

# Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Current Status [1]	Survey Date(s)
WA141 (part)	Former NHS Site Land East of Netherhall Avenue	SP 057 948	Part SLINC	06/09/2019
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
Walsall	Walsall MBC	1.4ha	SHLAA	15/11/2019
Meets LS Criteria	Part SLINC	Type	Wildlife	i.e. Wildlife/Geological
Amendment(s)	None	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion		
Description				

## Citation (Summary of Value)

Former NHS Site Land East of Netherhall Avenue is located in Great Barr and is 1.4ha in size. The site has seen little management since the demolition of NHS buildings around 2010, as a result successional growth has taken place and a mosaic of scrub has become the dominant habitat onsite. However, there are three established semi-natural broadleaved woodland blocks all with good structure and species composition. The site is enclosed by fencing but all of its boundaries are continuous with surrounding broadleaved woodland, which have good connectivity with Holly Wood Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Land at Queslett Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). The woodlands onsite are currently designated as part of St Margaret's Hospital Grounds Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC) and due to their ecological value and connectivity it is recommended they retain their designation.

## Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	M	Despite being small in size the survey area supports multiple habitats. The semi-natural broadleaved woodlands have structure, with a developing understory and standing deadwood. While the hardstanding has been overtaken by a mosaic of scrub, with some areas being dense in structure while others are open allowing for the colonisation of neutral grassland. The remains of the building and hardstanding provide sheltering and basking habitat for invertebrates and reptiles, respectively.
Species Diversity	M	The site has good diversity of native trees and flora amongst its woodland blocks, including axiophytes for acidic soils, and good forb diversity in the scrub and grassland mosaic. No faunal surveys were undertaken. A number of common bird species were present at the time of the survey.
Habitat Rarity	M	The majority of the habitats present onsite are common across Birmingham and the Black Country. However, the semi-natural woodlands contain ancient woodland indicators and are connected to Ancient Woodland Inventory Sites.
Species Rarity	L-M	A small number of <i>Uncommon</i> flora species in Birmingham and Black Country are present.
Size or Extent	L	In the context of Walsall, the survey area is of 'small' extent. However, it is part of a larger SLINC.
Naturalness	L-M	The planted woodlands have been there for approximately 100years and have developed semi-natural features; comprised mostly of native species, with natural process of succession occurring throughout the site adjacent to the woodland. However, the mosaic of scrub and tall herb habitat only partially hides the manmade structures still retained on site, reflecting its derelict status.
Position & Connectivity	H	The site lies within St Margaret's Hospital Grounds SLINC and is in close proximity to Land at Queslett SINC and Holly Wood LNR.
Geological		
Not Assessed		
Social		
Historical & Cultural	M	The wider site and its pools and woodlands formed part of the historic Great Barr Park, developed at the end of the 18th century. The woodlands onsite may contain remnant scattered trees from the former parkland.
Access	L	The site is privately owned with no designated access routes.
Aesthetic	L-M	The woodlands are visually attractive and the site as a whole is surrounded by further aesthetically pleasing woodland. However, the areas of disturbed ground, rubble and disused paths detract from this.
Recorded History	M	Ordnance survey mapping from mid the 1800s details the sites historical land use and previous Local Site Assessment reports provide an ecological baseline.
Value for Learning	L	The restricted access and health and safety issues mean the educational potential is low.

## Site Description

Former NHS site Land East of Netherhall Avenue, is 1ha in size and situated in Great Barr. The survey area is formed of three semi-natural broadleaved woodland blocks which are well established and continuous with the surrounding woodland plantations. The remainder of the habitats onsite are less well established, with a mosaic of scrub dominating the areas of demolished buildings; leaving sections of exposed rubble and an area to the south west of the site being colonised by neutral grassland and disturbed ground tolerant species.

Currently, the woodlands within the survey boundary are designated as a SLINC as part of St Margaret's Hospital Grounds, however, the remaining survey area is not currently designated. As well as being encompassed by St Margaret's Hospital Grounds SLINC, the site lies in close proximity to Land at Queslett SINC, Holly Wood LNR and contributes to a buffer zone for a Wildlife Corridor running through a dense urban area.

Historic maps from 1840 show the survey area and its wider surroundings to be landscaped grounds associated with Great Barr Hall, with the survey area being parkland surrounded by plantation woodlands and man-made ponds. The site then became recreational grounds for St Margaret's Hospital before being home to NHS buildings that were demolished around 2010.

