

APPENDIX 3 TARGET NOTES

1. A small circular depression which is badly drained, approximately 4 m in diameter, is found here.
2. At least five pairs of skylarks were singing on both sides of the A 19 road.
3. There are a few standing dead elms at this secluded site where the public are not admitted. These add considerably to the conservation value of the area as a whole by contributing dead wood habitat, a habitat which attracts a wide diversity of fungal and invertebrate species not usually found on living trees. The dead trees and their associated wildlife in turn attract different species of birds (as well as bats) for feeding roosting and nesting habitat.
4. A stand of *Phragmites communis* grows adjacent to the River Don here.
5. In wetter parts of the amenity land between the A 185 road and the River Don, where the grass beneath the trees had not been cut, plants of *Dactylorhiza purpurella* were in flower at the time of the survey. Unfortunately some of the grass where this species grows has been mown and many of the orchids have been prevented from flowering. Some of this amenity grassland was outside the survey area, but the orchids had been mown here as well.
6. Between the Church Bank road bridge and the A 185 some of the mature trees are dead (possibly *Populus alba*). These add considerably to the conservation value of the area as a whole by contributing dead wood habitat, a habitat which attracts a wide diversity of fungal and invertebrate species not usually found on living trees. The dead trees and their associated wildlife in turn attract different species of birds (as well as bats) for feeding roosting and nesting habitat.
7. Most of the ditches seen in this vicinity were choked with coarse grasses and other vegetation from the surrounding habitat. Marshy grassland species were not present. However a few plants of the rush *Juncus effusus* and *Epilobium hirsutum* grow in a ditch east of Straker Street pond.
8. An area, approximately 8 m x 3 m, of *Calamagrostis sp* grows at the eastern end of the Straker Street pond. This species had no sign of flowering shoots at the time of survey but its non-flowering vegetation resembled both *Calamagrostis epigejos* (wood small-reed) and *Calamagrostis canescens* (purple small-reed). This stand may be a hybrid species. *Calamagrostis sp* is a rare plant in the region and may have been planted. The wood small-reed *Calamagrostis epigejos* is described by Graham (1988) as a native and a colonist and rare though abundant to profuse where it does occur.
9. A water vole was seen swimming a short distance alongside the left bank about 15 m upstream from the footbridge. This animal disappeared into a riverbank burrow.

10. A stand of *Pteridium aquilinum*, approximately 16 m x 8 m, is found on the left bank of the River Don here. Adjacent to this, soil and garden rubbish have been dumped. *Pteridium aquilinum* could spread rapidly and come to dominate the nearby bankside vegetation. Garden rubbish may encourage the spread of dominating ruderal species and attract rats.
11. One area of amenity grassland on the right of the River Don, between the River Don at Cemetery Road and the Jarrow Parish Churchyard had been re-seeded at the time of survey.
12. *Cardamine pratensis* grows beneath alder trees in an extensive area of marshy grassland in this area which is relatively species rich. *Stachys palustris* was also found to be growing here.
13. A stand of *Typha latifolia* grows here on the left bank of the river a few metres downstream from the Cemetery Road bridge.
14. The neutral grassland below the churchyard wall and adjacent to the northbound carriageway of the A 19 trunk road was species-rich and very colourful at the time of survey. It had not been cut and species include *Ranunculus acris*, *Taraxacum officinale*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Trifolium hybridum*, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, *Trifolium campestre*, *Vicia sepium*, *Rumex acetosa*, *Stellaria media* with *Alopecurus pratensis*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Festuca rubra* and *Agrostis tenuis*. This area is probably treated as a "meadow" and not cut until later in the summer in order to maintain its species diversity. The grassland on the upper slopes of this meadow is dominated by coarser grasses such as *Arrhenatherum elatius* and *Dactylis glomerata*. This area appears not to be mown at all and bramble scrub and ruderal 'weed' species are invading the "meadow" in places.