

Appendix 6 - Phase 1 Habitat Survey Target Notes and Plant Species List

Target Notes which correspond to the Phase 1 Habitat Map

<p><i>TN 1 Grid Reference NS 364 293</i></p>	<p>Plantation woodland strip. The woodland is a mixture of conifer stands and broadleaved trees, which line the edges of the strip and are also scattered throughout. Trees and shrubs recorded include Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>), larch (<i>Larix</i> sp(p)), Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), birch (<i>Betula</i> sp(p)), wych elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), apple trees (<i>Malus</i> sp(p)) and hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>). Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) was abundant throughout, with honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>), broad buckler fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>), male fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>), pink purslane (<i>Montia sibirica</i>) and red campion (<i>Silene dioica</i>) also recorded.</p> <p>The woodland strip has a number of pheasant (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>) pens (some large), feeders and piles of brushings, used for cover. Traps and snares were also noted in various parts of the woodland.</p>
<p><i>TN 2 Grid Reference NS 367 292</i></p>	<p>Broadleaved woodland (plantation) strip composed of ash, sycamore, holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus</i> sp(p)), hawthorn, apple and oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp(p)). Common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>) and creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>) were all recorded in the open areas within the strip.</p> <p>A number of pheasant pens and feeders were noted, with a large number of birds housed within the pens. Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>) and robin (<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>) were also noted along with signs of rabbits (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>) (burrows and droppings).</p>
<p><i>TN 3 Grid Reference NS 361 286</i></p>	<p>Long established broadleaved woodland (plantation) strip composed of beech, sycamore, wych elm, ash, cherry, willow (<i>Salix</i> sp(p)), alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), hawthorn, holly and rose (<i>Rosa</i> sp(p)), with bramble abundant throughout. Other species recorded included common nettle, hogweed, pink purslane, broad buckler fern, male fern, creeping buttercup, enchanter's nightshade (<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>), wood avens (<i>Geum urbanum</i>), common mouse-ear (<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>), common dog-violet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>), nipplewort (<i>Lapsana communis</i>), giant fescue (<i>Festuca gigantea</i>), false oat grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) and cock's-foot grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>).</p> <p>A rabbit warren was well established within the wood and pheasants, blackbird (<i>Turdus merula</i>), robin, dunnoek (<i>Prunella modularis</i>), chaffinch (<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>) and wood pigeons (<i>Columba palumbus</i>) were all noted.</p> <p>Dow's Burn passes along the northern edge of the woodland strip. The burn is approximately 1.5m wide, has a relatively fast rate of flow and has a substrate of cobbles, pebbles, gravel and silt with occasional boulders.</p>
<p><i>TN 4 Grid Reference NS 364 289</i></p>	<p>Mixed woodland strip (plantation) with sitka spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>), Scots pine, sycamore, ash, lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>), beech, cherry, rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) and oak. The woodland has gaps where felling has been carried out and areas with</p>

	<p>standing dead wood. Other parts of the strip are densely packed with piles of cut timber and brashings, presumably for cover for pheasant. Pheasant pens are located within the woodland.</p> <p>Male fern, broad buckler fern, rosebay willowherb (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>), common nettle and common figwort (<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>) were all recorded within the wood, as were rabbits, a grey squirrel (<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>), a pair of bullfinches (<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>) and a buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>).</p>
TN5 Grid Reference NS 364 287	The banking along the edge of the A78 is planted up with young broadleaved trees and shrubs including sycamore, willow and poplar (<i>Populus</i> sp(p)).
TN6 Grid Reference NS 364 286	Similar plantings to those on the opposite side of the A78 (see TN 5). The grassland below the trees has a neutral quality with false oat grass, cock's-foot and Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>) forming the dominant grasses.
TN7 Grid Reference NS 364 283	Dutch House Caravan Park. Trees and shrubs are scattered throughout the park over mown grassland and include sycamore, birch, yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>), cypresses (<i>Cupressaceae</i>), rhododendron species (<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.) and weeping elms (<i>Ulmus glabra</i> 'Camperdown').
TN8 Grid Reference NS 365 286	Thickets of trees and shrubs are planted around the margins of the filling station and motel. The trees and shrubs include larch, pines (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), alder, birch, cherry, hawthorn, rose and broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>).
TN9 Grid Reference NS 366 289	<p>Corridor of the Dow Burn. The banks are densely vegetated with greater willowherb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>), common nettle, meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), wild angelica (<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>), hogweed and bittersweet (<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>). Parts of grassland on the southern side of the burn are dominated by false oat grass with broadleaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>) creating more rank conditions.</p> <p>Signs of field vole (<i>Microtus agrestis</i>) (food piles and droppings) were evident along the banks of the burn.</p>
TN10 Grid Reference NS 368 284	<p>Bank along roadside planted up with birch, sycamore, willow, cherry, oak and poplar. False oat grass and common knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>) were abundant below the trees and shrubs.</p> <p>A kestrel was noted hovering above the bank.</p>
TN11 Grid Reference NS 369 289	Mature broadleaved plantation woodland dominated by sycamore, lime, wych elm, beech and ash. The ground/field layer had a good mix of species indicating longer established woodland conditions. Species recorded included male fern, broad buckler fern, red campion, enchanter's nightshade, common dog-violet, wood avens, common nettle, bramble, raspberry, some holly and ivy and perhaps more indicative of the longer established broadleaved conditions, wood sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>) and sanicle (<i>Sanicula europaea</i>).
TN12 Grid Reference NS 372 301	<p>Watercourse corridor. The watercourse is variable in its visible flow. Some parts are heavily vegetated with branched bur-reed (<i>Sparganium erectum</i>), reed canary grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>), willowherbs (<i>Epilobium</i> spp.) and common nettle forming a dense cover with very little water showing through. Elsewhere the water within the channel was more visible although the depth was generally shallow (< 80mm).</p> <p>Poaching by cattle was evident in the more open sections.</p>

TN13 Grid Reference NS 374 302	An area of land fenced off. The fenced area is lower lying than the rest of the field and would appear to retain water resulting in wetter conditions which are dominated by rushes (<i>Juncus effusus</i>).
TN14 Grid Reference NS 371 297	<p>A mixed woodland strip (plantation) containing stands of larch and Norway spruce with birch, beech, oak, rowan, sycamore and ash. A hawthorn hedge lines the edge of the woodland. Below the canopy bramble, male fern, broad buckler fern and honeysuckle were all abundant to dominant, with common dog-violet and pink purslane noted as scattered throughout. The grasses – tufted hair grass (<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>), meadow grasses (<i>Poa</i> spp.), Yorkshire fog and bent grasses (<i>Agrostis</i> spp.) were also recorded.</p> <p>Pheasant pens and feeders were noted throughout. Wood pigeon and rabbits were also recorded.</p>
TN15 Grid Reference NS 371 292	<p>Mature broadleaved plantation woodland behind the gatehouse to the Rosemount estate. The wood is dominated by lime, ash, sycamore, wych elm and horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>). Honeysuckle was recorded as frequent throughout and ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) was abundant to dominant over the ground and up into the trees.</p> <p>On the opposite side of the drive a mature plantation of sitka spruce and Scots pine stands behind a second gatehouse with a mixture of broadleaves (wych, elm, ash, beech, lime, holly, birch, sycamore, oak, hawthorn and blackthorn) spread along the edges of the drive.</p> <p>Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>) also lines the edge of the drive up towards the main house.</p>
TN16 Grid Reference NS 371 291	This area has planted up with broadleaved trees and shrubs (ash, cherry, oak, sycamore, hawthorn and rose) – approximately 10 – 15 years ago.
TN17 Grid Reference NS 371 290	<p>Planted up with mixed trees and shrubs (spruce, pine, cherry, ash, oak, cypresses, alder, guelder-rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>) and rose) – approximately 10 – 15 years ago.</p> <p>Rabbit burrows were recorded throughout the area.</p>
TN18 Grid Reference NS 372 290	<p>Woodland dominated by broadleaved species overall but with spruce forming a significant cover. The broadleaved trees and shrubs included oak, sycamore, beech, ash, cherry, willow, lime, hawthorn, rose and elder. Conditions below the canopy were dense and scrubby with bramble dominant. A number of pheasant pens and feeders were established within the area.</p> <p>A rabbit with myxomatosis was seen within the woodland.</p>
TN19 Grid Reference NS 373 297	Grassland strip between two hedge lines. The hedges consisted of hawthorn, ash and apple trees. Only one hedge-line was fenced which allowed stock access to the strip to graze.
TN20 Grid Reference NS 373 292	<p>Mature broadleaved plantation woodland close to the main estate house. The woodland contains many fine tall trees (C. 80 – 100ft) including oak, ash, sycamore, beech, horse chestnut, spruces and western hemlock. Rhododendron was frequent throughout and ivy was established on the ground layer and up into the trees.</p> <p>Male fern, broad buckler fern and scaly male fern (<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>) were all recorded.</p> <p>A rookery (species: <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>) established within the</p>

	woodland is recorded as part of the national rookery census. At the time of survey the rookery held approximately 40 nests.
<i>TN21 Grid Reference NS 373 290</i>	This part of the wider field has been fenced off and now forms a horse training area.
<i>TN22 Grid Reference NS 375 292</i>	<p>Dense scrubby woodland with oak, birch, beech, sycamore, ash, alder, rowan, holly, rhododendron, hawthorn, privet (<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>), willow, sitka spruce and bramble. Planting has taken place in recent years (< 5) and the area has been purposefully managed for pheasant cover.</p> <p>Signs of rabbits (burrows, droppings) were noted.</p>
<i>TN23 Grid Reference NS 375 299</i>	<p>Broad Tongue Wood. A strip of broadleaved trees and shrubs approximately 15m wide forms an edge to the predominantly conifer filled strip to the north. A mixture of oak, ash, birch, beech, willow and hawthorn fills the broadleaved strip with male fern, broad buckler fern, bramble, selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>), common dog-violet, creeping buttercup, common chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), enchanter's nightshade, common nettle, soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), devil's-bit scabious (<i>Succisa pratensis</i>), heath speedwell (<i>Veronica montana</i>), red campion, Yorkshire fog, tufted hair grass, marsh thistle (<i>Cirsium palustre</i>) and the mosses <i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i> and <i>Mnium hornum</i> all recorded.</p> <p>Moving northwest through the woodland to where it opens out into the wider compartment conifers (spruces, larch and pines) begin to become more abundant and the woodland starts to have a more open quality. The mix of broadleaved species is still evident particularly along the edges to the surrounding fields. Honeysuckle was well established and patches of greater wood-rush (<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>) were noted occasionally. Pink purslane, germander speedwell (<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>) and the mosses <i>Plagiothecium undulatum</i>, <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>, <i>Dicranum majus</i> and <i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i> were all recorded.</p> <p>Blue tits (<i>Parus caeruleus</i>), great tits (<i>Parus major</i>) and long-tailed tits (<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>) were all noted feeding in the woodland.</p>
<i>TN24 Grid Reference NS 377 296</i>	<p>Good mixed scrubby strip consisting of wych elm, willow, birch, ash, cherry, hawthorn, beech and holly. The strip has been purposely managed for pheasant cover and for wildfowl. Two ponds (one holding water) have been constructed to bring in duck. The existing pond has a cover of common duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>) and is surrounded by reed canary grass, rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.) and branched bur-reed. Teasel (<i>Dipsacus</i> sp.) was noted around the edge of the pond. The watercourse that flows along the northern edge of the strip has been diverted to feed into the pond. The second pond (no water) would appear to have dried out and now consists of a large patch of reed canary grass, with rushes, wild angelica, tufted hair grass, amphibious bistort (<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>) and hairy sedge (<i>Carex hirta</i>).</p> <p>Evidence of rabbit, roe deer and fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>) activity was clear through signs of grazing, droppings and burrows.</p> <p>To the south of the scrubby area the trees (mixed plantation – beech, cherry, ash, birch, oak, spruce, holly and hawthorn) are more mature leading down towards the Pow Burn.</p>
<i>TN25 Grid Reference</i>	This area had a small plantation of sitka spruce, cherry, sycamore and willow, with a small area of crop plants, possibly as winter feed

NS 377 293	for pheasant.
TN26 Grid Reference NS 379 298	<p>The old mapped field has been split in the middle and fenced northwest to southeast. The side to the north and east has been planted up with mixed trees and shrubs – spruce, larch, pine, alder, ash and rowan, leaving an open garden area to the southeast corner opposite the house (Langlands). Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) forms a dense thicket to the northern edge, close to the A77.</p> <p>A pair of buzzards flew up from the plantation on approach.</p>
TN27 Grid Reference NS 370 287	Strip of mature plantation trees containing Scots pine, oak, ash, beech, birch and willow. The strip is known (pers.comm Mr Forrest – Rosemount) to be used by breeding buzzards.
TN28 Grid Reference NS 372 289	Man-made pond. Structurally the pond appears to be poor with little marginal, emergent or floating vegetation. It would appear to be primarily a pond for wildfowl. Twenty mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) were recorded on the water at the time of survey.
TN29 Grid Reference NS 376 289	<p>The owner of Rosemount reported that a badger (<i>Meles meles</i>) sett was located in this area although he wasn't sure if it was still used.</p> <p>A mink (<i>Mustela vison</i>) was seen swimming in the Pow Burn to the north of this point.</p> <p>Green figwort (<i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i>) was also recorded close to the burn at grid reference NS 38299 29765.</p>
TN30 Grid Reference NS 382 311	<p>Watercourse/drain – very little water flowing and heavily vegetated. The margins have a mixture of tall herbs and shrubs including common nettle, creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), broad-leaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), wild angelica, meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), rose, willow and hawthorn.</p> <p>Goldfinch (<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>) and bullfinch were recorded on the shrubs along the watercourse and a kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>) was noted flying over the field.</p>
TN31 Grid Reference NS 384 312	Strip of mature broadleaved trees and shrubs (approximately 6m wide) between two hedgerows – roadside hedge consists primarily of beech; hedge to field consists of hawthorn shrub. Trees and shrubs between the two hedges include mature sycamore and oak, with young sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>), ash, beech and holly below the canopy. Honeysuckle and ivy were recorded as abundant along with broad buckler fern and male fern.
TN32 Grid Reference NS 389 314	Yard area to local stone cutting business, although largely unused. No distinctive Phase 1 habitat code.
TN33 Grid Reference NS 380 306	<p>New fences at the field edges forming a strip 7/8m wide. A 5/6m strip on the east side is dominated by Cock's-foot, Yorkshire fog and rough meadow grass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>) with wild angelica, broadleaved dock, creeping buttercup and soft rush. An old hedge and bank lies along the west side with a watercourse below. The hedge and bank had a mixture of hawthorn, rose, bramble, common nettle, meadowsweet, opposite-leaved golden saxifrage (<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>), male fern, hart's-tongue fern (<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>), red campion, hogweed, wood avens and yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>).</p> <p>The watercourse at this point was relatively shallow and narrow with a dense cover of vegetation.</p>

TN34 Grid Reference NS 383 307	A colony of lords-and-ladies (<i>Arum maculatum</i>) recorded at the base of the hedgerow (grid reference NS 38311 30777).
TN35 Grid Reference NS 379 302	<p>Mature trees and shrubs along the A77 edge of Hansel Village. The trees and shrubs include Scots pine, Norway spruce, lime, oak, sycamore, alder (<i>Alnus</i> sp(p)), birch, horse chestnut, willow, elder and holly. The grassland below the trees is cut on a regular basis but contains Yorkshire fog, fescue species (<i>Festuca</i> sp(p)), pink purslane, common nettle, broadleaved dock, common chickweed and hogweed.</p> <p>A rookery with approximately 95 nests was spread over the area in the pine and spruce trees – grid reference NS 38024 30258.</p> <p>A second smaller colony or extension with 12 nests was noted at grid reference NS 38066 30301.</p>
TN36 Grid Reference NS 380 301	Old garden area – formerly part of the old house grounds. The area consists of old silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) trees mixed with goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) and beech over open grassland. The grassland has been edged with conifers (including cypresses) and beech forming a screened area.
TN37 Grid Reference NS 381 302	<p>The margins of Hansel Village grounds have been planted up with broadleaf and conifer trees forming mixed plantation woodland but principally dominated by broadleaved trees. Species recorded include Scots pine, spruce (sitka and Norway), Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), larch, oak, ash, beech, sycamore wych elm, horse chestnut, yew, holly, elder, rhododendron, ivy, honeysuckle and hawthorn. Some aspects of the woodland have a more natural quality and the field and ground layers show some indications of a long-established habitat. Species recorded within the field/ground layer include bramble, raspberry (<i>Rubus idaeus</i>) male fern, broad buckler fern, polypody (<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>), hart's-tongue fern, field horsetail (<i>Equisetum arvense</i>), cock's-foot grass, tufted hair grass, giant fescue, rough meadow grass, herb Robert (<i>Geranium robertianum</i>), broadleaved willowherb (<i>Epilobium montanum</i>), wild strawberry (<i>Fragaria vesca</i>), cow parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>), wood avens, nipplewort, common nettle, hogweed, germander speedwell, creeping buttercup, ground elder (<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>), red campion, bush vetch (<i>Vicia sepium</i>), ground-ivy (<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>), enchanter's nightshade, common dog-violet and the mosses <i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>, <i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i> and <i>Atrichum undulatum</i>.</p> <p>Blackbird, robin, chaffinch, rook, jackdaw (<i>Corvus monedula</i>), wood pigeon, blue tit and long-tailed tit were all noted within the woodlands.</p> <p>Grey squirrels were also noted.</p>
TN38 Grid Reference NS 381 300	Improved grassland planted up with willow and spruces. Two areas have been planted up with common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) as beds for water/sewage treatment.
TN39 Grid Reference NS 393 325	<p>Broadleaved plantation woodland dominated by beech, ash, lime, sycamore and a few pine trees. Wych elm was noted within the understorey along with some hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), ivy and honeysuckle. The ground/field layer consisted of bramble, raspberry, broad buckler fern, male fern, wood avens, herb Robert, common dog violet, tufted hair grass, sanicle and occasional pendulous sedge (<i>Carex pendula</i>).</p> <p>It would appear from deep muddy ruts stretching into the woodland</p>

	that large wheeled vehicles had entered the wood in recent times.
<i>TN40 Grid Reference NS 393 327</i>	<p>Old estate policy woodland with a mixed planting of species including pines, spruces, firs (<i>Abies</i> spp.- including some fine Douglas firs), wellingtonia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>), cypresses, yew, larch, birch, oak, willow, sycamore, horse chestnut, sweet chestnut, ash, beech and lime. Many of the trees were fine specimens – typical of old estate woodlands. Rhododendron was abundant to dominant throughout with snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>) forming dense stands. Bamboo (species unknown) was also noted in large stands particularly close to the lake.</p> <p>The woodland has lacked management formal management for some time and is relatively poor structurally.</p> <p>A stand (15m x 7m) of Japanese knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>) was recorded towards the southwest corner of the estate at grid reference NS 39277 32707.</p>
<i>TN41 Grid Reference NS 393 326</i>	<p>Semi-improved grassland with mature trees and shrubs. Individual mature trees are scattered around grassland including oak, beech, copper beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'purpurea') and horse chestnut. A dense scrubby stand within the central area contains rhododendron, laurel (<i>Prunus</i> sp.), copper beech, fir and elder.</p> <p>Species recorded across the field layer include Yorkshire fog, sweet vernal grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>), tufted hair grass, soft rush, hairy sedge (<i>Carex hirta</i>), bush vetch and creeping buttercup.</p>
<i>TN42 Grid Reference NS 393 323</i>	Former plant nursery (Fairfield Nursery). The area has a mixed set of conditions due in part to previous abandonment of the nursery and some landscape maintenance for the existing house and gardens. The area has largely become overgrown with tall grasses and ruderals, with trees and shrubs around the margins.
<i>TN43 Grid Reference NS 395 328</i>	Stand of Japanese knotweed (approximately 15m x 5m) close to the edge of Coodham Lake at grid reference NS 39568 32797.
<i>TN44 Grid Reference NS 395 327</i>	<p>Coodham Lake. The lake is surrounded by reed sweet grass (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>), with patches of common reed and irises (<i>Iris</i> sp(p)). Water plantain (<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>) was also recorded.</p> <p>Work was being carried out around the edge of the lake to construct a path and remove vegetation and silt as part of the development of the estate grounds.</p> <p>Mallard (30+), moorhen and mute swans (adults and cygnets (4)) were recorded on the lake at the time of survey.</p>
<i>TN45 Grid Reference NS 395 326</i>	The old estate house was being redeveloped at the time of survey which has led to various management works around the building and the surrounding area, including new access roads and paths.
<i>TN46 Grid Reference NS 395 325</i>	Former meadow area with scattered trees including oak, sycamore, lime, horse chestnut, copper beech, Scots pine and cypresses. Rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.) were fairly dominant over the grassland possibly indicating moist to wet conditions. Yorkshire fog, tufted hair grass, meadow grasses (<i>Poa</i> sp(p)) and bents (<i>Agrostis</i> spp.) were the overall dominant grasses

	<p>A newly created pond (SUDS – Sustainable Urban Drainage System) had been constructed to north of the grassland close to the old walled garden.</p>
<p><i>TN47 Grid Reference NS 396 323</i></p>	<p>Broadleaved plantation woodland. The woodland forms a screen to the estate along eastern and southern boundaries. The woodlands are dominated by lime, ash, sycamore, beech, oak, horse chestnut, cherry, yew and Scots pine. Snowberry and dogwood (<i>Cornus</i> sp.) form dense thickets within the woodland. Bramble, raspberry, broad buckler fern, male fern, lady fern (<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>), wood avens, tufted hair grass and a few plants of pendulous sedge were all recorded within the ground/field layer.</p> <p>Roe deer (<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>) tracks and fox scats were noted.</p> <p>A number of trees within the section of woodland along the A77 have been killed off. It would appear that a large ditch (retaining water) that runs parallel with the boundary wall may be directly responsible for the dead trees.</p> <p>A rookery was established in the woodland on either side of the main entrance into the estate (southeast corner). The nests were spaced over Scots pine and sycamore trees and held approximately 60 nests in one area – NS 39606 32364 and approximately 30 nests at grid reference NS 39538 32371.</p>
<p><i>TN48 Grid Reference NS 397 326</i></p>	<p>Walled garden – the area was scrubby overall with a mixture of tall ruderals, tall herbs, grasses and shrubs. Species recorded include rosebay willowherb, creeping thistle, hogweed, common nettle, Yorkshire fog, cock's-foot, bramble, raspberry and willow.</p> <p>A stand of Japanese knotweed was recorded at the outer edge of the southwest corner of the walled garden at grid reference NS 39731 32604. The stand appeared to have a number of plants spread over an area 16m x 6m.</p>
<p><i>TN49 Grid Reference NS 393 317</i></p>	<p>Disturbed ground between the houses containing broadleaved dock, coltsfoot (<i>Tussilago farfara</i>), common nettle, hogweed, creeping thistle, false oat grass, red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), white clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), butterbur (<i>Petasites hybridus</i>) and hedge bindweed (<i>Calystegia sepium</i>).</p>
<p><i>TN50 Grid Reference NS 394 315</i></p>	<p>Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>) sighted by the burn edge.</p>
<p><i>TN51 Grid Reference NS 396 319</i></p>	<p>Pow Burn. The burn north of the woodland had a dense mix of reed canary grass and common nettle, lined with shrubs/hedgerow. Conditions would appear to be suitable for species such as water vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>).</p> <p>The burn then passes through broadleaved woodland where it begins to course over cobbles, pebbles, gravel and occasional boulders. The woodland is dominated by sycamore, beech, ash, oak, wych elm and horse chestnut with ivy spread across the ground layer and up into the trees. Wood avens, water avens (<i>Geum rivale</i>), herb Robert, sanicle, red campion, cow parsley, ground elder, broad buckler fern, male fern and tufted hair grass were noted within the woodland.</p> <p>Candle snuff fungus (<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>) was recorded on dead wood.</p>

<p>TN52 Grid Reference NS 397 319</p>	<p>Former plant nursery (Braidbar Nursery). The area has been unmanaged for some considerable time and the tree and shrub beds have matured creating scrubby strips. Species recorded include alder, lime, birch, ash, hawthorn, apple and cherry. A plantation of spruce stands to the south and west.</p> <p>The grasslands around the area have a mixed set of conditions from wet to dry and contain a range of species including cock's-foot, Yorkshire fog, tufted hair grass, false oat grass, hairy sedge, broadleaved dock, ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), field horsetail (<i>Equisetum arvense</i>), common knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), creeping buttercup, ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>), creeping thistle, vetches (<i>Vicia</i> spp.), amphibious bistort, broadleaved willowherb, common mouse-ear (<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>), soft rush, white clover, red bartsia (<i>Odontites vernus</i>), orchid spikes (<i>Dactylorhiza</i> sp(p)) and wild angelica.</p> <p>Grazing of horses takes place. The animals are free to roam within given areas, which are controlled by temporary fencing.</p>
<p>TN53 Grid Reference NS 400 330</p>	<p>Mature plantation woodland dominated by tall broadleaved trees and conifers. The tree include beech, sycamore, lime, ash, wych elm, oak, horse chestnut, Scots pine and Douglas fir. Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>) dominates in some areas particularly close to old tracks and paths. The ground/field layer has a mix of species including bramble, male fern, broad buckler fern, wood avens, sanicle, herb Robert, common dog violet, enchanter's nightshade, germander speedwell, red campion, tufted hair grass, hairy brome (<i>Bromus ramosus</i>) and the mosses – <i>Mnium hornum</i>, <i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>, <i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i> and <i>Polytrichum commune</i>.</p> <p>A series of ditches are cut through the woodland to drain off water. However, they appear to be possibly blocked and are currently retaining the water in-channel. Closer to the lake the woodland becomes even wetter and has a scrubbier willow dominated mix.</p> <p>A fox earth was noted within the wood.</p>
<p>TN54 Grid Reference NS 400 333</p>	<p>Scattered trees and shrubs (Scots pine, ash, horse chestnut, sycamore, lime, oak, wych elm and hawthorn) over grazed grassland.</p>
<p>TN55 Grid Reference NS 401 333</p>	<p>Old road used by local farm to store hay bales. Good solid mixed hedgerows either side of the road with maintained road margins containing bramble, hogweed, common nettle, rosebay willowherb, cock's-foot, false oat grass, Yorkshire fog tufted hair grass, common couch (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>) and bent grasses.</p>
<p>TN56 Grid Reference NS 401 331</p>	<p>Scrubby woodland with tall ruderals and grasses including willow, beech, ash, oak, rosebay willowherb, common nettle, wild angelica, cock's-foot, tufted hair grass and false oat grass.</p>
<p>TN57 Grid Reference NS 403 334</p>	<p>Mature trees and shrubs surrounding farm buildings including Scots pine, ash, sycamore and hawthorn.</p>
<p>TN58 Grid Reference NS 404 333</p>	<p>The margins of the A77 have a scrubby woodland cover and include ash, beech, sycamore and hawthorn over neutral grassland.</p>
<p>TN59 Grid Reference NS 406 336</p>	<p>Mixed broadleaved woodland in generally poor condition. The woodland contains ash, sycamore, beech and wych elm with scattered hawthorn. The area would appear to be grazed by stock.</p>
<p>TN60 Grid</p>	<p>The area has been affected by quad/trail bikes and has an</p>

Reference NS 406 335	established track – reduced to mud at the time of survey. Elsewhere there is a mixture of scattered scrub (gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>), willow, ash and hawthorn), ruderals (rosebay willowherb, common nettle) and grasses (cock's-foot, tufted hair grass, false oat grass and Yorkshire fog).
TN61 Grid Reference NS 402 325	Mature trees (ash and sycamore) behind farm buildings.
TN62 Grid Reference NS 411 337	Generally scrubby woodland with some taller trees – ash, beech and hawthorn. The grassland below the trees and the arable field has an unimproved neutral quality principally due to the steeper banking but would still appear to be grazed.

Plant List

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees & Shrubs	
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Apple	<i>Malus sp(p)</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Beech, Copper	<i>Fagus sylvatica "purpurea"</i>
Birch, Silver	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Chestnut, Horse	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Chestnut, Sweet	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Cypress sp(p)	<i>Cupressaceae</i>
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elm, Weeping	<i>Ulmus glabra 'Camperdown'</i>
Elm, Wych	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Firs	<i>Abies sp</i>
Gean	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Larch sp.	<i>Larix sp.</i>
Laurel	<i>Prunus sp</i>
Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
Oak sp(p)	<i>Quercus sp(p)</i>
Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Pine sp.	<i>Pinus sp.</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus sp(p)</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Scot's pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Willow, Goat	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Willow sp.	<i>Salix, sp(p)</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Plants	

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amphibious bistort	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Broadleaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus sp</i>
Butterbur	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>
Clover, Red	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Clover, White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common dog-violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>
Common duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sp</i>
Devil's-bit scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
Enchanter's-nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>
Figwort, Common	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
Figwort, Green	<i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Greater wood-rush	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>
Ground elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Hairy brome	<i>Bromus ramosus</i>
Hedge bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Hemlock water dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera percllymenum</i>
Iris	<i>Iris sp(p)</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Opposite-leaved golden saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>
Orchid spikes	<i>Dactylorhiza sp(p)</i>
Pink Purslane	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron sp</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa sp(p)</i>
Sanicle	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
Speedwell, Heath	<i>Veronica montana</i>
Speedwell, Germander	<i>Veronicd chamaedrys</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus sp</i>
Thistle, Marsh	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
Thistle, Creeping	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Vetches	<i>Vicia sp(p)</i>
Vetch, Bush	<i>Vicia sepium</i>
Water Plantain	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>
Wellingtonia	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Wild angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>
Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Willowherb, Broadleaved	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>
Willowherb, Greater	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Willowherb, Rosebay	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Water Avens	<i>Geum rivale</i>
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Wood Sorrel	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Grasses, Sedges, Reed, Rushes	
Branched Burreed	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>
Bent grass sp.	<i>Agrostis sp.</i>
Cock's-foot grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhetherum elatius</i>
Fescue sp.	<i>Festuca sp.</i>
Fescue, Giant,	<i>Festuca gigantea</i>
Meadow grasses	<i>Poa spp</i>
Meadow grass, Rough	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Reed Sweet grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
Rushes	<i>Juncus spp</i>
Rush, Soft	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Sedge, Hairy	<i>Carex hirta</i>
Sedge, Pendulus	<i>Carex pendula</i>
Sweet Vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Horsetails & Ferns	
Broad buckler fern	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>
Hart's-tongue	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>
Lady fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
Male fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Scaly male fern	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>
Polypody	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Mosses, Lichens, & Funghi	
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	
<i>Dicranum majus</i>	
<i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>	
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>	
<i>Mnium hornum</i>	

Common Name	Scientific Name
<i>Plagiothecium undulatum</i>	
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i> ,	
Candle snuff fungus	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>