

# Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Current Status [1]	Survey Date(s)
None	Alexander Metals	SO 96392 97138	PSI	15/08/2022
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
Wolverhampton City Council	Unknown	5.6ha	SINC / SLINC 2022 Review	31/01/2023

Meets LS Criteria	SINC	Type	Wildlife	i.e. Wildlife/Geological
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Amendment(s)	New Site	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion
Description	Designate as SINC	

## Citation (Summary of Value)

The Site has historically been used for a variety of industrial and sanitation purposes, but is now an extensive area of semi-improved neutral grassland interspersed with scattered and dense scrub and woodland. There is also a lake with associated marginal and emergent wetland habitat and a reedbed apparently created as part of a previous SuDS scheme. In addition to the range of broad habitat types, the site is characterised by a mosaic of scrub, grassland and woodland with micro-habitats of anthills, bramble thickets, rubble areas and bare earth patches as well as the transition of aquatic habitat from open water to marginal vegetation and woodland.

## Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	M/H	A moderately high diversity of habitats with semi-improved neutral grassland, bare earth and rubble, broad-leaved woodland, dense and scattered scrub, standing open water and marginal vegetation including reedbed.
Species Diversity	M/H	Species diversity is moderately high which is to be expected given the wide range of habitats and micro-habitats present on the site, including a transition from open water to reedbed and other marginal vegetation and surrounding grassland, scrub and woodland.
Habitat Rarity	M	Common Reed – <i>Phragmites australis</i> reedbed around part of the lake; the swathe of semi-improved neutral grassland is also of local importance. The lake itself is of local significance as a eutrophic standing waterbody.
Species Rarity	H	Seven axiophyte species and seven species classified as uncommon recorded during latest survey, including Common Reed, Red Bartsia – <i>Odonites vernus</i> , Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil – <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , Purple-loosestrife – <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> , White Water-lily - <i>Nymphaea alba</i> , Yellow Water lily - <i>Nuphar lutea</i> and Common Fleabane – <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> . Small and Latticed Heath butterflies have been recorded historically, as have great crested newt.
Size or Extent	H	A moderate to large area of semi-improved neutral grassland and area of eutrophic standing water, both of which are of significant size within a local context.
Naturalness	M	It is now over a century since mining ceased at the site and the lake and its surroundings are highly naturalised in appearance. The combination of wetland with areas of semi-improved neutral grassland and scrub also add to the impression of a wilder place.
Position & Connectivity	M/H	Good connections with semi-natural habitat to the south and south west, including the SLINC Land South of Citadel Junction and sites along the Walsall Canal. Limited by adjacent A-Roads, however.
Geological		
	N/A	Not assessed
Social		
Historical & Cultural	M	Alexander Metals is located on the site of the former Barn Farm Colliery which operated as a coal mine between 1860 and 1920. Part of the site was subsequently used as a landfill site from 1978 until around the year 2000.
Access	H	Easily accessible and well used by a range of stakeholders including dog walkers, anglers, birdwatchers and people who feed the ducks on the lake.
Aesthetic	M/H	The site affords good views of the surrounding area as well as the site itself with its swathe of grassland fringed by woodland, scrub and the wetland around the lake in the south-west corner. Unfortunately, there is a significant littering / fly-tipping problem around the lake which is a real detriment to an otherwise very pleasant location.
Recorded History	M	A former colliery site, a reedbed SuDS scheme may well have been created in mitigation for housing which adjoins the western part of the site.
Value for Learning	M/H	As a former colliery and post post-industrial site there is significant scope to develop and interpret this aspect of the past use of the site.

There is very high potential with a secondary school adjacent to the northern part of the site.

## Site Description

Lying to the east of Bilston, the Alexander Metals PSI has historically been used in the processing of industrial materials and the disposal of waste. It is now a well-used Public Open Space, much of the central area of the site is dominated by semi-improved neutral grassland with scattered scrub and fringed by areas of dense scrub and broadleaved woodland. However, it is probably best known for its lake situated in the southern part of the site.

