

CLEVELAND NATURALISTS'

FIELD CLUB



RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

Volume 8 Part 1

Spring 2003

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THE OFFICERS & COMMITTEE 2003-2004

President: Vic Fairbrother

Secretary, Mr Eric Gendle, 13, Mayfield Road, Nunthorpe.

Membership Secretary, Mrs Jean McClean, 28 Pendle Crescent, Billingham.

Programme Secretaries, Mr Vincent Jones, 'Hillways', Ingleby Greenhow.

Mr Neil Baker

Treasurer: Colin Chatto

The immediate past president. Dorothy Thompson

Ordinary members: Mr Ian Lawrence, Mr Alick Hunter, Maurice Hallam, David Barlow

HONORARY MEMBERS

Mrs Jessie Graham, Mrs Joan Williams, Mr Ian Lawrence, Mr Maurice Hallam

CONSULTANT MEMBERS

The following members will be pleased to assist in the identification of specimens.

Flowering Plants	Bryophytes	Birds	Lepidoptera
Ian Lawrence	John Blackburn	Maurice Hallam	Malcolm Birtle (and Geology), Eric Gendle

Representatives

I.C. Lawrence
(TVWT)

J.Blackburn (YNU) M.Birtle (NNU)

Membership Details

The Club seeks to promote an interest in all branches of Natural History and to assist members in finding out about the living things that they see in the countryside around them. The present membership includes those who have particular interests in birds, insects, slugs and snails, lichens, fungi, flowering plants and mosses and liverworts. Members with interests in other fields would be very welcome.

In spring and summer there are evening, half-day and whole day visits to investigate the natural history of a particular area. During the winter months there is a series of monthly meetings that are held at the Botanic Centre, Acklam. A meeting usually takes the form of a lecture given by a club member or visiting speaker. The annual subscription is £5.

Any person interested in joining the Cleveland Naturalists Field Club should send their subscription to the Membership Secretary. Potential members are welcome to our field meetings listed at the back of this issue.

Annual subscriptions are due on the 1st January each year.

(Adult £5.00. Students under 18 yrs. £1.00)

Members are entitled to attend meetings of:

Yorkshire Naturalists' Union

Northern Naturalists' Union

Tees Valley Wildlife Trust

The Ramblers' Association.

The Club is affiliated to these organisations.

President's Address

As I am finishing my term of office as President, I would like to thank Malcolm Birtle for editing the Record of Proceedings. I feel that the Cleveland naturalists' Field Club is a thriving and enthusiastic Club and I wish the new President and all the members good luck and good health in the future.

Editorial

Welcome to the thirteenth issue of the 'new' Proceedings. A much better field season last year than the previous as the countryside opened up again after Foot and Mouth disease. We look forward to a new venue for indoor meetings in 2003 after many years at Harrow Road. This issue publishes notable records from last year's field season, as usual. In addition we take the opportunity to publish long-held botanical information from Hagg Wood and Clarksons Wood gathered in 1994. Another 'rough guide' also appears to help with Speedwells this time. Ian Lawrence also provides us with some results derived from his botanical classes. Lastly, our planned field meetings for the next field season whets our appetites for delights to come.



Camberwell Beauty-A specimen of this rare immigrant was found near Ingleby Greenhow by Peter Waterton in 2002.

Highlights of Field Meetings 2002

23rd February, leader Vincent Jones, Eston Cemetery

Snow had been lying in the cemetery in the morning and was only disappearing as nine intrepid members assembled. Both snowdrops and crocuses were in fine flower. *Galanthus nivalis* (Snowdrop) was common, especially the *flore pleno* form. There were several plants of *G. elwesii* (Greater Snowdrop), mainly having finished flowering, but the hybrid *G. nivalis* x *G. elwesii* was in good flower. *G. elwesii* is exhibited in the cemetery in both its flowering forms:- var. *elwesii* with a green patch at both the apex and base of the tepals (sometimes joined) and var. *monostictus* (*G. caucasicus*) with only the typical green patch at the apex. The stands of *Crocus vernus* (Spring Crocus) beneath the trees at the southern end of the cemetery were a delight in the afternoon sunshine. Two cultivars, the rich deep purple "Remembrance" and the white "King of the Whites" were very common, with the occasional striped form "Pickwick". *C. tommasimmiannus* (Early Crocus) is interspersed here also, and in other areas of the cemetery. Tepals are a delicate pink shade with a white perianth tube. Several clumps of a crocus were found, having larger tepals of a deeper colour than *C. tommasimianus* with a mauve perianth tube. These were later confirmed as *C. vernus* x *C. tommasinianus*, a not uncommon hybrid where mixed populations of the parents occur. Other crocuses grow in the cemetery, but only occasionally naturalising away from the planted graves. Both *C. chrysanthus* (Golden Crocus), in many cultivar forms, and *C. chrysanthus* x *C. flavus* (Yellow Crocus) as the common cultivar "Dutch Yellow" was spotted.

Sunday, 7th April, leader Colin Chatto, Hackness

The roadside banks were rich in spring flowers. *Adoxa moschatellina* (Moschatel) was spotted. Violets delighted us. *Viola riviniana* (Common Dog Violet), *V. reichenbachiana* (Early Dog Violet), and *V. odorata* (Sweet Violet), including the white-flowered form of the latter, were found. *Prunus cerisifera* (Cherry Plum), *P. spinosa* (Blackthorn), *P. domestica* (Wild Plum), and *P. x fruticans*, the hybrid between the latter two, were carefully examined and their differing characters studied. A bankside near Hackness yielded naturalised garden escapes, including *Euphorbia amygdaloides* ssp. *robbiae* (Wood Spurge) and *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Lungwort).

The following birds were noted: -Willow/Marsh Tit, Heron, Dipper, Grey Wagtail, Bullfinch and Chiff-chaff. *Oxychilus cellarius* (Cellar Snail), *Arianta arbustorum* (Copse Snail). The common hoverflies *Eristalis nemorum*, and *E. pertinax* were also seen. The butterflies seen were Peacock (*Inachis io*), Small Tortoiseshell (*Aglais urticae*) and Comma (*Polygonia c-album*). *Bombylius major* (Bee Fly) was observed on some unimproved grassland. Lots of Whirligigs were watched for some time in a ditch.

Saturday, 20th April, leader Eric Gendle, Deepdale.

The more notable species of molluscs seen included:

Spermodea lamellata, a snail Indicative of ancient semi-natural woodland, specimens of which were found in deep leaf litter beneath a stand of mature beech trees at the western end of the dale.

Clausilia dubia. This snail species has a restricted range in Britain, Being confined approximately to the Northern Pennines and a few sites on The Durham coast. At Deepdale specimens were found beneath fallen bark.

At the eastern end of the dale an area of wetland, Where Yellow Flag and Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage were growing, yielded species typical Of such habitat including the snails *Succinea putris* and *Carychium minimum* and the slug *Deroceras laeve*.

Full species list:

<i>Carychium minimum</i>	<i>Vitrea crystallina</i>
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	<i>Aegopinella pura</i>
<i>Succinea putris</i>	<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>	<i>Oxychilus alliarius</i>
<i>Columellae dentula</i>	<i>Deroceras laeve</i>
<i>Lauria cylindracea</i>	<i>Deroceras reticulatum</i>
<i>Spermodea lamellata</i>	<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>
<i>Arion ater</i>	<i>Clausilia dubia</i>
<i>Arion circumscriptus</i>	<i>Ashfordia granulata</i>
<i>Arion distinctus</i>	<i>Trichia striolata</i>
<i>Arion intermedius</i>	<i>Arianta arbustorum</i>
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>	
Other invertebrates	
Woodlice	Millipedes
<i>Trichoniscus pusillus</i>	<i>Glomeris marginata</i>
<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	<i>Tachypodoiulus niger</i>
<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>	Centipedes
	<i>Lithobius variegatus</i>

The Sexton Beetle *Oiceptoma thoracica* was found on the body of a dead mole.

Birds noted were-

Pheasant, Green Woodpecker, Dipper, Wren, Curlew, Robin, Blackbird, Songthrush, Chiffchaff, Nuthatch, Treecreeper, Willow Warbler, Goldcrest, Marsh Tit, Great Tit, Nuthatch, Sparrowhawk, Starling, and Chaffinch. On the lake: Greylag goose, Canada Goose, Widgeon, Mallard, Coot, and Redshank. Dipper, Swallows and Oystercatcher were seen on the river.

Toothwort was seen in flower. Peacock (*Inachis io*) and *Bombylius major* (Bee Fly) were seen on a woodland margin. A large pale egg-blue/grey slime mould was observed on an old tree stump.

Thursday 9th May, leader Malcolm Birtle, Coatham Stob.

Wet areas yielded *Hypericum tertrapterum* (Square Stalked St John's Wort) and *Alopecurus geniculatus* (Marsh Foxtail). In a relict arable field were *Daucus carota* ssp. *carota* (Wild Carrot), *Geranium dissectum* (Cut Leaved Cranesbill), *Anagallis arvensis* (Scarlet Pimpernel) and the find of the evening,

Barbarea intermedia (Medium flowered Winter Cress), a plant very rare in our area.

The Hawthorn Shield Bug (*Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*) was found on a Willow leaf. The molluscs *Arianta arbustorum* (Copse Snail), and *Cepaea nemoralis* (Brown Lipped Banded Snail) were found. A *Philodoria potatoaria* (Drinker) larva was also found and many *Bibio marci* (St Marks Flies) were busy. A Female Roe deer raced across the site after seeing us coming.

Sunday, 12th May, leader Judy Dinwiddie, Murton Grange.

Fifteen people met at Murton Grange near Hawnby on a beautiful sunny morning. The party first explored a bank below the road at Daletown. This is a designated Open Access area including Peak Scar top and part of Plumpton Wood. The steep bank was covered with Primroses, Violets, Wood Anemones and Cowslips. Other plants of interest were *Saxifraga granulatus* (Meadow Saxifrage), *Alchemilla filiformis* subsp. *filiformis* and *A. xanthoclora*, *Lathyrus montanus* (Bitter Vetch) and a small patch of *Endymion non-scriptus* (Bluebells). Redstarts and Garden Warblers were about. A number of St. Georges Mushrooms were found. The group proceeded to the valley bottom and along a footpath to rejoin the road. A brief visit to a quarry yielded one young *Ophrys insectifera* (Fly Orchid). Following the road back to Murton we found *Convallaria majalis* (Lily-of-the-Valley), *Melica nutans* (*Nodding Melick*), *Carex digitata* (Fingered Sedge), and *Rubus saxatilis* (Stone Bramble).

After lunch most of the party walked along a farm track. Not far from Murton Grange we found a field, possibly set-aside full of interesting plants. These included *Aphanes arvensis* (Parsley Piert), *Viola tricolor* subsp. *tricolor* (Heartsease), *Geranium dissectum* (Cut-leaved Cranesbill), and *Sherardia arvensis* (Field Madder). We returned via the edge of Cliff road seeing several Hares, many Pheasants and a few Curlews on the way.

Wednesday, 15th May, leader Neil Baker Newsham Woods.

Wednesday, 22nd May, leader Andrew Ferguson Loftus.

Saturday, 25th May, leader David Barlow Saltburn. cliff top.

Wednesday, 5th June, leader Jack Marshall Saltburn Woods and Valley Gardens.

This was an unseasonal wet, misty cold evening. Despite this Grey Wagtail Young Blue Tits and Robins were about. A few *Listera ovata* (Twayblade) were discovered but the interesting grassland is gradually being replaced by scrub and bracken.

Sunday, 9th June, leader Pamela Law Hole of Horcum.

The two botanical specialities of the Hole of Horcum were visited, *Cornus suecica* (Dwarf Cornel) and *Myosotis stolonifera* (Pale Forget-me-Not), both in excellent flower. A dry meadow yielded *Borychinium lunaria* (Moonwort). In the adjacent wet meadow orchids were common. *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* (Common Spotted Orchid) and *D. maculata* (Heath Spotted Orchid) were plentiful, with

many plants, intermediate in character of their hybrid, *D. x transiens*. All these orchids displayed great variability of colour, markings and labellum shape.

Saturday, 15th June, leader John Blackburn, Castle Howard Estate.

This was a joint meeting with the YNU. Reports from YNU meetings appear in their publications in due course.

Wednesday, 19th June, leader Ian Lawrence, Preston Park.

Ian demonstrated the characteristics of the planted trees. These included *Populus x berlinensis* (Berlin Poplar), *P. balsamifera* (Eastern Balsam Poplar), *Fraxinus angustifolia* (Narrow Leaved Ash), and the Limes *Tilia platyphyllos*, *T. x europaea*, *T. cordata*.

Along the riverside, towards Yarm *Ischnura elegans* (Blue tailed damselfly) were very apparent and the Sand Martin colony on opposite bank was clearly occupied. Some micromoths were caught and examined. These turned out to be Nettle tap, *Clepsis consimilana* (Saffron Twist) and *Cnephasia incertana* (Allied Shade).

However the lepidopteran find of the evening was a *Leucoma salicis* (White Satin) larva. The larva turns into a very attractive large moth as the name suggests. It was found on Poplar by Maurice Hallam. This moth has never been recorded as a larva in County Durham before. The very few previous records have been of adults (imago) and assumed to be immigrants. A male was found in Jesmond on 5th May 2002. The previous records before these were 5th August 1983 by Michael Mann at Witton Gilbert, again on 15th August 1983 at Allerwash (Northumberland) by Peter Tennant, (these two occurrences almost on the same night strongly suggests immigration), and 1957 at Riding Mill, Tyne valley, by F.W. Gardner. So, this record is the first evidence of breeding in Durham and Northumberland. However, the proximity to 'Butterfly World' in the park raises some doubts. A search this year for the larvae is highly desirable. The moth is known to reproduce prolifically when conditions are right, to the point of being a pest on Poplar.

Sunday, 23rd June, leader Malcolm Birtle Butterknowle

The party walked from the bridge at the east end of the village following Crow Howle Beck to the old Beehive Coke Oven site and beyond to the road to Wham. We then followed the road from Wham back to Butterknowle. Many interesting plants were in good flower. Among these were a fine patch of *Dactylorhiza purpurella* (Northern Marsh Orchid), *Stellaria nemorum* (Wood Stitchwort), *Lychnis flos-cuculi* (Ragged Robin) and *Senecio aquaticus* (Marsh Ragwort), all in the damper more wooded area. Meadow edges yielded *Danthonia decumbens* (Heath Grass), *Geranium sylvaticum* (Wood Cranesbill), and *Silene vulgaris* (Bladder Campion).

Lycaena phlaeas (Small Copper), *Polyommatus icarus* (Common Blue), *Xanthorhoe montanata* (Silver Ground Carpet), and *Odezia atrata* (Chimney Sweep) were on the wing. The attractive micromoth *Cydia aurana* (Double Orange Spot Piercer), the English name accurately describing its appearance, was also seen.

The birds listed were Long tailed and Willow/Marsh Tit, Green Woodpecker, and Curlew.

Pin Galls were seen on Bird Cherry

Sunday, 30th June, leader Ian Lawrence Eston Moor

Wednesday, 3rd July, leader Alan Bunn Scaling Dam and Boghouse Lane

About a dozen members combined bird-watching at Scaling Dam with a botanical walk down Boghouse Lane. Unfortunately the osprey, which had been seen earlier in the day over the area did not re-appear this evening. However, a reasonable list of 83 plant species was achieved including seven of each of sedges, ferns and rushes. In addition two aquatics were seen: *Myriophyllum alterniflorum* (Alternate-flowered Water Milfoil) and *Persicaria amphibia* (Amphibious Bistort). Other species included *Anagallis tenella* (Bog Pimpernel), *Gnaphalium uliginosum* (Marsh Cudweed) and both Louseworts.

Sunday, 7th July, leader Peter Waterton, Old May Beck

Notable records at this meeting were *Orthetrum coerulescens* (Keeled Skimmer), *Boloria selene* (Small Pearl Bordered Fritillary), *Coenonympha tullia* (Large Heath), *Maniola jurtina* (Meadow Brown), *Ochlodes venata* (Large Skipper) and *Thymelicus sylvestris* (Small Skipper).

Sunday, 21st July, leader Eric Gendle, Newton on Rawcliffe village.

Botanical interest focused on marshy areas. Several plants uncommon on the North York Moors were found. *Mentha arvensis* (Corn Mint), *Veronica scutellata* (Marsh Speedwell), *Stachys palustris* (Marsh Woundwort), *Scutellaria galericulata* (Skullcap) and *Carex versicaria* (Bladder Sedge) were all in good flower. On the homeward journey, near Stape, a roadside colony of an unusual Hawkweed was spotted. A specimen was collected and subsequently identified by P.D. Sell as *Hieracium angustisquamum*. Not only was this a new vc 62 record, but only the second for England and the third for the British Isles.

Wednesday, 24th July, leaders Trevor Cook and Vic Fairbrother Staithes.

A sequence of varied habitats was enjoyed by eleven members, who met in Staithes on a pleasant summer evening. The walk to Port Mulgrave, via Borrowby Dale and return along the Cleveland Way included areas of scrub and rough grassland, meadows, damp woodland, arable fields and sea cliffs. *Papaver dubium* (Long-headed Poppy) and *Reseda luteola* (Weld) caught our early attention and there was much of interest to follow. *Hypericum hirsutum* (Hairy St. John's wort), *Agrimonia eupatoria* (Common Agrimony), *Equisetum telmateia* (Great Horsetail), *Rumex sanguineus* (Red-veined or Wood Dock), *Centaureum erythraea* (Common Centaury), *Pulicaria dysenterica* (Common Fleabane), *Circaea lutetiana* (Enchanter's Nightshade), *Polygonum lapathifolium* (Pale Persicaria), *Campanula latifolia* (Giant Bellflower) all went into the notebook. The coastal path and fields revealed *Fumaria capreolata* (Ramping Fumitory), *Thlaspi arvense* (Field

pennycress), *Vicia sylvatica* (Wood Vetch), *Plantago maritima* (Sea Plantain), *Senecio sylvaticus* (Wood Groundsel), and there was an interesting opportunity to compare *Polygonum aviculare* (Knotgrass) and *Polygonum arenastrum* (Small-leaved Knotgrass) growing side by side. The remarkably clear late evening light provided such exceptionally long distance views northwestwards along the coast that the party was somewhat reluctant to leave the path for the Staithes car park.

Perizoma didymata (Twin Spot Carpet) and *Thymelicus sylvestris* (Small Skipper) were flying about in the lanes and new plantation respectively. Yellowhammers were calling and in fields towards the cliffs Linnets were seen and heard.

Sunday, 18th August, leaders Norma Pagdin and Joan Bradbury Harkerside and River Swale

Chenopodium bonus-henricus (Good King Henry), a plant common in the Yorkshire Dales, was observed by lanes near Grinton. The richest botanical area was on Harkerside where there were old spoil heaps and limestone outcrops. Here were found *Minuartia verna* (Spring Sandwort), *Galium sternerii* (Limestone Bedstraw), *Cochlearia pyrenaica* (Pyrenean Scurygrass), *Saxifraga hypnoides* (Mossy Saxifrage), and the ferns (*Botrychium lunaria* (Moonwort) and *Cystopteris fragilis* (Brittle Bladder Fern).

Sunday, 1st September, leader Vincent Jones, Robin Hoods Bay. to Ravenscar

Waste grassland yielded *Pieris echioides* (Bristly Ox Tongue) and *Cichorium intybus* (Chicory). Long naturalised by the cliff path were *Olearia macrodonta* (New Zealand Holly), *Gaultheria muconata* (Prickly Heath) and *Hebe x franciscana* (Hedge Veronica). As we returned along the old railway to Robin Hoods Bay, close to the village, *Isatis tinctoria* (Woad) was found. The plants were in good flower, but also exhibited their diagnostic seeds.

Saturday, 21st September, Arncliffe Woods, Glaisdale, leader Tony Wardaugh

This meeting was to have been held at Mulgrave Woods, which have a series of permissive footpaths. Unexpectedly, this site was closed to the public on the day of the visit so the small number of members present decided on Arnecliffe Wood as an alternative venue.

Molluscs

After a period of dry weather, mollusks were not much in evidence, but a total of 16 species were recorded, the most notable being the snails *Perforatella* (*Zenobiella*) *subrufescens*, *Ashfordia granulata* and *Cochlodina laminata* all of which have at least some association with old Woodland in the local area. Full species list:

Lauria cylindracea
Discus rotundatus
Arion ater agg.
Arion subfuscus

Deroceras reticulatum
Cochlodina laminata
Clausilia bidentata
Perforatella subrufescens

Vitrea crystallina,
Aegopinella nitidula
Oxychilus alliarius
Lehmania marginata

Ashfordia granulata
Trichia striolata
Arianta arbustorum
Cepaea hortensis

Other invertebrates
Woodlice
Trichoniscus pusillus
Oniscus asellus
Philoscia muscorum

Millipedes
Glomeris marginata
Ommatoiulus sabulosus
Tachypodoiulus niger

Also the Common Dor Beetle, *Geotrupesster corarius*.

Birds seen were:-Tawny owl, kingfisher, and wren.

The hoverfly *Leucozona glaucia* was found feeding on flowers of Hogweed. A number of specimens of *Lycoperdon perlatum* and Amethyst Deceiver were seen in the woods.

Saturday, 5th October, leader Andy Astbury, Clay Bank

Sagina apetala (Annual Pearlwort) had colonised a bare area near the forestry track. During the walk roses were studied; most are common in the area, but *Rosa caesia* ssp *caesia* (Hairy Dog Rose) was a good find.

Saturday, 26th October, leader Alf Rout, Hole of Horcum.

Sort Out Those Speedwells-*Eric Gendle*

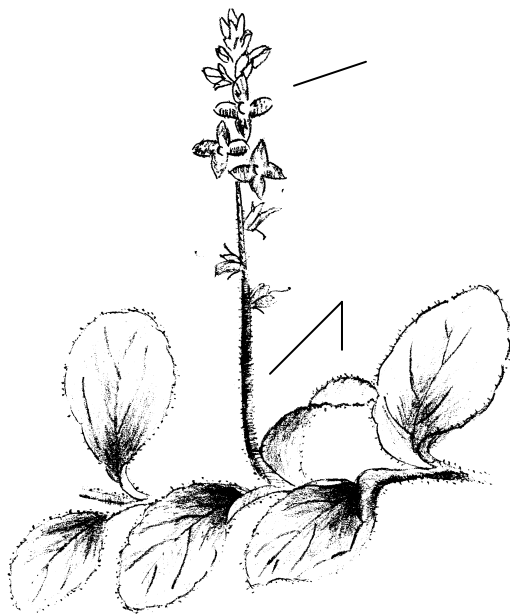
Species	Leaves	Glabrous/Hairy	Flowers	Habitat	Flowering (months)
<i>officinalis</i> (Heath)	unstalked pairs	very hairy	lilac spikes	common on dry soils	5 to 8
<i>chamaedrys</i> (Germander)	UN or slightly stalked pairs	Two rows on stalks	Bright blue loose spikes	Well drained soils	3 to 7
<i>montana</i> (Wood)	Stalked pairs	Fine hairs on stems	Pale blue loose spikes	Damp woods	4 to 7
<i>filiformis</i> (Slender)	Unpaired roundish	Glabrous	Long stalked bright blue or mauve solitary	Very common on lawns	4 to 8
<i>peregrina</i> (American)	Untoothed	Glabrous	Small pale short stalks loose spikes	Rare garden weed	4 to 7
<i>serpyllifolia</i> (Thyme leaved)	Untoothed	Glabrous	Small pale longer stalks loose spikes	Damp acid soils	3 to 10
<i>hederifolia</i> (Ivy leaved)	Ivy shaped leaves	Downy	Lilac or pale blue solitary	Trailing on cultivated land	3 to 7
<i>arvensis</i> (Wall)	Leaves in pairs	Hairy	Small dark but bright blue loose spikes	Trailing on cultivated land	3 to 7
<i>persica</i> (Common)	Unpaired toothed	Hairy	Bright sky blue long stalks solitary	Cultivated land field edges	1 to 12
<i>polita</i> (Grey)	Paired grey green toothed	Downy	Blue short stalks solitary	Cultivated land field edges	1 to 12
<i>agrestis</i> (Green)	Paired light green toothed	downy	Pale blue short stalks solitary	Cultivated land field edges	1 to 12

To summarise the table -

- Heath Speedwell is noticeably hairy with flowers in spikes.
- Germander Speedwell has two rows of hairs on its stems.
- Wood Speedwell has hairy stems and long stalked leaves.
- Slender Speedwell has roundish leaves and long stalked flowers.
- Found on LAWNS.
- American and Thyme Leaved Speedwell have lanceolate untoothed leaves.
- Wall Speedwell has very small but bright deep blue flowers.
- The final three, Common, Grey, and Green have smaller flowers and are much rarer than Germander Speedwell.

Some Notes on Distribution from the Local Floras

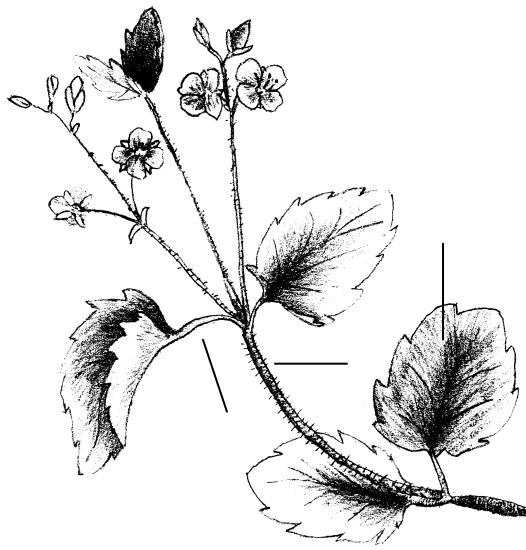
Malcolm Birtle



officinalis (Heath)-Scattered records on acid hill pastures in Cleveland, North Yorkshire and western Durham.



chamaedrys (Germander)-Common except on the high moors.



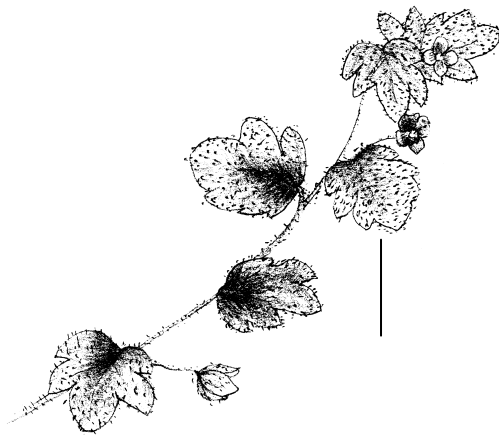
montana (Wood)-Old damp woods in Cleveland and N. Yorks. In denes of Durham



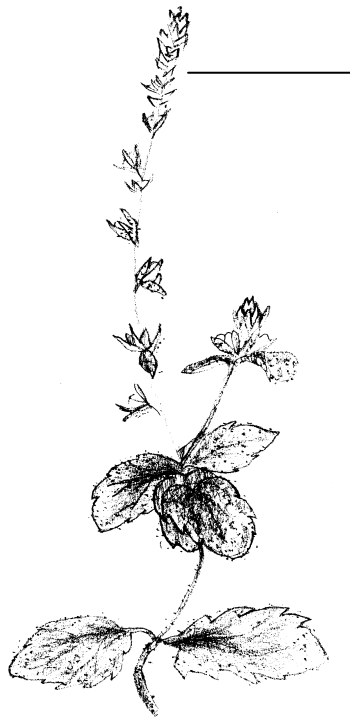
filiformis (Slender)-Introduced and has spread rapidly in our area in the last 30 years. In short turf (lawns) and on roadsides.



serpyllifolia (Thyme leaved)-Common in Durham, Cleveland and North Yorkshire in grassland and meadows.



hederifolia agg. (Ivy leaved)-Scattered and sparse in Durham, N. Yorks., and Cleveland. Scambles across disturbed ground. Two subspecies.



arvensis (Wall)-An irregular distribution. Very small flowers. On dry bare ground and old walls.



persica (Common)-Introduced in 1825. Common and widespread on cultivated land.



polita (Grey)-Rare on disturbed land in Durham and Cleveland. Common in arable fields in N. Yorks.



agrestis (Green)- Very few records for Cleveland. Infrequent in fields and gardens in N. Yorks.. Frequent in the Tyne Valley but sparse elsewhere in Durham.

The Ian Lawrence Botanical Study Groups-Highlights from Field Meetings

Ian Lawrence

Hutton Rudby Walkabout on Aug. 22nd, 2002

The public footpath from the marshland took us via an old deserted barn on the walls of which were several plants of the fern *Asplenium trichomanes* ssp *quadrivalens* (Maidenhair Spleenwort). This is not very common in this region. We were then faced with a trek over recently ploughed-up arable land, but the trackside did yield an uncommon 'weed' - *Aphanes inexpectata* (Slender Parsley Piert) and I was able to show the differences between it and the *A. arvensis* (Common Parsley Piert). That plant is not "common" in our region and the Slender one is even less so. The walk back to the cars via Rudby church and the river Leven was very pleasant.

Tees Barrage, 27th August-Studying Wild Asters

The group spent the day in the Tees Barrage area. The morning was spent along the tracks around Portrack Marsh Nature Reserve where we were able to study three Michaelmas Daisy species (*Aster* spp.). The *Aster novi-belgii* (Garden Michaelmas Daisy) is named in the new Flora of the British Isles by Clive Stace as Confused Michaelmas Daisy, simply because its upper part has a confusion of flower branches. It is the involucres of these different species, which give the identification points but one must remember that the species are very prone to back-crossing and so there are variations throughout. *Aster novi-belgii*, however is not a hybrid species and so its features are pretty well constant. The larger and fewer-flowered *Aster salignus*, which Stace calls the Common Michaelmas Daisy, is a hybrid species and open to variations, but generally speaking it can be identified by its larger and paler flowers and fewer in the inflorescence (not "confused" as in *A. novi-belgii*). Then we had samples of the taller and more simple branching *Aster x versicolor* which Stace names as Late Michaelmas Daisy because it starts flowering in late August right through to October. It has small to medium-sized flowers from almost white to a mauve colour. It can have deep red stems, which it inherits from one of its parents, (see the notes for the visit to Maze Park on Thursday the 29th).

Besides the Michaelmas Daisies we saw a rich variety of species which included *Medicago falcata* ssp *saliva* (Lucerne), the two Melilots, *M. altissima* and *M. officinalis* the first being the commoner Tall Melilot and the second is the Ribbed Melilot because of its ribbed seeds. It is rather paradoxical that the latter is taller than the former and has longer spikes of pale, canary-yellow flowers. Both Lettuces were there, the *Lactuca serriola* (Prickly Lettuce), and the *L. virosa* (Large Lettuce) for us to compare. *Senecio erucifolius* (Hoary Ragwort) was quite common in the area. It seemed to have its own variations, which I thought could be crosses but according to the books no hybrid is listed for that species. After a picnic lunch sitting on the bankside overlooking the

fast water in brilliant sunshine we set off along the riverside towards Stockton. There we saw some plant species, which have only arrived in our area since the river became non-tidal. *Lysimachia vulgaris* (Yellow Loosestrife) and *Lycopus europaeus* (Gipsywort) have settled in nicely, both quite rare in the Cleveland area. *Rumex conglomeratus* (Clustered Dock) was evident along the banks with its many side branches compared with the more erect branching of *R. sanguineum* (Wood Dock). At the far Stockton end of the riverside path are a few plants of *Mentha x gracilis* (Bushy Mint) which has no other Cleveland record. Its flowers are in whorls like *Mentha x verticillata* (Whorled Mint) but is much bigger (and bushier) and does not have dense hairs on its stem and corolla like Whorled Mint.

We took the upper track back to the cars (calling in the boat restaurant overlooking the river en route) and there we found *Epilobium roseum* (Pale Willow-herb) - a new county record to be found again in Albert Park in early October.

Maze Park, 29th August

On Thursday the 29th the class explored the south side of the river at Maze Park which is now a Nature Reserve managed by the Wildlife Trust on the former railway shunting yard area. This may be the reason why we found one or two unusual species. We were in for a surprise at the variety of species there and even the occurrence of such as *Campanula glomerata* (Clustered Bellflower), a plant of the chalk wolds south of Malton, and the *Medicago falcata ssp falcata* (Yellow Sickle-medick), *Malva moschata* (Musk Mallow), *Centaurea nigra ssp nemoralis* (Slender Knapweed), *Galium mollugo* (Hedge Bedstraw), *Hieracium salticola* and (Sharp-Toothed Leafy Hawkweed) much *Hirschfeldia incana* (Hoary Mustard). The area was dominated by *Aster* spp.. (Michaelmas Daisies). The hybrid *Aster laevis* x *A. novi-belgii* (Late Michaelmas Daisy) was everywhere in all its forms of hybridisation, many of them with a greater percentage of *Aster laevis* (Glaucous Michaelmas Daisy) which does not occur in our northern area. It is taller and less bushy than the *Aster novi-belgii* (Common Or Garden Michaelmas Daisy), which was also present (see the note for Tues. the 27th). For those who walked to the farther end (near to the A 19 flyover) we saw *Inula conyza* (Ploughman's Spikenard) and *Senecio viscosus* (Sticky Groundsel) with several white-flowering *Centaureum erythraea* (Centauries).

The Willows at the eastern end were interesting. Some fine *Salix alba* (White Willows) along with *S. viminalis* (Osier). Two Osier hybrids were also present: *Salix x smithiana* (Silky-Leaved Osier) which is the hybrid between *S. cinerea* (Osier and Grey Willow) and *Salix x sericans* (Broad- Leaved Osier) which is the hybrid between Osier and Goat Willow (*S. caprea*). An area worth exploring next July 1. (A more detailed report on Maze Park can be found elsewhere in these Proceedings.)

Albert Park

After the September break both classes visited Albert Park, Middlesbrough on very bleak and chilly days.

We looked at some of the interesting trees such as Prince Eugene's Poplar and a group of Afghan Balsam Poplars. A new tree for my own records was a *Eucalyptus urnigera* (Urn Gum) tree with its remarkable urn-like fruits. It was also in flower - one of the species which fruits and flowers at the same time.

Another interesting tree was an *Amelanchiar* (June-Berry), which at first glance looked like a *Prunus* species.

An open area in the North-east of the Park had several interesting 'weeds' including *Solanum nigrum* (Black Nightshade), *Lactuca serriola* (Prickly Lettuce), *Polygonum arenastrum* (Small-Leaved Knotgrass), *Epilobium ciliatum* and *E. obscurum* (American And Short-Podded Willow-Herb), we were able to study the differences in their glandular or non-glandular hairs on the upper stems as the short-pods of *E. obscurum* are not always short as the name suggests. Also present was *Epilobium roseum* (Pale Willow-Herb), which is very rare in Cleveland. We also saw new tetrad records in species like *Hirschfeldia incana*, (Hoary Mustard), *Senecio viscosus* (Sticky Groundsel), *Diplotaxis tenuifolium* (Perennial Wall-Rocket), *Chenopodium rubrum* (Red Goosefoot), *Viola arvensis* (Field Pansy) and a rare grass, the *Echinocnioa crus-gaili*. (Cockspur Grass) We also found the rayed form of *Senecio vulgaris radiata* (Common Groundsel) and were able to distinguish the two Oraches *Atriplex prostrata* = Spear-Leaved Orache and *Atriplex patula* = Common Orache which is less common than the former. On the north-side pathway we saw two Camperdown Elms, a Grey Poplar, a Black Poplar, Large-Leaved Lime and a Silver Maple.

A very successful year full of new records!

Maze Park

Pat Wood

Last summer Ian Lawrence arranged to do a survey with one of his botanical classes of an area known as Maze Park. This is a nature reserve, which is managed by the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust. It is a narrow strip of land, which lies alongside the River Tees between the A19 and the Tees Barrage. In the past Maze Park was part of the railway marshalling yards which can still be seen to the south of the site. When in use the area would have covered in railway tracks and carriages but as the transporting of freight gradually declined in this area the site became derelict. The area was then sold to the County Council who later used the site for domestic waste disposal. As a result of this four mounds can be seen which were capped with clay and blast furnace slag.

The land was donated to the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust in 1997 by the Teesside Development Corporation to use for the benefit of nature conservation. Various groups such as school children, members of the 'new deal' unemployed team and conservation volunteers have been involved in a series of works to improve the site for visitors and to encourage flora and fauna to develop there. Areas have been seeded and native trees and shrubs e.g. oak, ash, willow, alder, gorse and broom have been introduced. Ponds and ditches have been created and planted with reeds. For ease of access footpaths and boardwalks have been laid down and viewing areas and information boards erected. The new Sustrans cycle route also runs alongside the river. Maze Park is only a short walk from the Barrage where there is a large car parking area.

These changes could not have taken place without grants from various local organizations. As a result of recent funding from the 'Heritage Fund' and the 'Hanson Environment Fund', further management of the site will take place.

The commitment of the wildlife trust and its wardens has already shown that not only is the area rich in wildflowers, but birds such as Skylarks, Reed Bunting, Linnets, Sand Martins and butterflies including Painted Lady, Common Blue and Meadow Brown have already been recorded here. Brown Hares, which are now becoming a rarity in our area can also be seen.

Much work has also been done in recent years to clean up the river Tees so now seals can be seen from Maze Park catching Salmon as they prepare to leap the Barrage as they move upstream on their way to their spawning grounds.

The Trust is preparing a leaflet on this area and Ian is hoping to arrange a visit there this summer. During this visit I am sure our members could contribute much more knowledge of the natural history of this site. Ian and I will be very pleased to pass on any new records to the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust.

Reference

Tees Valley Wildlife Trust, 'Greenbits', 2002

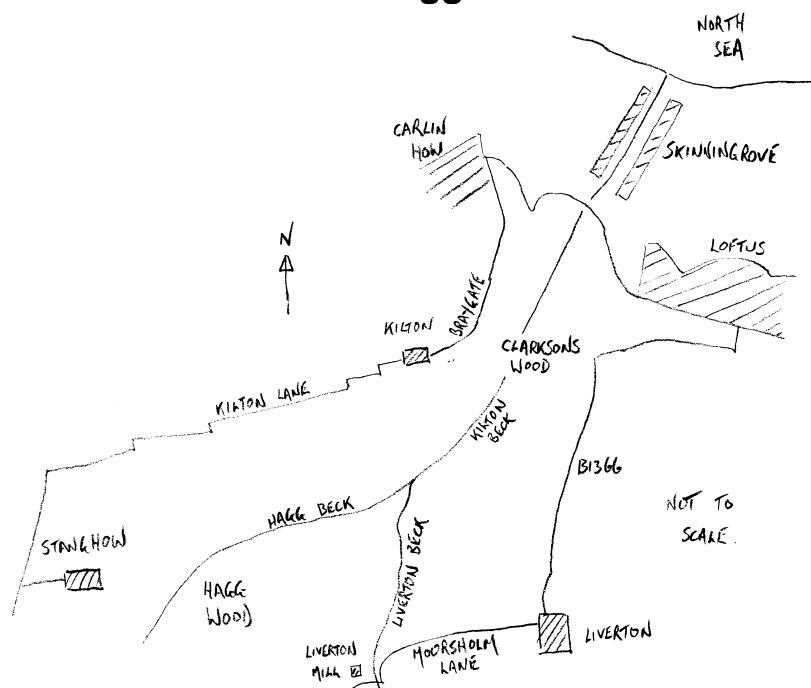
List of Species from Maze Park

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	Duke of Argyll's Teaplant
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk-mallow
<i>Alnus cordata</i>	Italian Alder	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	<i>Medicago sativa</i> <i>ssp.falcata</i>	Sickle Medick
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	White Melilot
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	Confused Michaelmas- daisy	<i>Melilotus</i> <i>altissimus</i>	Tall Melilot
<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Sea Aster	<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Aster x salignus</i>	Common Michaelmas- daisy	<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow
<i>Aster x versicolor</i>	Late Michaelmas- daisy	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip
<i>Atriplex littoralis</i>	Grass-leaved Orache	<i>Phalaris</i> <i>arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary- grass
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache	<i>Plantago</i> <i>lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	<i>Plantago major</i> <i>ssp. major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Sea Club-rush	<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Clustered Bellflower	<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern-grass	<i>Polygonum</i> <i>arenastrum</i>	Equal-leaved Knotgrass
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	<i>Polygonum</i> <i>aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse- ear	<i>Potentilla</i> <i>anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	<i>Pulicaria</i> <i>dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Oak
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	<i>Ranunculus</i> <i>repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> <i>ssp .minor</i>	Yellow Rattle
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant

<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	<i>Rubus agg.</i>	Japanese
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited Willowherb	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	Eyebright	<i>Salix x forbyana</i>	Willow-hybrid
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	<i>Salix x sericans</i>	Broad-leaved Osier
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Salix x smithiana</i>	Silky-leaved Osier
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-bill	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	<i>Senecio viscosus</i>	Sticky Groundsel
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>	Leafy Hawkweed	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion
<i>Hieracium salticola</i>	Shrubby Hieracium	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle
<i>Hieracium vagum</i>	Hoary Mustard	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Lesser Sea Spurrey
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Wall Barley	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg</i>	Dandelion
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Yarrow	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alsike Clover
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot
		<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse

<i>Lactuca virosa</i>	Great Lettuce	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	<i>Vicia hirsute</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare
		<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy

Hagg Wood-1994



Hagg Wood lies to the west of the village of Moorsholm in Cleveland, It is owned by the Skeleton & Gilling Estate. Footpaths from the centre of the village give access to the wood. The area recorded was between Stanghow Bridge and the next bridge lower down the valley. Near this second bridge is another area of woodland, which has recently been purchased by the Woodland Trust and has been made into a nature reserve. This area of woodland was not included in the survey but is open to the public if anyone wishes to visit the area.

Through the area recorded run Swindale Beck and Hagg Beck. The woodland is a mixture of native broad-leaved woodland trees such as oak, beech, alder, wych elm and the non-native sycamore; as well as a number of conifers. Recently a number of trees have been removed from the wood, which has caused considerable disturbance to the ground flora in some areas. In parts of the wood is an under-storey of holly, blackthorn, hazel, hawthorn

and bramble but: in the clearer areas, in spring, the ground is covered in a mass of bluebells. This: is one of the best Bluebell woods in Cleveland. There are also many more typical woodland plants such as Celandines, Primroses, Early Purple Orchids, Wood Sanicle, Wood Avens and in the wetter areas Marsh mMarigolds. Wood Vetch and Toothwort are two of the rarer flowers to be found in this wood. There are also a number of ferns including Male-fern, Scaly Male-fern, Soft Shield-fern, Hard-fern and Broad Buckler-fern.

Plants recorded in the wood:

<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	Moschatel	<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St John's-wort
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	<i>Lapsana communis ssp.communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i>	Common Lady's-mantle	<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons	<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>	Toothwort
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	Bitter-vetch
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood-rush
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	Great Wood-rush
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Arctium minus ssp.nemorosum</i>	Lesser Burdock	<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords and Ladies	<i>Moehringia trinerva</i>	Three-nerved Sandwort
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard-fern	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	Sweet Cicely
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	Hairy-brome	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early-purple Orchid
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water-starwort	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Reed
<i>Campanula latifolia</i>	Giant Campanula	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	Large Bitter-cress	<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow Grass

<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Polypody
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	Hard Shield-fern
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood-sedge	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Hybrid Black-poplar
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>	Alternate-leaved Golden-saxifrage	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	Goldilocks Buttercup
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	<i>Ranunculus ficaria ssp.ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Crataegus monogyna ssp.nordica</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Rosa caesia ssp.glauca</i>	Glaucous Dog-rose
<i>Crepis paludosa</i>	Marsh Hawk's-beard	<i>Rubus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Cytisus scoparius ssp.scoparius</i>	Broom	<i>Salix aurita</i>	Eared Sallow
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa ssp.cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle
<i>Dryopteris affinis ssp.affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Dryopteris affinis ssp.borreri</i>	Scaly Male-fern	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort

<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Helleborine Field Horsetail	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	<i>Stellaria uliginosa</i>	Bog Stitchwort
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>	Lime
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	<i>Ulmus glabra ssp.glabra</i>	Wych Elm
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Woodruff	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-Rose
<i>Geum x intermedium</i>	Intermediate Avens	<i>Vicia sativa ssp.sativa</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	Wood Vetch
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet
<i>ssp.sphondylium</i>			

Clarkson's Wood-1994

Clarkson's Wood is an ancient semi-natural woodland. It lies half a mile to the west of Liverton Mines and covers over 39 acres. It is part of the Kilton Beck Valley. After the last ice age, 10 million years ago, as the ice melted on the hills large valleys and ravines were gouged out of the hillsides. The Kilton Beck valley is just one of a number of valleys to be found in Cleveland.

Clarkson's Wood was purchased by Langbaugh Borough Council in 1987 and was declared a local nature reserve. The lower part of the valley, where Clarkson's Wood lies, was part of the local ironstone mine, which was worked here from 1871 to 1923. The Liverton and Skinningrove sides of the wood are surrounded by huge shale heaps which are relics of the ironstone mining. At the bottom of the wood is a railway line, which was originally built to serve the ironstone mining industry but is now used for transporting potash from the Boulby Potash Mine near Staithes. There was also a huge viaduct here which was demolished after the ironstone mining era and the area filled in with shale. The Borough Council is currently carrying out a reclamation

project on the shale heaps and they have recently been planted with bushes and trees.

Since it was made a nature reserve, the local Wildlife Trust, the Borough Council and BTCV members have carried out work to improve the facilities in the valley. Steps have been built leading down to the centre of the wood and footpaths have been improved. Diseased elms and some of the sycamores in the wood have been removed.

Kilton Beck runs through the centre of the wood. The land to the west of the beck is not part of the nature reserve. It is possible to walk over to this area by crossing Petch Bridge, which has been replaced after recent storm damage. The area across the beck consists of a mixed conifer plantation of Norway Spruce, Sitka Spruce and Larch. The remains of Kilton castle lie in these woods but permission must be obtained to visit this site.

Old maps appear to show that as a result of the ironstone mining many of the trees had been removed by the beginning of this century. Many that are left show the effect of coppicing. In coppicing small trees such as hazels, willows and wych elms were cut on a 7 to 15 years rotational basis. It produced wood of different lengths and thicknesses, which was used in making corves (baskets), lobster pots and other items.

Despite the effects of the ironstone mines on the vegetation, the woodland has regenerated itself and many of the flowers, which were probably in the valley before industry took over have reappeared. The woodland now has an extremely rich ground flora. It is now the only site in Cleveland for the Bird's Nest Orchid and contains other interesting plants, which are not very common in Cleveland, such as Toothwort, Wood Vetch and Bistort. It is also the best site in the county for seeing Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage and Alternate-leaved Golden-saxifrage growing together. The commoner woodland plants such as Bluebells, Wood Anemones, Celandines, Primroses, Violets, Ramsons and Dog's Mercury are all found here as well as many ferns, mosses, liverworts and fungi. The canopy above the wood is dominated by such broad-leaved trees as Oak, Ash, Wych Elm, Alder, Silver Birch and the non-native Sycamore.

The whole of the wood supports a very rich fauna including birds, insect and mammals. There are a lot of Roe Deer in the wood and their tracks can be quite clearly seen leading down to the beck or the little pond that is in the wood.

Plants recorded in the wood:

<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush
<i>Adoxa</i>	Moschatel	<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood-rush

<i>moschatellina</i>			
<i>Aegopodium</i>	Ground-elder	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	Great Wood-rush
<i>podagraria</i>			
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	<i>Lysimachia</i>	Yellow Pimpernel
		<i>nemorum</i>	
<i>Alchemilla</i>	Lady's Mantle	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple
<i>vulgaris</i> agg.			
<i>Alchemilla</i>	Common Lady's-	<i>Matricaria</i>	Pineapple-weed
<i>xanthochlora</i>	mantle	<i>discoidea</i>	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	<i>Medicago</i>	Black Medick
		<i>lupulina</i>	
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons	<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	<i>Mercurialis</i>	Dog's Mercury
		<i>perennis</i>	
<i>Anemone</i>	Wood Anemone	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Wall Lettuce
<i>nemorosa</i>			
<i>Angelica</i>	Wild Angelica	<i>Myosotis</i>	Wood Forget-me-
<i>sylvestris</i>		<i>sylvatica</i>	not
<i>Anthoxanthum</i>	Sweet Vernal	<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	Sweet Cicely
<i>odoratum</i>	Grass		
<i>Anthriscus</i>	Cow Parsley	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's-nest Orchid
<i>sylvestris</i>			
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early-purple
<i>ssp.nemorosum</i>			Orchid
<i>Arenaria</i>	Thyme-leaved	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram
<i>serpyllifolia</i>	Sandwort		
<i>ssp.leptoclados</i>			
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords and Ladies	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
<i>Athyrium filix-</i>	Lady-fern	<i>Papaver</i>	Opium Poppy
<i>femina</i>		<i>somniferum</i>	
		<i>ssp.somniferum</i>	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	<i>Persicaria</i>	Common Bistort
		<i>bistorta</i>	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	<i>Phyllitis</i>	Hart's-tongue
		<i>scolopendrium</i>	
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard-fern	<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Bromopsis</i>	Hairy-brome	<i>Plantago</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>ramosa</i>		<i>lanceolata</i>	
<i>Bromus</i>	Soft-brome	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>hordaceus</i>		<i>ssp.major</i>	
<i>ssp.hordeaceus</i>			
<i>Callitriche</i>	Autumnal Water-	<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow
<i>hermaphroditica</i>	starwort		Grass
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold	<i>Polypodium</i>	Polypody
		<i>vulgare</i>	
<i>Calystegia</i>	Large Bindweed	<i>Polystichum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>silvatica</i>		<i>setiferum</i>	
<i>Campanula</i>	Giant Campanula	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>latifolia</i>			
<i>Capsella bursa-</i>	Shepherd's-purse	<i>Populus x</i>	Hybrid Black-

<i>pastoris</i>		<i>canadensis</i>	poplar
<i>Cardamine</i>	Large Bitter-cress	<i>Potentilla</i>	Silverweed
<i>amara</i>		<i>anserina</i>	
<i>Cardamine</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>flexuosa</i>			
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Common Sedge	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood-sedge	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carline Thistle	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Cerastium</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>glomeratum</i>			
<i>Chamerion</i>	Rosebay	<i>Pteridium</i>	Bracken
<i>angustifolium</i>	Willowherb	<i>aquilinum</i>	
<i>Chrysosplenium</i>	Alternate-leaved	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>alternifolium</i>	Golden-saxifrage		
<i>Chrysosplenium</i>	Opposite-leaved	<i>Ranunculus</i>	Goldilocks
<i>oppositifolium</i>	Golden-saxifrage	<i>auricomus</i>	Buttercup
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
		<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette
		<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle		
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Gooseberry
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water-cress
<i>ssp.nordica</i>			
<i>Crepis paludosa</i>	Marsh Hawk's-beard	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
		<i>agg.</i>	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>ssp.scoparius</i>			
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort
<i>ssp.cespitosa</i>			
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	<i>ssp.caprea</i>	
		<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	<i>ssp.oleifolia</i>	
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
		<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle

<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine	<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Rough Horsetail	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>ssp.officinalis</i>			
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Woodruff		Feverfew
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Geum x intermedium</i>	Intermediate Avens	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Yellow Trefoil
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>ssp.sphondylium</i>		<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St John's-wort	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St John's-wort	<i>ssp.glabra</i>	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
		<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime

<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle	<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell
<i>Lapsana communis</i> <i>ssp. communis</i>	Nipplewort	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-Rose
<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>	Toothwort	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch
<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	Bitter-vetch	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	Wood Vetch
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Early Dog-violet
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet
		<i>Viola x bavarica</i>	Hybrid Dog-violet

Field Meetings 2003

Full details of the walks and their starting-points are given below. If you require further details about a walk or in the event of inclement weather and possible cancellation please contact the leader of the walk. Please carry suitable refreshment with you! This will be necessary for the walks that start on a morning and it may well be appropriate to take tea on an afternoon walk.

Presidents message to members and potential members

I hope that you will find outings to your taste from this varied programme. Any suggestions for future outings are always welcomed by the committee. It is hoped that members will share transport, where possible, to ease any parking-problems and be prepared to offer lifts to members without cars.

I should like to welcome any prospective members to join some of the outings. I am sure that you will find our members friendly and helpful. I have found the field-trips a splendid way of learning more about the natural history of the area. Please note that a number of full-day walks taking place on a Wednesday have been introduced as new for the Summer 2003 programme.

by the President

Saturday, 12th April, 10:30 am, leader Colin Chatto ☎ 01642 599616

GR NZ177009. Meet at the Swimming Baths car park, **Richmond**. The walk will be about 8 miles and the terrain will not be difficult. There will be opportunities for a shorter walk.

Sunday, 27th April, 10:30 am, leaders Norma Pagdin and Joan Bradbury ☎ 01429 268416

GR NY953387. Meet at **Eastgate** village. The walk will be about 7 miles and will involve some, but not steep, climbing.

Sunday, 11th May, 10:30 am, leader Eric Gendle ☎ 01642 281235

GR SE737659. Meet at **Kirkham Abbey** car park. The walk will be about 6 miles, but there will be opportunities for a shorter walk. The terrain is easy. Howsham Woods have a superb display of bluebells and early purple orchids.

Wednesday, 14th May, 7:00 pm, leader Jack Marshall ☎ 01642 315365
GR NZ668216. Meet in the Boating Lake car park in **Saltburn**. An easy walk through Saltburn Woods and Valley Gardens. This will be a repeat of the 2002 walk in the hope the weather will be kinder.

Wednesday, 21st May, 7:00 pm, leader Ian Lawrence ☎ 01642 281380
GR NZ443075. Meet at **Crathorne** church, parking anywhere suitable in the village. An easy walk.

Wednesday, 28th May, 10:30 am, leader David Barlow ☎ 01287 634679
GR TA198739. Meet at the RSPB car park at **Bempton Cliffs** (there is a charge for non-RSPB members). An easy walk. Please bring binoculars.

Sunday, 8th June, 10:30 am, leader Neil Baker ☎ 01325 361547
GR NZ085134. Park opposite the **Greta Bridge Hotel** in the loop road off the A66. An easy walk along the banks of the river Greta.

Wednesday, 11th June, 7:00 pm, leader Andrew Ferguson ☎ 01642 311831
GR NZ777179. An easy walk around the recently opened **Dalehouse** Nature Reserve.

Wednesday, 18th June, 10:30 am, leader Eric Gendle ☎ 01642 281235
GR NZ014194. Meet in **Cotherstone** village. We shall walk to Eggleston and return along the other bank of the river Tees, a walk of 7 miles. The terrain is not difficult, but there will be some gentle climbing.

Sunday, 22nd June, 10:30 am, leader Vincent Jones ☎ 01642 722814
GR NY907283. Meet at **Bowlees** car park. This is a joint meeting with the Wild Flower Society. There will be an easy walk from Wynch Bridge to High Force, with the additional option of visiting adjacent botanical sites.

Wednesday, 2nd July, 10:30 am, leader Judy Dinwiddie ☎ 01845 537340
GR SE469873. Meet at the old village hall, **Kirby Knowle** (turn off the A19 at Knayton). A walk of about 5 miles with some gentle climbing.

Wednesday, 9th July, 7:00 pm, leader Ian Lawrence ☎ 01642 281380
GR NZ463189. Parking is available, at the entrance to **Maze Park**, on a short lane situated on the south side of the Tees Barrage, just east of the Barrage. An easy walk.

Sunday, 13th July, 10:30 am, leader Alan Bunn ☎ 01287 633404
GR NZ563107. Meet in the Tourist Information car park at **Great Ayton**. There will be some, but not difficult, climbing.

Sunday, 20th July, 10:30 am, leader Peter Waterton ☎ 01642 724270
GR SE724959. Meet in the centre of **Rosedale Abbey** village. The destination of the walk is Owlet Moor. A walk of about 7 miles involving some climbing.

Wednesday, 30th July, 7:00 pm, leader Vic Fairbrother ☎ 01287 633744
GR NZ826054. Meet in the picnic site car park, **Grosmont**. A circular walk of about 6 miles involving a little climbing.

Saturday, 9th August, 10:30 am, leader John Blackburn ☎ 01642 583815
GR NZ664917. This is a YNU VC 62 meeting. Meet at **Sykes House**, north of Fadmoor. Park on the right in a field just before the farm.

Sunday, 31st August, 10:30 am, leader Malcolm Birtle ☎ 01642 558055
GR NZ410333. Meet at the **Hurworth Burn** reservoir car park. We shall study the natural history of the neighbouring area.

Saturday, 27th September, 1:30 pm, leader Malcolm Birtle ☎ 01642 558055
GR NZ720078. Meet at Duck Bridge. Parking here is limited, so it may be necessary for some members to park in the Moors Centre, Danby car park and make the short walk to the meeting place. **Crag Wood** is particularly rich in ferns and bryophytes.

Saturday, 11 October, 10:30 am, leader Andy Astbury ☎ 01642 823114
GR SE559993. Meet at the village hall car park, **Chop Gate**. The walk proposed is 12 miles involving climbing, but there will be the option of a shorter distance.

Saturday, 25th October, 10:30 am, leader Alf Rout ☎ 01642 818045
GR NZ833014. Meet in the car park in **Goathland**. A walk of about 8 miles, mostly easy but involving some climbing.