

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Designation(s)	Survey Date(s)
WA023	Kings Hayes Fields	SK054027	SINC (part)	23/08/2018
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
Walsall MBC	Private	8.5 ha	Black Country Call for Sites	06/12/2018
Meets LS Criteria	SINC (part)	Type	Wildlife	i.e. Wildlife/Geological
Amendment(s)	Extension	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion		
Description	Kings Hayes Fields SINC and an additional area to the south and east were surveyed and assessed. The existing SINC area and a small adjacent field were found to meet the threshold for selection.			

Citation (Summary of Value)

The survey site comprises 8.5 ha of farmland situated to the north of Aldridge, Walsall, comprising botanically diverse unimproved pastures bordered by remnant mature hedgerows. The long-term continuity of management and land use of the site as permanent grassland has resulted in pastures that are unimproved and support botanically diverse species assembles (within the existing SINC boundary) which are rare within the context of Birmingham and the Black Country. It is recommended that the current SINC status is retained and extended to include an area of marshy grassland within survey compartment 2. The remaining areas of compartment 2 are not considered to meet the criteria for SLINC status as the grasslands and hedgerows are relatively species poor condition which is mainly attributed to variation in grazing.

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	M-H	There are a good range of habitats which vary in condition primarily due to variation in grazing. The neutral and marshy grasslands support botanically diverse species assembles which are important within the conurbation. The hedgerows across the site vary quite significantly in condition and structure ranging from intact species rich to mature and defunct hedgerows.
Species Diversity	M	Overgrazing has limited species composition in some areas of the pastures, however, despite this, seventeen Birmingham and the Black Country axiophyte species including Common Centaury (<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>) and Marsh Marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>) are present.
Habitat Rarity	M-H	Some of the habitats on site including remnant hedgerows are quite common in the remaining areas of Walsall's countryside, although hedgerows and the relatively species-rich grassland types present on site have become uncommon within Birmingham and the Black Country.
Species Rarity	M-H	Most of the species recorded are <i>Frequent</i> in Birmingham and the Black Country, however, there are several species that are <i>Uncommon</i> including Devils-bit Scabious (<i>Succisa pratensis</i>), and Common Fleabane (<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>). In addition to Common Cudweed (<i>Filago vulgaris</i>) which is <i>Rare</i> within the conurbation.
Size or Extent	M	In the context of Walsall's Local Sites King Hayes Fields is of medium extent.
Naturalness	M-H	The flora recorded on site would indicate that the pastures are unimproved. The hedgerows bordering the fields pre-date 1799 and some are associated with a ditch and bank structure. The majority of the hedgerows are defunct due to lack of management and as a result have been replaced by post and rail fencing which detracts from the natural feel of the site.
Position & Connectivity	H	Residential housing is positioned to the north and south of the site, despite this, King Hayes Fields acts as a 'stepping stone' within a corridor linking the built up area of Walsall to the south-west with Shire Oak Park Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Castlebank Plantation (SINC) to the north-east and Lazy Hill (SINC) and open countryside to the east.
Geological		
	N/A	Not assessed.
Social		
Historical & Cultural	M	The site is part of Walsall's remnant rural landscape, with features including the historic field pattern and associated hedgerows with bank and ditch systems and a pond which may have formed from a disused marl pit.
Access	L	Access is restricted as the site is in private ownership.
Aesthetic	M	King Hayes Fields is an attractive area of remnant countryside within an increasingly built-up residential setting.
Recorded History	M	The area has been included in Historic Rural Landscape Surveys and reports to determine the ecological interest of the site.
Value for Learning	L	Learning opportunities are limited due to access restrictions.

Site Description

King Hayes Fields is a 8.5 ha site situated to the north of Aldridge, Walsall, comprising botanically diverse unimproved pastures bordered by mature hedgerows.

Enclosure of the fields at King Hayes Fields pre-dates 1799 and the field pattern has seemingly changed little in this period. It is likely that the site has been permanent grassland without any significant changes in management over an extended period and this has resulted in the site supporting rich species assemblages, particularly within the existing SINC boundary, of flora that is considered *uncommon* to *rare* within the conurbation. More recently the site has been used as horse pastures - for at least 30 years – which may be having a detrimental impact on the grassland vegetation. This is particularly evident in the pastures in compartment 2 which are heavily grazed and therefore relatively species poor compared to the diverse pastures in compartment 1, which are less intensively grazed. A Walsall Rural Landscape survey undertaken in 1989 depicts a pond, most likely a remnant marl pit, within the north-western area of the site which originated before 1818.

