirton has an elegant and moving War Memorial outside of St Mary’s Churchyard. The Pirton Parish Council has introduced natural wood bench seating. Pirton has two special post boxes; one outside of the Post Office has two openings, one marked GR and one VR; while on Great Green the postbox is set into a wall.



Fig. 20: High Street post box



Fig. 21: Great Green post box



Fig. 22: Natural wood bench seating



Fig 23 War Memorial



Fig. 24: Street signage

5.8 Views within the Village

There are many significant views into, out from and within Pirton. For the former two, further details of the most important views are provided in Appendix 1 of this document.

Within Pirton there are views that are significant to the character of Pirton. Sometimes this for what they reveal, such as the views from Walnut Tree Road to The Bury and from the High Street across to The Bury. Sometimes it is because they are simply attractive views, such as the views into the High Street from Hambridge Way. Then there are those that are important because of what they hide or for the impact they have on the street scene. These include areas of green space and trees that break up the built scene such as those in the High Street and at the entrance to Royal Oak Lane.

Many are protected by the status the land, e.g. Scheduled Monument or Common Land area, others need the impact of their loss to the village character to be considered.



Figs. 25 & 26: Walnut Tree Road to The Bury



Fig. 27: High Street to The Bury across the Blacksmith's Pond



Fig. 28: Entrance to the High Street

Fig. 29: Breaking up the 'built' View in the High Street



Fig. 30: Breaking up the 'built' View to Royal Oak Lane

Wildlife



Fig. 31: Singing Thrush

Pirton is underlain by chalk geology which, combined with past and present management of the land, has produced some valuable wildlife habitats. Grasslands on chalk are an increasingly rare habitat in the county and can be very rich in species. Valuable but decreasing areas of chalk downland still remain in the parish, for instance, around Tingley Wood and Highdown. These are fragile and may be easily lost. Remnants of chalk grassland flora are also found on road verges and field margins in the area, including Dane Field, Hitchin Road, Wood Lane and the Icknield Way.

Although not totally within the parish boundary, the springs at Oughton Head are a very important asset of the Parish and a SSSI. They are valued by the village community and are particularly note-worthy. In addition to

being a valuable water source, they have important wildlife value and include habitats for water voles and kingfishers. Oughton Head Nature Reserve is designated NR6 in the NHDC Policy proposals and on associated maps of Pirton.

Knocking Hoe National Nature Reserve, Pegsdon, owned by Natural England, is just across the parish boundary in Shillington, Bedfordshire. It is an area of species rich chalk grassland at the north end of the Chilterns. The site is of exceptional importance in supporting large populations of a number of rare plants.

Knocking Hoe NNR has five rare plants: moon carrot, spotted catsear, field fleawort, burnt-tip orchid, and pasque flower. The site is also of archaeological interest with a prominent, possibly prehistoric, strip lynchet field system. A Neolithic long barrow, Knocking Knoll, stands just outside the reserve to the north-east, on the county/parish boundary, and a Bronze Age round barrow lies in Tingley Wood Plantation to the south; both are Scheduled Monuments.

Colourful wildflowers cover the chalk grassland, including horseshoe vetch, small scabious, rockrose, and clustered bellflower. The site is also well known for its population of the orchid, autumn lady's tresses, which has been studied continuously on the reserve for 50 years. Various downland butterflies can be seen at Knocking Hoe and vicinity, e.g. along Wood Lane, in summer, including common blue, chalkhill blue, marbled white, and brown argus. Glow worms have been recorded in the reserve also.

5.9 Hedges and Trees and Flora



Fig. 32: Trees in Pirton

There are numerous hedges and paths providing green routes, shelter and potential sustenance for wildlife and linking woodland and pasture. They consist of a good range of shrubby species and often support a number of flowering plants at their base, all providing a variety of nesting and feeding opportunities for a wide range of animals, insects and birds.

Trees provide similar support for wildlife, but many have been lost to disease, housing development and agricultural changes. Elm disease alone claimed 800 trees in the

seventies/eighties. The Parish Council has managed a number of tree planting projects within the village.

There are approximately 400 species of flora in the Parish. Of particular interest are bee and pyramidal orchids, common twayblades and spotted orchids in St. Mary's Church Nature Reserve and Wood Lane, and celery-leaved crowfoot and large bittercress in the village ponds. Hedgerow species include hawthorn, blackthorn, buckthorn, field maple, elm, dog rose, hazel, wayfaring tree, spindle, ash, sycamore, dogwood and beech. The main tree species are alder, ash, birch, beech, elder, elm, horse chestnut, lime, maple, oak, sycamore and walnut. There are some very old oak trees in Tingley Wood, and some of the hedges elsewhere are between 600 and 700 years old. Tingley Wood also has carpets of bluebells, a protected flower. The verges of Wood Lane support bluebells and cowslips in springtime. Due to careful management in recent years, the south-east field margins of Dane Field now support a variety of wildflowers, including several species of orchid, encouraging butterflies, for example, the marbled white, and other insects.

5.10 Mammals

There are badgers, several species of deer, foxes, brown hare, rabbits, stoat, mink and polecats. Smaller rodents have declined, but there are pipistrelle and long-eared bats in Pirton, field mice, hazel dormice, water vole, and common vole, and hedgehogs, where the green spaces of gardens and ways through their fences and hedges are particularly valuable habitat.

5.11 Amphibians

There are frogs, toads, great crested and other newts. Great crested newts breed in the village ponds and migrate to adjacent land up to 500 metres or more away for many months each year. Recognised breeding sites include Toot Hill moat and the Bury ponds.

5.12 Birds

66 species of bird have been recorded in the Parish, of which 46 were in gardens, an increasingly important food source. Collared dove, jay, sparrow-hawk, kestrel, buzzard, peregrine falcon, and red kite have increased in recent years. Barn owls are present, but scarce, and there are tawny owls and little owls.

5.13 Butterflies and Moths

33 species of butterfly and 158 species of moth have been recorded by a villager. A good location to see a variety is along Wood Lane, and many gardens in the village have regular visitors too.

This diversity of flora and wildlife contributes greatly to the green and rural feel of Pirton and to its attraction to residents and visitors alike. It is also a balanced ecology that merits careful consideration as Pirton faces an unprecedented rate of growth. A fuller description of the flora and wildlife, together with lists of species, can be found in Appendix 4.

6. DESIGN

6.1 Buildings Overview

Pirton has a considerable diversity of dwellings, which range in age from medieval to modern, with sizes varying from large detached houses to small terraced cottages. Of the more than 521 dwellings, 84% are privately owned with approximately 50% having been built in the past 50 years. Approximately 36% are detached houses, 12% bungalows, 28% semi-detached houses and 24% terraced.

The surviving historic original houses are typically thatched, with exposed timber frames, or clay tiled with handmade brick or rendered walls. During the Victorian period, development was typified by the use of Arlesey white brickwork with soft red brick feature banding and arched lintels. A common feature of this period was the terrace of cottages with several examples being seen in the High Street and West Lane.

The grouping of houses into “estates” is another feature of the village. This commenced during the 1920s and 1930s and included two municipal house estates of semi-detached and terraced houses. This continued in the 1960s and 1970s with a large estate of “modest” housing (Bunyan Close) culminating in recent years with small modern estates such as Docklands, St. Mary’s Close and, most recently, Coleman’s Close.

The single storey bungalow form of housing was popular throughout the country in the middle part of the twentieth century and many examples of this house type are represented in the village, for instance in Royal Oak Lane.

Since then, the development of individual houses, or small groups of houses, has taken place continuously on infill sites throughout the village. These generally respect the village scale and character with common materials being red facing brick or rendering. The extension of existing buildings is another common feature of the village. The best of these respect the scale and design of the original house, using similar or compatible materials.

A small number of successful conversions, at Maltings Orchard and Rectory Manor, of existing barn buildings to houses, form a relatively new building type in the village, adding to its diversity.

In common with most villages, Pirton contains a number of community buildings although these are, generally, of modest scale, including the two churches, the village hall, the sports and social club, the school and the two remaining public houses.

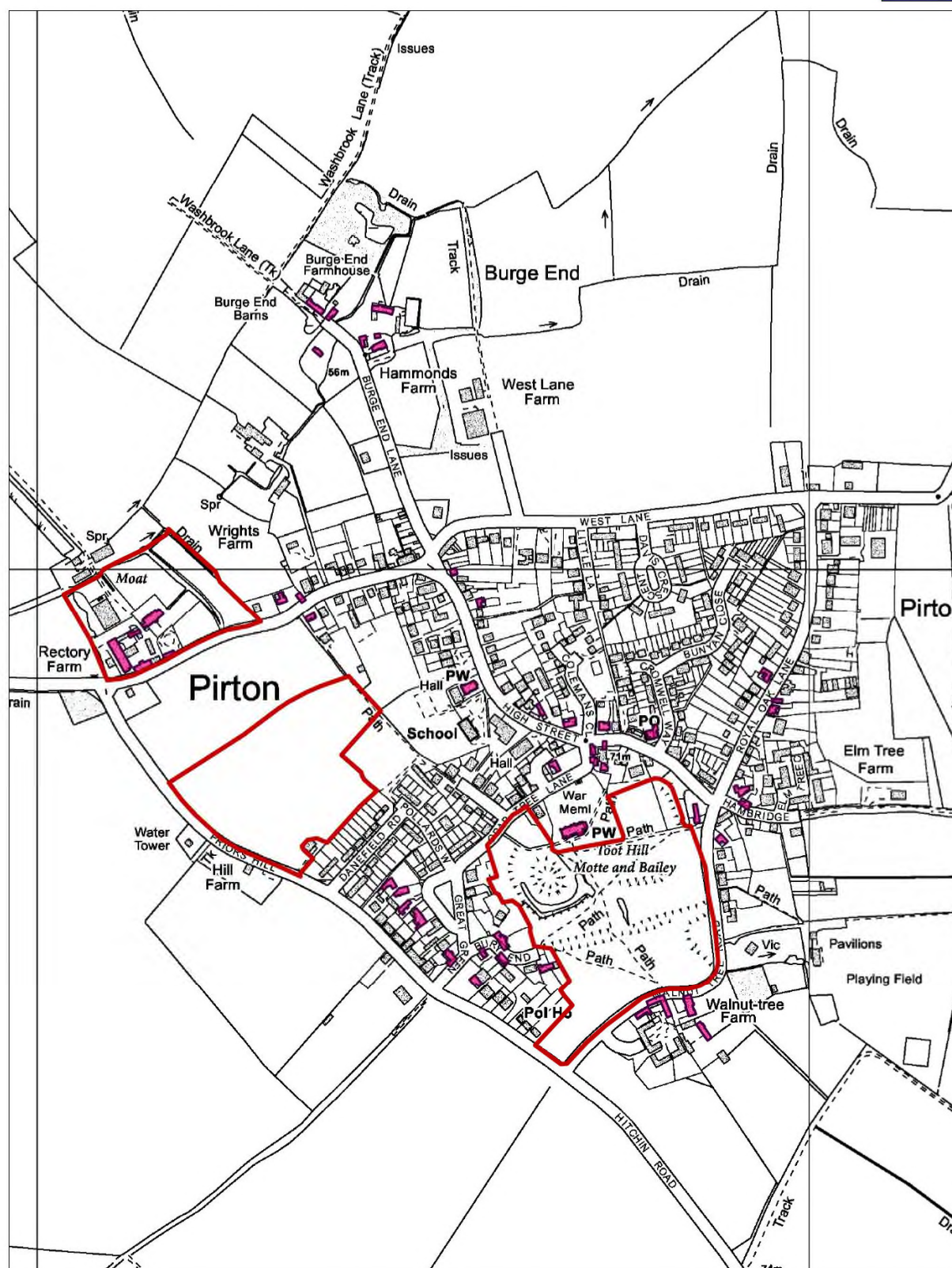
Historically, the village would have been a very low-density environment. Over the years, however, densities have increased due to construction on open sites and infill developments. Notwithstanding this, the design of individual developments seems to have been, on the whole, successful in retaining a village character. One feature of this character is that all of the housing, traditional and modern, is of a maximum of two storeys in height. The only exceptions to this are a traditional cottage and a house extension, both of which, although of three storeys, have the height of a typical two-storey building.

Detailed information on design, taken from the 2003 Village Design Statement, and updated, can be found in Appendix 5.

6.2 Building Typologies and Styles

This section provides a description and photographic overview of some of the best examples of the built features and characteristics which contribute to Pirton’s distinct feel and appearance. This gallery, along with the rest of this document, should be used to inform the design of new development proposals (See Figs. 34 to 44).

Pirton has a considerable diversity of building typologies and styles, which range in age from medieval to modern, with sizes varying from large detached houses to small terraced cottages. The vast majority of buildings are either single or two-storey. Apartments and flats are not a common dwelling typology within the village.



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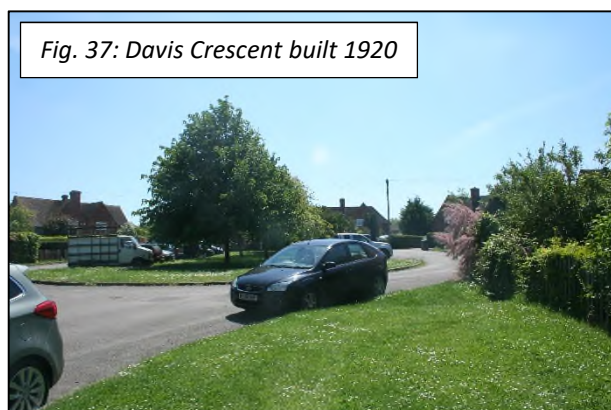
Fig 33: Map of non-Listed buildings of interest



Surviving historic original with thatched roof and exposed timber frames. During the Victorian period, development was typified by the use of Arlesey white brickwork with soft red brick feature banding and arched lintels.



The grouping of houses into “estates” is another feature of the village. This commenced during the 1920s and 1930s and included two council house estates of semi-detached and terraced houses.



Estate development continued in the 1960s and 1970s with a large estate of private housing Bunyan Close (See Fig. 38) culminating in recent years with small modern estates such as Docklands, St. Mary’s Close (See Fig. 39) and, most recently, Coleman’s Close.



The single storey bungalow form of housing was popular throughout the country in the middle part of the twentieth century.



Pirton contains a number of community buildings although these are, generally, of modest scale, including the two churches, the village hall, the sports and social club, the school and the two remaining public houses.



In recent times the development of individual houses, or small groups of houses, has taken place continuously on infill sites throughout the village. These generally respect the village scale and character with common materials being red facing brick or rendering.

7. APPENDIX 1: LIST OF IMPORTANT VIEWS IN PIRTON VILLAGE AND PARISH

1. From High Down over Pirton village and the Bedfordshire Lowlands.
2. From the Driftway south-east to Priors Hill, St. Mary's church tower and the village.
3. From Punch's Cross north-west to St. Mary's church tower and Pirton village.
4. The approach into the north-east side of the village along Holwell Road.
5. From Priors Hill northwards over the Bedfordshire Lowlands towards the ridge beyond.
6. From Little Lane/West Lane northwards into Bedfordshire.
7. From Hambridge Way looking north-east, east, south-east and south to the Letchworth ridge, Hitchin, and the Chilterns escarpment.
8. From Holwell Turn over Elm Tree Farm and up to the Chilterns Hills escarpment.
9. From The Baulk footpath towards the westwards extension of the Chilterns ridge and the prominent Sharpenhoe Clappers.
10. From the Bury along the narrow length to the wider part of Blacksmith's Pond, giving a glimpse of the heart of the village.
11. From Toot Hill, particularly looking north-east, east and west, towards Bedfordshire, the Letchworth ridge and Hitchin.
12. From Walnut Tree Road south-east towards Hitchin and Punch's Cross.
13. From Hitchin Road south and west into the Chilterns AONB.
14. From Wood Lane east across intervening landscape towards Hitchin and Letchworth ridge.
15. From Cromwell Way/High Street south-south-west towards the Chilterns escarpment, Tingley Wood and High Down.
16. From Wood Lane down into Pirton village.

The above views can be referenced by their 'view' number in the photographs below and the map (Ref. Fig. 5).



View. 01: From High Down over Pirton village and the Bedfordshire Lowlands



View. 02: From the Driftway south-east to Priors Hill, St. Mary's church tower and the village



View. 03: From Punch's Cross north-west to St. Mary's church tower and Pirton village

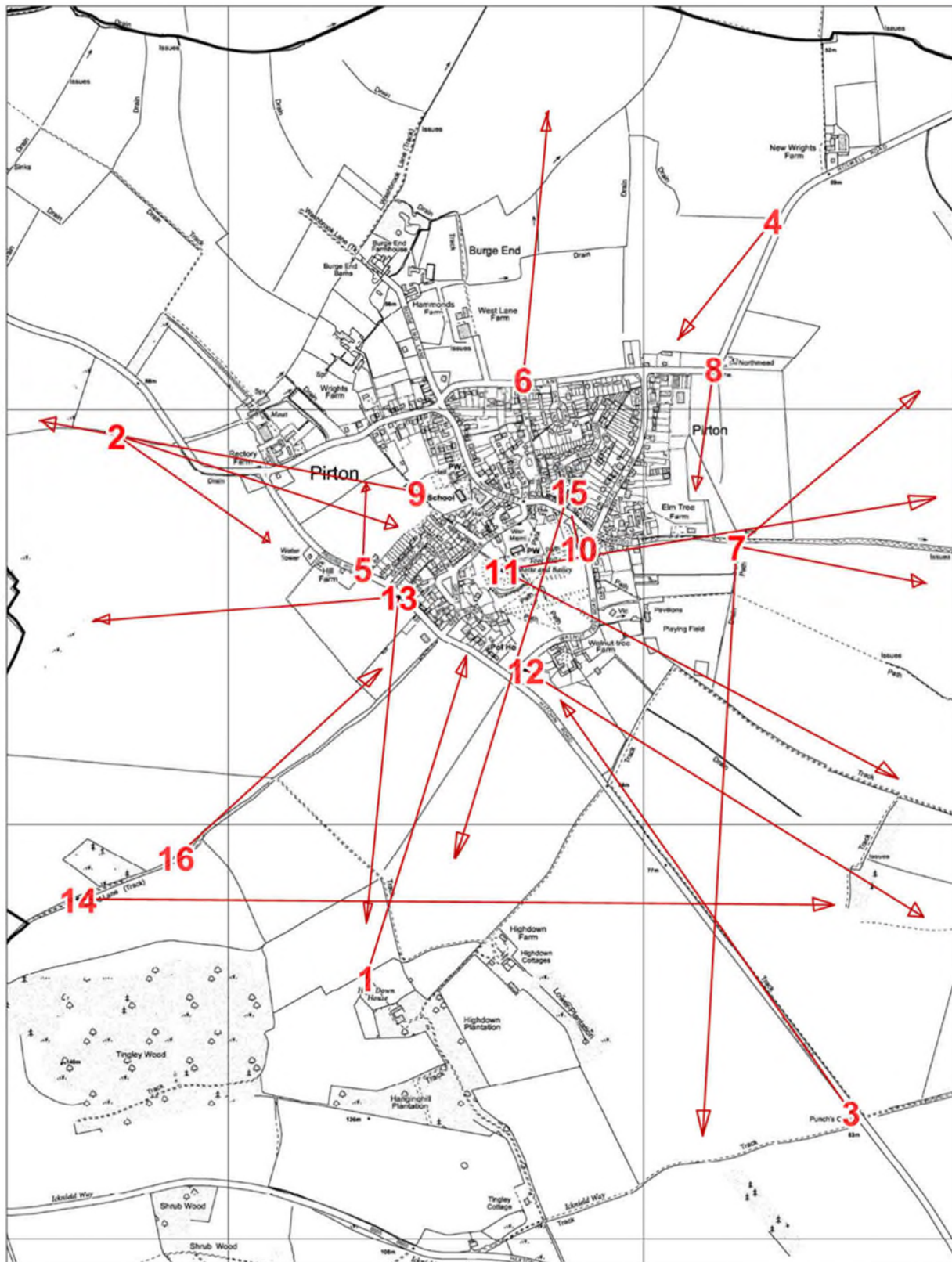


View. 04: The approach into the north-east side of the village along Holwell Road

NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Character Assessment Important Local Views

Pirton Neighbourhood Development Plan



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Fig. 45: Important Views in Pirton Village and Parish

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT



View. 5: From Priors Hill northwards over the Bedfordshire Lowlands towards the ridge beyond



View. 6: From Little Lane/West Lane northwards into Bedfordshire



View. 7: From Hambridge Way looking north-east, east, south-east and south to the Letchworth ridge, Hitchin, and the Chilterns escarpment



View. 8: From Holwell Turn over Elm Tree Farm and up to the Chilterns Hills escarpment



View. 9: From The Baulk footpath towards the westwards extension of the Chilterns ridge and the prominent Sharpenhoe Clappers



View. 10: From the Bury along the narrow length to the wider part of Blacksmith's Pond, giving a glimpse of the heart of the village



View. 11a & 11b: From Toot Hill, particularly looking north-east, east and west, towards Bedfordshire, the Letchworth ridge and Hitchin

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT



View. 12: From Walnut Tree Road south-east towards Hitchin and Punch's Cross



View. 13: From Hitchin Road south and west into the Chilterns AONB



View. 14: From Wood Lane east across intervening landscape towards Hitchin and Letchworth ridge



View. 15: From Cromwell Way/High Street south-south-west towards the Chilterns escarpment, Tingley Wood and High Down



View. 16: From Wood Lane down into Pirton village

8. APPENDIX 2: HERITAGE - ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

Pirton, whose name is first recorded in the Domesday Book of AD 1086 as Peritone, meaning 'pear tree farm', lies at the eastern end of the Chiltern Hills, a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and is on the Icknield Way, an ancient trade route that now is popular with walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Today the village has a triangular plan bounded by Priors Hill and Hitchin Road, Walnut Tree Road, Royal Oak Lane, Holwell Road, West Lane, and Shillington Road. Within the area now defined by these roads, but also at times beyond these boundaries, the village plan has developed. The pattern of its layout and shape has changed over the centuries, as the village economy and population alternately prospered, declined, then revived over the past about fourteen hundred years of its history.



Fig. 46: Rectory Manor

In simple terms, modern Pirton comprises a large open area in the south-east, known as the Bury and Toot Hill, which was the site of a Medieval motte and bailey castle and an area of streets and houses, now surviving as earthworks, finally abandoned in the eighteenth/nineteenth centuries. To the north and west exists a larger area of houses and farms, dating from the Medieval period through to the present day. There is another open area on the hill-spur east of Priors Hill, with Shillington Road and, beyond, Rectory Farm and Manor to the north, while Burge End Lane with its

scattered houses and farms forms a northwards extension out of the compact triangular village plan. The arrangement of roads, open spaces and buildings, and the particular way the village has developed down the centuries, gives Pirton a special and unique character.

Parishioners are aware and proud that Pirton has a particularly rich heritage of historic buildings and archaeological monuments, including many of national or regional importance. These contribute significantly to the character of the village and make it one of the most historically important settlements in the region. Pirton has an active Local History Group which researches and publishes historical documents related **to the parish, with an excellent website**

www.pirtonhistory.org.uk. The parish of Pirton has benefitted considerably over the years from the amount of archaeological fieldwork, surveys, excavations, other investigations, and research that have been undertaken and reported. Since 2007, the University of Cambridge, and now the University of Lincoln, have included Pirton in an East of England project looking into the origins and development of Medieval villages by using schoolchildren and adult volunteers to dig archaeological test pits throughout the village, with highly informative results. See



Fig. 47: Rectory Manor tithe barn

www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/schools/hefa and the website of the North Hertfordshire Archaeological Society www.nharchsoc.org. Another excellent village website with historical information and much more is www.pirton.org.uk.



