



## **Springs and Seepages of Wessex**

### **Mendips Bryophyte Survey**



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## Summary

This report of the third year of the Springs and Seepages of Wessex project examines the bryophyte communities of some of the hydrological features of North Somerset. Somerset is a county of relatively complex geology and includes extensive outcrops of limestone, most notably the hard Carboniferous limestone of the Mendip Hills, the Jurassic oolites of the eastern hills and the lias of the Polden ridge. Where these occur in close proximity to sandstone, mudstone and siltstone, calcareous springs often come to the surface.

Between 1997 and 2001 the Somerset Environmental Records Centre (SERC) undertook a wide-ranging survey of tufa-depositing springs and seepage lines sites in the county (SERC 2001). Some of these sites were surveyed in the third year of the Springs and Seepages of Wessex project. The bryophyte element of the survey investigated the bryophyte communities of nine sites selected as a sub-set of those visited by Andy Godfrey in the course of his invertebrate sampling. All but one site – from damp seepage lines and small flushes to small streams and prominent tufa cascades - were surveyed in January 2014.

The sites varied greatly in bryophyte diversity and cover although all supported at least a few species of moss and/or liverwort; the richest supported 16 species. Because the hydrological features, their underlying geology and surrounding habitat were so varied, it was difficult to draw conclusions about how particular physical features influence the development of local bryophyte communities. However, it was clear that sites with longstanding tufa deposits supported the richest bryophyte floras and two species of conservation importance were found to be associated with these features.

## 1. Introduction

Nine localities were visited in October 2013 or January 2014 in the Mendips (North Somerset) were surveyed to assess the nature of the bryophyte communities they support.

## 2. Methodology

Nine localities were visited in October 2013 or January 2014 by Sharon Pilkington CEnv MCIEEM. The survey effort was focussed on specific sampling locations recorded by Andy Godfrey in the course of his invertebrate sampling in the preceding year, as guided by the SERC report. A hand-held GPS receiver<sup>1</sup> was used to navigate to the locations, in most cases guided by his descriptions of the habitat and other distinctive local features. Only accessible sites that were considered likely to support bryophyte communities were visited.

At each sampling location all species of moss, liverwort and hornwort present within the spring or seepage were recorded together with an estimate of local abundance using the DAFOR<sup>2</sup> scale. Because the sites were so varied in extent and scale, this involved sampling all representative terrestrial microhabitats within a 5-10m radius (or as stated), including;

- Tufa formations – active and dormant;
- Damp or wet clay in or around flushes and streams;
- Stream beds and pools (including stones, tree roots and lower banks);
- Decomposing fallen dead wood (where unlikely to move);
- Man-made structures associated with springs (caps, walls, pipes and troughs).

Most species of bryophyte found in the course of the survey could be identified with confidence in the field. However, in some instances, subsequent microscopic examination was required to confirm identity to species level. A full list of species, together with their national or local conservation status is given in Appendix 1.

## 3. Results

Descriptions of the general nature and bryological composition of each sampling location are laid out in this section, with locations shown and listed in order from west to east. Bryological nomenclature follows Hill et al (2008) whilst that for vascular plants follows Stace (2010). Please note that many vascular plants were not visible or readily identifiable at the time of survey so descriptions of vegetation communities are likely to be incomplete.

### 3.1. Site Descriptions

#### 3.1.1. Tor Hole Fields

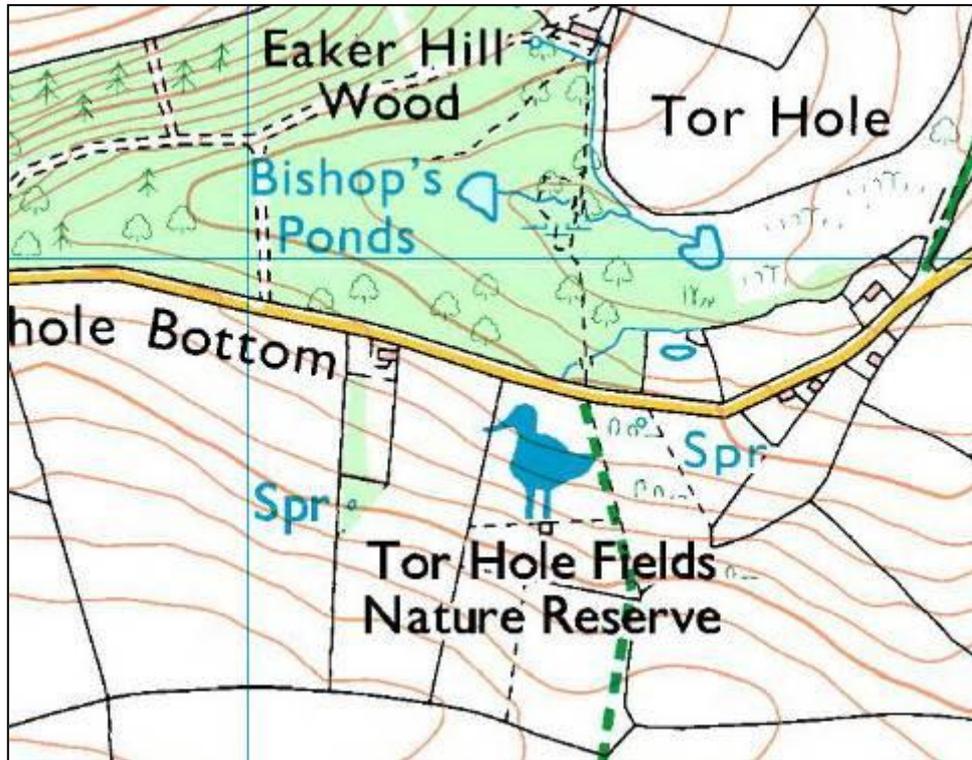
This site (at ST57315.51855) was surveyed on 10th January 2014. High groundwater conditions at the time of survey meant that an extensive flush occupied a large part of the lower slopes of the meadows that form the nature reserve.

The sample site lay within a 10m radius of a capped spring with a pipe and water-filled drinking trough (Plate 1). The immediate area was very wet and muddy and supported very few bryophytes. It was dominated by wetland grasses, especially a sweet-grass *Glyceria* and probably Whorl-grass *Catabrosa aquatica*. Fool's Water-cress *Apium*

<sup>1</sup> Garmin model Vista HCX

<sup>2</sup> Dominant; Abundant; Frequent; Occasional; Rare

nodiflorum also grew in the wettest ground. Further away the ground was not as wet, but lay in a flush that had been heavily poached by livestock, producing hummocky vegetation. This area supported more bryophytes which grew within a matrix of typical wetland plants including Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Cuckooflower *Cardamine pratensis*, Water-purslane *Lythrum portula* and Common Marsh-bedstraw *Galium palustre*.



Within the bryophyte community, *Calliergonella cuspidata* was dominant to abundant, with frequent associates including *Brachythecium rutabulum*, *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus* and *Thuidium tamariscinum*. Of local interest was the frequent occurrence of *Philonotis fontana* between the hummocks; this moss is very rare in North Somerset, despite being common and widespread in northern and western parts of the British Isles. It prefers at least slightly acidic habitats, suggesting that the base-rich groundwaters rising in the springs were possibly buffered by the underlying sandstone.



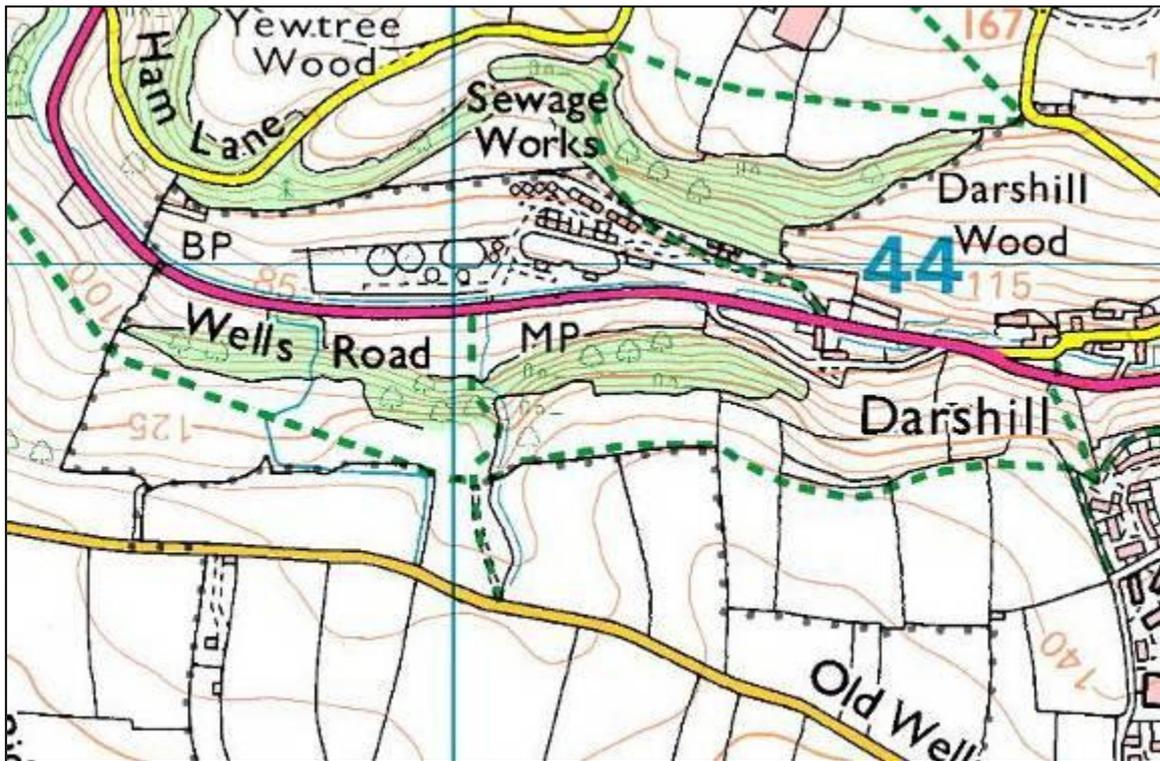
Plate 1. Sampling location centred on capped spring (centre of image)