The site lies off a disused road and is enclosed on all its boundaries with fencing, however there is unrestricted access and some evidence of fly tipping in the south west corner.

## Habitats

Phase 1 Name	Broadleaved woodland semi-natural	Phase 1 Code	A1.11
<p>Woodland compartment 1 is comprised of three areas of broadleaved woodland, planted approximately 100 years ago, which have become semi-natural over time, and are currently designated as a SLINC. These small woodland blocks are separated by a disused surfaced path but are similar in structure and species composition.</p> <p>The smallest woodland block in the south east corner of the site is predominantly a Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) woodland with Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) and Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>). There is a limited understory of Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), with the field layer dominated by Brambles (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), False Oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) and Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>). The woodland block on the eastern boundary which is enclosed by surfaced paths and roads, is also a Pedunculate Oak dominated woodland, with some understorey, towards the woodland edge, comprised of Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Holly and young Sycamore saplings, with Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>) locally dominant along the western edge. Throughout this section there is old felled material on the woodland floor, providing a microhabitat for invertebrates.</p> <p>The largest woodland block onsite comprises a significant proportion of the surveyed area, stretching from the northern and eastern boundaries into the centre of the site. The structure and species mix here are similar to the smaller woodland areas, dominated by Pedunculate Oak and Sycamore with Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) and a limited understory of Ash, and Holly, as well as a small amount of standing deadwood. Although the field layer is dominated by Bramble, native Bluebells (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) were present occasionally throughout the woodland, as well as Wavy Hair-grass (<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>) and Heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>), potentially indicating a slightly acidic soil type. This section also adjoins a larger area of designated woodland on the northern boundary of the survey site.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Bramble and Scrub dense / continuous / scattered	Phase 1 Code	A2.1 / A2.1Rf / A2.2
<p>In field compartment 2, localised areas of dense, semi-mature, self-seeded Silver Birch, Pedunculate Oak and Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) scrub is present surrounded by scattered Silver Birch and Goat Willow scrub with Broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>), Butterfly-bush (<i>Buddleja davidii</i>) and Dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>), forming a mosaic. This interspersed between dense and scattered scrub appears to be delineated by the footprint of the demolished buildings, with denser areas of scrub localised between blocks where existing hardstanding is limited and soil layer is thicker. Within the dense scrub the field layer is dominated by species tolerant of disturbed ground, including White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), Ribwort Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), Common Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>) and Common Vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>). While due to the presence of large amounts of rubble, from the demolition of the old hospital buildings, the field layer within the scattered scrub is very sparse and mostly comprised of moss species.</p> <p>There is a large stretch of Bramble scrub with Dogwood, Rosebay Willowherb (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>) and Hawthorn surrounding the scattered scrub in field compartment 1, it runs along the boundary fence line to the west and south of the survey area. In field compartment 2, amongst the woodland blocks are areas entirely dominated by Bramble, with the largest patch being adjacent to the woodland block in the south east corner of the site. The area of dense scrub on the north boundary runs along post and wire fencing and is dominated by different species, including Sycamore, Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>), Holly and ornamental shrubs.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Neutral grassland – semi-improved	Phase 1 Code	B22
<p>Field compartment 3, in the south west corner of the site, is an area of neutral grassland yet to undergo succession and be colonised by the surrounding scrub species, however, tall ruderal habitat encroachment is occurring along the edge. The grassland varies in structure with denser sections dominated by Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Sweet Vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>) and Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>). Other areas are sparser and colonised by a range of forb species that include Common Bird's-foot-trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Common Vetch and Pineappleweed (<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>). Across the grassland there is also a significant amount of Soft Rush (<i>Juncus effuses</i>), this suggests that impeded drainage is present likely due to the buildings footings still being present, this ground structure could also be preventing this area from undergoing successional growth.</p>			
Notes			

Habitats of Note [2]						
Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	EHD	NERC	LBAP	Rarity	Year Recorded
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	A111		Y			2019
<b>Notes</b>						

Species of Note [2]							
Flora							
Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Rarity	Axiophyte	Year Recorded
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> - Heather				RLENG. Lr(NT)	U	BBCF_AX	2019
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> - Wavy Hair-grass					F	BBCF_AX	2019
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> - Bluebell	WCA8		Y		C		2019
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> - Rough Hawkbit					U	BBCF_AX	2019
<b>Notes</b>							
Fauna							
Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Concern	Rarity	Year Recorded
<b>Notes</b>							

Site/Habitat Suitability for Other Species of Note (not recorded during the survey)	
<b>Description/Notes</b>	Due to the significant amount of rubble amongst scattered scrub the site provides suitable basking and foraging habitats for reptiles in the area, while along with the fallen deadwood present there is habitat for a wide range of invertebrates. Furthermore, presence of semi-mature woodland and standing deadwood provides substantial suitable habitat for roosting bats.

Invasive Species [3]			
Species	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)	Year Recorded
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> - Rhododendron			1988
<b>Notes</b>	This species was not recorded inside the survey boundary during the most recent survey, however, the survey report undertaken in 1988 which surveyed the surrounding woodlands including the site, identified this species.		

Geology	
<b>Solid/Drift Formation</b>	Chester Formation - Sandstone and Conglomerate, interbedded.
<b>Description</b>	Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 247 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers.
<b>Features of Value</b>	
1	None recorded.

Soils	
Wavy Hair-Grass and Heather present in the woodland field layer indicates acidic soil conditions. Furthermore, UK Soil Observatory describes the surrounding area as having freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.	

Public Access & Site Usage	
<b>Land Use</b>	Disused hospital site.
<b>Access Level</b>	None.
<b>Access Type(s)</b>	By permission only.

## Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results

A previous Local Site Assessment completed in 2012 surveyed St Margaret's Hospital Grounds as a whole, the proportion of the current survey area is consistent with previous records in its woodland descriptions, describing them as semi-mature Pedunculate Oak and Sycamore woodlands with a field layer dominated by Bramble scrub, Wavy Hair-grass and Bluebells. However, no previous survey data is available for the former NHS buildings and immediate surroundings.

### Summary of Assessment

Former NHS site Land East of Netherhall Avenue forms part of St Margaret's Hospital Grounds SLINC, with links to Holly Wood LNR, Land at Queslett SINC and holds a supporting position for adjacent habitat that acts as a buffer zone for a Wildlife Corridor in a densely urban area.

When assessed against the Birmingham and Black Country Local Sites Criteria, Land East of Netherhall Avenue scores either *medium* or *low to medium* for the ecological criteria, except for position and connectivity where it scores *high*. The sites ecological value is mostly attributed to the semi-natural woodland that it supports, therefore it is recommended that the woodland on site retains its SLINC designation to maintain the integrity of a well-connected and established woodland area in a densely populated area. Furthermore, there are two other areas onsite previously designated, on the west and south boundary, which should also retain their designation. Although when assessed on their own they are of low ecological value, when consider amongst the wider landscape they contribute valuable edge habitat to the adjacent woodlands, which if de-designated would reduce the width of the green corridor and different habitat types available in a predominantly built up area. The scrub mosaic present is of less ecological value and is typical of a disturbed unmanaged site. Therefore, does not meet the threshold for designation. However, further surveys should be undertaken to assess its value for reptiles and invertebrates.

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

1	The woodlands would benefit from selective thinning to allow the regeneration of woody and vascular species, improving the overall structure of the woodland. However, standing and felled deadwood should be left for nesting birds, bats and invertebrates.
2	Control of successional growth in field compartments 2 and 3 should be implemented to prevent dense or bramble scrub impacting the mosaic which is of value to reptiles and invertebrates.
3	Further fauna surveys, in particular for reptiles and bats, should be undertaken to assess the value of the site for protected species.
4	Although the majority of the site does not meet the threshold of a non-statutory designation, currently. It is likely that once succession take hold within the scrub and tall ruderal habitat the habitat will increase in structure and species diversity as such may meet the criteria of a non-statutory site at later date. Therefore, it is recommended that the site is reassessed against the local site criteria at a later date. Furthermore, if the site was assessed along with the surrounding SLINC it is plausible the site will reach the threshold of SINC designation.

### Data Sources

	Source	Date
Species and Habitat Data Source(s)	Ecorecord data search 2019	06/09/2019
Geological Data Source(s)	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>	14/11/2019
Soils Data Source(s)	UKSO – Soils Map Viewer <a href="http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html">http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html</a>	14/11/2019
Historic Data Source(s)	Ordnance Survey Country Series Mapping	14/11/2019

### [1] Definitions of Local Sites in B&BC (SINC's & SLINC's) 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 (**SINC's**) and Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (**SLINC's**). 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: **RLGB.EN** = IUCN (2001) – Endangered | **RLGB.VU** = IUCN (2001) – Vulnerable | **RDBG.B.R** = IUCN (pre 1994) – Rare | **RLGB.Lr(NT)** = IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened | **RDBG.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.

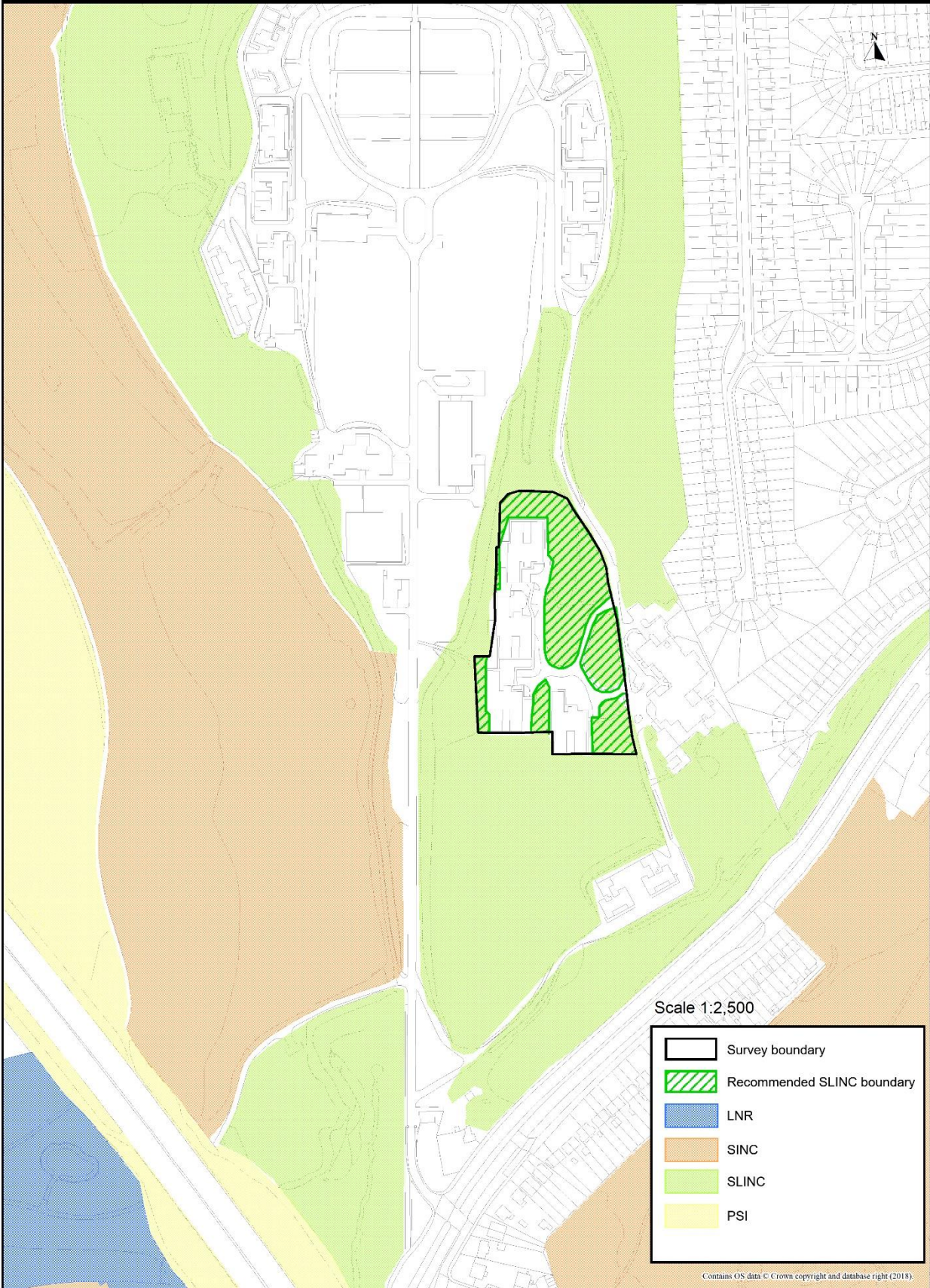
**CONCERN (FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN) -**

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

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

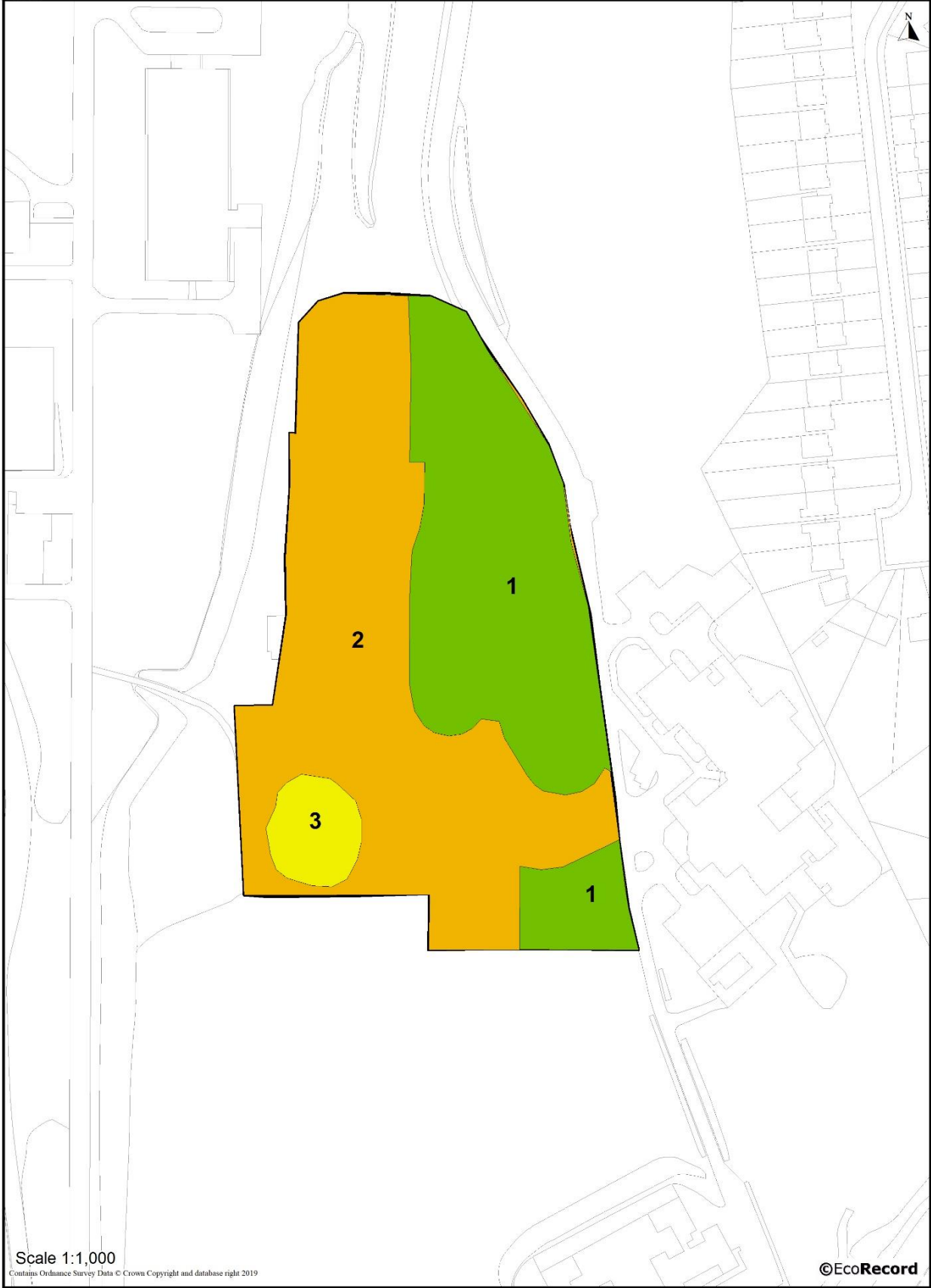


# Map 1: Land East Of Netherhall Avenue Current & Recommended Designation





# Map 2: Land East of Nether Avenue Compartment Map - 06.09.19











**Photograph 1:** Semi-natural broadleaved woodland plantation with Pedunculate Oaks.



**Photograph 2:** Standing deadwood in woodland block.





**Photograph 3:** Scattered scrub in field compartment 2 mosaic.



**Photograph 4:** Neutral grassland surrounded by dense scrub.

## Species Records

### FLORA

#### Compartment 1 - Woodland

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

#### Compartment 2 - Hard-standing/Open Mosaic

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Alnus</i>	flowering plant
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	flowering plant
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	flowering plant

<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

### Compartment 3 - Grassland

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Bromus hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus</i>	Common Soft-brome
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea



<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

## FAUNA

### Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee
<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>	Hawthorn Shieldbug
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit