

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Current Status [1]	Survey Date(s)
N/A	Watling Street	SK 057 064	None	09/09/2019
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
Walsall	Private	5.93ha	BC Call for Sites	11/10/2019

Meets LS Criteria	None	Type	N/A	i.e. Wildlife/Geological
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Amendment(s)	None	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion		
Description				

Citation (Summary of Value)

The survey site, located in the north of Walsall on the edge of the borough, comprises 5.93ha of improved grassland, arable land and ephemeral/short perennial land, enclosed by a hedgerow network. The majority of the habitats and species found on site show limited structural and species diversity, however, multiple hedgerows onsite are of historic value and date back to at least 1839; they are dominated by native species and are intact with a good overall structure. The site itself sits between the Wyrley and Essington Canal Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC) and the Watling Street Hedges Potential Site of Importance (PSI), with Chasewater and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), amongst other designated sites, lying to the west. Although the onsite hedgerows are of historic value and provide connectivity across the landscape they do not meet the threshold to be designated as a local site.

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	L	The site supports a small number of habitats, dominated by improved grassland, arable land and species poor hedgerows, all of which are regularly managed resulting in little variation within individual habitats.
Species Diversity	L	The majority of the site is dominated by a small number of habitats managed regularly for agricultural or recreational reasons. As a result, the species diversity is found to be low with a small number of competitive species dominating each habitat. However, some species diversity is present within a relatively small area of disturbed ground formerly used as an allotment and to keep livestock.
Habitat Rarity	M	The native hedgerows onsite are of historical value and common across Birmingham and Black Country but are of note, listed as a Habitat of Principal Importance.
Species Rarity	M	The site supports a small number of flora species recorded as <i>Uncommon</i> across Birmingham and Black Country. As well as a small number of fauna species which are listed as Species of Principal Importance.
Size or Extent	L	In the context of Walsall Local Sites Watling Street is of 'small' extent.
Naturalness	L-M	The majority of the site is regularly managed and used for arable processes, including crop production, meaning the naturalness of the site is low, however, the hedgerows provide a semi-natural feature.
Position & Connectivity	H	One of the site's boundaries is adjacent to Wyrley and Essington Canal SLINC and the historic hedgerows provide good connectivity to Chasewater and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths SSSI and Brownhills common SINC. In addition, the hedgerows provide a link the wider countryside that is adjacent to the east and accessed via the adjoining Watling Street PSI hedgerow.
Geological		
Not assessed.		
Social		
Historical & Cultural	M	The area comprises a field system with hedgerows that date back to at least 1839 and that has changed little to present day. However, there is no evidence of buildings being present or the site having associations with the surrounding industrial heritage.
Access	L	The site is privately owned and there are no designated public access routes.
Aesthetic	L-M	Areas of the site are aesthetically pleasing and reflect the surrounding agricultural landscape. However, other areas contain noticeable amounts of litter, disused structures and abandoned vehicles.
Recorded History	L-M	The Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset describes the area as a field system with origins pre 1880. Ecological records are limited and the survey area has not been assessed against site selection criteria before.
Value for Learning	L	The site has no public access and therefore not suitable for education purposes.

Site Description

The survey site Watling Street is 5.93ha and is situated to the north of Walsall in close proximity to the boundary of Birmingham and the Black Country. The site also lies within 2km of important green spaces, including Chasewater and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths SSSI and Brownhills common SINC to the west of the site. The Wyrley and Essington Canal SLINC runs along the south-west boundary of the survey area, providing a link to the surrounding green spaces. The hedgerow which runs along the A5 joins up with Watling Street PSI hedgerow.

Historic map records show very little change in land use, with field compartments enclosed by a hedgerow system being in place from at least 1839 to present day. Historically the surrounding areas have included farm land areas, chemical works and residential housing. The South Staffordshire railway line to the north of the site appears on Ordnance Survey maps starting in 1882.

Watling Street consists mostly of improved grassland and arable land as they comprise the three largest compartments onsite. The other dominating habitat onsite is a series of Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) dominated hedgerows which enclose the site on the majority of the survey boundaries. In the centre of the site there is an irregularly managed section dominated by a large patch of dense scrub; adjacent to this is an area of disturbed ground that has become colonised by ephemeral/short perennial species, this area shows the highest forb diversity recorded onsite, but also contains disused vehicles, litter and a bonfire area.

There is no public access to the site, however, it should be noted that a portion of the site is visible from the canal towpath on the south west boundary, and a section of the survey area in the south of field compartment 1 borders another field without any access restriction.

Habitats

Phase 1 Name	Broadleaved Tree Planted	Phase 1 Code	A112
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In field compartment 5 there is a small stand of three young Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) trees with disturbance tolerant species dominating the field layer: White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), Greater Plantain (*Plantago major*) and Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*). Slightly to the east of these trees is a large patch of domestic litter.

Phase 1 Name	Coniferous Tree Planted	Phase 1 Code	A122
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In field compartment 2 there is a line of Leyland Cypress (*Cuprocyparis leylandii*) trees partially separating the field into two sections. This line of trees is semi-mature and approximately eight metres tall with the base being open with gaps between trees. Underneath the line of trees is mostly bare ground with vegetation being slightly taller at the edge of the field layer, being abundant with Soft Brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*) and Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*). There are another two lines of semi-mature Leyland Cypress trees that run along the edge of the surfaced path adjacent to the properties. These trees are intact to their base and sit on a manmade surface.

Phase 1 Name	Dense Scrub	Phase 1 Code	A21
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Compartment 3 is composed entirely of dense scrub, dominated by Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*), Common Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and Rosebay Willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*). This area of dense scrub is continuous and between one and two metres in height, covering abandoned cars and disused wooden pig pens. It is enclosed by a post and wire fence with additional concrete pillars, however, the edge that joins the arable field is irregularly managed to prevent encroachment.

Phase 1 Name	Improved Grassland	Phase 1 Code	B4
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There are two areas of improved grassland which make up the majority of grassland present on site.

The first is a large field found in the eastern portion of the site that encompasses field compartment 1. The field is infrequently managed, which has resulted in the formation of a dense sward and thatch layer. At the time of the survey, the sward height is up to thirty centimetres in height. The diversity within the sward is found to be low and dominant grass species consist mainly of False Oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and Perennial Ryegrass. Forb species are occasional within the sward and dominated by Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). The north eastern corner of this compartment is becoming encroached by Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) which is originating from hedgerow 1.

The second area of improved grassland (compartment 2) sits to the west of compartment 1, it lies approximately half a metre above the first field compartment and is more intensively mown. This section of grassland is visible from the public canal towpath and contains a similar species mix, to compartment 1, but with higher flora diversity which includes frequent Yorkshire Fog, Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and White Clover.

Phase 1 Name	Scattered Bracken	Phase 1 Code	C12
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Bracken is present occasionally in the hedgerows, however, in the north east corner there is a large area of unmanaged Bracken escaping the hedgerow and dominating the edge of the field layer and is beginning to impact the robustness of the hedge.

Phase 1 Name	Tall Herb - Ruderal	Phase 1 Code	C31
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Multiple patches of tall ruderal vegetation are present across the site as result of localised nutrient enrichment and irregular management. Three key areas of tall herb habitat are detailed below:

On the southern boundary within compartment 2 lies an area dominated by Common Nettle, suggesting that the area has been periodically used as a compost heap.

In the middle of field compartment 2 encircling several tall Leyland Cypress trees is an area of ruderal vegetation comprised of Mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), Common Nettle, Rough Meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*) and Common Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*).

While in field compartment 5 adjacent to the disused sheds lies an area dominated by Mugwort, Creeping Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and Rosebay Willowherb.

Phase 1 Name	Arable Land	Phase 1 Code	J11
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Compartment 4 is comprised of arable land with the field layout appearing the same since the 1800s. The field is enclosed by hedgerows (H2, H4 and H5) and wooden post and rail fencing. The field margin is approximately half a metre wide and while flat along majority of its boundary line, where it borders the canal towpath the field margin lies on a shallow slope. The field margin itself has a low species diversity as has been colonised by a mixture of ubiquitous grass species which include Yorkshire Fog,

Perennial Ryegrass and some ruderal species which are encroaching from the hedgerow, predominantly Bracken. On the western boundary field margin there is an active wasp nest.

Due to narrow width of the field margin and lack of management designed to benefit wildlife species the field margin does not meet the definition of a field margin habitat of principal importance.

Phase 1 Name	Ephemeral / Short Perennial	Phase 1 Code	J13
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Compartment 5 is currently used as a yard and encompasses an area of disturbed ground that has been colonised by a range of species. The western side surrounding the disused sheds is much more species diverse and frequently contains Wild Radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), Black Medick (*Medicago lupulina*) and Pineappleweed (*Matricaria discoidea*). Towards the east side the ground is more disturbed, there are areas of bare ground, litter and evidence of a bonfire pile in the centre. The species present at this end are dominated by Perennial Ryegrass, Common Chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and White Clover. Surrounding the disused structures on the northern fence the vegetation becomes taller ruderal containing Bristly Oxtongue (*Picris echioides*), Creeping Thistle and Greater Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*).

Phase 1 Name	Intact Hedgerow, Defunct Hedgerow	Phase 1 Code	J21, J22
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The field boundary hedgerows have been recorded as five separate compartments, and the layout of these appears to have remained the same since 1839. All of the hedgerows onsite are of similar structure, with the majority being Hawthorn dominated, one-metre-deep and between two and five metres in height. All of the hedges are managed semi-regularly, with some being dense, trimmed and intact whilst others are defunct with gaps.

Compartment H1 is an intact Hawthorn hedgerow, currently dense and untrimmed, without gaps that runs along Watling street and the eastern boundary of field compartment 1. This hedge is between two and three metres high and approximately one to two metres wide with Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) and Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) making up the field layer. The section of hedgerow running along the A5 connects to the Watling street hedgerow network which is a PSI, these hedges are over 150 years old and will provide a key wildlife corridor for species moving into the borough from the wider landscape.

Hedgerow H2 runs along the south west boundary and partially screens the sight from the public canal towpath. This hedgerow is defunct with the boundary line consisting of young Hawthorn trees, semi-mature Leyland Cypress trees and sections of fencing. The dominating field layer species include Field Horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), Common Nettle and Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

Historic maps show a hedgerow was present here since 1839, however, the present hedgerow does not reflect a historic one and is likely to have been replaced by the current one.

Hedgerow H3 separates two areas of improved grassland, and is approximately three metres high and one metre deep. This hedge is Hawthorn dominated but contains a small amount of other species such as Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), as well as having a small section on the northern stretch being Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) dominated for two to three metres.

Hedgerow H4 is the shortest hedgerow onsite and runs along a residential boundary, the dominating species is Leyland Cypress being five metres tall, with Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Bramble amongst it and Soft Brome frequent in the field layer.

Hedgerow H5 is a continuation of the historic hedgerow that runs along Watling Street. This hedgerow is also Hawthorn dominated and regularly managed, however, there are Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and Sycamore street trees along the hedgerow which are beginning to self-seed into the hedgerow, increasing the species diversity.

Notes	
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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	
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Species of Note [2]

Flora

Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Rarity	Axiophyte	Year Recorded
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> - Rough Hawkbit					U	BBCF_Ax	2019
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> - Crab Apple					F	BBCF_Ax	2019
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> - Water-pepper					U	BBCF_Ax	2019
<i>Picris echioides</i> - Bristly Oxtongue					U		2019

Notes	The flora list provided are known species recorded within the site boundary.
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Fauna

Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Concern	Rarity	Year Recorded
<i>Bufo bufo</i> - Common Toad	WCA5/9.5a	Y	Y			F	2019
<i>Passer domesticus</i> - House Sparrow		Y		BRed		VC	2019

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

Description/Notes	The hedgerows provide suitable commuting and foraging habitat for small mammals, including bats, using the wider landscape. The arable land surrounded by hedgerows has the potential to be used by nesting farmland or winter birds.
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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. No recorded superficial deposits.
Description	Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 247 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers.
Features of Value	
1	None recorded.

Soils

Freely draining slightly acid sandy soils. Due to the area being used for arable processes the soil is likely to be artificially enriched and therefore be high in nutrients.

Public Access & Site Usage

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

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results

No previous survey data is available for comparison.

Summary of Assessment

When assessed against the Birmingham and Black Country Local Sites Criteria, Watling Street scores either low or medium for the ecological criteria, except for position and connectivity where it scores highly. The valuable habitat for the sites connectivity is the historic hedgerow that runs along the A5, and the section of hedgerow perpendicular to this which joins the hedgerow network to the canal SLINC. They act as wildlife corridors that provide access to Chasewater and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths (SSSI) and Brownhills common SINC, as well as a route for species outside the borough to move into Birmingham and Black Country. However, at the time of survey they do not meet the threshold for designation; a number of management recommendations have been provided to improve the ecological value of the site, in particular concerning the hedgerows whose value could be significantly improved through increasing the species diversity. In addition, further species surveys, notably for winter birds, should be completed to ascertain the value of the site for protected species.

Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement)

1	Continual management of intact mature hedgerows to maintain and enhance their dense structure. This should include annual trimming outside of nesting bird season and assessing suitability of hedge-laying to increase the longevity and structure of the hedgerow.
2	Restore defunct hedgerow (H2) through planting up gaps with a mix of native species.
3	Further fauna surveys including winter and breeding bird surveys would be beneficial to ascertain importance of the site for local bird populations.
4	Develop and begin a meadow management plan for areas of improved grassland. This should include: an annual cut and removal of arisings, uprooting the encroaching scrub and sowing yellow rattle seed.
5	Increase the width of the arable field margin and manage to increase field layer diversity.

Data Sources

	Source	Date
Species and Habitat Data Source(s)	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country. Ecorecord data search	09/09/2019
Geological Data Source(s)	British Geological Society 1:50,000 bedrock & superficial deposits GIS web map services from BGS website: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/mash-ups/desktopgis.html	11/10/2019

Soils Data Sources(s)	Soilscapes, Cranfield Soil & Agricultural Institute website: http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/	11/10/2019
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/	11/10/2019
Assessment Author and Organisation	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country.	11/10/2019

[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).

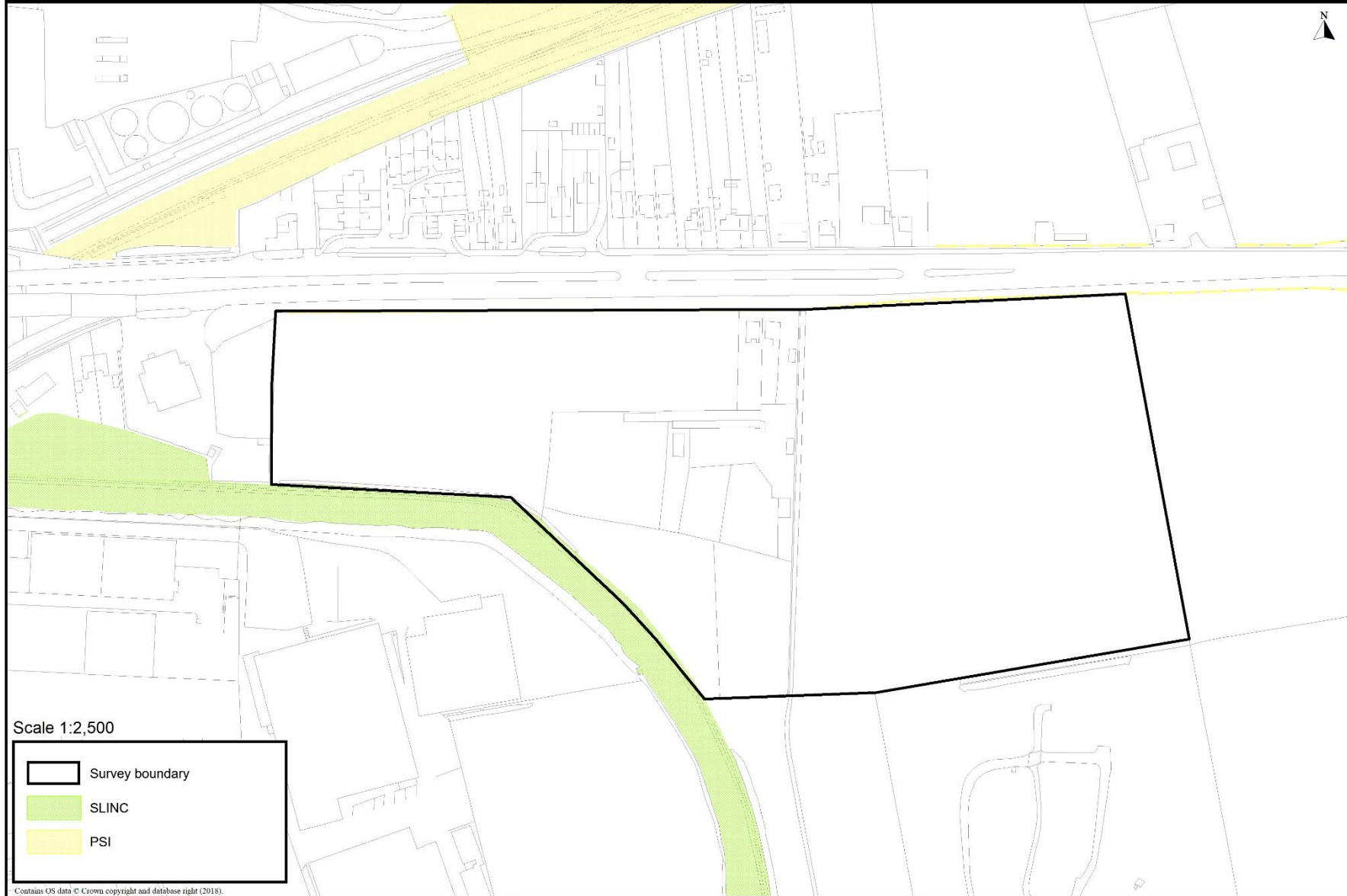
YEAR - The most recent year the species has been recorded.

CONCERN (FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN) -

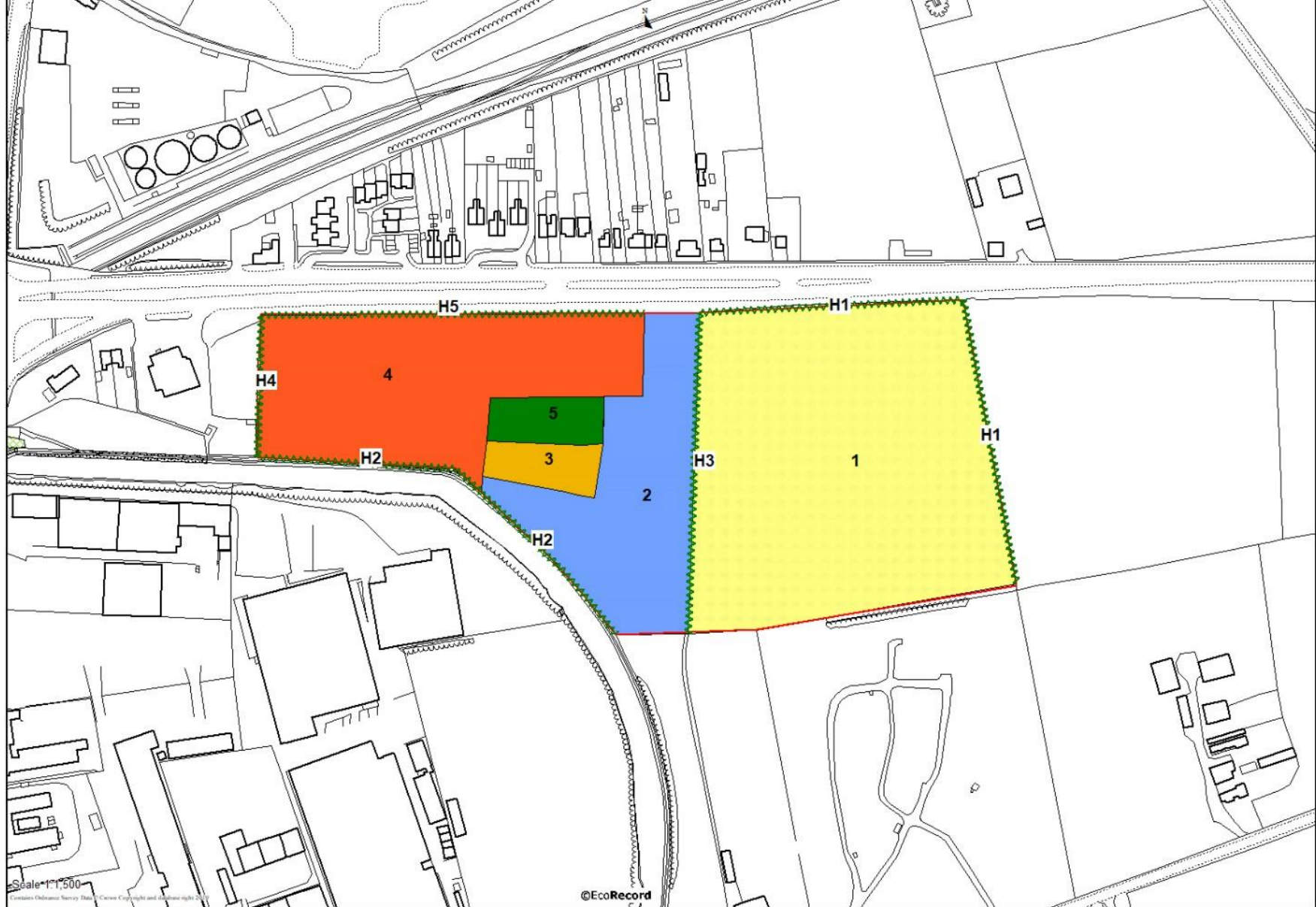
Birds: **BRed** = Birds of Conservation Concern Red List - bird species of high conservation priority needing urgent conservation action. This encompasses species that are Globally Threatened according to the International Union for Nature Conservation criteria; those whose population or range has declined 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: Watling Street Current & Recommended Designation



Map 2: Watling Street Field Compartment Map 09.09.2019



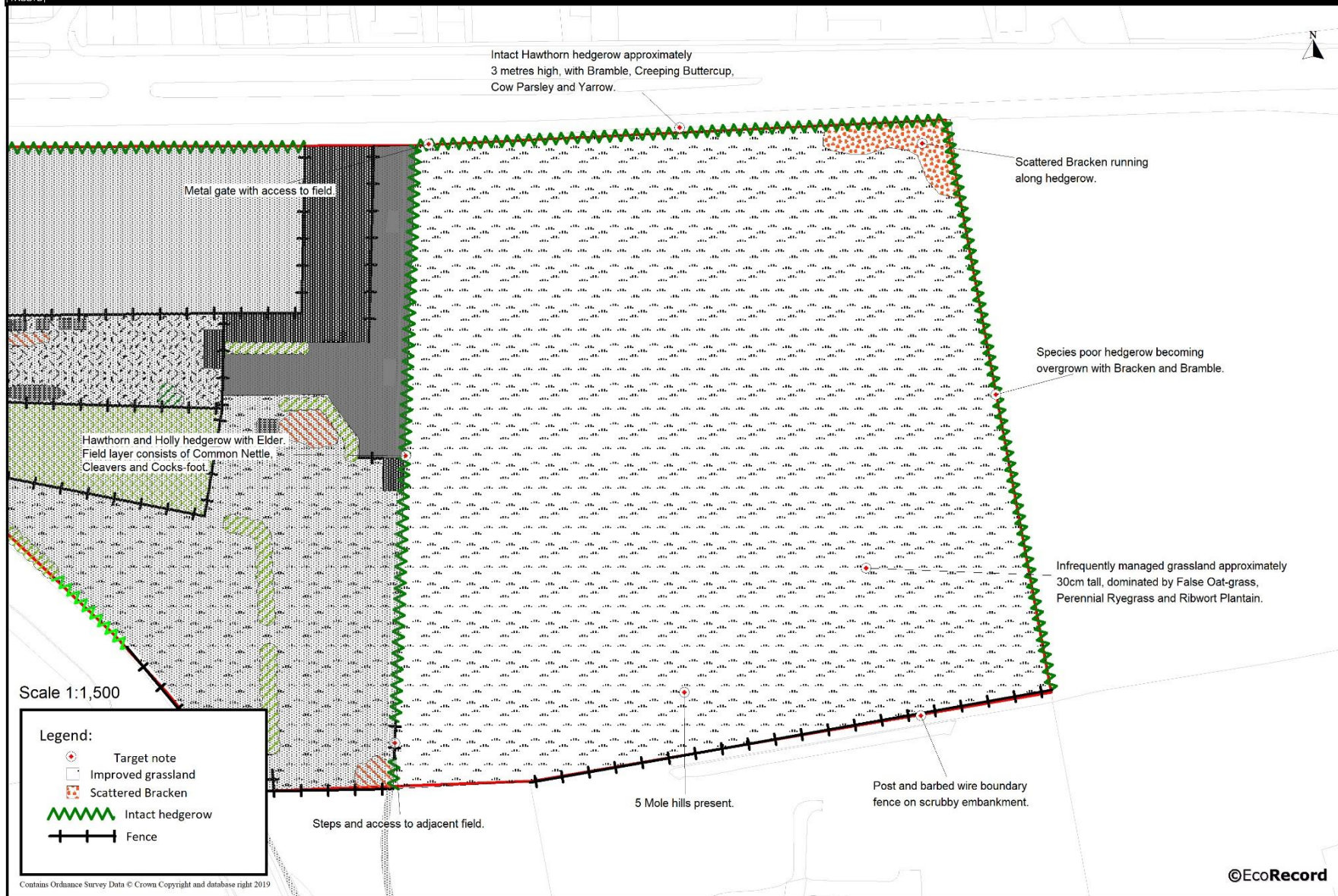


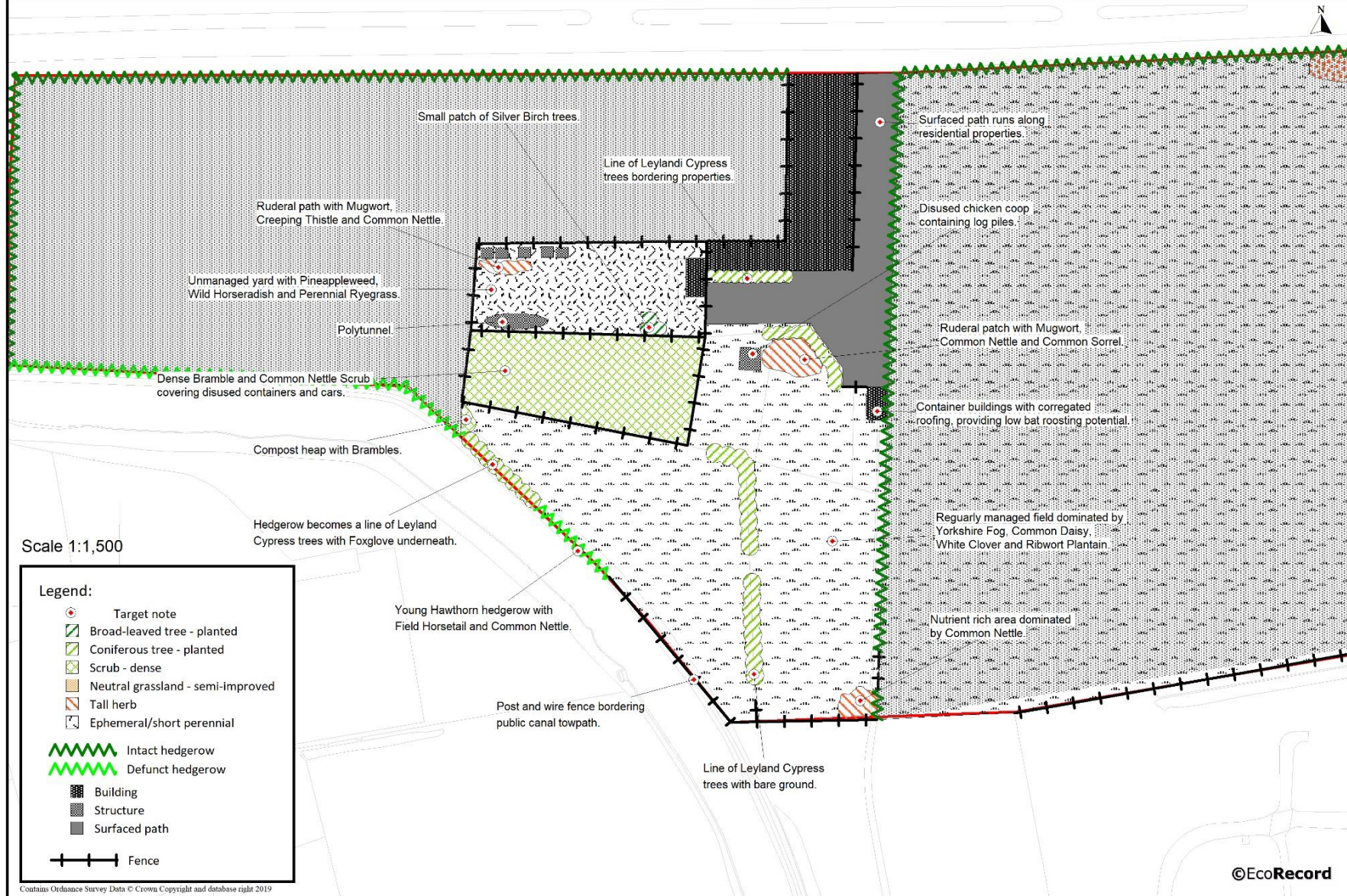
Map 3: Watling Street Phase 1 Habitat Map Overview - 09.09.2019





Map 4: Watling Street Phase 1 Habitat Map Compartment F1 - 09.09.2019







Map 6: Watling Street Phase 1 Habitat Map Compartment F4 - 09.09.2019



Intact Hawthorn hedgerow 1.5 metres high with Alder and Sycamore street trees along the boundary.

Arable field with a field margin containing Perennial Ryegrass, Yorkshire Fog and Cocks-foot.

5 metre high Leylandii hedgerow with Ash and Bramble.

Defunct hedgerow sitting on a slight embankment which borders the canal.

Scale 1:1,500

Legend:

- Target note
- Arable
- Intact hedgerow
- Defunct hedgerow
- Fence

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Photograph 1: Intact Hawthorn hedgerow running alongside Watling Street.



Photograph 2: Field compartment 1 showing improved grassland.



Photograph 3: Southern boundary showing fence line and adjacent public canal path.



Photograph 4: Line of Leyland Cypress trees running across improved grassland in field compartment 2.



Photograph 5: Arable field with intact hawthorn hedgerow (H5).



Photograph 6: Yard area showing disused shelters and bonfire.

Species Records

Field 1

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	Upright Brome
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

Field 2

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	Upright Brome
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> x <i>Xanthocyparis nootkatensis</i> = <i>X</i>	
<i>Cuprocyparis leylandi</i>	Leyland Cypress
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb

Equisetum arvense
Holcus lanatus
Hordeum murinum
Hypochaeris radicata
Lamium album
Lolium perenne
Malus sylvestris
Plantago lanceolata
Poa pratensis
Poa trivialis
Ranunculus repens
Rumex obtusifolius
Sambucus nigra
Senecio jacobaea
Silene latifolia
Sonchus arvensis
Stachys sylvatica
Stellaria media
Taraxacum officinale agg.
Trifolium repens
Urtica dioica

Field Horsetail
 Yorkshire-fog
 Wall Barley
 Cat's-ear
 White Dead-nettle
 Perennial Rye-grass
 Crab Apple
 Ribwort Plantain
 Smooth Meadow-grass
 Rough Meadow-grass
 Creeping Buttercup
 Broad-leaved Dock
 Elder
 Common Ragwort
 White Campion
 Perennial Sow-thistle
 Hedge Woundwort
 Common Chickweed
 Dandelion
 White Clover
 Common Nettle

Field 3

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	Upright Brome
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Field 4

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	Upright Brome
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle

<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Field 5

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	Upright Brome
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Radish
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare

Hedge 1

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Hedge 2

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa x Xanthocyparis nootkatensis = X</i>	
<i>Cuprocyparis leylandi</i>	Leyland Cypress
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare

Hedge 3

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers

Ilex aquifolium
Medicago lupulina
Pteridium aquilinum
Quercus robur
Ranunculus repens
Rubus fruticosus agg.
Sambucus nigra
Sonchus arvensis
Urtica dioica

Holly
 Black Medick
 Bracken
 Pedunculate Oak
 Creeping Buttercup
 Bramble
 Elder
 Perennial Sow-thistle
 Common Nettle

Hedge 4

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	Upright Brome
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa x Xanthocyparis nootkatensis = X</i>	
<i>Cuprocyparis leylandi</i>	Leyland Cypress
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Hedge 5

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	Upright Brome
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion