

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Current Status [1]	Survey Date(s)
N/A	Longwood Lane, Walsall	SP 04353 98307	N/A	29/8/2019
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
Walsall MBC	Private	2.7 ha	BC Call for Sites	10/1/2020

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

Amendment(s)	New site (part)	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion
Description	Designation of the semi-natural woodland on the western boundary of the site, with its associated hedgerow, plus the whole length of the northern hedgerow.	

Citation (Summary of Value)

The site includes a small arable field bordered by hedgerows, a small area of woodland and a stream with a large pond adjoining the survey site. Two of the hedgerows (those included in the SLINC recommendation) are intact and are associated with banks. Species include Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Black Bryony (*Dioscorea communis*) and the axiophyte Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*). There is a small area of broad-leaved woodland on the roadside, the field layer of which includes large patches of Dog's Mercury. There is a stream within this woodland. The site has high connectivity, including a number of SLINCs, SINCs and LNRs such as Hayhead Wood SINC, Cuckoo's Nook and the Dingle SINC.

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	M	The site supports a good range of habitat diversity, including woodland, hedgerow and running water. A large pool adjoins the site. There is structural and age diversity within these, including some large Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) trees.
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 field, but higher diversity within the other habitats (the hedgerows and woodland).
Habitat Rarity	M	The site contains NERC and LBAP habitats including hedgerows, running water and woodland.
Species Rarity	L-M	The majority of plant species are either <i>Abundant</i> or <i>Very Common</i> . One species, Bristly Oxtongue (<i>Picris echioides</i>) is <i>Uncommon</i> in Birmingham and the Black Country.
Size or Extent	L	The site is small in extent, though it has good sized patches of Dog's Mercury, within the broadleaved woodland and in part of the hedgerow. A large pool adjoins the site, which is suggested to be included in the designation.
Naturalness	L-M	The majority of the site is lacking in naturalness due to the arable nature of the site. However, other areas of the site, such as the woodland, have a much higher degree of naturalness.
Position & Connectivity	H	The site has high connectivity, being part of the countryside connecting a number of designated sites with each other and with the wider landscape. These include Hayhead Wood SINC, Cuckoo's Nook and the Dingle SINC, Park Lime Pits LNR and SINC and, slightly further away, Barr Beacon LNR and SINC. The Rushall Canal SLINC is nearby, within this area of countryside.
Geological		
Not assessed	N/A	
Social		
Historical & Cultural	M	The field system is fairly unchanged from the tithe map and the first edition OS map (Black Country Historical Landscape Characterisation, 2010), although some boundaries have been altered.
Access	L	The site is a privately owned farm, with no public access.
Aesthetic	M	The site is part of the countryside on the eastern edge of Walsall, connecting into a number of designated sites. It is a visually attractive countryside space, part of the buffer for the designated sites from the housing and linking sites to the wider countryside.
Recorded History	L-M	The site has no previous Local Site 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 an arable field, on the edge of Daisy Bank, Walsall and is part of an area of farmland, golf course and nature reserves separating the built up areas of Daisy Bank, Pool Green and Streetly. The nature reserves in close proximity are Hayhead Wood (LNR/SINC), Cuckoo's Nook and the Dingle (SSSI/LNR/SINC), Park Lime Pits LNR/ SINC and, slightly further away, Barr Beacon LNR and SINC. There are a number of other designated sites nearby including Three Crowns Pasture (SINC), Birch Wood (SINC), Potter's Wood and Meadow (SLINC) and Wood End Farm (SLINC). The Rushall Canal (SLINC) is also nearby (approximately 500m east of the site). There is a large pond on the northern boundary, adjoining the site, which has previously been identified as a Potential Site of Importance. The pond holds large area of open water and is surrounded by Willows, with other vegetation including Greater Willowherb, Nettle and Creeping Thistle. There is also Pendulous Sedge and Common Reedmace (*Typha latifolia*) around and within the pond.

The field is surrounded by hedgerows of varying degrees of intactness. The site is flat, but there are banks on the field edge, most notably on the eastern boundary where the adjoining field is higher than the surveyed site. There is also a large pond on the northern boundary, adjoining the site, which has previously been identified as a Potential Site of Importance.

Along the western edge is an area of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland, which has a stream running through. Species include Pedunculate Oak, Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and large patches of Dog's Mercury. There is a margin all around the field, although it varies in width. Species include Pendulous Sedge (*Carex pendula*), Meadow Vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*), Common Field Speedwell (*Veronica persica*), Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) and Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), as well as more competitive species such as Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), Common Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and Cleavers (*Galium aparine*).

According to the Black Country Historical Landscape Characterisation, the field system is fairly unchanged from the tithe map and the first edition OS map. The southern boundary is altered in the 1947 map of the area, by housing. The western section of the northern boundary is present in the 1947 map, but appears to be in a slightly different location. The older boundaries have associated ditch and banks and vegetation such as Dog's Mercury and Meadow Vetchling.

Habitats

Phase 1 Name	Broad-leaved woodland, semi-natural	Phase 1 Code	A111
<p>Compartment 1 consists of a strip of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland which runs between the road (Longwood Lane) and the hedgerow bordering the western edge of the field. The canopy consists of Ash and Pedunculate Oak with Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) and Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>). There is an understorey of Hazel, Hawthorn and Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>). The Blackthorn becomes dominant at the southern end of the strip. The field layer includes Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>), Bramble, various grasses and patches of Dog's Mercury (Photo 1). There is a bank up to the hedgerow along the field edge. This area continues a small distance to the north, beyond the survey boundary.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Running water	Phase 1 Code	G2
<p>Within the broad-leaved woodland (Compartment 1) there is a stream, flowing approximately north-south into a culvert under the road, near the northern boundary of the site, meaning that only a small portion of the stream is within the survey boundary. South of this point there is still a stream bed/ditch, but at the time of survey this was dry. There is Pendulous Sedge present on the stream bank.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Arable	Phase 1 Code	J11
<p>Compartment 3 is an arable field of cereal crops, which had recently been harvested at the time of survey (Photo 2). Vegetation within the field consists of the remains of the crop with Broad-leaved Dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), Field Horsetail (<i>Equisetum arvense</i>) and various grasses. The field margin varies in composition and width. The field margin along the eastern end of the northern boundary is approximately 1.5m wide and the vegetation is dominated by Common Nettle and Greater Willowherb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>) with Creeping Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), Cleavers, Hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>), Amphibious Bistort (<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>) and Pendulous Sedge. There is a ditch along the field edge and a bank up to the hedge.</p> <p>Along the eastern edge of the field, the field margin is approximately 1m in width and the vegetation includes Bush Vetch (<i>Vicia sepium</i>), Meadow Vetchling and Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>) as well as Bramble, Ivy, Greater Willowherb, Creeping Thistle, Herb Bennett (<i>Geum urbanum</i>) and False Oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>).</p> <p>The field margin along the southern edge is also approximately 1m wide. Vegetation includes Cow Parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>), Garlic Mustard, Common Field Speedwell, Germander Speedwell, Wavy Bittercress (<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>), Prickly Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus asper</i>), Cut-leaved Cranesbill (<i>Geranium dissectum</i>) and Herb Robert (<i>Geranium robertium</i>), along with False Oat-grass, Herb Bennett, and Nettle.</p> <p>Along the western edge, the field margin is approximately 1m at the southern end, but narrows to the northern end. Vegetation includes Cow Parsley, Cleavers, Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Ivy, Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Creeping Thistle, Garlic Mustard and encroaching Blackthorn.</p> <p>The field margin along the western end of the northern boundary is approximately 1m wide at the western end, but narrows towards the centre of the field. The vegetation consists of Greater Willowherb, Nettle, Bramble, False Oat-grass, Yorkshire Fog, Cow Parsley, Herb Bennett, Amphibious Bistort and Creeping Thistle.</p> <p>Due to the small width of the field margins and no evidence that the margins have been managed for local bird species, the arable field margins present on site are not considered to fit the criteria of a Habitat of Principal Importance.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Intact Hedgerow, Defunct Hedgerow	Phase 1 Code	J21, J22
<p>The site is bounded by hedgerows on all four sides, but those on the eastern and southern sides are mostly defunct.</p> <p>The hedgerow on the eastern side is mostly defunct (Photo 3). The remaining tree species are: Hazel, Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Hawthorn, Ash and Pedunculate Oak. The field layer and species in the gaps include: Ivy, Bramble, Hogweed, Meadow Vetchling and Black Bryony. There is a bank up to the hedgerow and to the adjoining field, which is at a higher level than the field within the survey boundary.</p> <p>The hedgerow on the southern boundary is also mostly defunct, although it does include some sections of intact, but unmanaged and outgrown hedge, mostly consisting of Hawthorn. Other species include: Ash, Elder, Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Dog Rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>), Plum (<i>Prunus</i> sp.), Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>), Privet (<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>), Sycamore, Snowberry</p>			

(*Symphoricarpos albus*), Cleavers, Nettle and Bramble. There is also a large Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*) towards the western edge. This hedge borders back gardens and there are a few places where garden waste has been dumped either over or into the hedgerow.

The western hedgerow is largely intact, with the occasional gap. It is predominately made up of Hawthorn and also includes Blackthorn, Elder, Field Maple and Pedunculate Oak. There is a large Pedunculate Oak standard. Other species include Ivy, Bramble, Black Bryony and Cleavers. There is a bank up to this hedge from the woodland on the roadside.

The northern hedgerow is split into two parts by the entrance into the field. The western portion is intact, but unmanaged and approximately 12ft tall (Photo 4). Species include Pedunculate Oak, Goat Willow, Eared Willow, Hawthorn and Elder with an Ash standard. There is a large pond behind this hedgerow, outside the survey boundary. It is surrounded by Willows, Greater Willowherb, Nettle and Creeping Thistle, with Common Reedmace as emergent vegetation.

The eastern portion of the northern hedgerow is also intact, with Ash standards. There is no sign of recent management and the hedgerow is growing out. Species include: Hawthorn, Hazel and Elder with Elder becoming dominant towards the eastern end. Field layer includes Ivy, Bramble, Nettle and Dog's Mercury. There is a bank up to the hedge and a ditch along the field margin.

Phase 1 Name	Dry ditch	Phase 1 Code	J26
There is a dry ditch running along the field margin at the eastern end of the northern boundary. There is also a portion of stream bed or ditch that was dry at the time of survey within the semi-natural woodland (Compartment 1) at the road edge. Neither was vegetated.			
Notes			

Habitats of Note [2]

Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	EHD	NERC	LBAP	Rarity	Year
Broadleaved Woodland, semi-natural	A111		Y			2019
Hedgerow	J2		Y			2019
Freshwater, Rivers	G2		Y			2019
Notes						

Species of Note [2]

Flora

Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Rarity	Axiophyte	Year
<i>Dioscorea communis</i> Black Bryony					F	BBCF_Ax	2019
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i> Dog's Mercury					F	BBCF_Ax	2019

Notes

Fauna

Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Concern	Rarity	Year
The following Species of Note have been recorded within 500m of the assessment site boundary.							
<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> Smooth Newt	WCA5/9.5a		LBAP				2018

Notes

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

Description/Notes	The mature trees present within broadleaved woodland and hedgerow provide potential roost features and foraging opportunities for a range of bat species. The hedgerows provide corridors and habitat for a range of species, including bats crossing the landscape, especially between Hayhead Wood LNR/SINC and Cuckoo's Nook and the Dingle SSSI/LNR/SINC. A pond on the corner of an adjoining field, approximately 150m away, has a record of Great Crested Newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>) from 2018.
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Invasive Species [3]

Species	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)	Year Recorded
None recorded			
Notes			

Geology

Solid/Drift Formation	Coalbrookdale Formation – Mudstone.
Description	Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 427 to 433 million years ago in the Silurian Period.
Features of Value	
1	None recorded

Soils

UK Soil Observatory data and data from Soilsclapes suggest that the soils are slowly permeable, seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey. The vegetation of the site suggests the soils are predominantly neutral.

Public Access & Site Usage

Land Use	Arable
Access Level	None
Access Type(s)	Private

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results

No previous survey has been undertaken.

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 has some value for connectivity as part of the wider area of countryside and acts as a buffer between housing and the countryside and designated sites in the area. It also has aesthetic value, especially to the few surrounding houses. 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), however, as the site varies in value, this designation should be for the woodland, stream and associated hedgerow on the western boundary and the whole length of the northern boundary.

Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement)

1	The adjoining pond, at the western end of the northern boundary (Photo 5) and the remainder of the semi-natural woodland at the northern end of the western boundary of the site looked to meet SLINC status, therefore, landowner liaison would be recommended to look into designating these connected areas at a future date.
2	Hedgerow should be placed under active sympathetic management which includes infill planting of gaps within the onsite hedgerow, with native species of local provenance and laying of outgrown sections of the hedgerows.
3	Removal of garden waste within the southern hedgerow.
4	Improve diversity of field margins through sympathetic management and consider sowing an appropriate wildflower seed.
5	Removal of non-native species e.g. Snowberry and garden escapes (Spirea)
6	Further fauna surveys including bat activity surveys and great crested newt surveys would be beneficial to ascertain importance of the site for local wildlife.

Data Sources

	Source	Date
Species and Habitat Data Source(s)	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country, 2019. EcoRecord data search 2019.	2019
Geological Data Source(s)	British Geological Society 1:625,000 bedrock & superficial deposits GIS layers from BGS website: www.bgs.ac.uk/downloads/browse.cfm?sec=6&cat=11 .	2019
Soils Data Sources(s)	UK Soil Observatory data: http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html Soilsclapes, Cranfield Soil & Agricultural Institute website: http://www.landis.org.uk/soilsclapes/	2019
Historic Data Sources(s)	Ordnance Survey County Series Mapping 1887 - 1991. Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation, Wolverhampton City Council, 2009 (updated 2010): https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/blackcountry_hlc_2009/	2019
Assessment Author and Organisation	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country.	2019

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 | **NRR** = no recent B&BC records.

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

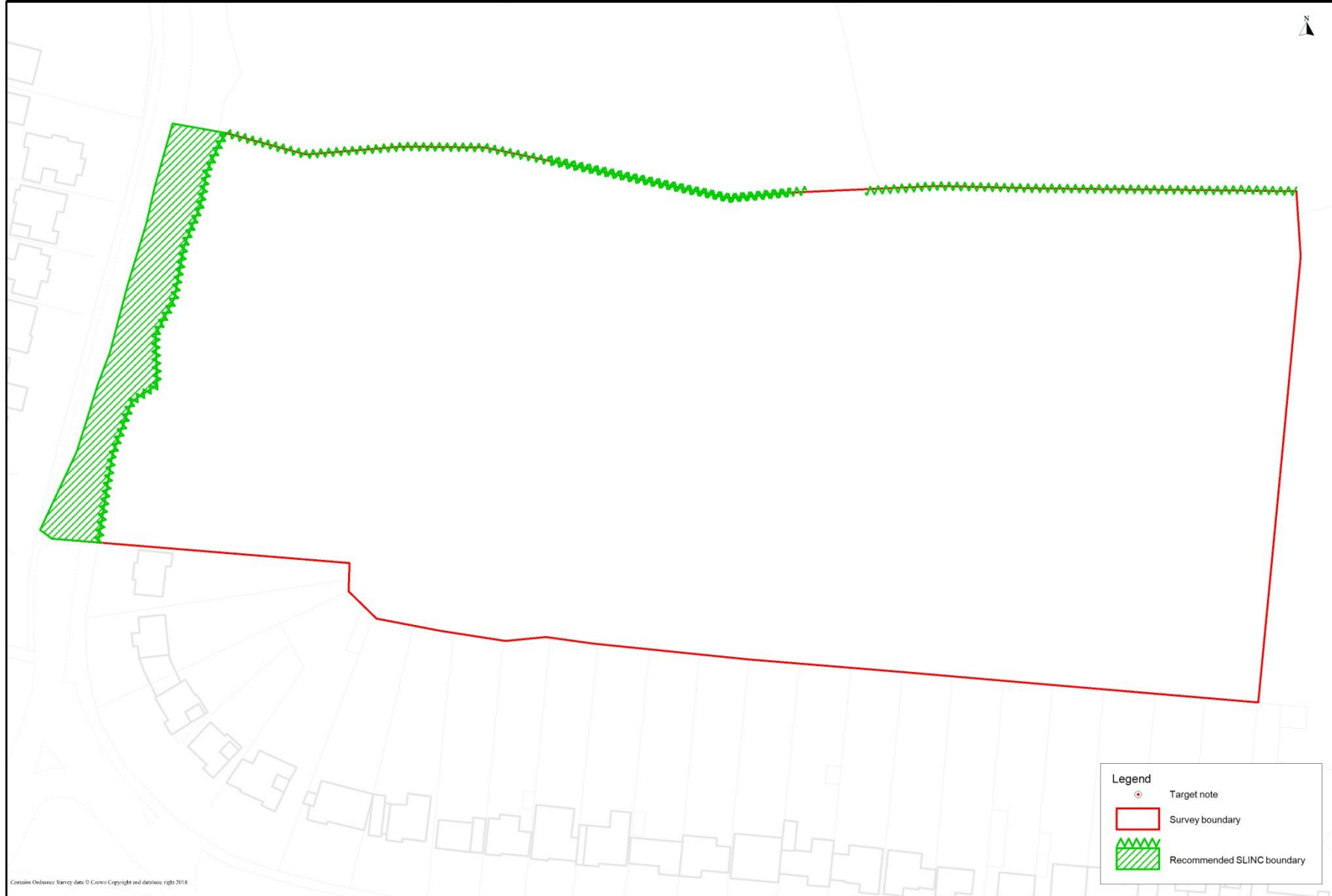
YEAR - The most recent year the species has been recorded.

CONCERN (FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN) -

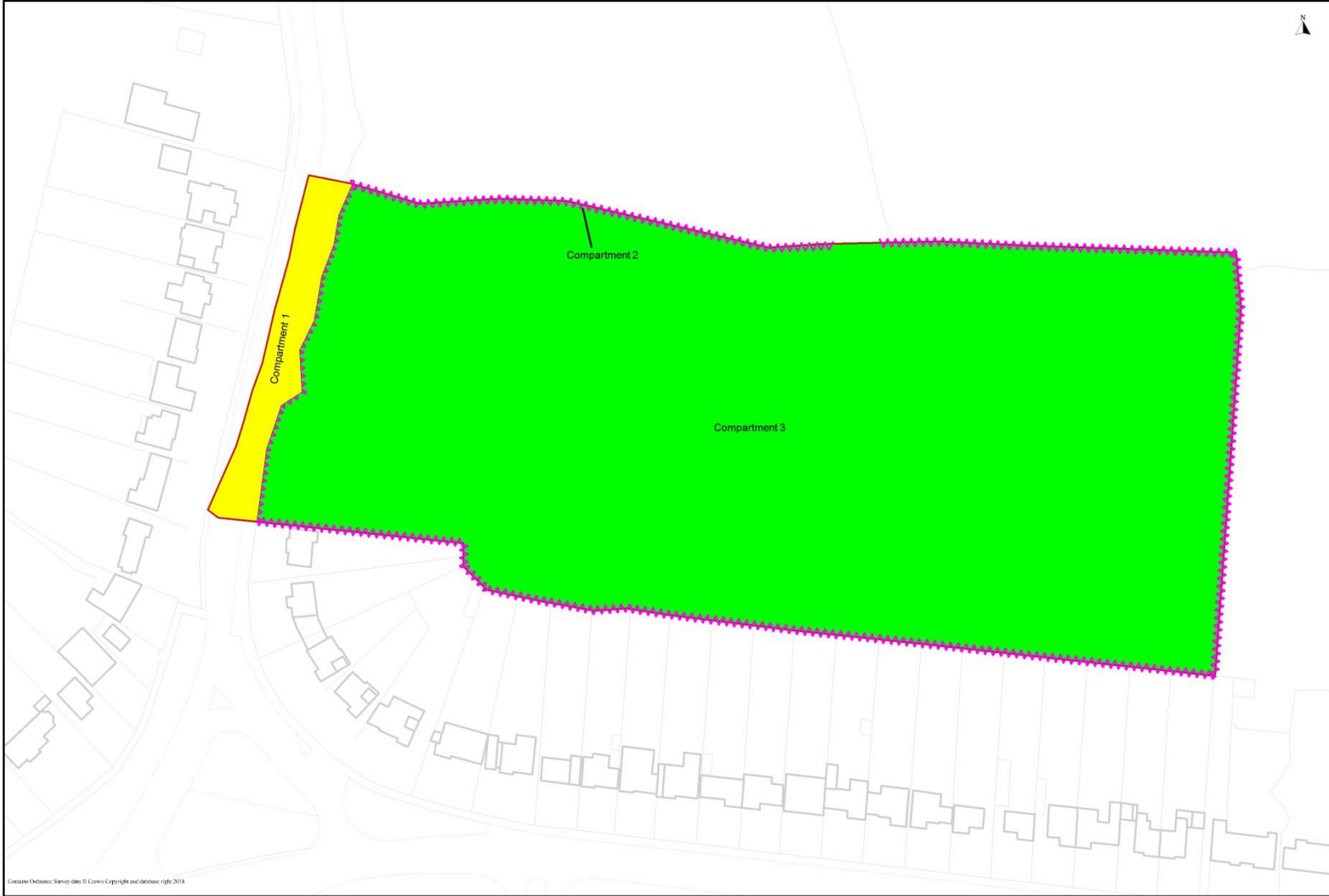
Birds: **BRed** = Birds of Conservation Concern Red List - bird species of high conservation priority needing urgent conservation action. This encompasses species that are Globally Threatened according to the International Union for Nature Conservation criteria; those whose population or range has declined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

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

Map 1: Recommended SLINC boundary for Longwood Lane



Map 2: Compartment Map for Longwood Lane, WS2 3AT



Map 3: Phase 1 Habitat Survey map for Longwood Lane



Site Photographs



Photo 1: Large patch of Dog's Mercury within the strip of broad-leaved woodland on the road edge (Compartment 1).



Photo 2: The arable field (Compartment 3).



Photo 3: Remains of the hedgerow on the eastern boundary, showing the bank up to the adjacent field, which is higher than the field within the survey boundary.



Photo 4: Large unmanaged hedgerow on the northern boundary



Photo 5: Large pond adjoining the site, at the western end of the northern boundary.

Species Records

FLORA

Roadside Verge (Compartment 1)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog

<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Hedgerows (Compartment 2)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Prunus</i>	Flowering Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ribes</i>	Currant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Salix aurita</i>	Eared Willow
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Spiraea</i>	flowering plant
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew

Arable Field (Compartment 3)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Black Bent
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Lesser Soft-Brome
<i>Bryophyta</i>	Bryophyte
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<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 rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hieracium</i>	Hawkweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Radish
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle

<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch

Pond adjoining the site (viewed from within survey boundary only)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
Salix sp.	Willows
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common Reedmace
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

FAUNA

Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western Honey Bee
<i>Bombus (Thoracombus) pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Raven
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Pararge aegeria tircis</i>	Speckled Wood
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White
<i>Pieris napi sabellicae</i>	Green-veined White
<i>Rodentia</i>	Rodent
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch
<i>Syrphidae</i>	Hover flies
<i>Tipulidae</i>	Crane-fly
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren
<i>Vespula</i>	Indet. Wasp
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox

FUNGI

Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly Ear