

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Designation(s)	Survey Date(s)
None	Land at Yorks Bridge	SK025047	None	15.8.2018
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
Walsall MBC	Private	21 ha	BC Call for Sites	18/12/2018

Meets LS Criteria	SLINC (part)	Type	Wildlife	i.e. Wildlife/Geological

Amendment(s)	New site	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion
Description		

Citation (Summary of Value)

Farmland containing arable, grassland, woodland, wetland and ponds, with hedgerows – the field pattern of which has existed since around the 17th Century. The grassland supports a range of hay meadow species such as Crested Dog's Tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and Black Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). The woodland contains a variety of species including Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). There is evidence of the site's use by deer and Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and the site is likely to be well-used by bats, birds and insects. There are a number of large Pedunculate Oak trees across the site. The various wetlands and ponds add to the site's interest. The site has excellent connectivity, with direct links to the Wyrley and Essington Canal SLINC, Pelsall North Common SINC/LNR and the wider Staffordshire countryside and almost direct links into Brownhills Common SINC, Clayhanger SSSI and the Cannock Extension Canal SAC/SSSI. It also acts as a buffer between these sites and nearby housing.

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	M	The site supports a good range of habitat diversity, including woodland, hedgerow, wetland, standing water and grassland. There is also structural and age diversity within these, including some large oak trees scattered through the hedgerows across the site.
Species Diversity	L-M	Species diversity is good overall due to the range of habitats present, however it is patchy across the site, with low diversity in the arable fields, but higher diversity within the other habitats (the hedgerows and Fields 3 and 7).
Habitat Rarity	M	The site contains UKBAP and LBAP habitats including hedgerows, freshwater ponds, woodland and grassland, although the grassland is not species-rich.
Species Rarity	M	The majority of the species are in the range Common to Abundant, however there are a number of Uncommon and Rare species, including Oval Sedge (<i>Carex leporina</i>), Lesser Spearwort (<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>) and Common Cudweed (<i>Filago vulgaris</i>). The site is likely to be well-used by birds and mammals.
Size or Extent	M	The site is medium sized overall and contains good sized grassland, woodland and pond, with good lengths of hedgerow and another smaller pond.
Naturalness	L-M	The majority of the site is lacking in naturalness as it is arable. However, other areas have a much higher degree of naturalness.
Position & Connectivity	H	The site has extremely high connectivity, being bordered by the Wyrley and Essington Canal SLINC, Pelsall North Common SINC and LNR and farmland, which link into Brownhills Common SINC, the Cannock Extension Canal SAC/SSSI, Clayhanger SSSI and the wider countryside. Housing borders a small proportion of the site.
Geological		
Not assessed	N/A	
Social		
Historical & Cultural	M	The field pattern has existed since at least the publication of the first edition OS map, possibly being enclosed in the 17 th century, from the Cannock Forest (Black Country Historical Landscape Characterisation, 2010). A number of the fields are named, as is the woodland, which is the site of the High Bridge Colliery.
Access	L	The site is a privately owned farm, with no public access.
Aesthetic	M	The site is part of the wider countryside of Pelsall, bordered and connecting into a number of designated sites. It is a visually attractive countryside space, providing a buffer for the designated sites from the housing and linking these to each other and to the wider, Staffordshire countryside
Recorded History	L-M	The site has no previous LS surveys, but the field pattern is recorded on historical maps.
Value for Learning	L	The site has no public access, but could have value for learning, for example through funding from agri-environment schemes.

Site Description

The site is farmland, on the northern edge of Pelsall, which is on the northern boundary of Walsall MBC. It is situated between Pelsall North Common LNR and SINC on the west (which it adjoins) and Clayhanger Common SSSI and Brownhills Common SINC (which it links into via land on Potential Site of Importance) on its east. The Wyrley and Essington Canal SLINC runs along the site's southern boundary and part of this (a canal basin) is within the survey boundary for this report. Adjoining the site, on the northern boundary of Field 2 and within its hedge-line, there is also a very large field pond, surrounded by woodland, which has previously been identified as a Potential Site of Importance.

The site consists of five arable fields (of which the hedge between the two northern fields has been lost and so these have become one large field, on the ground), one field of permanent grassland/hay meadow with an area of woodland and a small area of wetland and a final field with two areas of permanent grassland, an area of wetland, a small area of scrub and a canal basin, there is also a small area of woodland beyond the canal basin, that was inaccessible for this survey. The boundary of the central field (Field 5) has two ponds within it. The majority of the site is edged with hedgerow, in various states, with a range of species contained within them. The majority of the internal boundaries of the fields also consist of hedgerows, which are similarly varied.

In the main, the site is flat, although a number of the hedgerows are on banks and have associated ditches – that running along the western border of the site, adjoining Pelsall North Common LNR and SINC being a notable example. The woodland in Field 3 is also situated upon a mound, possibly of made-up ground.

According to the Black Country Historical Landscape Characterisation, this field system was enclosed at an unknown date, possibly in the 17th century, from the Cannock Forest. The field system is recorded on the tithe map and the first edition OS map. Data from Dean's 2008 map (SBL7332) indicates this area probably includes the location of one or more defunct canals or canal basins, as well as at least one mineral tramway. The hedges, including the now missing hedge between Fields 1 and 2, are also shown on the Pelsall Enclosure Map of 1823. The woodland in the north-east of the site appears to be on the site of the High Bridge Colliery.

Habitats

Phase 1 Name	Broad-leaved woodland, semi-natural	Phase 1 Code	A111
<p>The first of woodland is on the eastern boundary of Field 3 (High Bridge field) and is known as Colliery Pit Woodland (Figure 1). This woodland is on a mound, apparently of made-up ground. The south-eastern side of the woodland is mainly Hawthorn and Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) which then opens out into a glade made by a collapsed Willow sp. (<i>Salix</i> sp.). The field layer is sparse to consisting of bare ground or leaf litter. Where it is in existence it is mainly grasses, Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), American Willowherb (<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>) and a small amount of Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.). The north-western side is a Hawthorn, Pedunculate Oak, Hazel mix with Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>), Currant sp. (<i>Ribes</i> sp.), Nettle, Wood Avens (<i>Geum urbanum</i>) and Male-fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>) also present. The Eastern boundary of the woodland in Field 3 is planted up to the road edge. There is evidence of the old fence-line.</p> <p>The second area of woodland is on the eastern boundary of Field 7. This area was inaccessible on the survey.</p> <p>There was also a small copse, at the north-eastern corner of Field 5, of Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Hawthorn and Willow sp, surrounding a large pond.</p> <p>Broad-leaved woodland within the Pelsall North Common LNR and SINC adjoins the survey boundary along the eastern hedgerow of Fields 4 and 1.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Scrub, scattered	Phase 1 Code	A21
<p>At the eastern edge of Field 7 is a thin strip of scrub, consisting of Hawthorn, Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>), and Willow sp. with Foxglove (<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>), Bramble and Rosebay Willowherb (<i>Chamaerion angustifolium</i>), which is growing on a bank, which drops down into an area of water on its eastern side.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Neutral grassland, semi-improved	Phase 1 Code	B2
<p>Field 3 and Field 7 both include areas of neutral grassland. Field 3 is a hay meadow which had recently been cut at the time of survey, with the crop still drying on the field (Figure 2). The vegetation was made up of Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), Sweet Vernal grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) and a few forbs including Meadow Vetchling, (<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>) White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>) and Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.).</p> <p>Field 7 consists of two areas of neutral grassland (Figure 3) divided by an area of swamp. The area at the eastern end of the field is quite tussocky and is dominated by False Oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) and Cock's Foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) with patches of Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>). Black Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>) and Ribwort Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>) were also recorded in this area. The area at the western end is a tall grassland dominated by False Oat-grass with Yorkshire Fog, Common Bent, Red Fescue and Red Clover. The margin alongside the canal also has Wild Angelica (<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>), Black Knapweed and Amphibious Bistort (<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>) encroaching. The western side of this area has large swathes of Meadow Vetchling and Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>). There is also a patch containing Meadow Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>), Soft Rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), Oval Sedge (<i>Carex leporina</i>), Sweet Vernal Grass, Tufted Vetch (<i>Vicia cracca</i>) and Meadow Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>), possibly suggesting an area of wetter ground.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Swamp	Phase 1 Code	F1
<p>The first area of swamp is a small area in Field 3, at the south-western edge of the woodland (Figure 4). There is a small dip, with evidence that the area is sometimes very wet, with heavily trodden ground, with deep footprints, including deer prints and areas of bare ground. The vegetation consists of Soft Rush, Redshank (<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>), Broad-leaved Dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), Marsh Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>), Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>) and Teasel (<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>).</p> <p>The second area is the central area of Field 7 and is much larger. The vegetation consists of False Oat-grass, Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), Marsh Thistle (<i>Cirsium palustre</i>), Amphibious Bistort and Wild Angelica with the occasional Greater Willowherb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>), Nettle, Common Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>) and Greater Reedmace (<i>Typha latifolia</i>).</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Standing water, mesotrophic	Phase 1 Code	G12
<p>There are three areas of open water on the site: two field ponds and a small basin off the Wyrley and Essington Canal, which is part of the SLINC. The two field ponds are on the boundaries of Field 5 and historical information suggests these are Marl pit ponds, contemporary with the 17th century enclosure of the fields. The pond in the north-eastern corner is the large of the two, and filled</p>			

with water, covered with Duckweed (*Lemna* sp.). The pond is surrounded by a copse. The second pond is in the length of hedge on the western boundary of Field 5. This was dry at the time of survey, probably due to the record-breakingly hot and dry summer. A third pond adjoins the site, with access through the northern boundary of Field 2, but is outside the survey boundary.

Field 7 includes a small basin off the Wyrley and Essington Canal SLINC (Figure 5). The area has a complete cover of vegetation consisting of Greater Reedmace, Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) and Water Dock (*Rumex hydrolapathum*) and the occasional Greater Willowherb with Wild Angelica, Gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*), Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Orange Balsam (*Impatiens capensis*) and Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*) at the southern end.

Phase 1 Name	Arable	Phase 1 Code	J11
Fields 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 are all arable fields, with cereal crops that had recently been harvested at the time of survey (Figure 6). There was little vegetation remaining within these fields, although the eastern boundary of Field 4 and the eastern and western boundaries of Field 5 had approximately 1m wide grassy field margins, including a mix of species such as Bracken, Hogweed, Red Clover, Yorkshire Fog, Common Bent and Sweet Vernal grass (Figure 7). Other fields also had some degree of field margin.			
Phase 1 Name	Introduced shrub	Phase 1 Code	J14
The northern end of the western boundary of Field 1 has been planted up with garden species, such as Eucalyptus, Fuchsia, Grape Vine, Apple, Bamboo, Hydrangea and Montbretia (Figure 8). This would appear to be associated with the adjacent housing.			
Phase 1 Name	Hedgerows	Phase 1 Code	J22, J23
All of the fields and the boundary of the site have hedgerows of various descriptions.			
The hedgerow between Fields 1 and 2 is reduced to two large Pedunculate Oak, which are now effectively field trees in an amalgamated Field 1 and 2.			
The northern boundary of Fields 1 and 2 consists of a few large Pedunculate Oak standards with a few younger examples and the occasional Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) and Willow sp. (Figure 9). The gaps between the remnant sections are dominated by Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), but also include False Oat-grass, Barren Brome (<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>) and Bramble. A ditch and bank is evident. The field is cropped up to the bottom of the hedge.			
The southern and western boundary of Field 3 is a mature hedge with a ditch and bank, It is mainly Pedunculate Oak with the occasional Holly, Rowan, Silver Birch and Hawthorn. There is evidence of flailing on the Field 2 side and natural shape on the Field 3 side. The field layer includes False Oat-grass, Common Bent and occasional Nettle. Bramble is dominant in some areas and Bracken in others.			
The northern boundary of the woodland in Field 3 has remnants of hedgerow which includes some large Pedunculate Oak, Hazel and Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>).			
The eastern boundary of Field 3 runs along the roadside, on a bank and is dominated by Hawthorn, but also includes some Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> sp.) and Lilac (<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>). The field layer includes Bramble, Hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>), Creeping Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), Horse-radish (<i>Armorcaria rusticana</i>), Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), Cock's Foot and False Oat-grass. This hedge continues as the eastern boundary of Field 6. At the northern end of Field 6 the hedge consists of Privet and Lilac, Aspen and then an area of Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>). Moving south, there is then a gap in the hedge and a second area of Snowberry, which then leads into a length dominated by English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) and finally a length dominated by Hawthorn. The field layer consists of Bramble, Creeping Thistle, Nettle, False Oat-grass, Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) seedlings and Bracken, with some lengths dominated by individual species.			
Field 4 has a tall hedge on the western boundary predominantly consisting of Holly with Pedunculate Oak standards on an excellent example of ditch and bank. The hedgerow adjoins a small block of broad-leaved woodland, which is within the adjacent Pelsall North Common LNR and SINC. The woodland runs between the site survey boundary and the road. The field layer of the hedge is Bracken and various grasses including False Oat-grass and Common Bent. Moving south along the hedge, into Field 1, at the point where the woodland stops, the hedge is less mature and becomes open and appears recently planted, though sparsely. Species include Hazel and Silver Birch with False Oat-grass, Nettle and Greater Willowherb in the gaps. This then becomes an area of introduced shrub.			
Field 5 is surrounded by a mature hedgerow, predominantly of Pedunculate Oak, but also including Hazel, Hawthorn and Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>). The length on the eastern boundary has a high level of intactness and density, whereas it becomes more sparse on the northern and western boundaries of the field. The field layer is grasses and Bracken, with more species in the adjacent field margin (as described under Arable J11).			
Field 7 has a hedgerow on its southern boundary, running alongside the Wyrley and Essington Canal SLINC. This consists predominantly of Hawthorn, with some Gorse and Elder.			
Notes			

Habitats of Note [1]						
Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	EHD	BAP	NERC	Rarity	Year Recorded
Broadleaved Woodland, semi-natural	A111		LBAP, UKBAP			2018
Hedgerow	J2		LBAP, UKBAP			2018
Standing water, mesotrophic	G12		LBAP, UKBAP			2018
Neutral grassland, semi-improved	B2		LBAP, UKBAP			2018
Notes						

Species of Note [1]**Flora**

Species	Statutory	BAP	NERC	RL	Rarity	Axiophyte	Year Recorded
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica				F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering-rush				F	BBCF_Ax (secondary)	2018
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle				F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass				F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed				R	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh-bedstraw				F	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife				R	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort			RLENG.VU	U	BBCF_Ax	2018
<i>Salix aurita</i>	Eared Willow				R	BBCF_Ax	2018

Notes**Fauna**

Species	Statutory	BAP	NERC	RL	Concern	Rarity	Year Recorded
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	Bern2			Amber	F	2018

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

Roosting and foraging sites for a range of bat species, especially within the large Pedunculate Oak trees across the site. The hedgerows provide corridors and habitat for a range of species, including bats crossing the landscape, especially between Clayhanger SSSI, Brownhills Common SINC and Pelsall North Common LNR and SINC. The site as a whole provides a link between these sites and beyond for many species, including many species of note recorded on these sites. The site is also suitable habitat for mammals.

Invasive Species [2]

Species	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)	Year Recorded

Notes None recorded.

Geology**Solid/Drift Formation**

Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone.

Description

Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 310 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.

Features of Value

1

None recorded.

Soils

No soil survey was carried out, however, as agricultural soils, they are likely to be improved. The surrounding habitats suggest they might be acidic in nature. The soil of the mound in Field 3 appears to be made-up ground, at least in part.

Public Access & Site Usage**Land Use**

Farmed: arable and grassland with some woodland and wetland.

Access Level

None.

Access Type(s)

Private.

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results

No previous recorded survey.

Boundary (notes)

The rationale for this survey was to re-survey the SLINC as part of the Black Country Call for Sites process.

There is a field pond on the northern boundary, outside the boundary for this survey that is a Potential Site of Importance (PSI) and should be surveyed. There is also land adjoining the eastern boundary, surrounding the Wyrley and Essington Canal SLINC, which is a PSI and should be surveyed. The proposed LS boundary follows the boundary of the surveyed area.

Summary of Assessment

The site supports a range of habitat types, some of which are uncommon in Birmingham and the Black Country, although some areas of the site offer more value to wildlife than others. The site as a whole is in a key position as it creates a link between other designated sites and through to the wider countryside and also acts as a buffer to these. It also has aesthetic value, especially to the few surrounding houses and people using the adjoining canal (which is also a SLINC). When assessed against the Birmingham and Black Country Local Sites Selection Criteria, the site, scores Medium against most of the ecological criteria and therefore meets the threshold for selection as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC).

Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement)

1	Re-instate hedgerows.
2	Improve species-richness of permanent grassland.
3	Improve diversity of woodland.

Data Sources

	Source	Date
Species and Habitat Data Source(s)	EcoRecord data search 2018.	15/08/18
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 County Series Mapping 1887 - 1991.	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.

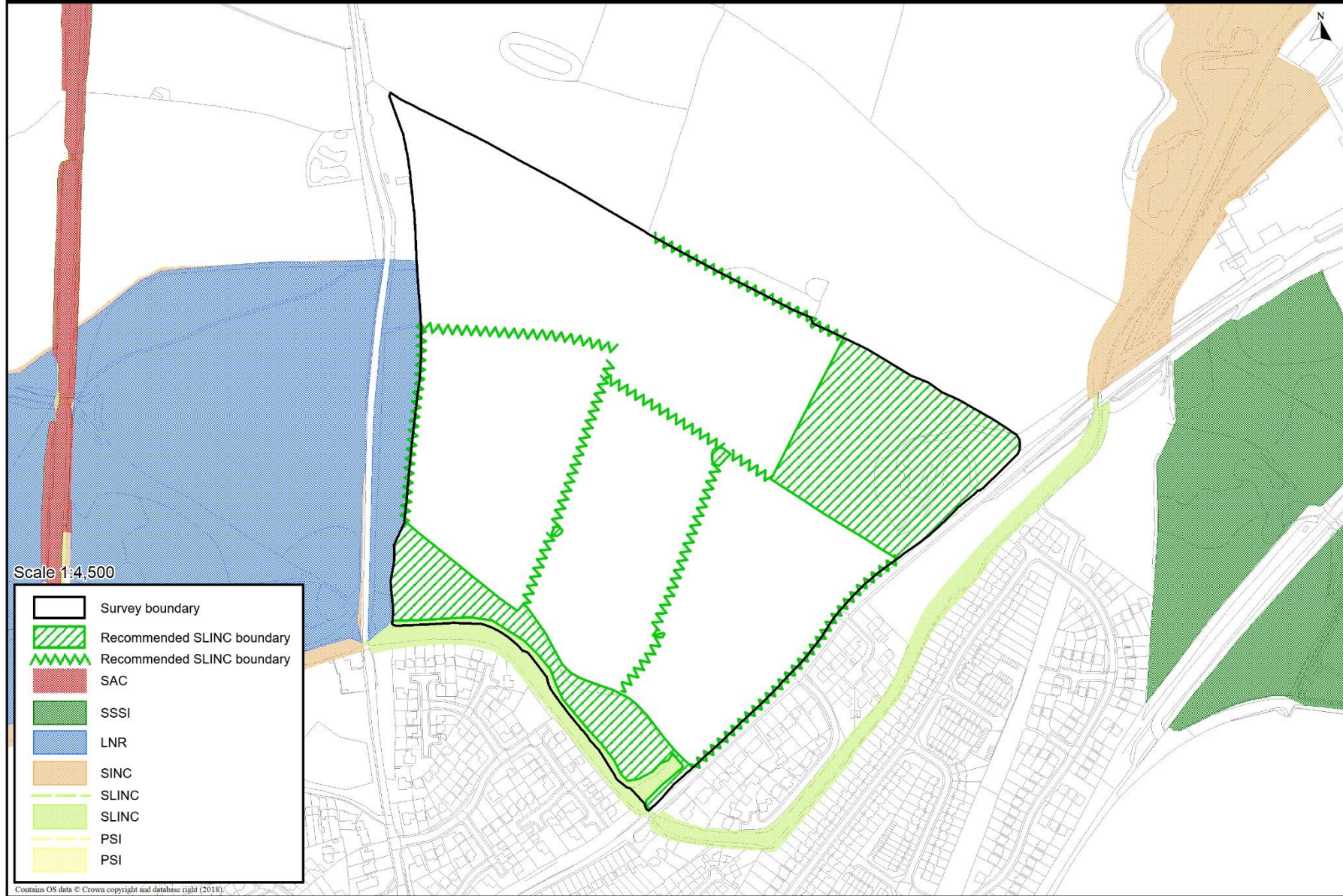
Mammals: **ND** = National Decline and **ED** = England Decline as measured by the Mammal Societies Table of Recent Population Changes in the Native Species of Land Mammals.

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

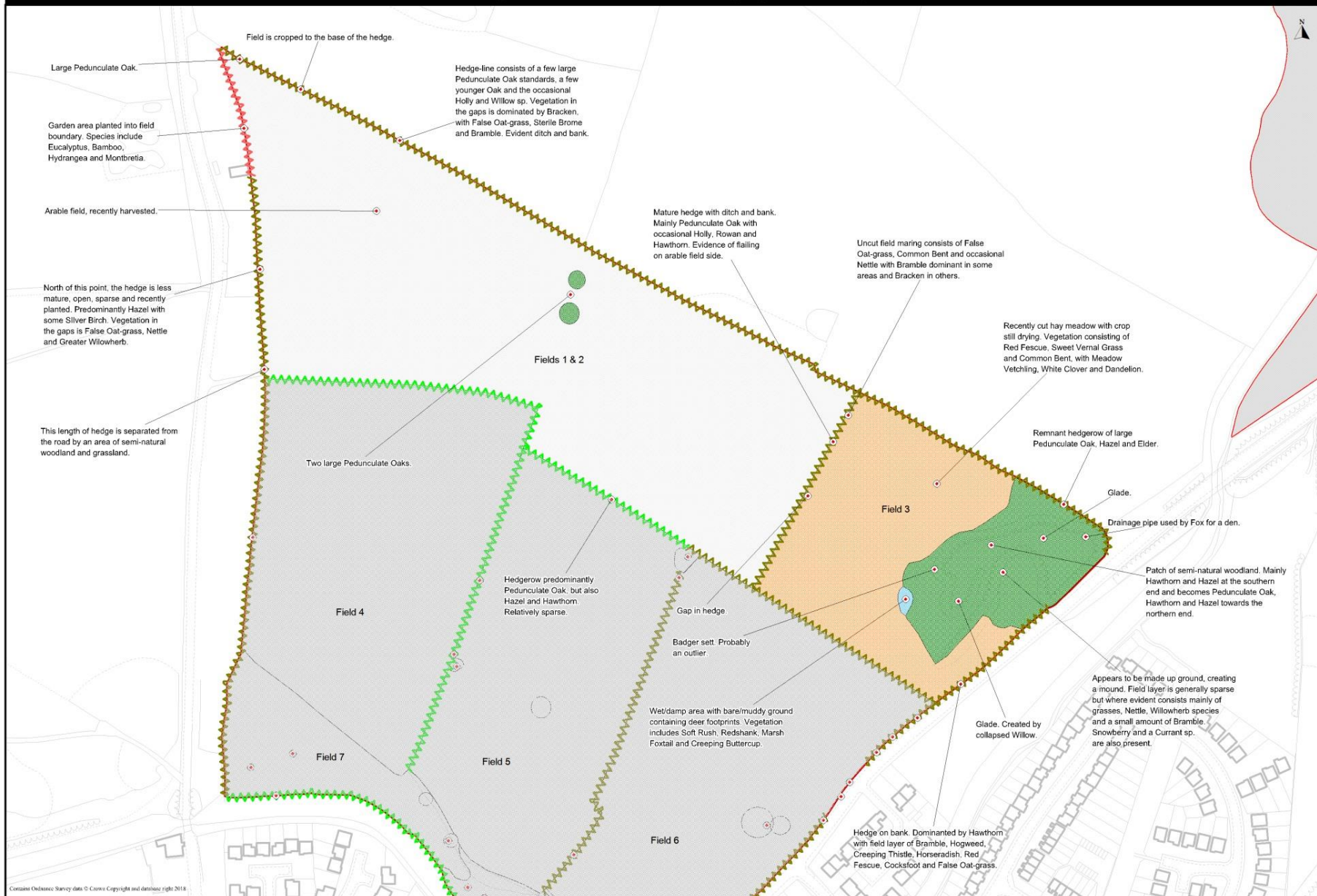
YEAR - The most recent year the species has been recorded.

[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: Land at Yorks Bridge Current & Recommended Designation



Map 2: Land at Yorks Bridge (Fields 1-3)



Map 3: Land at Yorks Bridge (Fields 4-7)





Figure 2: The recently cut hay crop in Field 3.



Figure 3: The grassland in Field 7.



Figure 4: The small area of swamp within Field 3, bordering part of the woodland.



Figure 5: The canal basin, some of the scrub and the woodland, Field 7.



Figure 6: One of the arable fields.



Figure 7: An example of a field margin and hedgerow (Field 5).



Figure 8: The introduced shrub area on the boundary of Field 1.



Figure 9: One of the large Pedunculate Oak on the boundary of Field 1.

Species Records

FLORA

High Bridge Field (Field 3)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horse-radish
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover

Colliery Pit Woodland (Woodland within Field 3)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horse-radish
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ribes</i> sp.	Currant sp.
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Salix</i> sp.	Willow sp.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder

<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Wet Area (Swamp within Field 3)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-Grass
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh-bedstraw
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch

Land at Yorks Bridge (Field 1,2, 4-6 and their boundaries)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder
<i>Anisthansa sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horse-radish
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers

<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Ligustrum</i> sp.	Privet
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree-mallow
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Radish
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow
<i>Salix aurita</i>	Eared Willow
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare

Yorks Bridge Long Field (Field 7)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering-rush
<i>Carex leporina</i>	Oval Sedge
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed

<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-Grass
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Meadow Fescue
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Orange Balsam
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>	Water Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Salix</i> sp.	Willow sp.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort

<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare

FAUNA

Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Pararge aegeria tircis</i>	Speckled Wood
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White
<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Brown Hawker
<i>Andricus quercuscalicis</i>	Knopper Gall
<i>Vespula</i>	Indet. Wasp
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y
<i>Orthoptera</i>	Invertebrates (Crickets & Grasshoppers)
<i>Syrphidae</i>	Hoverflies
<i>Urophora cardui</i>	insect - true fly (Diptera)
<i>Cepaea (Cepaea) nemoralis</i>	Brown-lipped Snail
<i>Cervidae</i>	Indet. Deer
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap