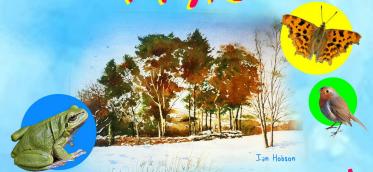


Parkinson's PARK



I-SPY Trail!







GEOLOGY and

1) Bottom of the Park - Wetland

The bottom of the Park is damper due to the natural springs. Here the plants indicate standing water and include Tufted hair grass, Reed canary grass. Hairy sedge and Soft rush. Teasel,
Black knapweed and Self-heal also crop up in places.
In 2016 a new bog garden was established in one of the wettest areas.

Woodland and Mature trees

The mixed broad-leafed wood has both planted trees e.g. Norway maple, as well as self-seeded birch and oak. It supports shade loving plants including wood anemone, lesser celandine and native bluebells. The thicket on the slope to the north west has trees which thrive in the wetter soil e.g. goat and great willow. The oldest trees in 2010 are the Sycamores on Crooked Lands (abut 200 years) and the Oaks on Clapper Brow (about 100 years). Together with the Scots Pines the old trees provide a habitat for bats and owls who roost in their cracks and hunt in the grassland.

Hedges and Copses

The various hedges of Hawthorn and Elder, around the Park offer a good habitat for birds and small mammals. A wide range of birds use the Park for breeding and hunting, whilst it is on the migration route for others such as Curlews and Pinkfooted geese.

4 Wildflower Meadow

The grassland and open woodland support an abundance of invertebrates from butterflies to moths, to beetles, flies and bees. Species of note include small skipper, ringlets, meadow brown and burnet moths.

Meadow Wildflowers are being increased to build up a nectar rich baitat particularly in the south west corner.

5 Community Orchard

A number of fruit trees have been planted in the Park over the years either singularly or in the community orchard. Some of the varieties planted include Red Devil, Ribston Pippin and Yorkshire Greening.

6 Hay Meadow

Across the flatter top and southern side of the Park semiimproved grassland reflects a more neutral soil and its past use as a hay meadow. The main grasses are Cocksfoot and common bentgrass, with some Red fescue, Yorkshire fog, Timothy and tield wood-rush. Within the sward is a small but increasing range of herbs and wildflower species including Greater birdsfoot trefoil, Pignut, Common knapweed, Great burnet, Common sorrel, Cow parsley, Vetches and Wild Garlic.

🌈 Drystone Walls

The Walls around the park mostly date to the 17th, 18th centuries, with even older foundations in some cases. They are a refuge for the Common lizard, Toads and insects, especially where they offer basking sites along the south-west facing slope of Great Brow which catches the sun. They are also good for lichens and mosses.

D Great Brow- Acid Grassland

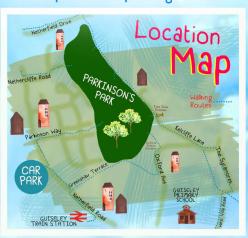
The steep sloping grassland at the north of the Park overlooking Nethercliffe Crescent has an acidic moorland type soil: as a result its short sward of dominant red fescue supports species such as Heath bedstraw, Sheep's sorrel and Wavy hair-grass.



Friends of PARKINSON'S PARK..

(FOPP) was formed in October 2011 by a group of local residents to raise money and organize improvements to the Park in conjunction with the owners, and to fund and run the Park's community events calendar. Thereby honouring the Park's social, cultural and environmental heritage and continuing the legacy of Frank and Albert Parkinson. The Friends work in conjunction with other Friends Groups and community organizations in Aireborough.

If you are interested in becoming a Friend to help on work parties or with events, contact Martyn Hornsby Smith , 01943 876950, For General enquiries contact Christine Parapia, 01943 877282, Email parkinsonspark@gmail.com.



www.parkinsonspark.co.uk



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