Fig. 48: On The Driftway to Apsley End

From all this archaeological work, we may now relate a fascinating and comprehensive story about the history and development of Pirton Parish. Neolithic (4000-2500 BC), such as Knocking Knoll, and Bronze Age (2500-750 BC), such as at Tingley Wood Plantation and on Priors Hill, barrows or tumuli (burial mounds), on the high

ground would have been viewed from contemporary settlements on the lower ground by the spring-lines.

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

During the later Iron Age (150 BC – 43 AD), Roman (43 – 410 AD), sub-Roman (410 – c.500 AD), early Saxon (c.500-650AD), to middle Saxon (c.650 – 850 AD) periods, there was a large area settled at the north end of Dane Field by the Driftway to Shillington. In the late Iron Age and Roman periods, this settlement was connected by a trackway, visible on aerial photographs, to another large settlement the other side of the ridge that forms the parish boundary with Shillington, lying between Pegsdon Common and Kettledean Farms. In the area of the present day village, there were a number of scattered Romano-British farmsteads, for example, in Bannisters Close near the Recreation Field, on the Bury, in Pollards Way, and alongside the stream between Rectory Farm and Burge End and Hammonds Farms.

In the early pagan Saxon period (5th – 6th century AD), a cemetery was located on the ridge overlooking Dane Field, in the area known as Cat's Brains, found during quarrying in the 1790s and 1830s. It contained many burials of warriors with weapons, such as swords, spears and shields. Two coins of the Mercian King, Offa, are known to have been found, one at the Dane Field settlement, near the Driftway; the other on the south side of Priors Hill, dated c.792-796 AD.

Recent archaeological work on the spur of land on the east side of Priors Hill has revealed a rare enclosed, probably high status, early-middle Saxon settlement, perhaps originating c. 500 AD and continuing into the tenth century. A human burial was discovered, radiocarbon dated to around the eighth century AD. On its north side there exists still a 250m length of the earthwork bank, standing up to 2 m high, which enclosed it together with a ditch that survives on the south side of the enclosure.

During the same period, Pirton is a very rare recorded example in an English village of the establishment of a pioneering early Christian community, with a Middle Saxon timber church and associated graveyard to the south, together with surrounding timber domestic halls, excavated by archaeologists in the mid-1990s behind the Fox Public House, on Coleman's Close. Two of the burials here have been radiocarbon dated to the eighth and ninth centuries AD, and the other 38 are likely to be of the same period. This was a high-status Middle Saxon settlement with imported pottery from Ipswich and Maxey in East Anglia, and a fine-ware jug from north France. Occupation of the site continued into the fourteenth century, although the church and its graveyard seem to have been abandoned in the tenth century, to be replaced by present day St. Mary's parish church on Great Bury.

From the late Saxon period, the village spread along the low ridge on the east side of the High St, running from the area of Maltings Close and the Recreation Field (Cotman End), right through to the Burge End Farm vicinity. There was contemporary occupation also to the north-west at Docklands, Priors Hill, and near Rectory Farm. From the late Saxon period to the mid-14th century, Pirton was a nucleated village, as it is now. This Medieval settlement from the mid-11th to the mid-14th century occupied the whole area of the modern village. The timber motte and bailey castle surviving as earthworks at Toot Hill, meaning 'look-out hill', and the Bury is thought to have been constructed in the Anarchy period during the civil war between King Stephen and Queen Matilda (1135-54). This comprises a large earth mound (the motte), which would have been surmounted by a tall timber tower or keep, constructed from the soil up-cast by digging out the surrounding water-filled moat, and, to the east and west, two moated embanked and stockaded enclosures (baileys), in which would have stood the manor



Fig. 49: On The Driftway, looking towards Pirton



Fig. 50: Maypole dancing on Great Green

Fig. 51: Earthworks of motte & bailey castle & village houses and streets



To the south-east of the castle and church is a large grass field known as The Bury or Great Bury, which contains the earthwork remains of a now deserted area of the Medieval village of Pirton. Long depressions are clearly visible which were once streets in the old village, and areas of raised ground are where houses and other buildings once stood. The site of this deserted part of the village extends to and can be seen as further earthworks marking more former streets and building positions in the field (Maltings Close) on the south side of Walnut Tree Road.

In the 1086 Domesday Book, Pirton is recorded with one of the highest populations in a Hertfordshire village, perhaps nearly 500 inhabitants. Historians estimate that the population of England tripled between the Norman Conquest of 1066 and about 1300.

During the 13th century it became popular amongst wealthier landowners to construct moats around their dwellings as a mark of high status. This fashion is visible in Pirton at Rectory Manor, Wright's Farm, Hammond's Farm, Burge End Farm, and at the outlying Pirton Grange on the northern narrow tip of the parish and county, bordering Shillington, Beds. There was another moat at the former Middle Farm near St Mary's church, now the residential street Docklands. Archaeological investigations have revealed other moated sites along the stream between Rectory Farm and Burge End, and possibly one-off Royal Oak Lane (formerly Dead Horse Lane).

The 1349 plague, known as the Black Death, appears to have hit Pirton particularly hard because the archaeological record from the test pitting carried out in the village since 2007, specifically the dramatic slump in the amount of pottery recovered, indicates a catastrophic 76% decline in population by the 15th century. Historians estimate an average decline in the population of England at this time of between 40% and 55%, and that's disastrous enough.

During the 15th and 16th centuries, Pirton seems to have had a scattered and low-density occupation throughout the area of the present village. There were small cultivated fields, paddocks, orchards, and vegetable plots between clusters of farms and cottages, all linked by tracks. Medieval and later documents record the names of some of these separate settlement areas that made up what was now a dispersed polyfocal village: Great Green, formerly Chepyng or Chipping Green, meaning 'market'; Chepyng or Chipping End (now Bury End); Great Bury; Cotman, meaning 'cottar'/'cottager', End; Little Green or Green End; Middle Green; and Burge, meaning 'bridge', End.

The population gradually recovered through the 17th and 18th centuries, and then expanded rapidly and considerably in the 19th and 20th centuries. However, it is interesting to note a steady decline in numbers of inhabitants between 1881 and 1921, before the population recovered and increased again, with a slow rise between 1921 and 1961, followed by a sharp increase. The biggest fall was between 1901 and 1911, when a large number of people moved from the village to seek work in the nearby towns of Hitchin and Luton, with some moving to London and elsewhere.

house, barrack blocks, stables, storehouses, workshops, and other buildings. The parish church of St. Mary, which probably dates from the 10th/11th century, maybe originally constructed in timber and reconstructed in stone in the late 11th/early 12th century, is enclosed by the eastern bailey.

Fig. 52: Earthworks of motte & bailey castle & village streets and houses on the Bury



PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

At the beginning of the 19th century the population was no higher than it was in 1086: in 1801 it was 481; 1841, 814 in about 140 households; 1861, 1023 in 190 households; 1881, 1125 in 243 households; 1901, 1109 in about 215 households; 1911, 814 in 200 dwellings; 1921, 792; 1981, 1111; 2011, 1275 in about 500 dwellings; and in 2015, about 1325 in about 520 dwellings. So Pirton's population today is probably no more, and perhaps less, than it might have been in about 1300 AD, although there would have been far fewer dwellings then, and mostly much smaller than modern ones, probably less than half the number now.



Fig. 53: Victorian cottages in High Street built with Arlese White bricks

In the later 19th century many new houses were built to accommodate the rising population. While some were individual houses, some were terraces using the distinctive Arlese white bricks, made from the local gault clay, a number of which are spread throughout the village. Such terraces in Walnut Tree Road (4 dwellings); High Street, opposite the pond (6 dwellings), and adjacent to Cromwell Farm, now Cromwell Cottage, (8 dwellings); in Shillington Road (6 dwellings dated 1870); and in Holwell Road (12 dwellings), were constructed in the 1870s. Some individual much larger

Victorian houses were built also, for example, Pirton Court (1855) on the west edge of the village, and Pirton Hall at the north end of the parish. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, new houses within the village tended to spread in ribbon fashion along the lanes which had linked the separate Greens and Ends.

The following significant developments in Pirton's history occurred in the 20th century. In the 1920s and late 1940s/early 1950s, council housing estates were built on the then edge of the village at Davis Crescent and West Lane (30 dwellings constructed 1920), and at Danefield Road (29 dwellings in two phases between 1947 and 1954), and Pollards Way (14 dwellings in two phases during the same period), to house the expanding village population. The village hall, which



Fig. 55: The Village Hall



Fig. 54: Danefield Road

was built in 1930, still provides an excellent, well-used and much-loved facility for groups, functions and other activities.

Between 1965 and 1990 a large modern estate of 68 private houses was constructed as four separate developments at Cromwell Way and Bunyan Close on former farm orchards. The first and largest comprised 35 houses built in 1965; the second in 1968 comprised 7 houses in Bunyan Close only; the third, again in

Bunyan Close only, was 20 houses in 1970; and the fourth in Cromwell Way only consisted of 6 houses constructed in 1990. In addition, between 1965 and 1990 there were 6 individual houses built as infill development in these two roads.

Since then, smaller developments of private houses have been built in places such as Franklin Close (3 dwellings in the 1960s), St Mary's Close (7 dwellings in 1978), and Docklands (10 dwellings added in 1984 to a 1974 street of 9 dwellings), the latter following the



Fig. 56: Infill Franklin Close

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

demolition of the medieval Middle Farm and the infilling of its moat in the late 1960s. In about 1980, the Parish Council built Three Closes sheltered housing over one end of the open space of Great Green, comprising 5 dwellings. The last large infill development of 17 houses was at Coleman's Close in the late 1990s on a pasture field to the rear of The Fox public house. Four detached dwellings were constructed in Shillington Road, near the junction with High Street, in 1987, and three very large detached dwellings off Royal Oak Lane, near the junction with Holwell Road, in about 2004. In 2006 12 dwellings were completed at Elm Tree Farm Close, off Hambridge Way.

These small and large infill developments in the second half of the 20th century on former open spaces, farmyards, fields and orchards within the village altered its historic character to a significant extent, changing it from the late Medieval and Post-Medieval dispersed poly-focal settlement pattern of Greens and Ends linked by lanes into the compact nucleated village it is today, restoring its layout to as it had been in the High Medieval period. A number of smaller developments, many comprising single dwellings, continue to be built in large gardens and small open areas. Over the last few decades, many small houses in the village have been extended, turning them into larger dwellings, a process which continues today.

In 2015 construction was completed of 11 affordable, shared ownership and social houses at Baulk Gardens, on the north side of Pollards Way, promoted by the Parish Council as an exception site outside the village development boundary.

As can be seen from the above paragraphs, since 1870, the largest number of dwellings built as one development were the 35 at Cromwell Way and Bunyan Close completed in 1965. Not counting the numerous single dwellings or any development of less than three houses constructed over the period, the average number of dwellings per development from the review above is a little over 11.5. If all the single dwellings were included, the average would be considerably less. Since 1965, again excluding less than three dwellings, the average per development is about 9. Since 1996, the year of the last NHDC Local Plan, represented now by the Saved Policies, the average is under 8 dwellings per development.

From this review of the history of house building in Pirton since 1870, it can be seen that the residents preference, in the November 2014 Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire, for limiting the size of future developments to no more than ten dwellings, actually is an accurate reflection of the historic and recent evidence for development size in the village. However, after much consideration, the Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group decided that, in order to promote development within the village, as the Plan must, and to support the NHDC proposed numbers of dwellings to be built in the District, a more realistic and constructive development size in Pirton would be up to 30 dwellings per development. Three times the average size villagers have experienced before and nearly four times the average since 1996.

In this light, it is unfortunate that the NHDC in December 2015 granted outline planning permission for up to 82 dwellings on land east of Elm Tree Farm, Pirton. It is out of all proportion to prior development in the village, ten times the average size since 1996, and against the wishes of the local community.

8.1 Heritage Assets - Most Significant Archaeological Assets

1. Toot Hill and The Bury: the Medieval castle and village earthworks are designated as a nationally important Scheduled Monument.
2. Medieval moated Rectory Manor is designated as a nationally important Scheduled Monument.
3. Medieval moat at Pirton Grange is designated as a nationally important Scheduled Monument.
4. Neolithic Knocking Knoll long barrow, on the parish boundary with Shillington, is a nationally important Scheduled Monument.
5. Field east of Priors Hill and north of Pollards Way and Danefield Road: The mid-late Saxon enclosed settlement and boundary earthwork, known as the Old Baulk, on its north side are now Scheduled as a Monument of national significance.
6. The abandoned village buildings, lanes, and ridge and furrow earthworks in Maltings Close are of regional and, probably, national significance.
7. The historic village area of Pirton.

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

8. The Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks at Rectory Farm and Grove Lane are of regional significance.
9. The Medieval earthworks and buried remains in grass fields around Wright's Farm, west of Burge End Lane and east of Rectory Manor are of regional significance.
10. The Iron Age, Romano-British and Saxon settlement at the north end of Dane Field, by the Driftway, is of regional significance.
11. The Cat's Brains area of Dane Field, on the parish boundary with Shillington, which has the potential to contain more of the pagan Saxon cemetery discovered two hundred years ago, is of regional significance.
12. The area around Walnut Tree Farm, Bannisters Close and the west side of the Recreation Ground, historically known as Cotman End, contains well-preserved buried remains of the Roman and Medieval periods and is of regional significance.
13. The area of Great Green contains regionally significant well-preserved buried archaeological remains of the Medieval period.
14. There are well-preserved stratified buried archaeological remains of the Medieval and earlier periods in other parts of the village, such as Burge End Lane, Davis Crescent, Hambridge Way, High Street, Little Lane, Royal Oak Lane, Shillington Road, and West Lane.
15. Roman religious site off Holwell Road.
16. Prehistoric and Roman religious settlement at Oughton Head.
17. Medieval earthworks at High Down.
18. Prehistoric and Roman cropmarks south of Hambridge Way.
19. Prehistoric and Roman cropmarks north of Hambridge Way.

8.2 Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record Designated Archaeological Alert Areas

1. Pirton historic village area and surrounds, including Prehistoric and Roman cropmarks to the south of the village and Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks by Rectory Manor Farm.
2. Iron Age, Roman and Saxon settlement remains and Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks either side of the Driftway on the west side of Shillington Road.
3. High Down House and surrounds.
4. Prehistoric and Roman remains either side of Hitchin Road near Punch's Cross.
5. Prehistoric and Roman remains either side of the Icknield Way.
6. Prehistoric and Roman remains south of Hambridge Way.
7. Prehistoric and Roman remains around the former Holwell Pit.
8. Roman religious site south of Holwell Road.

See Fig. 57: Pirton Parish Archaeology Alert Areas shown by **purple boundary lines**.

See Fig. 58: Pirton Village Archaeology Alert Areas shown by **purple boundary lines**.

PIRTON PARISH ALERT AREAS

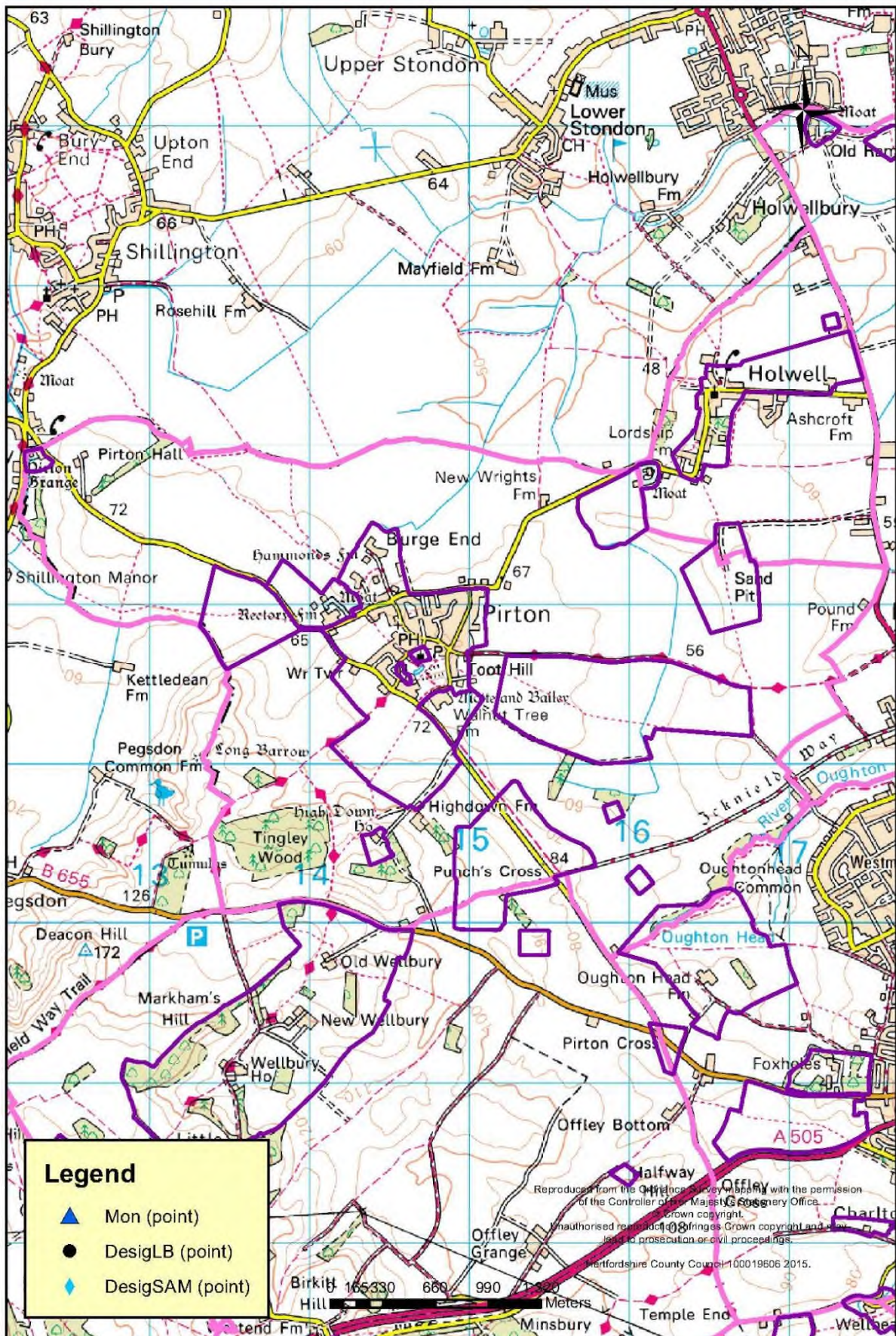
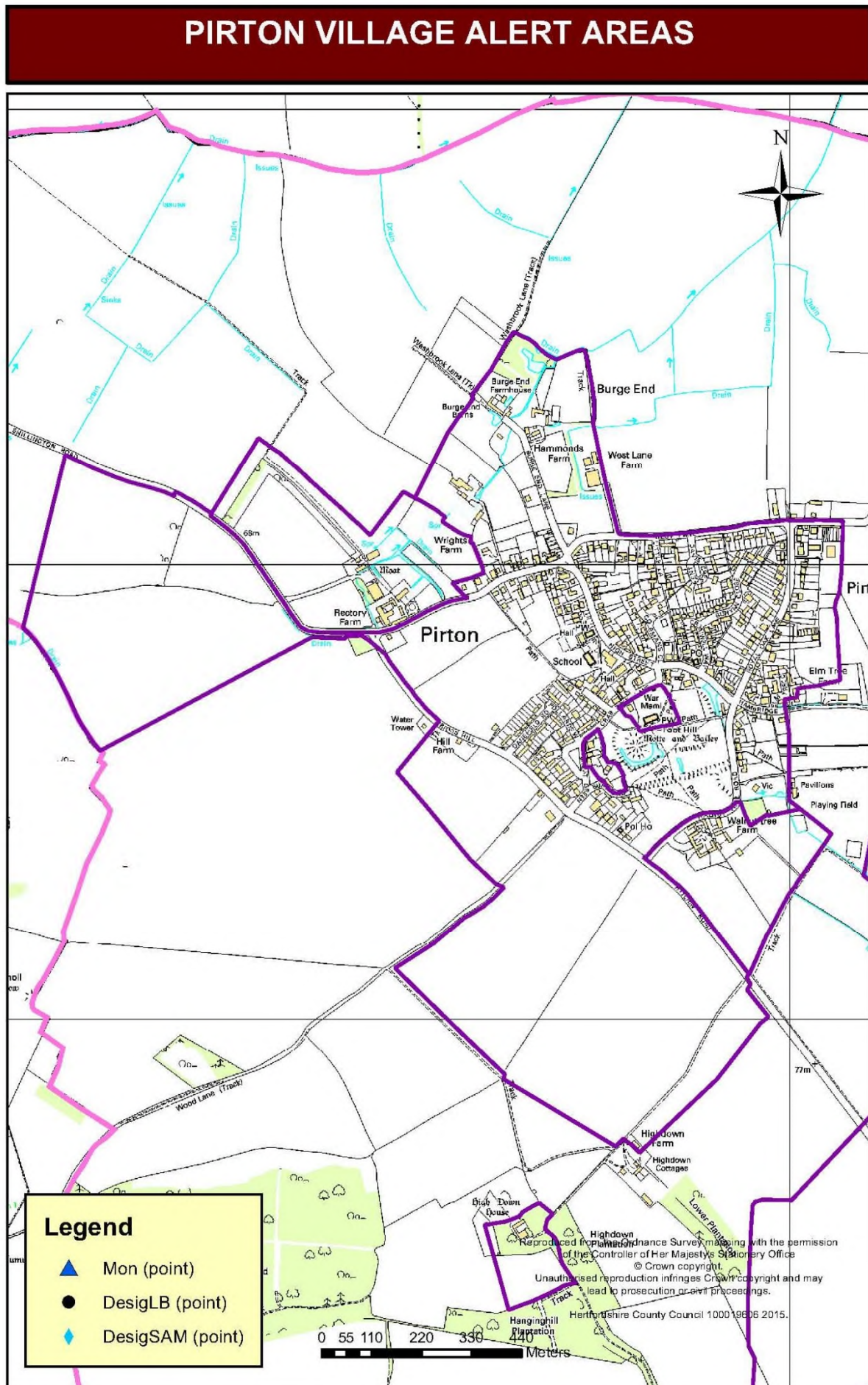


Fig. 57: Pirtion Parish Archaeology Alert Areas shown by **purple boundary lines**



See Fig. 58: Pirton Village Archaeology Alert Areas shown by **purple boundary lines**

8.3 Historic Environment Record Data for the Parish of Pirtion - Hertfordshire County Council

ID	Name	ID	Name
32	TOOT HILL MOTTE AND BAILEY CASTLE, PIRTON	1716	BRONZE AGE AXE, DANEFIELD, PIRTON
154	RECTORY FARM, PIRTON	1928	MANOR HOUSE, HIGH DOWN, PIRTON
185	IRON AGE PITS AND ?ROMANO-BRITISH SPINDLE WHORL, LORDSHIP FARM, PIRTON	1927	MOATED SITE, PIRTON GRANGE, SHILLINGTON ROAD, PIRTON
195	IRON AGE OR ANGLO-SAXON POT BASE, PIRTON	2221	MOATED SITE, RECTORY FARM, PIRTON
197	POSSIBLE IRON AGE CEMETERY, PIRTON	2334	CROPMARKS OF A SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, PIRTON
552	NEOLITHIC AXE, FAKESWELL, PIRTON	2369	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, PIRTON
553	PROBABLE BRONZE AGE HOARD, 'HILLY FIELDS', PIRTON	2372	CROPMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES, PIRTON
554	BRONZE AGE METALWORK AND FLINT SPEARHEAD, 'CATS BRAINS' FIELD, PIRTON	2418	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, PIRTON
746	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE AND DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS, THE BURY FIELD, PIRTON	2464	CROPMARKS OF A CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE AND LINEAR DITCHES, PIRTON
1473	ROMAN COIN, GREENMORE HILL, PIRTON	2526	CROPMARKS OF POSSIBLY PREHISTORIC TRACKWAYS, PIRTON
1474	ROMAN COIN, CRABTREE FARM, PIRTON	2527	CROPMARKS OF A DOUBLE DITCHED TRACKWAY, PIRTON
1475	ROMAN POTTERY, SCHOOL PLAYGROUND, PIRTON	4315	ST MARY'S CHURCH, PIRTON
1476	IRON AGE, ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY, PIRTON	4396	CROPMARK OF A SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, PIRTON
1477	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, TOOT HILL, PIRTON	4412	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, PIRTON
1478	ROMAN BUILDING, BURY FIELD, PIRTON	4513	HAMMONDS FARM, PIRTON
1480	ROMANO-BRITISH SPINDLE WHORL, PIRTON	4516	IRON AGE 'HEARTHES' AND BURIALS, PIRTON
1487	MANOR OF PIRTON	4706	POST-MEDIEVAL FISHPONDS, PIRTON GRANGE, PIRTON
1620	SPEARHEAD, POSSIBLY EARLY MEDIEVAL, PIRTON	4715	EARTHWORKS AND RIDGE AND FURROW, RECTORY FARM, PIRTON
1621	CEMETERY, DANES OR DANE FIELD, PIRTON	5297	POST BOX, BURGE END, PIRTON
1622	EARLY MEDIEVAL BURIALS, PUNCH'S CROSS, PIRTON	6300	TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS AT HAMMONDS FARM, PIRTON
1713	NEOLITHIC STONE AXE, PIRTON/HOLWELL	6301	SITE OF DOVECOTE, BURGE END FARM, PIRTON
1714	NEOLITHIC STONE CELT, NEAR PIRTON	6302	MEDIEVAL BARN AND POST-MEDIEVAL FARM BUILDINGS AT RECTORY FARM, PIRTON
1715	MOUND, PIRTON	6341	BRONZE AGE AXEHEAD, CROMWELL WAY, PIRTON

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

ID	Name	ID	Name
6349	CROPMARK OF A LINEAR DITCH, PIRTON	11187	PIRTON GRANGE, SHILLINGTON ROAD, PIRTON
6369	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, PIRTON	11188	GATEHOUSE, PIRTON GRANGE, SHILLINGTON ROAD, PIRTON
6508	POSSIBLE PIT, VICARAGE, CRABTREE LANE, PIRTON	11189	DAIRY AND BAKEHOUSE, PIRTON GRANGE, SHILLINGTON ROAD, PIRTON
6818	IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH OCCUPATION AT HOLWELL QUARRY, PIRTON	11262	ROMAN COIN, OUGHTON HEAD, HITCHIN
6978	ROMAN SETTLEMENT AND EARLY MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, DANE FIELD, PIRTON	11264	MULTI-PERIOD FINDS, OUGHTON HEAD, HITCHIN
7312	INHUMATION AND BOWL BARROW, KNOCKING KNOLL, PIRTON	11409	SAXO-NORMAN FEATURES, LITTLE LANE, PIRTON
7768	CROPMARK OF A SUB-CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, PUNCH'S CROSS, PIRTON	12124	EARTHWORKS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, POSSIBLE LYNCHET AND ENCLOSURE, PIRTON HALL, PIRTON
7939	CROPMARKS OF RIDGE & FURROW AND ASSOCIATED TRACKWAY, PIRTON	12125	INFORMAL PARKLAND AND GARDENS, PIRTON HALL
9059	EARTHWORKS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, WRIGHT'S FARM, PIRTON	12426	BLACKSMITH'S POND (COMMON), PIRTON
9214	SLIGHT EARTHWORKS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, HIGH DOWN, PIRTON	12427	GREAT GREEN, PIRTON
9470	ANGLO-SAXON PENNY OF OFFA, PIRTON	12762	UNDATED PIT, 16 BUNYAN CLOSE, PIRTON
9471	MEDIEVAL SEAL DIE, PIRTON	12824	MEDIEVAL DITCHES, ELM TREE CLOSE, PIRTON
9676	SAXO-NORMAN, MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, THE FOX, PIRTON	13426	7-13 BURY END, PIRTON
9677	SAXO-NORMAN CEMETERY AND POSSIBLE CHURCH, PIRTON	13757	MEDIEVAL POTTERY, BURGE END LANE, PIRTON
9680	MEDIEVAL & LATER DOMESTIC SETTLEMENT, WALNUT TREE FARM, PIRTON	15496	POST-MEDIEVAL CHALK PIT, WOOD LANE, HIGH DOWN, PIRTON
9684	UNDATED OCCUPATION, RECTORY FARM, PIRTON	15902	BURGE END FARM, PIRTON
9780	LATE NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION, DANE FIELD, PIRTON	15903	THREE GABLES, 2 BURY END, PIRTON
10041	SCATTER OF MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC FLINT, EAST OF HITCHIN ROAD, PIRTON	15905	DOCWRA MANOR (THE OLD HALL), PIRTON
10042	NEOLITHIC FLINTS, KNOCKING KNOLL, PIRTON	15906	28 SHILLINGTON ROAD, PIRTON
10045	LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN POTTERY, KNOCKING KNOLL, PIRTON	15907	WALNUT TREE FARM, PIRTON
10046	ROMAN POTTERY, NORTH OF KETTLEDEAN FARM, PIRTON	15956	CROPMARKS OF RIDGE AND FURROW WEST OF PIRTON
10047	ROMAN POTTERY, SOUTH OF HAMBRIDGE LANE, PIRTON	16620	PIRTON VILLAGE
10894	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL BUILDINGS, 77 HIGH STREET, PIRTON	16666	HAMMOND'S ALMSHOUSES, 19-21 HIGH STREET, PIRTON

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

ID	Name	ID	Name
16667	METHODIST CHAPEL, HIGH STREET, PIRTON	17754	BURY COTTAGE, 6 WALNUT TREE ROAD, PIRTON
17170	ROMAN PIT, PIRTON PRIMARY SCHOOL, HIGH STREET, PIRTON	18218	HISTORIC FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH, HOLWELL ROAD, PIRTON
1712	OF UNDATED BUILDING, BURGE END FARM, PIRTON	18265	THE FOX, 37 HIGH STREET, PIRTON
17262	SOILMARKS OF MOUNDS, BOUNDARIES AND MEDIEVAL FIELDS, PIRTON	18649	ROMAN PIT AND DITCH, POLLARDS WAY, PIRTON
17392	FARMSTEAD AT PIRTON GRANGE, SHILLINGTON ROAD, PIRTON	18773	WRIGHT'S FARM, SHILLINGTON ROAD, PIRTON
17683	HILL FARM, PRIORS HILL, PIRTON	30146	LAVENDER COTTAGE, 21 SHILLINGTON ROAD, PIRTON
17684	SITE OF BAPTIST CHAPEL, GREAT GREEN, PIRTON	30752	SITE OF LITTLEGREEN FARM, ROYAL OAK LANE, PIRTON
17685	SITE OF GLOVE WORKS, PRIORS HILL, PIRTON	30753	SITE OF THE SHOULDER OF MUTTON PH, HAMBRIDGE WAY, PIRTON
17753	4 WALNUT TREE ROAD, PIRTON		

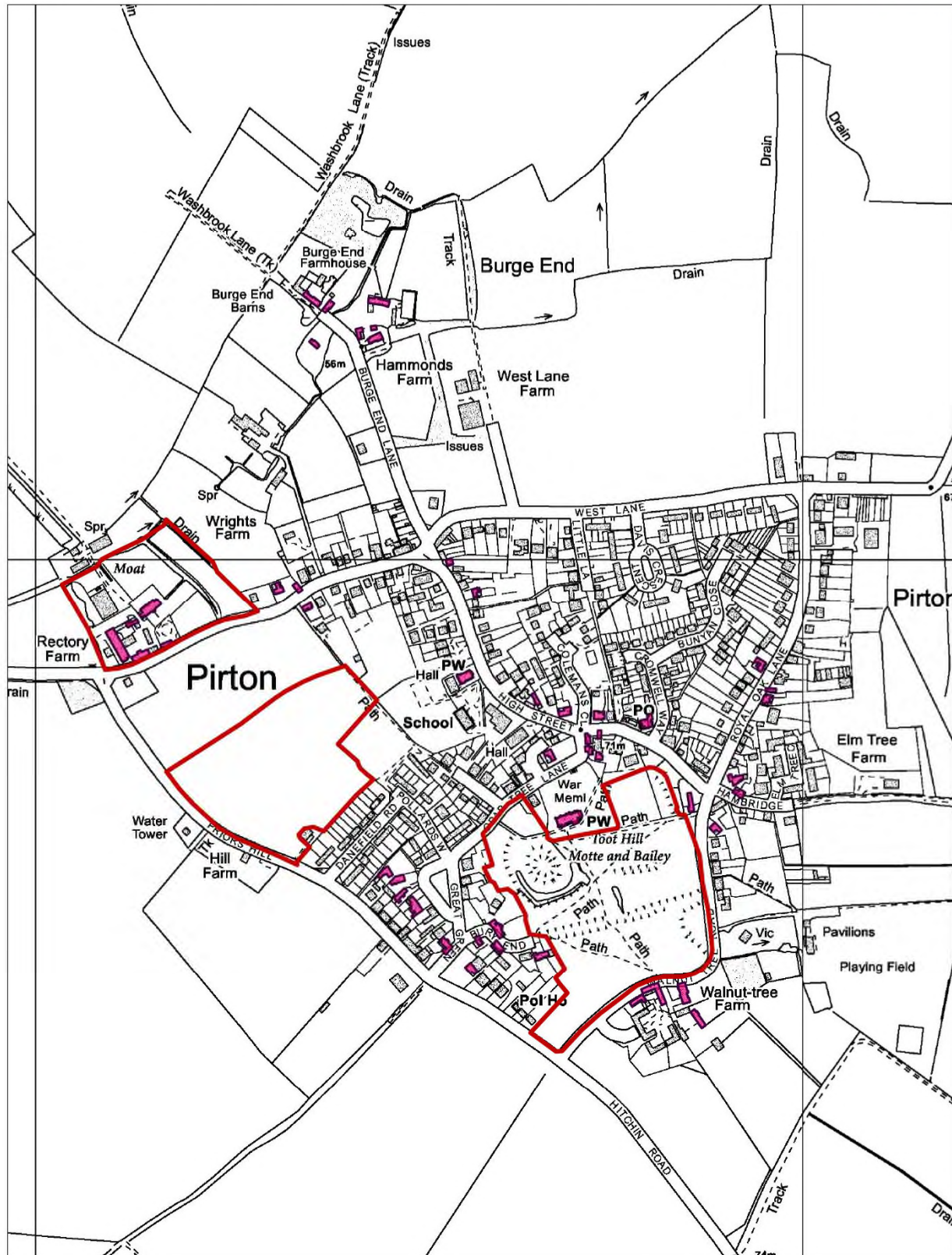
There are 55 Listed Buildings and 4 Scheduled Monuments in Pirton Parish. They include the Grade I Listed parish church of St Mary, which dates from the 11th century and is enclosed by one of the baileys of the castle. Five former manor houses in the parish are Listed: Burge End Farmhouse (Grade II), Docwra Manor (Grade II), Hammonds Farmhouse (Grade II*), Highdown House (Grade I), and Rectory Manor Farmhouse (Grade II*). A Grade II* Listed 16th century tithe barn is at Rectory Manor Farm. It has been neglected for many years and is in a poor state of repair, placing it at risk. Recently planning permission was granted to convert it to residential use. Groups of Medieval and Tudor timber-framed houses are found on Great Green and at Burge End and scattered elsewhere in the village. 'Three Gables' in Bury End originally was a Medieval hall house, with two late 15th century crown posts in the roof timbers, is the oldest standing house in the village, and may have been a manor house when first built (Grade II*). The Scheduled moated Pirton Grange, at the extreme northern point of the parish, adjacent to Apsley End, Shillington, is 15th century also (Grade II*).

Refer to Fig. 59: Village Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments overleaf.

NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Pirton Neighbourhood Development Plan

Village Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments



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Fig. 59: Village Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments

8.4 National Heritage List for England – Pirton, Hertfordshire – Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments:

28, SHILLINGTON ROAD

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 28, SHILLINGTON ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

THE RECTORY FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II*

Location: THE RECTORY FARMHOUSE, SHILLINGTON ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

DOVECOTE, STABLE AND GRANARY AT RECTORY FARM

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: DOVECOTE, STABLE AND GRANARY AT RECTORY FARM, SHILLINGTON ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

BAKEHOUSE AND ADJOINING OUTBUILDING AT PIRTON GRANGE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: BAKEHOUSE AND ADJOINING OUTBUILDING AT PIRTON GRANGE, SHILLINGTON ROAD, APSLEY ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

WALNUT TREE FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: WALNUT TREE FARMHOUSE, WALNUT TREE ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

SOUTH-EAST BARN AT WALNUT TREE FARM

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: SOUTH-EAST BARN AT WALNUT TREE FARM, WALNUT TREE ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

NORTH BARN AT HAMMOND'S FARM

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: NORTH BARN AT HAMMOND'S FARM, BURGE END LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

THREE GABLES

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II*

Location: THREE GABLES, 2, BURY END, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

4-6, BURY END

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 4-6, BURY END, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

IVY COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: IVY COTTAGE, 7, CRABTREE LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

THE COTTAGE

TUDOR COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: THE COTTAGE, 3, GREAT GREEN, TUDOR COTTAGE, 5, GREAT GREEN, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

16, GREAT GREEN

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 16, GREAT GREEN, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

SOUTH-EAST BARN AT NO 1 (ELM TREE FARM)

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: SOUTH-EAST BARN AT NO 1 (ELM TREE FARM), HAMBRIDGE WAY, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

31, HIGH STREET

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 31, HIGH STREET, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

CROMWELL COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: CROMWELL COTTAGE, 67, HIGH STREET, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

20, HIGH STREET

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 20, HIGH STREET, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

19-21, ROYAL OAK LANE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 19-21, ROYAL OAK LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

STABLE BLOCK WITH WALLS OF WALLED GARDEN AND CORNER GAZEBO, ATTACHED ON WEST, AT OLD WESTMILL FARM

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: STABLE BLOCK WITH WALLS OF WALLED GARDEN AND CORNER GAZEBO, ATTACHED ON WEST, AT OLD WESTMILL FARM, WESTMILL FARM, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

HAMMOND'S FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II*

Location: HAMMOND'S FARMHOUSE, 2, BURGE END LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

BURGE END FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: BURGE END FARMHOUSE, 4, BURGE END LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

HIGH DOWN HOUSE WITH BUILDINGS AND WALLS AROUND COURTYARD ON NORTH SIDE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: I

Location: HIGH DOWN HOUSE WITH BUILDINGS AND WALLS AROUND COURTYARD ON NORTH SIDE, HEXTON ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

17, HIGH STREET

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 17, HIGH STREET, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

THE FOX INN

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: THE FOX INN, 37, HIGH STREET, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

PIRTON METHODIST CHURCH

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: PIRTON METHODIST CHURCH, HIGH STREET, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

DOCWRA MANOR

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: DOCWRA MANOR, 1, HITCHIN ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

14, ROYAL OAK LANE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 14, ROYAL OAK LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

BARN AT NUMBER 28

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: BARN AT NUMBER 28, SHILLINGTON ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

WEST BARN AT RECTORY FARM

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II*

Location: WEST BARN AT RECTORY FARM, SHILLINGTON ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

PIRTON GRANGE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II*

Location: PIRTON GRANGE, SHILLINGTON ROAD, APSLEY END, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

GATEHOUSE AT PIRTON GRANGE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II*

Location: GATEHOUSE AT PIRTON GRANGE, SHILLINGTON ROAD, APSLEY END, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

7, WALNUT TREE ROAD

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 7, WALNUT TREE ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

FARM BUILDINGS FRONTING ROAD AT WALNUT TREE FARM

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: FARM BUILDINGS FRONTING ROAD AT WALNUT TREE FARM, WALNUT TREE ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

FARM BUILDING TO THE NORTH WEST OF BURGE END FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: FARM BUILDING TO THE NORTH WEST OF BURGE END FARMHOUSE, BURGE END LANE, BURGE END, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

5, CRABTREE LANE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 5, CRABTREE LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

8, GREAT GREEN, 9-11, GREAT GREEN

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 8, GREAT GREEN, 9-11, GREAT GREEN, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

ELM COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: ELM COTTAGE, 12, BURY END, 14, BURY END, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

1 AND 3, CRABTREE LANE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 1 AND 3, CRABTREE LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

FARM BUILDING AT ENTRANCE TO YARD AT

HAMMOND'S FARM

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II*

Location: FARM BUILDING AT ENTRANCE TO YARD AT HAMMOND'S FARM, BURGE END LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

7-13, BURY END

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 7-13, BURY END, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

23-25, WALNUT TREE ROAD

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 23-25, WALNUT TREE ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

CART SHED NEXT ENTRANCE TO FORECOURT AT RECTORY FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: CART SHED NEXT ENTRANCE TO FORECOURT AT RECTORY FARMHOUSE, SHILLINGTON ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

14, GREAT GREEN

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 14, GREAT GREEN, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

ELM TREE FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: ELM TREE FARMHOUSE, 1, HAMBRIDGE WAY, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

41-45, HIGH STREET

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 41-45, HIGH STREET, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

PRIMROSE COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 12, ROYAL OAK LANE, PRIMROSE COTTAGE, 10, ROYAL OAK LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

SOUTH BARN AND ADJOINING STABLE AT RECTORY FARM

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: SOUTH BARN AND ADJOINING STABLE AT RECTORY FARM, SHILLINGTON ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

LAVENDER COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: LAVENDER COTTAGE, 21, SHILLINGTON ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

BARN AT PIRTON COTTAGE TO NORTH EAST OF GATEHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: BARN AT PIRTON COTTAGE TO NORTH EAST OF GATEHOUSE, SHILLINGTON ROAD, APSLEY ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

4-6, WALNUT TREE ROAD

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 4-6, WALNUT TREE ROAD, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

OUTHOUSE 10 METRES TO NORTH OF HOUSE AT HAMMOND'S FARM

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: OUTHOUSE 10 METRES TO NORTH OF HOUSE AT HAMMOND'S FARM, BURGE END LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

ASHBURN

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: ASHBURN, 3, BURGE END LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

CRABTREE HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: CRABTREE HOUSE, 2, CRABTREE LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

CHURCH OF ST MARY (C OF E)

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: I

Location: CHURCH OF ST MARY (C OF E), CRABTREE LANE, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

SAWFORD COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: SAWFORD COTTAGE, 12, GREAT GREEN, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

ORCHARD COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: ORCHARD COTTAGE, 7, HIGH STREET, Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

Moated site and associated enclosure at Rectory Farm

Heritage Category: Scheduling

Grade:

Location: Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

Bowl barrow at Knocking Knoll, 640m E of Pegsdon

Common Farm

Heritage Category: Scheduling

Location: Shillington, Central Bedfordshire

Toot Hill motte and bailey castle and shrunken medieval village at Pirton

Heritage Category: Scheduling

Location: Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

Pirton Grange moated enclosure and associated settling pond, Pirton

Heritage Category: Scheduling

Location: Pirton, North Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire

8.5 Pirton non-listed important buildings of LOCAL INTEREST

1 Crabtree Lane	81-91 High St
4 Hambridge Way (Holly Cottage)	1 Holwell Rd (The Old Bakery)
6 Hambridge Way (Holly Cottages)	3 Holwell Rd (Rose Cottage)
Village School, High St	4-24 Holwell Rd ('The Twelve Apostles')
Village Hall, High St	2-4 Royal Oak Lane
1-5 High St.	16 Royal Oak Lane
9 High St	20-22 Royal Oak Lane
13-15 High St	26 Royal Oak Lane
23 High St (Hill Crest)	1 Shillington Rd (Knoll House)
28 High St	3-5 Shillington Rd
31A High St	2-12 Shillington Rd
31 High St	14 Shillington Rd (Hanscombe Cottage)
53-63 High	1-5 Walnut Tree Rd
69-71 High St.	6 Walnut Tree Rd (Bury Cottage)
73 High St	17 Walnut Tree Rd
75 High St	45-57 West Lane
79 High St (Blacksmith's Cottage)	

8.6 Heritage Policies That Influence Character

The National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 126-141, Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

The special character and distinctiveness of Pirton village and parish is in large measure due to its historic environment, which includes significant heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, designated Archaeological Areas and sites, together with the archaeological landscape in which they are set.

Historic England encourage the identification of buildings of local character as 'non-listed' buildings. The buildings identified at 8.5 are considered important examples of building types or building materials that add to the character of individual streetscapes or to the village as a whole.

Non-listed historic buildings and non-designated archaeological assets contribute significantly to Pirton's special character and historic environment too. The potential for the discovery of new heritage assets in the significant archaeological landscape in which the village and parish are set should be assessed and appropriately responded to in all development proposals.

A large part of the village is covered by the designated Area of Archaeological Significance (**AAS**), and the Archaeological Area (**AA**) – North Hertfordshire District Council (NHDC) Saved Local Plan Policy 16. In the wider Parish, a few Archaeological Areas protect specific parts of the archaeological landscape and heritage assets. The boundaries of some of these Archaeological Alert Areas have been revised and extended in the light of recent investigations and discoveries, for example, in the Burge End/Wrights Farm and Dane Field areas. (See Fig. 60 Pirton Parish Archaeology Alert Area).

Unfortunately, even since the advent of Government Planning Policy Guidance No. 16: Archaeology (November 1990), and its current successor, National Planning Policy Framework, Conserving and enhancing the historic environment, paragraphs 126-141 (2012), which were designed to protect, investigate and record known and potential archaeology, a number of developments in Pirton have been carried out with either no or inadequate archaeological investigations, consequently resulting in a largely unquantifiable loss of historic information. Most are within a designated Archaeological Area.

Scheduled Monuments are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012-14).

Historic Listed Buildings and the designated Pirton Conservation Area are protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), and the NPPF.

PIRTON PARISH ALERT AREAS

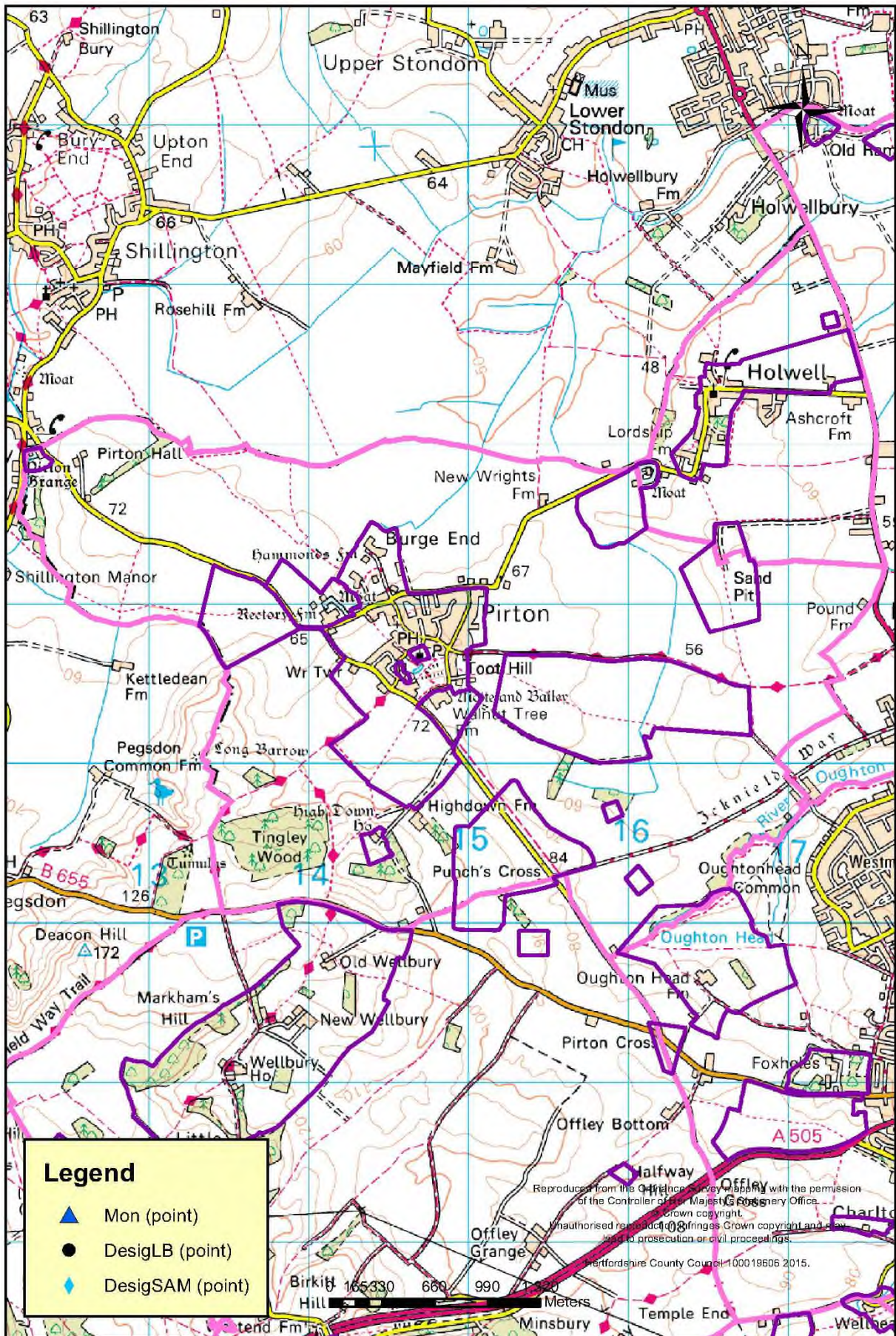
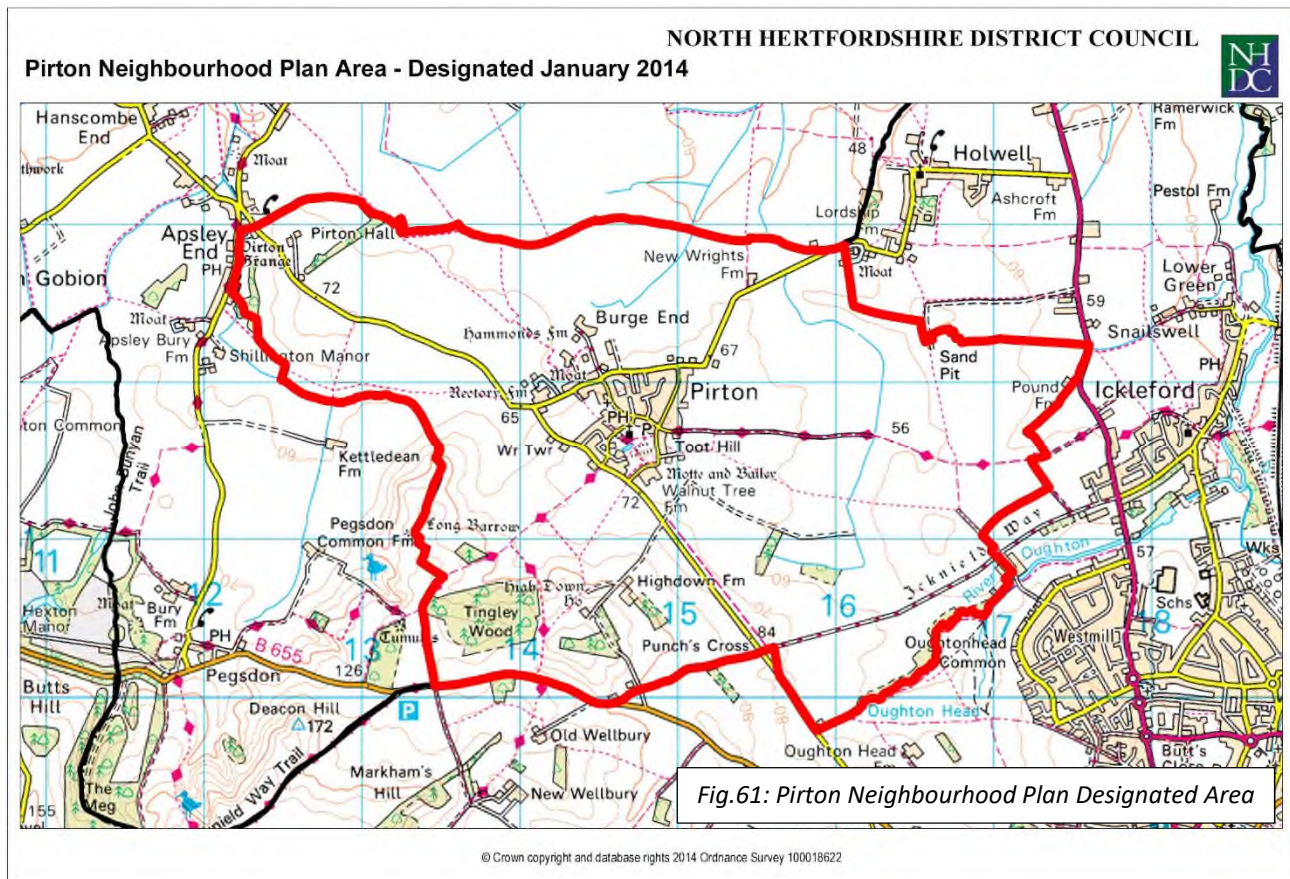


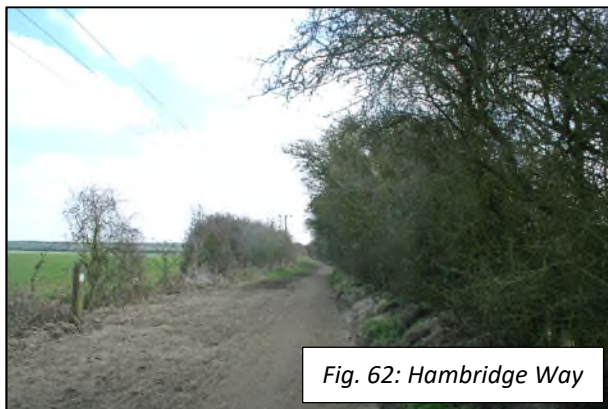
Fig. 60: Pirtion Parish Archaeology Alert Areas shown by **purple boundary lines**

9. APPENDIX 3: THE LANDSCAPE SETTING



Pirton today is a compact, nucleated village, contrasting with many neighbouring villages in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, where they tend to be either ribbon developments, like Arlesey, or poly-focal, with separated Greens and Ends linked by streets, such as neighbouring Shillington. Until recent Decades, Pirton had a similar layout to the latter.

The village is surrounded by open countryside in its parish: north-west to Shillington village, north to the Stondons, north-east to Holwell village, east to Ickleford village, south to Hitchin Parish, south-west to Offley parish, while immediately to the west, within a stone's throw, is the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Pirton nestles comfortably in the middle of this landscape and is located on a spring-line at the foot of the chalk escarpment of the Chiltern Hills. The countryside merges seamlessly into the village and vice versa.



A network of footpaths and bridleways, such as the Driftway, Hambridge Way and Wood Lane, through this open countryside links Pirton to surrounding villages and the town of Hitchin. These afford a unique view of the village as a green, wooded area, concealing many of the houses and other buildings. Aerial views of the village clearly show its isolation and its green and wooded spaces.

The large arable fields to the west, some in excess of 40 ha, contribute to the character of the village and its setting as they sweep up from the village into the

Chiltern Hills. These fields lead up to broad-leaved woodland, sometimes ancient, such as Tingley Wood, important and invaluable for wildlife and biodiversity. This area is part of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

The views from Priors Hill and from the Hitchin Road to the west are some of the most stunning from any Hertfordshire village. The 180-degree panorama over Bedfordshire to the north is spectacular. Equally, the view down from the Chilterns AONB, e.g. High Down, Tingley Wood and Knocking Knoll area to Priors Hill and the village is very impressive too. Looking up to Priors Hill from the Shillington Road and from the Driftway, the trackway to Apsley End, one sees few houses on the skyline, and most are hidden by trees and hedges. These views should be maintained, and even enhanced, where possible.



Fig. 63: Tingly Wood, High Down

Looking from the large, green open-space of the Bury, on the south-east edge of the village, which physically merges the countryside into the heart of the village, the ancient woods of Highdown line the horizon, where frequently buzzards and red kites can be seen soaring on the thermals that develop on the hillside.

These areas provide the village with open views to the countryside. Looking from these directions, the village can be seen only partly since the hedges and trees obscure many of the buildings.

The eastern edge of the village is partly bounded by small grass fields. The views from this area, notably from Walnut Tree Road, the Recreation Field, Hambridge Way, and Holwell Turn, are panoramic ones of undulating arable fields across to Wilbury Hill, the Letchworth ridge, and the Weston Hills beyond. To the south-west, the Chilterns scarp with Highdown and Tingley Wood make a striking view.

Looking to the right as one enters the village on the Holwell Road, the scattering of houses and farm buildings on Burge End Lane are barely visible since they are mostly hidden by trees except for the barn off West Lane. Likewise, ahead only a few dwellings are partly visible due to trees and hedges and a slight dip in the land hiding others.

There are three main approaches to the village of Pirton. The one described above coming from Holwell. The most frequently used is the C23 from the Hexton-Hitchin Road through to Pirton and Shillington.

Travelling towards Pirton on the C23 from the hill at Punch's Cross on the Icknield Way, glimpses of the village are gained as the long, straight road gently undulates. The first impression from this direction is of a leafy rural village, the church tower alone standing out from the surrounding mature broad-leaved and conifer trees. Even when within a couple of hundred metres, the village houses remain largely hidden from view.



Fig. 64: From Holwell Road into village

Following the loss of elms due to disease, and beech trees to storm damage, a great deal of tree planting has been carried out in the village over many years. Small copses, garden trees and mature chestnuts, limes and sycamores once again mask the village housing to the south.

Entering Pirton from the direction of Shillington, there is a panoramic view of the Chiltern Hills AONB – wooded valleys and steep majestic hillsides. Nearing Pirton from this north direction, one sees on either side of the Shillington Road, the Grove Lane ridge and furrow fields. On the north-western edge of the village are two grass fields which still show well-preserved Medieval 'ridge and furrow' earthworks, remnants of the strip system of arable farming. Numerous narrow strips together formed a single large open field. The field is now enclosed by hedges and is bisected by the Pirton to Shillington road. The ridge and furrow can be seen most clearly in low-angled sunlight, especially from the air or higher ground.

Some of the first buildings seen are classic Hertfordshire black-boarded farm conversions and new sympathetic houses, at Rectory Farm, together with its 16th century tithe barn.

9.1 Landscape Policies that Influence Character

The village is situated in an area designated in Policies 6 & 7 of the NHDC Local Plan Saved Policies 2007. Within the village are Village or Visual Character Areas designated V1, V2, V3 and V4 (NHDC Saved Policy 7). V2 and 3 have been rendered redundant now by recent NHDC planning decisions.

It is proposed that there should be new and different Visual or Village Character Areas (See Fig. 65) in the Pirton Neighbourhood Development Plan because the village boundary is likely to expand outwards in the forthcoming Local Plan, and so new transitional zones need to be identified between the outlying countryside and the built-up area of the village settlement. These will be:

V1 Eastern Edge: Small fields adjacent to the eastern side of the village, including the Recreation Field and Bannisters Close.

V2 Western Edge: The hill spur on the field east of Priors Hill Road and Hill Farm to protect the views into and out of the village on the Shillington side.

V3 Northern Edge: Land to the north of West Lane and between Burge End Lane and Rectory Manor.

V4 North-West Edge: Land to the west of Rectory Farm, including two fields of Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing, rare in Hertfordshire.

V5 South-East Edge: Maltings Close, east and south of Walnut Tree Farm; and Toot Hill and the Bury and St Mary's church nature area, north-east of Walnut Tree Road.

V6 Rear of Fox PH: The open children's play area and small orchard on the late 1990s Coleman's Close development, carefully designed to preserve some of the open space that previously had existed here in the heart of the village as Middle Green.

Any new building development in any of these Areas affects the visual character and the designation. They are also transitional zones linking the built-up areas to the open countryside and the Chilterns AONB. They should be maintained and protected.

NHDC has produced landscape studies for the District with Character Areas including 'Chilterns Scarp' and 'Pirton Lowlands': www.north-herts.gov.uk.

These contain a wealth of useful information and guidance, such as careful management of development on the edge and within villages, and avoiding development in prominent positions in the landscape, such as Priors Hill. The capacity for small-scale incremental vernacular development is considered 'moderate', if carefully designed and managed.

Natural England has published National Character Area Profiles, including No. 110 'Chilterns' that covers Pirton, again with a wealth of useful information and guidance.

Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record has **Historic Landscape Characterisation** maps and data which are very helpful and informative.

'Development affecting the setting of the Chilterns AONB', Position Statement adopted June 2011 by the Chilterns Conservation Board, provides excellent guidance and advice which any developments should follow if they are within the vicinity, especially the view, of the AONB, such as Priors Hill.

NHDC Saved Policy 11 Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty states:

"In the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Council will conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the Area, when any development is permitted, by ensuring it is carefully sited and is of high-quality design. In addition, account will be taken of the effect on farming and woodland land uses, and wildlife conservation interests. Access to the countryside for quiet enjoyment will be improved as far as possible; any provision for other leisure activities must be compatible with existing land uses and landscape conservation.

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

The priority is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty and biodiversity of this area, including taking into account the effect on farming and woodland use, and wildlife conservation interests. Access to the countryside for quiet enjoyment should be maintained and improved as far as possible."

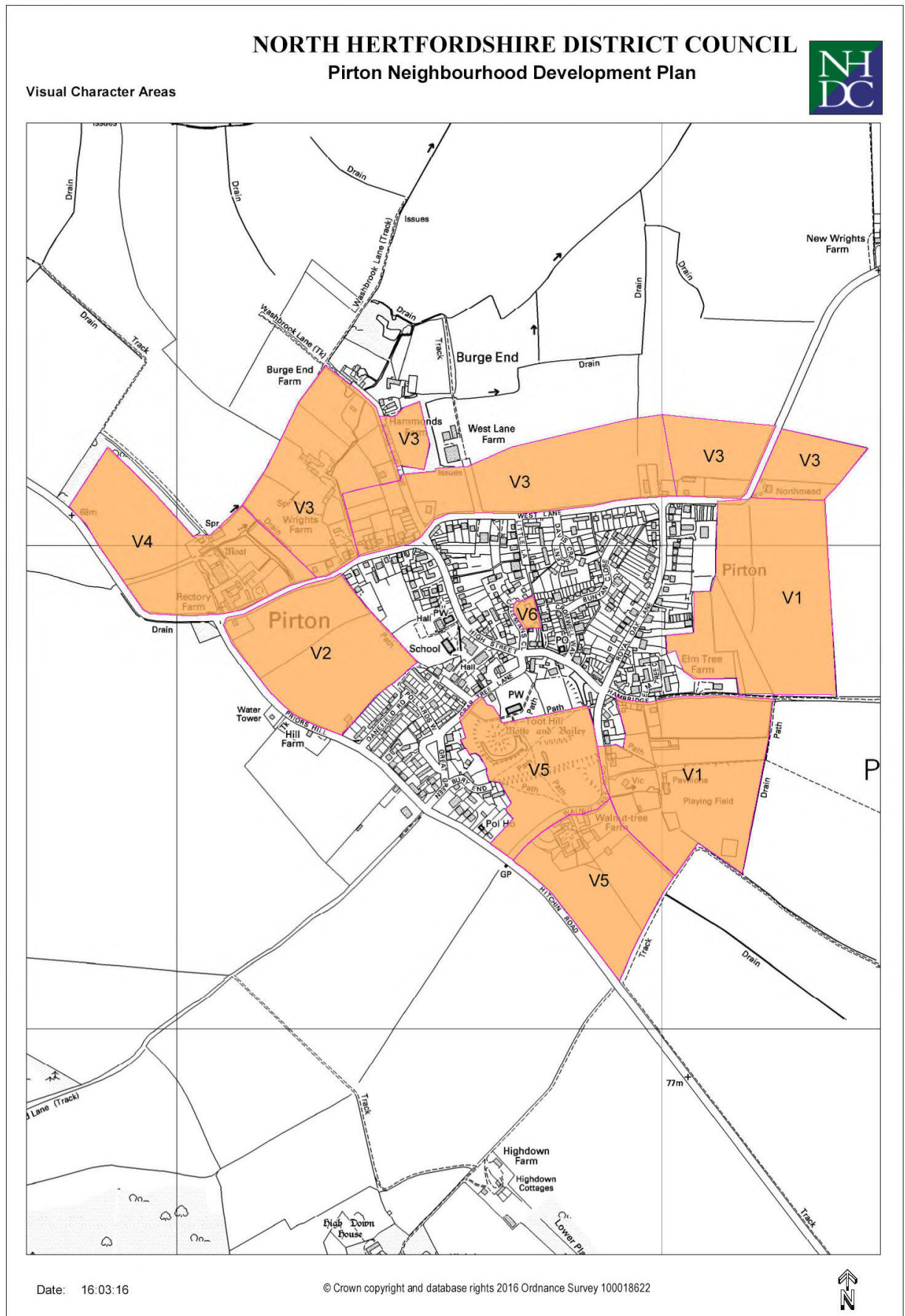


Fig. 65: Visual Character Areas

10.APPENDIX 4: WILDLIFE

10.1 Habitat



Pirton is underlain by chalk geology which, combined with past and present management of the land, has produced some valuable wildlife habitats. Grasslands on chalk are an increasingly rare habitat in the county and can be very rich in species. A product of centuries of grazing by livestock, they can contain up to 40 species of plant in a single square metre, including bee, pyramidal and fragrant orchids, wild thyme, autumn gentian, rock rose, eyebright, and quaking grass. These in turn, support a diverse range of insects and butterflies, some of them rare, such as the marbled

white and chalkhill blue. Valuable but decreasing areas of chalk downland still remain in the parish, for instance, around Tingley Wood and Highdown. These are fragile and may be easily lost. Remnants of chalk grassland flora are also found on road verges and field margins in the area, including Dane Field, Hitchin Road, Wood Lane and the Icknield Way.

Although not totally within the parish boundary, the springs at Oughton Head are a very important asset of the Parish. They are valued by the village community and are particularly note-worthy. In addition to being a valuable water source, they have important wildlife value and include habitats for water voles and kingfishers. Oughton Head Nature Reserve is designated NR6 in the NHDC Policy proposals and on associated maps of Pirton.

Knocking Hoe National Nature Reserve, Pegsdon, owned by Natural England, is just across the parish boundary in Shillington, Bedfordshire. It is an area of species rich chalk grassland at the north end of the Chilterns. The site is of exceptional importance in supporting large populations of a number of rare plants.

Knocking Hoe NNR has five rare plants: moon carrot, spotted catsear, field fleawort, burnt-tip orchid, and pasque flower. The site is also of archaeological interest with a prominent, possibly prehistoric, strip lynchet field system.

Colourful wildflowers cover the chalk grassland, including horseshoe vetch, small scabious, rockrose, and clustered bellflower. The site is also well known for its population of the orchid, autumn lady's tresses, which has been studied continuously on the reserve for 50 years. Various downland butterflies can be seen at Knocking Hoe and vicinity, e.g. along Wood Lane, in summer, including common blue, chalkhill blue, marbled white, and brown argus. Glow worms have been recorded in the reserve also.



Hedges and Trees

There are numerous hedges and paths providing green routes, shelter and potential sustenance for wildlife. They consist of a good range of shrubby species and often support a number of flowering plants at their base, all providing a variety of nesting and feeding opportunities for a wide range of animals, insects and birds.

Trees provide similar support for wildlife, but many have been lost to disease, housing development and agricultural changes. Elm disease alone claimed 800 trees in the seventies/eighties. The Parish Council operates a successful tree-planting scheme within the village and this should continue together with great

vigilance to protect existing trees. The village appraisal showed a very high percentage of residents wishing to maintain and increase hedging.

Flora

There are approximately 400 species of flora in the Parish. Of particular interest are bee and pyramidal orchids, common twayblades and spotted orchids in St. Mary's Church Nature Reserve and Wood Lane, and celery-leaved crowfoot and large bittercress in the village ponds. Hedgerow species include hawthorn, blackthorn, buckthorn, field maple, elm, dog rose, hazel, wayfaring tree, spindle, ash, sycamore, dogwood and beech. The main tree species are alder, ash, beech, elder, elm, horse chestnut, lime, maple, oak, sycamore and walnut. There are some very old oak trees in Tingley Wood and some of the hedges elsewhere are between 600 and 700 years old. Tingley Wood also has carpets of bluebells, a protected flower. The verges of Wood Lane support bluebells and cowslips in springtime. Due to careful management in recent years, the south-east field margins of Dane Field now support a variety of wildflowers, including several species of orchid, encouraging butterflies, for example, the marbled white, and other insects.

Mammals

There are badgers, several species of deer, foxes, brown hare, rabbits, stoat, mink and polecats. Smaller rodents have declined, but there are pipistrelle and long-eared bats in Pirton, field mice, hazel dormice, water vole, and common vole. Hedgehogs have declined dramatically due to habitat loss and road kill, but much can be done to assist them, particularly in domestic gardens. The RSPB provides advice.



Amphibians



There are frogs, toads, great crested and other newts. Great crested newts breed in the village ponds and migrate to adjacent land up to 500 metres or more away for many months each year. Recognised breeding sites include Toot Hill moat and the Bury ponds.

Birds

66 species of bird have been recorded in the Parish, of which 46 were in gardens, an increasingly important food source. Collared dove, jay, sparrow-hawk, kestrel, buzzard, peregrine falcon, and red kite have increased in recent years. Barn owls are present, but scarce, and there are tawny owls and little owls.

Butterflies and Moths

33 species of butterfly and 158 species of moth have been recorded by a villager. A good location to see a variety is along Wood Lane, and many gardens in the village have regular visitors too.

Information on the species recorded within the Parish is contained in the book "**A Foot On Three Daisies – Pirton's History**".

10.2 Wildlife Policies That Influence Character

Badgers and their setts are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. It is an offence to disturb, kill or injure a badger, or to damage, destroy, obstruct, or interfere with a sett. It is an offence to allow a dog to enter a sett. Under certain circumstances, Licences may be granted to relocate badgers or otherwise deal with them.

Pipistrelle bats and long-eared bats are European protected species. Hazel dormice and water voles are protected species. Guidelines should be followed for their protection. See “Protected Species in Pirton” below.

The presence of protected species must be taken into account when planning and carrying out works likely to affect them and their habitats. Hertfordshire Biological Records Centre has produced its own guidelines, Wildlife Protection – Guidance for Local Planning Authorities in Hertfordshire.

The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a Local Planning Authority is considering a development proposal which, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat. Local Authorities should consult Natural England before granting planning permission. They should consider attaching appropriate planning conditions or entering into planning obligations under which the developer would take steps to secure the protection of the species, particularly if a species listed in Annex 12V to the Habitats Directive would be affected.

Protection against sale is given to the four widespread species of amphibian: smooth and palmate newts, common frog and common toad. Great crested newts are a national and European protected species. A Licence is required if they or their habitat are to be affected by development. Also, a Licence is required to handle or move them. See Protected Species in Pirton below.

Protection of open spaces; management of grassland; creating and/clearing ponds; management of and/or creation of hedging and careful management of old trees will help to maintain the bird population.

All wild birds, their nests and their eggs are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. This does not include poultry, game birds or wildfowl. Exceptions to protection are controlled through Licensing.

Grassland management and careful mowing regimes of roadside verges and field margins will encourage butterflies, moths and other insects.

10.3 Protected Species in Pirton

1. Badger
2. Great crested newt (European protected species)
3. Pipistrelle bat (European protected species)
4. Long-eared Bat (European protected species)
5. Barn owl
6. Hazel dormouse
7. Water vole

10.4 List of Species in Pirton

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon Group
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	amphibian
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	amphibian
Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	amphibian
Smooth Newt	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	amphibian
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	bird
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	bird
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	bird
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	bird
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	bird
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	bird
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	bird
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	bird
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	bird
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	bird
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	bird
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	bird
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	bird
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	bird
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	bird
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	bird
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	bird
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	bird
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	bird
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	bird
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	bird
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	bird
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	bird
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	bird
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	bird
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	bird
Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	bird
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	bird
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	bird
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	bird
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	bird
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	bird
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	bird
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	bird
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	bird
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	bird
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	bird
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	bird
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	bird
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	bird
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	bird
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	bird
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	bird
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	bird
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	bird
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	bird
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	bird
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	bird
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	bird
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	bird
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	bird
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	bird

Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	bird
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	bird
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	bird
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	bird
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	bird
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	bird
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	bird
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii</i>	bird
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	bird
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	bird
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	bird
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	bird
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	bird
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	bird
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	bird
Ring-necked Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	bird
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	bird
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	bird
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	bird
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	bird
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	bird
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	bird
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	bird
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	bird
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	bird
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	bird
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	bird
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	bird
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	bird
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	bird
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	bird
Thrush Species	<i>Turdus</i>	bird
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	bird
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	bird
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	bird
Waxwing	<i>Bombicilla garrulus</i>	bird
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	bird
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	bird
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	bird
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	bird
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	bird
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	bird
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	bird
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	bird
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	bird
Brown/Sea Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Bullhead	<i>Cottus gobio</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
European Eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Nine-spined Stickleback	<i>Pungitius pungitius</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Rainbow Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)

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Rudd	Scardinius erythrophthalmus	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Three-spined Stickleback	Gasterosteus aculeatus	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
European Larch	Larix decidua	conifer
Norway Spruce	Picea abies	conifer
Picea	Picea	conifer
Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris	conifer
Yew	Taxus baccata	conifer
Adder's Tongue	Ophioglossum vulgatum	fern
Bracken	Pteridium aquilinum	fern
Broad Buckler-fern	Dryopteris dilatata	fern
Hart's-tongue	Phyllitis scolopendrium	fern
Lady-fern	Athyrium filix-femina	fern
Male-fern	Dryopteris filix-mas	fern
Narrow Buckler-fern	Dryopteris carthusiana	fern
Polypody	Polypodium vulgare	fern
Water Fern	Azolla filiculoides	fern
a bramble	Rubus ulmifolius	flowering plant
a bramble	Rubus vestitus	flowering plant
Agrimony	Agrimonia eupatoria	flowering plant
Alder	Alnus glutinosa	flowering plant
Alexanders	Smyrnium olusatrum	flowering plant
Alsike Clover	Trifolium hybridum	flowering plant
American Willowherb	Epilobium ciliatum	flowering plant
Amphibious Bistort	Persicaria amphibia	flowering plant
Annual Meadow-grass	Poa annua	flowering plant
Annual Pearlwort	Sagina apetala	flowering plant
Annual Pearlwort subsp.	Sagina apetala subsp. apetala	flowering plant
Apple	Malus pumila	flowering plant
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	flowering plant
Aspen	Populus tremula	flowering plant
Atlas Poppy	Papaver atlanticum	flowering plant
Autumn Gentian	Gentianella amarella	flowering plant
Autumn Hawkbit	Leontodon autumnalis	flowering plant
Barren Brome	Anisantha sterilis	flowering plant
Barren Strawberry	Potentilla sterilis	flowering plant
Basil Thyme	Clinopodium acinos	flowering plant
Bay Willow	Salix pentandra	flowering plant
Beaked Hawk's-beard	Crepis vesicaria	flowering plant
Bearded Couch	Elymus caninus	flowering plant
Bearded Fescue	Vulpia ciliata	flowering plant
Bee Orchid	Ophrys apifera	flowering plant
Beech	Fagus sylvatica	flowering plant
Biting Stonecrop	Sedum acre	flowering plant
Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara	flowering plant
Black Bryony	Dioscorea communis	flowering plant
Black Currant	Ribes nigrum	flowering plant
Black Horehound	Ballota nigra	flowering plant
Black Medick	Medicago lupulina	flowering plant
Black Nightshade	Solanum nigrum	flowering plant
Black Poplar	Populus nigra subsp. betulifolia	flowering plant
Black-bindweed	Fallopia convolvulus	flowering plant
Black-grass	Alopecurus myosuroides	flowering plant
Black-poplar	Populus nigra	flowering plant
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	flowering plant
Bladder Campion	Silene vulgaris	flowering plant
Bladder-sedge	Carex vesicaria	flowering plant
Blue Fleabane	Erigeron acer	flowering plant

Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant
Bluebell hybrid	Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana	flowering plant
Blunt-flowered Rush	Juncus subnodulosus	flowering plant
Blunt-fruited Water-starwort	Callitriche obtusangula	flowering plant
Bog Pimpernel	Anagallis tenella	flowering plant
Bogbean	Menyanthes trifoliata	flowering plant
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	flowering plant
Bristly Oxtongue	Picris echioides	flowering plant
Broad Bean	Vicia faba	flowering plant
Broad-leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolius	flowering plant
Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea	Lathyrus latifolius	flowering plant
Broad-leaved Willowherb	Epilobium montanum	flowering plant
Brooklime	Veronica beccabunga	flowering plant
Brown Sedge	Carex disticha	flowering plant
Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica	flowering plant
Bugle	Ajuga reptans	flowering plant
Bulbous Buttercup	Ranunculus bulbosus	flowering plant
Burdock	Arctium	flowering plant
Burnet-saxifrage	Pimpinella saxifraga	flowering plant
Bush Vetch	Vicia sepium	flowering plant
Canadian Fleabane	Conyza canadensis	flowering plant
Canadian Goldenrod	Solidago canadensis	flowering plant
Canadian Waterweed	Elodea canadensis	flowering plant
Carlina Thistle	Carlina vulgaris	flowering plant
Carnation Sedge	Carex panicea	flowering plant
Cat's-ear	Hypochaeris radicata	flowering plant
Celery-leaved Buttercup	Ranunculus sceleratus	flowering plant
Chalk Milkwort	Polygala calcarea	flowering plant
Charlock	Sinapis arvensis	flowering plant
Cherry Plum	Prunus cerasifera	flowering plant
Chickweed	Stellaria media agg.	flowering plant
Chicory	Cichorium intybus	flowering plant
Cleavers	Galium aparine	flowering plant
Clustered Bellflower	Campanula glomerata	flowering plant
Clustered Dock	Rumex conglomeratus	flowering plant
Cock's-foot	Dactylis glomerata	flowering plant
Colt's-foot	Tussilago farfara	flowering plant
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	flowering plant
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	Lotus corniculatus	flowering plant
Common Broomrape	Orobanche minor	flowering plant
Common Butterwort	Pinguicula vulgaris	flowering plant
Common Centaury	Centaurea erythraea	flowering plant
Common Chickweed	Stellaria media	flowering plant
Common Cornsalad	Valerianella locusta	flowering plant
Common Cottongrass	Eriophorum angustifolium	flowering plant
Common Couch	Elytrigia repens	flowering plant
Common Dog-violet	Viola riviniana	flowering plant
Common Duckweed	Lemna minor	flowering plant
Common Field-speedwell	Veronica persica	flowering plant
Common Figwort	Scrophularia nodosa	flowering plant
Common Fleabane	Pulicaria dysenterica	flowering plant
Common Fumitory	Fumaria officinalis	flowering plant
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	flowering plant
Common Mallow	Malva sylvestris	flowering plant
Common Milkwort	Polygala vulgaris	flowering plant

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Common Mouse-ear	Cerastium fontanum	flowering plant
Common Nettle	Urtica dioica	flowering plant
Common Orache	Atriplex patula	flowering plant
Common Poppy	Papaver rhoeas	flowering plant
Common Ragwort	Senecio jacobaea	flowering plant
Common Reed	Phragmites australis	flowering plant
Common Restharrow	Ononis repens	flowering plant
Common Rock-rose	Helianthemum nummularium	flowering plant
Common Sallow	Salix cinerea	flowering plant
Common Sedge	Carex nigra	flowering plant
Common Soft-brome	Bromus hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus	flowering plant
Common Sorrel	Rumex acetosa	flowering plant
Common Spike-rush	Eleocharis palustris	flowering plant
Common Spotted-orchid	Dactylorhiza fuchsii	flowering plant
Common Stork's-bill	Erodium cicutarium	flowering plant
Common Toadflax	Linaria vulgaris	flowering plant
Common Twayblade	Neottia ovata	flowering plant
Common Valerian	Valeriana officinalis	flowering plant
Common Vetch	Vicia sativa	flowering plant
Common Vetch subsp	Vicia sativa subsp. sativa	flowering plant
Common Vetch subsp	Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis	flowering plant
Common Water-starwort	Callitriche stagnalis	flowering plant
Common Whitlowgrass	Erophila verna	flowering plant
Corn Mint	Mentha arvensis	flowering plant
Corncockle	Agrostemma githago	flowering plant
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	flowering plant
Cotton Thistle	Onopordum acanthium	flowering plant
Cow Parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris	flowering plant
Cowslip	Primula veris	flowering plant
Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris	flowering plant
Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris	flowering plant
Crack-willow	Salix fragilis	flowering plant
Creeping Bellflower	Campanula rapunculoides	flowering plant
Creeping Bent	Agrostis stolonifera	flowering plant
Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculus repens	flowering plant
Creeping Cinquefoil	Potentilla reptans	flowering plant
Creeping Soft-grass	Holcus mollis	flowering plant
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense	flowering plant
Creeping-Jenny	Lysimachia nummularia	flowering plant
Crested Dog's-tail	Cynosurus cristatus	flowering plant
Crested Hair-grass	Koeleria macrantha	flowering plant
Crosswort	Cruciata laevipes	flowering plant
Cuckooflower	Cardamine pratensis	flowering plant
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus	flowering plant
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Geranium dissectum	flowering plant
Cut-leaved Dead-nettle	Lamium hybridum	flowering plant
Cyperus Sedge	Carex pseudocyperus	flowering plant
Daisy	Bellis perennis	flowering plant
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg.	flowering plant
Dandelion Agg.	Taraxacum	flowering plant
Danish Scurvygrass	Cochlearia danica	flowering plant
Dewberry	Rubus caesius	flowering plant
Dioecious Sedge	Carex dioica	flowering plant

Distant Sedge	Carex distans	flowering plant
Dock	Rumex	flowering plant
Dog Rose	Rosa canina agg.	flowering plant
Dog-rose	Rosa canina	flowering plant
Dog's Mercury	Mercurialis perennis	flowering plant
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	flowering plant
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	Geranium molle	flowering plant
Downy Birch	Betula pubescens	flowering plant
Downy Oat-grass	Helictotrichon pubescens	flowering plant
Dropwort	Filipendula vulgaris	flowering plant
Dwarf Mallow	Malva neglecta	flowering plant
Dwarf Spurge	Euphorbia exigua	flowering plant
Dwarf Thistle	Cirsium acaule	flowering plant
Early Forget-me-not	Myosotis ramosissima	flowering plant
Early Goldenrod	Solidago gigantea	flowering plant
Early Marsh-orchid	Dactylorhiza incarnata	flowering plant
Early-purple Orchid	Orchis mascula	flowering plant
Eastern Rocket	Sisymbrium orientale	flowering plant
Elder	Sambucus nigra	flowering plant
Elm	Ulmus minor	flowering plant
Enchanter's-nightshade	Circaea lutetiana	flowering plant
English Elm	Ulmus procera	flowering plant
Equal-leaved Knotgrass	Polygonum arenastrum	flowering plant
Eyebright	Euphrasia	flowering plant
Eyebright sp	Euphrasia nemorosa	flowering plant
Eyebright sp	Euphrasia pseudokernerii	flowering plant
Fairy Flax	Linum catharticum	flowering plant
False Fox-sedge	Carex otrubae	flowering plant
False Oat-grass	Arrhenatherum elatius	flowering plant
False-brome	Brachypodium sylvaticum	flowering plant
Fat-hen	Chenopodium album	flowering plant
Fen Bedstraw	Galium uliginosum	flowering plant
Fern-grass	Catapodium rigidum	flowering plant
Feverfew	Tanacetum parthenium	flowering plant
Few-flowered Fumitory	Fumaria vaillantii	flowering plant
Field Bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis	flowering plant
Field Forget-me-not	Myosotis arvensis	flowering plant
Field Gromwell	Lithospermum arvense	flowering plant
Field Madder	Sherardia arvensis	flowering plant
Field Maple	Acer campestre	flowering plant
Field Mouse-ear	Cerastium arvense	flowering plant
Field Pansy	Viola arvensis	flowering plant
Field Scabious	Knautia arvensis	flowering plant
Field Wood-rush	Luzula campestris	flowering plant
Field-rose	Rosa arvensis	flowering plant
Fine-leaved Fumitory	Fumaria parviflora	flowering plant
Fine-leaved Sandwort	Minuartia hybrida	flowering plant
Flea Sedge	Carex pulicaris	flowering plant
Floating Sweet-grass	Glyceria fluitans	flowering plant
Fly Orchid	Ophrys insectifera	flowering plant
Fool's Parsley	Aethusa cynapium	flowering plant
Fool's-water-cress	Apium nodiflorum	flowering plant
Forget-Me-Not	Myosotis	flowering plant
Fragrant Orchid	Gymnadenia conopsea	flowering plant
Frogbit	Hydrocharis morsus-ranae	flowering plant

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Garlic Mustard	Alliaria petiolata	flowering plant
Germander Speedwell	Veronica chamaedrys	flowering plant
Giant Fescue	Festuca gigantea	flowering plant
Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant
Goat Willow	Salix caprea	flowering plant
Goat's-beard	Tragopogon pratensis	flowering plant
Goat's-beard subsp.	Tragopogon pratensis subsp. minor	flowering plant
Goldilocks Buttercup	Ranunculus auricomus	flowering plant
Gooseberry	Ribes uva-crispa	flowering plant
Grass Vetchling	Lathyrus nissolia	flowering plant
Grass-of-Parnassus	Parnassia palustris	flowering plant
Great Bindweed	Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium	flowering plant
Great Hedge Bedstraw	Galium mollugo subsp. mollugo	flowering plant
Great Mullein	Verbascum thapsus	flowering plant
Great Pignut	Bunium bulbocastanum	flowering plant
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum	flowering plant
Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	Lotus pedunculatus	flowering plant
Greater Burdock	Arctium lappa	flowering plant
Greater Burnet-saxifrage	Pimpinella major	flowering plant
Greater Celandine	Chelidonium majus	flowering plant
Greater Knapweed	Centaurea scabiosa	flowering plant
Greater Periwinkle	Vinca major	flowering plant
Greater Plantain	Plantago major	flowering plant
Greater Pond-sedge	Carex riparia	flowering plant
Greater Spearwort	Ranunculus lingua	flowering plant
Greater Stitchwort	Stellaria holostea	flowering plant
Greater Tussock-sedge	Carex paniculata	flowering plant
Green Alkanet	Pentaglottis sempervirens	flowering plant
Green-ribbed Sedge	Carex binervis	flowering plant
Green-winged Orchid	Orchis morio	flowering plant
Grey Field-speedwell	Veronica polita	flowering plant
Grey Poplar	Populus alba x tremula = P. x canescens	flowering plant
Grey Sedge	Carex divulsa subsp. divulsa	flowering plant
Ground-elder	Aegopodium podagraria	flowering plant
Ground-ivy	Glechoma hederacea	flowering plant
Ground-pine	Ajuga chamaepitys	flowering plant
Groundsel	Senecio vulgaris	flowering plant
Guelder-rose	Viburnum opulus	flowering plant
Hairlike Pondweed	Potamogeton trichoides	flowering plant
Hairy Bitter-cress	Cardamine hirsuta	flowering plant
Hairy Sedge	Carex hirta	flowering plant
Hairy St John's-wort	Hypericum hirsutum	flowering plant
Hairy Tare	Vicia hirsuta	flowering plant
Hairy Violet	Viola hirta	flowering plant
Hairy-brome	Bromopsis ramosa	flowering plant
Hard Rush	Juncus inflexus	flowering plant
Harebell	Campanula rotundifolia	flowering plant
Harsh Downy-rose	Rosa tomentosa	flowering plant
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	flowering plant
Hazel	Corylus avellana	flowering plant
Heath Speedwell	Veronica officinalis	flowering plant
Hedge Bedstraw	Galium mollugo	flowering plant

Hedge Bindweed	Calystegia sepium	flowering plant
Hedge Mustard	Sisymbrium officinale	flowering plant
Hedge Woundwort	Stachys sylvatica	flowering plant
Hedgerow Crane's-bill	Geranium pyrenaicum	flowering plant
Hemlock	Conium maculatum	flowering plant
Hemp-agrimony	Eupatorium cannabinum	flowering plant
Henbit Dead-nettle	Lamium amplexicaule	flowering plant
Herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum	flowering plant
Himalayan Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster simonsii	flowering plant
Hoary Cress	Lepidium draba	flowering plant
Hoary Plantain	Plantago media	flowering plant
Hoary Ragwort	Senecio erucifolius	flowering plant
Hoary Willowherb	Epilobium parviflorum	flowering plant
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium	flowering plant
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	flowering plant
Honesty	Lunaria annua	flowering plant
Honeysuckle	Lonicera periclymenum	flowering plant
Hop Trefoil	Trifolium campestre	flowering plant
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	flowering plant
Horned Pondweed	Zannichellia palustris	flowering plant
Horse-chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	flowering plant
Horse-radish	Armoracia rusticana	flowering plant
Horseshoe Vetch	Hippocrepis comosa	flowering plant
Hound's-tongue	Cynoglossum officinale	flowering plant
Huntingdon Elm	Ulmus glabra x minor = U. x vegeta	flowering plant
Hybrid Black-poplar	Populus nigra x deltoides = P. x canadensis	flowering plant
Hybrid Campion	Silene latifolia x dioica = S. x hampeana	flowering plant
Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant
Italian Rye-grass	Lolium multiflorum	flowering plant
Ivy	Hedera helix	flowering plant
Ivy-leaved Duckweed	Lemna trisulca	flowering plant
Ivy-leaved Speedwell	Veronica hederifolia	flowering plant
Ivy-leaved Speedwell subsp.	Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia	flowering plant
Ivy-leaved Speedwell subsp.	Veronica hederifolia subsp. lucorum	flowering plant
Ivy-leaved Toadflax	Cymbalaria muralis	flowering plant
Jerusalem Artichoke	Helianthus tuberosus	flowering plant
Jointed Rush	Juncus articulatus	flowering plant
Kidney Vetch	Anthyllis vulneraria	flowering plant
Knotgrass	Polygonum aviculare	flowering plant
Knotgrass agg.	Polygonum aviculare agg.	flowering plant
Knotted Clover	Trifolium striatum	flowering plant
Lady's Bedstraw	Galium verum	flowering plant
Large Bindweed	Calystegia silvatica	flowering plant
Large Thyme	Thymus pulegioides	flowering plant
Large-flowered Hemp-nettle	Galeopsis speciosa	flowering plant
Lesser Burdock	Arctium minus	flowering plant
Lesser Celandine	Ranunculus ficaria	flowering plant
Lesser Milk-vetch	Astragalus odoratus	flowering plant
Lesser Periwinkle	Vinca minor	flowering plant
Lesser Pond-sedge	Carex acutiformis	flowering plant
Lesser Soft-Brome	Bromus hordeaceus	flowering plant

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Lesser Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	flowering plant
Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	flowering plant
Lesser Water-parsnip	<i>Berula erecta</i>	flowering plant
Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> x <i>cordata</i> = <i>T. x europaea</i>	flowering plant
Long-headed Poppy	<i>Papaver dubium</i> subsp. <i>dubium</i>	flowering plant
Lords-and-Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	flowering plant
Lucerne	<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	flowering plant
Mare's-tail	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	flowering plant
Marsh Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	flowering plant
Marsh Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis paludosa</i>	flowering plant
Marsh Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	flowering plant
Marsh Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	flowering plant
Marsh Thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	flowering plant
Marsh Valerian	<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	flowering plant
Marsh Willowherb	<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	flowering plant
Marsh Woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	flowering plant
Marsh-bedstraw	<i>Galium palustre</i>	flowering plant
Marsh-marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	flowering plant
Meadow Barley	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	flowering plant
Meadow Brome	<i>Bromus commutatus</i>	flowering plant
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	flowering plant
Meadow Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	flowering plant
Meadow Fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	flowering plant
Meadow Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	flowering plant
Meadow Oat-grass	<i>Helictotrichon pratense</i>	flowering plant
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	flowering plant
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	flowering plant
Michaelmas-Daisy	<i>Aster</i>	flowering plant
Midland Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	flowering plant
Mouse-ear-hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	flowering plant
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	flowering plant
Musk Orchid	<i>Herminium monorchis</i>	flowering plant
Narrow-fruited Cornoalad	<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	flowering plant
Narrow-fruited Water-cress	<i>Rorippa microphylla</i>	flowering plant
Narrow-leaved Michaelmas-daisy	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	flowering plant
Nettle-leaved Bellflower	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	flowering plant
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	flowering plant
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	flowering plant
Oak	<i>Quercus</i>	flowering plant
Oil-seed Rape	<i>Brassica napus</i> subsp. <i>oleifera</i>	flowering plant
Opium Poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	flowering plant
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	flowering plant
Oxford Ragwort	<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	flowering plant
Pale Persicaria	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	flowering plant
Parsley Piert	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> agg.	flowering plant
Parsley Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>	flowering plant
Parsley-piert	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	flowering plant
Pasqueflower	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	flowering plant
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	flowering plant
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	flowering plant
Pepper-saxifrage	<i>Silau silaus</i>	flowering plant
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	flowering plant

Perennial Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	flowering plant
Perforate St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	flowering plant
Petty Spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	flowering plant
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	flowering plant
Planted Cherry	<i>Prunus</i>	flowering plant
Plicate Sweet-grass	<i>Glyceria notata</i>	flowering plant
Ploughman's-spikenard	<i>Inula conyzae</i>	flowering plant
Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	flowering plant
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	flowering plant
Prickly Poppy	<i>Papaver argemone</i>	flowering plant
Prickly Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	flowering plant
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	flowering plant
Procumbent Pearlwort	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	flowering plant
Purple Moor-grass	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	flowering plant
Purple Toadflax	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	flowering plant
Purple Willow	<i>Salix purpurea</i>	flowering plant
Purple-loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	flowering plant
Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	flowering plant
Quaking-grass	<i>Briza media</i>	flowering plant
Ragged-Robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	flowering plant
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	flowering plant
Rat's-tail Fescue	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	flowering plant
Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>	flowering plant
Red Bartsia subsp.	<i>Odontites vernus</i> subsp. <i>serotinus</i>	flowering plant
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	flowering plant
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	flowering plant
Red Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	flowering plant
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	flowering plant
Red Fescue subsp.	<i>Festuca rubra</i> subsp. <i>rubra</i>	flowering plant
Red Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	flowering plant
Red Hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	flowering plant
Redshank	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	flowering plant
Reed Canary-grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	flowering plant
Reed Sweet-grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	flowering plant
Ribbed Melilot	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	flowering plant
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	flowering plant
Rose	<i>Rosa</i>	flowering plant
Rose cross	<i>Rosa arvensis</i> x <i>canina</i> = <i>R. x irregularis</i>	flowering plant
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	flowering plant
Rough Chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	flowering plant
Rough Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	flowering plant
Rough Meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	flowering plant
Rough Poppy	<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	flowering plant
Round-leaved Fluellen	<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	flowering plant
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	flowering plant
Russian Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i> x <i>asperum</i> = <i>S. x uplandicum</i>	flowering plant
Rusty Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i>	flowering plant
Sainfoin	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	flowering plant
Salad Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	flowering plant
Salad Burnet subsp.	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>	flowering plant
Sanicle	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	flowering plant
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	flowering plant
Scented Mayweed	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	flowering plant

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Scentless Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	flowering plant
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	flowering plant
Sharp-flowered Rush	<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	flowering plant
Sharp-leaved Fluellen	<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	flowering plant
Sheep's Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i> subsp. <i>ovina</i>	flowering plant
Sheep's Fescue agg.	<i>Festuca ovina</i> agg.	flowering plant
Sheep's-fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	flowering plant
Shepherd's-needle	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	flowering plant
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	flowering plant
Shining Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	flowering plant
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	flowering plant
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	flowering plant
Slender Sandwort	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>leptoclados</i>	flowering plant
Slender Speedwell	<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	flowering plant
Slender Tare	<i>Vicia parviflora</i>	flowering plant
Slender Tufted-sedge	<i>Carex acuta</i>	flowering plant
Small Balsam	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>	flowering plant
Small Nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>	flowering plant
Small Scabious	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	flowering plant
Small Toadflax	<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	flowering plant
Smaller Cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	flowering plant
Small-flowered Catchfly	<i>Silene gallica</i>	flowering plant
Small-flowered Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	flowering plant
Smooth Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	flowering plant
Smooth Meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	flowering plant
Smooth Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	flowering plant
Smooth Tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	flowering plant
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	flowering plant
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	flowering plant
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	flowering plant
Soft-rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	flowering plant
Southern Marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	flowering plant
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	flowering plant
Spear-leaved Orache	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	flowering plant
Spiked Sedge	<i>Carex spicata</i>	flowering plant
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	flowering plant
Spiny Restharrow	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	flowering plant
Spreading Meadow-grass	<i>Poa humilis</i>	flowering plant
Springbeauty	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	flowering plant
Spring-sedge	<i>Carex caryophyllea</i>	flowering plant
Spurge-laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	flowering plant
Square-stalked St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	flowering plant
Square-stalked Willowherb	<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	flowering plant
Squinancywort	<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	flowering plant
Squirreltail Fescue	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	flowering plant
Sticky Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	flowering plant
Stinking Chamomile	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	flowering plant
Stinking Hellebore	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	flowering plant
Stinking Iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	flowering plant
Stream Water-crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i>	flowering plant
Sun Spurge	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	flowering plant
Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	flowering plant

Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	flowering plant
Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>	flowering plant
Sweet-briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	flowering plant
Swine-cress	<i>Lepidium coronopus</i>	flowering plant
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	flowering plant
Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	flowering plant
Tall Melilot	<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>	flowering plant
Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i>	flowering plant
Three-nerved Sandwort	<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	flowering plant
Thyme-Leaved Sandwort	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	flowering plant
Thyme-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	flowering plant
Thymus polytrichus	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	flowering plant
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	flowering plant
Toad Rush agg.	<i>Juncus bufonius</i> agg.	flowering plant
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	flowering plant
Traveller's-joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	flowering plant
Trifolium pratense var. pratense	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> var. <i>pratense</i>	flowering plant
Tufted Hair-Grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	flowering plant
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	flowering plant
Turkey Oak	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	flowering plant
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	flowering plant
Upright Brome	<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	flowering plant
Upright Hedge-parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	flowering plant
Velvet Bent	<i>Agrostis canina</i>	flowering plant
Venus's-looking-glass	<i>Legousia hybrida</i>	flowering plant
Vervain	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	flowering plant
Wall Barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	flowering plant
Wall Lettuce	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	flowering plant
Wall Speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	flowering plant
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	flowering plant
Water Cress	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> agg.	flowering plant
Water Dock	<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>	flowering plant
Water Figwort	<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	flowering plant
Water Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	flowering plant
Water Mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	flowering plant
Water-cress	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	flowering plant
Water-plantain	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	flowering plant
Water-Starwort	<i>Callitriche</i>	flowering plant
Wavy Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	flowering plant
Wayfaring-tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	flowering plant
Weeping Willow	<i>Salix alba</i> x <i>babylonica</i> = <i>S. x sepulcralis</i>	flowering plant
Wetted Thistle	<i>Carduus crispus</i>	flowering plant
White Bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	flowering plant
White Champion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	flowering plant
White Champion subsp.	<i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>alba</i>	flowering plant
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	flowering plant
White Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	flowering plant
White Mustard	<i>Sinapis alba</i>	flowering plant
White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	flowering plant
White Stonecrop	<i>Sedum album</i>	flowering plant

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

White Willow	Salix alba	flowering plant
Whorl-grass	Catabrosa aquatica	flowering plant
Wild Angelica	Angelica sylvestris	flowering plant
Wild Basil	Clinopodium vulgare	flowering plant
Wild Candytuft	Iberis amara	flowering plant
Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	flowering plant
Wild Liquorice	Astragalus glycyphyllos	flowering plant
Wild Marjoram	Origanum vulgare	flowering plant
Wild Mignonette	Reseda lutea	flowering plant
Wild Onion	Allium vineale	flowering plant
Wild Parsnip	Pastinaca sativa	flowering plant
Wild Plum	Prunus domestica	flowering plant
Wild Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	flowering plant
Wild Strawberry	Fragaria vesca	flowering plant
Wild Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	flowering plant
Wild-oat	Avena fatua	flowering plant
Winter Wild-oat	Avena sterilis subsp. ludoviciana	flowering plant
Winter-cress	Barbarea vulgaris	flowering plant
Wood Anemone	Anemone nemorosa	flowering plant
Wood Avens	Geum urbanum	flowering plant
Wood Dock	Rumex sanguineus	flowering plant
Wood Meadow-grass	Poa nemoralis	flowering plant
Wood Millet	Milium effusum	flowering plant
Wood-sedge	Carex sylvatica	flowering plant
Wormwood	Artemisia absinthium	flowering plant
Wych Elm	Ulmus glabra	flowering plant
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	flowering plant
Yellow Archangel	Lamium galeobdolon	flowering plant
Yellow Archangel subsp.	Lamium galeobdolon subsp. montanum	flowering plant
Yellow Iris	Iris pseudacorus	flowering plant
Yellow Oat-grass	Trisetum flavescens	flowering plant
Yellow-Cress	Rorippa	flowering plant
Yellow-juiced Poppy	Papaver dubium subsp. lecoqii	flowering plant
Yellow-rattle	Rhinanthus minor	flowering plant
Yellow-wort	Blackstonia perfoliata	flowering plant
Yorkshire-fog	Holcus lanatus	flowering plant
Alder Bracket	Inonotus radiatus	fungus
Aniseed Funnel	Clitocybe odora	fungus
Artist's Bracket	Ganoderma applanatum	fungus
Bay Cup	Peziza badia	fungus
Beech Woodwart	Hypoxylon fragiforme	fungus
Birch Milkcap	Lactarius tabidus	fungus
Birch Polypore	Piptoporus betulinus	fungus
Blackfoot Polypore	Polyporus leptoccephalus	fungus
Bleeding Bonnet	Mycena sanguinolenta	fungus
Bleeding Broadleaf Crust	Stereum rugosum	fungus
Blushing Bracket	Daedaleopsis confragosa	fungus
Blushing Wood Mushroom	Agaricus silvaticus	fungus
Brick Tuft	Hypholoma lateritium	fungus
Brown Birch Bolete	Leccinum scabrum	fungus
Brown Rollrim	Paxillus involutus	fungus
Bulbous Fibrecap	Inocybe napipes	fungus
Candlesnuff Fungus	Xylaria hypoxylon	fungus

Celandine Clustercup Rust	Uromyces dactylidis	fungus
Clouded Funnel	Clitocybe nebularis	fungus
Coconut Milkcap	Lactarius glycosmus	fungus
Common Bonnet	Mycena galericulata	fungus
Common Inkcap	Coprinopsis atramentaria	fungus
Common Stump Brittlestem	Psathyrella piluliformis	fungus
Conical Brittlestem	Psathyrella conopilus	fungus
Coprinellus truncorum	Coprinellus truncorum	fungus
Coral Spot	Nectria cinnabarina	fungus
Cortinarius brunneus var. glandicolor	Cortinarius brunneus var. glandicolor	fungus
Deceiver	Laccaria laccata	fungus
Entoloma nitidum	Entoloma nitidum	fungus
Entoloma sericeonitens	Entoloma sericeonitens	fungus
Entoloma undatum	Entoloma undatum	fungus
Exidia recisa	Exidia recisa	fungus
Fairy Inkcap	Coprinellus disseminatus	fungus
Fragrant Funnel	Clitocybe fragrans	fungus
Glistening Inkcap	Coprinellus micaceus	fungus
Grooved Bonnet	Mycena polygramma	fungus
Hairy Curtain Crust	Stereum hirsutum	fungus
Hare'sfoot Inkcap	Coprinopsis lagopus	fungus
Hollyhock Rust	Puccinia malvacearum	fungus
Honey Fungus	Armillaria mellea	fungus
Jelly Ear	Auricularia auricula-judae	fungus
King Alfred's Cakes	Daldinia concentrica	fungus
Lumpy Bracket	Trametes gibbosa	fungus
Marasmius lupuletorum	Marasmius lupuletorum	fungus
Melanocarpus albomyces	Melanocarpus albomyces	fungus
Melanoleuca melaleuca	Melanoleuca melaleuca	fungus
Milking Bonnet	Mycena galopus var. galopus	fungus
Morchella vulgaris	Morchella vulgaris	fungus
Morel	Morchella esculenta	fungus
Moss Bell	Galerina hypnorum	fungus
Orange Bonnet	Mycena acicula	fungus
Orange Peel Fungus	Aleuria aurantia	fungus
Palamino Cup	Peziza repanda	fungus
Pale Brittlestem	Psathyrella candolleana	fungus
Phragmidium sanguisorbae	Phragmidium sanguisorbae	fungus
Poisonpie	Hebeloma crustuliniforme	fungus
Puccinia galii-cruciatae	Puccinia galii-cruciatae	fungus
Puccinia menthae	Puccinia menthae	fungus
Puccinia poarum	Puccinia poarum	fungus
Puccinia pulverulenta	Puccinia pulverulenta	fungus
Puccinia punctiformis	Puccinia punctiformis	fungus
Purple Jellydisc	Ascocoryne sarcoides	fungus
Scarlet Elf Cup	Sarcoscypha coccinea	fungus
Scurfy Twiglet	Tubaria furfuracea var. furfuracea	fungus
Shaggy Bracket	Inonotus hispidus	fungus
Shaggy Scalycap	Pholiota squarrosa	fungus

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Sheathed Woodtuft	Kuehneromyces mutabilis	fungus
Snapping Bonnet	Mycena vtilis	fungus
Split Porecrust	Schizopora paradoxa	fungus
Star Pinkgill	Entoloma conferendum var. conferendum	fungus
Sulphur Tuft	Hypholoma fasciculare var. fasciculare	fungus
Sweet Poisonpie	Hebeloma sacchariolens	fungus
Tawny Funnel	Lepista flaccida	fungus
Tawny Grisette	Amanita fulva	fungus
Tinder Bracket	Fomes fomentarius	fungus
Trooping Funnel	Clitocybe geotropa	fungus
Turkeytail	Trametes versicolor	fungus
Upright Coral	Ramaria stricta	fungus
Uromyces acetosae	Uromyces acetosae	fungus
Uromyces trifolii	Uromyces trifolii	fungus
Variable Brittlegill	Russula versicolor	fungus
Velvet Shank	Flammulina velutipes var. velutipes	fungus
Verdigris Agaric	Stropharia aeruginosa	fungus
White Fibrecap	Inocybe geophylla var. geophylla	fungus
White Knight	Tricholoma album	fungus
Witches' Butter	Exidia glandulosa	fungus
Wrinkled Club	Clavulina rugosa	fungus
Wrinkled Crust	Phlebia radiata	fungus
Xeromphalina campanella	Xeromphalina campanella	fungus
Yellow Brain	Tremella mesenterica	fungus
Yellowing Cup	Peziza succosa	fungus
Field Horsetail	Equisetum arvense	horsetail
Great Horsetail	Equisetum telmateia	horsetail
Marsh Horsetail	Equisetum palustre	horsetail
Water Horsetail	Equisetum fluviatile	horsetail
Acilius sulcatus	Acilius sulcatus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Agabus (Acatodes) sturmii	Agabus (Acatodes) sturmii	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Agabus (Gaurodytes) bipustulatus	Agabus (Gaurodytes) bipustulatus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Agabus (Gaurodytes) nebulosus	Agabus (Gaurodytes) nebulosus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Anacaena globulus	Anacaena globulus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Anacaena limbata	Anacaena limbata	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Anacaena lutescens	Anacaena lutescens	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Cercyon (Cercyon) marinus	Cercyon (Cercyon) marinus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Cercyon (Cercyon) unipunctatus	Cercyon (Cercyon) unipunctatus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Cymbiodyta marginellus	Cymbiodyta marginellus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Enochrus testaceus	Enochrus testaceus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Great Diving Beetle	Dytiscus marginalis	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Gyrinus substriatus	Gyrinus substriatus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Hairy Whirligig Beetle	Orectochilus villosus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Haliphus (Haliplinus) heydeni	Haliphus (Haliplinus) heydeni	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)

Haliphus (Neohaliphus) lineatocollis	Haliphus (Neohaliphus) lineatocollis	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Helochaeres lividus	Helochaeres lividus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Helophorus (Atracthelophorus) brevipalpis	Helophorus (Atracthelophorus) brevipalpis	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Helophorus (Helophorus) minutus	Helophorus (Helophorus) minutus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Heterocerus fenestratus	Heterocerus fenestratus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Hydrobius fuscipes	Hydrobius fuscipes	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Hydroporus discretus	Hydroporus discretus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Hydroporus incognitus	Hydroporus incognitus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Hydroporus memnonius	Hydroporus memnonius	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Hydroporus nigrita	Hydroporus nigrita	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Hydroporus palustris	Hydroporus palustris	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Hydroporus planus	Hydroporus planus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Hygrotus (Coelambus) impressopunctatus	Hygrotus (Coelambus) impressopunctatus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Hygrotus (Hygrotus) inaequalis	Hygrotus (Hygrotus) inaequalis	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Hyphydrus ovatus	Hyphydrus ovatus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Ilybius ater	Ilybius ater	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Ilybius fuliginosus	Ilybius fuliginosus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Laccobius bipunctatus	Laccobius bipunctatus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Laccobius sinuatus	Laccobius sinuatus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Laccobius striatulus	Laccobius striatulus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Larger Noterus	Noterus clavicornis	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Liopterus haemorrhoidalis	Liopterus haemorrhoidalis	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Nebrioporus (Nebrioporus) elegans	Nebrioporus (Nebrioporus) elegans	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Oreodytes sanmarkii	Oreodytes sanmarkii	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Phyllotreta nodicornis	Phyllotreta nodicornis	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Platambus maculatus	Platambus maculatus	insect-beetle (Coleoptera)
Brimstone	Gonepteryx rhamni	insect-butterfly
Brown Argus	Aricia agestis	insect-butterfly
Brown Hairstreak	Thecla betulae	insect-butterfly
Chalk Hill Blue	Polyommatus (Lysandra) coridon	insect-butterfly
Comma	Polygonia c-album	insect-butterfly
Common Blue	Polyommatus icarus	insect-butterfly
Dark Green Fritillary	Argynnis aglaja	insect-butterfly
Dingy Skipper	Erynnis tages	insect-butterfly
Essex Skipper	Thymelicus lineola	insect-butterfly
Green Hairstreak	Callophrys rubi	insect-butterfly
Green-veined White	Pieris napi	insect-butterfly
Grizzled Skipper	Pyrgus malvae	insect-butterfly
Hedge Brown	Pyronia tithonus	insect-butterfly
High Brown Fritillary	Argynnis adippe	insect-butterfly

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	insect-butterfly
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	insect-butterfly
Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>	insect-butterfly
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	insect-butterfly
Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	insect-butterfly
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	insect-butterfly
Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	insect-butterfly
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	insect-butterfly
Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	insect-butterfly
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	insect-butterfly
Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>	insect-butterfly
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Favonius quercus</i>	insect-butterfly
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	insect-butterfly
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	insect-butterfly
Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Hesperia comma</i>	insect-butterfly
Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	insect-butterfly
Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	insect - butterfly
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	insect-butterfly
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect-butterfly
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	insect-butterfly
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	insect-butterfly
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	insect-butterfly
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	insect-butterfly
Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	insect-butterfly
White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrion w-album</i>	insect-butterfly
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	insect-butterfly
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Yellow-winged Darter	<i>Sympetrum flaveolum</i>	insect-dragonfly (Odonata)
Common Earwig	<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	insect-earwig (Dermaptera)
Buff-Tailed Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus (Bombus) terrestris</i>	insect-hymenopteran

White-Tailed Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus (Bombus) lucorum</i>	insect-hymenopteran
Alder Moth	<i>Acronicta alni</i>	insect-moth
Angle Shades	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	insect-moth
Antler Moth	<i>Cerapteryx graminis</i>	insect-moth
Ash Bud Moth	<i>Prays fraxinella</i>	insect-moth
Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix	<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	insect-moth
Barred Hook-tip	<i>Watsonalla cultraria</i>	insect-moth
Barred Sallow	<i>Xanthia aurago</i>	insect-moth
Barred Straw	<i>Eulithis pyraliata</i>	insect-moth
Barred Yellow	<i>Cidaria fulvata</i>	insect-moth
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	insect-moth
Beautiful Golden Y	<i>Autographa pulchrina</i>	insect-moth
Beautiful Plume	<i>Amblyptilia acanthadactyla</i>	insect-moth
Bedstraw Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles gallii</i>	insect-moth
Birch Bell	<i>Epinotia demarniana</i>	insect-moth
Black Arches	<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	insect-moth
Black Rustic	<i>Aporophyla nigra</i>	insect-moth
Black-dotted Groundling	<i>Stenolechia gemmella</i>	insect-moth
Blackneck	<i>Lygephila pastinum</i>	insect-moth
Blair's Shoulder-knot	<i>Lithophane leautieri</i> subsp. <i>hesperica</i>	insect-moth
Blood-Vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>	insect-moth
Bordered Pug	<i>Eupithecia succenturiata</i>	insect-moth
Bordered Sallow	<i>Pyrrhia umbra</i>	insect-moth
Brassy Long-horn	<i>Nemophora metallica</i>	insect-moth
Brick	<i>Agrochola circellaris</i>	insect-moth
Bright-Line Brown-Eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	insect-moth
Brimstone Moth	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	insect-moth
Broad-barred White	<i>Hecatera bicolorata</i>	insect-moth
Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	insect-moth
Broken-barred Carpet	<i>Electrophaes corylata</i>	insect-moth
Brown Cosmet	<i>Mompha miscella</i>	insect-moth
Brown Rustic	<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>	insect-moth
Brown Silver-line	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>	insect-moth
Brown-line Bright-eye	<i>Mythimna conigera</i>	insect-moth
Brown-spot Pinion	<i>Agrochola litura</i>	insect-moth
Brown-tail	<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>	insect-moth
Buff Arches	<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>	insect-moth
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	insect-moth
Buff-tip	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	insect-moth
Bulrush Cosmet	<i>Limnaecia phragmitella</i>	insect-moth
Bulrush Veneer	<i>Calamotropha paludella</i>	insect-moth
Burdock Conch	<i>Aethes rubigana</i>	insect-moth
Burnished Brass	<i>Diachrysia chrysis</i>	insect-moth
Cabbage Moth	<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	insect-moth
Campion	<i>Hadena rivularis</i>	insect-moth
Canary-shouldered Thorn	<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	insect-moth
Centre-barred Sallow	<i>Atethmia centrargo</i>	insect-moth
Chalk Carpet	<i>Scotopteryx bipunctaria</i>	insect-moth
Chequered Pearl	<i>Evergestis pallidata</i>	insect-moth
Chestnut	<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>	insect-moth
Chinese Character	<i>Cilix glaucata</i>	insect-moth
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	insect-moth

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Clay	<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>	insect - moth
Cloaked Minor	<i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>	insect - moth
Clouded Border	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	insect-moth
Clouded Drab	<i>Orthosia incerta</i>	insect-moth
Clouded Silver	<i>Lomographa temerata</i>	insect-moth
Clouded-bordered Brindle	<i>Apamea crenata</i>	insect-moth
Cocksfoot Moth	<i>Glyphipterix simplicella</i>	insect-moth
Coleophora	<i>Coleophora</i>	insect-moth
Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	insect-moth
Common Cloaked Shoot	<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>	insect-moth
Common Emerald	<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>	insect - moth
Common Footman	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	insect-moth
Common Grey	<i>Scoparia ambigualis</i>	insect-moth
Common Heath	<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>	insect-moth
Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	insect-moth
Common Nettle-tap	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	insect-moth
Common Pug	<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>	insect-moth
Common Quaker	<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>	insect-moth
Common Rustic	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	insect-moth
Common Spruce Bell	<i>Epinotia tedella</i>	insect-moth
Common Swift	<i>Hepialus lupulinus</i>	insect-moth
Common Wainscot	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	insect-moth
Common Wave	<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	insect-moth
Common White Wave	<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	insect-moth
Common Yellow Conch	<i>Agapeta hamana</i>	insect-moth
Copper Owlet	<i>Scythris crassiuscula</i>	insect-moth
Copper Underwing	<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	insect-moth
Coxcomb Prominent	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	insect-moth
Cream-bordered Green Pea	<i>Earias clorana</i>	insect-moth
Crescent Plume	<i>Marasmarcha lunaedactyla</i>	insect-moth
Cyclamen Tortrix	<i>Clepsis spectrana</i>	insect-moth
Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	insect-moth
Dark Brocade	<i>Blepharita adusta</i>	insect-moth
Dark Dagger	<i>Acronicta tridens</i>	insect-moth
Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix	<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	insect-moth
Dark Spectacle	<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>	insect-moth
Dark Sword-grass	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	insect-moth
Dark Umber	<i>Philereme transversata</i>	insect-moth
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	insect-moth
December Moth	<i>Poecilocampa populi</i>	insect-moth
Diamond-back Moth	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	insect-moth
Dingy Footman	<i>Eilema griseola</i>	insect-moth
Dingy Shell	<i>Euchoeca nebulata</i>	insect-moth
Dingy White Plume	<i>Merrifieldia baliodactylus</i>	insect-moth
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	insect-moth
Double Lobed	<i>Apamea ophiogramma</i>	insect-moth
Double-square Spot	<i>Xestia triangulum</i>	insect-moth
Double-striped Knot-horn	<i>Cryptoblabes bistriga</i>	insect-moth
Double-striped Pug	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	insect-moth
Double-striped Tabby	<i>Orthopygia glaucinalis</i>	insect-moth
Drinker	<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	insect-moth
Dun-bar	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	insect-moth

Dusky Sallow	<i>Eremobia ochroleuca</i>	insect-moth
Dusky-lemon Sallow	<i>Xanthia gilvago</i>	insect-moth
Early Grey	<i>Xylocampa areola</i>	insect-moth
Early Moth	<i>Theria primaria</i>	insect-moth
Early Thorn	<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	insect-moth
Elder Pearl	<i>Phlyctaenia coronata</i>	insect-moth
Elephant Hawk-moth	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	insect-moth
Emperor Moth	<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>	insect-moth
Engrailed	<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>	insect-moth
Epermenia illigerella	<i>Epermenia illigerella</i>	insect-moth
Eyed Hawk-moth	<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>	insect-moth
False Cacao Moth	<i>Ephestia parasitella</i>	insect-moth
Fan-foot	<i>Zanclognatha tarsipennalis</i>	insect-moth
Feathered Gothic	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	insect-moth
Feathered Thorn	<i>Colotois pennaria</i>	insect-moth
Fenland Pearl	<i>Phlyctaenia perlucidalis</i>	insect-moth
Figure of Eight	<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	insect-moth
Figure of Eighty	<i>Tethea ocularis</i> subsp. <i>octogesimea</i>	insect-moth
Flame	<i>Axylia putris</i>	insect-moth
Flame Shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	insect-moth
Four-spotted	<i>Tyta luctuosa</i>	insect-moth
Fox Moth	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>	insect-moth
Freyer's Pug	<i>Eupithecia intricata</i> subsp. <i>arceuthata</i>	insect-moth
Frosted Orange	<i>Gortyna flavago</i>	insect-moth
Garden Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	insect-moth
Garden Grass-veneer	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	insect-moth
Garden Pebble	<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>	insect-moth
Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>	insect-moth
Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	insect-moth
Golden Argent	<i>Argyresthia goedartella</i>	insect-moth
Golden Plusia	<i>Polychrysia moneta</i>	insect-moth
Gothic	<i>Naenia typica</i>	insect - moth
Green Carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	insect-moth
Green Pug	<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>	insect-moth
Green Silver-lines	<i>Pseudoips prasinana</i> subsp. <i>britannica</i>	insect-moth
Green-brindled Crescent	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	insect-moth
Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	insect-moth
Grey Pine Carpet	<i>Thera obeliscata</i>	insect-moth
Grey Pug	<i>Eupithecia subfuscata</i>	insect-moth
Hawthorn Cosmet	<i>Blastodacna hellerella</i>	insect-moth
Heart & Club	<i>Agrotis clavis</i>	insect-moth
Heart & Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	insect-moth
Hebrew Character	<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	insect-moth
Hemp-agrimony Plume	<i>Adaina microdactyla</i>	insect-moth
Herald	<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>	insect-moth
Hoary Belle	<i>Eucosma cana</i>	insect-moth
Hook-streak Grass-veneer	<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>	insect-moth
Hornet Moth	<i>Sesia apiformis</i>	insect-moth
Horse-Chestnut Leaf-miner	<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	insect-moth
Humming-bird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	insect-moth
Ingrailed Clay	<i>Diarsia mendica</i>	insect-moth
Inlaid Grass-veneer	<i>Crambus pascuella</i>	insect-moth

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Iron Prominent	Notodonta dromedarius	insect-moth
July Highflyer	Hydriomena furcata	insect-moth
Knapweed Conch	Agapeta zoegana	insect-moth
Knot Grass	Acronicta rumicis	insect-moth
Lappet	Gastropacha quercifolia	insect-moth
Large Emerald	Geometra papilionaria	insect-moth
Large Fruit-tree Tortrix	Archips podana	insect-moth
Large Long-horn	Nematopogon swammerdamella	insect-moth
Large Nutmeg	Apamea anceps	insect-moth
Large Twin-spot Carpet	Xanthorhoe quadrifasiata	insect-moth
Large Wainscot	Rhizedra lutosa	insect-moth
Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	insect-moth
Latticed Heath	Chiasmia clathrata	insect-moth
Least Yellow Underwing	Noctua interjecta subsp. caliginosa	insect-moth
Leopard Moth	Zeuzera pyrina	insect-moth
Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	Noctua janthe	insect-moth
Lesser Pearl	Sitochroa verticalis	insect-moth
Lesser Yellow Underwing	Noctua comes	insect-moth
Lesser-spotted Pinion	Cosmia affinis	insect-moth
Light Arches	Apamea lithoxylaea	insect-moth
Light Brocade	Lacanobia w-latinum	insect-moth
Light Emerald	Campaea margaritata	insect-moth
Light Feathered Rustic	Agrotis cinerea	insect-moth
Lilac Beauty	Apeira syringaria	insect-moth
Lime Hawk-moth	Mimas tiliae	insect-moth
Lime-speck Pug	Eupithecia centaureata	insect-moth
Little Emerald	Jodis lactearia	insect-moth
Lobster Moth	Stauropus fagi	insect-moth
Lunar Thorn	Selenia lunularia	insect-moth
Lunar Underwing	Omphaloscelis lunosa	insect-moth
Lunar-spotted Pinion	Cosmia pyralina	insect-moth
Lychnis	Hadena bicruris	insect-moth
Magpie	Abraxas grossulariata	insect-moth
Maiden's Blush	Cyclophora punctaria	insect-moth
Mallow	Larentia clavaria	insect-moth
Maple Prominent	Ptilodon cucullina	insect-moth
Marbled Beauty	Cryphia domestica	insect-moth
Marbled Clover	Heliothis virescens	insect-moth
Marbled Coronet	Hadena confusa	insect-moth
Marbled Minor	Oligia strigilis	insect-moth
Marbled White Spot	Protodeltote pygarga	insect-moth
May Highflyer	Hydriomena impluviata	insect-moth
Meadow Grey	Scoparia pyraeella	insect-moth
Meadow Long-horn	Adela rufimitrella	insect-moth
Merveille Du Jour	Dichonia aprilina	insect-moth
Mesapamea	Mesapamea	insect-moth
Middle-barred Minor	Oligia fasciuncula	insect-moth
Miller	Acronicta leporina	insect-moth
Mother of Pearl	Pleuropteryx ruralis	insect-moth
Mottled Beauty	Alcis repandata	insect-moth
Mottled Pug	Eupithecia exiguata	insect-moth
Mottled Rustic	Caradrina morpheus	insect-moth
Mottled Umber	Erannis defoliaria	insect-moth

Mouse Moth	Amphipyra tragopoginis	insect-moth
Mullein	Shargacucullia verbasci	insect-moth
Muslin Moth	Diaphora mendica	insect-moth
Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet	Zygaena lonicerae	insect-moth
November Moth	Epirrita dilutata	insect-moth
Nutmeg	Discestra trifolii	insect-moth
Nut-tree Tussock	Colocasia coryli	insect-moth
Oak Eggar	Lasiocampa quercus	insect-moth
Oak Hook-tip	Watsonalla binaria	insect-moth
Oligia	Oligia	insect-moth
Olive Pearl	Udea olivialis	insect-moth
Orange Footman	Eilema sororcula	insect-moth
Orange Swift	Hepialus sylvina	insect-moth
Orange-tailed Clearwing	Synanthedon andrenaeformis	insect-moth
Pale Brindled Beauty	Phigalia pilosaria	insect-moth
Pale Oak Beauty	Hypomecis punctinalis	insect-moth
Pale Prominent	Pterostoma palpina	insect-moth
Pale Tussock	Calliteara pudibunda	insect-moth
Peach Blossom	Thyatira batis	insect-moth
Pearly Underwing	Peridroma saucia	insect-moth
Pebble Hook-tip	Drepana falcata	insect-moth
Pebble Prominent	Notodonta ziczac	insect-moth
Peppered Moth	Biston betularia	insect-moth
Phoenix	Eulithis prunata	insect-moth
Phtheochroa	Phtheochroa	insect-moth
Pine Beauty	Panolis flammea	insect-moth
Pine Hawk-moth	Hyloicus pinastri	insect-moth
Plain Golden Y	Autographa jota	insect-moth
Plum Tortrix	Hedya pruniana	insect-moth
Poplar Grey	Acronicta megacephala	insect-moth
Poplar Hawk-moth	Laethoe populi	insect-moth
Powdered Quaker	Orthosia gracilis	insect-moth
Pretty Chalk Carpet	Melantheria procellata	insect-moth
Privet Hawk-moth	Sphinx ligustri	insect-moth
Privet Twist	Clepsis consimilana	insect-moth
Purple Bar	Cosmorhoe ocellata	insect-moth
Purple Thorn	Selenia tetralunaria	insect-moth
Puss Moth	Cerura vinula	insect-moth
Red Twin-spot Carpet	Xanthorhoe spadicaria	insect-moth
Red Underwing	Catocala nupta	insect-moth
Riband Wave	Idaea aversata	insect-moth
Rosy Cloaked Shoot	Gypsonoma aceriana	insect-moth
Rosy Minor	Mesoligia literosa	insect-moth
Rosy Rustic	Hydraecia micacea	insect-moth
Rosy Tabby	Endotricha flammealis	insect-moth
Round-winged Muslin	Thumatha senex	insect-moth
Ruby Tiger	Phragmatobia fuliginosa	insect-moth
Rustic	Hoplodrina blanda	insect-moth
Rustic Shoulder-knot	Apamea sordens	insect-moth
Sallow Kitten	Furcula furcula	insect-moth
Sandy Carpet	Perizoma flavofasciata	insect-moth
Satellite	Eupsilia transversa	insect-moth
Satin Grass-veneer	Crambus perlella	insect-moth
Scalloped Hazel	Odontopera bidentata	insect-moth
Scalloped Oak	Crocallis elinguaris	insect-moth
Scarce Footman	Eilema complana	insect-moth

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Scarce Tissue	Rheumaptera cervicalis	insect-moth
Scarce Umber	Agriopis aurantiaria	insect-moth
Scorched Carpet	Ligdia adustata	insect-moth
Scorched Wing	Plagodis dolabraria	insect-moth
Setaceous Hebrew Character	Xestia c-nigrum	insect-moth
Shaded Broad-bar	Scotopteryx chenopodiata	insect-moth
Shaded Pug	Eupithecia subumbrata	insect-moth
Shark	Cucullia umbratica	insect-moth
Shears	Hada plebeja	insect-moth
Short-cloaked Moth	Nola cucullatella	insect-moth
Shoulder Stripe	Anticlea badiata	insect-moth
Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Mythimna comma	insect-moth
Shuttle-shaped Dart	Agrotis puta	insect-moth
Silver Y	Autographa gamma	insect-moth
Silver-ground Carpet	Xanthorhoe montanata	insect-moth
Single-dotted Wave	Idaea dimidiata	insect-moth
Six-spot Burnet	Zygaena filipendulae	insect-moth
Six-striped Rustic	Xestia sexstrigata	insect-moth
Small Angle Shades	Euplexia lucipara	insect-moth
Small Birch Bell	Epinotia ramella	insect-moth
Small Blood-vein	Scopula imitaria	insect-moth
Small Brindled Beauty	Apocheima hispidaria	insect-moth
Small Clouded Brindle	Apamea unanimitis	insect-moth
Small Dotted Buff	Photedes minima	insect-moth
Small Elephant Hawk-moth	Deilephila porcellus	insect-moth
Small Emerald	Hemistola chrysoprasaria	insect-moth
Small Engrailed	Ectopis crepuscularia	insect-moth
Small Fan-foot	Herminia grisealis	insect-moth
Small Fan-footed Wave	Idaea biselata	insect-moth
Small Grey	Eudonia mercurella	insect-moth
Small Magpie	Eurrhpara hortulata	insect-moth
Small Phoenix	Ecliptopera silaceata	insect-moth
Small Purple-barred	Phytometra viridaria	insect-moth
Small Rufous	Coenobia rufa	insect-moth
Small Scallop	Idaea emarginata	insect-moth
Small Seraphim	Pterapherapteryx sexalata	insect-moth
Small Square-spot	Diarsia rubi	insect-moth
Small Waved Umber	Horisme vitalbata	insect-moth
Small Yellow Underwing	Panemeria tenebrata	insect-moth
Small Yellow Wave	Hydrelia flammeolaria	insect-moth
Smoky Wainscot	Mythimna impura	insect-moth
Snout	Hypena proboscidalis	insect-moth
Southern Wainscot	Mythimna straminea	insect-moth
Spectacle	Abrostola tripartita	insect-moth
Spotted Shoot Moth	Rhyacionia pinivorana	insect-moth
Sprawler	Asteroscopus sphinx	insect-moth
Spring Usher	Agriopis leucophaearia	insect-moth
Straw Conch	Cochylimorpha straminea	insect-moth
Straw Dot	Rivula sericealis	insect-moth
Straw Grass-veneer	Agrophila straminella	insect-moth
Straw Underwing	Thalophila matura	insect-moth
Streamer	Anticlea derivata	insect-moth

Swallow Prominent	Pheosia tremula	insect-moth
Swallow-tailed Moth	Ourapteryx sambucaria	insect-moth
Tawny Marbled Minor	Oligia latruncula	insect-moth
Tawny Shears	Hadena perplexa	insect-moth
Tawny Speckled Pug	Eupithecia icterata	insect-moth
Tawny-barred Angle	Macaria liturata	insect-moth
Thistle Conch	Aethes cnicana	insect-moth
Timothy Tortrix	Aphelia paleana	insect-moth
Toadflax Pug	Eupithecia linariata	insect-moth
Treble Lines	Charanyca trigrammica	insect-moth
Treble-bar	Aplocera plagiata	insect-moth
Triangle Plume	Platyptilia gonodactyla	insect-moth
Triple-blotched Bell	Epiblema trimaculana	insect-moth
Triple-spot Dwarf	Elachista maculicerusella	insect-moth
Triple-spotted Clay	Xestia ditrapezium	insect-moth
Turnip Moth	Agrotis segetum	insect-moth
Uncertain	Hoplodrina alsines	insect-moth
Vapourer	Orgyia antiqua	insect-moth
Varied Coronet	Hadena compta	insect-moth
Variegated Golden Tortrix	Archips xylosteana	insect-moth
Vine's Rustic	Hoplodrina ambigua	insect-moth
Violet Cosmet	Pancalia leuwenhoekella	insect-moth
V-pug	Chloroclystis v-ata	insect-moth
Wakely's Dowd	Blastobasis lacticolella	insect-moth
Waved Umber	Menophra abruptaria	insect-moth
White Ermine	Spilosoma lubricipeda	insect-moth
White Plume Moth	Pterophorus pentadactyla	insect-moth
White-pinion Spotted	Lomographa bimaculata	insect-moth
White-shouldered Marble	Apotomis turbidana	insect-moth
Willow Beauty	Peribatodes rhomboidaria	insect-moth
Willow Tortrix	Epinotia cruciana	insect-moth
Wormwood Pug	Eupithecia absinthiata	insect-moth
Yellow Oak Button	Aleimma loeflingiana	insect-moth
Yellow Shell	Camptogramma bilineata	insect-moth
Yellow-barred Long-horn	Nemophora degeerella	insect-moth
Yellow-faced Bell	Epiblema cynosbatella	insect-moth
Yellow-line Quaker	Agrochola macilenta	insect-moth
Yellow-spot Twist	Pseudargyrotoza conwagana	insect-moth
Yellow-tail	Euproctis similis	insect-moth
	Timandra griseata	insect-moth
	Diarsia mendica subsp. mendica	insect-moth
	Alcis repandata subsp. repandata	insect-moth
	Lasiocampa quercus subsp. quercus	insect-moth
	Acronicta aceris	insect-moth
	Cucullia absinthii	insect-moth
	Camptogramma bilineata subsp. bilineata	insect-moth
Common Green Grasshopper	Omocestus viridulus	insect-orthopteran

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Dark Bush-cricket	Pholidoptera griseoptera	insect-orthopteran
Lesser Marsh Grasshopper	Chorthippus albomarginatus	insect-orthopteran
Long-winged Cone-head	Conocephalus fuscus	insect-orthopteran
Roesel's Bush-cricket	Metrioptera roeselii	insect-orthopteran
Speckled Bush-cricket	Leptophyes punctatissima	insect-orthopteran
Aphrophora alni	Aphrophora alni	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Baeopelma foersteri	Baeopelma foersteri	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Birch Shieldbug	Elasmotherus interstinctus	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Black-Kneed Apple Capsid	Blepharidopterus angulatus	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Bronze Shieldbug	Troilus luridus	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Callicorixa praeusta	Callicorixa praeusta	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Common Backswimmer	Notonecta (Notonecta) glauca	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Common Flower Bug	Anthocoris nemorum	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Common Pondskater	Gerris (Gerris) lacustris	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Gerris (Gerris) thoracicus	Gerris (Gerris) thoracicus	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Green Shieldbug	Palomena prasina	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Hesperocorixa moesta	Hesperocorixa moesta	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Hesperocorixa sahlbergi	Hesperocorixa sahlbergi	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Himacerus (Anaptus) major	Himacerus (Anaptus) major	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Notonecta (Notonecta) maculata	Notonecta (Notonecta) maculata	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Notonecta (Notonecta) viridis	Notonecta (Notonecta) viridis	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Notonecta marmorea	Notonecta marmorea	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Pantilius (Pantilius) tunicatus	Pantilius (Pantilius) tunicatus	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Parent Bug	Elasmucha grisea	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Psylla alni	Psylla alni	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Punctate Corixa	Corixa punctata	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Saucer Bug	Ilyocoris cimicoides	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Sigara (Sigara) dorsalis	Sigara (Sigara) dorsalis	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Sigara (Vermicorixa) lateralis	Sigara (Vermicorixa) lateralis	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Stenodema (Brachystira) calcarata	Stenodema (Brachystira) calcarata	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Trichohermes walkeri	Trichohermes walkeri	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Water Cricket	Velia (Plesiovelia) caprai	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Water Measurer	Hydrometra stagnorum	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Woundwort Shieldbug	Eysarcoris venustissimus	insect-true bug (Hemiptera)
Cheilosia albitarsis	Cheilosia albitarsis	insect-true fly (Diptera)

Cheilosia impressa	Cheilosia impressa	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Cheilosia variabilis	Cheilosia variabilis	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Chironomus plumosus	Chironomus plumosus	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Chrysogaster solstitialis	Chrysogaster solstitialis	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Eristalinus sepulchralis	Eristalinus sepulchralis	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Eristalis arbustorum	Eristalis arbustorum	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Eristalis intricarius	Eristalis intricarius	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Eristalis nemorum	Eristalis nemorum	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Eristalis pertinax	Eristalis pertinax	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Eristalis tenax	Eristalis tenax	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Greater Bulb-Fly	Merodon equestris	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Helophilus hybridus	Helophilus hybridus	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Helophilus pendulus	Helophilus pendulus	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Marmalade Hoverfly	Episyrphus balteatus	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Melanostoma mellinum	Melanostoma mellinum	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Melanostoma scalare	Melanostoma scalare	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Metasyrphus latifasciatus	Metasyrphus latifasciatus	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Myathropa florea	Myathropa florea	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Neoascia podagrica	Neoascia podagrica	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Neoascia tenur	Neoascia tenur	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Neocnemodon	Neocnemodon	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Parhelophilus versicolor	Parhelophilus versicolor	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Pipizella virens	Pipizella virens	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Platychirus albimanus	Platychirus albimanus	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Platychirus angustatus	Platychirus angustatus	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Platychirus clypeatus	Platychirus clypeatus	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Platychirus manicatus	Platychirus manicatus	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Platychirus peltatus agg.	Platychirus peltatus agg.	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Platychirus scutatus	Platychirus scutatus	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Rhingia campestris	Rhingia campestris	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Simulium equinum	Simulium equinum	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Sphaerophoria rueppellii	Sphaerophoria rueppellii	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Sphaerophoria scripta	Sphaerophoria scripta	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Syrphid pipiens	Syrphid pipiens	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Syrphus ribesii	Syrphus ribesii	insect-true fly (Diptera)

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Syrphus vitripennis	Syrphus vitripennis	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Tropidia scita	Tropidia scita	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Volucella bombylans	Volucella bombylans	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Xanthogramma pedissequum	Xanthogramma pedissequum	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Xylota segnis	Xylota segnis	insect-true fly (Diptera)
Heath Navel	Lichenomphalia umbellifera	lichen
Crescent-cup Liverwort	Lunularia cruciata	liverwort
Dilated Scalewort	Frullania dilatata	liverwort
Endive Peltia	Peltia endiviifolia	liverwort
Great Scented Liverwort	Conocephalum conicum	liverwort
Greater Featherwort	Plagiochila asplenioides	liverwort
Lophocolea bidentata var. bidentata	Lophocolea bidentata var. bidentata	liverwort
Variable-leaved Crestwort	Lophocolea heterophylla	liverwort
Wall Scalewort	Porella platyphylla	liverwort
Amblystegium serpens var. serpens	Amblystegium serpens var. serpens	moss
Big Shaggy-moss	Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus	moss
Bird's-claw Beard-moss	Barbula unguiculata	moss
Bryum bicolor	Bryum bicolor	moss
Bryum capillare var. capillare	Bryum capillare var. capillare	moss
Bud-headed Groove-moss	Aulacomnium androgynum	moss
Cape Thread-moss	Orthodontium lineare	moss
Capillary Thread-moss	Bryum capillare	moss
Chalk Comb-moss	Ctenidium molluscum	moss
Clustered Feather-moss	Rhynchostegium confertum	moss
Common Bladder-moss	Physcomitrium pyriforme	moss
Common Cord-moss	Funaria hygrometrica	moss
Common Feather-moss	Eurhynchium praelongum	moss
Common Pincushion	Dicranoweisia cirrata	moss
Cratoneuron filicinum var. filicinum	Cratoneuron filicinum var. filicinum	moss
Creeping Feather-moss	Amblystegium serpens	moss
Curved Silk-moss	Plagiothecium curvifolium	moss
Cuspidate Earth-moss	Phascum cuspidatum	moss
Cypress-leaved Plait-moss	Hypnum cupressiforme	moss
Dotted Thyme-moss	Rhizomnium punctatum	moss
Dusky Beard-moss	Didymodon luridus	moss
Fern-leaved Hook-moss	Cratoneuron filicinum	moss
Flat Neckera	Neckera complanata	moss
Fountain Feather-moss	Amblystegium tenax	moss
Golden Feather-moss	Campyliadelphus chrysophyllus	moss
Hair-pointed Feather-moss	Cirriphyllum piliferum	moss

Hart's-tongue Thyme-moss	Plagiomnium undulatum	moss
Heath Star Moss	Campylopus introflexus	moss
Hypnum cupressiforme var. cupressiforme	Hypnum cupressiforme var. cupressiforme	moss
Kneiff's Feather-moss	Leptodictyum riparium	moss
Lesser Bird's-claw Beard-moss	Barbula convoluta	moss
Long-beaked Water Feather-moss	Rhynchostegium riparioides	moss
Maidenhair Pocket-moss	Fissidens adianthoides	moss
Neat Feather-moss	Scleropodium purum	moss
Philibert's Tamarisk-moss	Thuidium assimile	moss
Pointed Beard-moss	Didymodon acutus	moss
Pointed Spear-moss	Calliergonella cuspidata	moss
Rambling Tail-moss	Anomodon viticulosus	moss
River Feather-moss	Brachythecium rivulare	moss
Rough-stalked Feather-moss	Brachythecium rutabulum	moss
Sessile Grimmia	Schistidium apocarpum	moss
Silky Forklet-moss	Dicranella heteromalla	moss
Silky Wall Feather-moss	Homalothecium sericeum	moss
Silver-moss	Bryum argenteum	moss
Slender Mouse-tail Moss	Isoetecium myosuroides	moss
Soft-tufted Beard-moss	Didymodon vinealis	moss
Springy Turf-moss	Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	moss
Supine Plait-moss	Hypnum cupressiforme var. resupinatum	moss
Swan's-neck Thyme-moss	Mnium hornum	moss
Tortula muralis var. muralis	Tortula muralis var. muralis	moss
Ulotia crispa	Ulotia crispa	moss
Wall Screw-moss	Tortula muralis	moss
White-tipped Bristle-moss	Orthotrichum diaphanum	moss
Wood Bristle-moss	Orthotrichum affine	moss
Yellow Feather-moss	Homalothecium lutescens	moss
Grass Snake	Natrix natrix	reptile
Red-eared Terrapin	Trachemys scripta subsp. elegans	reptile
Fuligo septica	Fuligo septica var. septica	slime mould
Reticularia lycoperdon	Reticularia lycoperdon	slime mould
Bathyphantes gracilis	Bathyphantes gracilis	spider (Araneae)
Bathyphantes nigrinus	Bathyphantes nigrinus	spider (Araneae)
Bathyphantes parvulus	Bathyphantes parvulus	spider (Araneae)
Cave Spider	Meta menardi	spider (Araneae)
Clubiona lutescens	Clubiona lutescens	spider (Araneae)
Clubiona phragmitis	Clubiona phragmitis	spider (Araneae)

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Clubiona terrestris	Clubiona terrestris	spider (Araneae)
Diplostyla concolor	Diplostyla concolor	spider (Araneae)
Dismodicus bifrons	Dismodicus bifrons	spider (Araneae)
Enoplognatha ovata	Enoplognatha ovata	spider (Araneae)
Erigone atra	Erigone atra	spider (Araneae)
Erigone dentipalpis	Erigone dentipalpis	spider (Araneae)
Ero cambridgei	Ero cambridgei	spider (Araneae)
Gongyliidiellum vivum	Gongyliidiellum vivum	spider (Araneae)
Gongylidium rufipes	Gongylidium rufipes	spider (Araneae)
Hypomma bituberculatum	Hypomma bituberculatum	spider (Araneae)
Kaestneria pullata	Kaestneria pullata	spider (Araneae)
Linyphia hortensis	Linyphia hortensis	spider (Araneae)
Maso sundevalli	Maso sundevalli	spider (Araneae)
Meioneta saxatilis	Meioneta saxatilis	spider (Araneae)
Micrargus herbigradus	Micrargus herbigradus	spider (Araneae)
Misumena vatia	Misumena vatia	spider (Araneae)
Monocephalus fuscipes	Monocephalus fuscipes	spider (Araneae)
Neriere montana	Neriere montana	spider (Araneae)
Neriere peltata	Neriere peltata	spider (Araneae)
Oedothorax gibbosus	Oedothorax gibbosus	spider (Araneae)
Oedothorax retusus	Oedothorax retusus	spider (Araneae)
Pachygnatha clercki	Pachygnatha clercki	spider (Araneae)
Palliduphantes ericaeus	Palliduphantes ericaeus	spider (Araneae)
Pardosa prativaga	Pardosa prativaga	spider (Araneae)
Philodromus dispar	Philodromus dispar	spider (Araneae)
Pirata hygrophilus	Pirata hygrophilus	spider (Araneae)
Pocadicnemis juncea	Pocadicnemis juncea	spider (Araneae)
Saarisioa abnormis	Saarisioa abnormis	spider (Araneae)
Tenuiphantes tenuis	Tenuiphantes tenuis	spider (Araneae)
Tenuiphantes zimmermanni	Tenuiphantes zimmermanni	spider (Araneae)
Tetragnatha extensa	Tetragnatha extensa	spider (Araneae)
Tetragnatha montana	Tetragnatha montana	spider (Araneae)
Theridion varians	Theridion varians	spider (Araneae)
Walckenaeria unicornis	Walckenaeria unicornis	spider (Araneae)
Xysticus ulmi	Xysticus ulmi	spider (Araneae)
Chara vulgaris var. papillata	Chara vulgaris var. papillata	stonewort
a Bat	Chiroptera	terrestrial mammal
a Long-eared Bat	Plecotus	terrestrial mammal
American Mink	Neovison vison	terrestrial mammal
Bank Vole	Myodes glareolus	terrestrial mammal
Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	terrestrial mammal
Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	terrestrial mammal

Brown Rat	Rattus norvegicus	terrestrial mammal
Chinese Muntjac	Muntiacus reevesi	terrestrial mammal
Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal
Eastern Grey Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis	terrestrial mammal
Eurasian Badger	Meles meles	terrestrial mammal
Eurasian Common Shrew	Sorex araneus	terrestrial mammal
Eurasian Pygmy Shrew	Sorex minutus	terrestrial mammal
Eurasian Water Shrew	Neomys fodiens	terrestrial mammal
European Mole	Talpa europaea	terrestrial mammal
European Otter	Lutra lutra	terrestrial mammal
European Rabbit	Oryctolagus cuniculus	terrestrial mammal
European Water Vole	Arvicola amphibius	terrestrial mammal
Fallow Deer	Dama dama	terrestrial mammal
Field Vole	Microtus agrestis	terrestrial mammal
Harvest Mouse	Micromys minutus	terrestrial mammal
Hazel Dormouse	Muscardinus avellanarius	terrestrial mammal
House Mouse	Mus musculus	terrestrial mammal
Natterer's Bat	Myotis nattereri	terrestrial mammal
Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal
Polecat	Mustela putorius	terrestrial mammal
Polecat-Ferret	Mustela furo x putorius	terrestrial mammal
Red Fox	Vulpes vulpes	terrestrial mammal
Serotine	Eptesicus serotinus	terrestrial mammal
Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	terrestrial mammal
Stoat	Mustela erminea	terrestrial mammal
Weasel	Mustela nivalis	terrestrial mammal
Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus	terrestrial mammal
Western Barbastelle	Barbastella barbastellus	terrestrial mammal

10.5 Wildlife Policies and Legislation

- National Planning Policy Framework, Conserving and enhancing the natural environment, paragraphs 109-125.
- NHDC Saved Policy 14: Nature Conservation
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997

11.APPENDIX 5: BUILDINGS AND DESIGN

Pirton has a considerable diversity of dwellings, which range in age from medieval to modern, with sizes varying from large detached houses to small terraced cottages.

Of the more than 470 dwellings, 84% are privately owned with approximately 50% having been built in the past 50 years. Of these (470+ dwellings), 36% are detached houses, 12% bungalows, 28% semi-detached houses and 24% terraced.

The surviving historic original houses are typically thatched, with exposed timber frames, or clay tiled with hand-made brick or rendered walls. During the Victorian period, development was typified by the use of Arleseay white brickwork with soft red brick feature banding and arched lintels. A common feature of this period was the terrace of cottages with several examples being seen in the High Street and West Lane.



Fig. 70: Hammond's Farmhouse, Burge End



Fig. 71: 53-63 High Street

The grouping of houses into “estates” is another feature of the village. This commenced during the 1920s and 1930s and included two council house estates of semi-detached and terraced houses. This continued in the 1960s and 1970s with a large estate of private housing (Bunyan Close) culminating in recent years with small modern estates such as Docklands, St. Mary’s Close and, most recently, Coleman’s Close.



Fig. 72: Baulk Gardens



Fig. 73: Bunyan Close

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT



Fig. 74: Bungalow in Royal Oak Lane

The single storey bungalow form of housing was popular throughout the country in the middle part of the twentieth century and many examples of this house type are represented in the village, for instance in Royal Oak Lane.

Since then, the development of individual houses, or small groups of houses, has taken place continuously on infill sites throughout the village. These generally respect the village scale and character with common materials being red facing brick or rendering.

The extension of existing buildings is another common feature of the village. The best of these respect the scale and design of the original house, using similar or compatible materials.

A small number of successful conversions, at Maltings Orchard and Rectory Manor, of existing barn buildings to houses, forms a relatively new building type in the village, adding to its diversity.

In common with most villages, Pirton contains a number of community buildings although these are, generally, of modest scale, including the two churches, the village hall, the sports and social club, the school and the two remaining public houses.

Historically, the village would have been a very low-density environment. Over the years, however, densities have increased due to construction on open sites and infill developments. Notwithstanding this, the design of individual developments seems to have been, on the whole, successful in retaining a village character. One feature of this character is that all of the housing, traditional and modern, is of a maximum of two storeys in height. The only exceptions to this are a traditional cottage and a house extension, both of which, although of three storeys, have the height of a typical two-storey building.



Fig. 75: Barn conversion at Rectory Manor

Many traditional housing styles and materials are represented in the village giving a large palette of opportunity for future design. Integrity of design should be the watchword with “mock” features being avoided. Designers could grasp the opportunity, for instance, to introduce interesting roof shapes and juxtapositions, while respecting the mix of housing styles within the village.

Successful elements of traditional building styles could be incorporated into new housing design. The design of any new development should adequately reflect the wide and varied nature of the siting and styles of existing buildings within Pirton. Good quality, innovative modern design would not, however, be discouraged.

Roofs



Fig. 76: Houses with different roofs

Roof finishes range from traditional thatch, clay tile, pantile and slate to modern, factory tile. The variety in the form of roof styles e.g. pitched, gables and hipped roofs creates interest and diversity in the village scene. A feature, however, is the simplicity of the detailing of eaves and verges. There are very few examples of these elements being used as decorative features.

Walls

Many forms of wall construction exist in the village including half-timber, original red brick, rendering, Arlesey white brick, modern facing brickwork and combinations of these.

Common features of the Victorian brick buildings, however, are a shallow arch above the windows, usually in contrasting coloured brickwork, as well as brick banding.

Brickwork details can also add interest. The feature banding and arched lintels of the many Victorian buildings in the village would make an appropriate model.



Windows



Traditionally, windows appear to be small in size relative to the proportion of wall. They are mainly casements and of a vertical proportion. Many modern houses in the village have respected these principles.

Bay windows are also a feature of many housing styles in the village, both traditional and modern.

Dormer windows were a common feature of many of the original village dwellings where the roof space was used as living accommodation. Again, this feature has been used in many modern houses adding visual interest to the rooflines.

Doors

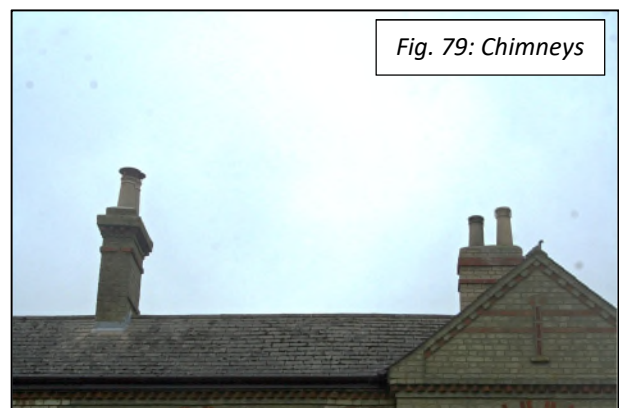
There is an enormous variety of door styles in evidence in the village mirroring the current availability of these products at a reasonable price. Many of the traditional village cottages have small porches offering shelter to the front door. Some consist of a walled structure whilst some are simply a small roof. Many of the modern houses in the village have incorporated this feature into their design.

Chimneys

Traditionally, houses were heated by open fires and so this has led to a proliferation of chimney styles over the centuries. These range from plain brick structures to those with ornamental features including mock-tudor designs.

Fencing and Hedging

Many properties in the village are enclosed by fences, the more modern reflecting the large variety of designs now available commercially. Traditional styles of fencing, however, seem to be simple, low height, vertical paling or close boarding. Alternatively, many varieties of hedge can be seen in the village, often used in preference to fencing to enclose properties and afford privacy.



Care should always be exercised in the choice and siting of trees, shrubs and hedging, taking future size into account. First, there is the possible threat to the stability of buildings. Secondly, over-large trees, etc. can be out of scale with the garden surroundings, and intrude on neighbours.

Garaging and Parking

Car parking is a problem on narrow streets and blind corners, such as the junction of High Street with West Lane, and Great Green with Crabtree Lane. Many houses built before the 1960s do not have a garage or in some cases, a parking space. This leads to overcrowding of the streets, and in some cases to the conversion of open space (garden) to car parking. More recent development has placed an emphasis on off-street parking, which can also help to give a feeling of spaciousness to a development.



Fig. 80: Houses in Baulk Gardens

11.1 Design that Supports Pirton Character

- *The detail of hard and soft landscaping and open space must reflect the rural setting and avoid an urban appearance.*
- *New buildings should not be more than two storeys in height and should not dominate other buildings or the skyline.*
- *New development should make provision for a variety of skylines with trees, vegetation and space. A mix of roofing and roof styles, where appropriate, should be retained in any new development.*
- *Account should be taken of traditional mixes of roof and wall materials e.g. slate with Arlesey white brick walls, clay tiles with red brick.*
- *Simple detailing is to be encouraged, with unnecessary features such as scalloped barge boards and finials being regarded as inappropriate.*
- *Unrelieved Flat roofed extensions should be discouraged.*
- *The use of brickwork should be restricted to colours traditionally used in the village. Walls of red brickwork or the traditional "Arlesey white" brick would blend in well. Rendered wall finishes would be in character, either painted white or pastel colours.*
- *The area of wall should predominate over that of window.*
- *Vertical proportions of individual windows are desirable in keeping with the traditional styles within the village.*
- *Timber framed windows are preferred, especially in the Conservation Area and adjacent to listed buildings.*
- *Quality uPvc windows would be acceptable in appropriate areas such as new developments outside the Conservation Area.*
- *The incorporation of bay windows is to be encouraged.*
- *The use of dormer windows is to be encouraged since they are characteristic features of the village and add interest to roofscapes. Flat-roofed dormers and flush roof lights are to be discouraged, with a preference for more traditional pitched roofs.*
- *Doors should be kept simple in design.*
- *Porches should enhance a building but should not dominate.*
- *The continuation of the variety of chimney styles is to be encouraged where possible.*
- *Fencing should be low height vertical paling or close boarded in keeping with existing styles and allowing for more open vistas.*
- *The use of hedging is also encouraged, with traditional species, such as beech or hawthorn, being preferred.*
- *New developments should be self-sufficient in providing parking on plot to meet its needs in accordance with NHDC Residential Parking Standards, save for larger houses (3 bedrooms or more) when at least 3 car parking spaces will be required. All proposals for parking must demonstrate that the needs of those with mobility impairment have been taken into account.*
- *Where provided, garages should be of modest proportions relative to the house.*
- *Garages should be in scale with houses.*
- *Garages should not be converted to living accommodation where there is inadequate off-street parking available on the premises.*

12.APPENDIX 6: PIRTON STREET CHARACTER

The following tables describe the varied character of the roads in the village – not every Close is included.

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Name	Buildings	Green Spaces	Streetscape	Layout	Routes	Comments
Royal Oak Lane	Mix of detached, semis, and bungalows. Various building dates; 3 timber framed some in conservation area. Mix materials e.g. rendering, pebbledash, brick, Arleseey brick, tile, slate,	Hedges, trees, shrubs.	Former Royal Oak Pub Very little pavement. Bus route	Mostly well set back, open front garden, save for a few older houses that more closely cling to side of the road.	Link centre of village with route to Holwell and Shillington. Footpaths to other parts of village.	Part within the Conservation Area
Holwell Road	Mostly 19 th century, former farmhouse, former bakery, and 12 artisan terraced cottages. Arleseey brick Newer brick towards west lane as infill.	No other green space	No pavement.	Mostly on or close to road	Main route out to Holwell. Junction for west land (to village and Shillington, and to Royal Oak Lane	
West Lane	Much of eastern end former council housing pre second world war. At western end a block of mainly modern detached (one and two storey) with Victorian Terraced artisans cottages as road rises closer to village centre. Semi-detached (some arts and crafts style) and terracing.	Looks out over agricultural valley, great view across North Herts plain to Stondon, Shillington etc.	Pavement one side only Very little street lighting	Mostly set back and on a steep rise from the road, natural rise up from valley floor.	Main route along northern edge of village to Shillington, and Holwell,	
Davis Crescent	Typical post 1st world war “arts and crafts” style former council housing. Semis, red brick, set on large plots.	Central “green” now slightly diminished to accommodate parking.	No pavement, only green verges. Little street lighting.	Mostly well set back from street. Large plots.	Cul-de-sac, but linked by footpaths to Bunyan and High Street and so to village centre.	
Little Lane	All new, red brick infill housing apart from one older one story house.	Allotments on one side	No pavement; road narrows to become footpath to village centre.	Infill. Small gardens front and rear (bar the one older house).	Footpath to village centre	

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Name	Buildings	Green Spaces	Streetscape	Layout	Routes	Comments
High Street	Very mixed. At northern end, terrace cottages in Arlesey brick, some Edwardian and two older timber framed. On eastern side close to road then road rises steeply so houses set further back. On west side newer infill, mainly detached, set up high and well back from the road in modern brick. Closer to village centre the west side contains village hall and school; east side hosts some small modern infill, plus older properties, some very close to road and some well back. At crossroads with Crabtree Lane, The Fox Pub is older timber framed, together with a collection of timber framed houses around the junction; then eastern side Arlesey Brick terracing to end of the road. Western side houses modern detached and Victorian extended, plus the village pond	School playground and village pond. Small green before junction with Walnut Tree Road.	Limited pavement. Mix of open front gardens, small low walled garden and no garden. Nearer pond, 3 benches. Limited street lighting. Unusual two sided post box. Village pond, village hall and public house.	Serpentine, long road. At points open, at others treed. Mix of plot sizes and types. At northern end rises sharply from West Lane. Levels off however as its former "hollow way" construct leads to houses higher up from road and set back until nearer village centre	Links centre of village with west, north and south ends. Footpath links to Little Lane and Davis crescent, and to southern area of village.	All within the Conservation Area
Coleman's Close	1990's infill development of detached and semis. Modern brick. .	Set around large green space with children's play area.	Pavemented. More street lighting than in other parts of village.	Buildings set well back from main High Street. Cul-de-sac, with other cul-de-sacs running off. Small plots	Egress onto High Street, with footpath link to Little Lane	Entry is within the Conservation Area
Franklins Close	Small estate of detached modern red brick off the High Street.	None	No pavement.	Small plots. Buildings close together.	Cul-de-sac	All within the Conservation Area
Crabtree Lane	Mostly modern save for one former farm and cluster near junction with High Street, mix of modern brick, render over timber frame, slightly older alms-houses	West side taken with St Mary's Church, plus vicarage and nature area through to SM Toot Hill and the Bury.	Narrow pavement on one side only. War memorial. Trees/shrubs on west side.	Mostly buildings close to narrow and slightly winding street. Variety of plot sizes	Footpath to Bury and Toot Hill	Within Conservation Area

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Name	Buildings	Green Spaces	Streetscape	Layout	Routes	Comments
St Mary's Close	Small estate of detached modern red brick off Crabtree Lane.	None	No pavement.	Small plots. Buildings close together.	Cul-de-sac	
Docklands	Small development of 1950s small bungalows and more modern detached	None	Fairly open gardens, spacious, few trees	Medium size plots. Cul-de-sac, footpaths link to Shillington road and High Street and Pollards Way Straight, open road.	Cul-de-sac	
Pollards Way & Three Closes	Three Closes comprises discrete development of elderly persons bungalows, set back from Great Green. Pollards Way post war development of semi-detached. Brick and rendering, ,	3 Closes faces on to Great Green	Pollards Way medium gardens, houses set back. Little street lighting. Pavements	Houses set back in Pollards Way. Medium size plots.	Straight road providing access to Baulk Gardens. Footpaths to Shillington Road, High Street, Priors Hill and immediately off Great Green	Southwest end is within the conservation area
Danefield Road	Archetypal late 40's post war estate of council housing. Red Brick semis.	None.	Straight road. Pleasantly treed at south end. North end views over Chilterns AONB. Limited street lighting	Good size gardens front and back. Straight road.	Straight road leading view of AONB Links Pollards way with southern edge of Pirton via Priors Hill.	
Hitchin Road	Mix; older from 18/19 century , then infill mainly detached	One side AONB save for Pirton Court	Busy road on western edge of village; narrow no pavement, little street lighting and all off street parking	Most houses close to road to align with older houses, after junction with Great Green, newer detached infill set further back from AONB in line with the listed mediaeval Docwra Manor.	Main route to Hitchin Road. Footpaths into AONB.	

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Name	Buildings	Green Spaces	Streetscape	Layout	Routes	Comments
Walnut Tree Lane	Very varied type and date of housing. Maltings Orchard (this century), barn conversions and infill; wood and brick; older properties timber frame and brick farmhouses; detached, bungalow, semi-detached, small Victorian/Edwardian Terrace Arlesey Brick close to High Street. Timber Frame thatched former barn now a dwelling and Walnut Tree Farm at crossroads	One side entirely scheduled monument of the Bury and Toot Hill	Very little paved; little street lighting. Very green with proximity to The Bury, some trees overhanging from gardens.	Small front gardens for more modern houses, larger plots for older houses. Very serpentine.	Links village centre with Hitchin Road and out to Hitchin. Several public footpaths across the Bury to St Mary's Church, Great Green and Crabtree Lane, and to the Recreation Ground, and out towards Ickleford, and Hitchin via Hambridge Way.	All within conservation area
Hambridge Way	Currently cul-de-sac leading to BOAT with mainly infill development around Elm Tree Farm, red brick. Some independent infill. and old cottages	None	No pavement, narrow road leading to footpath. No street lighting.	Mostly off road small development from two to 7 houses.	Footpath (Hambridge Way) to Ickleford and Hitchin	Part within the conservation area.
Great Green	Remains of a historic village green i.e. vestiges of an ancient green. Centre of the village and focal point for village activities e.g. the annual maypole dancing.	Most important green space in Pirton, and has additionally Chipping Green within its environs.	No pavement throughout	Rhomboid shaped green with some trees and two bench seats. Contains some of the oldest houses in the village, two houses built early 1980's, with the Motte & Bailey PH at the north-east end. All properties set back off the road, or as at the west end, fronted by the expanse Great Green.	Roads off lead to Bury End (cul-de-sac leading to The Bury, with again mostly older houses), Crabtree Lane, Pollards Way, Priors Hill (to Shillington) and Hitchin Road (to Hitchin).	All buildings within the Conservation Area

PIRTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Name	Buildings	Green Spaces	Streetscape	Layout	Routes	Comments
Shillington Road	Mixed housing. At junction with West Lane/High Street some Victorian Terraces, and Victorian former bakery. Infill on both sides of various dates, some single, some multiple cul-de-sac. Mostly detached. 17 th century cottages and former bakery; all listed buildings. . At Priors Hill end, there is access to the north end of the recently Scheduled Monument and the listed buildings of Rectory Manor, with barn conversions. Wide variety of building materials from timber frame and thatching to modern red brick, Arlesey White and rendered.	No formal open space. On north side views through to open countryside. On south side at Priors Hill end, large open fields.	Narrow pavement on one side of street only. Very little street lighting.	Serpentine road; mix of frontages from very small, to well laid back. On the south side there are a number of houses built at various times (mostly 20 th century) on land behind the house on the street frontage. Front gardens vary in size The street on its north side borders the lower lying Pirton Lowlands; the south side utilises the steep rise from lowland to Pirton plateau	Main road from village to Shillington. Several footpaths provide links to village centre and the recent Scheduled Monument, out to open countryside/AONB and on to Shillington.	All buildings within the Conservation Area
Baulk Gardens	Modern (2015) built affordable housing providing 11 dwellings arising from a Housing Needs Survey conducted by PPC in 2010	Very spacious feel with more than adequate off-road parking	Pavement throughout, with modern street lighting	Cul-de-sac bordering the recently designated Scheduled Monument off Priors Hill	Has several footpaths providing access to the Primary school, Docklands, Little Lane, High Street, and to the north to Shillington Road, adjacent to the SM	