The lake is used by a range of stakeholders from anglers and birdwatchers to local families who visit to feed the ducks and other waterfowl. Litter is a significant problem within and surrounding the lake although, considering its location overall, the site has a low level of littering.

There is evidence of recent grazing with parts of the grassland habitat having a short sward and a diverse range of species. Towards the edges, a mosaic of ranker grassland, tall herb ruderal and scattered scrub vegetation indicates a number of years of non-intervention and little active management.

Some interpretation about the wildlife interest of the site is found close to adjacent housing development at the north of the lake where a SuDS scheme may have been installed as part of mitigation for nearby developments. In addition to housing to the west of Alexander Metals, a secondary school is located to its north. The Lunt Junction of the A463 road and the trunk road itself runs along the southern and western boundaries.

## Habitats

Phase 1 Name	Broadleaved Woodland – semi-natural	Phase 1 Code	A1.1.1
A narrow strip of broadleaved woodland forms the southern boundary of the site and there are also smaller blocks to the north and west, some of which form a mosaic with adjacent scattered and dense scrub and tall herb ruderal vegetation. Canopy tree species are composed primarily of Silver Birch – <i>Betula pendula</i> , Wild Cherry – <i>Prunus avium</i> which are both frequent with Alder – <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , Field Maple – <i>Acer campestre</i> and Goat Willow – <i>Salix caprea</i> and Rowan – <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> all occasional.			
Phase 1 Name	Scrub – dense / continuous & scattered	Phase 1 Code	A2.1 & A2.2
Scattered scrub characterised by Bramble – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg which is frequent to locally dominant around the margins and edges of the site (e.g. TN002) where it forms a mosaic with ranker grassland and species including False Oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , Cocksfoot – <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> and Common Couch – <i>Elytrigia repens</i> in drier areas and, in wetter areas more ruderal species like Rosebay Willowherb – <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> , Great Willowherb – <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> and Common Fleabane – <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> .			
Dense and continuous patches of scrub near the lake are dominated by Blackthorn – <i>Prunus spinosa</i> (e.g., at TN007) which also occurs, though less frequently, in dense and scattered scrub to the east and north of the site, where Hawthorn – <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , Hazel – <i>Corylus avellana</i> , Broom – <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> and Dog Rose – <i>Rosa canina</i> agg, are more typical.			
Phase 1 Name	Neutral grassland – semi-improved	Phase 1 Code	B2.2
With abundant Common Bent – <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , Yorkshire Fog – <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , Red Fescue – <i>Festuca rubra</i> and locally abundant Red Clover – <i>Trifolium pratense</i> , the large area of neutral grassland also has frequent Bird's-foot Trefoil – <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> , Autumn Hawkbit – <i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i> and Crested Dog's-tail – <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> . Presence of species such as Red Bartsia and Hairy Tare – <i>Vicia hirsuta</i> , both of which are at least occasional, indicates signs of disturbance such as heavy trampling and poaching of the sward. The area is likely to be valuable for terrestrial invertebrates.			
Phase 1 Name	Other tall herb & fern - ruderal	Phase 1 Code	C3.1
Occurring as a mosaic with scrub, grassland and some marginal aquatic habitat, running from the north-east of the site to the eastern edge of the lake. The area is likely to be valuable for terrestrial invertebrates.			
Phase 1 Name	Marginal & inundation	Phase 1 Code	F2
Surrounding much of the lake and also running north from the lake in a 5 metre wide band of vegetation that merges into woodland, the habitat includes a diverse range of species such as Gipsywort – <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> , Water Mint – <i>Mentha aquatica</i> , Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil and Purple-loosestrife. There are also significant stands of Bulrush – <i>Typha latifolia</i> , Reed Sweet-grass – <i>Glyceria maxima</i> and Reed Canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> (e.g., at TN003) as well as a stand of Common Reed at TN004. This area is likely to be valuable for aquatic invertebrates and amphibians, as fish activity will be limited. Also likely to be important for a variety of bird species.			
Phase 1 Name	Standing Water - eutrophic	Phase 1 Code	G1.1
Visible and floating aquatic macrophyte species, notably White Water-lily and Yellow Water-lily are at least locally frequent around the surface of the lake. The lake is stocked with fish by local anglers, which limits its suitability for other aquatic invertebrates and amphibians. The lake is unlikely to be utilised by water vole, as it is isolated from wider water bodies and blue networks.			
Notes	Much of the woodland around the perimeter of the site was planted approximately 20 years ago in 2003, however, it appears semi-natural in character and was mapped as semi-natural broadleaved woodland rather than plantation broadleaved woodland.		

## Habitats of Note [2]

Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	EHD	NERC	LBAP	Rarity	Year
N/A						
Notes						

Species of Note [2]							
Flora							
Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Rarity	Axiophyte	Year
Daucus carota subsp. carota - Wild Carrot					F	Y	2022
Hypericum tetrapterum - Square-stalked St John's-wort					U	Y	2022
Leontodon hispidus - Rough Hawkbit					U	Y	2022
Lotus pedunculatus - Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil					F	Y	2022
Lythrum salicaria - Purple-loosestrife					U		2022
Nuphar lutea - Yellow Water-lily					U		2022
Nymphaea alba - White Water-lily					U		2022
Odontites vernus - Red Bartsia					F	Y	2022
Phragmites australis - Common Reed					U		2022
Pulicaria dysenterica - Common Fleabane					U	Y	2022
Notes							
Fauna							
Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Concern	Rarity	Year
Coenonympha pamphilus - Small Heath		Y		RLGB.L r(NT)		U	2010
Chiasmia clathrata - Latticed Heath		Y				C	2010
Alauda arvensis – Skylark		Y	Y		BRed	C	1988
Anas platyrhynchos - Mallard					BAmb	C	2022
Apus apus – Swift					BRed	C	1988
Gallinula chloropus - Moorhen					BAmb	F	2022
Perdix perdix - Grey Partridge		Y	Y		BRed	U	1988
Vanellus vanellus - Lapwing		Y	Y		BRed	F	1988
The following Species of Note have been recorded within 500m of the assessment site boundary.							
Triturus Cristatus – Great Crested Newt	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4b WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a	Y	Y			U	1995
Rana temporaria - Common Frog	WCA5/9.5a		Y			F	1998
Delichon urbicum - House Martin					BAmb	F	1987
Emberiza schoeniclus - Reed Bunting		Y			BAmb	C	1989
Falco tinnunculus - Kestrel					BAmb	C	1987
Linaria cannabina - Linnet					BRed	C	1989
Passer domesticus - House Sparrow		Y			BRed	VC	1987
Prunella modularis - Dunnock					BAmb	VC	1987
Sturnus vulgaris - Starling					BRed	VC	2017
Scotopteryx chenopodiata - Shaded Broad-bar		Y				F	2010
Arvicola amphibius - European Water Vole	WCA5/9.4. a, WCA5/9.4b	Y				C	2000
Erinaceus europaeus - West European Hedgehog							2018
Meles meles - Eurasian Badger	PBA						2017
Pipistrellus pipistrellus - Common Pipistrelle	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4b , WCA5/9.5a						2014
Notes							

Site/Habitat Suitability for Other Species of Note (not recorded during the survey)	
<b>Description/Notes</b>	<p>The lake appears suitable for a range of species including Great Crested Newt and Smooth Newt, Common Frog and Common Toad, although this may have been curtailed by angling activity. It is likely that the lake is also valuable to aquatic birds and invertebrates.</p> <p>Elsewhere the drier grassland / scrub habitats should support species such as Small Heath of which there are previous records for the site.</p>

Invasive Species [3]			
Species	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)	Year Recorded
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> – Japanese Knotweed			1988
Notes			

Geology	
<b>Solid/Drift Formation</b>	Bedrock: Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Superficial deposits: Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand and gravel.
<b>Description</b>	Bedrock: Sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 309.5 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.
<b>Features of Value</b>	
1	
2	

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

Public Access & Site Usage	
<b>Land Use</b>	Public Open Space
<b>Access Level</b>	Unrestricted
<b>Access Type(s)</b>	Open access

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results
No previous survey reports were made available although a statement was provided as follows: "Former colliery, now lake and grassland, with some scattered scrub and SUDS reedbeds. Great Crested Newt have been recorded here in the past." (EcoRecord, 2022).

Summary of Assessment
A significant area of semi-improved neutral grassland with a moderate degree of species richness including a good number of axiophyte and locally uncommon species within a Birmingham and Black Country context. Additionally, the eutrophic standing water habitat of the lake is of local nature conservation importance. Dense and scattered scrub, broadleaved woodland and tall herb ruderal plant communities are also present and overall enhance its species and habitat diversity.

Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement)	
1	Increase engagement with local community (for example, creating a Friends of Barn Farm Colliery Lake group) to tackle significant littering around lake
2	Investigate a suitable grazing regime to enhance and maintain significant area of grassland
3	Devise an interpretation strategy for the site to include its mining and industrial past as well as current natural heritage
4	Survey waterbodies on site for presence/ likely absence of Great Crested Newt
5	Further survey for aquatic/ terrestrial invertebrates
6	Further survey to assess adjacent areas of PSI for inclusion in this site.

Data Sources		
	Source	Date
<b>Species and Habitat Data Source(s)</b>	EcoRecord Data Search 2022	10/08/2022
<b>Geological Data Source(s)</b>	Soils: Cranfield Soil & Agrifood Institute - Soilsclapes soil types viewer - National Soil Resources Institute. Cranfield University (landis.org.uk) Geology: British Geological Survey (BGS) - BGS Geology Viewer (BETA)	10/08/2022

<b>Historic Data Sources(s)</b>	Site Summary Report generated by EcoRecord the Ecological Database for the Black Country and Birmingham on behalf of Wolverhampton CC and The Birmingham and Black Country Wildlife Trust (BBWT)	10/08/2022
<b>Assessment Author and Organisation</b>	Julian Jones / Julian Jones Ecology Services on behalf of BBWT. Edited by Alexander Lane and Andrew Slater of BBWT.	17/10/2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

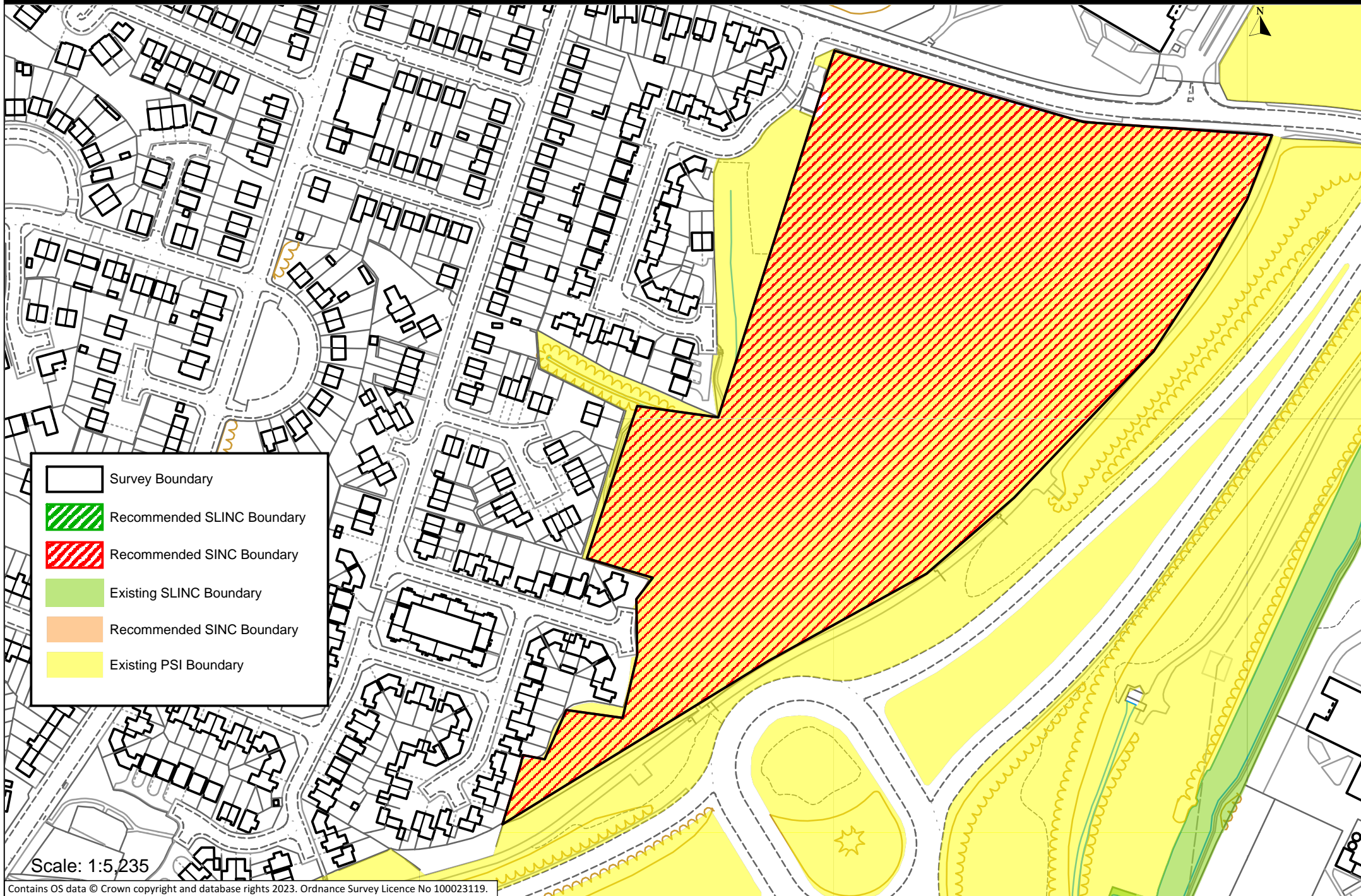
**AXIOPHYTE - BBCF\_Ax** = included on the Birmingham & the Black Country list of axiophytes (administered by EcoRecord).

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

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

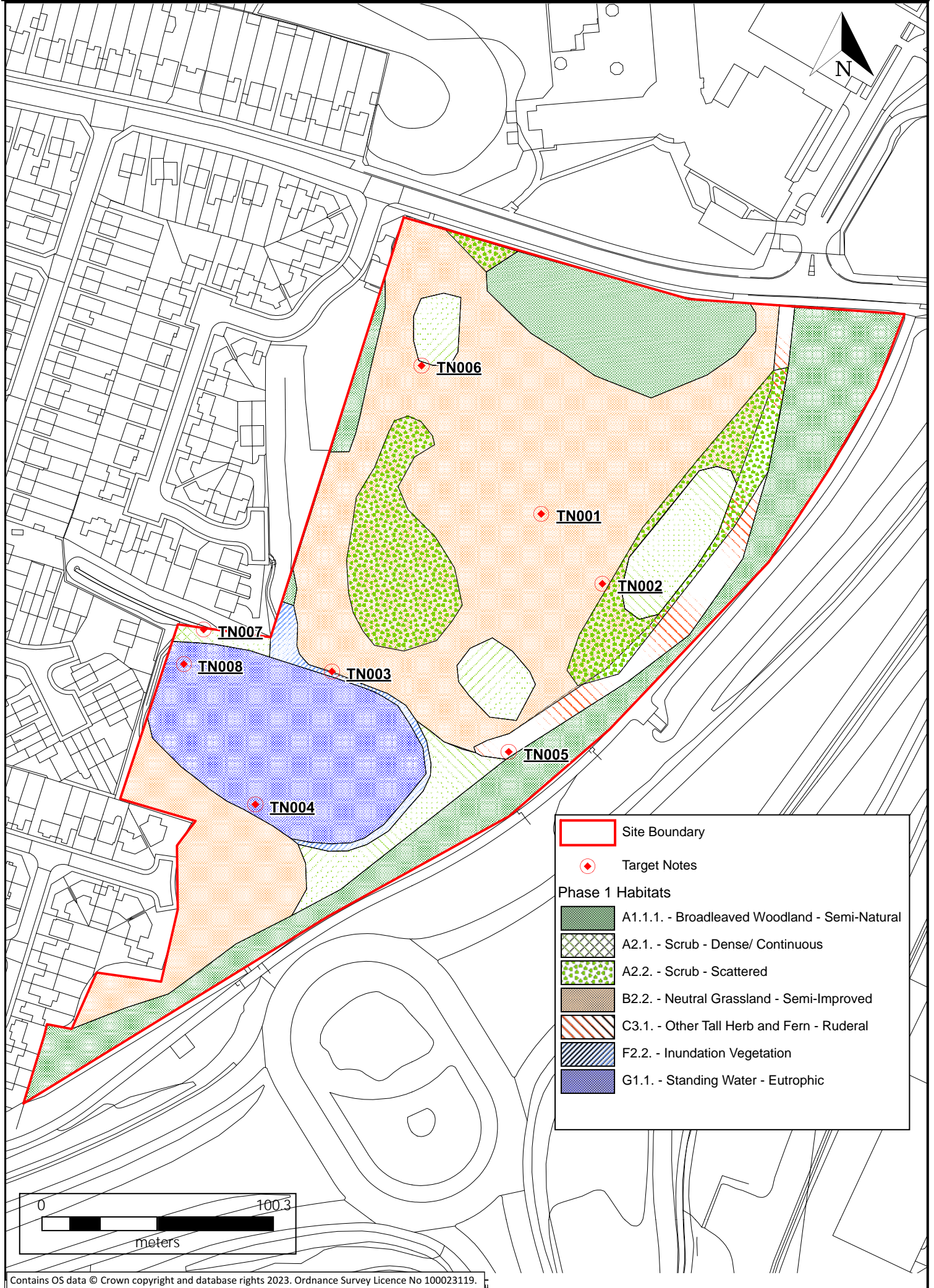
## Report Maps

# Map 1: Alexander Metals, Wednesbury Current and Recommended Designation





# Map 2: Phase 1 Habitat Map for Alexander Metals, Wednesbury



## Target Notes

Target Note Ref.	Target Note Description
<b>TN001</b>	Area of very short sward grassland and bare soil, possibly as a result of heavy pony grazing 2021/22 and drought of Summer 2022
<b>TN002</b>	Rank grassland / scrub / tall herb ruderal mosaic
<b>TN003</b>	Extensive stand of Reed Canary-grass and Reed Sweet-grass
<b>TN004</b>	Extensive stand of Common Reed
<b>TN005</b>	Very large amounts of littering
<b>TN006</b>	Area of grass / scrub fire
<b>TN007</b>	Area of dense scrub with abundant Blackthorn
<b>TN008</b>	Red-eared Terrapin basking on logs and detritus in lake



## Site Photographs



**Photo 1: Area of semi-natural grassland, looking due south from TN001**





**Photo 2: Broadleaved woodland, grassland and scrub mosaic in north-east corner of site**



**Photo 3: View of water lilies and aquatic emergent vegetation at TN008**





**Photo 4: Aquatic marginal vegetation grading into reedbed and Willow carr, looking northwards from lake**



**Photo 5: Grassland, tall herb & lakeside scrub communities south of lake**





**Photo 6: Aquatic marginal vegetation at TN003**



**Photo 7: Litter is a problem at certain points, for example at TN005**



## Species Records

### Broadleaved Woodland & Scrub

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Cornus</i>	flowering plant
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black-poplar
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	flowering plant
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry

### Semi-natural Grassland with Scattered Scrub

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cornus</i>	flowering plant
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch
<i>Festuca rubra</i> subsp. <i>rubra</i>	flowering plant
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup

<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare

Standing Open Water & Marginal  
Aquatic

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed Sweet-grass
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White Water-lily
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

## FAUNA

Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Maniola jurtina insularis</i>	Meadow Brown
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White
<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Six-spot Burnet



<i>Trachemys scripta subsp. elegans</i>	Red-eared Terrapin
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carion Crow
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie