

Agenda



Chair of Cabinet

Date: Friday, 26 June 2015
Time: 12.00 pm
Venue: Chair of Cabinet's office
To: Councillors R Bright

Item		Wards Affected
1	<u>Local Nature Reserve Designation - St Julian's Park</u> (Pages 3 - 42)	Beechwood; Caerleon; St Julians

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Report

Chair of Cabinet



Part 1

Date: 26 June 2015

Item No:

Subject Local Nature Reserve Designation – St Julian’s Park

Purpose To designate the site commonly known as St Julian’s Park as a Local Nature Reserve

Author Katie Godfrey

Ward St Julian’s/ Caerleon/ Beechwood

Summary St Julian’s Park is located 1.5miles from the City Centre and covers an area of approximately 52 hectares. The site is an ecological gem containing over 300 species of plants and animals. It serves the local communities of Caerleon, St Julian’s, Beechwood and Lawrence Hill, as well as attracting visitors from further a field that visit the site to marvel at the wildlife and fantastic views.

The Cabinet Member for Streetscene and City Services has declared an interest as a Beechwood Ward Member and the Chair of Cabinet has agreed to consider this report.

Proposal To designate St Julian’s as a Local nature Reserve under Section 21 of the National park and Access to Countryside Act 1949.

Action by Head of StreetScene

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Chief Financial Officer
- Monitoring Officer
- Head of People and Business Change

These Ward Members are being requested to comment on the proposal:-

Caerleon Ward Members:
Cllr Gail Giles
Cllr Paul Huntley
Cllr Cliff Suller

St Julians Ward Members:
Cllr Ed Townsend
Cllr Emma Garland
Cllr Rhys Hutchings
Beechwood Ward Members:
Cllr Deb Davies
Cllr Paul Hannon
Cllr Mark Spencer

Signed

Date **26 June 2015**

Background

Over 300 species of plants and animals have been recorded within St Julian's Park and habitats on the site include ancient semi natural woodland, semi improved grassland, freshwater stream and scrub.

St Julian's Park is an historic site that was previously a deer park (c1752). There is also a scheduled ancient monument within the site boundary.

The site is currently well used by dog walkers and ramblers however the intention is to increase usage by schools around Newport by providing not only an outdoor classroom but a forest school area.

The benefits of designating St Julian's Park as a LNR are as follows:

- The status of the park is upgraded, and official statutory recognition is given to its conservation value;
- LNR status can attract additional monies and funding for example management of the current LNR at Allt Yr Yn is partially funded by the Natural Resources Wales Grant;
- Financial contributions can be awarded via the planning system through Section 106 money;
- Newport City Councils Green credentials are improved (Newport currently only has 1 LNR, Cardiff has 4, Torfaen has 4,);
- Formalising the area for use as an accessible natural green space. Illustrating to the local community the importance of the site and the promoting the health benefits;
- Improving access throughout the site will join the two wards of St Julian's and Caerleon and increase the flow of people between the two areas;
- The LNR designation can improve chances of obtaining grants to improve the legal rights of way that traverse the site as well as improving the access;

The Ecological Management Plan that accompanies this Report outlines and identifies potential management issues on the site. This includes management of grassland (which is currently being undertaken and funded through Section 106 money), access improvement (that can be funded through ROWIP), other improvement and management which can be undertaken by volunteers.

The Ecology Officer and Biodiversity in Schools Officer (who will be arranging management/working with schools etc.) are part funded by Natural resources Wales therefore their time can be offset against this grant.

NCC currently manage the site (grassland, trees, PROW) however this designation will mean that NCC will have a statutory duty to manage the site. Also, this designation will also allow NCC to access more funding to manage the site and enhance the area for the residents of Newport.

Financial Summary

There are no financial implications. The designation will allow NCC to access more funding to manage the site and enhance the area for the residents of Newport.

Risks

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
none				

* Taking account of proposed mitigation measures

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

Newport Local Development Plan 2011-2026

This Plan guides development within Newport up to 2016.

Objective 6 states that the strategy seeks to maintain and enhance biodiversity.

Spatial Strategy SP5 Countryside – recognises that development within the allocated Countryside (to which St Julian’s Park is) will only be permitted in certain circumstance.

Policy CE9 Locally Designated Nature Conservation and Geological Sites refers other sites which are being considered to be designated as LNR’s, this includes St Julian’s Park.

Rights of way Improvement Plan

To ensure that the Newport PROW network and access to the Countryside is available to all user groups.

Promotion of PROW network

Corporate Plan 2012-2017

A Caring City

- People live in sustainable communities;

A Fairer City

- The Council makes the most of its resources;

Greener and Healthier City

- The attractiveness of the city is improved;
- Environmental Sustainability is promoted;
- People lead healthier lives;

Safer City

- People in Newport live in a safe and inclusive community;
- Newport is a vibrant, welcoming place to visit and enjoy;

Newport Local Biodiversity Action Plan

The Newport Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) was adopted by NCC in 2004. It is currently under review although the main habitats contained within the LBAP remain the same. St Julian’s park contains 3 LBAP habitats and the management of these contributes to the Habitat Action Plan (HAP) for woodland, lowland meadows and freshwater.

Single Integrated Plan (SIP) 2014

Replaces the Community Strategy; Health Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy; Children and Young people’s Plan; Community Safety Plan; Prosperous Newport Plan.

The following themes are relevant:

Theme-Health and Wellbeing

Theme –Safe and Cohesive Communities

Labour Manifesto for Our City 2012-Standing up for Newport

Provide Newport with a Green Lung

Options Available

1-Not to designate St Julian's Park as a Local Nature Reserve

2-To designate St Julian's Park as a Local Nature Reserve

Preferred Option and Why

2-To designate St Julian's as a Local Nature Reserve

To designate St Julian's Park as a Local Nature Reserve to demonstrate that Newport is proud of its accessible natural green spaces and proud to be a 'Green City' with local nature reserves in the heart of the city. Less than 2 miles away from the City Centre.

The designation will increase funding opportunities as well as benefiting the residents of Newport socially, environmentally and potential economically with income being generated from more visitors to the area.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

There are no financial implications associated with the proposal to designate St Julian's as a Local Nature Reserve under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949. This proposal is consistent with a number of Authority priorities and has the potential to allow NCC to access additional funding to manage and enhance the site in future.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

The proposal to designate St Julian's Park as a Local Nature Reserve is in accordance with the Council's statutory powers under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949. The Council can designate areas of ecological importance as Local Nature Reserves where this is considered to be expedient and in the public interest. The designation will upgrade the status of the Park and, although this will open up other funding opportunities, it will mean that the Council will have a statutory duty to manage and maintain the area.

Staffing Implications: Comments of Head of People and Business Change

There are no staffing implications associated with this report.

Comments of Chair of Cabinet

The Chair of Cabinet has approved the report.

Equalities Impact Assessment

N/A

Theme Economic Opportunity-Clean and Present environment

Children and Families (Wales) Measure

N/A

Comments of Non Executive Members

Councillor Ferris

Having previously represented Caerleon I would like to add my support to the proposal to protect this woodland which serves as a green belt between Caerleon and Newport. It is an area which needs protection from damage by Quad bikes and scramblers. Its biodiversity

gives an opportunity for the local communities, (St Julians, Christchurch, Beechwood and Caerleon) adjoining the area to access open space and to be able to study and enjoy a natural haven on their doorstep

Comments from Ward Members

Councillor Deb Davies

As a ward councillor in Beechwood ward and as Chair of Governors for St Julians Primary School I support the proposals in this report. I am pleased that one of the primary intentions is to educate and teach our local school children to value the importance of their local wooded area. They will learn to appreciate its bio-diversity and importantly the need to sustain and protect this environment where they will be able to discover a huge variety of wildlife and fauna which is on their immediate doorstep.

Councillor Huntley

I am happy to support the making St Julian's Park recommendation as a Local Nature Reserve Designation.

Councillor Giles

I support the Report's recommendation for designation as a nature reserve to protect and enhance this important local amenity, the majority of which is in the Caerleon ward.

Councillor Townsend

Though the area in question is not within St Julians ward, I am happy to say that the protection and additional potential funding afforded by this move is excellent and I fully support the proposal.

Councillor Spencer

I also fully support the recommendation and I have received no objections from any ward member.

Background Papers

St Julian's Park Candidate Local Nature Reserve Ecological Management Plan

Dated: 26 June 2015

St Julian's Park Candidate Local Nature Reserve

Ecological Management Plan

Newport City Council

Green Services

February 2015

St Julian's Candidate LNR

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1. Policy Statement

1.1 General

Newport City Council has identified the area commonly known as St Julian's Park as a candidate Local Nature Reserve (c LNR) and is planning to formally designate the site as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) in March 2015.

This management plan has been produced in accordance with CCW Minimum Format Plans 1997¹ and is prepared for the entire site.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR's) were first introduced in the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949. Under Section 21 of this Act Local Authorities have the power to designate LNR's on any land in their area, provided that the power is exercised in conjunction with Natural Resources Wales.

LNR's receive protection through limitations on land use and prevention of potentially damaging operations, although they are not covered by National Legislation.

1.2 Existing Designations of the Site

There are currently no statutory designations of the site.

The site meets several of the criteria for a SINC (Site of Importance for Nature Conservation)² which is a non-statutory designation. The site meets the criteria for H1) Woodlands, H4) Neutral grassland, H15) Watercourses, S2) Birds. There are no confirmed bat roosts in the area however it is highly likely that there is a bat roost within the woodland (See Appendix 1) given the age and structure of several of the trees contained within the woodland.

According to the guidelines the presence of a badger sett on the site is not a sole reason for selection however it should be considered to be an additional, supporting reason for designating the site as a SINC.

SINC's are designated for their substantive biodiversity, which is important on a local context. SINC's receive protection through the planning process and are a material planning consideration. They also set the standard for local wildlife sites that are not legally protected but nonetheless provide valuable areas for wildlife.

1.3 Priority Habitats and Species

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) has been succeeded by the UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework³ in July 2012. However the UK list of Priority Habitats remains an important reference point.

65 Priority Habitats were identified in 2008⁴ and for each of these a Habitat Action Plan (HAP) has been prepared.

¹ Countryside Council for Wales (1997) *A Guide to the Production of minimum format management plans for Nature Reserves and Protected Areas*, Bangor: Countryside Council for Wales.

² Gwent Wildlife Trust on behalf of The South Wales Wildlife Sites Partnership (2004) *Guidelines for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales*, Dingestow nr Monmouth: The South Wales Wildlife Sites Partnership.

³ JNCC (2015) *The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework*, Available at: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189> (Accessed: 21/01/2015).

In 2007 following extensive consultation with experts and local groups, and using specific criteria, 1,149 Priority Species were identified and Species Action plans (SAP's) were produced for these.

This information has played a fundamental role in developing Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP's) and assisting with the identification of habitats and species that require specific management and consideration.

In 2006 The National Assembly for Wales published a List of Species and Habitats of Principle Importance for the Conservation of Biological Diversity, in accordance with Section 42 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. (Several S42 species have been recorded within the site boundary including kestrel, Common bull finch, hedge Accentor.)

The Section 42 list of habitats and species of principal importance in Wales is the definite list and is a key requirement of the NERC Biodiversity Duty. The list is a key reference for all statutory and non-statutory bodies involved in operations that affect biodiversity in Wales. The S42 list will be used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 "to have regard" to the conservation of biodiversity in all their activities.

The Newport Local Biodiversity Action plan (LBAP)⁵ is currently under review however the priority habitats contained within the existing LBAP remain the same.

St Julian's (c LNR) contains several LBAP habitats including Woodland (wet woodland, lowland mixed deciduous), Freshwater (rivers and streams), Lowland grassland and Heathland (lowland meadows)

1.4 Other Plans/Policies

Local Development Plan

The Newport Local Development Plan 2011-2026⁶ has allocated the area as being 'Countryside'. Policy CE9 'Locally Designated Nature Conservation and Geological sites states that 'proposals affecting locally designated sites will only be permitted where there would be no overall loss of the nature conservation resources.'

Supportive text 4.38 and 4.39 within the Plan refers to possible other LNR designations including St Julian's Park. It also states that any proposal that could affect a local designation such as a LNR, in the first instance should seek to avoid impacting upon the designation.

⁴ JNCC (2015) *UK BAP Priority Habitats*, Available at: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5718> (Accessed: 23/01/2014).

⁵ Green Services (2015) *The Newport Local Biodiversity Action Plan*, Newport: Newport City Council.

⁶ December 2013. *Newport Local Development Plan 2011-2026*. Newport City Council

NCC Corporate Plan 2012-2017

Sets out NCC strategic direction and improvement ambitions for the duration of the plan to 2017. The ethos of LNR's meets several of the keys outcomes. These include:

A Caring City

- People live in sustainable communities;

A Fairer City

- The Council makes the most of its resources;

Greener and Healthier City

- The attractiveness of the city is improved;
- Environmental Sustainability is promoted;
- People lead healthier lives;

Safer City

- People in Newport live in a safe and inclusive community;
- Newport is a vibrant, welcoming place to visit and enjoy;

Single Integrated Plane (SIP)

Replaces the Community Strategy; Health Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy; Children and Young people's Plan; Community Safety Plan; Prosperous Newport Plan.

The following themes are relevant: Health and Wellbeing, Safe and Cohesive Communities

2. Description

2.1 Geomorphology/Landform

St Julian's Park cLNR is located in the ward of St Julian's in the borough of Newport. Figure 1 illustrates the boundary of St Julian's cLNR (Grid ref ST339 390)

The site is situated on a 1 in 4 slope and generally faces northwards. The highest point is approximately 90m above the River Usk.

The site is approximately 52 hectares in size.

2.2 Geology

During 2003 a soil sample was taken as part of an Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) Survey⁷. The sample found the site contained a mixture of reddish brown sandy silt loam and peaty soil towards the lower end of the stream. The bedrock is sandstone and is clearly visible within the streams. According to the BGS⁸:

"These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium."

This would account for the seasonal flooding in certain areas around the site.

2.3 Hydrology

St Julian's c LNR contains several slow flowing springs that meander through the site and into the River Usk although there are two distinct main streams. The area is generally well

⁷ Burton Knowles (2003) *Ancient Woodland Survey Report for NCC*, Newport: BK.

⁸ British Geological Survey (2015) *Geology and Landscape: Wales*, Available at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/research/ukgeology/Wales.html> (Accessed: 23/01/2015).

drained but seasonal wet in many parts. The streams on the site have created a series of gullies with steep sided slopes.

Trees/branches have fallen into several parts of the springs creating natural dams. This has resulted in localised flooding to the paths adjacent to the springs.

2.4 Past Land use

The first known reference of the site as 'The Park and St Julian's Park' dates back to at least 1583 whereby it was referred to as a medieval deer park. However according to the report, this may have fallen out of use by c1752, as the Earl of Powys at that time had a map commissioned for "*Land belonging to the Earl of Powys in the manors of Liswerny and Leberith in the Parishes of Christchurch Caerleon and Llanvercha- surveyed by Thomas Thorp 1752*" and it was not referred to as a deer park in this report.⁹

There is a Scheduled Ancient Monument situated within the boundary of the proposed LNR. The Iron Age Hill fort of St Julian's Wood Camp is situated to the south-east of site on the ridge overlooking the Usk Valley (see Figure 1). It is a "*small sub rectangular hill slope enclosure; now largely obliterated*"¹⁰.

2.5 Access, public interest, education and recreational uses/facilities

There are 14 entrances to St Julian's Park. 6 of which have kissing gates, (see Figure 1). The others are 'informal' entrances. It is through these informal entrances that the off-road motorbikes are likely to gain entrance onto the site.

There are 6 public rights of way located in the site. They can be seen on Figure 1.

The footpath numbers are: -389/34; 389/35; 389/49; 389/50; 389/51; 389/52

There are several informal paths around St Julian's Park which have been created by walkers. There are no way markers on the site at the present time which makes navigation around the site difficult if you are not familiar to the site. There is an access point near the car park however this is currently not clearly visible or identifiable as there is no clear signage to the entrance.

The site is predominantly used by walkers and ramblers. The PROW that runs directly though the site also provides a link between Beechwood/St Julian's through to Caerleon.

The site also hosts outdoor activity events such as orienteering and guided walks.

At present no schools use the site as an educational resource. The site has been included in the 'Green Sites Directory'¹¹ which is a resources currently being produced by The Green Services Section of NCC. Part of the resource is aimed at schools and provides information regarding the ecology, history of the site as well as site safety information.

There are 9 schools within 1 miles St Julian's Park. The nearest school is St Julian's Primary which is within walking distance of the Park.

⁹ Sue Hill (2014) *Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Enquiry Report ref 4748*, Newport: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust.

¹⁰ [Wiggins, H. 2006. Prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwent 2682](#)

¹¹ Natalie Waller. 2015. *Green Sites Directory*. Newport. Newport City Council

Parking is available at the Christchurch viewing point to the south of the site, next to Christchurch Cemetery (Figure 1 Target note 14). Schools would be able to use this facility to park when visiting the site. The car park gates are locked between dusk and dawn by NCC Streetscene. This is to prevent anti-social behaviour.

2.6 Land tenure

The area within the proposed LNR boundary is owned and managed for conservation, recreation and amenity by NCC StreetScene.

2.7 Transport links

The site is situated between two roads, Caerleon Road (B4236) to the north and Christchurch Road to the south.

The site is easily accessible by car from the M4 junction 25(a). From this point you can gain access either to the entrance off Caerleon road or it can take you to the other entrance with a car park at Christchurch Road.

There are at least 4 bus stops that surround the site, one of which is located on Caerleon Road opposite the St Julian Inn¹².

There are two bus stops near the main entrance and car part off Christchurch Road (Bus stop names Old Rectory and Cemetery Lodge)¹³.

The train station is 1.5 miles from the car park.

2.8 Current Management

There is no formal management regime on the majority of the site at the present time. The area of amenity grassland by the Ridgeway Viewing point is cut regularly by NCC StreetScene (Target note 14 Figure 1).

The PROW and kissing gates are maintained by the Green Services section of NCC and inspected annually.

The trees within the woodland are inspected every three years. The woodland assessment primarily focuses on the trees that are adjacent to footpaths or around the periphery of the site.

The area of grassland off Piper Close has been cut during September 2014. This area shall be maintained as a wildflower meadow. The initial cut removed the denser, rank grass and the encroaching brambles. The area will be cut again in the spring and at the end of the summer. The following year it will receive 1 cut at the end of the summer and thereafter.

There are large strands of Japanese knotweed to the south of the site on the boundary with Christchurch Cemetery (See Figure 1 Target note 11). It is not currently being managed, however the Countryside Wardens within the Green Services section have recently obtained the spraying licence and next year this area will be put onto a spraying schedule.

¹² St Julian Inn (2015) *Welcome to our Website*, Available at: <http://www.stjulian.co.uk/> (Accessed: 22/01/2015).

¹³ Travel line Cymru (2015) *Journey Planner*, Available at: <http://www.traveline-cymru.info/> (Accessed: 22/01/2015).

There have been issues with off road motorcycles accessing the site from Christchurch road. The council have received several complaints and have informed the police.

Some current users of the site have taken it upon themselves use trees as natural blockades against the off-road motorcyclists. However this can prevent access to the site for walkers and is not encouraged.

2.9 Nearby facilities

There are toilet facilities open to the public adjacent to the Christchurch cemetery lodge, through the main gates on the right. At the present time visitor would gain access from Christchurch cemetery from Christchurch road, not directly through the Christchurch Viewing Point car park. Improved access at this point is something that will be considered.

The St Julian public house¹⁴ is located on Caerleon road and has a carp ark, toilets and food facilities. Menus and further information can be found on their website at <http://www.stjulian.co.uk>.

3 Confirmation of Important Features

3.1 Existing data

CCW undertook a Phase 1 survey of Gwent during 1991. The Phase 1 Map indicates that the majority of grasslands contained within the site were amenity grassland. However, several of the grasslands on the eastern side of the site were described as being semi-improved with an abundance of common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). The remainder of the site was identified as being continuous bracken and broadleaved deciduous woodland.

In 2011 the site was surveyed against the SINC criteria and was designated as a SINC for H1) Woodlands H4) Neutral grassland. (See Appendix 1 for SINC citation)

During August 2013 a Bio blitz¹⁵ was carried out across the site. A Bio blitz is a gathering of specialists and county recorders who trawl through a site and record all species from all taxonomic groups. The results of this have been incorporated into the existing species list¹⁶ (Appendix 2)

A SEWBRc search has been undertaken within 2km of the site and the results of this can be found in Appendix 3.

Between 2011 and 2012 a woodland inspection was undertaken with the aim of identifying defective trees¹⁷.

A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken in 2014¹⁸ in accordance with JNCC Phase 1 Habitat Survey Guidelines¹⁹. The mapped habitats can be seen in Figure 1. The majority of the site consists of ASNW with areas of scrub, amenity grassland, and SI grassland.

¹⁴ St Julian Inn (2015) *Welcome to our Website*, Available at: <http://www.stjulian.co.uk/> (Accessed: 22/01/2015).

¹⁵ A Bioblitz is organised in conjunction with the local records centre (SEWBRc) and consists of various specialist organisation that survey a site and record all species.

¹⁶ Species list compiled over several years by Wildlife in Newport Group. (Roger James)

¹⁷ Steve Ambler & Sons. (2012) *Newport City Council Woodland Site Surveys 2011-2012. Defective Tree-Woodland Inspection-General Observations*, Brynmawr: Steve Ambler & Sons.

¹⁸ Surveyed by Katie Godfrey NCC December 2014

¹⁹ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (1990) *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey-a technique for environmental audit*, Revised reprint 2003 ed. Peterborough: JNCC.

J. Kitchington from Gwent Wildlife Trust undertook a mammal survey in 1999²⁰. Wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*), bank vole (*Myodes glareolus* formally *Clethrionomys glareolus*), and common shrew (*Sorex araneus*).

3.2 Habitats contained within the c LNR boundary

The area has been divided into compartments and these can be found in Figure.....

Woodland

Approximately half of the site, 25.35 hectares (62.65) acres is ancient semi nature woodland, according to the Ancient Woodland Inventory that was undertaken by the Forestry Commission in 2011.²¹

Species found within the woodland include oak (*Quercus robur*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), larch (*Larix decidua*) etc. (see Appendix 2).

The woodland is not directly managed and therefore has become 'crowded' in parts with trees becoming thin and spindly as they compete for light.

Habitats listed within the Newport LBAP include Woodlands.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Section 42 lists broadleaved, mixed and yew woodlands as habitats of principle importance for conservation biological diversity in Wales with lowland mixed deciduous woodland being the priority habitat.

Semi-natural woodland vascular plants species include pig nut (*Conopodium majus*), yellow pimpernel (*Lysimachia nemorum*), yellow arc angel (*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*), wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), hard fern (*Blechnum spicant*), wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*).

Grassland

There is both amenity and SI grassland located within the site boundary. The amenity grassland is cut 10 times per year by NCC Streetscene and as such has become species poor.

The areas identified as SI grassland have not been managed and have therefore become rank in patches. Species noted in the SI grassland include Red clover (*Trifolium pratensis*), black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), Birds foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), greater butterfly orchid (*Platanthera chlorantha*), spotted orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsia*) tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), devils bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*), lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), pignut (*Conopodium majus*), lousewort (*Pedicularis sylvatica*), hoary plantain (*Plantago media*), tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*).

Some parts of the SI grassland have been heavily poached by off road motorbikes and excessive usage by walkers.

Habitats listed within the Newport LBAP include lowland meadows.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Section 42 lists neutral grassland as habitats of principle importance for conservation of biological diversity in Wales.

²⁰ Kitchington, J. 1999. *Mammal Survey 5th-7th October*. St Julian's; Jan Kitchington

²¹ Forestry Commission (2015) *Wales*, Available at: http://maps.forestry.gov.uk/imf/imf.jsp?site=fcwales_ext& (Accessed: 21/01/2015).

Freshwater Stream

The springs within the site contain some aquatic flora with 17 species being recorded to date including brook lime (*Veronica beccabunga*), hemlock water dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*) etc (Appendix 2). They are relatively slow flowing and are generally shallow. Bankside vegetation includes woodland species such as ferns and in parts bramble and scrub have encroached upon the stream.

Habitats listed within the Newport LBAP include Freshwater.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Section 42 lists neutral grassland as a habitat of principle importance for conservation biological diversity in Wales.

Scrub

There are several areas of scrub around the site that provide useful buffers between the open areas and the woodland. Scrub species consist of brambles, bracken which does provide useful food and nesting sources for many invertebrates, reptiles and birds.

3.3 Species contained within the c LNR boundary & the corresponding legislation

Over 200 species have been recorded on the site since 1984.

European Protected Species- Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 which implements the EC Directive 92/43/EEC in the United Kingdom

- Bats²²

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

- Badger²³

Species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)1981

- Slow worm *Anguis fragilis*
- Common Frog *Rana temporaria*
- All birds, their eggs and nests are protected

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Section 42: List of habitats present of principle importance for conservation of biological diversity in Wales-

- Neutral grassland
- Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodlands
- Rivers and streams

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Section 42: List of species present of principle importance for conservation of biological diversity in Wales;

- Oak hook-tip *Watsonia binaria*
- Common linnet *Carduelis cannabina*
- Common cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*
- Lesser spotted woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor*
- Spotted flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*
- Hedge accentor *Prunella modularis*
- Common bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*
- Common starling *Sturnus vulgaris*
- Song thrush *Turdus philomelos*

²² It is highly likely that bats are using the woodland either for foraging or for roosting. Future surveys should confirm this.

²³ Details of the exact location are kept confidential due to the nature of species.

- Pied flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*
- Dusky thorn *Ennomos fuscantaria*

4 Management Strategy

4.1 Aims of the Strategy

The aims of this management plan are to :

- Identify the ecological, recreational, historical and social value of St Julian's Park.
- Manage, enhance and protect habitats contained within the park boundary.
- Manage/maintain access to ensure that the site is accessible as well as controlling undesirable activity;
- Raise awareness of the site and promote the economic, social and environmental benefits of the site being in the heart of the City.

4.2 Objectives of the strategy

Management Objectives	
Objective 1	Manage the areas of mature woodland to promote structural diversity and to allow more light in under canopy and use by protected species such as birds and bats;
Objective 2	Manage the semi improved grassland to encourage native wildflowers and orchids through an annual cutting regime
Objective 3	Manage the stream keep clear of rubbish (to ensure damming doesn't occur);
Objective 4	Control bracken within the woodland glades to ensure bluebells are not encroached upon through mechanical control;
Objective 5	Mechanically and chemically control invasive non-native species including laurel and Japanese knotweed;
Objective 6	Produce a detailed PDF on the site linking into the Wildlife Walks Project ²⁴ ;
Objective 7	Contribute to the green infrastructure network of Newport by ensuring footpaths and access points are accessible and maintained;
Objective 8	Include the site in the Green Sites Directory ⁹ which will provide the public and schools with relevant information regarding the site. Distribute among local schools;
Objective 9	Monitor the habitats/species and access annually;
Objective 10	Undertake reptile, bat, dormouse survey to increase the baseline data;
Objective 11	Undertake visitor counts to ascertain usage;
Objective 12	Organise events at the site, including grand opening;
Objective 13	Liaise with local historical groups, e.g. CADW, GGAT to promote historical value of the site;

4.3 Management agreements

External funding has been obtained (Section 106²⁵) to manage 8 acres of grassland as a wildflower meadow until 2017. This initial management, of 2 cuts per year, will allow for

²⁴ Green Services (2014) *Wildlife Symbols*, Available at: <http://www.newport.gov.uk/en/Leisure-Tourism/Countryside--Parks/Biodiversity/Wildlife-symbols.aspx> (Accessed: 23/01/2014).

²⁵ Planning ref: 09/0898 Bassaleg Sidings

easier management of the grassland site in the future and only 1 cut per year will be required thereafter.

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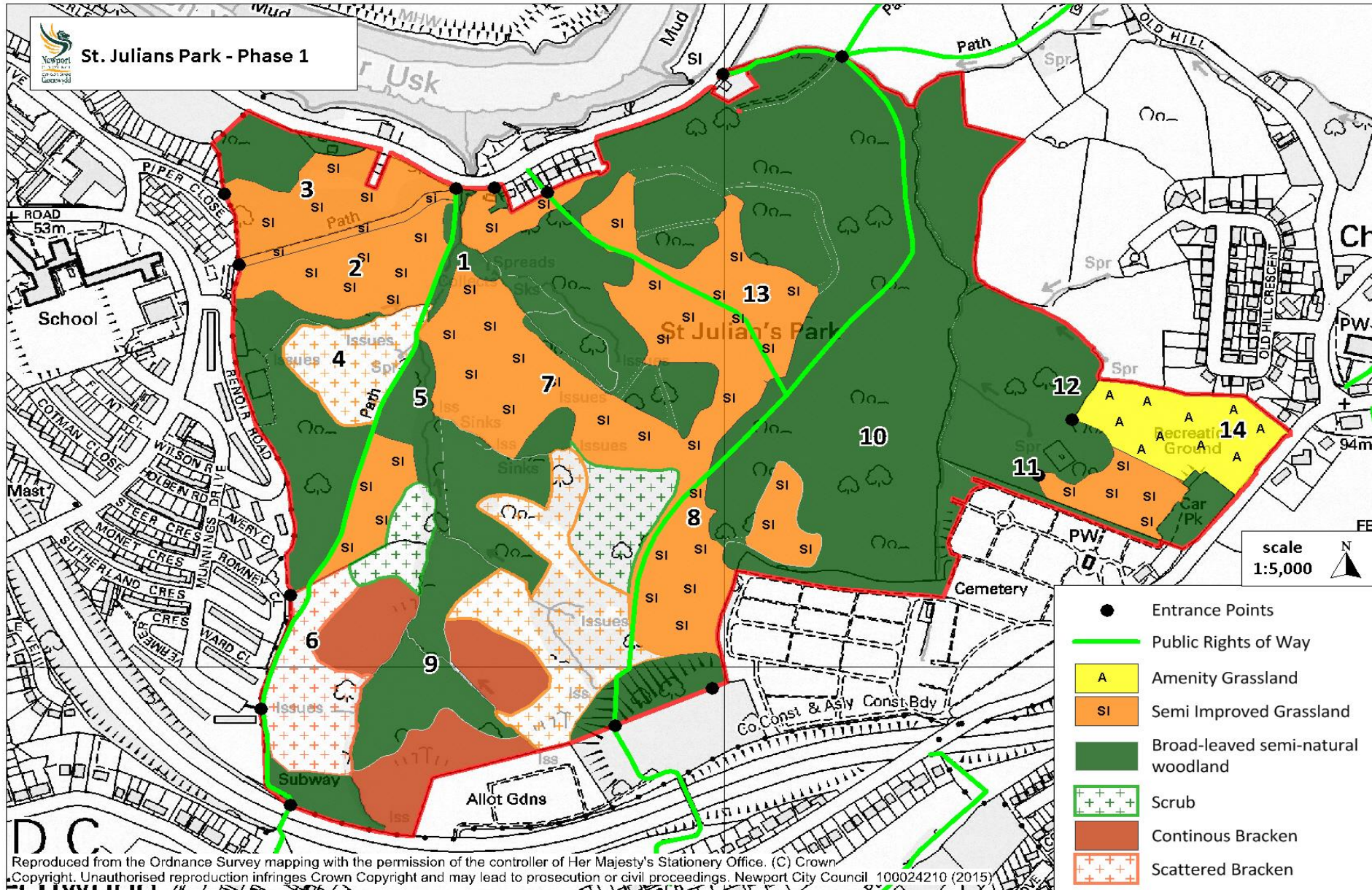
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FIGURE 1

PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY
TARGET NOTES



Target Notes

Number	Target notes
1	Convergence of 2 streams. There is a railway sleeper across the stream that is currently used for access.
2	Area of semi improved grassland that has been cut during September 2014.
3	Area of semi improved grassland that has been cut during September 2014. As the area has not been managed there is some encroachment of trees/scrub onto the grassland.
4	Bracken slopes are currently 'contained' within the woodland therefore creating a mosaic habitat. Reptile sheets will be put out in this area to ascertain presence of reptiles.
5	ASNW with a small informal footpath running along the stream. Stream shade by woodland.
6	Scattered bracken slopes. Very uneven. Mechanical control would not a viable option.
7	Area of semi improved grassland. Steep slopes. This area will be cut during the spring 2015 and then at the end of the summer form thereafter. Kestrel noted during walkover visit.
8	Area of semi improved grassland. Heavily poached by off road motorbikes. Ant hills to the side of the main footpath.
9	Ancient semi natural woodland.
10	Ancient semi natural woodland. Footpaths meandering throughout the woodland.
11	Access point. Area of Japanese knotweed borders cemetery
12	Access point. Steep informal path that joins the PROW . There are several old coppiced hazel trees in this section that could be coppiced to encourage new growth.
13	Area of semi-improved grassland. Natural oak regeneration along the edges of the grassland. Dog fox seen during a walkover visit. Heavily poached footpath.
14	Area of amenity grassland that is mown 10 times per year. No changes currently proposed to this section.

FIGURE 2

MANAGEMENT COMPARTMENTS OF
ST JULIAN'S CANDIDATE LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

Compartment 1 : Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland



Key Feature:

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland ; LBAP Priority Habitat-wet woodland, mixed deciduous; SINC Feature H10-Woodland

Existing Management Consideration:

The trees along the paths are inspected every 3 years and dealt with if they are deemed to be a health and safety issue.

There is no specific management of the woodland for ecology.

Management Aims:

Manage the areas of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to protect and enhance the structural diversity and increase the species diversity.

Tasks:

- Relatively dense woodland which requires thinning to enable natural regeneration. Levels of oak regeneration should be checked on a 3 yearly basis with additional thinning as required. Due to the nature of this woodland it is important to adopt a sensitive approach;
- Coppicing areas of hazel to encourage and promote growth;
- Ensuring any standing deadwood is safe;
- Encourage and increase structural diversity through selective thinning;
- Dormouse survey;
- Bat survey of specific trees;
- On-going monitoring of tree health;

Issues/Conflict

- Any standing deadwood near footpaths will need to be monitored to ensure it is safe.
- Presence of European Protected Species-prior to any tree work trees should be inspected for bat roost potential.
- A dormouse survey has been undertaken previously on the site with 'negative' results. However this does not definitively mean that dormice are not present.
- Must ensure that through selective thinning we are not inadvertently 'opening up' sensitive areas;

Who will undertake the work

- Tree inspections will be undertaken by specialist, the Arboricultural Officer at NCC deals with this aspect;
- Thinning will be undertaken by NCC Countryside Wardens and Ecology Team in conjunction with volunteers;
- Coppicing will be undertaken by NCC Countryside Wardens and volunteers;
- Arboricultural officer will monitor tree health;

Compartment 2 : Bracken**Key Feature:**

Bracken dominated, with distinct ground flora and occasional trees.; SINC feature- it forms part of mosaic habitat- H9) Bracken Communities
Potential reptile habitat

Existing Management Consideration:

Currently none.

Management Aims:

Maintain bracken dominated community and ensure that it does not encroach onto adjacent habitats.

Tasks:

- Prevent establishment of woody species by taking out individual self-sown saplings;
- Bracken management to prevent encroachment onto adjacent habitats- mechanical treatment such as cutting or bruising would need to be undertaken twice in year 1 in May/June and then again July/August. Ploughing and burning are other options which could be considered;
- Chemical control-this may be an option in certain areas if in combination with the above;
- Monitoring extent of bracken and effectiveness of control methods;

Issues/Conflict

- If burning is a viable option, it may cause conflict with local residents e.g. smoke etc;
- Any management will need careful consideration as bracken produces carcinogenic spores from July-September;
- Works should ideally not coincide with bird nesting season;
- Some parts of St Julian's park are situated on very steep slopes therefore ploughing would not be an option;
- Health and safety issues with using chemicals;

Who will undertake the work

- Removal of individual sapling will be undertaken by NCC Countryside Wardens and the Ecology Team;
- Bracken bashing can be undertaken by volunteers;
- NCC Ecology Officer will monitor bracken;

Compartment 3 : Scrub**Key Feature:**

Scrub habitat forms part of mosaic on site. Scrub is used by nesting birds as well as cover for small mammals and reptiles.

Scrub generally consists of gorse, willow, hawthorn and young birch.

Existing Management Consideration:

Currently none.

Management Aims:

Prevent scrub encroachment onto grassland; and maintain scrub buffer around SI grassland;

Tasks:

- Cut SI grassland to buffer edge to prevent encroachment using power tools such as chainsaws/brush-cutters;
- Cut some areas of scrub to encourage thicker, denser patches;
- Treat stumps with suitable herbicide e.g. glyphosate which can be applied with a paintbrush;

Issues/Conflict

- Any scrub management should ideally be undertaken outside bird nesting season;
- Health and safety issues with chemicals;
- Presence of European Protected Species. A dormouse survey has been undertaken previously on the site with 'negative' results. However this does not definitively mean that dormice are not present. Vegetation works will need to consider potential dormouse impacts;

Who will undertake the work

- NCC Countryside Wardens and NCC Ecology Team;

Compartment 4 : Semi-improved neutral grassland**Key Feature:**

LBAP Priority Habitat grassland
SINC Feature H4) Neutral Grassland

Existing Management Consideration:

Area off Piper Close has been cut during September 2014 (Target note 2 Figure 1). This is to continue in the future, one cut end of summer.
Other areas of SI grassland around the site are not cut.

Management Aims:

To restore, maintain and enhance areas of SI grassland to increase biodiversity of these areas.

Tasks:

- Prevent scrub encroachment onto grassland-see scrub task compartment 3;
- Maintain scrub buffer around SI grassland;
- Cut SI grassland end of summer, cuttings to be removed after a couple of days;
- Prevent poaching of grassland from off road motorbikes;
- Cut SI grassland to buffer edge to prevent encroachment of bracken and brambles;
- Monitor grassland species-surveys during May/June;
- Grazing could be an option in the future-main grazing period between mid-July-December;

Issues/Conflict

- Tractor does not mow ant hills easily, and ant hills are often difficult to avoid or see if covered by rank grass.
- Moles and other small mammals can transmit *Listeria monocytogenes* which can make sheep in particular ill. If the cuttings are to be used for silage then the farmer needs to be aware that moles are active in the area. Cuttings will be suitable for bedding.
- Cuttings not being removed- this will increase the soil fertility and decrease the species diversity of the grasslands;
- Some parts of St Julian's park are on very steep slopes therefore cutting with a tractor would not be feasible;
- Conflict of interest between off-road motorbikes and walkers;

Who will undertake the work

- NCC Countryside Wardens and NCC Ecology Team/contractor;

Compartment 5 : Amenity grassland



Key Feature:

Not ecologically diverse.
Provides a recreational and amenity value.

Existing Management Consideration:

Area is mown 10 times per year by NCC Streetscene

Management Aims:

- Prevent scrub encroachment onto grassland;
- Maintain scrub buffer around grassland;
- Prevent poaching of grassland from off road motorbikes/bicycles;

Tasks:

- Cut grassland to buffer edge to prevent encroachment;
- Extend woodland buffer by 1m;
- Monitor grassland species-surveys during May/June
- Install dog faeces bins

Issues/Conflict

- Dog faeces

Who will undertake the work

- NCC Streetscene

Compartment 6 : Running water



Key Feature:

LBAP Priority Habitat running water; SINC feature H15)Watercourses

Existing Management Consideration:

Currently none.

Management Aims:

- To ensure water is free flowing throughout the site;
- Increase species diversity in streams;

Tasks:

- Remove litter/debris from streams;
- Reduce tree canopy to encourage light and therefore increase aquatic flora;
- Undertaken kick sampling to monitor aquatic macro invertebrates;

Issues/Conflict

Could cause temporary disturbance to the streams whilst debris is being removed. This is considered to be short term.

Access to remove the debris may prove difficult. 'Collection' points will have to be identified and the debris will need to be moved to those points.

Who will undertake the work

- NCC Countryside Wardens/Streetscene, NCC Ecology Team and volunteers.

Compartment 7 : Invasive species



Key Feature:

Areas of invasive/non-native species including Japanese Knotweed and laurel

Existing Management Consideration:

No existing management of Japanese knotweed or laurel.

Management Aims:

- To treat area of Japanese knotweed
- To treat areas of laurel with the aim of eradication on site;

Tasks:

- Spray areas of Japanese knotweed with an approved herbicide;
- Ensure adjacent land e.g. the Cemetery (NCC Streetscene) is actively managing areas of knotweed to prevent further encroachment;
- Cut individual laurel trees and apply approved herbicide with paint brush on stem to prevent re-establishment;

Issues/Conflict

- Health and Safety issues associated with herbicide application;
- Public may not want laurel removed or may not feel it necessary;

Who will undertake the work

- NCC Countryside Wardens and Ecology Team;

General management recommendations



Management Aims:

- To manage and maintain access to and around the site;
- Raising awareness:

Tasks:

- Inspect footpaths on an annual basis
- Install kissing gate at entrance near allotments ;
- Install series of steps to improve access from Christchurch Viewing point;
- Install 2 signs-one at Christchurch Viewing Point and one at the entrance of Caerloen Road;
- Organise an 'Open Day'-invite local schools, partners from the Newport Biodiversity Partnership, ward members, local residents etc.;
- Produce a PDF document to illustrate the ecological importance of the site;
- Install an interpretation board at Christchurch viewing point;

Who will undertake the work/how will it be funded

Some of the work will be undertaken by NCC Countryside Warden and the Ecology team. A contractor will be required to undertake the step works. Funding will be sourced externally from the NRW Grant and the ROWIP money.

SITES OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION

Site Name: St Julian's Park

Grid ref(s):	Site No.:		
Status:		Candidate	Date: June 2001
		Proposed	Date:
		Confirmed	Date:

Reasons for Selection:

H20 Mosaic habitat of woodland, SI grassland, bracken, scrub and running water.

Woodland edge species by Christchurch Viewing point:

Cuckoo flower-*Cardamine pratensis*
 Germander speedwell-*Veronica chamaedrys*
 Lesser celandine-*Ranunculus ficaria*
 Bluebell-*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*
 Rosebay willowherb-*Chamerion angustifolium*
 Common dock- *Rumex obtusifolius*
 Cleavers-*Galium aparine*
 Hogweed-*Heracleum cphondylium*
 Bugle-*Ajuga reptans*
 Figwort-*Scrophularia nodosa*
 Red Campion-*Silene dioica*
 Pignut-*Conopodium majus*
 Japanese knotweed-

Other species noted:

Apple beetle
 Chiff chaff-*Phylloscopus collybita*
 Great tit-*Parus major*
 Wren-*Troglodytes troglodytes*

Woodland species:

Coppiced hazel-*Corylus avellana*
 Wood anemone-*Anemone nemorosa*
 Bluebell-*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*
 Cleavers-*Galium aparine*
 Pig nut-*Conopodium majus*
 Red Campion-*Silene dioica*
 Herb Bennett-*Geranium urbanum*
 Yellow pimpernel-*Lysimachia nemorum*
 Fox glove-*Digitalis purpurea*
 Yellow arc angel-*Gaeobdolon luteum*
 Enchanter's nightshade-*Atropa belladonna*
 Wavy bitter cress-*Cardamine flex*
 Honeysuckle-*Lonicera periclymenum*
 Ivy-*Glechoma hederacea*
 Opposite broadleaved saxifrage-*Chrysplenium oppositifolium*

Male fern- *Dryopteris filix-mas*
Hard fern-*Blechnum spicant*
Poly pody fern-*Polypodium vulgare*
Lady fern-*Athyrium filix-femina*
Spindle-*Euonymus europaea*
Wood sorrel- *Oxalis acetosella*
Blackthorn-*Prunus spinosa*
Hawthorn-*Crataegus monogyna*
Angelica-*Angelica sylvestris*

Trees:

American red oak-*Quercus rubra*
Cherry-*Prunus spp*
Oak-*Quercus robur*
Ash-*Fraxinus excelsior*

Other species:

Chiff chaff- *Phylloscopus collybita*
Robin-*Erithacus rubecula*
Song thrush-*Turdus philomelos*
Blackbird-*Turdus merula*
Wood pigeon-*Columba palumbus*
Buzzard-*Buteo buteo*

Area of an open space within the site

Large clearing within the site with plenty of regenerating birch. Oak has begun to regenerate around the periphery. The area is heavily poached by off road motorbikes. Grassland on the edges are more diverse containing the following species:

Black knapweed-*Centaurea nigra*
Lousewort-*Pedicularis sylvatica*
Ragwort-*Senecio jacobaea*
Milkwort-*Polygala vulgaris*
Pignut- *Conopodium majus*
Tormentil-*Potentilla erecta*
Meadow buttercup-*Ranunculus acris*
Rowan –*Sorbus aucuparia*
Aspen-*Populus tremula*
Broom-*Cytisus scoparius*
Cuckoo flower- *Cardamine pratensis*
Red ant hills

Freshwater

Several springs run through the site down into the River Usk. The springs contain little or no submergent vegetation. They are fast flowing in parts and heavily shade in some areas. The following species were noted alongside the spring:

Hoary willowherb-*Epilobium parviflorum*
Flag Iris-*Iris pseudacorus*
Hemlock water dropwort-*Oenanthe crocata*
Soft rush-*Juncus effusus*
Dog violet-*Viola riviniana*
Cuckoo pint-*Arum italicum*
Harts tongue fern-*Asplenium scolopendrium*
Male fern-*Dryopteris filix-mas*
Enchanter's nightshade- *Atropa belladonna*
Lesser celandine- *Ranunculua ficaria*

Semi improved grassland

Birds foot trefoil-*Lotus corniculatus*
 Black knapweed-*Centaurea nigra*
 Ragwort- *Senecio jacobaea*
 Lady's mantle-*Alchemilla glabra*
 Sheep sorrel-*Rumex acetosella*
 Yarrow-*Achilea millefolium*
 Red Campion- *Silene dioica*
 Tufted vetch-*Vicia cracca*
 Meadow sweet-*Filipendula ulmaria*
 Dog's mercury-*Mercurialis perennis*
 Ox eye daisy-*Leucanthemum vulgare*
 Dandelion spp-*Taraxacum spp*
 Clover spp-*Trifolium spp*
 Tormentil-*Potentilla erecta*
 Germander speedwell- *Veronica chamaedrys*
 Herb Bennett-*Geranium urbanum*
 Ribwort plantain-*Plantago lanceolata*
 Dogwood-*Rosa canina*
 Stitchwort-*Stellaria graminea*
 Sorrel-*Rumex acetosa*

See continuation sheet:		See confidential file:	Ye s	No
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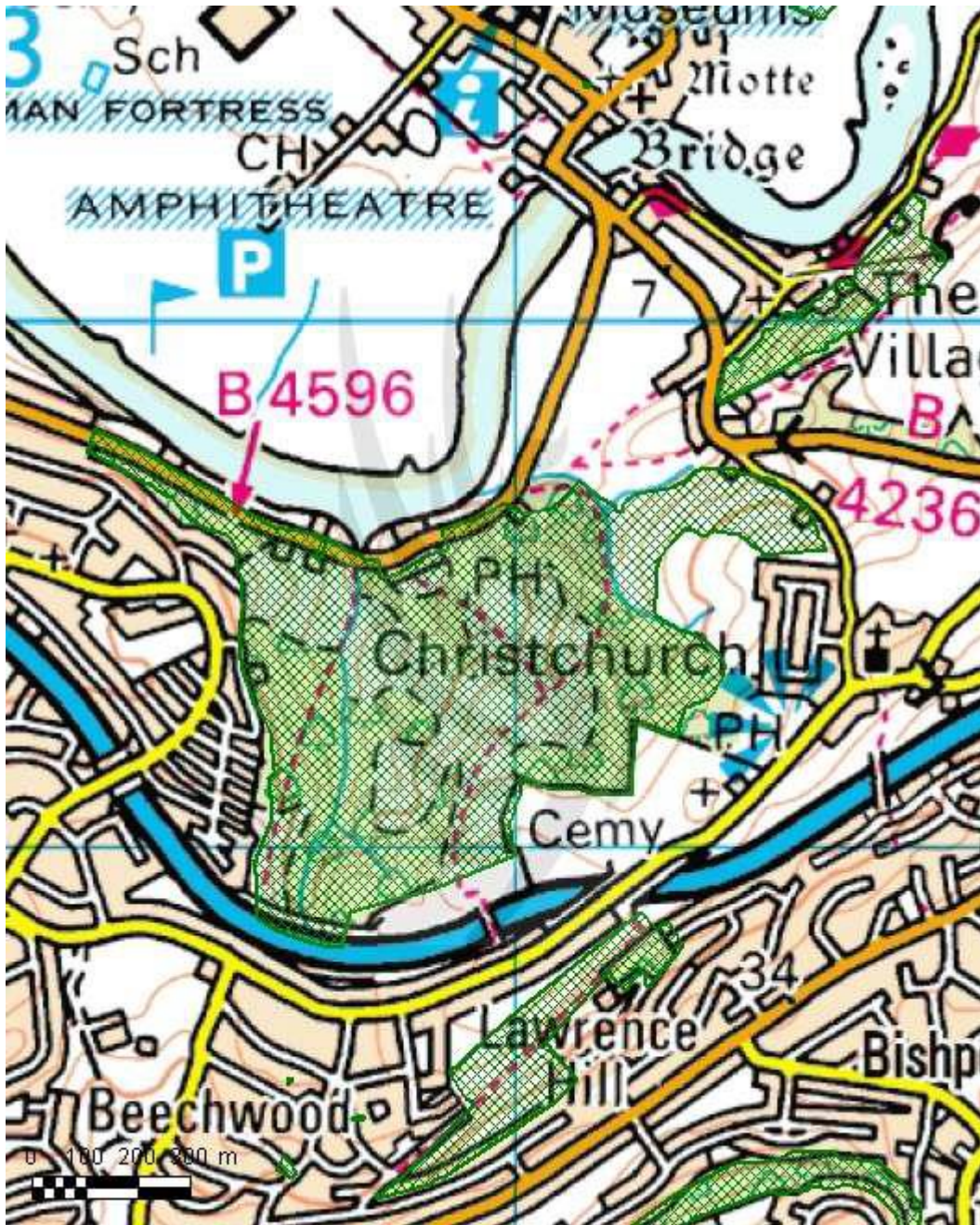
Other designated sites contained by/adjacent to SINC (specify):

The Flooded Field SINC on the opposite side of the River Usk. Agricultural field which contains a large flooded area for several months of the year. Lapwings are regularly recorded using the site as a redshank. Over 40 different species of birds have been recorded using the site.

Sources of Data:

Validation survey(s)	Surveyor	Date

Remarks:



Site Name:	Site No:
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Landowner(s)			
Name:	Newport City Council Streetscene		
Address:	Civic Centre Newport City Council NP20 4UR		
Tel:	01633656656		
Occupier(s)			
Name:	N/A		
Address:			
Tel:			

Selection criteria met (give nos.):
--

<p>Threats to site:</p> <p>There is a large strand of Japanese knotweed to the south of the site by Christchurch cemetery. Poaching by motorbikes and mountain bikes</p> <p>Bracken encroachment</p> <p>Loss of grassland due to natural establishment of birch.</p> <p>Several areas of laurel cause shading of under storey.</p>

<p>Other comments:</p> <p>Further surveys should include grassland survey, dormouse survey, bat survey.</p>
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APPENDIX 2

SPECIES LIST ST JULIAN'S CANDIDATE LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

St Julian's Park – Species List 1984 – 2003

Fungi

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Basidiomyotina spp</i>	Bracket Fungus	03/08/13
<i>Auricularia auricular-judae</i>	Jelly Ear Fungus	03/08/13
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	Cramp Ball Fungus	17/05/13
<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Fly Agaric	19/09/99, 02/07/13
<i>Amillaria mellea</i>	Honey Fungus	19/09/99
<i>Boletus erythropus</i>	-	19/09/99
<i>Ceprinellus micaceus</i>		03/08/13
<i>Coriolus versicolor</i>	Many-Zoned Polypore	19/09/99
<i>Hypholoma sublateridium</i>	Brick Caps	19/09/99
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Deceiver	19/09/99
<i>Lactarius quietus</i>	Oak/Oily Milk Cap	19/09/99
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common Puffball	19/09/99
<i>Piptoporus belulinus</i>	Birch Polypore	19/09/99
<i>Psathyrella pseudogracilis</i>		03/08/13
<i>Russula cyanoxantha</i>	The Charcoal Burner	19/09/99
<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Common Earth Ball	19/09/99

Lepidoptera

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Meadow heath	08/08/13
<i>Agonopterix heracliana</i>	-	27/04/00
<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	Grass Veneer	03/08/13
<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	Grass Veneer	03/08/13
<i>Alucita hexadactyla</i>	Twenty Plume	27/04/00
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet	03/08/13
<i>Archiearis parthenias</i>	Orange Underwing	23/11/00
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y	03/08/13
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue	03/08/13
<i>Colotis pennaria</i>	Feathered Thorn	07/11/99
<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>	Chestnut	07/11/99
<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawkmoth	23/11/00
<i>Depressaria radiella</i>	Parsnipmoth	03/08/13
<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>	Lunar Marbled Brown	27/04/00
<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>	Engrailed	27/04/00, 03/08/13
<i>Erannis defolaria</i>	Mottled Umber	07/11/99
<i>Gonopteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone	23/11/00
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock	03/08/13
<i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i>	Water Carpet	27/04/00
<i>Lithophane leautieri</i>	Blair's Shoulder Knot	22/10/99
<i>Lobophora halterata</i>	Seraphim	27/04/00
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small Copper	03/08/13
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	03/08/13
<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	Marbled White	1992/3, 03/08/13
<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>	Purple Hairstreak	03/08/13
<i>Nyteola revayana</i>	Oak Nycteoline	27/04/00
<i>Operophtera fagata</i>	Northern Winter Moth	22/10/99
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth	27/04/00
<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Vapourer (L)	27/04/00
<i>Orthosia cruda</i>	Small Quaker	27/04/00
<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	Hebrew Character	27/04/00

<i>Orthosia incerta</i>	Clouded Drab	27/04/00
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	03/08/13
<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	Lesser Swallow Prominent	27/04/00
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	03/08/13
<i>Pieris napae</i>	Small White	03/08/13
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined White	03/08/13
<i>Polygonia C-album</i>	Comma	03/08/13
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue	03/08/13
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Gatekeeper	03/08/13
<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot	03/08/13
<i>Selentia tetralinaria</i>	Purple Thorn	27/04/00
<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Essex Skipper	03/08/13
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small Skipper	03/08/13
<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	Flame Carpet	27/04/00
<i>Xylocama areola</i>	Earl Grey	27/04/00
<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>	5 Spot Burnet	03/08/13

Odonata

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly	06/07/13
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Damselfly Common Blue	06/06/98, 08/12, 06/07/13

Birds

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>	Linnet	1984-1994
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrow Hawk	1984-1994
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	26/05/13
<i>Aegithalos c.caudatus</i>	Longtailed Tit	1984-1994, 16/05/13
<i>Alaud arvensis</i>	Skylark	1984-1994
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	1984-1994
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	26/05/13
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	1984-1994
<i>Buteo butoe</i>	Buzzard	1984-1994
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	1984-1994
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	26/05/13
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch	1984-1994
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Tree Creeper	1984-1994
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Eurasian Treecreeper	16/05/13, 26/05/13
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood Pigeon	26/05/13, 03/08/13
<i>Corvus C.corone</i>	Carrion Crow	1984-1994, 16/05/13
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	16/05/13
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Eurasian Jackdaw	1984-1994, 16/05/13
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	1984-1994
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	Housemartin	1984-1994
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	1984-1994, 26/05/13
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	1984-1994
<i>Dolichon urbica</i>	House Martin	03/08/13
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	1984-1994, 26/05/13
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	1984-1994
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	1984-1994
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	16/05/13, 26/05/13
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	1984-1994
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	JEurasian Jay	19/09/99, 16/05/13
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	1984-1994
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black Headed Gull	1984-1994
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	1984-1994
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	1984-1994

<i>Parus ater</i>	Coal Tit	1984-1994
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	1984-1994, 16/05/13
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	1984-1994, 16/05/13
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant	19/09/99
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	1984-1994
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	16/05/13
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	1984-1994
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie	1984-1994, 26/05/13,
<i>Picus v. viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	1984-1994, 03/08/13
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	1984-1994
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Hedge Accentor	16/05/13
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	1984-1994
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	16/05/13
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Wood Nuthatch	26/05/13, 03/08/13
<i>Sitta europaea caesia</i>	Nuthatch	1984-1994
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove	26/05/13
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	1984-1994, 19/09/99
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	1984-1994
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	1984-1994, 16/05/13
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	1984-1994, 26/05/13
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	1984-1994
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	1984-1994, 26/05/13, 03/08/13
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common Blackbird	16/05/13, 03/08/13
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Songthrush	1984-1994, 26/05/13
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	1984-1994, 19/09/99
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistlethrush	1984-1994, 26/05/13

Gastropoda

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Arion ater</i>	Common Black Slug	06/06/98
<i>Arion subfuscus</i>	Dusky Slug	06/06/98
<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>	Dark Lipped Banded Snail	06/06/98
<i>Oxychilus alliarius</i>	Garlic Snail	06/06/98

Isopoda

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	Common Woodlouse	06/06/98
<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>	Woodlouse	06/06/98
<i>Platyarthrus hoffmannseggii</i>	Woodlouse	06/06/98
<i>Porcellio scaber</i>	Rough Woodlouse	06/06/98
<i>Trichoniscus pusillus</i>	Pygmy Woodlouse	06/06/98

Diplopoda

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Tachypodoiulus niger</i>	Common Snake Millipede	06/06/98

Chilopoda

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Lithobius microps</i>	Centipede	06/06/98

Cynipidae

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Andricus kollari</i>	Marbled Oak Gall	06/06/98
<i>Biorhiza pallida</i>	Oak Apple Gall	06/06/98

Flora

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	09/04/03, 02/07/13
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	09/04/03, 02/07/13
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	02/07/13
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opp. Leaved Golden Saxifrage	02/07/13, 02/07/13
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opp. Leaved Golden Saxifrage	09/04/03
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Spotted Orchid	03/08/13
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	02/07/13
<i>Endymion non-scriptus</i>	Bluebell	02/07/13
<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	Yellow Archangel	02/07/13
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleaver	09/04/03, 02/07/13
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	02/07/13
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	14/06/88, 06/06/98
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	06/06/98
<i>Hieracium sabauda</i>	Hawkweed	06/06/98
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St Johns Wort	06/06/98
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St Johns Wort	06/06/98
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cats Ear	13/10/93, 06/06/98
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow Flag/Iris	06/06/98
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	13/10/93, 06/06/98
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	06/06/98
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot Trefoil	13/10/93, 06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil	06/06/98
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dogs Mercury	06/06/98
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water Dropwort	06/06/98
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood Sorrell	06/06/98, 03/08/13
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Orange Hawkweed	06/06/98
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse ear Hawkweed	06/06/98
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly Orchid	26/06/13
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Polygonum rumex</i>	Dock	09/04/03, 02/07/13
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	06/06/98
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	14/06/88 09/04/03, 03/08/13
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	09/04/03
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	06/06/98
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	06/06/98
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress	14/06/88, 06/06/98
<i>Rosacaea idaeus</i>	Raspberry	06/06/98,03/08/13
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	14/06/88, 06/06/98,03/08/13
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broadleaved Dock	06/06/98, 03/08/13
<i>Scrophularia aquatic</i>	Water/Marsh Figwort	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	02/07/13
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin	06/06/98
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod	06/06/98
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stichwort	14/06/88, 06/06/98
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devils Bit Scabious	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion	02/07/13, 09/04/03

<i>Trefolium repens</i>	White Clover	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	07/07/13, 06/06/98
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle	02/07/13, 06/06/98
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	09/04/03
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	06/06/98
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	06/06/98, 09/04/03
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	06/06/98
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	06/06/98
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Bush Vetch	02/07/13
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	02/07/13
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Bush Vetch	1992/3 06/06/98
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	14/06/88, 06/06/98
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser periwinkle	09/04/03

Grasses, Sedges, Rushes & Ferns

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	06/06/98
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair Grass	06/06/98
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	13/10/93, 06/06/98, 03/08/13
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat Grass	13/10/93
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern	06/06/98
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Black Sedge	06/06/98
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogstail	14/06/88, 13/10/93, 06/06/98
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	06/06/98
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	02/07/13
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair Grass	06/06/98
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair Grass	06/06/98
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	06/06/98
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	06/06/98
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Juncus effuses</i>	Soft Rush	06/06/98, 02/07/13
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	06/06/98
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye Grass	13/10/93, 06/06/98
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Harts Tongue Fern	14/06/88, 06/06/98, 05/08/03, 06/2011, 03/08/13
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow Grass	06/06/98
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	06/06/98, 03/08/13

Trees and Shrubs

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	03/08/13
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	03/08/13
<i>Betula</i>	Birch	14/06/88
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	06/06/98, 03/08/13
<i>Buddleja</i>	Butterfly plant	03/08/13
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	06/06/98
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	14/06/88, 06/06/98, 03/08/13
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	14/06/88, 03/08/13
<i>Crateagus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	06/06/98, 03/08/13
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	03/08/13
<i>Euonymus europus</i>	Spindle	03/08/13
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	06/06/98, 03/08/13
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	03/08/13
<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	03/08/13
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	03/08/13
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	03/08/13
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen	03/08/13

<i>Prunus avium</i>	Cherry	03/08/13
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	03/08/13
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	03/08/13
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak	14/06/88
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	06/06/98, 03/08/13
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	06/06/98, 03/08/13
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry	03/08/13
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Bramble	03/08/13
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	03/08/13
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	06/06/98, 03/08/13
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	06/06/98, 03/08/13
<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild Service Tree	03/08/13
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	03/08/13
<i>Viburnum epulus</i>	Guelder Rose	03/08/13

Mammals

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Mouse	29/10/99
<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>	Bank Vole	29/10/99
<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger	26/06/13, 03/08/13
<i>Microtus agrestis</i>	Short tailed field vole	03/08/13
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit	03/08/13

Aquatic Fauna

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Turbellaria</i>	Planarian flatworm	05/08/86
<i>Ephemeroptera</i>	Mayfly nymph	05/08/86
<i>Gammarus pulex</i>	Fresh Water Shrimp	05/08/86
<i>Potamopyrgus</i>	Spine Shell Snail	05/08/86
	Blackfly Larvae	05/08/86
	Caddis Fly Larvae	05/08/86
	Stonefly adult	05/08/86

Aquatic Flora

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	05/08/86
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	05/08/86
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	05/08/86
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	05/08/86
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress	05/08/86
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fools Watercress	05/08/86
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square Stemmed St Johns Wort	05/08/86
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	14/06/88, 05/08/86
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	05/08/86
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy Grass	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	1994
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water Dropwort	1994
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	1994
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Common Rush	1994
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hairy Willowherb	1994
<i>Vicia hirsute</i>	Hairy Tare	1992/3, 1994
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Common Vetch	1994

APPENDIX 3

SEWBREC SPECIES LIST

Species	Common Name	Date recorded
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	25 Jun 1994
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	20 Jun 1985 to 10 Jul 1985
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	1985
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	20 Jun 1985 to 10 Jul 1985
<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Oak Hook-tip	18 Sep 2003
<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford Pink	01 Jul 2002
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	25 Jun 1994
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Sky Lark	1984 to 1994
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Common Linnet	1984 to 1994
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo	1984 to 1994
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	1984 to 1994
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	1984 to 1994
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	1984 to 1994
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	1984 to 1994
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	1984 to 1994
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Hedge Accentor	1984 to 1994
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Common Bullfinch	1984 to 1994
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	1984 to 1994
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	1984 to 1994
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	1984 to 1994
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	1984 to 1994
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	20 Jun 1985 to 10 Jul 1985
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	20 Jun 1985 to 10 Jul 1985
<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	Dusky Thorn	18 Sep 2003
<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	Marsh Fritillary	1871