

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRec. Ref. No.	EcoRec. Site Name	EcoRec. Grid Ref.	N.C. Designation(s)	Date Notified
n/a	Woodlands Walk	SP89569603	None	n/a
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Revision	Report Date
Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton City Council	3.85 hectares	New site	03/09/2015

Meets LS Criteria	SLINC	Type	Wildlife	i.e. Wildlife/Geological
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Amendment	New Site	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion
Description (see map 1)	New site.	

Citation (Summary of Value)

Woodlands walk comprises an area of semi-natural habitats, planted woodland and regularly mown grassland in a predominantly residential part of south-west Wolverhampton. The site is an area of public open space created from a former landscape of small agricultural fields that retains areas of relatively diverse neutral grassland and field-boundary hedgerows. Older planted woodland on the site has increased in diversity since establishment and has developed some of the characteristics associated with better quality semi-natural woodland.

The site forms part of a 'stepping-stone' corridor that links the countryside of the Goldthorn Wedge to the open spaces of south-west Wolverhampton. Woodlands Walk appears well-used by the local community and is clearly a valuable area of 'natural' open space in a predominantly developed part of the city.

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological

Habitat Diversity	M	Woodlands Walk supports a good range of habitats for a site of its size and location in a predominantly built-up area. Structural diversity within the habitats is, however, limited.
Species Diversity	L-M	Due to the number of habitat types present the associated floral species diversity is relatively high; however, none of the habitats are particularly diverse examples of their type.
Habitat Rarity	L-M	Semi-improved neutral grassland is an increasingly rare habitat in Birmingham & Black Country and there are very few examples in Wolverhampton. The meadow at Woodlands Walk is, however, of only moderate diversity and therefore more common. The other habitats within the site are more frequent within areas of open space in Wolverhampton.
Species Rarity	L	Most of the recorded species are <i>Common</i> or <i>Frequent</i> in Birmingham & Black Country.
Size or Extent	L-M	In the context of Wolverhampton's Local Sites Woodlands Walk is of small to medium extent.
Naturalness	M	The meadow is apparently a remnant of old agricultural grassland that would have developed entirely through natural species recruitment under a stable long-term management regime. Hedgerows, though presumably originally planted, are dominated by native species. The older plantation woodlands on site have developed semi-natural characteristics through species recruitment and natural structural diversification.
Position & Connectivity	M	Woodlands Walk is one of a number of open spaces which include Windsor Avenue Playing Fields, Muchall Grove Wood and Colton Hills that form a stepping stone corridor linking Wolverhampton to the countryside of South Staffordshire.

Social

Historical & Cultural	M	A plaque at the northern entrance to the site reads ' <i>Woodlands Walk: This was purchased out of the Wolverhampton War Memorial Fund in memory of those who gave their lives in the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45.</i> '
Access	H	The site is public open space and accessible at all times.
Aesthetic	M	In the context of an otherwise dense residential area Woodlands Walk is an attractive open space with a relatively natural feel.
Recorded History	L-M	There is presumably a recorded history relating to the site's purchase though Wolverhampton's War Memorial Fund.
Value for Learning	L-M	The site supports a number of features associated with the area's agricultural past and later development as a suburban area of public open space, and is therefore of local interest. There are several schools within the local area.

Site Description

Woodlands Walk is relatively linear and runs south from Ashley Road to the Penn Road. The gardens of residential properties form almost the entire site boundary, with the car parks of a public house and a row of shops forming part of the southern boundary. The site is predominantly level and a network of desire lines give access to most of the area. Running through the length of the site is a surfaced public footpath that forms a well-used cut-through.

Ordnance Survey mapping dating to 1887 depicts the area as a number of small fields in the rural township of Upper Penn, with a number of large houses clustered along the Penn Road. The mapping depicts a trackway running up the length of the eastern boundary of the site which remains a public footpath today. This forms the main surfaced path for most of its length and then forks to a site entrance off Linton Road. The surrounding housing estate dates to the inter-war period and the open space that forms Woodlands Walk was purchased as a war memorial either during this period or soon after.

Today Woodlands Walk supports broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, plantation woodland, scrub, hedgerows, neutral grassland and regularly mown grassland.

Since circa 1985 the small former field in the western central part of Woodlands Walk has been managed as a hay meadow (following local residents recognising the floral interest in this formerly mown area). Limited floral interest was also recorded in some of the mown areas and these may prove to be of ecological value if managed as meadow.

Habitats *

Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	Statutory	BAP Priority Habitat	NERC P.I.	Rarity
Broadleaved Semi-natural Woodland	A111				
<p>The area of mature woodland in the south of site first appears on the ordnance mapping of 1919, suggesting a planting date between the previous known mapping of 1903 and 1919. The woodland comprises mature planted trees of species including Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Common Lime (<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>) and Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>). Since establishment the area has expanded and diversified through natural colonisation by other tree and shrub species including Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), English Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) and Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>). In addition to woody species a dense field-layer vegetation dominated by ubiquitous woodland species has developed. Amongst this Cow Parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>), Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), Wood Avens (<i>Geum urbanum</i>) and Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) are frequent. Other species include Hedge Woundwort (<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>), Garlic Mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>), Hybrid Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica</i>), Pendulous Sedge (<i>Carex pendula</i>) and Ground Elder (<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>). The typical woodland mosses <i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i> and <i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i> are also frequent.</p> <p>Since establishment the woodland has developed characteristics associated with semi-natural woodland including a scattered shrub-layer, standing and lying deadwood, variation in the age of trees and mull humus soils. Despite origins as a plantation the woodland therefore meets the Phase 1 habitat definition of broadleaved semi-natural woodland.</p>					
Mixed Plantation Woodland	A112				
<p>The Memorial Plantation is located in the east of the central part of the site. The plantation is first depicted (as mixed woodland) on the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1961. Here the canopy is dominated by Pedunculate Oak and European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>) which suggest these two species formed the original planting mix.</p> <p>As with the plantation in the south of the site this area of woodland has been colonised by a range of tree and shrub species including Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>), Hazel, Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Holly, Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>), Elder and Rowan.</p> <p>A dense field-layer dominated by Bramble with abundant Ivy has colonised throughout the plantation. Other species present include Hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>), Cow Parsley, Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), Red Campion (<i>Silene dioica</i>) Broad Buckler-fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>), Herb Robert (<i>Geranium robertianum</i>) and Hedge Woundwort.</p>					
Broadleaved Plantation Woodland	A112				
<p>In the northern part of the site there are several blocks of young planted trees. The plantation adjoining Ashley Road is relatively open and dominated by Common Lime with Rowan, Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Beech, Wild Cherry, Ash, Hornbeam and Swedish Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>). Here the field-layer is lush with grass-dominated areas of Rough Meadow-grass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>), stands of Bramble and patches of tall-herb dominated by Cow Parsley. To the south of this and adjoining the western boundary there is a (formerly larger) block with Sycamore, Common Lime, Cappadocian Maple (<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>), Holly and Swedish Whitebeam. Here the northern section has a field-layer dominated by tall-herb of Cow Parsley, Common Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) and Hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>) with Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>), whereas the southern section is more grass dominated with abundant Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>). To the east of here are three blocks (planted late 1980s) of Wild Cherry and Pedunculate Oak with European Larch and Horse Chestnut. Here again the field-layer is dominated by ubiquitous colonisers of young woodland with frequent species including Wood Avens, Cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>), Pignut, Herb Robert and Common Nettle.</p>					
Scrub /Bramble Scrub	A21 / A21 Rf				
<p>The edges of the former field-boundary hedgerows have been colonised by trees and shrubs, creating in some places strips of dense and maturing scrub.</p> <p>In the north-west of the site there is an area of former plantation woodland that was cleared a number of years ago for works relating to a sewage overflow. Following completion of the works standards of Rowan and Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) with some Broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>) and Dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>) were planted. This area is now dominated by a dense and mostly impenetrable stand of Bramble that in places is shading-out the planted shrubs.</p> <p>Patches of Bramble are also found scattered around the site.</p>					
Neutral Grassland	B2				
<p>In the central western part of the site there is a small (approximately 0.35 hectares) meadow. The composition of the sward suggests the origins of the grassland are from the area's agricultural past, and that rather than being reseeded the field was simply managed as amenity grassland when the site became public open space in the mid-20th century. In 1987 Yellow-rattle (<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> agg.) was introduced to the sward via strewn hay that was sourced from Pennerly Meadows in Shropshire. No other species are known to have been successfully established (Prof. Ian Trueman, pers. comm.).</p> <p>The sward is dominated by Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) with frequent Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>) and Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus</i></p>					

lanatus). Other grasses include False Oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), Crested Dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), Cock's-foot and Perennial Rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*).

Amongst the forbs Creeping Buttercup, Common Cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), Lesser Trefoil (*Trifolium dubium*), Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Pignut and White Clover (*Trifolium repens*) are frequent, with additional species including Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), Common Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) and Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*). The introduced Yellow-rattle is abundant.

Amenity Grassland	J12				
The grasses Common Bent, Red Fescue and Yorkshire-fog, and forbs including Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>), Common Cat's-ear, Sheep's Sorrel, Pignut and Red Clover were recorded in the mown grassland in the northern section of the site. This relative diversity suggests this grassland may be of ecological value if managed as meadow.					
Tall Herb	C31				
Tall herb has colonised along the unmanaged boundaries of hedgerows and blocks of woodland. This is comprised of typical species including Rosebay Willowherb (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>), Cow Parsley, Hogweed, Green Alkanet (<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>), Broad-leaved Dock, Cleavers and Common Nettle. Associated species include Cock's-foot, Bramble and Large Bindweed (<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>).					
Defunct Hedgerow	J22				
Large outgrown remnant field-boundary hedgerows atop bank and ditches are present around the meadow and alongside the public footpath in the north-east of the site. These are typically dominated by Hawthorn with frequent Hazel and Holly, with lesser amounts of Sycamore, Elder and Wild Cherry. Ivy is abundant both growing into the canopies of the trees as well as prostrate on the ground. Other frequent species include Cow Parsley, Wood Avens and Cleavers.					
Notes					

Species of Note [1]

Flora

Species	Common Name	Statutory	BAP P.S.	NERC P.I.	RL	Rarity	Date
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> agg.	Yellow-rattle					U (intro.)	2015

Notes

Fauna

Species	Common Name	Statutory	BAP P.S.	NERC P.I.	RL	Concern	Date
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift					A	2015
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker					A	2015
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	EHD				R	2015

Notes

Invasive Species [2]

Species	Common Name	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)

Notes

Geology

Solid/Drift Formation	Kidderminster Formation (pebbly sandstone) overlain by Quaternary till and glaciofluvial sand and gravel.
Description	n/a.

Soils

The spontaneous vegetation of the site suggests the soils are predominantly neutral.

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results

The only known previous survey was undertaken by Professor Ian Trueman in 2007 through monitoring of Wolverhampton's meadows. The survey comprises a species list (with DAFOR scores) for the meadow in the central section of the site. Two species recorded in 2007 were not recorded in the present survey: Cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*) and Ox-eye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*). Though not recorded on the day of survey it is likely that these species remain present.

Public Access & Site usage

Land Use	Public open space.
Access Level	Unrestricted.
Access Type(s)	Public open space.

Summary of Assessment

When assessed against the Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Selection Criteria Woodlands Walk scores *Medium* against most of the ecological criteria. The site therefore meets the threshold for selection as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC).

Further Survey & Outline Management Recommendations

1	The younger plantation woodlands would benefit from thinning and coppicing to increase the amount of light available for field-layer species and to increase structural diversity. Thinning should seek to remove non-native species where present.
2	Enhancement of the plantation woodlands through the introduction of locally sourced woodland field-layer species should be considered.
3	Cuttings from the meadow have not been removed in recent years which will result in a decline of diversity. A late-summer cut and remove management regime should be reinstated to prevent this habitat being degraded or lost.
4	The relative diversity of the mown grassland in the north of the site suggests this grassland may be of ecological value. Selected areas should be left uncut during the coming growing season and the sward surveyed. A change in management regime for these areas (late-summer cut and remove) may be appropriate if a diverse sward is recorded.
5	The historic boundary hedgerows should be restored through cutting and gapping-up. Where possible old wood and formerly layed sections should be retained as this provides valuable habitat for a range of fauna.
6	Further surveys of different fauna groups would be beneficial to inform future site management.

Document Information

Habitat Data Source(s) (most recent first)	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country, 08/07/2015.
Species Data Source(s) (most recent first)	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country, 08/07/2015. EcoRecord data search 2015.
Geology Data Source(s) (most recent first)	British Geological Society 1:625,000 bedrock & superficial deposits GIS layers from BGS website: www.bgs.ac.uk/downloads/browse.cfm?sec=6&cat=11 .
Historic Information Sources(s)	Ordnance Survey County Series Mapping 1884 - 1992.
Author/Organisation/Company	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country.

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

STATUTORY (PROTECTED) -

EHD = EU Habitats Directive (plus where relevant the Annex 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 current 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).

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.

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.

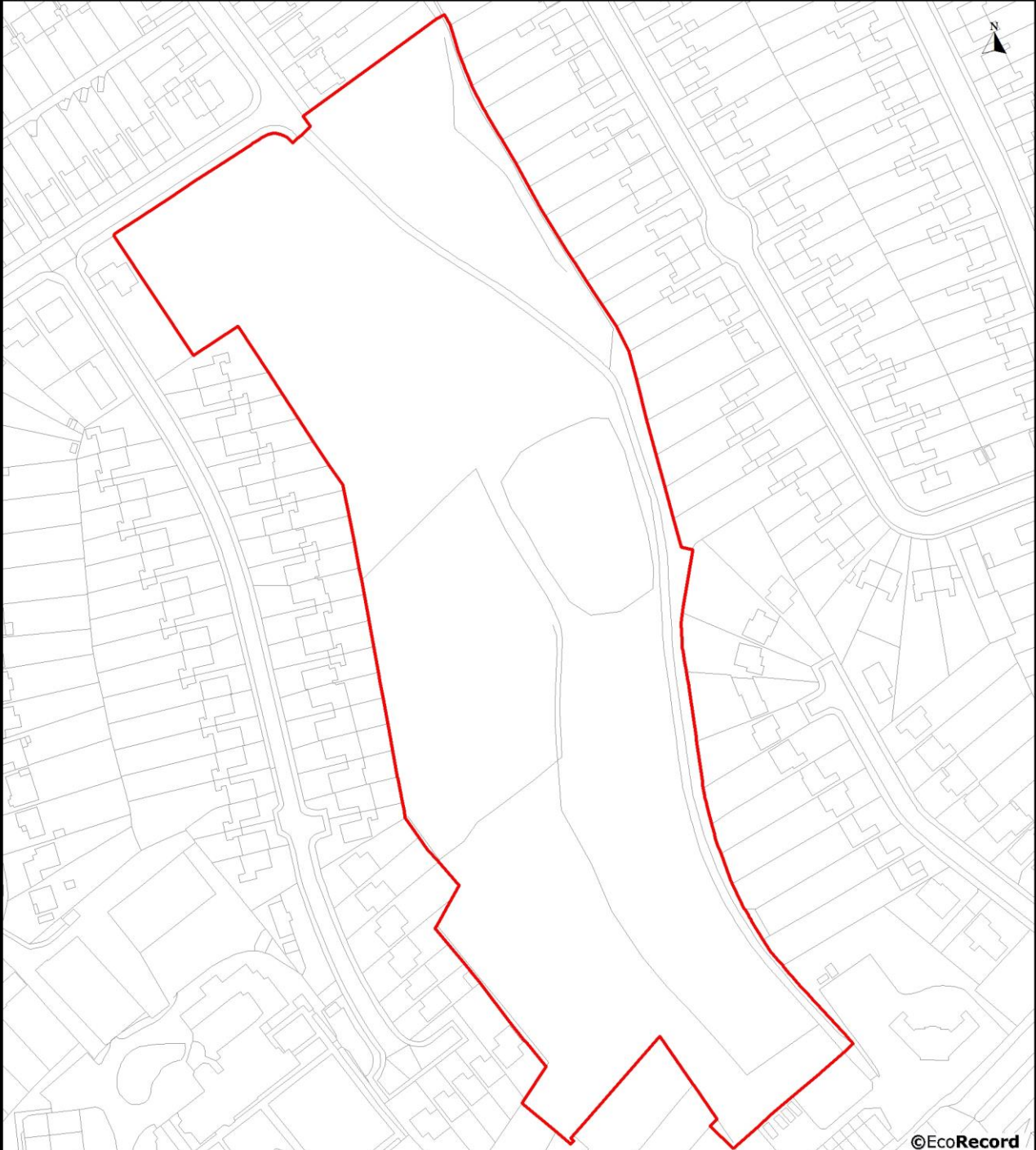
Mammals: **ND** = National Decline and **ED** = England Decline as measured by the Mammal Societies Table of Recent Population Changes in the Native Species of Land Mammals.

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

DATE - The most recent date 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: Woodlands Walk Recommended Designation



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Scale 1:1,750 at A4

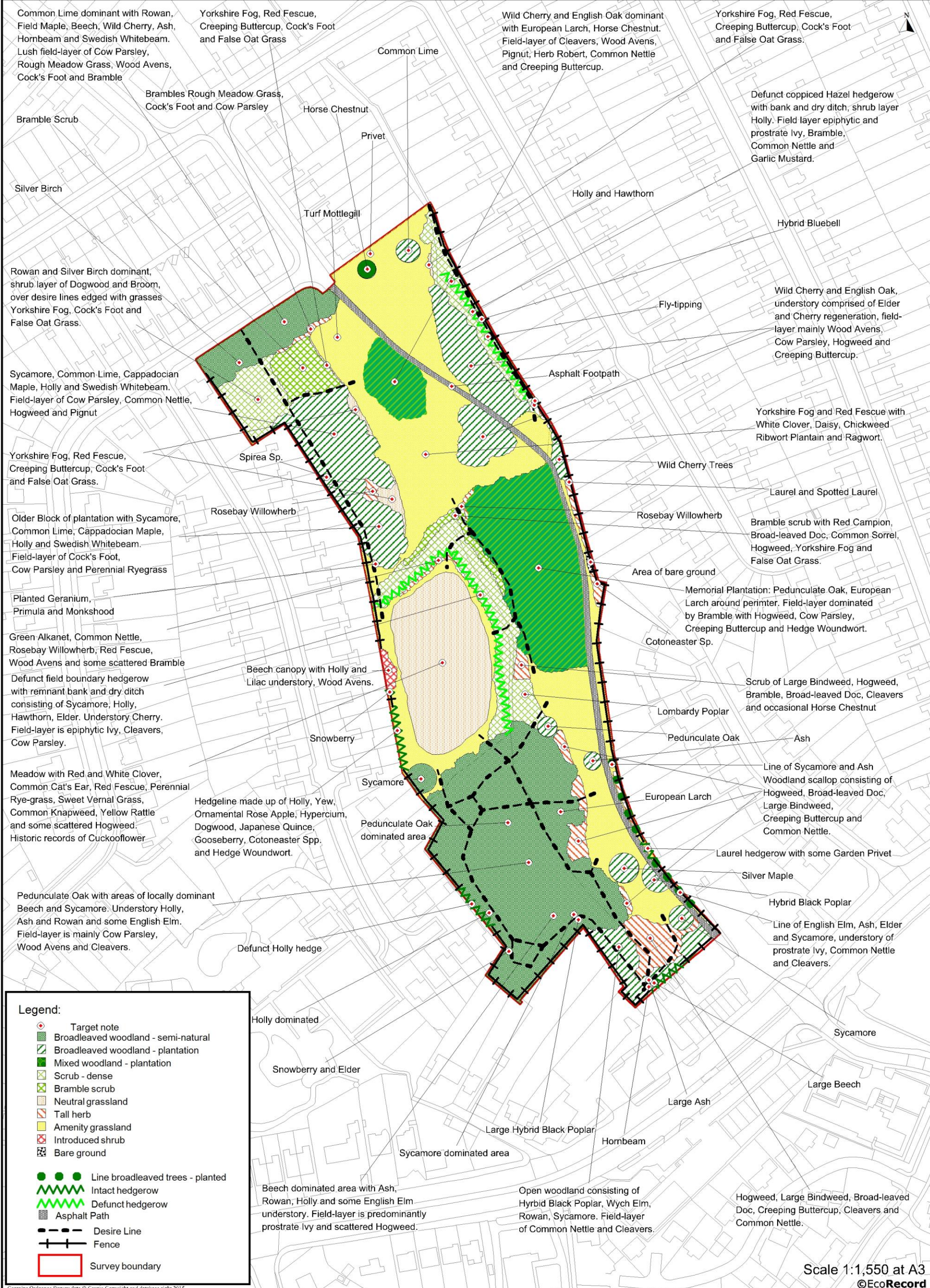
Legend

 Survey & recommended SLINC boundary

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Map 2: Woodlands Walk Phase 1 Habitat Map - July 2015



Species Lists

Mature woodland (south of site)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground Elder
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	European Hornbeam
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crococsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica</i>	Hybrid Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>	Common Lime
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Memorial Plantation

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica</i>	Hybrid Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch

<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Doc
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Young plantation woodlands

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	Cappadocian Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	a Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Common Broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> x <i>hispanica</i>	Hybrid Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Hybrid Black Poplar
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Doc
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow Species
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	Swedish Whitebeam
<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Spiraea
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>	Common Lime

Ulmus glabra
Vicia sepium

Wych Elm
Bush Vetch

Neutral grassland (meadow)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sheep's Sorrel
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover

Amenity grassland

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Common Daisy
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Mouse-Ear Chickweed
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sheep's Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Doc
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover

Hedgerows

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin's Barberry
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Fruiting Tree (Stoned Fruit)
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder

Tall herb and fringe vegetation

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground Elder
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Bambuseae</i> spp.	Bamboo
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	Fringed Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Epilobium</i> spp.	Willowherb spp.
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Common Knotgrass
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Doc
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow Thistle
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Fungi (whole site)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Panaeolus fimicola</i>	Turf Mottlegill

Mosses (whole site)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	a moss
<i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>	a moss
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	A moss

Incidental Fauna (whole site)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Wood Pigeon
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Greater Spotted Woodpecker
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Gray Squirrel
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush

Site Photographs



Meadow area in central section of site.



Outgrown Hawthorn-dominated hedgerow to north of meadow.



Remnant field-boundary bank and ditch with outgrown hawthorn hedgerow in centre of site.



View of the Memorial Plantation looking north.



Young plantation woodland with mown amenity grassland in north of site.



Bramble scrub and young planted trees in north of site looking west.