

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Current Status [1]	Survey Date(s)
WV049	Colton Hills (West)	SO905957	SINC	31/10/2019
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
City of Wolverhampton Council	Private	3.3ha	Black Country Call for Sites	20/01/2020
Meets LS Criteria	SINC	Type	Wildlife	i.e. Wildlife/Geological
Amendment(s)	None	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion		
Description	It is recommended that the site retains SINC status.			

Citation (Summary of Value)

Colton Hills (West) comprises of mature Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* semi-natural broadleaved woodland with remnant defunct hedgerows and a mosaic of habitats occurring through natural succession. The site is highly valuable in terms of its ecology, as it forms part of an ecological corridor linking Wolverhampton and South Staffordshire, as well as supporting a range of flora and fauna. Furthermore being a well-used de-facto public open space, the site is an important greenspace allowing the local community to connect with nature on the edge of built up Wolverhampton.

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	M-H	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland is dominant as a result of continued natural succession. There is, however, good structural diversity within the habitat types present including areas of tall ruderal habitat, standing water and defunct remnant hedgerow.
Species Diversity	M-H	Axiophyte species for Birmingham and the Black Country including Dogs Mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> , Sweet Woodruff <i>Galium odoratum</i> and Lady-fern <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> were recorded. As well as avian fauna including Treecreeper <i>Certhia familiaris</i> , Nuthatch <i>Sitta europaea</i> , Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> , and Raven <i>Corvus corax</i> . There were also signs of mammalian activity including Deer species on site.
Habitat Rarity	H	Mature Pedunculate Oak dominant secondary woodland is particularly <i>Uncommon</i> in Wolverhampton and is becoming more so in the wider Birmingham and the Black Country conurbation.
Species Rarity	L-M	Most of the flora and fauna recorded are considered to be <i>Common to Frequent</i> in Birmingham and the Black Country.
Size or Extent	M-H	In the context of Wolverhampton's Local Sites Colton Hills is <i>Medium</i> in extent.
Naturalness	M-H	An absence of intervention on site within the last 20 years has resulted in consistent natural succession of secondary woodland into areas of tall ruderal. The presence of non-native and invasive species including Japanese Knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i> and Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> do however distract from the semi-natural feel of the site.
Position & Connectivity	H	The survey site is situated within a network of ecologically important areas such as Colton Hills School Pond (SLINC) to the north and remnant ancient woodlands including Park Coppice, Ashen Coppice and Alder Coppice (SINC) to the east that forms a corridor connecting urbanised areas of Wolverhampton to the wider south Staffordshire countryside.
Geological		
Not assessed.		
Social		
Historical & Cultural	M	Historic ordnance survey maps dated 1903 indicate that gravel extraction was undertaken in the western area of the site until 1937.
Access	H	The site is highly accessible via public footpaths off Chanterelle Gardens which runs north to south through the western area and alongside the north and eastern boundary of the site.
Aesthetic	M-H	Colton Hills (West) is an attractive area of semi-natural broadleaved woodland which combined with the wider Sedgley Park provides a highly aesthetic rural landscape on the urban fringe of Wolverhampton.
Recorded History	M	Historically Colton Hills (West) formed part of the agricultural landscape of South Staffordshire. The ecology of the site is documented in reports of surveys undertaken in 1989, 2000, 2010 and 2011.
Value for Learning	H	There is an opportunity for learning as Colton Hills Community School is located in close proximity to the north of the site.

Site Description

Colton Hills (West), located to the east of Upper Penn, Wolverhampton, is a 3.3ha area of semi-natural broadleaved secondary woodland. It is bounded on the north by Chanterelle Gardens, a residential property and public footpath, which also runs parallel with the eastern boundary. The southern boundary of the site forms the border with South Staffordshire and Colton Hills Pasture (PSI) and residential properties are on the western boundary.

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Ordnance survey maps dated 1903 refer to an agricultural landscape with a variety of field arrangements as 'Colton Hills' and depict a gravel pit within the site's boundary along with Penn Brickworks to the south-east. The brickworks ceased operation in 1920 although the gravel pit continued to be quarried until 1937. By 1955 the Goldthorn Park estate in the north sprawled southwards creating an urban fridge between Wolverhampton and the countryside of South Staffordshire.

There is evidence of historic quarrying activity on site, particularly in the north-western area of the site, which is positioned on a steep embankment and has an undulating terrain which is likely to have been as a result of landfilling activity, as evidenced by the presence of man-made rubble. Penn Squash Club was formerly in the north-west of the site, however in 2005 a housing redevelopment occurred, this residential house is now separated from the remaining site by a chain link fence.

The site is considered to be de facto public open space, the western area of the site, in particular, has many desire lines and a public footpath which runs north to south through the western area seems to be regularly used as a cut-through by ramblers and dog-walkers to access the wider Sedgley Park and fields across the border into South Staffordshire.

Habitats

Phase 1 Name	Broadleaved semi-natural woodland	Phase 1 Code	A1.1.1
<p>Mature Pedunculate Oak is the dominant canopy species throughout the semi-natural broadleaved woodland on site. On the northern boundary, adjacent to a residential property, the canopy is dense and dominated by <i>Salix sp.</i>, Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i> and Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> with an understorey of Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>, Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> and Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos rivularis</i> which is locally abundant, Guelder Rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i> is also present but rare. Common Nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> is dominant within the field layer and the ground appears to be 'made up' of rubble with scattered litter throughout which is likely to be a result of the development of the residential property.</p> <p>In the north-eastern area the canopy is dominated with Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, Pedunculate Oak and Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> with an understorey of Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> and Hawthorn. Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>, Cow Parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> and Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> are abundant within the field layer with Male Fern <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>, Sweet Woodruff and Tufted Hair Grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> being rare.</p> <p>The central and south-western area of the woodland are similar in composition and comprise of Pedunculate Oak, with a Holly, Hawthorn and Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> understorey and a field layer of scattered Bramble. There is a slight incline towards the western boundary. The south-western area also includes Silver Birch and Rowan, although rare, the field layer comprises of Germander Speedwell <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> and Wood Avens <i>Geum urbanum</i>.</p> <p>The north-western area has an undulating terrain with mounds of man-made rubble and disturbed ground, presumably associated with historic quarrying. Consequently, patches of Japanese Knotweed are present in this area. The canopy is comprised of Mature Pedunculate Oak and Hawthorn, Sycamore is also present on the embankment along the western boundary and Elder, Hazel and Hawthorn are present in the understorey. The field layer consists of Bramble, Ground-elder <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> and Raspberry <i>Rubus idaeus</i> with an extensive glade of tall-ruderal vegetation including Common Nettle and Cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i>.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Tall ruderal	Phase 1 Code	C3.1
<p>In the northern corner of the semi-natural broadleaved woodland there is a small patch of tall ruderal comprised of Rosebay Willowherb <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>, Bramble, Soft Rush <i>Juncus effuses</i>, Creeping Thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>, Lady's Fern, Cleavers and Creeping Buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> which is beginning to be encroached by Dogwood, Elder and Wild Cherry. Tall ruderal vegetation is extensive in the centre of the site which is predominately comprised of Bramble, Common Nettle, Cleavers and Rosebay Willowherb.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Standing water	Phase 1 Code	G1
<p>In the central area of the semi-natural broadleaved woodland there is a shallow sided depression (4m width, 15 metres length) holding water. This could possibly be due to impeded drainage or seasonal as a result of persistent heavy rainfall prior the survey (Photo 4). The substrate comprises of leaf litter with no aquatic vegetation present and therefore is likely to be eutrophic, the surrounding vegetation comprises of mature <i>Salix sp.</i> and Bramble.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Defunct hedge	Phase 1 Code	J2.2
<p>On the eastern boundary alongside the public footpath and edge of the broadleaved woodland lies a defunct relatively species-rich mature hedgerow associated with a wet ditch. The hedge comprises of Pedunculate Oak, Holly, Hazel, Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>, Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i> and Hawthorn, the field layer consists of Creeping Thistle, Cleavers and extensive Ivy cover (Photo 8).</p> <p>In addition, there is a remnant very sparse defunct hedgerow of mature Hazel and Hawthorn on southern boundary associated with a dry ditch. It has been unmanaged for many years and has incorporated into the woodland (Photo 9).</p>			
Notes			

Habitats of Note [2]							
Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	EHD	NERC	LBAP	Rarity	Year	
Hedgerow (defunct)	J2		Y			2019	
Notes							

Species of Note [2]							
Flora							
Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Rarity	Axiophyte	Year
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> - Lady-fern					F	BBCF_Ax	2019
<i>Galium odoratum</i> – Sweet Woodruff					R	BBCF_Ax	2019
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i> - Dog's Mercury					F	BBCF_Ax	2019
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> - Bluebell	WCA8		Y		C		2011
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> - Meadowsweet					F	BBCF_Ax	2000
<i>Odontites vernus</i> - Red Bartsia					F	BBCF_Ax	2000
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> - Midland Hawthorn					R		1989
<i>Dioscorea communis</i> - Black Bryony					F	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Galium saxatile</i> - Heath Bedstraw					U	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Hieracium vulgatum</i> - Pale-headed Hawkweed					U		1989
<i>Potentilla erecta</i> - Tormentil				RLENG. Lr(NT)	F	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra</i> - Narrow-leaved Vetch					R		1989
Notes							

Fauna							
Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Concern	Rarity	Year
<i>Rana temporaria</i> - Common Frog	WCA5/9.5a		Y			C	2000
<i>Apus apus</i> - Swift					BAmb	C	1989
<i>Delichon urbicum</i> - House Martin					BAmb	F	1989
<i>Emberiza citronella</i> - Yellowhammer	Sect.41		Y		BRed	C	1989
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> - Reed Bunting	Sect.41		Y		BAmb	C	1989
<i>Linaria cannabina</i> - Linnet	Sect.41		Y		BRed	C	1989
<i>Passer domesticus</i> -House Sparrow	Sect.41		Y		BRed	VC	1989
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> -Willow Warbler					BAmb	C	1989
<i>Poecile montana</i> - Willow Tit	Sect.41				BRed	F	1989
<i>Prunella modularis</i> -Dunnock	Sect.41				BAmb	VC	1989
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> -Bullfinch	Sect.41				BAmb	C	1989
<i>Turdus philomelos</i> -Song Thrush	Sect.41		Y		BRed	C	1989
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i> -Mistle Thrush					BRed	C	1989
The following Species of Note have been recorded within 500m of the assessment site boundary.							
Notes	None.						

Site/Habitat Suitability for Other Species of Note (not recorded during the survey)	
Description/Notes	The presence of mature hedgerows and woodland edge habitat could potentially provide foraging habitat for Bat species including Common Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> , Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> and Brown Long-eared Bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i> which have been recorded within 2km of the site. A mature Pedunculate Oak in the southern area of the woodland has a potential roosting feature for bats (Photo 6).

Invasive Species [3]			
Species	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)	Year Recorded
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> - Japanese Knotweed			2019
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> - Rhododendron			2019
Notes			

Geology	
Solid/Drift Formation	Clent Formation - Argillaceous Rocks And (sub-equal/subordinate) Breccia, Interbedded
Description	Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 272 to 299 million years ago in the Permian Period.
Features of Value	
1	None recorded.

Soils
The vegetation on site would suggest that the soil conditions are neutral.

Public Access & Site Usage	
Land Use	Public Open Space
Access Level	Unrestricted.
Access Type(s)	Public Open Space (De facto)

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results
<p>The last known survey of Colton Hills was undertaken in 2011 which included a former agricultural field to the east of the public footpath which borders the site, this field was not included in the survey boundary for the current assessment. Since the last survey, the area of neutral grassland that was recorded in the centre of the site has been succeeded by tall herb and the semi-natural woodland is continuing to develop.</p> <p>The 2011 survey was undertaken in early spring, therefore flora including Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> and Yellow Archangel <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> were recorded but were unable to be surveyed for in the current assessment due to the timing of the survey.</p>

Summary of Assessment
<p>Colton Hills (West) is comprised of a mosaic of semi-natural habitats, of particular note are the mature Pedunculate Oak secondary woodland and remnant species-rich hedgerow which are considered <i>uncommon</i> within this part of the City of Wolverhampton. Furthermore, the site provides an important connecting function in linking areas of high ecological value including Ancient Woodland Inventory sites of Park, Ashen and Alder Coppice with areas of interest in South Staffordshire including Penn Common.</p> <p>When assessed against the Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Selection Criteria, Colton Hills (West) scores <i>Medium to High</i> against most of the ecological criteria. It is therefore recommended that the site retains the current designation of Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) as it is of value for its ecology and is an important social asset for the local community to access nature for leisure.</p>

Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement)	
1	Japanese Knotweed is a highly invasive species. Although complete eradication is difficult, it is recommended that action be taken to control the spread of the plant with chemical treatment being the suitable method.
2	Hedgerow management including selective coppicing, re-planting and hedge-laying would be beneficial to retain the hedgerows as historic features of the site and to provide a corridor for wildlife.
3	Further fauna surveys including breeding bird and protected species including bat surveys would be beneficial to ascertain any level of activity on site.

Data Sources		
	Source	Date
Species and Habitat Data Source(s)	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country EcoRecord data search, 2019	31/10/2019
Geological Data Source(s)	British Geological Society 1:50,000 bedrock & superficial deposits GIS web map services from BGS website: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/mash-ups/desktopgis.html	2019
Historic Data Source(s)	Ordnance Survey Country Series Mapping 1884 – 1992.	2019

[1] Definitions of Local Sites in B&BC (SINCs & SLINCs) and Potential Sites of Importance (PSIs)

In Birmingham and the Black Country Local Wildlife and Geological Sites encompass what are termed Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (**SINCs**) and Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (**SLINCs**). This two-tier system aims to ensure that all sites of substantive local nature conservation and geological value are selected by assessing sites in both a sub-regional (i.e. Birmingham and the Black Country) and metropolitan borough or city context (either Birmingham, Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall or Wolverhampton). The two designations are defined as:

- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (**SINC**) - Sites of substantive nature conservation value in the context of Birmingham and the Black Country.
- Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (**SLINC**) - Sites of substantive nature conservation value in the context of a metropolitan borough.

Potential Sites of Importance (**PSIs**) have not yet been assessed against the Local Wildlife and Geological Sites selection criteria but may potentially support species of note, areas of important semi-natural habitat or valuable geological features. PSIs are identified primarily through the use of aerial photography, but also through reference to old maps, existing records and local knowledge. Commonly these sites will not have been subject to the survey work necessary to undertake a Local Wildlife and Geological Sites assessment.

[2] Habitats/Species of Note Tables – Attribute Definitions

STATUTORY (PROTECTED) - **EHD** = EU Habitats Directive (plus where relevant the Annex II or IV) | **WCA S1** = Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 1 (birds protected at all times) | **WCA S5** = Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 5 (animals with various levels of protection) | **WCA S8** = Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 8 (higher and lower plants with various levels of protection) | **PBA** = Protection of Badgers Act 1992 | **HabRegs2** = The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 2) | **HabRegs4** = The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 4).

NERC – **Y** = Habitats/Species included on the current list of Principal Importance in England under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006 or amended).

LBAP – **Y** = Habitats/Species included on the latest B&BC LBAP list of Priority Habitats/Species.

RDL - Species included on Global IUCN & British Red Data Lists: **RLGB.EN** = IUCN (2001) – Endangered | **RLGB.VU** = IUCN (2001) – Vulnerable | **RDBGB.R** = IUCN (pre 1994) – Rare | **RLGB.Lr(NT)** = IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened | **RDBGB.IK** = RDB - Insufficient known | **RLGB.DD** = IUCN (2001) - Data Deficient

RARITY (HABITATS) - BIRMINGHAM & BLACK COUNTRY - **Y** = Habitats included on the B&BC list of locally rare habitats (administered by EcoRecord).

RARITY (FLORA SPECIES) - BIRMINGHAM & BLACK COUNTRY - (based on data held and managed by EcoRecord): **VR** = Very Rare - a species present in less than 1.0% of 1Km squares, tetrads, or 5Km squares in B&BC | **R** = Rare - a species present in 1.0% - 4.3% of 1Km squares, tetrads, or 5Km squares in B&BC | **U** = Uncommon - a species present in 4.3% - 12% of 1Km squares, tetrads or 5Km squares in B&BC | **NR** = no recent B&BC records.

AXIOPHYTE - BBCF_Ax = included on the Birmingham & the Black Country list of axiophytes (administered by EcoRecord).

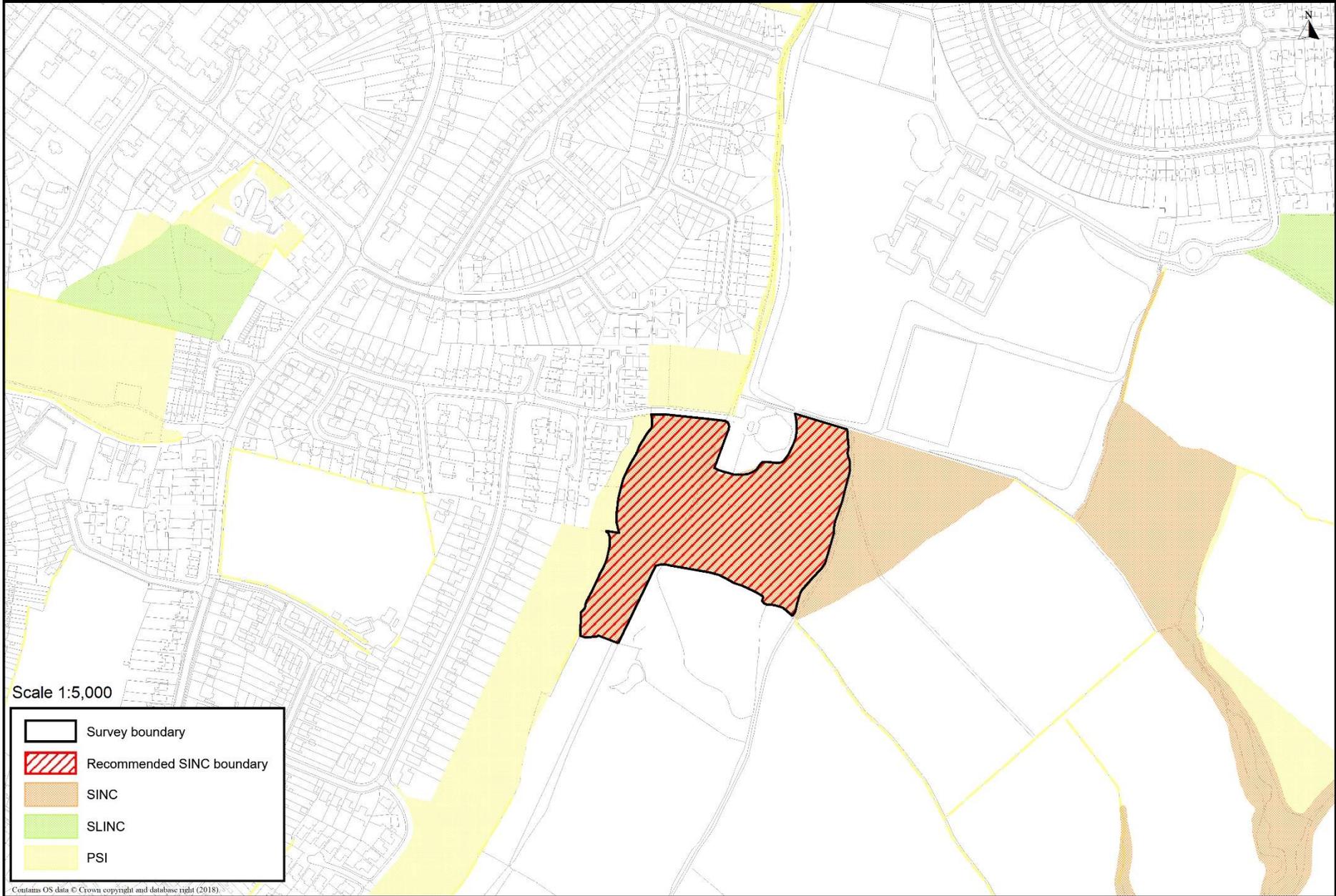
YEAR - The most recent year the species has been recorded.

CONCERN (FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN) -

Birds: **BRed** = Birds of Conservation Concern Red List - bird species of high conservation priority needing urgent conservation action. This encompasses species that are Globally Threatened according to the International Union for Nature Conservation criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery. **BAmb** = Bird of Conservation Concern Amber List – bird species with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations.

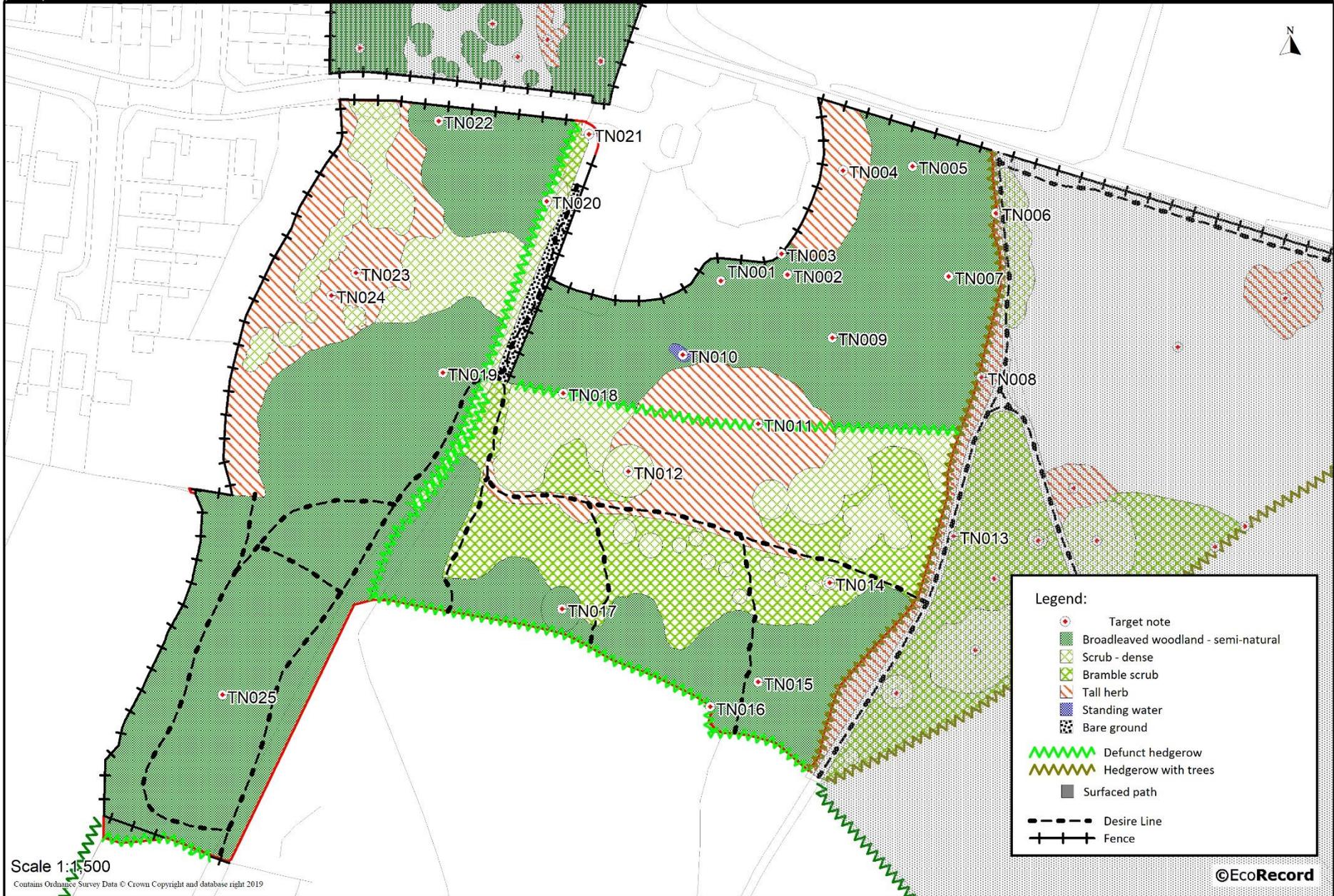
[3] Species listed on Schedule 9 part 1 (animals) and part 2 (plants) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended - this lists animals which may not be released or allowed to escape into the wild and plants which may not be planted or otherwise caused to grow in the wild.

Map 1: Colton Hills (west) Current & Recommended Designation





Map 2: Colton Hills Phase 1 Habitat Map - 12.02.2020



Target Notes

Target Note Ref.	Target Note Description
TN001	Canopy predominately consisting of Salix sp., Silver Birch, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Holly, Dogwood and Snowberry, the ground is comprised of man-made rubble resulting in a field-layer of Common Nettle.
TN002	Localised patch of Snowberry.
TN003	Boundary fencing erected between lawn of residential building and scrub that had colonised parts of land parcel (grounds of former squash club).
TN004	Tall ruderal comprised of Rosebay Willowherb, Bramble, Soft Rush, Creeping Thistle, Cleavers and Creeping Thistle bordered by scrub encroachment of Dogwood, Elder and Wild Cherry.
TN005	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland the canopy comprises of Mature Ash, Pedunculate Oak and Wild Cherry with an understorey of Elder and Hawthorn and field-layer of Ivy, Cow Parsley, Bramble, Sweet Woodruff and Tufted Hair Grass.
TN007	Developing scrub/woodland in unmanaged grounds of former squash club. This has been fenced off and now essentially forms part of Colton Hills open space. Species include Willows, Cherry Hawthorn & Ash over Cow Parsley & Nettle
TN009	Mature Pedunculate Oak woodland with Holly, Hawthorn and Hazel understorey and field layer of Bramble.
TN010	Shallow depression in woodland floor (4 metre width, 15 metre length) holding water with dense leaf litter substrate.
TN011	Sparse remnant Hawthorn boundary hedgerow on small bank with Pedunculate Oak.
TN012	Willow
TN013	Public footpath that historically continued north through school grounds. Now officially re-routed along north of field and along edge of Park Coppice (though in reality winds through Park Coppice)
TN014	Dogwood
TN015	Developing Pedunculate Oak, Hawthorn, Elder & Hazel woodland with Bramble, Cow Parsley & Nettle
TN016	Remnant Hawthorn field boundary hedgerow atop bank & ditch with Pedunculate Oak & Bluebell
TN017	Pedunculate Oak
TN018	Partial remnant post & rail fence along parts of old boundary
TN019	Large mound of old rubble with scrub developing into woodland of Hawthorn, Oak & occasional Sycamore. Flowering Currant here. Field-layer of Nettle & Ground-elder
TN020	Remnant of field/trackway boundary hedgerow on bank with mature Pedunculate Oak, Hazel, Hawthorn & Holly.
TN021	Public footpath access from Chanterelle Gardens. To north links to Sutherland Road & Goldthorn Park. To south links to Wakeley Hill & Penn Golf Club
TN022	Developing Oak scrub/woodland. Some Cherry Laurel
TN023	Heavily pitted area with tall ruderal of Nettle, Bramble, Ground-elder, Cleavers & Broad-leaved Dock. Rapidly being colonised by Hawthorn, Birch, Oak & Elder
TN024	Japanese Knotweed
TN025	Semi-mature Pedunculate Oak woodland has developed with Holly, Silver Birch, Hawthorn & Elder. Field-layer often grassy with patches of Bramble.

Site Photographs



Photo 1. Semi-natural broadleaved woodland in the north of the site, October 2019.



Photo 2. Sweet Woodruff in the ground flora in the northern area of semi-natural broadleaved woodland, October 2019.



Photo 3. Extensive area of tall ruderal vegetation in central area of semi-natural broadleaved woodland, October 2018.



Photo 4. Shallow depression with standing water, October 2018.



Photo 5. Desire line in western area of broadleaved woodland, October 2019



Photo 6. Mature Pedunculate Oak with potential Bat roosting cavity, October 2019.



Photo 7. Japanese knotweed is present occasionally in the western area of the site, October 2019



Photo 8. Defunct hedgerow along eastern boundary parallel with public footpath, October 2019.



Photo 9. Potential remnant hedgerow comprised of mature Hazel in the south of the site, October 2019.

Species Records

FLORA

Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	flowering plant
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-Grass
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Woodruff
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens

<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Salix</i>	Willow
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose

FAUNA

Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Treecreeper
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Raven
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird
<i>Cervidae</i>	Indet. Deer

Sciurus carolinensis

Eastern Grey Squirrel