

Key to species

- Acer campestre (Field Maple)
- Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)
- Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse-chestnut)
- Alnus glutinosa (Alder)
- Betula pendula (Silver Birch)
- Corylus avellana (Hazel)
- Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)
- Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)
- Ilex aguifolium (Holly)
- Juglans regia (Walnut)
- Malus sp. (Apple)
- Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)
- Malus hupehensis (Hupeh Crab Apple)
- Populus nigra (Black Poplar)
- Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar)
- Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)
- Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)
- Ouercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)
- Salix alba (White Willow)
- Salix caprea (Goat Willow)
- Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)
- Sambucus nigra (Elder)
- Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)
- Ulmus sp. (Elm)
- Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)
- Cupressus lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)
- Pinus nigra (Black Pine)
- Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)
- Taxus baccata (Yew)

Scrub and saplings

- Acer sp. (Maple)
- Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)
- Corylus avellana (Hazel)
- Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)
- X Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Ilex aguifolium (Holly)
- Prunus sp. (Cherry/Plum/Blackthorn)
- ★ Sambucus nigra (Elder)
- Ulmus sp. (Elm)
- Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose)

Key to size and shape

Deciduous Coniferous

Young tree



Mature tree <60cm diameter



Mature tree >60cm diameter

Key to habitats and features

Grassland

Woodland

Open water

Bramble or dense scrub

Reedbed

Hides and sheds

Wet woodland — - Footpath

Adams Road Bird Sanctuary is a County Wildlife Site owned by St John's College, but managed by a committee and volunteers. It is a complex and dynamic site with a variety of habitats providing refuge, breeding and foraging for a range of animal species. Over 70 species of bird and over 1000 species of invertebrate have been recorded on the site, remarkable given its urban setting.

Many of the trees have been planted and there is a mixture of deciduous and coniferous species, with Yew being the most abundant. Trees of note include the majestic Pedunculate Oak in the northwest area of the site which is thought to be about 300 years old. Several poplars are present, both the native Black Poplar, but also two Hybrid Black Poplar along the northern boundary which have long died but provide fabulous standing deadwood habitat. There are about five Elm clones shown on the map as clusters of Elm saplings or young trees, these may represent sites where mature Elm once stood before succumbing to Dutch Elm Disease.

Wildlife Trust for **Beds. Cambs** & Northants

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Adams Road **Bird Sanctuary**



Map of trees, woody shrubs and habitat 2022