Species	Abundance
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	O
<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i>	O
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	F
<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	D
<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i>	R
<i>Fontinalis antipyretica</i> (in water trough)	R
<i>Lophocolea bidentata</i>	O
<i>Philonotis fontana</i>	F
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>	O
<i>Polytrichastrum formosum</i>	R
<i>Pseudoscleropodium purum</i>	R
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	F
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>	F

### 3.1.2. Darshill, Titwell Wood

This location (at ST6003.4387) was surveyed on 7th October 2013 and was located in steep, north-facing limestone woodland. A small stream rose on farmland above the wood, dropping down towards the Wells Road via a series of prominent tufa cascades. The biggest of these (Plate 2) was more than 5m high and at the time of survey (following a period of wet weather) the stream cascaded down its face in a waterfall. An extensive deposit of damp, shaded tufa extended for at least 10m away from the waterfall on the western bank of the stream. There was no irrigation of this part of the outcrop and it supported strong populations of bryophytes. Several species were abundant, covering a considerable area of tufa and penetrating the small natural cave seen in Plate 2. Among these were the mosses *Cratoneuron filicinum*, *Brachythecium rivulare*, *Didymodon*

*tophaceus* and *Fissidens pusillus* as well as the robust thalloid liverwort *Conocephalum conicum*. No notable bryophytes were found.



In contrast, the water-washed tufa within the stream supported only scattered tufts of *Platyhypnidium riparioides*, presumably because the flow prevented the permanent residence of any less robust species. Above the wood fields supported improved grassland and pelts of green filamentous algae on parts of the cascade indicated enrichment of the water from agricultural run-off.

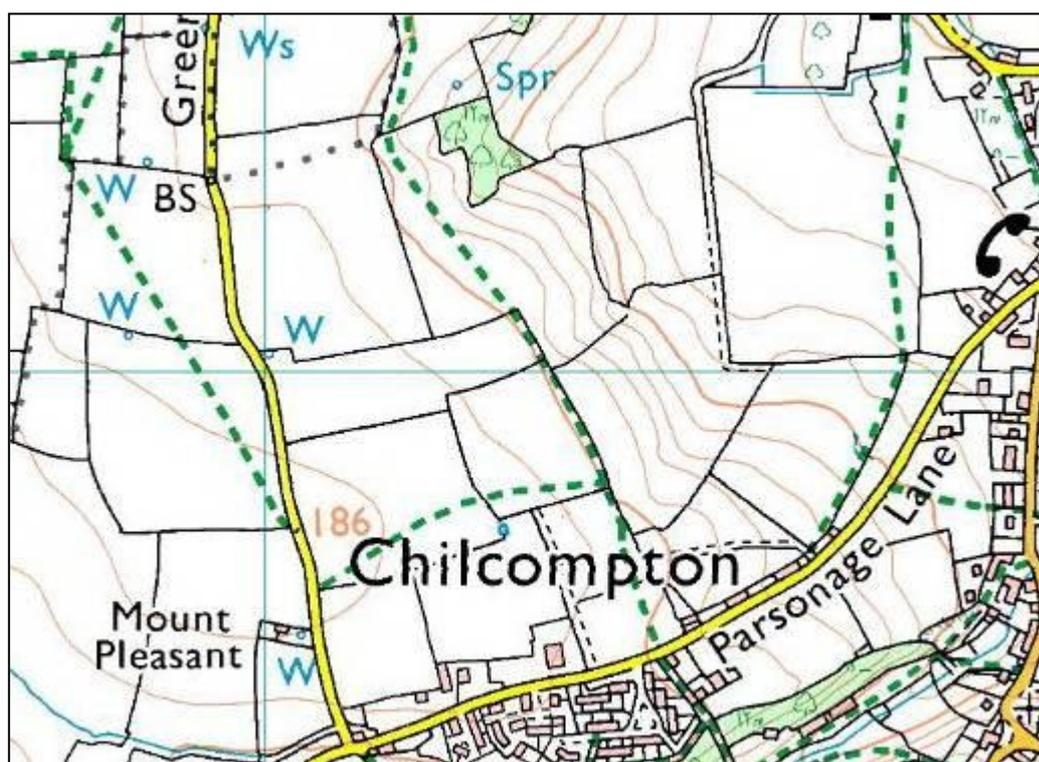


Plate 2. The main bryophyte populations are on the inactive flow to the right of the waterfall

Species	Abundance
<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i>	F
<i>Bryoerythrophyllum recurvirostrum</i>	O
<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	O
<i>Conocephalum conicum</i>	F
<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i>	F
<i>Didymodon tophaceus</i>	F
<i>Eucladium verticillatum</i>	O
<i>Fissidens pusillus</i>	F
<i>Platyhypnidium riparioides</i>	LF

### 3.1.3. Chilcompton Alder Beds

This location (at ST642522) was visited on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2014. Here, a small Alder *Alnus glutinosa* - Hazel *Corylus avellana* copse on the side of a hill concealed a complex network of tufa-depositing springs rising in numerous places and converging into a small stream which flowed eastward out of the bottom of the wood. It was surrounded by intensively managed pasture but was fenced off from livestock and appeared to be unmanaged. At the time of survey, water was also rising from springs in the pasture above the wood but these appeared impermanent and it is probable that these would dry up in periods of drought.



The most active springs were in the northern part of the copse (Plate 3), where they formed a series of low irrigated tufaceous terraces. Nearby, the woodland floor supported abundant Pendulous Sedge *Carex pendula* and locally frequent Wood Sedge *C. sylvatica*, whilst Common Ivy *Hedera helix* was prominent on drier ground.

There was relatively sparse bryophyte cover within the springs and seepages in this copse. However, several species did occur quite frequently. On tufa, *Cratoneuron filicinum* was occasional in the southern springs and occasionally formed luxuriant carpets

elsewhere. It was frequently accompanied by *Platyhypnidium riparioides*, *Brachythecium rivulare* and, on the lower banks, *Pellia endiviifolia* and *Fissidens taxifolius*. Of particular interest was a population of *Rhynchostegiella curviseta*, locally frequent on rocks in the channel splash zone. This is a nationally scarce species of moss (Preston 2006) that is typical of such habitats. In Somerset it has been until recently considered a rare species but recent recording surveys by the British Bryological Society's county recorder (Sharon Pilkington) has produced a spate of new records, suggesting that it is not as locally rare as previously thought.



Plate 3. There is an extensive network of tufaceous springs across the woodland floor

Species	Abundance
<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i>	O
<i>Conocephalum conicum</i>	R
<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i>	F
<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i>	O
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i> (bank)	F
<i>Oxyrrhynchium pumilum</i>	R
<i>Pellia endiviifolia</i>	F
<i>Platyhypnidium riparioides</i>	F
<i>Rhynchostegiella curviseta</i>	F

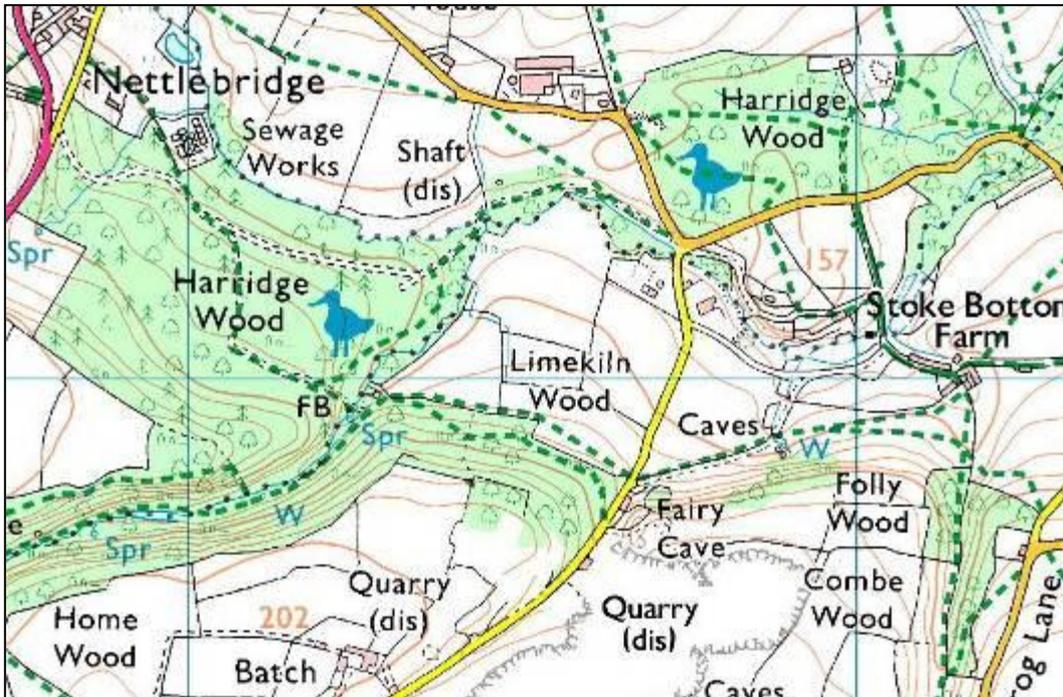
#### 3.1.4. Harridge Wood (two sites)

Both of the locations in Harridge Wood were sampled on 17th January 2014.

Stream source: At ST64769.48215

Several small calcareous springs were situated within a small, fenced-off copse of Alder, Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* and Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, whilst another rose in rush pasture just above. Water from these springs flowed down into Harridge Wood below, joining other headwater streams draining into the Mells Stream. The ground immediately downstream of the springs showed signs of manual excavation, producing several narrow,

steep-sided channels feeding a small silty pool (Plate 4). The channels were in deep shade and choked with decayed fallen leaves and silt and the site lacked any tufa deposits. Below the trees the ground flora was sparse and characterised by scattered tussocks of Tufted Hair-grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, Wood Sedge and patches of Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*. In-stream only Fool's Water-cress and a sweet-grass *Glyceria* were present.



Where bryophytes grew sparsely on stones and tree-roots in the stream-bed, they were characterised by typical calcicoles, in particular *Cratoneuron filicinum*. The steep-sided clay banks supported more species, most prominently *Fissidens taxifolius*, *Kindbergia praelonga* and *Pellia endiviifolia*. No notable bryophytes were found.



Plate 4. Spring-fed channel just below source with small pool in the distance.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Abundance</u>
<u><i>Amblystegium serpens</i> (bank)</u>	<u>0</u>
<u><i>Atrichum undulatum</i> (bank)</u>	<u>0</u>
<u><i>Brachythecium rivulare</i></u>	<u>R</u>
<u><i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i> (bank)</u>	<u>0</u>
<u><i>Conocephalum conicum</i></u>	<u>R</u>
<u><i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i></u>	<u>0</u>
<u><i>Fissidens bryoides</i> (bank)</u>	<u>0</u>
<u><i>Fissidens taxifolius</i> (bank)</u>	<u>A</u>
<u><i>Kindbergia praelonga</i> (bank)</u>	<u>F</u>
<u><i>Palustriella commutata</i></u>	<u>R</u>
<u><i>Pellia endiviifolia</i> (bank)</u>	<u>F</u>

#### Harridge Wood (West)

At the detailed grid reference for the sampling location given by the invertebrate surveyor (ST66155.48219) there was no habitat matching his description along the informal path on the north bank of the Mells Stream. However, springs at the edge of Alder woodland nearby on the south side (at ST6612.4822) did give rise to marshy areas as described (Plate 5) so bryophyte sampling was undertaken there.



Plate 5. Swampy ground in sampling location

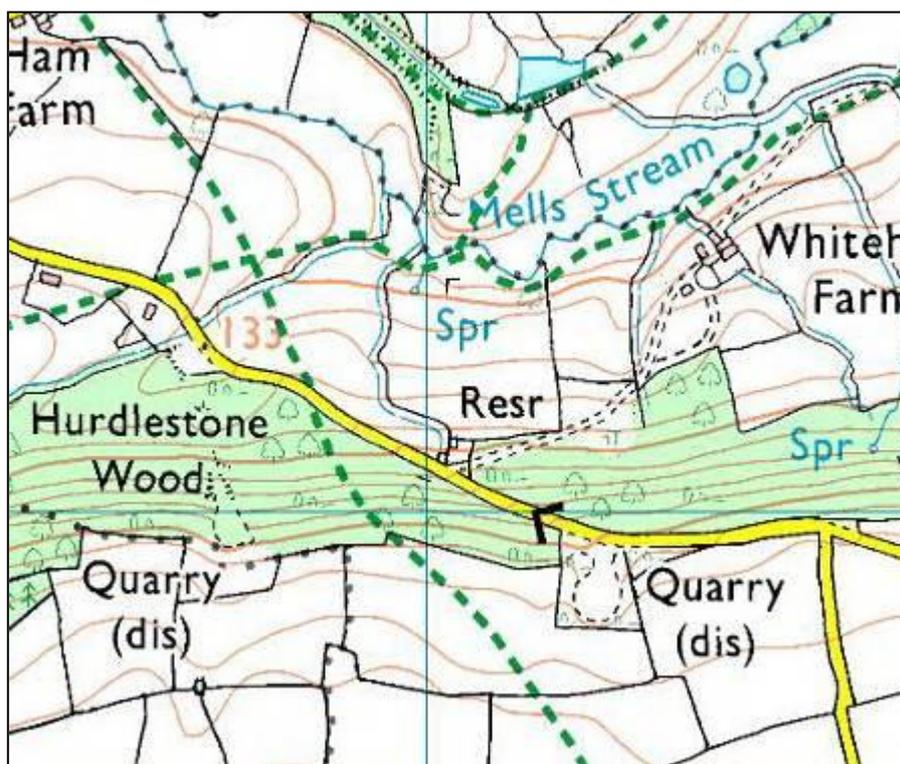
Low-lying silty ground supporting scattered tussocks of Pendulous Sedge and several marshland herbs including Hemlock Water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* and Creeping Buttercup. There was a thin film of moving water which moved sluggishly toward the stream nearby. The system lay within closed-canopy woodland and the presence of accumulated silt and decayed leaves precluded a well-developed bryophyte community. Instead, a restricted range of species occurred sparsely and most characteristically on decaying wood on the ground.

Common woodland floor species such as *Thamnobryum alopecurum* and *Brachythecium rutabulum* were frequent whilst the only wetland species present was *B. rivulare*. No notable bryophytes were found.

Species	Abundance
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	R
<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i>	F
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	O
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	F
<i>Lophocolea bidentata</i>	R
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>	R
<i>Thamnobryum alopecurum</i>	O

### 3.1.5. Ham area (two sites)

Both of these locations were sampled on 17th January 2014.



Hurdlestone Wood/Bector Wood: ST678481 (SERC grid reference)

This site was in an extensive area of tufaceous pools and terraces in secondary broad-leaved Alder– Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* – Hazel woodland that had colonised spoil heaps from a nearby disused quarry. It was fed by multiple springs rising in a well-developed spring line at the edge of the spoil. The springs were actively depositing tufa across the woodland floor as well as where water flowed over former quarry masonry. Because the site was so extensive, it was unclear exactly where invertebrate sampling had taken place. However, the bryophyte communities, whilst well-developed, were also relatively uniform and so the bryophytes within a 10m radius of NGR ST67750.48100 (Plate 6) were sampled as representative of the habitat in the wider area.

The large moss *Palustriella commutata* grew widely where tufa was actively being deposited on the woodland floor, in light shade cast by the canopy overhead. In places it was abundant, exceeding 50% cover, though more typically plants grew more sparsely in association with *Calliergonella cuspidata* and several other common calcicoles. *Eucladium verticillatum* was occasional on damp tufa beyond the stream. The bryophytes grew within a mosaic of characteristic vascular plants, including Tufted Hair-grass, Hart's-tongue *Asplenium scolopendrium* and Remote Sedge. Great Wood-rush *Luzula sylvatica* dominated the acidic quarry spoil nearby but as a calcifuge it avoided the tufa. No notable bryophytes were found.



Plate 6. Thick tufa terraces on the woodland floor

Species	Abundance
<i>Aneura pinguis</i>	R
<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i>	O
<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	LF
<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i>	R
<i>Eucladium verticillatum</i>	R
<i>Palustriella commutata</i>	LD
<i>Rhizomnium punctatum</i>	O

Packsaddle Bridge Fields, Whitehole: ST67970.48243

This site was a prominent tufaceous cascade located in a tributary of the Mells Stream just above a wooden footbridge (Plate 7). Extensive deposition of tufa in a series of terraces supported a diverse community of bryophytes; the majority favouring damp shaded tufa away from the stream itself. *Palustriella commutata* formed large swollen mounds in places and was commonly associated with *Cratoneuron filicinum* and *Pellia endiviifolia*. Smaller species of damp shaded tufa included *Eucladium verticillatum*, *Didymodon tophaceus* and *Fissidens pusillus*. A small population of the liverwort *Jungermannia atrovirens*, which is rare in Somerset, was of local conservation interest. It grew over damp tufa on the bank of the stream.

The cascade lay in patchy Ash woodland and was overhung by several very large outgrown Hazel stools. Only a few vascular plants grew in the tufa itself, including scattered individuals of Hemlock Water-dropwort, Hart's-tongue, Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage, Tufted Hair-grass and False Brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*.

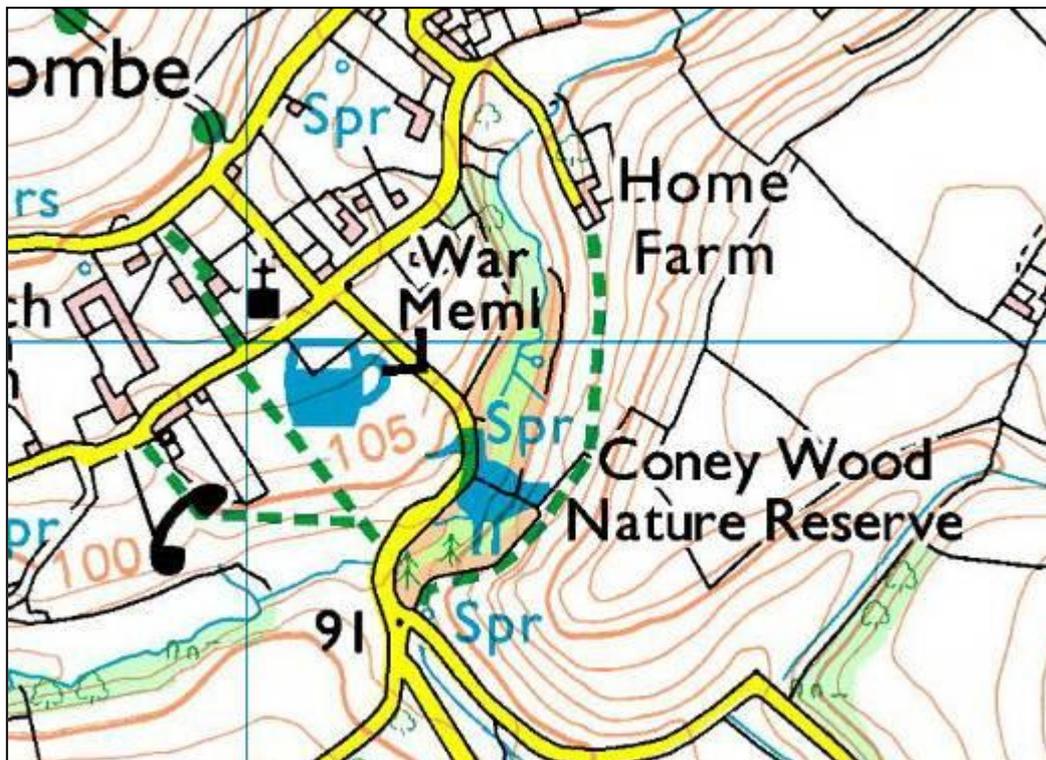


Plate 7. Prominent tufa cascade in stream above footbridge

Species	Abundance
<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i>	O
<i>Conocephalum conicum</i>	R
<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i>	A
<i>Didymodon tophaceus</i>	O
<i>Encalypta streptocarpa</i>	R
<i>Eucladium verticillatum</i>	O
<i>Fissidens pusillus</i>	O
<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i> (mostly bank)	R
<i>Jungermannia atrovirens</i>	R
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i> (bank)	F
<i>Lunularia cruciata</i>	R
<i>Palustriella commutata</i>	A
<i>Pellia endiviifolia</i>	F
<i>Plagiomnium rostratum</i>	R
<i>Taxiphyllum wissgrillii</i> (bank)	R
<i>Thamnobryum alopecurum</i> (mostly bank)	F

### 3.1.6. Batcombe: Coney Wood

This location (at ST69226.38990) was sampled on 10th January 2014. Flooding caused by recent winter storms had subsided in Coney Wood but the tufaceous springs of the sampling site lay on the bank of the woodland above the flood zone and appeared to be unaffected. Active springs rose in improved pasture just above the edge of Coney Wood and flowed down to the valley stream through mature Ash woodland in a branched tufaceous flow (Plate 8). Of note was a large and very active main Badger *Meles meles* sett immediately adjacent to the flows; well used tracks from the sett showed that the animals regularly travelled across the flow.



In and around the flow the woodland floor was characterised by an abundance of Pendulous Sedge, Hart's-tongue and Common Ivy. Muddy debris from the Badger activities and varying amounts of fallen leaves and dead wood veiled parts of the tufa flows and bryophytes were thinly distributed. Only a few species were present: *Cratoneuron filicinum*, *Platyhypnidium riparioides* and *Pellia endiviifolia* grew directly on the wet tufa but only as scattered plants. No notable bryophytes were found.

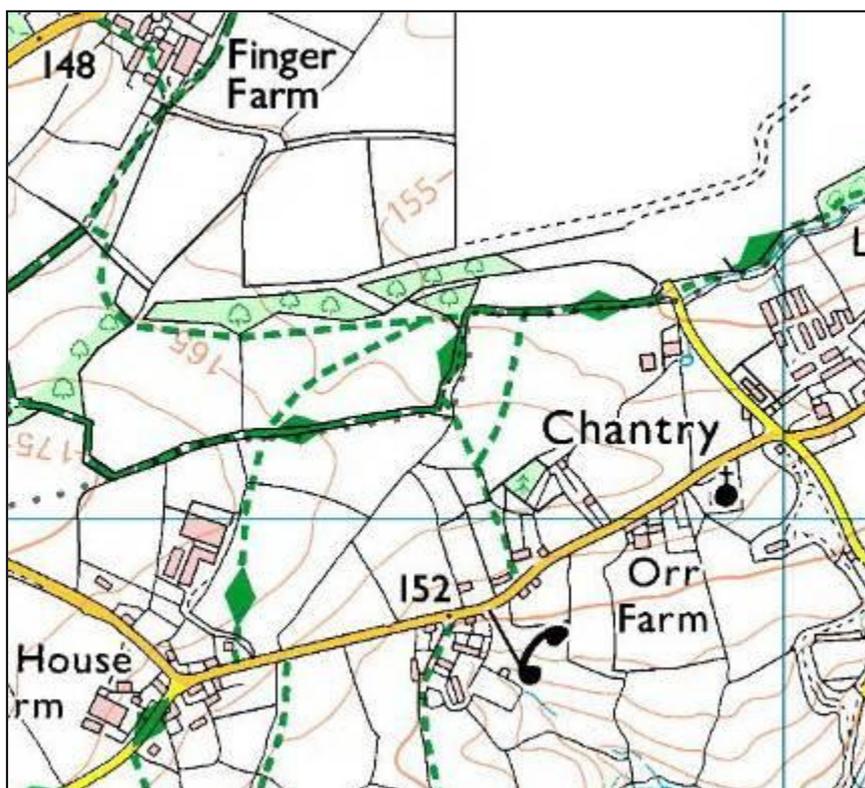


Plate 8. Twin tufaceous flows below springs in the field above. Note Badger sett at right of image.

Species	Abundance
<i>Conocephalum conicum</i>	R
<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i>	F
<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i> (bank)	O
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i> (bank)	O
<i>Pellia endiviifolia</i> (bank)	O
<i>Platyhypnidium riparioides</i>	O

### 3.1.7. Chantry

This site (at ST71656.47109) was surveyed on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2014. A small spring rising just west of an old banked hedgerow drained to the north in a narrow, silt-gravel channel with low banks. Although its head was marked by a capping flagstone (GR ST71595.47139) there was significant seepage from silty ground around and above the stone (Plate 9). A bigger parallel stream rose a few metres east on the far side of the hedge but was not included in the sampling.



The hedge was unmanaged and had developed into habitat akin to a narrow strip of semi-natural mixed woodland, casting shade onto the spring and streambed. Woodland plants occupied the ground immediately adjacent to the stream (sampled from the seepage downstream 10m) and included abundant Common Ivy, Ramsons *Allium ursinum* and Water Avens *Geum rivale*. Wood Sedge and Remote Sedge were occasional.

The seepage itself was too muddy to support bryophytes; however small stones in the streambed supported patches of the slender moss *Hygroamblystegium tenax*, as well as scattered shoots of *Platyhypnidium riparioides* and occasional *Fissidens taxifolius*. Only common woodland bryophytes grew on the low, silty banks of the stream. No notable bryophytes were found.

Species	Abundance
<i>Didymodon sinuosus</i>	O
<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i>	F
<i>Hygroamblystegium tenax</i>	F
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i> (bank)	F
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i> (bank)	R
<i>Platyhypnidium riparioides</i>	F
<i>Thamnobryum alopecurum</i> (bank)	F



Plate 9. Headwater stream – water emerges in flushes several metres above the flagstone-capped spring at the right of the image.

#### 4. Discussion

The surveyed sites encompassed widely differing hydrological features and underlying bedrock (Table 1). However, the majority supported mosses and liverworts indicative of groundwaters high in calcium carbonate.

Tufa deposits typically supported highly calcicolous species, for example *Palustriella commutata* (where there was likely to be year-round irrigation), *Cratoneuron filicinum* (where irrigation was probably intermittent) and the liverworts *Pellia endiviifolia* and *Conocephalum conicum*. Such species prefer gentle water flow and avoid the main channel of streams because they cannot withstand the shearing forces of stronger water flows. Old tufaceous deposits that were damp and shaded but lacked irrigation provided an uncommon kind of habitat for another community of calcicoles, including *Eucladium verticillatum*, *Fissidens pusillus* and, in one locality, the locally rare liverwort *Jungermannia atrovirens*.

Where the mosses *Brachythecium rivulare* and *Platyhypnidium riparioides* were abundant this was considered indicative of groundwaters likely to be high in dissolved nutrients.

**Table 1.** Characteristics of sites

General location	Hydrological feature(s)	Bedrock	Environmental influences	Relative bryophyte diversity
Tor Hole Fields	Springs	Sandstone (Portishead Formation)	Unshaded, high levels of ground disturbance from watering livestock	Low-moderate (1 locally rare species)
Darshill: Titwell Wood	Stream and tufa cascade	Limestone (Oxwich Head Formation)	Shaded by woodland; stream polluted by nutrients and sediment from farmland.	Moderate
Chilcompton Alder Beds	Complex of tufaceous springs, seeps and rivulets	Blue Lias limestone interbedded with Mercia mudstone	Shaded by woodland, probable seasonality of water flows and accumulation of organic sediment (leaves etc.).	Moderate – 1 nationally scarce species
Harridge Wood: stream source	Springs	Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation)	Mechanical modification of ground below springs, shading from trees, substantial accumulation of silt and organic sediment in channels	Low
Harridge Wood: west	Spring/flush	Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation)	Shaded by woodland, substantial accumulation of organic matter (leaves etc.)	Very low
Ham area: Hurdlestone Wood	Streams and tufa terraces	Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation)	Shaded by woodland, substantial accumulation of organic matter (leaves etc.)	Low
Ham area: Packsaddle Bridge Fields	Stream and tufa cascade	Sandstone (South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation)	Shaded by woodland	High, with 1 locally rare species
Batcombe: Coney Wood	Tufaceous seepages	Interbedded siltstone and mudstone (Down Cliff Clay Member)	Shaded by woodland, disturbance by movement of Badgers	Low
Chantry	Springs and small stream	Complex – in area of interbedded limestone, sandstone and mudstone	Shaded by woodland, accumulation of silt and leaves.	Low

These factors aside, the results of the survey suggest that the interplay of a range of environmental variables was important in influencing the composition and extent of bryophyte communities associated with each sampling site. These are likely to include (in no particular order):

- Chemistry of ground-water;
- Underlying bedrock and surface deposits;
- Age and stability of tufa deposits;
- Strength of water flow and seasonality (if any);
- Degree of shading;
- Small-scale terrain and habitat complexity;
- Accumulation of fallen leaves and/or silt; and
- Disturbance.

The most diverse sites i.e. those supporting the highest numbers of hygrophilic bryophytes were the tufa cascades at Darshill (Titwell Wood) and near Ham (Packsaddle Bridge Fields). These sites were mature enough (with tufa deposition over a long period) to have developed the kind of secondary tufa deposits that many of the smaller bryophytes prefer.

The least diverse communities were associated with hydrological features where there was a low or negligible deposition of tufa and where there was a substantial accumulation of organic silt, for example in both sites in Harridge Wood and at Chantry.

## 5. References

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## Appendix 1: Species status

Species	Type of lower plant	Status <sup>3</sup>
<i>Amblystegium serpens</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Aneura pinguis</i>	Liverwort	Common
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Bryoerythrophyllum recurvirostrum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Conocephalum conicum</i>	Liverwort	Common
<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Didymodon sinuosus</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Didymodon tophaceus</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Encalypta streptocarpa</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Eucladium verticillatum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Fissidens bryoides</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Fissidens pusillus</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Fontinalis antipyretica</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Hygroamblystegium tenax</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Jungermannia atrovirens</i>	Liverwort	Locally rare
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Lophocolea bidentata</i>	Liverwort	Common
<i>Lunularia cruciata</i>	Liverwort	Common
<i>Oxyrrhynchium pumilum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Palustriella commutata</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Pellia endiviifolia</i>	Liverwort	Common
<i>Philonotis fontana</i>	Moss	Locally rare
<i>Plagiomnium rostratum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Platyhypnidium riparioides</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Polytrichastrum formosum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Pseudoscleropodium purum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Rhizomnium punctatum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Rhynchostegiella curviseta</i>	Moss	Nationally Scarce
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Taxiphyllum wissgrillii</i>	Moss	Common in Mendip Hills
<i>Thamnobryum alopecurum</i>	Moss	Common
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>	Moss	Common

<sup>3</sup> Local status of species (in North Somerset) is taken from the current dataset held by the British Bryological Society's Regional Recorder (Sharon Pilkington). National status is derived from Preston (2006)