

# Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Designation(s)	Survey Date(s)
Includes WV049 (part of), WV050, WV051, WV053 & WV055	Sedgley Park (Land at Penwood) - including Park Coppice, Ashen Coppice, Park Hill, Park Hill South, Colton Hills (part of)	SO913955	SINC, SLINC (named sites only, see Map 1)	01/06/18, 14/09/18, 28/09/18
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
Wolverhampton MBC	Private	64.11 ha	Black Country Call for Sites	20/02/19

Meets LS Criteria	SINC (part) & SLINC (part)	Type	Wildlife & Geological (part)	i.e. Wildlife/Geological
-------------------	----------------------------	------	------------------------------	--------------------------

Amendment(s)	Amendment (SINC boundaries), New Site (SLINC)	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion
Description	Park Coppice – amendments to SINC boundary to reflect extent of woodland and retention of area cleared of woodland as this retains a culverted watercourse which provides potential ecological connectivity between the extant wooded areas (Park Coppice and Park Coppice Dingle)   Ashen Coppice – retain as SINC   Park Hill – retain as SINC with amendment (reduction) in boundary to reflect extent   Colton Hills (only part surveyed) – retain as SINC   Park Hill South (hedgerow) – retain as SLINC   Sedgley Park hedgerows (parts), Field 4 & Rifle Range Scrub – new SLINC   (see Map 1).	

## Citation (Summary of Value)

The survey site (Sedgley Park or Land at Penwood) comprises much of the southern part of the historic Sedgley Parke – the northern part being lost to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residential development – and retains many of the landscape features associated with this including a field-pattern delineated by hedgerows, ancient woodlands and little-modified watercourses.

Three areas of Natural England registered ancient semi-natural woodland (Park Coppice, Park Coppice Dingle and Ashen Coppice) fall within the survey area and these represent some of the highest quality examples of this habitat-type in Birmingham and the Black Country, with an associated diverse flora and fauna. Secondary woodland has colonised the site of an old limestone quarry (Park Hill) - where there are exposures of the only outcrop in Wolverhampton of the Aymestry Limestone Formation – and the site of a former rifle range.

Parts of the hedgerow network are relatively entire and have a good structure, are relatively species-diverse and contain mature standards of species including Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*, Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and Alder *Alnus glutinosa*. Long-term permanent grassland of moderate diversity is present around the edges of parts of the site, whereas most of the fields have only recently been put down to grass following a long period of arable cultivation.

The entire survey site has been in a Higher Level Stewardship agreement since 2012. Some areas have been sown with bird-seed mixes and an area of native broad-leaved woodland has been planted, whilst repairs to boundaries and new fencing is in evidence elsewhere. The Stewardship scheme has likely had a positive impact on the ecological value of the area, potentially providing habitat for ground-nesting farmland birds and other fauna.

Recent incidental records of fauna include a number of species of note including breeding Skylark *Alauda Arvensis*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, Bullfinch *Pyrrula pyrrula*, Redwing *Turdus iliacus* and Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus*. Historic records include declining farmland birds Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*, Linnet *Linaria cannabina*, Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* and Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*.

## Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	H	Sedgley Park supports a good range of semi-natural habitats typical of ancient countryside as well as recently created habitats (i.e. sown grasslands). Structural diversity within the woodlands in particular, but also in the watercourses and hedgerows, is high, providing a wide range of ecological niches.
Species Diversity	M-H	The diversity of habitat types and the diversity within these supports a wide range of flora species. Faunal surveys have not been undertaken, however, incidental records suggest the site is utilised by a good range of mammal, bird and invertebrate species.
Habitat Rarity	H	The site supports ancient woodlands with a range of stand types including dry Pedunculate Oak-Hazel woodland, wet Alder-Willow woodland and dingle woodland. These represent high quality examples of habitats which are rare in B&BC. The network of hedgerows which delineate a landscape of irregular-shaped fields represent long-term rural landscape continuity which is rare in Wolverhampton and uncommon across B&BC.
Species Rarity	M-H	The woodlands in particular support a high number of species which are Very Rare, Rare and Uncommon, many of which are also B&BC axiophytes. A relatively high number of bird species which are declining have been recorded incidentally.
Size or Extent	H	In the context of Birmingham and the Black Country's Local Sites Sedgley Park is of large extent.

<b>Naturalness</b>	<b>M-H</b>	The area contains a range of semi-natural features including ancient woodlands, hedgerows, unmodified watercourses, permanent grassland and scrub which are comprised of native species. The predominate landuse is, however, recently sown grassland on former arable fields.
<b>Position &amp; Connectivity</b>	<b>H</b>	Sedgley Park forms part of a corridor of ancient countryside which links urban open spaces including Sedgley Beacon, Sedgley Hall Farm Park & Western Escarpment with Penn Common and the wider South Staffordshire countryside.
<b>Geological</b>		
<b>Intrinsic</b>	<b>Palaeontology</b>	<b>H</b> The exposures of fossiliferous Aymestry Limestone contain easily found brachiopods and corals.
	<b>Stratigraphy</b>	<b>H</b> In conjunction with other limestone sites in the Black Country Park Hill demonstrates the deposition of differing limestones over many millions of years.
	<b>Structure</b>	<b>M</b> The limestone outcrop is bounded on the west by the Sedgley-Dudley fault near its intersection with the Western Boundary fault of the coalfield.
	<b>Physiography &amp; Geomorphology</b>	<b>n/a</b> No features known.
<b>Rarity</b>	<b>H</b>	The area of Aymestry Limestone at Park Hill is one of only a small number of sites in Birmingham and the Black Country and includes some good quality exposures.
<b>Ass. with Other Sites</b>	<b>H</b>	The outcrop of Aymestry Limestone at Park Hill comprises one of a number of limestone outcrops in the Black Country which includes Sedgley Beacon, Hurst Hill, Wren's Nest and Castle Hill, all of which have a connected industrial history.
<b>Social</b>		
<b>Historical &amp; Cultural</b>	<b>H</b>	Sedgley Park is an important landscape of high local historical value with associations with the wider local area. The origin of the park is not known to the author, however, the shape of the original extent is reminiscent of a medieval deer park and the Georgian house Sedgley Park still stands (now the Park Hall Hotel). The pattern of fields and woodlands as depicted on the 1733 map of Sedgley Parke remains largely intact and may pre-date this time by a significant period. Later historic features including Park Hill Quarry and the former rifle range are also of local interest.
<b>Access</b>	<b>M</b>	There are a number of well-used public rights of way and numerous other paths which are accessed by local residents for walking, walking dogs and wildlife watching.
<b>Aesthetic</b>	<b>H</b>	Sedgley Park comprises a highly attractive rural landscape of fields, mature hedgerows, natural brooks and flower-rich woodlands which is visible from much of the surrounding area. Incidental conversations with locals and site users suggests the site is highly valued for these reasons.
<b>Recorded History</b>	<b>H</b>	There are archival documents relating to Sedgley Parke including a map dating to 1733 which depicts much the same pattern of fields and woodlands as survives today. The history and geological value of Park Hill is well-recorded and the woodlands of Sedgley Park have been recorded by local naturalists and professionals since at least the 1970s.
<b>Value for Learning</b>	<b>H</b>	The historic associations of Sedgley Park, industrial history, historic landscape pattern and high ecological and geological value of the area adjoining urban Wolverhampton and Dudley make the site highly valuable for both formal and informal education.

## Site Description

Sedgley Park is located to the south of Goldthorn Park in the southern Wolverhampton green belt and adjoins both Dudley MBC (Sedgley) and the countryside of South Staffordshire. The survey area includes a number of designated SINC (Park Coppice, Ashen Coppice, Park Hill and Colton Hills (part of), and Park Hill South SLINC).

The site comprises an agricultural landscape of fields, woodlands and small watercourses, the pattern of which has changed little since at least 1733. The area historically formed the southern half of Sedgley Parke, with the northern part being developed as the Goldthorn Park estate in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Three small largely unmodified headwaters of the Penn Brook rise and confluence within the site before flowing west to the Smestow Brook (part of the River Stour catchment).

The site's registered ancient woodlands (i.e. those thought to have been continuously wooded since A.D. 1500) are unmanaged but were historically managed as coppice with standards, though parts of Ashen Coppice were replanted with Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* and other broad-leaved tree species in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most of the fields had until recently been cultivated but have now been sown with grassland. There are smaller areas of long-term grassland adjacent to the northern boundary and within the surveyed area of Colton Hills SINC. A network of hedgerows which vary from mature and intact to remnant and fragmentary form the field boundaries.

Contained with the site is an outlier of Aymestry Limestone (Park Hill) which was quarried in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and has since been colonised by scrub. Adjoining the northern boundary is a man-made mound which is the southern part of the former Sedgley Park Rifle Range (associated with Sedgley Park Colliery which operated here into the 19<sup>th</sup> century).

A number of public rights of way cross through the site linking nearby residential areas to the South Staffordshire countryside, whilst further unofficial paths are also well-used by local residents. A number of access tracks surfaced with road planings and crushed demolition material have recently been constructed. There is no formal access to the site's woodlands, however, there are a number of well-used desire lines within these.

The entire survey site has been in a Higher Level Stewardship agreement since 2012. Some areas have been sown with wild bird-seed mixes and an area of native broad-leaved woodland has been planted in the north-east of the site. Wire netting stock fencing has recently been erected around some of the woodlands and to sub-divide some of the northern fields for use as paddocks.

## Habitats

Phase 1 Name	Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland	Phase 1 Code	A111
<p>Park Coppice is located in the north-west of the site and is approximately 1.9 hectares. The woodland slopes from north to south and drains to a headwater of the Penn Brook which lies just within the woodland boundary. The composition of the woodland varies from dry Pedunculate Oak and Ash standards with Hazel coppice to waterlogged areas with abundant Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>. Alder is frequent throughout and Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> and Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> are more frequent in the shrub layer in the lower-lying areas. Other species include Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>, Guelder Rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i>, Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i> and Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>. Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> has colonised near to the south-western boundary.</p> <p>The field-layer in the drier parts of the site includes abundant Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>, Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>, Greater Stitchwort <i>Stellaria holostea</i>, Yellow Archangel <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i>, Creeping Soft-grass <i>Holcus mollis</i>, False-brome <i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>, Broad Buckler-fern <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> and Nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>. In the damper areas Tufted Hair-grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>, Wood Anemone <i>Anemone nemorosa</i>, Wood Sorrel <i>Oxalis acetosella</i>, Ramsons <i>Allium ursinum</i>, Brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> and Remote Sedge <i>Carex remota</i> are frequent.</p> <p>Remnant boundary hedgerows dominated by Hawthorn with Field Maple, Hazel, Blackthorn, Holly, Elder and some mature Pedunculate Oak standards are present around the woodland perimeter atop banks and ditches. The ditches forming the north-west and south-west boundaries hold water and drain into the Penn Brook.</p> <p>Park Coppice Dingle (1.9 ha) follows all three of the headwaters of the Penn Brook from their source to the boundary of the site. The dingle was linked to Park Coppice until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, an access track now separates them with the watercourse being culverted beneath. The drop from the culvert pipe on the downstream side is over a metre from the water level and forms an unpassable barrier to fish and freshwater invertebrates.</p> <p>The dingle varies from a shallow ditch to a deep and steep-sided stream valley and supports a diverse woodland canopy with variously stands of Pedunculate Oak, Ash, Hazel, Field Maple and Hawthorn, Aspen and Crack Willow or Alder-dominated. Correspondingly the field-layer varies with the drier areas dominated by Bluebell and species including Enchanter's Nightshade <i>Circaea lutetiana</i>, Bramble, Creeping Soft-grass and Greater Stitchwort, with the damper banks and lower-lying areas of the dingle frequently dominated by Ramsons with Remote Sedge, Creeping Buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> and Wood Anemone. In the eastern of the three 'arms' of the dingle there is a stand of Great Horsetail <i>Equisetum telmateia</i>, and close to where the eastern and central arm meet Sanicle <i>Sanicula europaea</i> was recorded in 2018 for the first time.</p> <p>Ashen Coppice is the largest woodland in the site at 4.6 hectares and is situated on the south-eastern boundary. The woodland is somewhat linear and slopes from north to south. Overhead power lines cut through the southern part of the site for approximately 150m and a strip 20m wide along these is kept clear of tall trees. Residential gardens dating from the 1970s adjoin the woodland on the southern and south-eastern boundaries, with arable fields outside of the survey area to the north and east, and recently sown grassland within the survey area to the west.</p> <p>Although registered by Natural England as an Ancient &amp; Semi-Natural Woodland, areas of the southern part of Ashen Coppice were replanted with Hornbeam, Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> and Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>, thought to have occurred during the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Forestry plough marks are clearly in evidence in much of the woodland and it may be that replanting was more widespread but that some of this failed. In the drier areas where replanting has not taken place Pedunculate Oak and Ash dominate the canopy with a Hazel coppice shrub-layer. Other species include Hawthorn and Holly. The field-layer includes abundant Bluebell with Bramble, Nettle, Enchanter's Nightshade, Broad Buckler-fern, Ramsons, Yellow Archangel, Wood Anemone and Hart's-tongue <i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>. Much of the woodland, particularly in the central and northern parts, is waterlogged with rising ground-water. Here Alder frequently dominates and the field-layer is in parts lush with species including abundant Creeping Buttercup, Tufted Hair-grass and Remote Sedge, with large stands of Ramsons elsewhere.</p> <p>Woodland boundary hedgerows with banks and ditches form most of the boundaries with species including Hawthorn, Ash, Hazel and Field Maple.</p> <p>Garden waste dumped from adjoining properties is frequent which has led to the introduction of a number of non-native species including Montbretia <i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>, Hybrid Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i> and Variegated Yellow Archangel <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>Argentatum</i>. Old fence panels and some plastic materials have also apparently been dumped from the properties.</p>			

The strip of vegetation following the power lines comprises scattered scrub and coppiced trees which are apparently felled or reduced at regular intervals. Hazel, Ash, Oak, Holly and Alder are frequent, with the open areas between these having been colonised by a tall-herb vegetation. This includes Bramble, Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, Pendulous Sedge *Carex pendula*, Soft-rush *Juncus effusus*, Herb-Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Tufted Hair-grass, Creeping Buttercup and Angelica *Angelica sylvestris*.

Phase 1 Name	Planted broad-leaved woodland	Phase 1 Code	A112
An area of about 0.5 hectares in the north-east of the survey site (named for this survey as Park Hill Plantation) has been planted with a mix of native broad-leaved tree and shrub species, thought to have taken place around 2011. Species include Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i> , Pedunculate Oak, Rowan, Hawthorn, Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> and Rosa sp. The plantation is quite sparse with significant open areas suggesting that some of the planted trees may have failed. The open areas have been colonised by a complex mix of stands of Bramble, rank grassland of species including Cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> and False Oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , and dense tall-herb of Creeping Thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , Broad-leaved Dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , Common Ragwort <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> and Nettle.			
Phase 1 Name	Dense scrub	Phase 1 Code	A21
The disused limestone quarry at Park Hill formerly supported a diverse and flower-rich calcicolous flora, however, this has now been colonised by dense scrub and species-poor tall-herbaceous vegetation and is now notable primarily for its geological value. The scrub is Hawthorn dominated with Hazel, Holly, Elder, Ash, Field Maple and Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> . Under this there is much bare ground comprised of quarry rubble with a scattered field-layer dominated by Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> with Nettle, Male-fern, Bramble, Wood Avens, Broad Buckler-fern and Cow-parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> . In parts of the quarry there is much historic dumping of waste including sheet metal, concrete rubble, bricks, metal drums, fibreglass and car wheels.			
Adjoining the northern boundary is an area of dense scrub (named for this survey Rifle Range Scrub) which has colonised a former pond and its surrounds and the southern part of a mound associated with a former rifle range. The pond is depicted on the 1733 map and was shown on Ordnance Survey mapping as open water throughout the 20 <sup>th</sup> century fed by an extant ditch running to the south. This has now been colonised by dense scrub with Crack Willow, Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> , Grey Willow <i>Salix cinerea</i> , Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly, Cherry Laurel and Rosa sp. with a field-layer of Nettle, Great Willowherb, Bramble, Male-fern, Raspberry <i>Rubus idaeus</i> , Bittersweet <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> , Cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> and Ivy. The mound has been colonised by Hawthorn, Goat Willow, Elder, Pedunculate Oak, Swedish Whitebeam <i>Sorbus intermedia</i> agg., Rowan, Hazel and Rosa sp.			
Phase 1 Name	Neutral Grassland	Phase 1 Code	B2
This surveyed (eastern) section of Colton Hills SINC comprises an abandoned remnant of a once larger field that formally extended to where Colton Hills School now stands. This has been colonised by grassland that apparently established naturally when this was abandoned. The sward is long-unmanaged, rank and tussocky and is comprised of a few common species associated with neutral conditions and relatively high nutrient levels. These include Cock's-foot, False Oat-grass and Yorkshire-fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> . Other species include Broad-leaved Dock, Common Sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> and Creeping Thistle. Bramble, Raspberry and scrub is gradually colonising the grassland.			
To the west of Rifle Range Scrub there is a small field (0.5 ha) which formerly extended eastward (now scrub) and northwards to where housing and associated gardens of Hornby Road are now located. This has apparently been unmanaged for some time and comprises rank neutral grassland dominated by Cock's-foot and False Oat-grass with Perennial Rye-grass <i>Lolium perenne</i> , Tufted Hair-grass, Broad-leaved Dock, Hogweed <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> , Nettle, Creeping Buttercup, Soft-rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> , Common Sorrel and Rosebay Willowherb <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> . To the west of Rifle Range Scrub there is an area lower-lying damp grassland last cultivated circa. 2005 which contains frequent Soft-rush.			
Grassland has colonised the south-facing and free-draining bank of the rifle range mound, though this is being succeeded by scrub. This grassland has an open sward of Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , Common Knapweed <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , Common Cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , Common Ragwort <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> , Creeping Cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i> , Meadow Vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> and Field Horsetail <i>Equisetum arvense</i> , and is likely to be an important habitat for basking and nesting insects.			
The former headlands of some of the arable fields (now recently sown grassland) have apparently been sown with wildflower seed mixes, possibly as part of the HLS agreement. These support a range of grasses including Meadow Foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , Crested Dog's-tail, Creeping Soft-grass and Rough Meadow-grass <i>Poa trivialis</i> , as well as the forbs Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> , Bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> , Red Clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> , Ox-eye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> , Self-heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> and Common Cat's-ear.			
Phase 1 Name	Tall Herb	Phase 1 Code	C31
Tall-herb of ubiquitous species has colonised unmanaged edges of scrub, hedgerows and grassland throughout the non-arable areas of the survey area. This is frequently mixed with Bramble and common coarse grasses and includes Great Willowherb, Rosebay Willowherb, Nettle, Creeping Thistle, Broad-leaved Dock, Hogweed and Cow Parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> .			
Great Willowherb is the dominant species in many of the wet or periodically damp hedge ditches throughout the site.			
Phase 1 Name	Running Water	Phase 1 Code	G2
The three small tributary 'arms' of the Penn Brook are entirely wooded and flow through Park Coppice and Park Coppice Dingle. Only the central one of these apparently receives flow from outside of the survey area and this suffers from excess sediment, litter and potentially pollution inputs. During the survey visits the water ran clear. All the tributaries are apparently unmodified (with the exception of the short culvert between Park Coppice and Park Coppice Dingle) and are subject to natural sedimentation and deposition processes. The streambeds are comprised of a mixture of gravels and fine sediments. Due to the nature of the underlying geology the watercourses generally flow in progressively deeper channels along their course.			
Phase 1 Name	Arable	Phase 1 Code	J11
Most of the fields within the survey area were until recently cultivated arable, however, in recent years these have been largely sown with a grassland mixture and are being periodically cut. Recently sown grassland is classified as arable in the Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology. The northern fields have been divided into paddocks but no horses were noted during the survey visits. No stock control was noted in the fields in the south of the survey area.			
The most recently sown areas (i.e. parts of fields 9 & 10) retained an open sward at the time of survey and a diverse ephemeral flora had colonised these. This includes Alsike Clover <i>Trifolium hybridum</i> , Pineappleweed <i>Matricaria discoidea</i> , Redshank <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> , Common Orache <i>Atriplex patula</i> and Fat-hen <i>Chenopodium album</i> , as well as grassland perennials including Common Ragwort, Self-heal, Common Knapweed and Common Sorrel.			



In parts of fields 10 & 11 areas have been sown with wild bird seed mix, possibly as part of the HLS agreement. Sown species include Quinoa *Chenopodium quinoa*, Barley *Hordeum* sp., Scorpion Weed *Phacelia tanacetifolia* and Millet sp. Numerous species have colonised the open sward including Creeping Thistle, Redshank, Greater Plantain *Plantago major*, Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis* and Colt's-foot *Tussilago farfara*.

Phase 1 Name	Hedgerows	Phase 1 Code	J21/J22/J23
<p>The field-boundary hedgerows at Sedgley Park have been recorded as 19 separate compartments (excluding the woodland boundary hedgerows). The field pattern of the area remains almost intact to that depicted on the 1733 Map of Sedgley Parke. Possible exceptions to this include in fields 10 and 11 which were each apparently subdivided into two fields (a linear hollow in a similar location to that in field 10 is clearly visible on recent aerial photography and LIDAR, though this may in fact represent a palaeochannel or other unrelated feature). These dividing features are not depicted on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey County Series which was published in the late 1880s. A section of hedgerow depicted in 1733 in the north of compartment 3 has been lost as recently as the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the line of which is visible on recent aerial photography.</p> <p>The hedgerow compartments vary significantly in size, intactness, the presence of standard trees and floral diversity. Tree and shrub diversity is in some compartments high, however, field-layer diversity is generally low, particularly given connectivity with the site's ancient woodlands. This may be the result of long-term arable management and the use of chemical fertilisers and herbicides, however, no previous survey information exists to suggest the hedgerow field-layer was formerly more diverse than recorded in 2018. Most of the hedgerows apparently have their edges flailed, therefore unmanaged here refers to regularly being topped or actively layed etc.</p> <p>H1 forms the boundary between Field 1 and a public footpath which leads from Jeremy Road. There is a bank and ditch and evidence of historic laying. The ditch holds water towards the southern end and this continues along the boundary of Park Coppice. The hedgerow is tall and dominated by Hawthorn with Holly, Blackthorn, Guelder Rose, Hazel, Field Maple, Elder and two standard Pedunculate Oak. The field-layer is dominated by Ivy and ubiquitous tall-herb species including Cow-parsley, Nettle and Broad-leaved Dock, and Wood Avens, Herb-Robert and Cleavers. Bluebell is present towards the southern end of the hedgerow adjacent to Park Coppice.</p> <p>H2 is currently designated as part of Jeremy Road SLINC and forms the boundary between this and Field 1. A public footpath runs east-west on the northern (Jeremy Road SLINC) side which enters the site further east. The hedgerow is somewhat defunct and Hawthorn dominated with abundant Holly, Ash standards, Hazel and Elder with evidence of historic laying atop a low bank. The field-layer includes Bramble, Nettle, Cow-parsley, Cleavers, Ivy, Male-fern, Wood Avens and Creeping Soft-grass. Japanese knotweed has colonised the eastern end of the hedgerow, apparently from a stand situated nearby in the grounds of the Park Hall Hotel.</p> <p>The part of H3 which forms the boundary of Field 3 and the grounds of the Park Hall Hotel is a mature hedgerow dominated by Holly with Ivy dominant in the field-layer and abundant in the canopy. There is a ditch on the southern side colonised by Great Willowherb. The north-south orientated section is Hawthorn dominated with Holly, Elder and Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>. This has a field-layer including Rosebay Willowherb, Bramble, Cleavers and Nettle. There is a large mammal excavation/sett in this section.</p> <p>H4 forms the boundary between Fields 3 and 4 and comprises a somewhat gappy but mature hedgerow with a bank and ditch. This is dominated by Hawthorn with evidence of historic laying. Other species include Holly, Wild Cherry, Elder, Hazel, Blackthorn, Rowan, Cherry Laurel and Sycamore, with a field-layer of Ivy, Nettle, Bramble, Cow-parsley, Male-fern and Cleavers.</p> <p>H5 comprises an unmanaged defunct hedgerow of Hawthorn and Holly with abundant Bramble. Other species include Lilac, Cherry Laurel (which have been planted in adjacent gardens), Hazel and Ivy. The hedgerow becomes larger and less gappy towards the eastern end with Holly, Hawthorn, Sycamore, Wild Cherry, Hazel and Pedunculate Oak.</p> <p>H6 forms the boundary between Fields 1 and 2 and contains numerous gaps. Species include Holly, Blackthorn, Hazel and Hawthorn with Great Willowherb, Nettle, Cow-parsley, Creeping Soft-grass, Bramble and Bracken. At the northern end there is a pollarded Willow and towards the southern end there are mature Oak, Ash and Alder standards.</p> <p>H7 is a mature outgrown gappy hedgerow atop a bank and ditch with Blackthorn, Grey Willow, Ash, Holly, Hawthorn and Pedunculate Oak, with a field-layer of Ivy, Bramble, Nettle, Rosebay Willowherb, Germander Speedwell <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> and Cleavers. There are a number of standard Pedunculate Oak and Ash trees.</p> <p>H8 is a low hedgerow with a poor structure and represents the remnants of a formerly longer hedgerow of Hazel, Hawthorn and Elder with Bramble and abundant Great Willowherb. There is a low bank and ditch.</p> <p>H9 is a low sparse remnant hedgerow with large gaps of Hawthorn, Elder and some semi-mature Ash.</p> <p>H10 is currently designated as Park Hill South SLINC and is divided into two sections by the 20<sup>th</sup> century property 223 Wolverhampton Road East. The hedgerow is large and unmanaged atop a bank and ditch with Field Maple, Dogwood, Hawthorn and Hazel, with semi-mature Sycamore at the northern end. The field-layer includes abundant Ivy and Dog's-mercury with Garlic Mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i>, Lords-and-Ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i> and Herb-Robert and as well as tall-herbs including Mugwort <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>, Cow-parsley, Nettle, Hogweed and Creeping Thistle.</p> <p>H11 comprises a short defunct, gappy Hawthorn hedgerow with Pedunculate Oak and Ash standards.</p> <p>H12 comprises fragments of the former hedgerow with Hawthorn, Oak and Elder with large gaps and a single Ash standard.</p> <p>H13 forms the boundary between Fields 3 and 11 and the adjoining arable field (historically part of Sedgley Park but not within the current survey area). The western section of the hedgerow runs approximately north-south and sits on top of a large bank sloping west. The hedgerow is defunct but contains mature Pedunculate Oak standards and remnants of the Hawthorn, Elder, Hazel and Oak hedge line with abundant Bracken and some Yellow-archangel. The longer eastern section runs approximately east-west and comprises a mature outgrown hedgerow of Hawthorn with Hazel, Blackthorn, Elder and Crab Apple atop a bank and ditch with some semi-mature Pedunculate Oak.</p> <p>H14 is a defunct Hawthorn, Hazel and Holly hedgerow atop a bank and partially wet ditch with Great Willowherb. This includes some mature standard Pedunculate Oak and Ash. Current management is facing-up from south-eastern side and the hedgerow is consequently dense and tall.</p> <p>H15 forms the boundary of Fields 7 and 8 with South Staffordshire. This is Hawthorn dominated with Holly, Hazel, Pedunculate Oak, Ash, Blackthorn, Elder, Rosa sp., Black Bryony <i>Dioscorea communis</i>, Bramble, Ivy and Male-fern atop a bank and ditch with abundant Great Willowherb. The ditch is culverted below an access track which passes through the hedgerow.</p> <p>H16 is a hedgerow of Hawthorn, Holly and Hazel with mature Pedunculate Oak and Ash standards with some large gaps atop a bank and ditch.</p> <p>H17 links to Park Coppice Dingle and is somewhat defunct with a bank adjacent to a dry ditch (at time of survey). Species include Pedunculate Oak, Hazel, Hawthorn and Guelder Rose with some semi-mature Oak. The field-layer is of Bramble, Ivy, Herb-Robert and Nettle.</p>			

H18 comprises a partially wet ditch (at time of survey) with Yellow-iris *Iris pseudacorus* and various ornamental hedgerows associated with the adjoining residential gardens. Some apparently former hedgerow Pedunculate Oaks are now within the gardens.

Colton Hills north-west hedgerow is a recently planted Hawthorn-dominated hedgerow with a number of other native hedgerow shrubs including Hazel, Field Maple and Rosa sp.

#### Notes

#### Habitats of Note [1]

Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	EHD	BAP	NERC	Rarity	Year Recorded
Hedgerows <sup>1</sup>	J21 & J22		Y	Y		2018
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland <sup>2</sup>	A111		Y	Y		2018
Rivers (headwaters) <sup>3</sup>	G2		Y	Y		2018

#### Notes

1. Most of the entire and some of the defunct hedgerows with the exception of those which comprise only fragments of the original field boundary.
2. Park Coppice, Park Coppice Dingle and Ashen Coppice.
3. All watercourses depicted on the habitat maps.

#### Species of Note [1]

##### Flora

Species	Statutory	BAP	NERC	RL	Rarity	Axiophyte	Year Recorded
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>					R	Y	2008
<i>Allium ursinum</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>					R		2008
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>					F	Y	2000
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Briza media</i>				RLGB	R	Y	1989
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>					F	Y	1989
<i>Carex remota</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>					U	Y	2017
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>					U	Y	1988
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>					R		2000
<i>Crataegus x macrocarpa</i>					NRR		1989
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>					U	Y	1989
<i>Elymus caninus</i>					U		2000
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>					R	Y	2018
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>					R		1988
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>					F	Y	2000
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>				RLGB	U	Y	1988
<i>Galium saxatile</i>					U	Y	1989
<i>Geum rivale</i>					VR	Y	1987
<i>Geum rivale x urbanum</i> = <i>G. x intermedium</i>					NRR	Y	1989
<i>Hieracium vulgatum</i>					U		1989
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	WCA8	LBAP			C		2018
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>				RLGB	R	Y	1997
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>				RLGB	U		1989
<i>Lamium galeobdolon subsp. montanum</i>					R	Y	2018
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>					U	Y	1989
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>					R		1989
<i>Linum catharticum</i>					U	Y	1989
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Melica uniflora</i>					U	Y	2018
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Montia fontana</i>					VR	Y	1989
<i>Odontites vernus</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>				RLGB	U	Y	2018
<i>Picris echioides</i>					U		2018

<i>Poa nemoralis</i>					U	Y	1987
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>				RLGB	F	Y	1989
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>					U		2000
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>					R		2018
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>				RLEN	R	Y	2018
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>					F	Y	1989
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>					F	Y	2018
<i>Veronica montana</i>					U	Y	2000
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>					R		1989

#### Notes

#### Fauna

Species	Statutory	BAP	NERC	RL	Concern	Rarity	Year Recorded
<i>Alauda arvensis</i> Skylark		UK, L	Y		R	C	2018
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Mallard					A	C	2000
<i>Apus apus</i> Swift					A	C	2018
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> Black-headed Gull					A	C	2000
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> Small Heath		UK	Y	RLGB		U	1989
<i>Columba oenas</i> Stock Dove					A	F	2018
<i>Delichon urbicum</i> House Martin					A	F	2018
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i> Yellowhammer		UK	Y		R	C	1989
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> Reed Bunting		UK	Y		R	C	1989
<i>Linaria cannabina</i> Linnet		UK	Y		R	C	1989
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i> Mistle Thrush					R	C	2018
<i>Passer domesticus</i> House Sparrow		UK	Y		R	VC	2018
<i>Passer montanus</i> Tree Sparrow		UK, L	Y		R	F	1988
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> Willow Warbler					A	C	2000
<i>Poecile montana</i> Willow Tit		UK	Y		R	F	1989
<i>Poecile palustris</i> Marsh Tit		UK	Y		R	U	1988
<i>Prunella modularis</i> Dunnock		UK	Y		A	VC	2018
<i>Pyrhula pyrrhula</i> Bullfinch		UK	Y		A	C	2018
<i>Rana temporaria</i> Common Frog	WCA5/9.5a	L				F	2000
<i>Strix aluco</i> Tawny Owl					A	F	2018
<i>Turdus iliacus</i> Redwing	WCA1i				R	C	2018
<i>Turdus philomelos</i> Song Thrush		UK, L	Y		R	C	2018
<i>Turdus pilaris</i> Fieldfare	WCA1i				R	F	2018

#### Notes

#### Site/Habitat Suitability for Other Species of Note (not recorded during the survey)

<b>Description/Notes</b>	<p>There are numerous potential roosting sites for a range of bat species within the hedgerow standards and within the site's woodlands. The hedgerows provide potential forging and flight corridors across the site which link to the wider landscape.</p> <p>The site is suitable for a wide range of breeding farmland and woodland birds.</p> <p>The largely unmodified watercourses potentially support populations of fish and freshwater invertebrates.</p> <p>The habitats on site provide suitable foraging habitat for the European Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>.</p>
--------------------------	---

Invasive Species [2]			
Species	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)	Year Recorded
<i>Crococsmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	SO91349513 (Ashen Coppice) – garden throw-out.	Occasional	2018
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	SO91249584 (H2) - colonising from adjacent Jeremy Road SLINC.	Rare	2018
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	SO90969566 – along brook in Park Coppice.	Occasional	2018
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	SO91389516 (Ashen Coppice) – garden throw-out.	Locally Frequent	2018
Notes			

Geology	
<b>Solid/Drift Formation</b>	Dominant geology - Clent Formation - Argillaceous Rocks and [subequal/subordinate] Breccia, Interbedded.
<b>Description</b>	Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 272 to 299 million years ago in the Permian Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river.
<b>Solid/Drift Formation</b>	Eastern corner of survey area - Lower Ludlow Shales Group - Siltstone and Mudstone, Interbedded.
<b>Description</b>	Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 426 to 427 million years ago in the Silurian Period of shallow-marine in origin. They are detrital and biogenic, generally comprising fine-grained sediments, with carbonate material (coral, shell fragments) forming interbedded sequences.
<b>Solid/Drift Formation</b>	Small area within eastern corner of survey area - Aymestry Limestone Formation - Limestone.
<b>Description</b>	Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 426 to 427 million years ago in the Silurian Period of shallow-marine in origin. Local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas. They are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coral, shell fragments), forming beds and locally reefs.
<b>Features of Value</b>	
1	The only outcrop of the Ludlow Series (Elton, Aymestry Lst, Whitcliffe Formations) of Silurian age in Wolverhampton now available in Wolverhampton.
2	The outcrop is bounded on the west by the Sedgley-Dudley fault near its intersection with the Western Boundary fault of the coalfield.
3	Good exposures of the outcrop exist within the site and it is highly valuable as an aid to interpretation of the complex structure and geological history of this part of the West Midlands.

Soils
Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils.

Public Access & Site Usage	
<b>Land Use</b>	Agricultural (grazing, permanent grassland and unmanaged woodland).
<b>Access Level</b>	Restricted.
<b>Access Type(s)</b>	Public footpaths only.

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results
<p>Park Coppice: the previously recorded species Moschatel <i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> and Water avens <i>Geum rivale</i> (1987) were not recorded in the 2018 survey.</p> <p>Hybrid Bluebell has been recorded for the first time in 2018 in both Park Coppice and Ashen Coppice.</p> <p>Park Hill: The first known survey in 1989 describes a site with areas of even-aged Hawthorn-dominated scrub with grassy glades, some of which supported a diverse flora of grasses and forbs including Crested Dog's-tail, Yellow Oat-grass <i>Trisetum flavescens</i>, Mouse-eared Hawkweed <i>Pilosella officinarum</i>, Rough Hawkbit <i>Leontodon hispidus</i>, Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>, Bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>, Common Knapweed, Red Clover, Meadow Vetchling, Field Scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i>, Beaked hawk's-beard <i>Crepis vesicaria</i> and notably the calcicolous species Greater Knapweed <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>, Common Quaking-grass <i>Briza media</i> and Fairy Flax <i>Linum catharticum</i>. The later 2000 survey describes a loss of this habitat to scrub, though many of the above species were again recorded. In 2018 no species-rich grassland and very few of the above species were recorded due to continued succession to scrub.</p>

**Boundary (notes)**

The rationale for this survey was to assess the area as part of the Black Country Call for Sites process.

**Summary of Assessment**

Within the context of Wolverhampton Sedgley Park is a large area of important historic countryside with a range of valuable ecological features which individually meet the threshold for selection as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINCs) – see Map 1. These include the area's woodlands, the geological features associated with Park Hill, some of the smaller fields and parts of the hedgerow network. Those hedgerows which are recommended for selection as SLINC include those which contain mature standard trees, those which are mature and relatively intact, and those which have good floral diversity. Those which are defunct and fragmentary are not recommended for selection, even where these represent features of some age.

The whole site is of high ecological network value and comprises a significant linking area between Penn Common and sites including Sedgley Beacon and Springhill Park, however, at the current time many of the individual fields are not known to support flora and fauna sufficient to recommend Local Sites status for these areas.

**Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement)**

1	Most of the historic field-boundary hedgerows within the survey area contain gaps and some have declined significantly as to not function ecologically as hedgerows. Hedgerows should be restored through gapping-up using tree and shrub species native to the site. Ideally these should be sourced from site or locally.
2	Invasive non-native flora species have colonised parts of the site and these should be eradicated. These include Japanese Knotweed, Variegated Yellow-archangel, Cherry Laurel, <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp., Sycamore and Montbretia. Of particular concern is the presence of Hybrid Bluebell in both Park Coppice and Ashen Coppice. This will likely lead to further hybridisation with the native Bluebell population and should be eradicated when this flowers in 2019.
3	The area lacks standing open water therefore reducing the value of the site to a range of fauna and flora. Consideration should be given to the restoration of the former pond (now scrub) located in compartment Rifle Range Scrub (see Map 2).
4	Restore calcareous grassland in Park Hill: this former valuable and locally rare habitat has been lost to scrub encroachment and therefore should be restored through the removal of scrub in selected areas. These should be large enough to provide an open aspect and so that they are less vulnerable to rapid recolonization.
5	Breeding bird survey: recent and historic bird records (including declining farmland birds) suggest the site is valuable to breeding birds. Surveys should be undertaken to ascertain presence and populations with the aim of prescribing further management recommendations for their benefit.
6	The habitat continuity of Park Coppice and Park Coppice Dingle and the watercourse which runs through them was severely impacted by the construction of an access track thought to have occurred in the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century. This included the construction of a culvert with a drop on the downstream side of > 1 m. This culvert should be removed or mitigated for.
7	Upstream of Park Coppice the watercourse has been culverted and now acts as a drain for local run-off. This has led to excess sediment, litter and probable polluted water (mis-connections and road pollutants) entering Park Coppice and the wider watercourse network of the site and beyond. This should be investigated and mitigation actions undertaken as necessary.

**Data Sources**

	Source	Date
<b>Species and Habitat Data Source(s)</b>	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country.	01/06/18, 14/09/18, 28/09/18
	EcoRecord data search.	2018
	Park Hill SINC survey, The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country.	2000
	Park Hill SINC Survey, The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country.	1989
<b>Geological Data Source(s)</b>	SINC Assessment of Park Hill Quarry	2008
	British Geological Society 1:50,000 bedrock & superficial deposits GIS web map services from BGS website: <a href="https://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/mash-ups/desktopgis.html">https://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/mash-ups/desktopgis.html</a>	2018
	Soilscapes, Cranfield Soil & Agricultural Institute website: <a href="http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/">http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/</a>	2018
<b>Historic Data Sources(s)</b>	Ordnance Survey County Series Mapping 1887 - 1993.	2018
<b>Assessment Author and Organisation</b>	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country.	12/01/2019

## [1] HABITATS/SPECIES OF NOTE TABLES – ATTRIBUTE DEFINITIONS

### STATUTORY (PROTECTED) -

**EHD** = EU Habitats Directive (plus where relevant the Annexe II or IV). **PBA** = Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

**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).

**BAP** – Habitats/Species included on latest UK BAP list of Priority Habitats/Species.

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

**RL** - Species included on Global IUCN & British Red Lists (Red Data Books).

**RARITY (HABITATS) - BIRMINGHAM & BLACK COUNTRY** - 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.

**NRR** = no recent B&BC records.

**AXIOPHYTE** - included on the Birmingham & the Black Country list of axiophytes.

### CONCERN (FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN) -

Birds: **R** = Red List - 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. **A** = Amber List - 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.

Mammals: **ND** = National Decline and **ED** = England Decline as measured by the Mammal Societies Table of Recent Population Changes in the Native Species of Land Mammals.

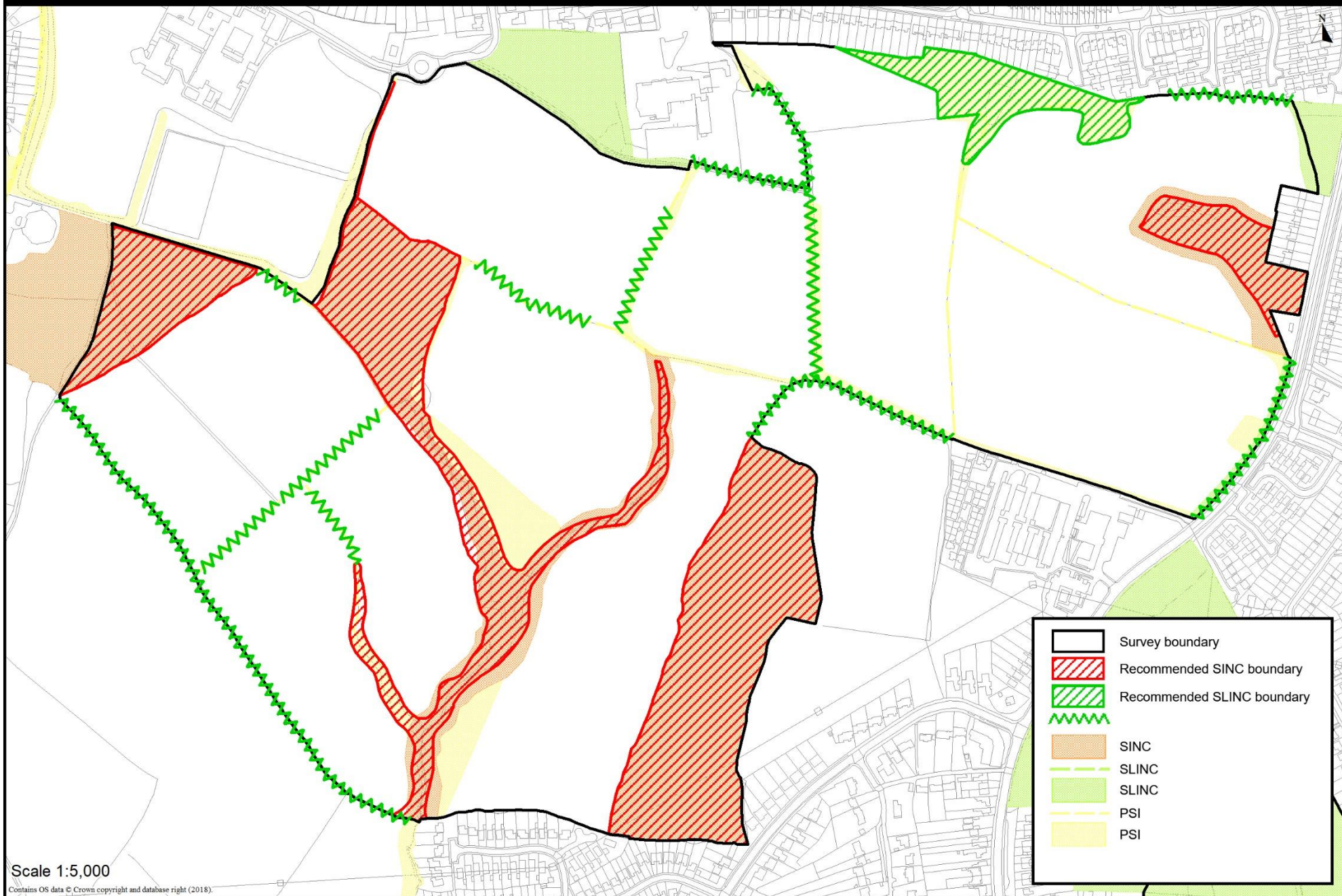
Invertebrates: **RD** = Regional Decline identified in Butterfly Conservation West Midlands Regional Action Plan.

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

**[2] 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.

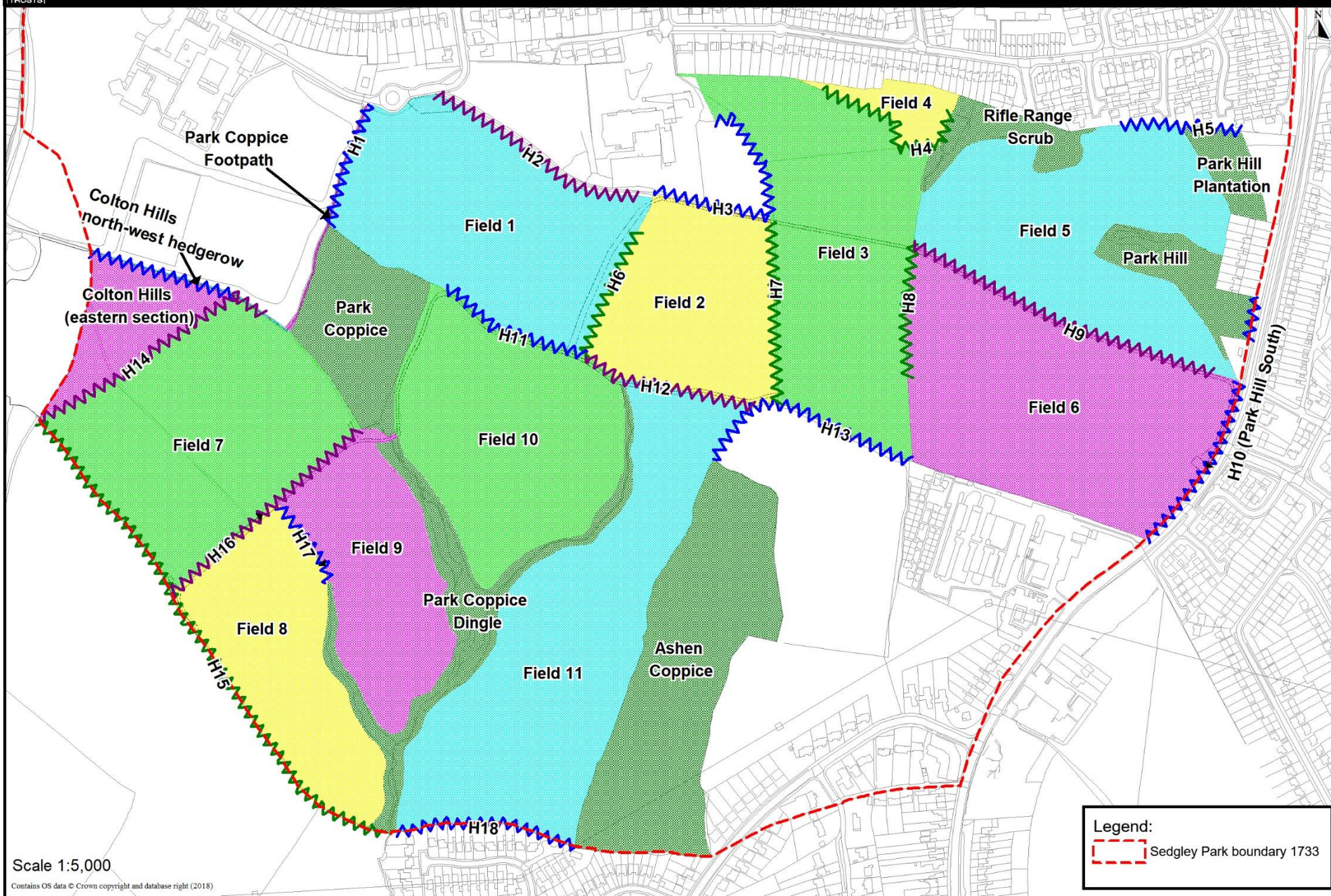


Map 1: Sedgley Park Current & Recommended Designation



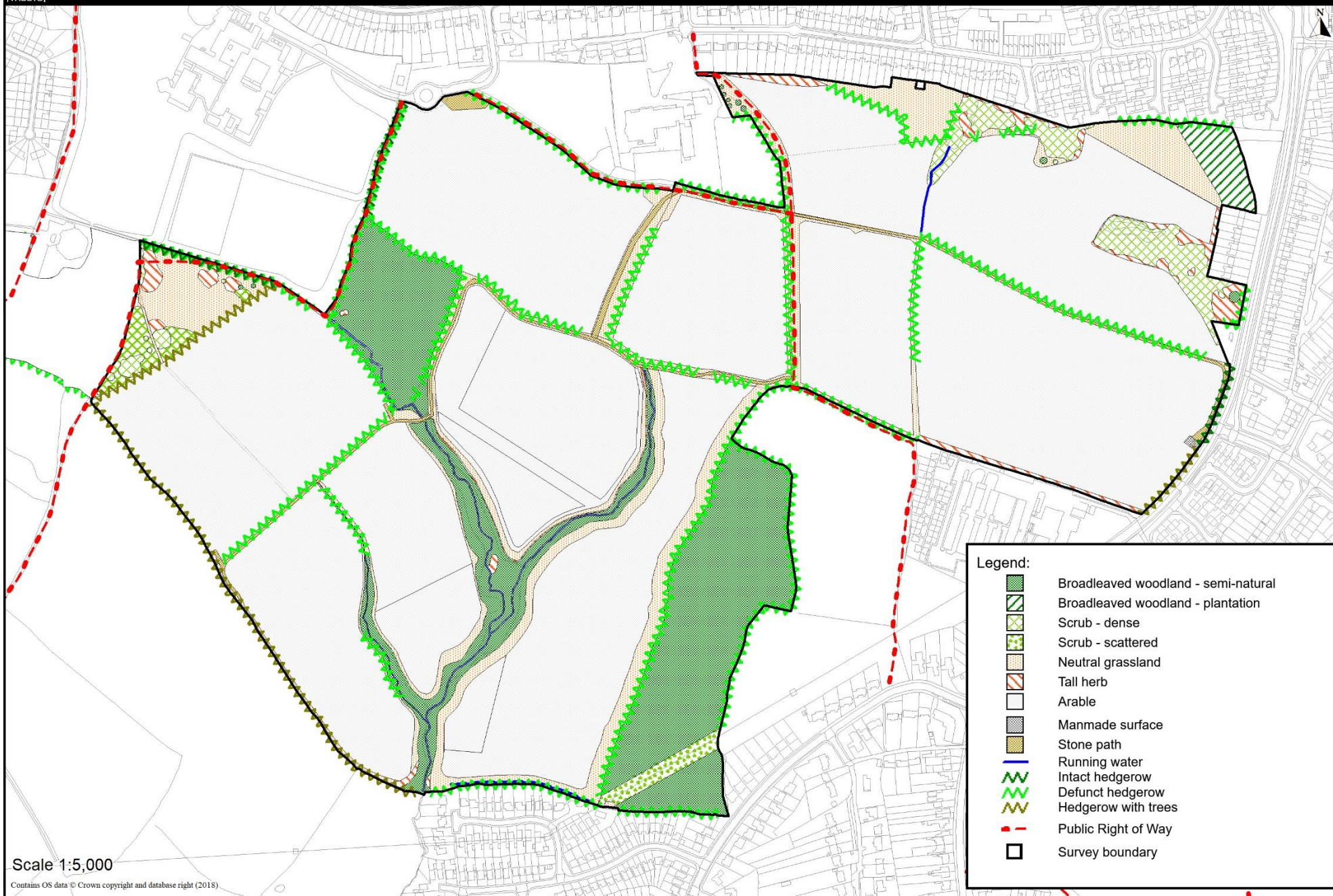


## Map 2: Sedgley Park Compartment Map



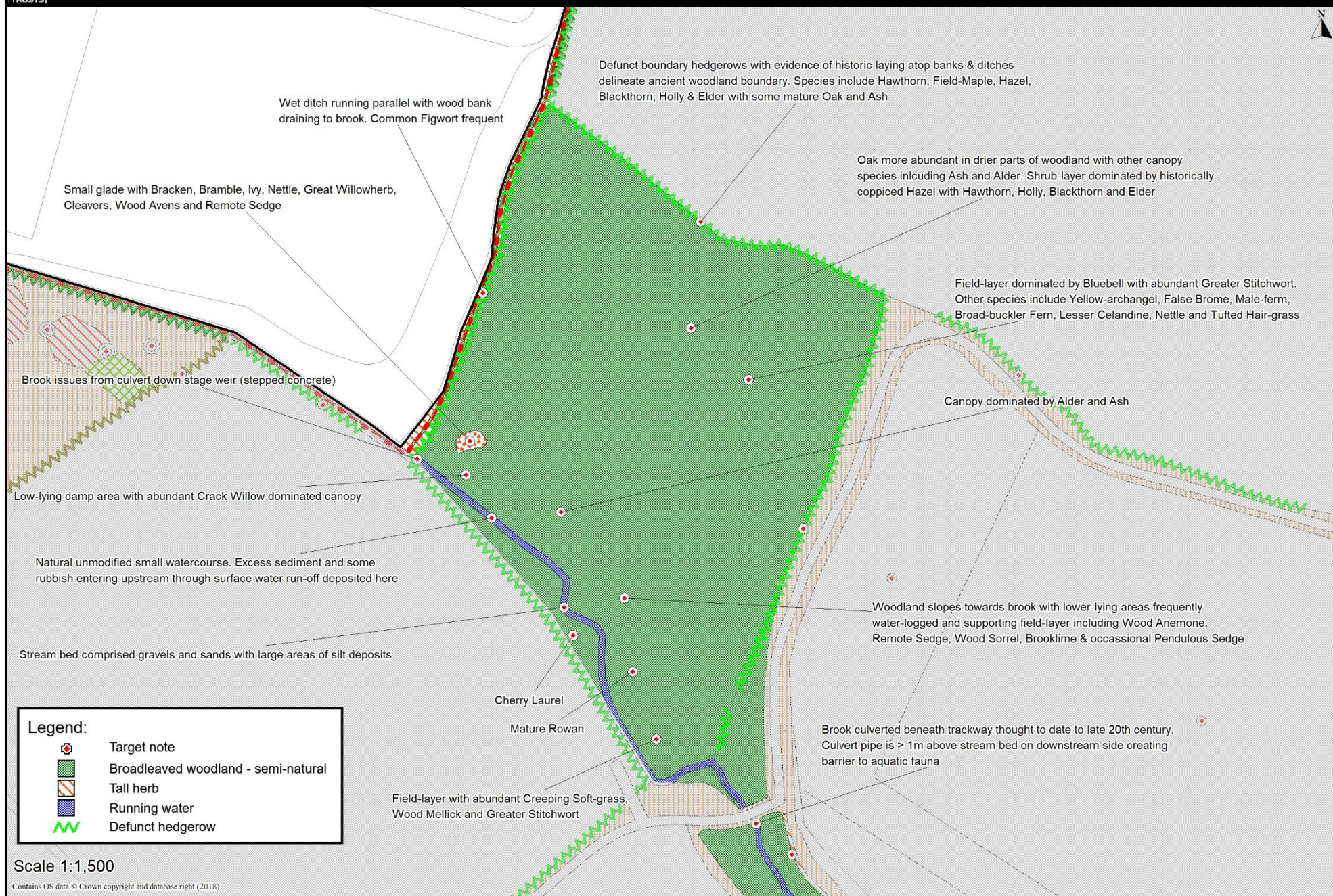


# Map 3: Sedgley Park Phase 1 Habitat Map - overview



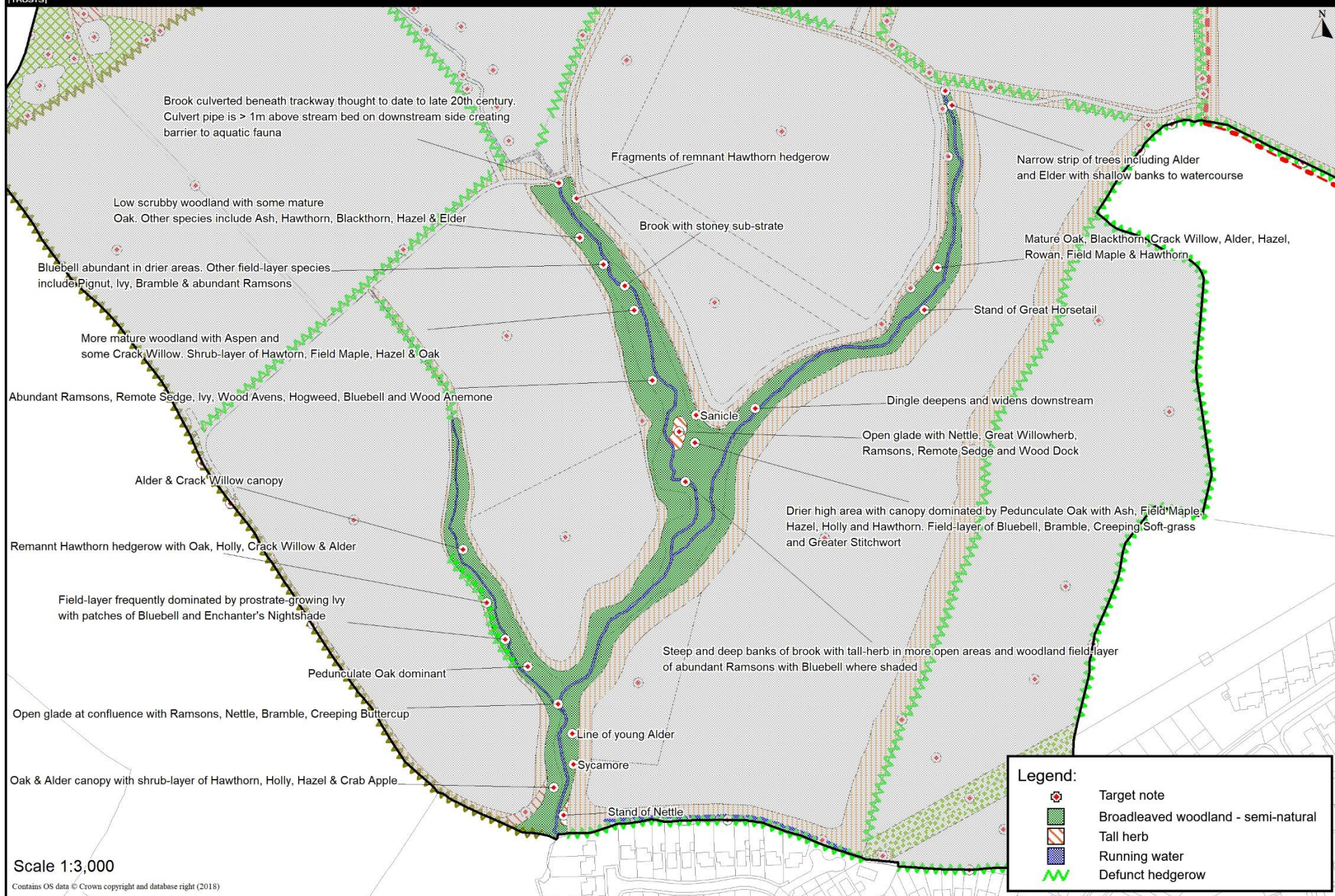


## Map 4: Park Coppice Phase 1 Habitat Map



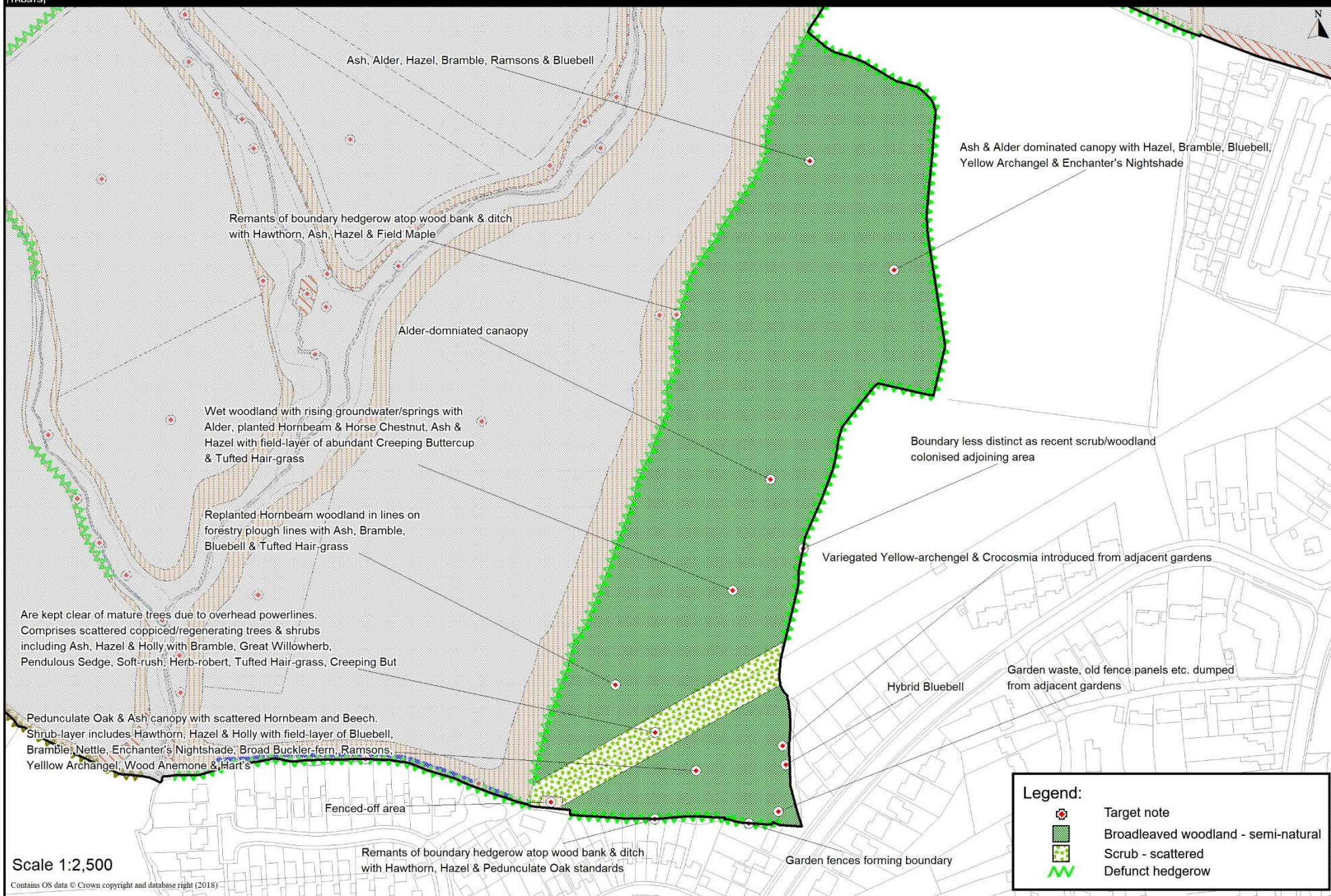


# Map 5: Park Coppice Dingle Phase 1 Habitat Map



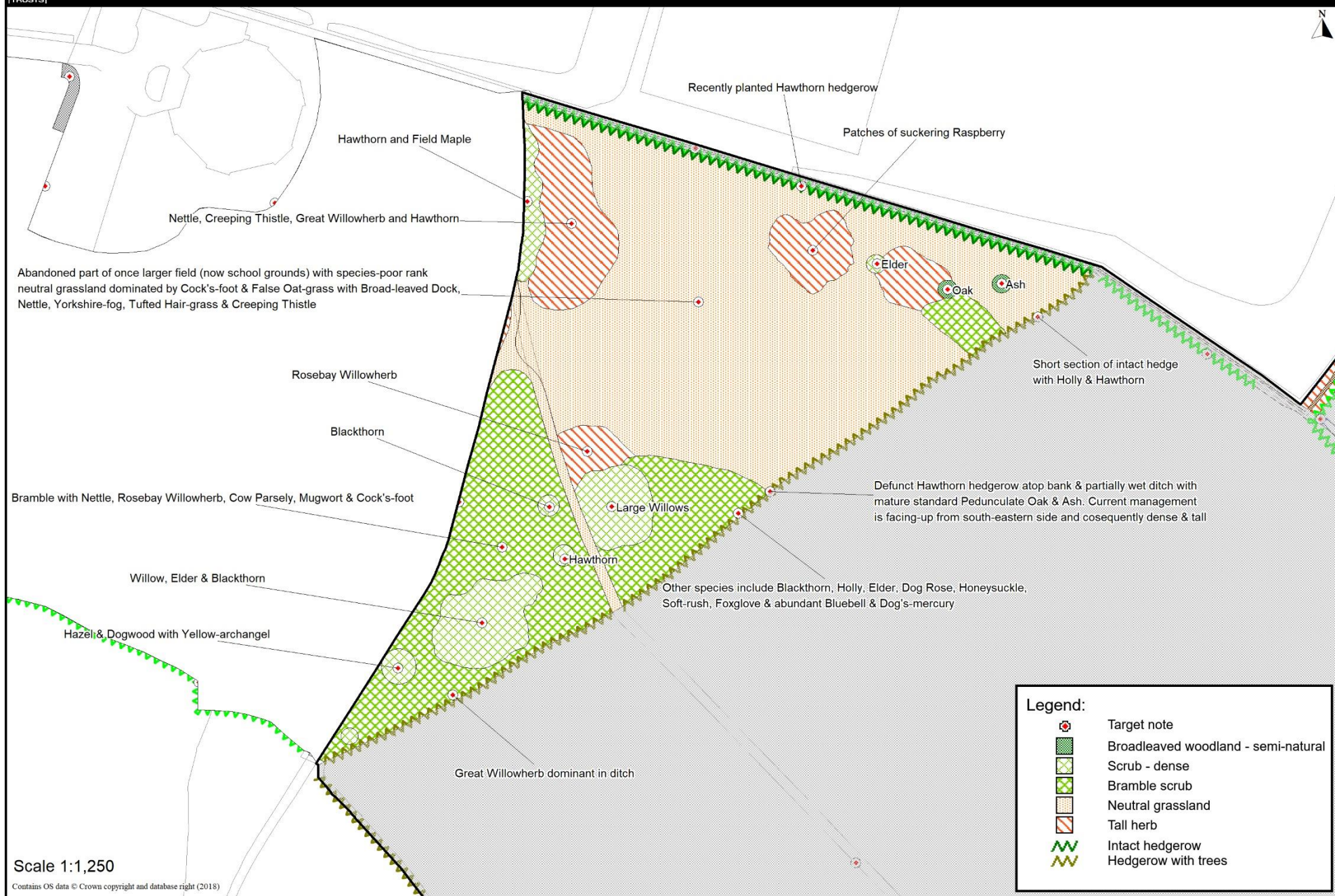


# Map 6: AshenCoppice Phase 1 Habitat Map



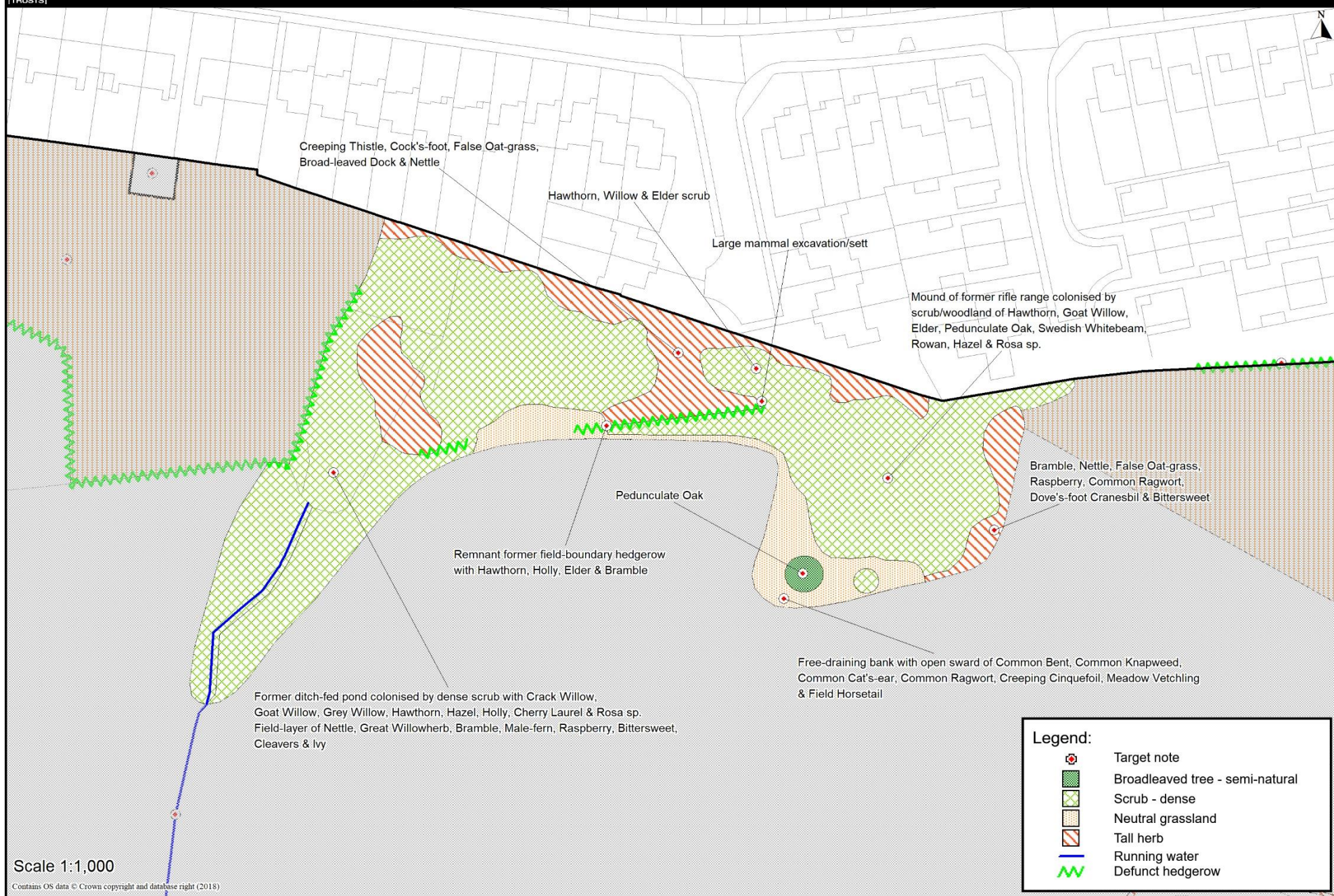


# Map 7: Colton Hills (Eastern Section) Phase 1 Habitat Map



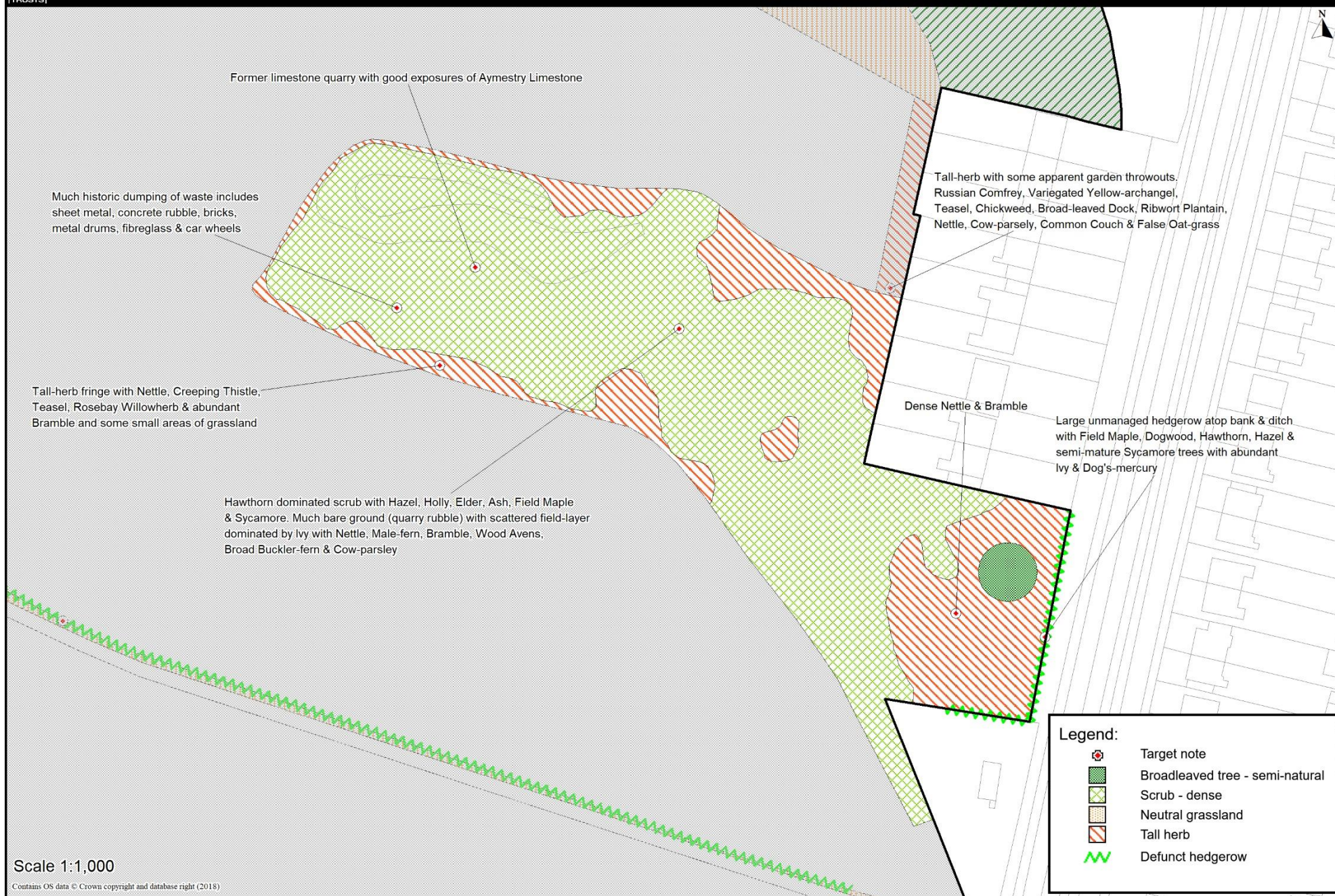


## Map 8: Rifle Range Scrub Phase 1 Habitat Map



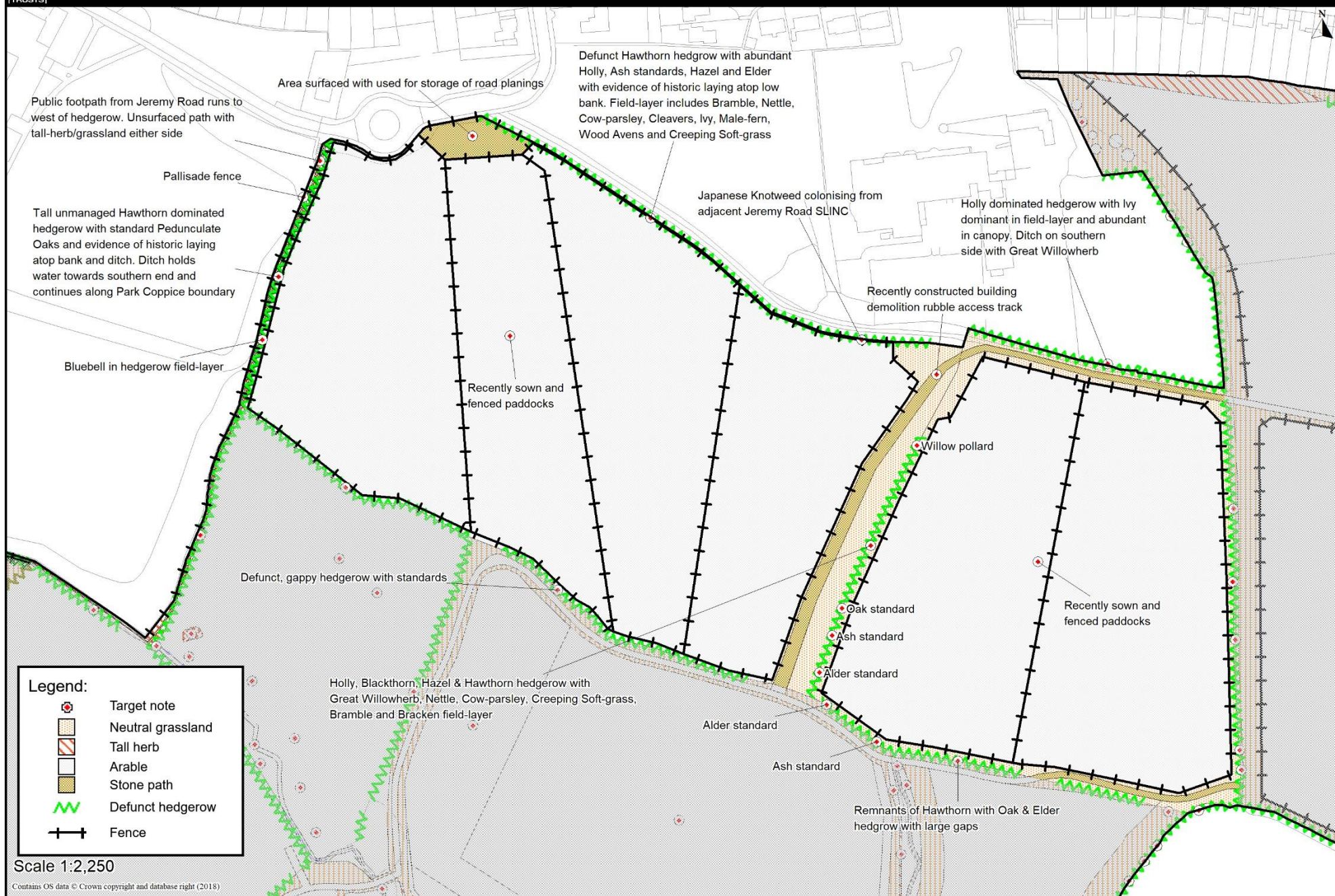


## Map 9: Park Hill Phase 1 Habitat Map



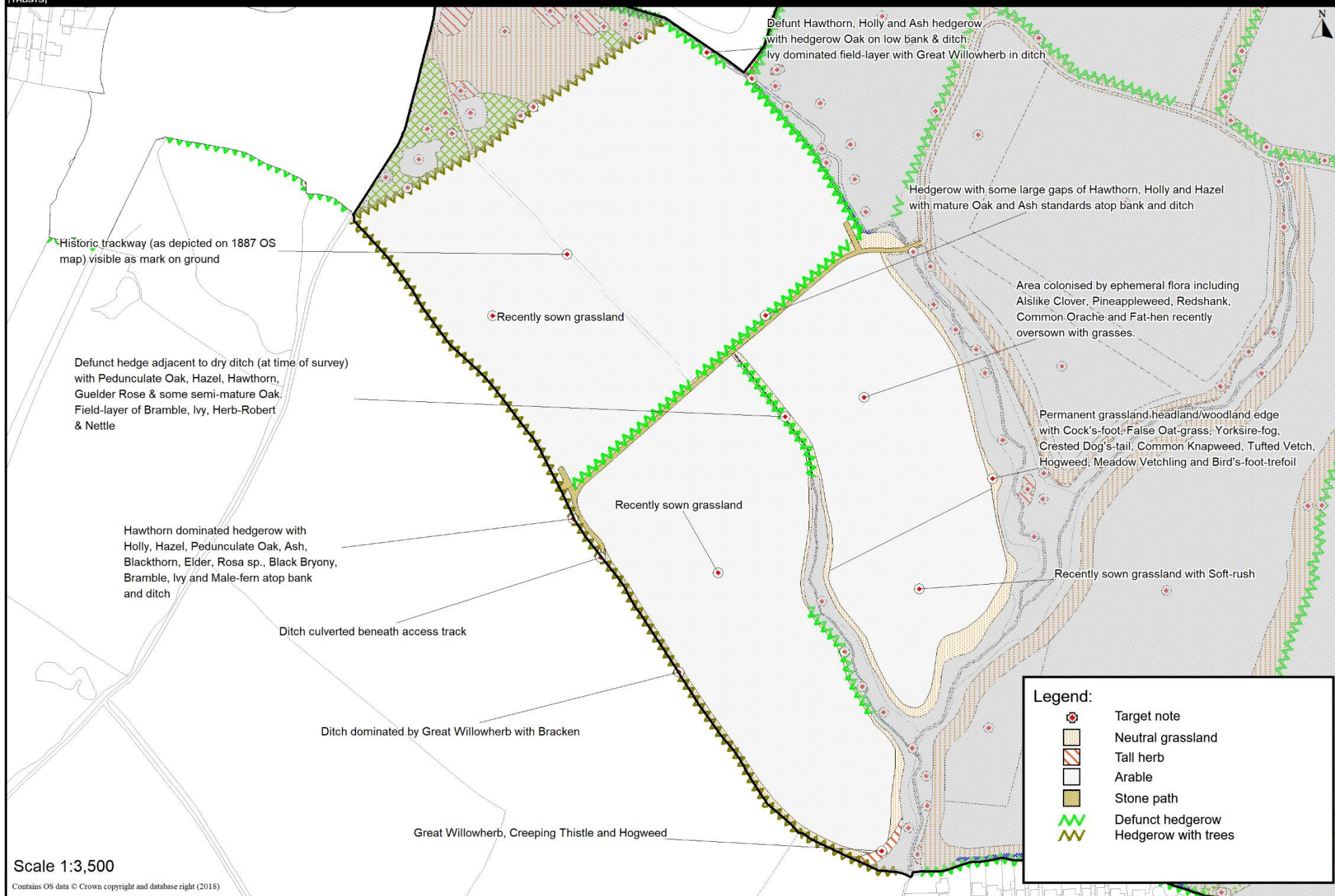


# Map 10: Fields 1 & 2 Phase 1 Habitat Map



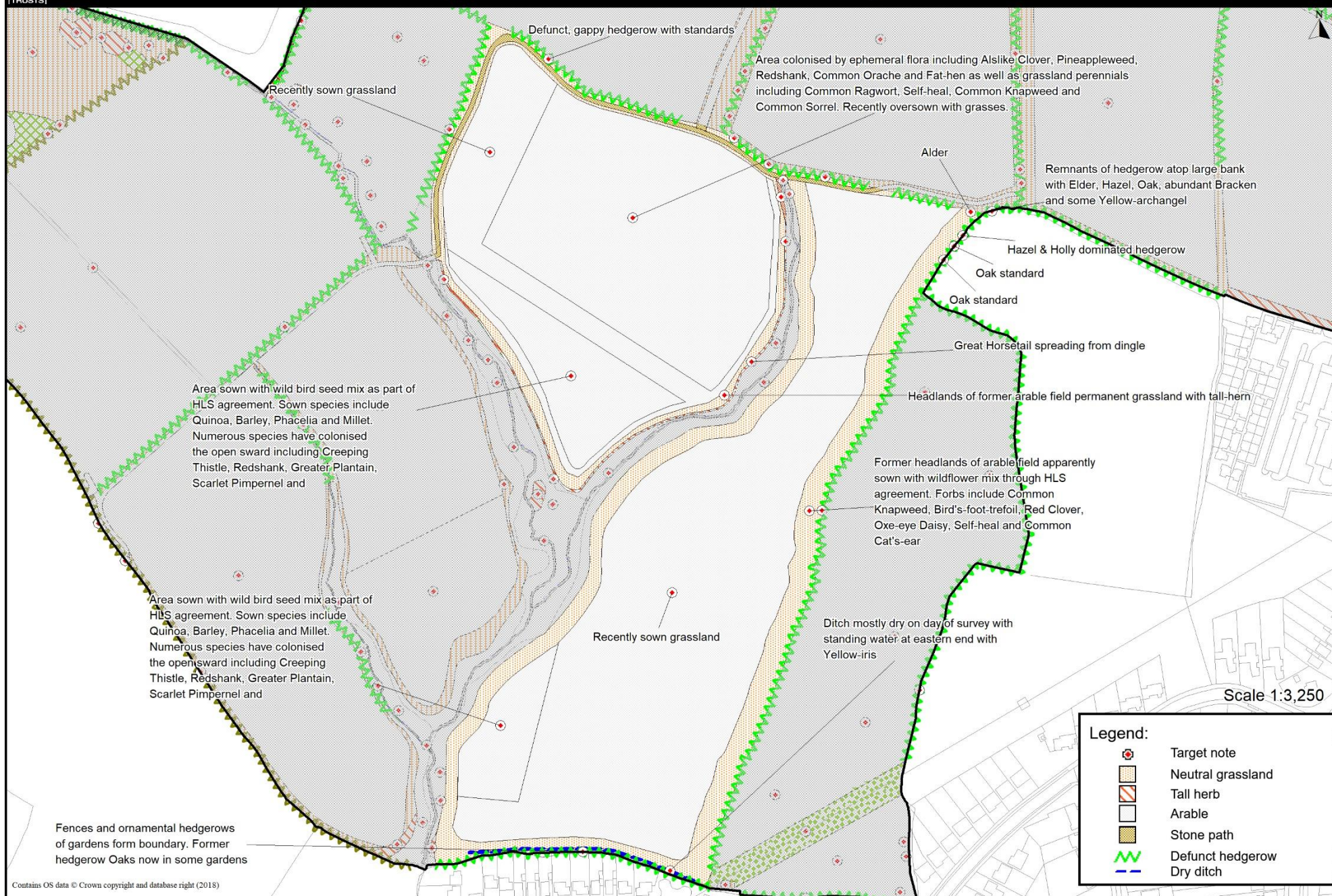


## Map 12: Fields 7, 8 & 9 Phase 1 Habitat Map





# Map 13: Fields 10 & 11 Phase 1 Habitat Map





## Site Photographs



One of the headwaters of the Penn Brook in Park Coppice with high levels of sedimentation.



The drier northern end of Park Coppice with coppiced Hazel and Bluebell, Greater Stitchwort and Bracken field-layer.





The culverted and piped watercourse entering Park Coppice Dingle forming a barrier to movement of fauna and preventing natural sedimentation processes. The open area where the track crosses was formerly wooded and linked to Park Coppice.



The interior of Park Coppice Dingle with deeply incised channel, Hazel coppice and abundant Ramsons and Bluebell.





Low scattered scrub and tall-herd in the area kept clear below the power lines in Ashen Coppice.



Garden waste dumped from the properties backing-on to Ashen Coppice has introduced species such as Montbretia (pictured), Bleeding Heart Plant and Variegated Yellow-archangel.





Abundant Creeping Buttercup and Tufted Hair-grass growing in one of the wet flushes in Ashen Coppice.



Planted Hornbeam dominates the canopy in parts of the drier southern end of Ashen Coppice. The marks left by forestry ploughing can be seen in the photo.





View across recently sown grassland in fields 10 and 2 from the edge of Ashen Coppice with Park Coppice Dingle to the left of picture.



View from Jeremy Road with fenced-off storage area for road planings with field 1 beyond and Sedgley Beacon and Sedgley Hall Farm Park & Western Escarpment in background.





Recently layed access track of crushed recycled demolition material adjacent to hedgerow 7.



Recently layed access track of road planings and crushed recycled demolition material passing through field 3 and forming the boundary between fields 5 and 6. Rifle Range Scrub can be seen to the left of picture whilst Park Hill is at the top of the hill in the background.





The man-made mound of the former rifle range with remnant grassland and colonising scrub-woodland.



Exposure of Aymestry Limestone in the former quarry at Park Hill.





View of hedgerow 10 (Park Hill South) from Wolverhampton Road East.



View across fields 5 and 3 with Park Hall Hotel (formerly the country house Sedgley Park) in background.

## Species Records

### FLORA

#### Ashen Coppice

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked Feather-moss
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	flowering plant
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	flowering plant
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crocasmia pottsii x aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa x Xanthocyparis nootkatensis</i> = <i>X Cuprocyparis leylandi</i>	Leyland Cypress
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-Grass
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium</i>	Crane's-Bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica</i> = <i>H. x massartiana</i>	Bluebell
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush

<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	Common Feather-moss
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	Yellow Archangel
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i>	Yellow Archangel
<i>Lamprocapnos spectabilis</i>	Asian Bleeding-heart
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ribes</i>	Currant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell

### Park Coppice

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked Feather-moss
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Carex</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot

<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-Grass
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana</i>	Bluebell
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	Common Feather-moss
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. montanum</i>	Yellow Archangel
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow
<i>Salix euxina x alba = S. x fragilis</i>	Hybrid Crack-willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime

*Viburnum opulus*

Guelder-rose

### Park Coppice Dingle

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked Feather-moss
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-Grass
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	Common Feather-moss
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. montanum</i>	Yellow Archangel
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass

<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow
<i>Salix euxina</i> x <i>alba</i> = <i>S. x fragilis</i>	Hybrid Crack-willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose

#### **Park Hill**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens



<i>Hedera helix</i> subsp. <i>helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	Yellow Archangel
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>	Common Vetch

### Park Hill Plantation

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

### Rifle Range Scrub

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed



<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	flowering plant
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow
<i>Salix euxina x alba = S. x fragilis</i>	Hybrid Crack-willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Sorbus intermedia agg.</i>	Whitebeam
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

### Colton Hills Eastern Section

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder
<i>Agrostis</i>	Bent Grass
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cornus</i>	flowering plant
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn

<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Flowering Currant
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Symphytum officinale x asperum = S. x uplandicum</i>	Russian Comfrey
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch

#### Fields 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 - Grassland leys

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Hemp
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge

<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Symphytum officinale</i> x <i>asperum</i> = <i>S. x uplandicum</i>	Russian Comfrey
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alsike Clover
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

#### Field 4 (Ranworth Rise)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-Grass
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup

<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

#### Field 9 headland

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch

#### Fields 9 & 10 - Recently sown therefore ephemeral

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock



<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alsike Clover
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

#### Fields 10 & 11 - Wild bird seed mix

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen
<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i>	Quinoa
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Six-rowed Barley
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	Scorpion Weed
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poaceae</i>	a Millet
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot

#### Field 11 - Headland

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil

<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

### **Hedge 1 (Park Coppice footpath & Park Coppice N Hedge)**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked Feather-moss
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-Grass
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	Common Feather-moss
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell

**Hedge 2 (Western Section, Trackway Hedge (S))**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

**Hedge 3 (Eastern Section, Trackway hedge (S) and Hedge east of Hotel)**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

**Hedge 4**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern

<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Hedera helix</i> subsp. <i>helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

#### Hedge 5 (Park Hill North Hedge)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Hedera helix</i> subsp. <i>helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

#### Hedge 6

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Salix euxina</i> x <i>alba</i> = <i>S. x fragilis</i>	Hybrid Crack-willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

#### Hedge 7

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash



<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell

#### Hedge 8

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder

#### Hedge 9

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

#### Hedge 10 (Wolverhampton Road East hedge)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn

<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle

#### Hedge 11

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak

#### Hedge 12

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder

#### Hedge 13

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. montanum</i>	Yellow Archangel
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder



**Hedge 14 (Eastern Hedge, Colton Hills)**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder

**Hedge 15 (Sedgley Park Boundary Hedge)**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

**Hedge 16**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash

<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

#### Hedge 17

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

#### Hedge 18 (Sedgley Park Boundary Hedge)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Cornus</i>	flowering plant
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Sorbus intermedia agg.</i>	Whitebeam

### FAUNA

#### Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White
<i>Bombus (Pyrobombus) hypnorum</i>	Tree Bumblebee
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon
<i>Corvus corone subsp. corone</i>	Carrion Crow
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest



*Strix aluco*  
*Troglodytes troglodytes*  
*Turdus iliacus*  
*Turdus merula*  
*Turdus philomelos*  
*Turdus pilaris*  
*Turdus viscivorus*  
*Cervidae*  
*Sciurus carolinensis*  
*Talpa europaea* *Vulpes*  
*vulpes*

Tawny Owl  
Wren  
Redwing  
Blackbird  
Song Thrush  
Fieldfare  
Mistle Thrush  
Indet. Deer  
Eastern Grey  
Squirrel European  
Mole Red Fox