Residential housing estates are positioned to the north and south of the site with designated sites including Shire Oak Park Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Castlebank Plantation (SINC) located to the north-east and Lazy Hill (SINC) to the east. Northgate Road forms the western border alongside industrial buildings and the former Vigo Utopia landfill site and Aldridge Works (PSI). The site therefore functions as a 'stepping stone' within a corridor connecting the urban landscape of Walsall in the south-west and surrounding suburbs with open countryside to the east.

The site is relatively flat, except for the southern field in compartment 1 which is undulating with areas of impeded drainage creating suitable conditions for Devils-bit Scabious within the grassland. Many of the hedgerows are defunct therefore post and rail fencing has been used throughout the site to compartmentalise the fields and to create small paddocks, as well as forming the external boundaries of the site. The main access point into the site is through a gate at the south-west of the site off Walsall Wood Road and the west of Northgate Road, however access to the general public is restricted due to private ownership of the site.

Habitats**Phase 1 Name****Scattered scrub****Phase 1 Code****A2.2**

Natural regeneration of Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*) and Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) from an adjacent hedgerow has occurred in a field within the north-eastern section of compartment 2.

Phase 1 Name**Neutral grassland****Phase 1 Code****B2**

There is a contrast in the diversity of forb species within the grassland in compartment 1 and 2 due to variations in the intensity of grazing. This is particularly evident in the fields at the eastern and southern side of the site in compartment 2 which are heavily grazed, and as a result have limited forb species present, including Broad-Leaved Dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) and Daisy (*Bellis perennis*) although Autumn Hawkbit (*Leontodon autumnalis*) is frequent within the vegetation. The grasslands within compartments 1 and 2 comprise of Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Cock's foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Perennial-Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*), Timothy (*Phleum pratense*), Annual Meadow grass (*Poa annua*) and Smooth Meadow grass (*Poa pratensis*). Crested Dog's-tail is particularly dominant within the grassland of compartment 1 at the north-western side of the site and the field adjacent in compartment 2. Grazing is less intense within the fields of compartment 1, therefore a variety of forb species including Common Fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*), Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), Red Bartsia (*Odontites verna*), Common Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) and Common Cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) are present. Devils-bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*) is frequent to abundant within the fields of compartment 1, especially in areas of the grassland that are undulating and have impeded drainage.

Phase 1 Name**Marsh / marshy grassland****Phase 1 Code****B5**

Areas of marshy grassland exist in the north-western side of compartment 1 and the adjacent field in compartment 2 which are in close proximity to the stream which borders the two compartments at the western side of the site. In compartment 1 the marshy grassland consists of Marsh Thistle (*Cirsium palustre*), Creeping Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Southern Marsh-orchid (*Dactylorhiza praetermissa*), Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*), Hard Rush (*Juncus inflexus*), Imperforate St John's-wort (*Hypericum maculatum*), Great Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) and Grey Willow (*Salix cinerea*).

Likewise, in compartment 2, an area of impeded drainage (perhaps indicated by the presence of Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) regeneration) has resulted in marshy grassland vegetation being present including Soft Rush (*Juncus effuses*) and Sharp Flowered Rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*) as well as Oval Sedge (*Carex leporine*). Sweet Vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) and Crested Dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) are both dominant within the vegetation, with Creeping Soft-grass (*Holcus mollis*) also being present. This area of grassland is not as heavily grazed as other fields on site in compartment 2, however access for horses to graze remains possible.

Phase 1 Name**Tall ruderal****Phase 1 Code****C3.1**

There is a dense patch of Common Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and Creeping Thistle behind the gardens of the residential properties which forms the northern boundary of the site in compartment 2. In addition to small patches of Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) scrub in the north-west section of compartment 1.

Phase 1 Name**Intact hedge****Phase 1 Code****J2.1**

The hedgerows which are intact and have not been heavily effected by grazing are situated in compartment 1 of the site, including the northern and western border. The most species rich hedgerow begins at the western end of the site and follows the course of the stream which drains the bottom of the valley through the centre of the site. The hedgerow is composed of Pedunculate Oak standards, Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Hawthorn, Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Alder, Bird Cherry (*Prunus avium*), Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Dog Rose (*Rosa canina* agg.) and Bullace (*Prunus domestica* subsp. *Insititia*) with a Bramble field-layer.

Phase 1 Name**Defunct hedge****Phase 1 Code****J2.2**

Most of the fields within compartment 2 are bordered with defunct hedgerows predominately comprised of mature Pedunculate Oak and Hawthorn. The fields within the south-eastern side of the site are bordered with hedgerows associated with a bank and ditch consisting of Soft Rush, Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and Aspen (*Populus tremula*).

Phase 1 Name	Standing water	Phase 1 Code	G1
A pond is situated in compartment 1 which is silty and dominated with Yellow Iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>) and surrounded by Alder. The encroachment of vegetation is resulting in drier conditions.			
Phase 1 Name	Running Water	Phase 1 Code	G2
Water enters the site through a culvert, which flows into a stream with a natural meandering course and composed of a pebble substrate which creates riffles. The vegetation along the banks of the stream are composed of Common Fleabane, Water Mint (<i>Mentha aquatica</i>) and Brooklime (<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>). Further downstream on the western border of the site there are wet ditches with patches of Silverweed (<i>Potentilla anserina</i>), Fools-Water-Cress (<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>), Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>) and a stand of Japanese Knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>).			
Notes			

Habitats of Note [1]

Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	EHD	BAP	NERC	Rarity	Year Recorded
Intact hedge	J21		Y			2018
Notes						

Species of Note [1]

Flora							
Species	Statutory	BAP	NERC	RL	Rarity	Axiophyte	Year Recorded
<i>Caltha palustris</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>					F	BBCF_Ax (secondary)	2018
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> x <i>praetermissa</i> = <i>D. x grandis</i>		Y			R	BBCF_Ax,	2018
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>		Y			U	BBCF_Ax,	2018
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>				Red	R	BBCF_Ax (secondary)	2018
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Odontites vernus</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>				Red	U	BBCF_Ax,	2018
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>				Red	F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Quercus petraea</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Carex nigra</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Carex panicea</i>					R	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>oedocarpa</i>					R	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>					VR	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>					R	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Frangula alnus</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Glyceria declinata</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Glyceria notata</i>					R	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Isolepis setacea</i>					R	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>					R	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Nardus stricta</i>				Red	U	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i>					R	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>					U	BBCF_Ax (secondary)	2008
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Triglochin palustre</i>				Red	R	BBCF_Ax	2008

<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>					R	BBCF_Ax	2008
<i>Agrostis canina</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	1994
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	1994
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	1994
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	1994
<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>				Red	VR	BBCF_Ax	1991
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Briza media</i>				Red	R	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Carex remota</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>				Red	U		1989
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>					U	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Potentilla anglica</i>					R	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>				Red	F	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>				Red	U	BBCF_Ax	1989
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>					F	BBCF_Ax (secondary)	1989
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>					F	BBCF_Ax	1980

Notes

Fauna

Species	Statutory	BAP	NERC	RL	Concern	Rarity	Year Recorded
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Y	Y				F	2018
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Y	Y		BRed		VC	2018
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				BAmb		C	1989
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Y	Y		BRed		U	1989
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>				BAmb		F	1989
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Y	Y		BAmb		C	1989
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		Y		BAmb		C	1989
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Y	Y		BRed		C	1989
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Y	Y		BRed		VC	1989
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				BAmb		C	1989
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Y	Y		BAmb		VC	1989
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Y	Y		BRed		C	1989

Notes

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

Description/Notes	The pond on site could provide suitable breeding habitat for amphibians including Great Crested Newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>) because of the longevity of the habitat in the site's history. In addition, due to the close proximity of King Hayes Fields to open farmland to the east, the marshy grassland on site could be ideal for ground nesting farmland bird species including Lapwing.
--------------------------	--

Invasive Species [2]

Species	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)	Year Recorded
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	SK052027	R	2018

Notes

Geology

Solid/Drift Formation	Alveley Member - Mudstone And Sandstone.
Description	Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 308 to 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.
Features of Value	
1	None recorded.

Soils

The vegetation present within the grassland indicates that the soils are neutral with areas of impeded drainage.

Public Access & Site Usage

Land Use	Grazing pasture.
Access Level	Restricted.
Access Type(s)	Access is through prior arrangement only.

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results

Previous surveys undertaken in 1989, 1994/96 and 2007 have focussed within the King Hayes Field SINC boundary. The habitat types and conditions recorded in the designated SINC area in the present survey are similar to those recorded in the former reports of the site.

Flora of note due to rarity within Birmingham and the Black Country including Marsh Arrow-grass (*Triglochin palustre*) and Water-Whorl grass (*Catabrosa aquatica*) recorded in previous surveys were not recorded during the recent survey visit, however, this may have been due to the timing of the current survey rather than absence of the respective species.

Boundary (notes)

Residential housing borders the site to the north, south and west. The site is connected to open countryside to the east which it is recommended should be surveyed separately.

Summary of Assessment

When assessed against the Birmingham and Black Country Local Sites Selection Criteria, King Hayes Fields scores *Medium to High* against most of the ecological criteria. The site scores *Low* for the social criteria due to access restrictions. King Hayes Fields should retain SINC status within the current boundary, it is also recommended that this is extended to the adjacent field within compartment 2 due to the presence of marshy grassland and associated botanical interest. The additional areas of compartment 2 are not considered to meet the criteria for selection as a Local Site as the grasslands within the compartment are relatively species poor due to being heavily grazed with small patches of Broad-Leaved Dock. In addition, the condition of the hedgerows in compartment 2 have become degraded due to lack of management and have therefore become defunct.

There is the possibility of long-term restoration of the grasslands and hedgerows specifically in compartment 2 if the below management recommendations were implemented.

Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement)

1	Grazing is integral to maintain suitable conditions for floristic diversity within the grasslands on site. However, it would be beneficial to implement a rotational grazing regime to ensure grazing pressure is reduced, as some areas of the site particularly in compartment 2 are overgrazed.
2	Hedgerow management including coppicing and re-planting would be beneficial especially in the defunct hedges at the eastern side of the site. If possible fencing could be used to discourage grazing of any planted hedge in order to maintain the hedgerows as historic features of the site and to provide linkage for wildlife to neighbouring fields.
3	Japanese Knotweed is a highly invasive species, currently there is a stand on the north-western boundary of compartment 1. Although complete eradication is difficult, it is recommended that action be taken to control the spread of the plant with chemical treatment being the suitable method.
4	It would be beneficial to monitor the extent of encroachment of vegetation within the pond to maintain some open water conditions prevent the loss of the wetland habitat.
5	Further fauna surveys including breeding bird and protected species including amphibian, bat surveys would be beneficial

Data Sources

	Source	Date
Species and Habitat Data Source(s)		23/08/2018
Geological Data Source(s)	British Geological Society 1:50,000 bedrock & superficial deposits GIS web map services from BGS website: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/mash-ups/desktopgis.html	2018
Historic Data Sources(s)	Ordnance Survey Country Series Mapping 1884 – 1992.	2018

[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 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.

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.

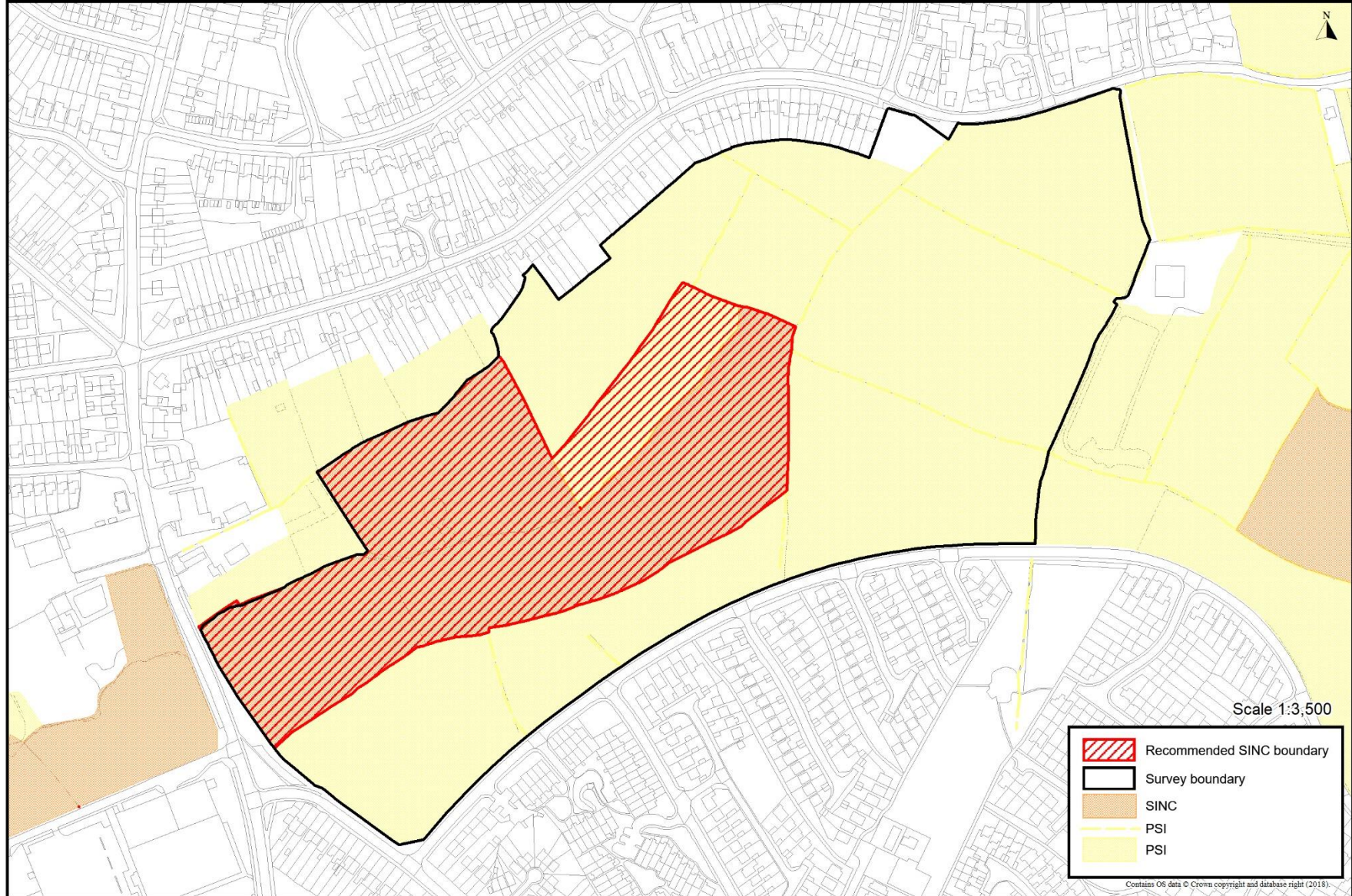
Mammals: **ND** = National Decline and **ED** = England Decline as measured by the Mammal Societies Table of Recent Population Changes in the Native Species of Land Mammals.

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: Kings Hayes Fields Current & Recommended Designation





Map 2: Kings Hays Fields Phase 1 Habitat Map



Site Photographs



Southern marsh orchids present in area of impeded drainage in the north-western area of compartment 1, August 2018



Mature species rich hedgerow bordering fields in compartment 1 and 2, August 2018



Devil's bit scabious within grassland on the bank of the stream in compartment 1, August 2018



Stream running from a culvert in compartment 1, bankside vegetation of Common fleabane and Water Mint, August 2018.



Patches of Common fleabane in compartment 1, August 2018



Marshy grassland with Alder regeneration in compartment 2, August 2018



Pond dominated by Yellow Flag Iris in compartment 1, August 2018



Natural regeneration of Pedunculate Oak and Hawthorn in Compartment 2, August 2018

Species Records

Flora

Compartment 1

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's-water-cress
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Carex leporina</i>	Oval Sedge
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> x <i>praetermissa</i> = <i>D. x grandis</i>	Marsh-Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh-orchid
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	Imperforate St John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush

<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum
<i>Prunus domestica subsp. insititia</i>	Bullace
<i>Prunus domestica subsp. italica</i>	Greengage
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird Cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog 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>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Garden Nasturtium
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose

Compartment 2

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild-oat
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
<i>Carex leporina</i>	Oval Sedge
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<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>Malus pumila</i>	Apple
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken

<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch

Fauna

Compartment 1

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker
<i>Pararge aegeria tircis</i>	Speckled Wood
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue

Compartment 2

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
<i>Pararge aegeria tircis</i>	Speckled Wood
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel