

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Current Status [1]	Survey Date(s)
N/A	Land opposite The Coach House with metal gate, Chester Rd Aldridge	SP 075 998	None	21/08/2019
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
Walsall	Private	4ha	BC Call For Sites	29/11/2019

Meets LS Criteria	SLINC	Type	Wildlife	i.e. Wildlife/Geological

Amendment(s)	New Site	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion
Description	The whole site as denoted on map 1 is deemed to meet the criteria for SLINC status and is therefore recommended to be designated as a new site 'Bath Field'.	

Citation (Summary of Value)

The survey site comprises a variety of habitats including broadleaved woodland, hedgerows, neutral grassland and a range of scrub, all of which have structural variation amongst them and established ecotones between them. This site offers different habitats to the surrounding agricultural and recreational land use and has good links to Sutton Park SSSI through the Water Orton Railway Wildlife Corridor. Overall, the site is of good ecological value, contains a mix of native species and is naturalised through succession, as such the site is recommended for SLINC designation (map 1).

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	M	The site supports a good mix of common habitat types each with some structural variation: broadleaved woodland plantation, scattered trees, scrub, neutral grassland and hedgerows. Due to succession, there is variation within individual habitats and ecotones between them, increasing the habitat diversity. Furthermore, recent felling has left brush and log piles behind, creating additional microhabitats.
Species Diversity	M	The woodland, hedgerows and grassland offer a good mix of native species. Additionally, there were a large number of incidental fauna records, for non-protected species, noted during the survey.
Habitat Rarity	L	All of the habitats on site are common across Birmingham and the Black Country.
Species Rarity	L	The majority of species recorded onsite are <i>Common</i> across Birmingham and the Black Country.
Size or Extent	L	In the context of Walsall Local Sites Land opposite The Coach House is of 'small' extent.
Naturalness	M	As the site is irregularly managed and been allowed to undergo succession the site has developed a natural mosaic of woodland, grassland and scrub.
Position & Connectivity	H	The sites eastern boundary adjoins a wildlife corridor with direct links to Sutton Park SSSI. It is also within close proximity to Bourne Pool SLINC, Osier Bed SLINC and Corporation Wood and Tower's Covert SLINC, all of which are linked by Fotherley Brook.
Geological		
None Recorded.		
Social		
Historical & Cultural	L	The site was previously part of an agricultural system with origins pre1880. Historical records show no buildings present, suggesting it has limited historical and cultural interest.
Access	L	Access is permitted by permission only with no designated public footpaths onsite.
Aesthetic	M	Due to irregular management and succession taking place the naturalness of the site makes it aesthetically pleasing, however recently felling onsite does detract from this.
Recorded History	L-M	The Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset describes the area as field systems with origins pre 1880. Ecological records for the site are limited and it has not been assessed against the local site selection criteria before.
Value for Learning	L	At the current time value for learning would be assessed as low, due to access restriction and unsafe site conditions from recent felling activity.

Site Description

Land opposite The Coach House with metal gate is 4ha in size and is situated to the east of Walsall, between Aldridge and Little Aston. The sites eastern boundary is adjacent to a disused railway line that is designated as a Wildlife Corridor, this corridor links the survey area directly to Sutton Park SSSI. Other designated sites in close proximity include Bourne Pool SLINC, Osier Bed SLINC and Corporation Wood and Tower's Covert SLINC, all of which are linked by Footherley Brook.

Historical maps show the survey area as an enclosed field system without any buildings dating back to at least the 1840s. The Walsall and Water Orton railway line adjacent to the north east boundary of the site appears on Ordnance Survey maps as early as 1901. The Black Country Historic Landscape historically characterised the area by open field systems but today the area is comprised of agricultural land, recreational grounds, small areas of residential housing and a small area of ancient heath land at Barr Beacon. Google Earth historic aerials show the survey site as an unmanaged field from 1999 until approximately 2002, when it appears to have been planted with rows of trees and largely left unmanaged since.

Land opposite The Coach House is an area of land that is unmanaged and undergoing succession, currently creating a mosaic of woodland, grassland and scrub. The dominating habitats on site are broadleaved woodland plantation and broadleaved scattered trees which are encroaching onto open areas of rank neutral grassland, causing areas of scattered scrub to become established.

Habitats

Phase 1 Name	Broadleaved Plantation Woodland	Phase 1 Code	A112
<p>Compartment 2 is comprised of broadleaved plantation woodland and follows the eastern boundary which is adjacent to a disused railway wildlife corridor. The woodlands trees are all of similar age and structure with the plantation appearing on aerial imagery in approximately 2002. The dominating tree species are Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) and Goat Willow (<i>Salix Caprea</i>) with natural regeneration mostly comprised of Silver Birch. On the eastern boundary are two mature Pedunculate Oak and Goat Willow trees. Although there is a significant amount of Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>), Common Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) and Male-fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>) amongst the field layer, there is also a good mix of forb species including Lesser Stitchwort (<i>Stellaria graminea</i>), Tufted Vetch (<i>Vicia cracca</i>) and Thyme-leaved Speedwell (<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>). There is some felled material throughout this woodland block, with the woodland edge being most recently felled causing the field layer to be dominated by grassier species including Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>), False Oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) and Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>). The south eastern section of this woodland block becomes dominated by Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and the Goat Willow trees are more mature.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Bramble Scrub, Dense Scrub, Scattered Scrub	Phase 1 Code	A21Rf, A21, A22
<p>Scattered across field compartment 3 and 5 are localised areas dominated by Bramble Scrub. The two sections in field compartment 3 are localised along the north and south boundaries, originating from the boundary hedgerows, suggesting encroachment. In the centre of field compartment 5 is an area of dense bramble which has colonised in the recently felled areas.</p> <p>Field compartment 1 is comprised of mature dense Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and Pedunculate Oak scrub, with Dog-rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>), Cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>) and Wood Avens (<i>Geum urbanum</i>) amongst the field layer.</p> <p>Amongst field compartment 3 is an area of young scattered scrub. This is an area of unmanaged grassland dominated by False Oat-grass, Mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>), Hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>) and Creeping Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>) which is undergoing succession and beginning to become scrubbed over with young Silver Birch saplings.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Scattered Trees - Broadleaved	Phase 1 Code	A31
<p>Scattered trees comprise field compartments 4 and 5. The largest area of scattered trees, which is approximately 15 years old, adjoins the south boundary and stretches into the centre of the site. It has a similar species composition to the neighbouring woodland block including Silver Birch, Ash and Pedunculate Oak but the area is open, without an understory and has large amounts of recently felled material throughout. The field layer is dominated by grasses: Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Perennial Rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>) and Crested Dog's-tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>), with a small number of competitive forbs including White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>) and Common Ragwort, as well as occasional Foxglove (<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>). On the edge in the south west corner is a large brash pile from the recently felling, providing a different habitat type for small mammals, invertebrates and reptiles.</p> <p>The smaller area of scattered trees in field compartment 4 is younger, approximately 10 years old and dominated by Goat Willow, Hawthorn and Silver Birch. The field layer here is dense with Bramble, Male-fern, Rosebay Willowherb (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>) and Creeping Thistle. There is small amounts of felled material and log piles throughout, allowing for less competitive species to establish, including Common Mouse-ear, Thyme-leaved Speedwell and Lesser Trefoil (<i>Trifolium dubium</i>).</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Neutral Grassland	Phase 1 Code	B2
<p>Tall, rank neutral grassland encompasses the majority of the site, however, due to irregular management successional growth is encroaching onto this from surrounding hedgerows and scattered trees. In the west of the site neutral grassland forms a strip between the boundary hedges and the central scattered trees, with a desire line running alongside the hedge, approximately four metres from it, towards field compartment 1. This area of grassland is dominated by False Oat-grass, Ribwort Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), Common Ragwort and White Clover. In the northern section of the site there is a small open area of rank grassland between field compartment 1 and 2. This region is comprised of False Oat-grass, Cock's-foot, Perforate St John's-wort, Common Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>) and Broad-leaved Dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>). In the east of the site is a large area of open grassland which despite having a high grass to forb ratio, 70:30, it contained the highest species diversity onsite as it is relatively free from scrub. The species mix includes, Common Bent, False Oat-grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>), Cut-leaved Crane's-bill (<i>Geranium dissectum</i>), Fox-and-cubs (<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>), Common Ragwort, Hairy Tare (<i>Vicia hirsute</i>) and Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>).</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Intact Hedgerow, Defunct Hedgerow	Phase 1 Code	J21, J22
<p>Hedgerow H1 is an intact Hawthorn and Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) hedgerow that runs along Chester Road. It is unmanaged and over three metres in height with a field layer of Common Nettle, Bramble, Herb-Robert (<i>Geranium robertianum</i>) and Hedge Bindweed (<i>Calystegia sepium</i>). Hedgerow H2 is also an intact Hawthorn hedge, it joins H1 to enclose compartment 1 and becomes defunct before the woodland block. Its field layer consists of Cow Parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>), Foxglove, Bramble and False Oat-grass.</p> <p>On the south east boundary is a defunct Hawthorn hedgerow which is overgrown with Bramble, it runs along a post and wire fence.</p>			

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Habitats of Note [2]

Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	EHD	NERC	LBAP	Rarity	Year Recorded
Hedgerows (Intact, Defunct)	J21, J22		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
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> - Cinnabar		Y				C	2019

Notes

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

Description/Notes	The semi-mature trees and standing deadwood in close proximity to a wildlife corridor provide roosting and foraging opportunities for bats. Furthermore, onsite scrub, open grassland and brash piles provides suitable habitat for Hedgehogs, reptiles and amphibians known to be in the area.
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Invasive Species [3]

Species	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)	Year Recorded
None recorded			
Notes			

Geology

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

Soils

Due to neutral flora species present onsite it is presumed soil conditions are also neutral.

Public Access & Site Usage

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

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results

No previous survey data available for comparison.

Summary of Assessment

When assessed against the Birmingham and Black Country Local Sites Criteria, Land opposite The Coach House with metal gate scores *medium* or *high* for over half of its ecological criteria and therefore meets the threshold for SLINC status. This survey site is suitably positioned to be used by a range of wildlife using the Water Orton railway wildlife corridor that has direct links with Sutton Park SSSI. The mosaic of woodland, grassland and scrub provides a range of different habitat types in an area where the land use is predominantly agricultural, recreational and residential. Furthermore, the habitats onsite are suitable for a range of protected species

known to be in the area including reptiles and bats. A number of management recommendations have been provided to further increase the ecological value of the site, as well as fauna surveys to ascertain the value of the site for protected species.

Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement)	
1	Complete felling activities outside of nesting bird season to reduce successional growth and to maintain mosaic of multiple habitat types.
2	Leave all brush piles and log piles onsite to be used by invertebrates and known reptiles in the immediate area.
3	Annually cut areas of remaining open grassland to manage encroaching scrub and allow for species diversification.
4	Hedgerow maintenance, including trimming to prevent bramble encroachment and a hedge-laying plan to maintain hedge structure for the long term.
5	Further fauna surveys, in particular for reptiles and bats, should be undertaken to access the value of the site for protected species.
6	Investigate the suitability of the site for heathland creation to create a stepping stone between Sutton Park and Barr Beacon.

Data Sources		
	Source	Date
Species and Habitat Data Source(s)	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country. Ecorecord data search 2019	21/08/2019
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/desktoppgis.html	26/11/2019
Historic Data Sources(s)	Ordnance Survey Country Series Mapping Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation, Wolverhampton City Council, 2009 (updated 2010): https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/blackcountry_hlc_2009/	26/11/2019
Assessment Author and Organisation	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country.	29/11/2019

[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 Annex 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).

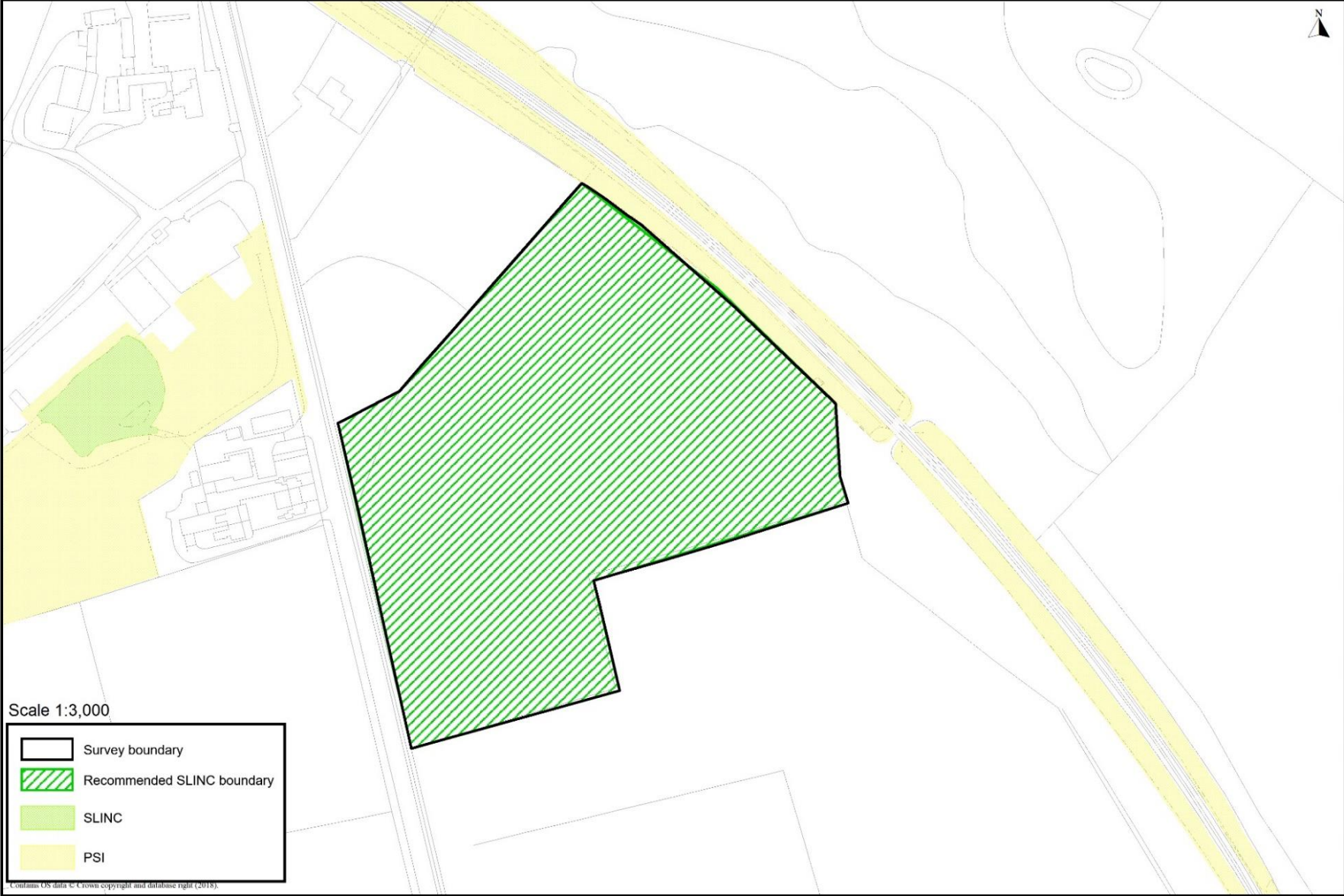
YEAR - The most recent year the species has been recorded.

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.

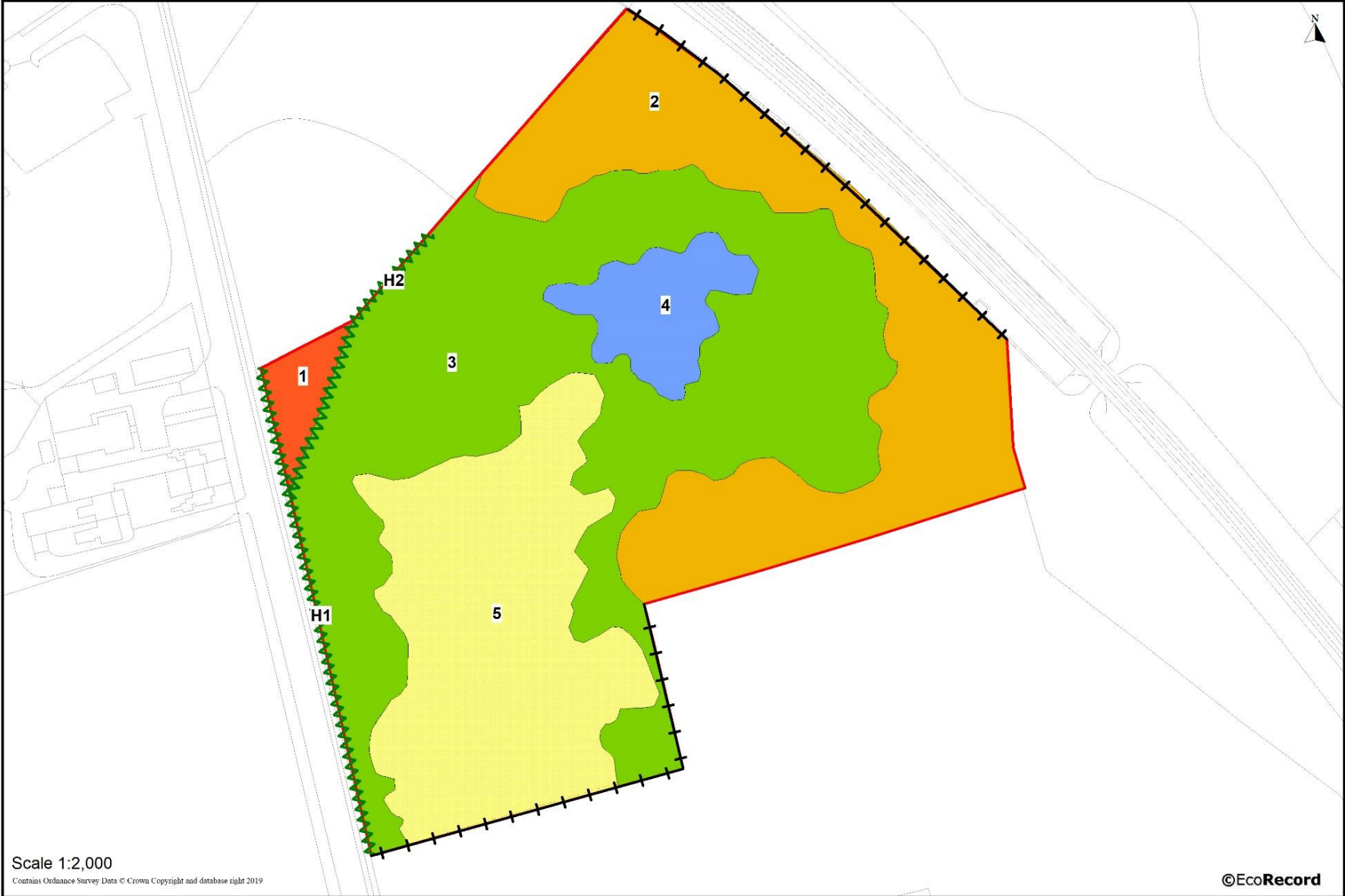
[3] Species listed on Schedule 9 part 1 (animals) and part 2 (plants) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended - this lists animals which may not be released or allowed to escape into the wild and plants which may not be planted or otherwise caused to grow in the wild.

Map 1: Land opposite The Coach House Current & Recommended Designation



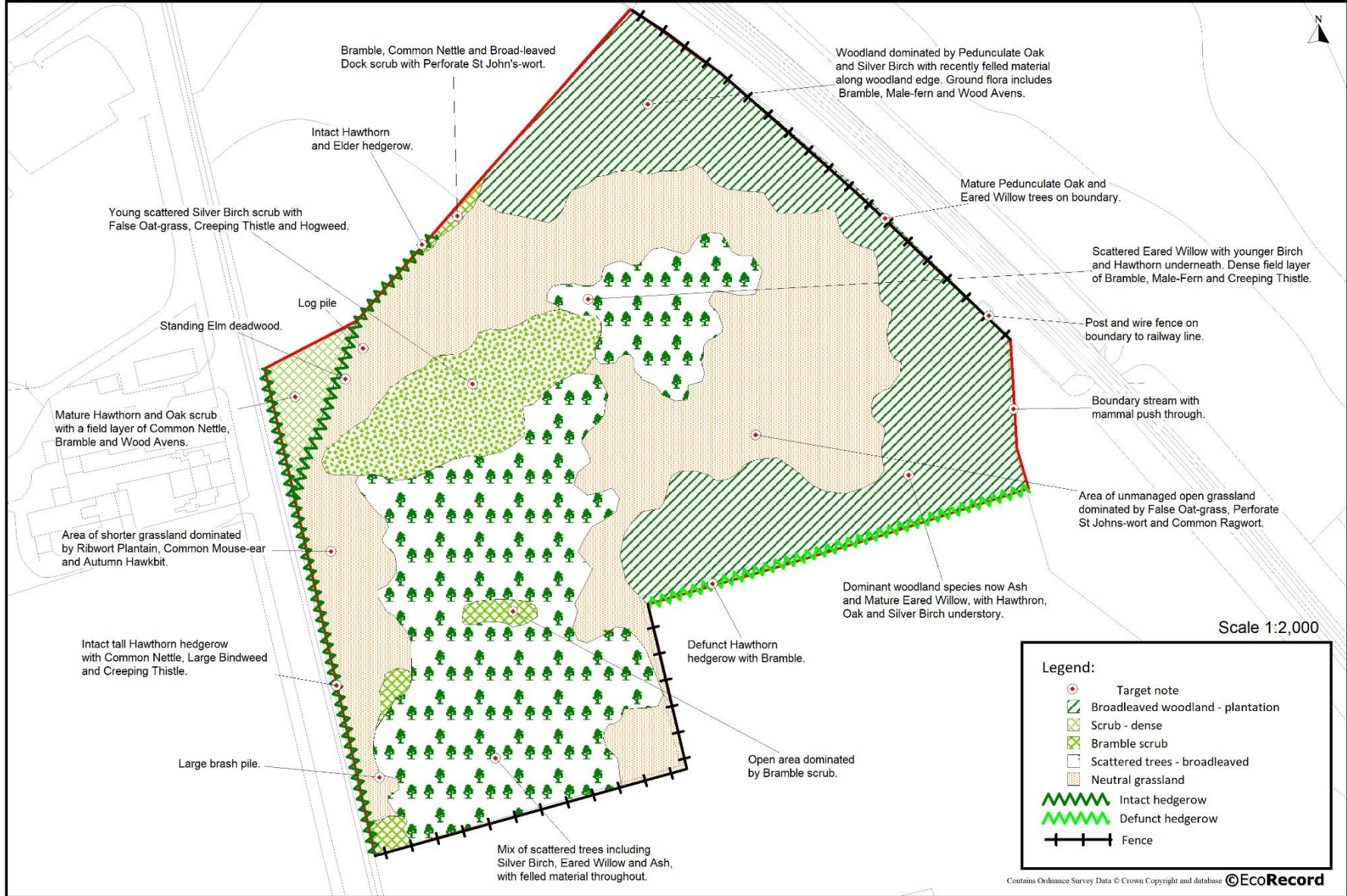


Map 2: Land opposite The Coach House Compartment Map - 28.10.2019





Map 3: Land opposite The Coach House Phase 1 Habitat Map - 28.11.2019



Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Area of open grassland comprising field compartment 3, with adjacent woodland.



Photograph 2: Field compartment 2 comprised of broadleaved woodland plantation.



Photograph 3: Scattered trees with recently felled material.



Photograph4: Hedgerow becoming encroached with tall rank grassland.

Species Records

FLORA

Bath Field Grassland (G3)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Black Bent
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Lesser Soft-Brome
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Scorzonerooides autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<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>Veronica</i>	Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch

<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

Bath Field Triangle Wood (W1)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Bath Field Railway Wood (W2)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hieracium</i>	Hawkweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Salix Caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort

<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

Willow Scrub (W4)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Black Bent
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Lesser Soft-Brome
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Salix Caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell

Bath Field South Wood (W5)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass

<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Salix aurita</i>	Caprea Willow
<i>Scorzoneroïdes autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Chester Road Hedge - east (H1)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Ligustrum</i>	Privet
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Bath Field Hedge - north (H2)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley

<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird
<i>Nicrophorus vespillo</i>	Common Sexton Beetle
<i>Maniola jurtina insularis</i>	Meadow Brown
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White
<i>Polyommatus icarus icarus</i>	Common Blue
<i>Pyronia tithonus britanniae</i>	Hedge Brown
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral
<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker
<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Brown Hawker
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western Honey Bee
<i>Bombus (Thoracombus) pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee
<i>Diplolepis rosae</i>	Robin's Pin-Cushion Gall
<i>Myrmica</i>	insect - hymenopteran
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar
<i>Caelifera</i>	insect - orthopteran
<i>Ensifera</i>	insect - orthopteran
<i>Syrphidae</i>	Hover flies
<i>Araneae</i>	Invertebrates (Spiders)
<i>Cervidae</i>	Indet. Deer
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	European Mole