

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Current Status [1]	Survey Date(s)
N/A	Land at Little Aston Road, Aldridge	SK 06711 00651	None	01.10.2019
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
Walsall	Private	7.53ha	Call for Sites	05.11.2019

Meets LS Criteria	None	Type	Wildlife	i.e. Wildlife/Geological
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Amendment(s)	None	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion
Description	Site does not meet the Local Sites threshold	

Citation (Summary of Value)

Land at Little Aston Road encompasses 7.53ha of horse grazed improved grassland bordered to the east and south by intact hedgerows with trees, with scrub and tall herb vegetation denoting the northern boundary. Due to overgrazing the grassland provides little structure and species diversity, however, the hedgerows onsite show evidence of some variation and provide foraging and sheltering habitat for local bird populations and are likely to act as commuting corridors for bat species.

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	L-M	The site supports a limited range of typical pasture habitats, which have been subject to over grazing creating a very species-poor sward with small areas of nutrient enrichment. However, some structural variation can be seen within the onsite hedgerows.
Species Diversity	L	The overall species diversity of the survey area is low, due to over grazing and limited number of habitats present on site. The highest flora species diversity is found within the eastern and southern intact hedgerows, as the hedgerows have been long established allowing for structural variation to form within the manmade structure.
Habitat Rarity	L-M	The majority of habitats present on site are <i>Common</i> to <i>Uncommon</i> habitats across Birmingham and the Black Country. However, the intact historic hedgerows on site are listed as Habitats of Principal Importance.
Species Rarity	L	All flora and incidental fauna species recorded onsite, during the Phase 1 habitat survey, have been identified as <i>Common</i> within Birmingham and the Black Country.
Size or Extent	M	In the context of Walsall's Local Wildlife Sites Land at Little Aston Road is of moderate extent in terms of the total site area present within the site boundary.
Naturalness	L	Historical mapping has shown that the site has remained part of the farmland system since at least 1840s. However, little of the natural processes remaining on site due to overgrazing and human use. All natural processes are restricted to small pockets where management is less intense which includes the hedgerows, standard trees and encroachment from the northern boundary.
Position & Connectivity	M	The site lies in close proximity to a number of designated sites, therefore, plays a part in the ecological network that connects these sites with the surrounding landscape. The hedgerows on site also provide an ecological corridor for key species across the site, where the green space has become bottlenecked between Aldridge and Little Aston.
Geological – not assessed		
Social		
Historical & Cultural	L/M	The field system present has been established for over a century with some changes to field structure and agricultural land use over time.
Access	L	The site is under private ownership and is not open to the public.
Aesthetic	M	In the context of the surrounding landscape which is predominantly built-up, Land at Little Aston Road provides attractive horse grazing farmland for residents within the surrounding area.
Recorded History	L-M	Historical information is recorded within mapping records dating back to 1840. The Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset describes the area as field systems dating back to at least early post medieval period.
Value for Learning	L	At the current time value for learning would be assessed as low due to access restriction.

Site Description

Land at Little Aston Road is located to the east of Aldridge town adjacent to the A454 Little Aston Road. The site is bordered by a hotel to the east, horse grazing to the west, golf course to the north, and a main road and farmland to the south.

The site encompasses a large improved grassland field, used for horse grazing with relatively diverse intact hedgerows noted along the eastern and southern boundaries. The grassland field itself is segregated into separate paddocks and is subject to rotational grazing throughout. Due to the management practices, the sward diversity is low dominated by grass sp. with only the occasional forb present, resistant to grazing. A number of semi-mature to mature broadleaved and coniferous trees are present within the central field.

Historically the site has been used for agricultural purposes since at least 1840s, when the fields were part of a large field system and the site itself was broken done into four fields which lead offsite. However, from this map and later aerial imagery and online maps it can be ascertained that the southern and eastern boundary hedgerows were likely present at this time.

By 1900, the survey area has become segregated from the large field system, and is now retained within the small farm holdings. With the eastern portion of the site appearing to be still used as farmland, however, the western section was subject to tree planting and has taken on the appearance of parkland. It is assumed that the mature trees located within the site were likely planted at this time. By 1968 the grassland field has taken on its current form.

For the purpose of this survey, the site has been divided into two field compartments and 3 hedgerow compartments.

Habitats

Phase 1 Name	Bramble and Scrub – dense / continuous / scattered	Phase 1 Code	A2.1 / A2.2 / A2.1Rf / A2.2Rf
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Within the paddocks located in field compartment F1 are individual immature Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and Wild Cherry *Prunus avium* present adjacent to post and wire fencing. These areas are likely to have arisen due to selective browsing from horses.

Along the northern boundary fencing lies numerous areas of scattered scrub caused by encroachment from the adjacent broadleaved plantation woodland and tree planting. The scrub areas include localised patches of dense Bramble and scattered Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., Silver Birch *Betula pendula* and Hawthorn. This suggests that the boundary is not managed other than through horse grazing which has allowed the encroachment through selective browsing.

Along the western boundary, denoted by a chain link fence lies a small stand of scattered and dense Bramble scrub, this again has arisen through horse grazing dominating management within the site.

Phase 1 Name	Scattered tree – Broadleaved and Coniferous	Phase 1 Code	A3.1 / A3.2
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A number of semi-mature or mature trees are present within the western section of field compartment F1. These specimens are Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Beech *Fagus sylvatica*, Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*, Wild Cherry and an individual Pine *Pinus* sp..

In the north western paddock lies numerous semi-mature Horse Chestnut trees the majority of these are unhealthy with numerous splits with the limb and trunks.

Phase 1 Name	Improved Grassland	Phase 1 Code	B4
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The survey area encompasses a large grassland field currently used as horse pasture, which has been separated into nine distinct paddocks by the use of post and wire or electric fencing. At the time of the survey, the majority of the paddocks show evidence of recent grazing except for the north western paddock which has been set aside for future grazing over winter. The paddocks in the eastern area of the site showing significant over grazing with a sward length of less than 5cm, while the western area of the site sward length is around 20cm in height indicating the grazing has been limited here. This is likely an indication of the rotation grazing used as numerous horses were now present within these western areas, except in the most northern field as stated above.

The sward diversity within the compartment is low and dominated by grass sp. in majority Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne* with frequent Annual Meadow-grass *Poa annua* and Rough Meadow-grass *Poa trivialis*. Forbs are present within the sward, however, coverage was limited, with no more than occasional presence. Species include Yarrow (abundant) *Achillea millefolium*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago major*, White Clover *Trifolium repens*, Common Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea* and Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*.

Small areas of bare earth were noted around gateways and along certain sections of fence line indicating areas of greater footfall and disturbance. In addition, small patches of Common Nettle *Urtica dioica* are located across the sward indicating local enrichment from horse manure.

In the north eastern corner lies a small irregular sized paddock with a temporary wooden shelter. This area shows evidence of disturbance and greater levels of nutrient enrichment within the grassland with a high grass to forb ratio cover, however, the forb present in sward are dominated by a few competitive species. This has been indicated by a large area of bare earth and areas of tall ruderal vegetation comprising Common Nettle, Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense* and Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*. In addition, along the eastern edge evidence of encroachment from the hedgerow H2 is present from the spread of field-layer flora, including Redshank *Persicaria maculosa*, Creeping Thistle, Common Nettle and Chickweed *Stellaria media*.

In the south western section of the compartment is a small field separate from the grazing rotation. This area has not seen management for some time and shows evidence of going rank. The sward itself has become tussocky, with a thatch layer evident and reached a sward height of up to 30cm. The sward itself has similar species mix seen across site, however, Cock's Foot *Dactylis glomerata* has become more dominant within the sward.

Along the access track and surrounding the stable block lies areas of improved grassland which has been heavily disturbed by footfall and vehicular access and parking. Just north of the stable block lies an area used to pile manure and a wood pile (in use), and as such bare earth dominates this area.

Phase 1 Name	Other tall herb and fern – Tall Ruderal	Phase 1 Code	C3.1
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There are three main areas of tall ruderal vegetation noted on site, due to lack of regular management in these areas.

The first is within the south western paddock where successional growth is prevalent within the grassland field. Where tall ruderal vegetation is prevalent Rosebay Willowherb *Chamerion angustifolium* dominates the habitat with Common Nettle and Yarrow.

The second is within the north eastern paddock which appears to have seen a lot of disturbance in addition to a reduction in grazing, due to the presence of tall herb and bare earth habitat. Where present the tall herb vegetation is dominated by Creeping Thistle, Common Nettle and Broadleaved Dock indicating nutrient enrichment.

The final area is located along the northern boundary where encroachment has occurred from adjacent offsite habitat. The tall herb vegetation is sporadically present between the areas of scrub and dominated by Rosebay Willowherb and Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*. The habitat lies along a fence line and indicates that little management has been undertaken.

Phase 1 Name	Intact hedgerow with trees	Phase 1 Code	J2.3
Three hedgerows have been noted on site in varying conditions and management regimes. Reviewing historic mapping all hedgerows present on site have been established on site since the 1840s.			
Hedgerow H1 is an intact hedgerow with trees, that has been managed through roadside management and side flail cutting. At the current time the height of the hedgerow has not been managed and appears not to have been managed for a number of years. The species composition and hedgerow structure varying within the length of the hedgerow. In the eastern section of the hedgerow the structure of the hedgerow is rather leggy with sparse trees present and narrow width, here the hedgerow is predominantly Hawthorn. The central section of the hedgerow is dominated by stretches of Holly with Beech, Field Rose <i>Rosa arvensis</i> and Sycamore. While the western end includes a number of mature Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> and a Holly dominated understorey. The field-layer contains areas of bare earth with localised abundance of Foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> with Common Nettle and Ivy <i>Hedera helix subsp. Helix</i> occasionally present throughout.			
Hedgerow H2 is an intact hedgerow with trees which has been left unmanaged for a number of years. As such the hedgerow has begun to lose its structure and has encroached in to the adjacent field (F2) and now abuts the back of the stable block. There is evidence of a ditch being previously present. The hedgerow contains Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , Elder both of similar age with semi-mature Oak <i>Quercus robur</i> occasionally present. The hedgerow is at minimum width 2m and is heavily shading and as such the majority of the field-layer, dominated by Common Nettle, is predominantly kept to the edges with leaf litter dominating the central area. Offsite the hedgerow appears to be bordered a linear broadleaved woodland or wide tree belt of similar species to that of the hedgerow. This has the benefit to widen the ecological corridor that the hedgerow incorporates and potentially provide further structure and diversity. Due to the presence of the woodland it is unlikely that the hedgerow is managed offsite.			
Hedgerow H3 is an intact Holly dominated hedgerow with Hawthorn, Oak, Elder, White Bryony <i>Bryonia dioica</i> and Bramble. Due to heavy shading within the hedgerow the field-layer is predominantly Ivy within the central area, however, Common Nettle and Broadleaved Dock is present along the hedgerow edges. On the site side the hedgerow is irregularly managed with the aim to stop encroachment within the site rather than to maintain the hedgerow structure, as such there is evidence of the field-layer encroaching into the grassland.			
Phase 1 Name	Built-up areas – Buildings and surface areas	Phase 1 Code	J2.5
The survey area holds a stable block, in current use, with associated hard standing, surfaced area and access road.			
Notes			

Habitats of Note [2]

Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	EHD	NERC	LBAP	Rarity	Year Recorded
Hedgerows (intact, with trees)	J2.3		Y			2019
Notes						

Species of Note [2]

Flora

Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Rarity	Axiophyte	Year Recorded
None Recorded							
Notes							

Fauna

Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Concern	Rarity	Year Recorded
The following Species of Note have been recorded within 500m of the assessment site boundary.							
<i>Alauda arvensis</i> - Skylark		Y	Y		BRed	Common	1987
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> - Mallard					BAmb	Common	1987
<i>Anthus pratensis</i> – Meadow Pipit					BAmb	Common	1987
<i>Apus apus</i> – Common Swift					BAmb	Common	1985
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i> - Yellowhammer		Y			BRed	Common	1990
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> – Common Reed Bunting		Y			BAmb	Common	1987
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> – Common Kestrel			Y		BAmb	Common	1987
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> – Common Snipe			Y		BAmb	Frequent	1987

<i>Linaria cannabina</i> – Common Linnet			Y		BRed	Common	1987
<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> – Smooth Newt	WCA S5 / S9		Y			Frequent	1985
<i>Motacilla Cinerea</i> – Grey Wagtail					BRed	Frequent	1987
<i>Passer domesticus</i> – House Sparrow		Y			BRed	Very Common	1990
<i>Prunella modularis</i> – Dunnock		Y			BAmb	Very Common	1990
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> – Eurasian Bullfinch		Y			BAmb	Common	2010
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i> – Whinchat					BRed	Uncommon	1990
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> – Starling		Y			BRed	Very Common	1987
<i>Turdus philomelos</i> – Song Thrush		Y	Y		BRed	Common	1990
<i>Turdus pilaris</i> - Fieldfare	WCA S1				BRed	Frequent	1987
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i> – Mistle Thrush					BRed	Common	1990
Notes							

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

Description/Notes	The habitats on site provide suitable foraging habitat for the European Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> . The onsite grassland and hedgerows offer potential foraging and commuting habitat for local bat populations. While the semi-mature to mature tree present have the potential to offer suitable roosting features for bat species.
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Invasive Species [3]

Species	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)	Year Recorded
-	-	-	-
Notes	None recorded.		

Geology

Solid/Drift Formation	The site is encompassed by the Chester formation - Sandstone and Conglomerate, interbedded, no superficial deposits are recorded.
Description	Chester Formation – Sandstone and conglomerate, interbedded. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 247 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers.
Features of Value	
1	None known.

Soils

No soil survey was undertaken however; the species present across the site suggested the soils are predominantly neutral.

Public Access & Site Usage

Land Use	Horse grazing.
Access Level	None
Access Type(s)	By permission only.

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results

No previous recorded survey.

Summary of Assessment

Land at Little Aston Road lies in close proximity to a number of designated sites and, therefore, plays a part in the ecological network that connects these sites with the surrounding landscape.

However, the majority of the site encompasses heavily horse grazed improved grassland and species poor hedgerows that, although do potentially hold some ecological value for protected species, when assessed against the Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Selection Criteria it fails to meet the selection threshold of a Local Wildlife Site.

Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement)

1	The intact hedgerow should be placed under active management to maintain and enhance the hedgerow structure and density. This should involve annual trimming outside nesting bird season.
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2	Sections of the improved grassland not within active grazing rotation should be put under active meadow management to enhance species diversity. The management programme would involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successional growth (scrub and tall ruderal habitat) should be reduced to a specified level; • The grassland would be cut annually, in late summer; and • Arisings would be removed rather than left.
3	Semi-mature and mature broadleaved trees should be placed under active management to ensure that the trees remain healthy and are retained within the site.

Data Sources		
	Source	Date
Species and Habitat Data Source(s)	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country. Ecorecord data search, 2019. Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation, Wolverhampton City Council, 2009 (updated 2010): https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/blackcountry_hlc_2009/	01/10/2019
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	05/11/2019
Historic Data Sources(s)	Ordnance Survey Country Series Mapping 1884 – 1992. Quigley, P. 2010 Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation, electronic dataset, Wolverhampton City Council. Google earth pro historical Imagery, November 2019	05/11/2019
Assessment Author and Organisation	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country	05/11/2019

[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: **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 | **NR** = no recent B&BC records.

AXIOPHYTE - BBCF_Ax = included on the Birmingham & the Black Country list of axiophytes (administered by EcoRecord).

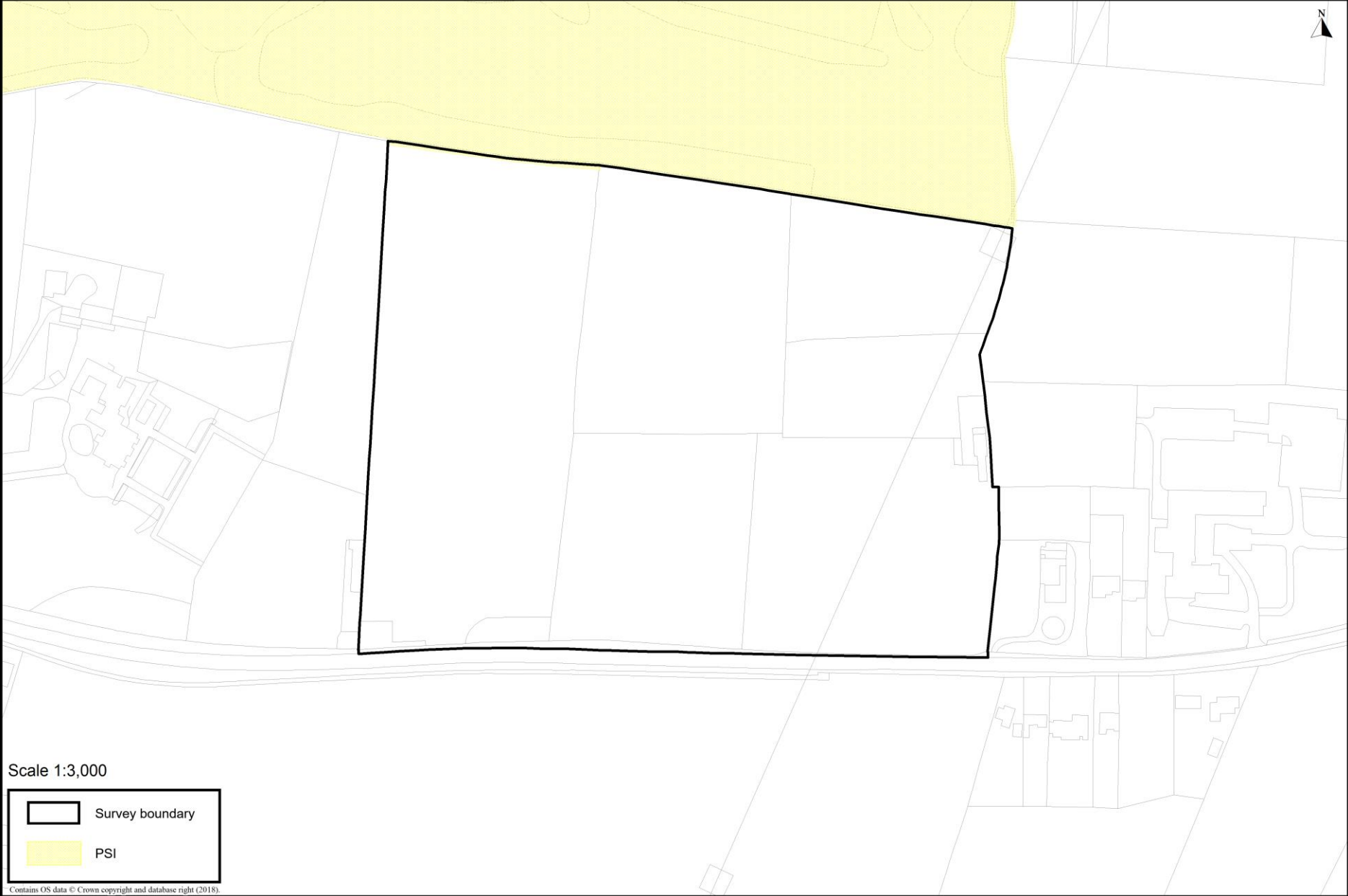
YEAR - The most recent year the species has been recorded.

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 at Little Aston Road Current Designation



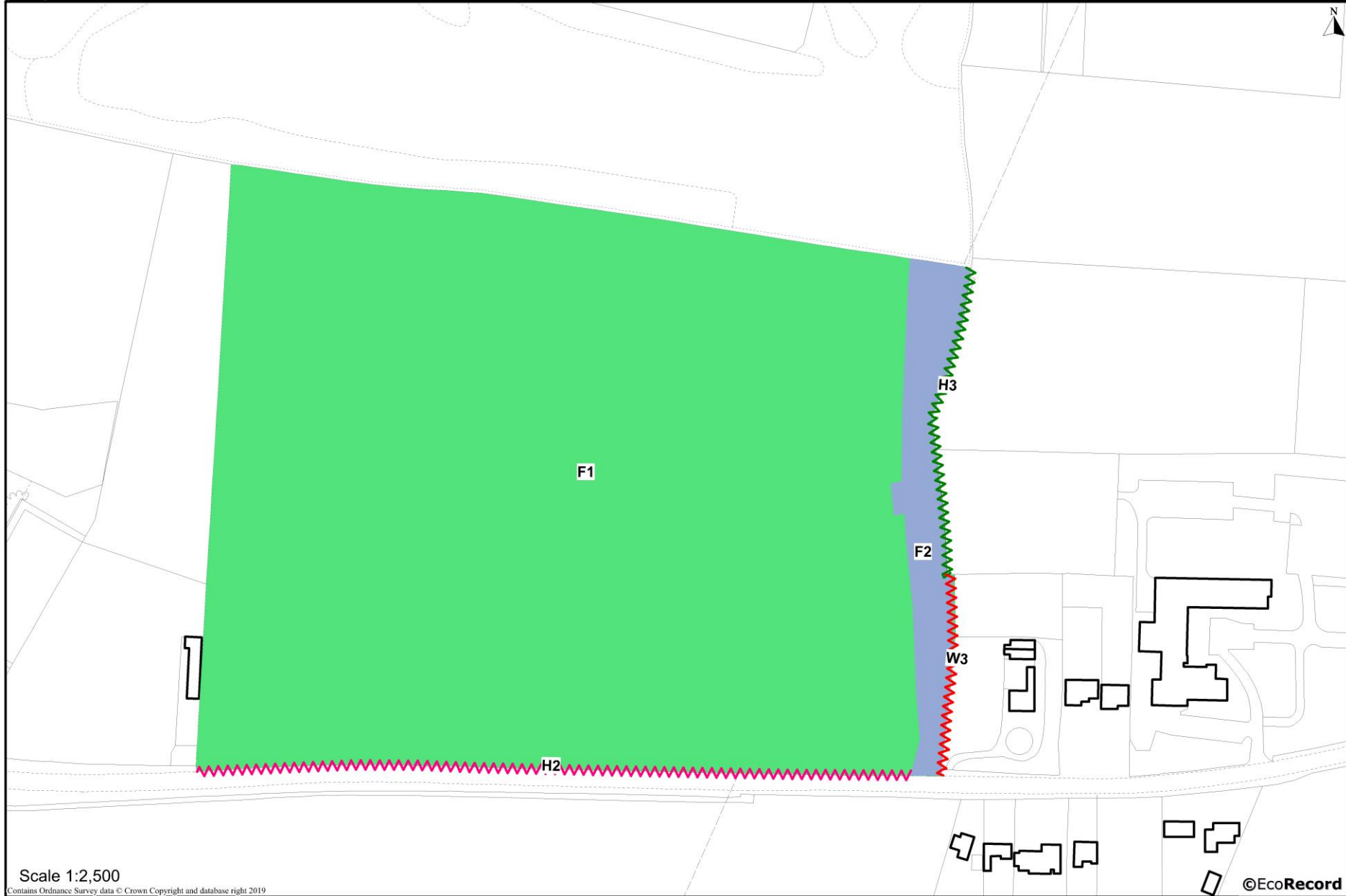
Scale 1:3,000

	Survey boundary
	PSI

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018).



Map 2: Land at Little Aston Road Compartment Map - 06.11.2019

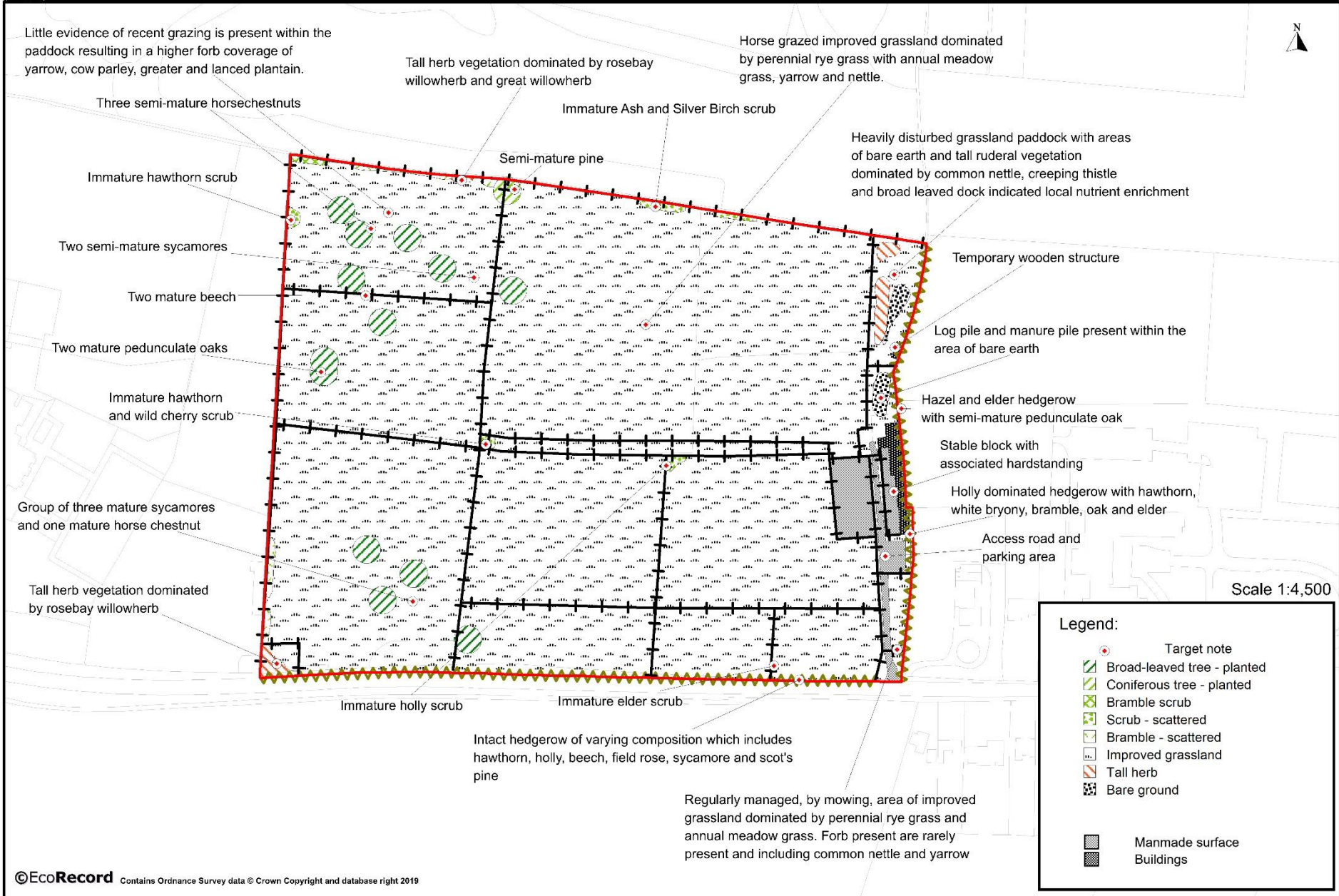


Scale 1:2,500

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Map 3: Land at Little Aston Road Phase 1 Habitat Map



Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Hedgerow H1 located of the southern boundary of Field F1



Photograph 2: Western area of the Field Compartment F1 where sward height is up to 20cm in height and a number of scattered broadleaved trees present within the paddocks.



Photograph 3: Eastern end of the field F1 where sward is less than 5cm in height due to heavy grazing.



Photograph 4: Field compartment F2 which has seen high levels of disturbance and nutrient enrichment which has caused areas of bare earth and localised area of tall ruderal vegetation.



Photograph 5: Stable block and their associated hard standing. The surface arena can also be seen adjacent to the access road.



Photograph 6: Hedgerow H3 adjacent to an area of hard standing, encroachment from the hedgerow ground flora can be seen.

FLORA

Field Lane Piece - west (F1)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Field Lane Piece - east (F2)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup

<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

Little Aston Road Hedge (H1)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Field Lane Piece Hedge - east (H2)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Field Lane Piece Hedge - east (H3)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn

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

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Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie