



Jon Russ
Ridgeway Ecology Ltd
36 Chichester Lane
Hampton Magna
Warwick
Warwickshire
CV35 8TG

Northamptonshire Biodiversity
Records Centre
C/O The Wildlife Trust
Lings House
Billing Lings
Northamptonshire
NN3 8BE
Tel: 01604 400448
Fax: 01604 784835
nbrc@northantsbrc.org.uk

Our Reference: 21-183

Friday 16th July 2021

Dear Jon,

Re: Ecological data search, Land at Ogee Business Park (Plot G), Don White Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, West Midlands NN8 4FT

Thank you for approaching the NBRC with this enquiry. All the information that you have requested is contained within this report. This includes a map of the search area, statutory and non-statutory site details and a list of protected and notable species records from your specified search area. For definitions of these sites please refer to the document at the end of this report.

Statutory sites

According to the most recent GIS layers available to NBRC from Natural England there are currently no statutory sites within your specified search area.

Non-statutory sites

Following the Natural Environment White Paper (2011), twelve Nature Improvement Areas (NIA's) were designated and granted government funding in February 2012. They should aim to achieve significant and demonstrable enhancements of the ecological network over large areas by undertaking the actions prioritised in the review.

Further information regarding the Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area can be found on the Natural England website using the following link:

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/funding/nia/projects/nenevalley.aspx>

The following non-statutory sites are located within your specified search area. These sites have been labelled on the accompanying map.

Site Name	Site Status
Eastfield Park, Wellingborough	Local Geological Site
Finedon Cally Banks	Wildlife Trust Reserve/Local Wildlife Site
Finedon Pocket Park	Local Geological Site/Pocket Park/ Local Wildlife Site
Finedon Quarry and Disused Railway	Local Wildlife Site/Local Geological Site/Pocket Park
Finedon Sidings	Potential Wildlife Site
Flood Storage Meadow	Potential Wildlife Site
Northern Way Grassland	Potential Wildlife Site
Old Brickpit Lake	Potential Wildlife Site
Red Hill Bottom Field	Potential Wildlife Site

Descriptions for these non-statutory sites are attached to this report.

Unfortunately we do not hold descriptions for Pocket Parks (please refer to the website for further information <http://www.northamptonshireparks.co.uk/northamptonshire-pocket-parks/Pages/default.aspx>).

We do not currently hold any information for the following non-statutory sites located within your specified search area.

Site Number	Site Status
969	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
970	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
973	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
977	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
978	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
979	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
982	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
986	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
987	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
988	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
989	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
1051	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
1053	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
1054	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1
1055	Potential Wildlife Site Category 1

Potential Wildlife Site Category 1 definition is; sites never fully surveyed and assessed against LWS criteria.

For full definitions of Northamptonshire non-statutory sites please refer to the section "Sites of wildlife and geological importance in Northamptonshire" below.

Species records

Please note that we do not provide data for bats. This information can be obtained directly from the Northants Bat Group/County Recorder for Mammals using the contact details already provided.

356 protected and notable species records fall within your specified search boundaries. A list of these species records is attached to this report.

This report contains sensitive information about the location of protected species and has been provided in confidence to assist you in your work. Because of this OS Grid References must be withheld from documents destined for public consumption.

I would remind you that these data are limited spatially and temporally and I would strongly recommend that follow-up surveys be carried out to support the baseline provided. I would also like to draw your attention to our terms and conditions once again.

Northamptonshire Biodiversity Records Centre
Terms and conditions

1. All rights to the data are reserved and ownership is not transferred with it. Data held by the Northamptonshire Biodiversity Record Centre (NBRC) remains the intellectual property, and in the ownership and copyright, of the originator(s).
2. Whilst every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of all the data provided, the NBRC can accept no responsibility for any costs, damages or liabilities whatsoever arising from the use of the data or for any omissions or inaccuracies within it.
3. The data held by the NBRC may not be comprehensive and the absence of data, in response to a data search, does not imply that a species, important habitat or designation does not exist within that search area. Recorded presence does not imply current presence and the date for all records will be provided.
4. Data is provided solely for the use of the enquirer (and their client) and only for the purpose(s) specified by the enquirer at the time of its request. Data must not be reused or stored beyond the life of the project for which they were acquired.
5. Data may be used as required in support of the planning process but OS grid references must be removed from documents destined for public consumption due to sensitive data concerning protected species.
6. The NBRC will provide access to data subject to any conditions imposed on its use by the General Data Protection Regulation 2018, Data Protection Act, Environmental Information Regulations 2004, Copyright and Intellectual Property Right Law or the data owner. Restrictions on the release of information may therefore apply.
7. The NBRC will only release un-interpreted data and will not usually comment upon its significance.
8. The NBRC will release as soon as possible, and within twenty working days of receipt, the request unless an extension of time is necessary. In this event the enquirer will be informed within ten working days.
9. All charges made by the NBRC relate to the provision of administration, data handling and search services.
10. Personal details submitted will be kept securely for the time needed to process your request and for up to 7 years, as required for HMRC. Following this time, these records will be responsibly destroyed. If you would like to know more about how we manage your data please view our privacy policy.

As agreed, the total charge for the time taken to extract this information and put together the report is £145 plus VAT (£174 including VAT). An invoice will be sent under different cover from our Cambridgeshire office.

Should you have any enquiries please feel free to contact me at the above address.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Nathalie Hueber'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Nathalie Hueber
Biodiversity Data Officer

Sites of wildlife and geological importance in Northamptonshire

Statutory Sites:

Special Protected Area (SPA)

SPAs are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC), the Birds Directive.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

The SSSI series provide statutory protection for the best examples of the natural environment. SSSI were originally notified under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and they were renotified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Improved provisions for their protection and management were introduced in the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

National Nature Reserve (NNR)

NNRs are declared by the statutory country conservation agency (English Nature) under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. NNR contain the most important examples of natural and semi-natural ecosystems within Great Britain. NNR conserve the habitats within them and offer opportunities for research.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

LNRs are declared under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by local authorities. LNR are declared and managed for nature conservation, education and research or opportunities for public access to nature.

Non-statutory sites:

Nature Improvement Area (NIA)

Following the Natural Environment White Paper (2011), twelve NIAs were designated and granted government funding in February 2012. They should aim to achieve significant and demonstrable enhancements of the ecological network over large areas by undertaking the actions prioritised in the review:

- Improving the management of existing wildlife sites
- Increasing the size of existing wildlife sites
- Increasing the number of wildlife sites
- Improving connectivity between sites
- Creating wildlife corridors

Local Wildlife Site (LWS)

Local Wildlife Sites are areas of land which are rich in wildlife and are the equivalent to Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation. Criteria for selection take in threats and declines in certain species, national priorities and local distinctiveness. The LWS system is managed, in partnership, by The Wildlife Trust, local authorities, statutory nature conservation agencies, local naturalists and landowners. Local Wildlife Sites were previously known as County Wildlife Site (CWS) in the past.

Protected Wildflower Verges (PWV)

Protected Wildflower Verges are roadside verges rich in wildlife and are crucial to the success of the local Biodiversity Action Plan. Criteria for selection take in threats and declines in certain species, national priorities and local distinctiveness. The PWV system is managed, in partnership, by The Wildlife Trust, local authorities, statutory nature conservation agencies, local naturalists and landowners.

Pocket Park

The Pocket Park vision is to develop easy public access to the countryside, bringing the countryside to the people and providing opportunities for enjoyment and understanding of 'Countryside on the Doorstep'. Over the past 18 years, the county council has worked in partnership with many organisations and other local authorities to help create 80 Pocket Parks. For more information on this scheme please refer to the website at www.pocketparks.com.

Local Geological Site (LGS)

Local Geological Sites (LGS) are the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside the statutory SSSI. The sites are designated using locally developed criteria and are assessed by the local geological group.

Potential Local Geological Site (PLGS)

Potential Local Geological Sites (PLGS) are sites that were identified and considered to be important geological exposures. These sites have not yet been formally notified as Local Geological Sites by the local geological group. Currently these sites can only be located by a grid reference, as they do not have a formal site boundary and there is no descriptive survey information.

Potential Wildlife Site (PWS)

Potential Wildlife Sites (PWS) are sites that are either known or thought to be of higher biodiversity value than the average countryside but have not been confirmed to be of Local Wildlife Site (LWS) standard.











PWS can belong to one of three categories: 1. Sites never fully surveyed and assessed against LWS criteria. 2. Sites surveyed and assessed against the LWS criteria but not currently reaching the standard. 3. Sites previously recognised as LWS but not currently meeting the latest LWS criteria.

PWS were originally outlined using a combination of local knowledge and looking at aerial photographs for evidence of biodiverse habitats. All PWS are likely to be important for the County's biodiversity, either in their own right, or through buffering and linking current LWS and contributing to Green Infrastructure. Many of these sites could potentially be of LWS standard once surveyed.

Important Invertebrate Areas (IIAs)

IIAs are nationally or internationally significant places for the conservation of invertebrates and the habitats upon which they rely. IIAs have been selected where they support a nationally significant assemblage of species or support a single globally endangered, European endangered or national Critically Endangered species

Area around Land at Ogee Business Park (2km search area)

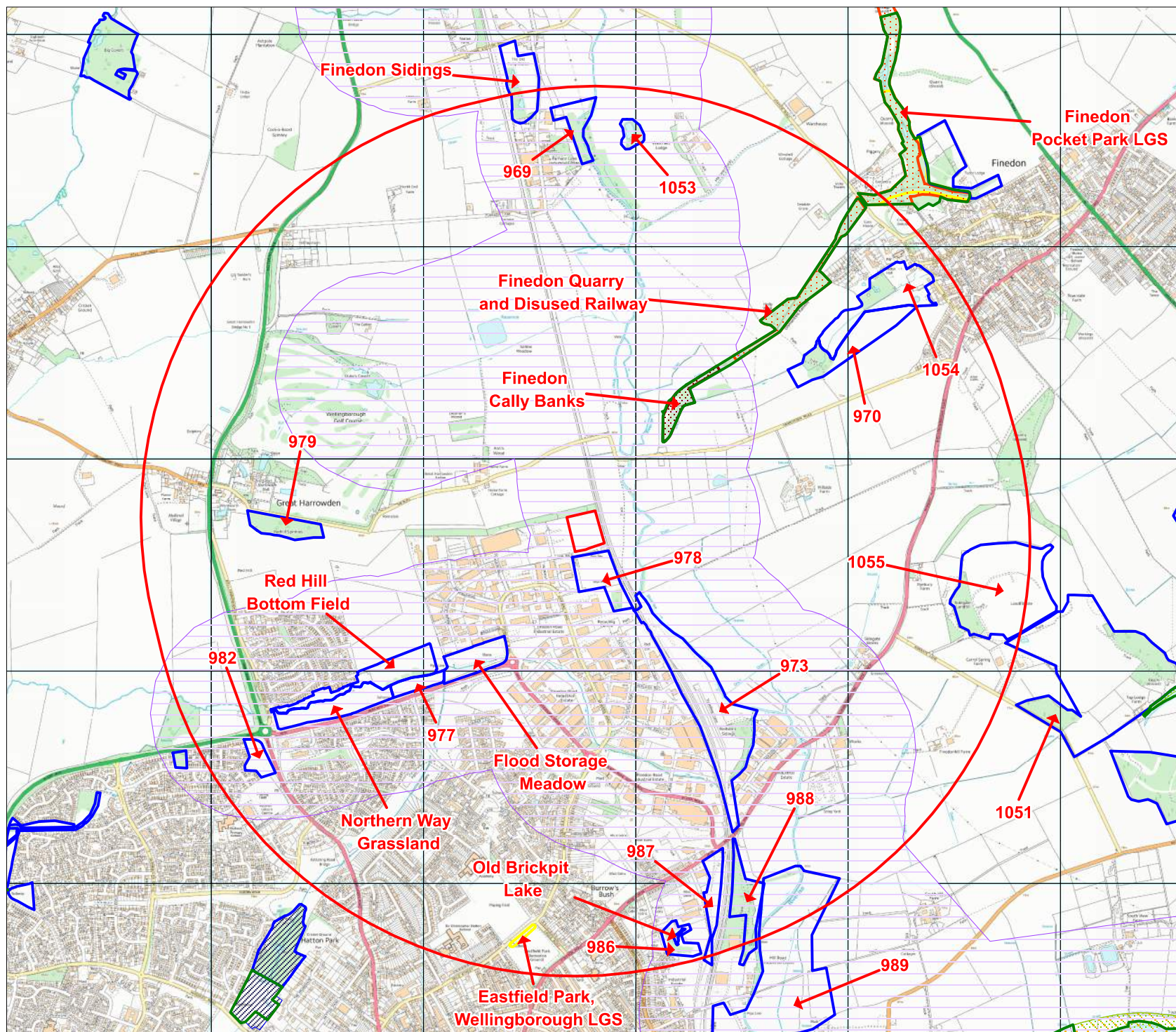
-  Local Geological Site
-  Local Geological Site
-  Site of Special Scientific Interest
-  Local Nature Reserve
-  Pocket Park
-  Special Protection Area
-  Nature Improvement Area
-  Local Wildlife Site
-  Potential Wildlife Site
-  Wildlife Trust Reserve



1km

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Published 16/07/2021.



Historical Background / Significance / Former use of site

Early ironstone quarry, from 1850s?
 Considerable historical interest for Wellingborough.

Conservation and remedial work needed or desirable

Work obviously required to secure pavement edge of Gold Street.
 Note that previous repairs have often obscured the geology.
 But bearing in mind the considerable interest in the geology, repairs could make use of the lower 1m of ironstone exposed, which is firm & could support walling. (See separate RIGS report.)
 Information board for public interest.

Summary of site significance

Educational potential for local schools.
 Public interest.

- Scientific value
- * Educational value
- * Historical value
- * Aesthetic value

Submitted to RIGS Group by D.S. Sutherland Date 13.03.2000

Considered by Rigs Group on 17/8/99

Approved / Not Approved as a RIGS Site

Signed on behalf of the RIGS Group by _____



Northamptonshire RIGS Group: Site Evaluation Form

W1
1032

Site name	Grid Ref	Local Authority
EASTFIELD PARK, W'BORO	SP 896 687	WELLINGBOROUGH BORO
Geographical Location		
South side of Gold Street, between Gisburne Rd & Cross Rd		
Former site use	Present site use	
IRONSTONE QUARRY	TOWN PARK	
Ownership details and address		
Wellingborough Borough Council, Technical & Leisure Services Dept., Swanspool House Wellingborough NN8 1BP		

Photo? Location DSS

Stratigraphical position / Geological context (summary)

Northampton Sand Ironstone (Middle Jurassic)

Map / Diagram of Location and Boundaries, with dimensions of site

Geological exposures along boundary with Gold Street to corner Cross Road, intermittent along distance of some 150 m.

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SCIENTIFIC DETAILS

Sketch / Section

Geological Features and/or geomorphological / industrial economic features

The exposure shows Northampton Sand Ironstone, up to 1.5m seen.
It is the only exposure in the town, and shows typical weathering of ironstone, with limonite seaming and boxstones.
It is a remnant of ironstone quarrying in the town from the 1850s.
Ironstone was also used extensively as a building stone in Wellingboro, from 14th to 20th centuries.

Educational value

For schools, an example of an unusual sedimentary rock;
& from it, iron metal was obtained, furnaces near by.

- Specialist
Higher educational
Secondary school
Primary school

Physical Means of Access

Good.

- Permission required
Public access
See footnote

Specimen collection potential

loose material possible

- Hammering by permission
Hammering forbidden

Site facilities (e.g. parking, toilets?)

OK

References, (published / unpublished) relating to the site

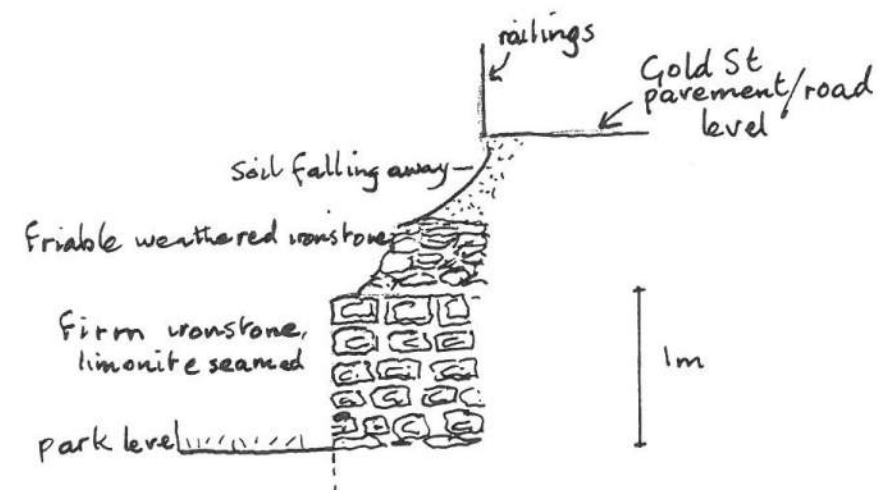
Hollingworth SE & Taylor JH, 1951. The Northampton Sand Ironstone. Memoir Geological Survey G.B.
Tonks, E, 1990 Ironstone quarries of the Midlands, Part IV. Wellingborough area.

Regional context

Of particular interest to Wellingborough; the only exposure in town

- Unique
Rare

Unless on an official RIGS Group site visit, people visiting a site are responsible for their own Health and Safety. Unofficial visits are not covered by the Wildlife Trust's Liability Insurance.



Eastfield Park boundary N side, at 40m from Cross Rd.

Historical Background / Significance / Former use of site

Historical association with ironstone quarrying - successive phases, from 'cricket field' quarry (1915-1925) to track & tunnel to Irthlingborough (1939)

Conservation and remedial work needed or desirable

Clearance of vegetation from rock face to W & E of access steps

Summary of site significance

Thickest remaining ironstone section (certainly most accessible) in county.

- Scientific value
- ** Educational value
- ** Historical value
- * Aesthetic value

Submitted to RIGS Group by D.S. Sutherland Date 13.03.2000

Considered by Rigs Group on 17.8.1999

Approved / Not Approved as a RIGS Site

Signed on behalf of the RIGS Group by _____



Northamptonshire RIGS Group: Site Evaluation Form

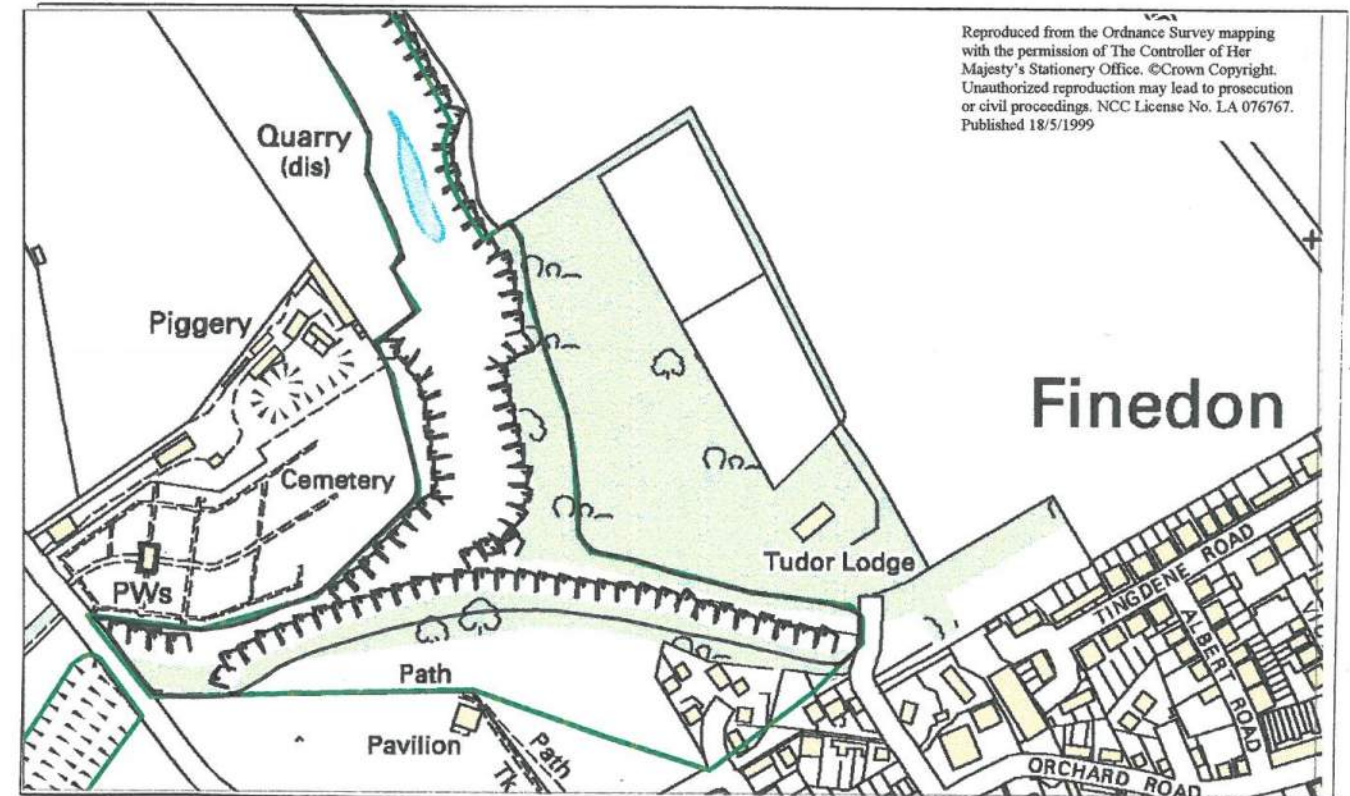
W2
ID33

Site name	Grid Ref	Local Authority
FINEDON 'POCKET' PARK	SP 912 722	WELLINGBOROUGH BOROUGH
Geographical Location		
SOUTH OF CEMETERY ON STATION RD, N OF PARISH CHURCH		
Former site use	Present site use	
IRONSTONE QUARRIES	'POCKET' PARK	
Ownership details and address		
WELLINGBOROUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL, SWANSPOL HOUSE, WELLINGBOROUGH NN8 1BP		

Photo? Location DSS

Stratigraphical position / Geological context (summary)

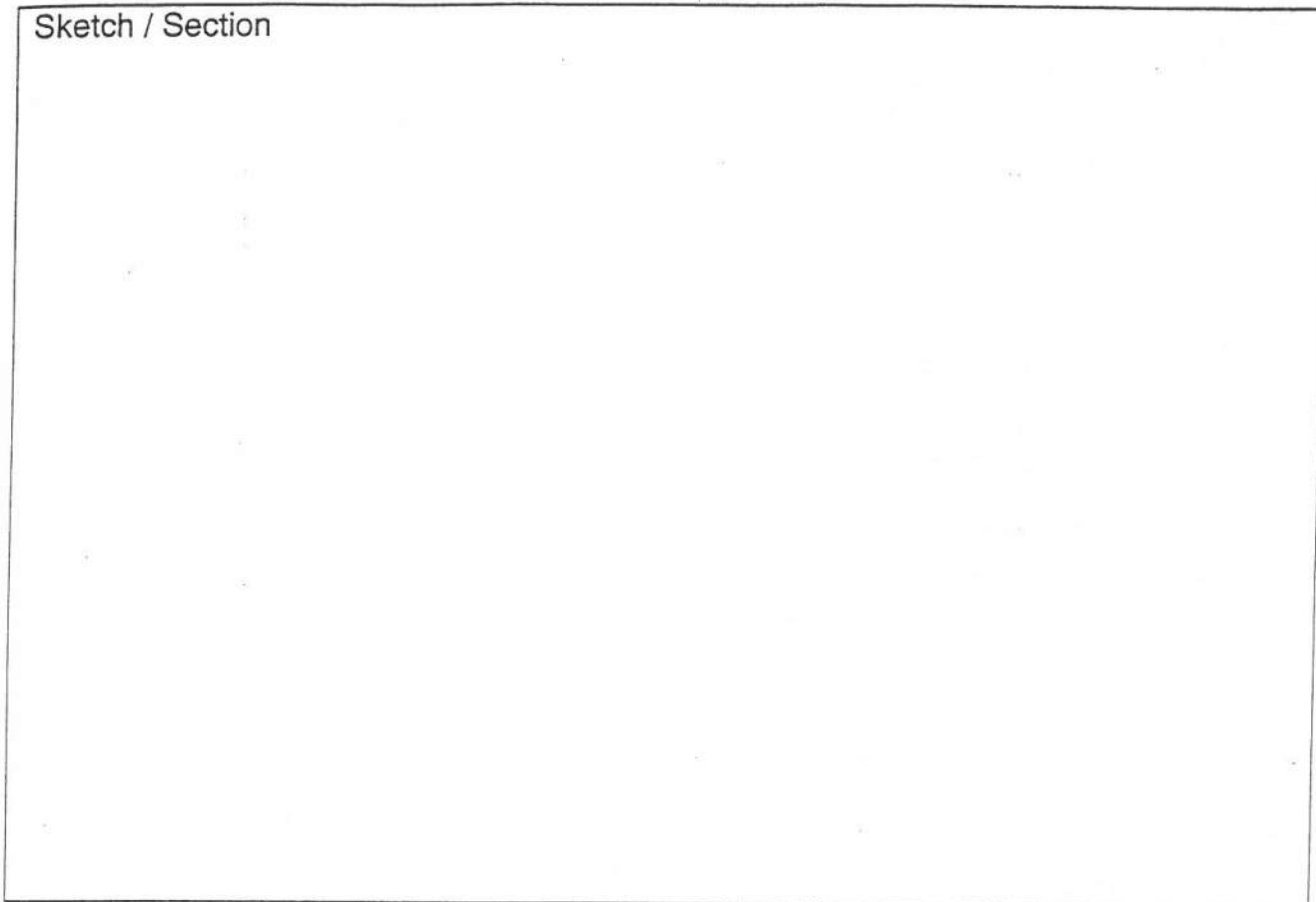
Northampton Sand Ironstone; locally section up to Rutland Formation (Middle Jurassic)



SCIENTIFIC DETAILS

Hollingworth & Taylor 1951, p 173:

Sketch / Section



Geological Features and/or geomorphological / industrial economic features

Good section of up to 4m oolitic ironstone, in cutting N of Cricket Field.
 Small exposure Rutland Formation (with oysters), at diverging point of quays
 Section could be more complete just E of bridge, below cemetery.
 Further exposures along N quarry route: ironstone by lake; frost-shattered Blisworth Limestone in top of bank.

For remnants of industrial/archaeological features, see Tonks 1990 p132 & 149 (copies herewith)

Educational value

Good for school groups - ironstone is unusual sedimentary rock.
 also opportunity for specialist to examine & collect samples

- Specialist
- Higher educational
- Secondary school
- Primary school

Physical Means of Access

Good.

- Permission required
- Public access
- See footnote

Specimen collection potential

Yes.

- Hammering by permission
- Hammering forbidden

Site facilities (e.g. parking, toilets?)

No

References, (published / unpublished) relating to the site

Hollingworth, SE & Taylor, JH, 1951, The Northampton Sand Ironstone. Memoir Geological Survey G.B. eg. p 173
 Tonks, E., 1990. Ironstone quarries of the Midlands, Part IV, Wellingborough. (see separate sheet)

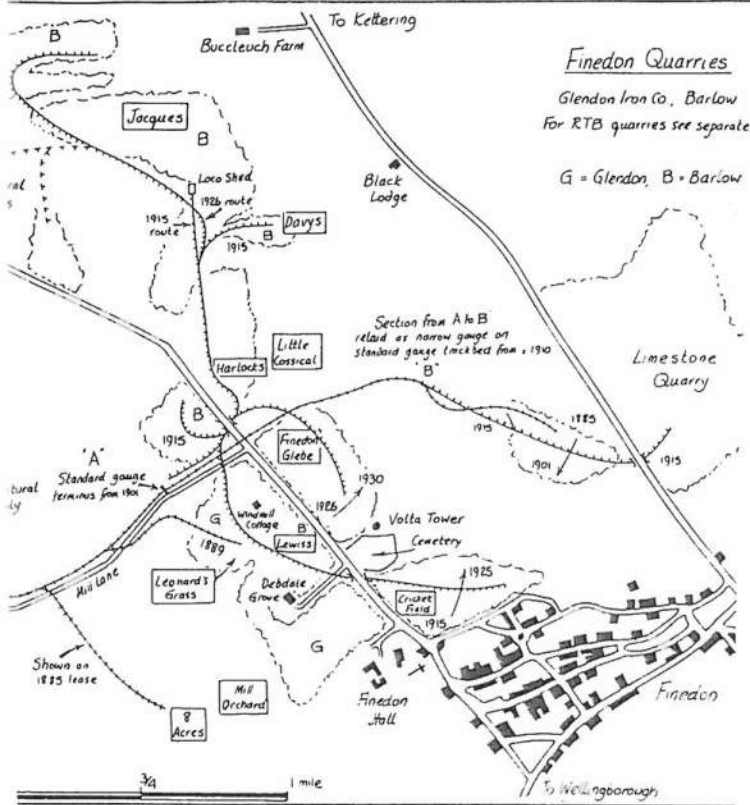
Regional context

Best exposure of ironstone in Wellingborough area

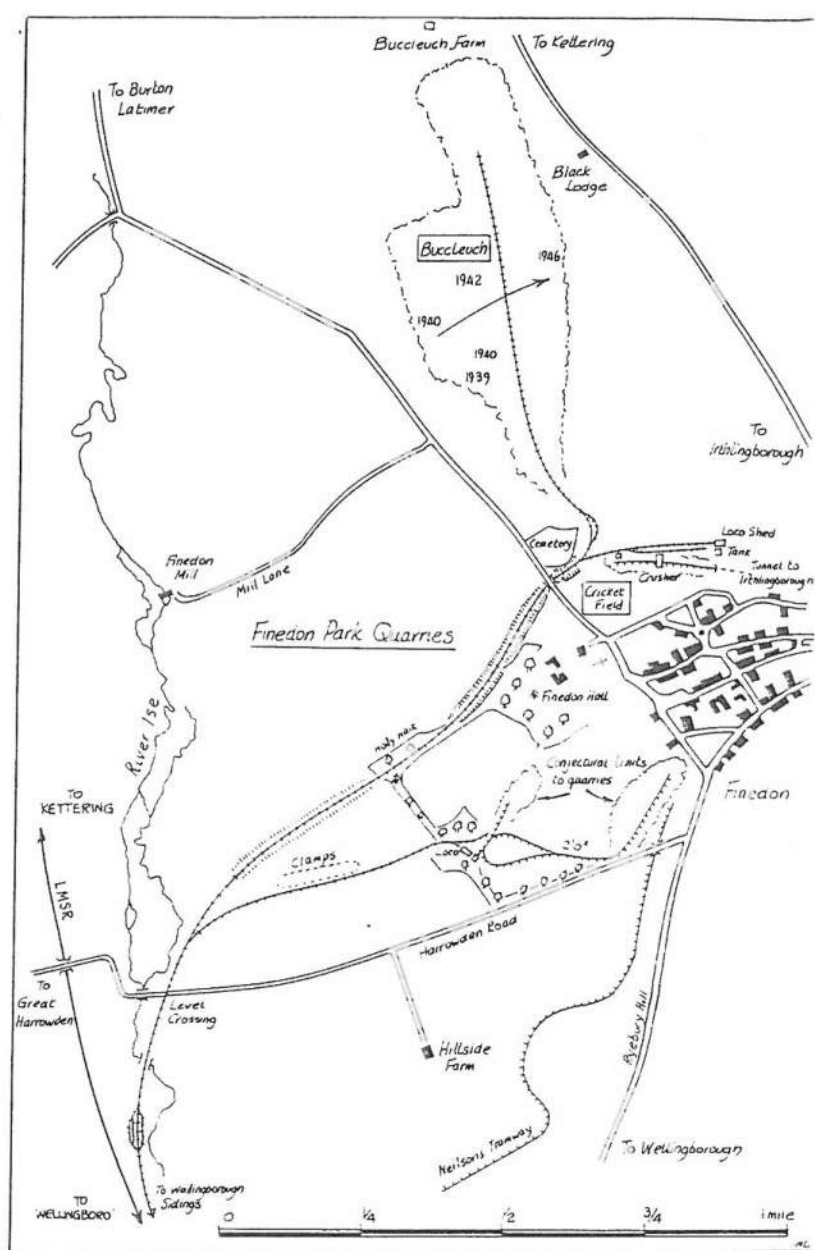
- Unique
- Rare

FINEDON (northern area)

E.Tonks 1990 (Wboro area) p132: EARLY QUARRIES ↓



LATER QUARRIES →



Hollingworth & Taylor, 1951, p.173

A good section of the upper part of the Northampton Sand overlain by some 10 ft. of Lower Estuarine beds is exposed in the approach to Station Road bridge, 300 yds. north of Finedon Hall:

Section in Northampton Sand near Finedon Hall

		Ft.	Ins.
Upper Siderite Mudstone—Limestone Group	Yellow-brown and grey sands passing into hard limonitic sandstone within a few feet	1	—
	Hard, grey-hearted, limonitic sandstone	—	3
	Soft, yellow sand with limonitic band	—	5
	Massive compact sandy limonitic bed with calcite fragments (originally sideritic limestone)	—	7
Main Oolitic Ironstone Group	Ochreous yellow oolitic ironstone with dense limonite as veins and boxes	3	6
	Massive brown oolitic ironstone with dense limonite (after siderite) cement	seen for	3
			10.

The basal beds of the Northampton Sand were repeatedly exposed in the construction of the railway towards the clamp. A typical section is given below:

Section in mineral line cutting, north of Finedon Hall

		Ft.	Ins.
	Obscure ground	3	—
Main Oolitic Ironstone Group	Brown oolitic ironstone	4	—
	Brown sandy oolitic ironstone 1 ft. 6 ins. on ferruginous sandstone 9 in.—all one post	2	3
Lower Siderite Mudstone—Limestone Group	Soft limonitic sandstone	2	—
	Buff brown calcareous sandstone, bluish grey centres	1	3
	Brown soft decalcified sand	—	6
	Fine-grained greenish grey calcareous sandstone or siltstone	—	4
Upper Lias	Bluish grey clay, top 9 in. pale grey	1	9

In Buccleuch Quarry the beds are generally flat-lying; some small east-west faults have been encountered. Up to 10 ft. of stone is worked under a cover of 30-40 ft. of overburden. The top 2 ft. of the Northampton Sand formation is a sandstone in places and is rejected; the beds below belonging to the siderite mudstone series are also locally sandy.

E.Tonks, 1990, p149

A good section of the upper part of the Northampton Sand overlain by some 10 ft. of Lower Estuarine beds is exposed in the approach to Station Road bridge, 300 yds. north of Finedon Hall:

Section in Northampton Sand near Finedon Hall

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ins.</i>
Upper Siderite Mudstone— Limestone Group	{ Yellow-brown and grey sands passing into hard limonitic sandstone within a few feet ... Hard, grey-hearted, limonitic sandstone ... Soft, yellow sand with limonitic band ... Massive compact sandy limonitic bed with calcite fragments (originally sideritic limestone) ...	1 — 3 5 7
Main Oolitic Ironstone Group	{ Ochreous yellow oolitic ironstone with dense limonite as veins and boxes ... Massive brown oolitic ironstone with dense limonite (after siderite) cement ...	3 6 3 10.

The basal beds of the Northampton Sand were repeatedly exposed in the construction of the railway towards the clamp. A typical section is given below:

Section in mineral line cutting, north of Finedon Hall

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ins.</i>
Main Oolitic Ironstone Group	{ Obscure ground ... Brown oolitic ironstone ... Brown sandy oolitic ironstone 1 ft. 6 ins. on ferruginous sandstone 9 in.—all one post ...	3 — 4 2 3
Lower Siderite Mudstone— Limestone Group	{ Soft limonitic sandstone ... Buff brown calcareous sandstone, bluish grey centres ... Brown soft decalcified sand ... Fine-grained greenish grey calcareous sandstone or siltstone ...	2 — 1 3 6 — 4
Upper Lias	Bluish grey clay, top 9 in. pale grey ...	1 9

In Buccleuch Quarry the beds are generally flat-lying; some small east-west faults have been encountered. Up to 10 ft. of stone is worked under a cover of 30-40 ft. of overburden. The top 2 ft. of the Northampton Sand formation is a sandstone in places and is rejected; the beds below belonging to the siderite mudstone series are also locally sandy.

Site Name: Finedon Quarry and Disused Railway
Site Code: W736
Status: LWS
Other Designations: Wildlife Trust Reserve, Pocket Park, Local Geological Site, Nene Valley NIA
Grid Reference: SP912722
Area (ha): 16.2
District: Wellingborough

Site History:

18/12/2006 LWS
09/10/2014 LWS

Habitats present

Broad Habitat: Grassland, Wetland, Woodland

BAP Habitat: Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Fen, Wet Woodland

Reason for Designation:

A disused railway that is part pocket park and part Trust reserve. The site is predominantly scrub, young woodland and patches of calcareous grassland. The scrub and young woodland produced 48 woodland and hedgerow plants, whilst recorded from the grassland areas were 23 calcareous indicator species, therefore comfortably qualifying the site as a Wildlife Site. The Trust Reserve had a small amount of *Salix cinerea* woodland and areas of W21 scrub.

Site Description:

29/05/2014

Lying to the north and west of Finedon, this site consisted of a quite large old quarry in the north, from which a long and now dismantled railway track lead south-westerly to Finedon Callybanks nature reserve. That railway track must have once connected to the main railway line a little further to the south-west.

The longer northern arm of the quarry was with high and very steep slopes toward its southern end, which receded to the north. The northern third of this part of the quarry was inaccessible on the first two visits due to deep flood water. Later in the year the flood waters receded to leave two areas of more permanent open water, one large, the other much smaller.

The eastern part of the old quarry was rather deeper, and once lead to an adit where the mining continued underground. To the south of the eastern arm of the quarry was some higher, level ground with dense scrub and a small area of more scattered scrub.

The railway line running south-westerly from the quarry was mostly very narrow, a single track line, and came with cuttings and raised embankments. The main feature, about half way between the quarry and the nature reserve, was the remains of Holly Walk, which must predate the railway track.

This was a large site, but the one main habitat of scrub succeeding to young woodland occupied most of it. A lot of that habitat was with bare ground below, sometimes due to heavy shading, sometimes, especially in the area of Holly Walk, due to heavy use.

All grassland areas of any size were in the northern arm of the quarry, but grassland species also occurred at the edges of some of the wider paths.

The grassland areas of the site produced a quite impressive list of indicator species for calcareous and neutral to calcareous grassland. These included Yellow-wort *Blackstonia perfoliata*, Greater Knapweed *Centaurea scabiosa*, Dropwort *Filipendula vulgaris* and many more. However, most of

these were scarce to very scarce and the grassland rarely had that overall look of species-richness. Many of the rarer plants here were found at the northern end of the site and on sloping ground.

A glimpse of what parts of the site may have once looked like were glimpsed in a small gap in the scrub at the bottom of the quarry slope with abundant Cowslip *Primula veris*. The grassland areas were often with frequent seedlings of Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and occasionally oak *Quercus robur*, and some were with Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* scrub suckering in at the edges.

Hawthorn was the main plant of the shrub layer, Ash was the most abundant tree. Less frequent in the shrub layer were Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Blackthorn, Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare* and Wayfaring *Viburnum lantana* tree. A few shrubs, including Wayfaring Tree had clearly been planted and were still in their tree guards. Other trees included frequent to locally abundant Sycamore, rare to occasional Wild Cherry *Prunus avium* and Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*. Some trees of Ash and Sycamore were growing as multiple-stemmed specimens from quite large coppice stools.

A lot of the ground in the scrub and woodland was bare, or was covered in carpets of Ivy *Hedera helix*. Where shade was less heavy, then Cow Parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* could be quite abundant, or there was similarly abundant Nettle *Urtica dioica*. In some danker parts of the quarry, especially where there were rocky outcrops, then Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas* and Hart's-tongue Fern *Phyllitis scolopendrium* could be very locally frequent.

Also growing in the scrub areas were a few commoner shade species such as Hedge Garlic *Alliaria petiolata*, Cuckoo-pint *Arum maculatum*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, Hedge Woundwort *Stachys sylvatica* and others. However, none of these was at all abundant across the site as a whole. More notable species of the scrub/woodland areas included Ramsons *Allium ursinum*, Bearded Couch *Elymus caninus* grass, Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and a few others, all of which were recorded from the Holly Walk area.

There were three ponds in the northern arm of the old quarry, though the most southerly and the most northerly were heavily shaded and no wetland or aquatic vegetation was seen. The largest pond was more open but there was little vegetation associated with it. There was a little Curled Dock *Rumex crispus* on its edge, as well as a little Bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara* and very locally frequent Brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*. The only emergent species seen was a tiny amount of Lesser Reedmace *Typha angustifolia*.

Buzzards *Buteo buteo* frequently seen. Green Woodpeckers *Picus viridis* and Greater Spotted Woodpeckers *Dendrocopos major* frequent, with the usual birds of such sites such as Blue Tits *Parus caeruleus*, Great Tits *Parus major* and others.

Younger scrubby areas with Blackcaps *Sylvia atricapilla*, Garden Warblers *Sylvia borin*, Whitethroats *Sylvia communis* and Lesser Whitethroats *Sylvia curruca*.

Wildlife Trust Reserve

The Finedon Cally Banks WT Reserve lies at the southern end of the site and is a small area where ironstone was processed before being transported away by railway on the nearby main line, which is still in use. This site was more or less within the flood-plain of the nearby River Ise and was on level ground, apart from the remnant railway embankment within the site and slightly undulating ground in the north.

The reserve consisted of areas of wetter scrub, mostly in the north, and drier scrub to the south, with a strip of lower, wetter ground where a few swamp and wetland plants were found.

At the time of this survey the land between the southern tip of the reserve and the river Ise was underwater.

Toward the north-eastern end of the site, there was an area of Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* carr on damp or wet ground. To the south and on surrounding higher ground, it was scrub dominated by Hawthorn. The willow woodland could be considered W1 *Salix cinerea*-*Galium palustre* woodland, though Marsh Bedstraw *Galium palustre* was rather rare. Most of the Hawthorn woodland was an example of W21 *Crataegus monogyna*-*Hedera helix* scrub.

The narrow wetland area was most damp in the north where the vegetation was dominated by Greater Pond-sedge *Carex riparia*. This was bordered on the drier edges by dominant Nettle *Urtica dioica* or Greater Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*. The ground of this narrow strip became drier to the south where Greater Pond-sedge was replaced by dominant Wood Small-reed *Calamagrostis epigejos*. The few other species present in this area included Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, Marsh Bedstraw and Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*. Those three species were quite rare, but a little more frequent were a few small stands of Yellow Flag *Iris pseudacorus*.

Small areas of Hawthorn on higher ground in the south were cleared of scrub in 2005. Area A (SP90137108) was largely dominated by Bracken, while Area B (SP90147111) was with a mixture of ruderal and grassland plants. Plants growing here included False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*, Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*, Teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, Field Forget-me-not *Myosotis arvensis*, Creeping Cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, White Campion *Silene alba*, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius* and others.

Willow Tits *Parus montanus* were breeding here.

21/06/2006

The former quarry and disused railway line provides an excellent site for wildlife, with a mosaic of scrub and calcareous grassland habitats. Both habitats qualify this as a wildlife site with 6 strong calcareous indicators and areas of species rich W21 and W22 Scrub. For a site description please refer to the relevant historical sites.

Boundary Changes

13/02/2013 This site was created in 2006 by combining Finedon Quarry, Finedon Cally Banks & Finedon Disused Railway to form one site for this pocket park and reserve complex.

02/12/2014 Slight boundary change following 2014 survey.

Related Site Information

Finedon Cally Banks, Historical
Finedon Disused Railway, Historical
Finedon Quarry, Historical

Finedon Cally Banks (SP902712)

01/01/1979

This reserve comprises the southwest corner of the disused railway line now known as Finedon Pocket Park. This used to be a calcining plant for limestone mined from the surrounding area. The substrate is unusually calcareous for the county, and the grassland reflects this. Species recorded in past surveys include *Ophrys apifera*, *Listera ovata*, *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, a good diversity of grasses and patches of blackthorn scrub. Parts of the central grassland are quite wet, with a few aquatic species in places. Needs a more up to date survey.

15/08/2002

Meets Wildlife Site criteria for scrub, and includes a mosaic of wetland habitats including S6. Part managed as a nature reserve to maintain scrub and open areas.

21/08/2006

The south western end of a disused railway line running from Finedon Quarry county wildlife site to the currently active railway line. The site is a diverse mix of patches of blackthorn, bramble and

hawthorn scrub, a tall sward central grassland / reed community which in areas are quite wet and contain large patches of aquatic species.

Finedon Disused Railway (SP907717)

01/01/1979

A length of disused mineral line which is now part of Finedon Pocket Park. The southwest of this site (see subsite details) is now Finedon Cally Banks reserve. Recent plant records have not yet been surveyed. This site needs an up to date plant survey

15/08/2002

The site no longer contains any grassland. It does however contain a large area of scrub along which animals can translocate.

There were 10 scrub species that match the criteria for the CWS designation. These were accompanied by tall Yew, Sycamore and Horse Chestnut plantings. The scrub also has Holm Oak *Quercus ilex*. The height of the canopy is now quite high and should be considered to be woodland in most part.

22/06/2006

A disused railway line running from Finedon Quarries county wildlife site to Finedon Cally Banks nature reserve. This linear belt of secondary woodland habitat holds a range of valuable species of interest to the local area and provides a valuable green corridor covering in the region of 1.2 Km. The northern part of this site features a narrow gullet (area of former railway line) and associated bankside which on the whole is dominated by a dense, closed canopy of *Fraxinus excelsior*. As the site progresses south westerly, *Tilia europaeus* and *Acer pseudoplatanus* become dominant before *Fraxinus excelsior* again becomes the dominant species.

Acer pseudoplatanus is currently occasionally recorded as a standard within the length of this corridor and garden escapees such as *Hyacinthoides hispanica* and *Cotoneaster* spp, which have so far not had a detrimental effect on the native flora recorded. The southern area of the railway line has a greater diversity of species due to the more open canopy due to being elevated on a raised bank.

Finedon Quarry (SP912727)

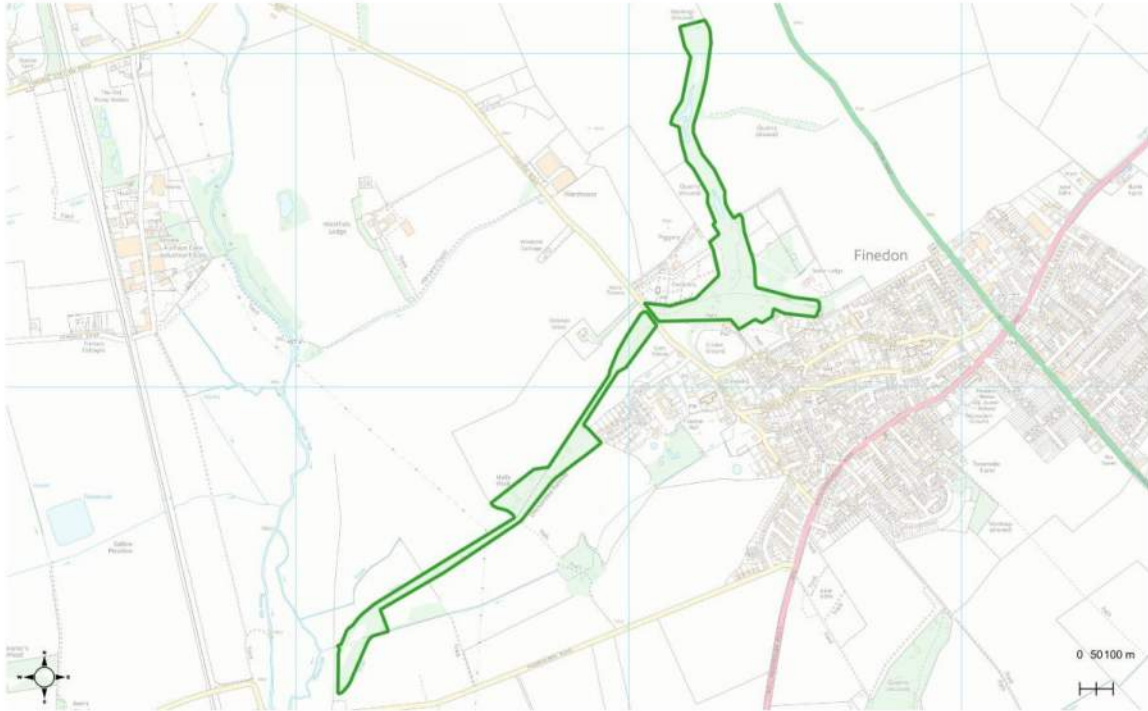
01/01/1979

A very long linear site comprised of the disused quarry to the northwest of Finedon and adjoining the disused mineral railway line to the southwest. Recent plant records have not been made. This site is now part of Finedon Pocket Park, as is the disused mineral line. This site needs a full plant survey, as rarities may well be present on the remaining rocky areas.

21/06/2006

This heterogeneous site contains secondary woodland, scrub, forb rich grassland and eutrophic ponds and is currently a pocket park run by the local community.

Map:



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Finedon Sidings

Administrative areas: Northamptonshire(E County (74-))
Little Harrowden(Civil Parish)

Status(es): PWS
County Wildlife Site from 13/11/1990 to 07/11/2006

Centroid: SP895728 (Site Centroid)

Site type: Site

File code: W1059

Site/Subsite hierarchy: **Finedon Sidings**

Description: Two areas of rough ground near to the River Ise, now adjacent to the Finedon Sidings Industrial Estate. The western part of the site has tall, damp grassland largely dominated by *Calamagrostis epigejos*. Various scrub species are slowly invading the grassland, including *Salix capraea*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Crataegus mongyna* and *Rubus fruticosus*. There is a rather limited diversity of flora, except around the dump area where alien species occasionally occur, eg. *Sisymbrium orientale* and *Cardaria draba*. The grassland is seldom visited by people and provides a good cover for birds and mammals. East of Furnace Lane part of the 1979 SNCV has gone due to levelling and warehouse building. The remaining land has a zone of newly-colonized earth (disturbed clay) and dense rank vegetation and scrub up to the River Ise. There is also a grassier patch similar to the western half of the site. Dried-up ponds next to the river contain old *Salix fragilis* and *Cornus sanguinea* scrub, plus a patch of *Carex disticha*. 1993 Update The eastern half of this site has now been built upon and the area appears too disturbed for its previous habitat value to survive undiminished. The western grassland however is still present and the scrub has not completely taken over. Therefore the western area remains a Prime Site. The remaining site seems secure from development at present, although the scrub takeover will progress as it is quite neglected at present.

2006 Update

This site was not surveyed in 2006; hence the site assessment comes from existing species records. Data was used from 1990, which was when the latest survey was carried out. Data on abundance of a species was not available. This site does not qualify as a CWS. Since the last survey there has been development and lack of management.

Original file code W/12+13.11.90

Total number of records: 65

Total number of species: 65

Flood Storage Meadow

Administrative areas:	Wellingborough(E District (74-))
Status(es):	PWS
Centroid:	SP895701 (Site Centroid)
Site type:	Site
File code:	W1185
Site/Subsite hierarchy:	Flood Storage Meadow
Description:	2006: A grassland site that does not qualify as a LWS, it has been retained as a PWS.
Total number of records:	33
Total number of species:	33

Northern Way Grassland

Administrative areas:**Status(es):** PWS**Centroid:** SP8862698(Site Centroid)**Site type:** Site**File code:****Site/Subsite hierarchy:** Northern Way Grassland**Description:**

2006:Gently sloping northerly facing mesotrophic grassland located between the Northern Way and Red hill.

The grassland had just been cut when it was visited in October with a large amount of arisings present on the site it was difficult to carry out a thorough survey.

A belt of tall ruderal MG 1 plants were generally found around the perimeter of the site particularly where the stream runs.

The southern boundary of the site features a bank where tree planting has taken place of various native and amenity species. These are in the region of 10-20 years of age.

The site is utilised by dog walkers with 5 people seen during the brief visit.

2 weak neutral and 1 weak calcareous indicators. Therefore not qualifying as an LWS.

Total number of records: 10**Total number of species:** 10

Old Brickpit Lake

Administrative areas: Northamptonshire(E County (74-))
Wellingborough(Placename in NMR)

Status(es): PWS
County Wildlife Site from 27/09/1993 to 07/11/2006

Centroid: SP902688 (Site Centroid)

Site type: Site

File code: W/27.9.93

Site/Subsite hierarchy: **Old Brickpit Lake**

Description: A small lake in the base of a pit left by brickworks next to the railway line. Other works, now derelict, surround the lake, plus a small house whose garden adjoins the lake. Some of the vegetation is plainly planted as ornamental, but most appears to be of natural origin. A white willow and one or two alders surround the lake, and the steep bank west of the water has dense willow, elder and birch scrub with a sparse, bramble-dominated groundflora. Emergent vegetation include *Typha latifolia*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Alisma plantago-aquatica*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Juncus inflexus* and *J. effusus*. There is also a patch of variegated common reed. The north end of the lake is inaccessible due to the surrounding derelict buildings, and the southeast side is shallow and continuous with the lawn of the garden belonging to the house south of the works. Less shaded edges of the lake have ruderal vegetation including *Epilobium hirsutum* and locally frequent *Armoracia rusticana*. One edge has frequent *Filipendula ulmaria* and *Rumex hydrolapathum*. Small fish were seen at the time of survey and the lake is reported to house damselflies and amphibians. These were not seen at the time of survey, but seem very likely. This is important as a refuge for urban wildlife, and could well increase in diversity and respond well to management for its wildlife value.

2006 Update

This site was not surveyed in 2006; hence the site assessment comes from existing species records. Data was used from 1993, which was when the latest survey was carried out. Data on abundance of a species was not available. Using the available data, this site does not qualify as a CWS.

Total number of records: 22

Total number of species: 22

Red Hill Bottom Field

Administrative areas:

Status(es): PWS

Centroid: SP8875699(Site Centroid)

Site type: Site

File code:

Site/Subsite hierarchy: **Red Hill Bottom Field**

Description: 2006: Semi-species rich grassland within an urban setting. A relatively species poor grassland, this site doesn't qualify as a LWS. It has been retained as a PWS.

Total number of records: 11

Total number of species: 11

Northamptonshire Pocket Parks

Park name	Location	Post code	Description
Aldwincle	Main Street Aldwincle Kettering	NN14 3UT	Aldwincle Pocket Park is a small woodland formed from a redundant quarry found next to Dryden Cottage, in the main street of the village
Aston Le Walls	Welsh Road Daventry	NN11 6RT	Entrances can be found at each end of the site off Welsh Road towards Boddington
Barton Seagrave	Big Spinney Barton Seagrave Kettering	NN15 6RT	Wallis Spinney is a strip of woodland which lies within the Isle Valley to the south-east of the church
Blakesly Old Cemetery	Church Street Towcester	NN12 8RA	This unique Pocket Park opposite St Mary's Church in Church Street on the northern end of the village, has been created on the site of the old cemetery, which was closed for burials in 1996.
Boughton	Howard Lane Boughton Northampton	NN2 8RY	Boughton Pocket Park is at the heart of the village of Boughton. You can access the park from Humfrey Lane off Howard Lane in Boughton, or across the field from Obelisk Spinney Pocket Park.
Boughton Lane	Moulton Park Industrial Estate Northampton	NN3 6HY	This is a linear site leading from a mature spinney around the edge of Moulton Park Industrial Estate.
Brackley	Hinton Road Brackley	NN13	The park follows the line of the disused railway which runs from the old Hinton Road north-west to the point where it meets the A422 for almost one mile.
Braunston	Bottom Lock and Dark Lane Braunston Daventry	NN11 7HJ	Braunston Pocket Park contains the Jetty Field which runs down to the Grand Union Canal and provides an attractive walk to the water for local residents and visitors.

Park name	Location	Post code	Description
Brigstock	Barnard's Way Brigstock Kettering	NN14 3JE	The Pocket Park was originally part of Fermyn Woods Country Park until 1984 when the site was split by the construction of a bypass
Brixworth	Eagle Hurst Brixworth Northampton	NN6 9UT	The site lies next to Eaglehurst just off Holcot Road in Brixworth village, and is part of a former ironstone gullet. A footpath adjacent to the Pocket Park links the two areas of the park.
Broughton	Gate Lane Broughton Kettering	NN14 1ND	Broughton Pocket Park, also known as Parson's Spinney, is a beautiful spinney located south-east of St. Andrew's church.
Burton Latimer	Station Road Burton Latimer Kettering	NN15 5TP	Burton Latimer Pocket Park lies at the base of the Ise Valley, on the west-facing side. Public Access is from Station Road.
Byfield	Church Street Daventry	NN11 6XN	Byfield Pocket Park is part of a former railway cutting adjacent to the village playing field.
Chapel Brampton	Pitsford Road Chapel Brampton Northampton	NN6 8BA	On the north side of Pitsford Road (on the left as you leave Chapel Brampton to go towards Pitsford) is a stone wall with a large wooden doorway leading into the Pocket Park.
Cogenhoe	Cogenhoe Northampton	NN7 1LE	In 1984 Cogenhoe was one of the first parks to be set up under the Northamptonshire County Council's Scheme
Collyweston	The Drift Collyweston, Stamford	PE6 3PH	The wildflower area is approx 0.4ha in size and is situated in a corner of the Playing Field, with the traditional dry stone walls of Collyweston on two of its boundaries

Park name	Location	Post code	Description
Cottingham – The Dale	Behind St Mary Magdalene Church, Church Street Cottingham Market Harborough	LE16 8XU	The Dale consists of a deep valley leading to the churchyard, formerly glebeland. It was bought by the Parish Council after a battle to save the land, as it was feared developers would buy the land
Cranford	Rectory Hill Cranford Kettering	NN14 4AH	Cranford Pocket Park is also known as Rectory Spinney Pocket Park. It is located off Rectory Hill immediately north of Top Dysons.
Crick Millennium Wood	Crick Northampton	NN6	From the A428 100m beyond the village Post Office at the eastern roundabout of Crick bypass follow the Crick to Yelvertoft bridleway (signposted)
Croughton - Old Allotments	High Street Croughton Brackley	NN13 5LT	Pedestrian access is from the High Street, past the existing allotments and through the kissing gate. Parking is available at the Village hall adjacent to Playing fields
Deanshanger	Deanshanger Milton Keynes	MK19 6JT	Deanshanger Pocket Park is situated in the valley of the River Ouse, only 2km north east of Milton Keynes. Access to the park is via Stratford Road.
Desborough	Prince Rupert Avenue Desborough Kettering	NN14 2PH	Desborough Pocket Park is approximately four acres of varying levels and habitat types. Entrance is via Prince Rupert Avenue and Federation Avenue.
Earls Barton	Station Road Earls Barton Northampton	NN6 0PH	Access to the park is at the bottom of Station Road by means of the underpass (cars must be left at the top of Station Road) or Grendon Road.

Park name	Location	Post code	Description
Easton on the Hill	High Street Easton on the Hill Stamford	PE9 3NR	Easton on the Hill Pocket Park, known locally as Spring Close, can be found from the High Street
Evenley	Bicester Hill Evenley	NN13	Evenley Common Pocket Park is situated off Bicester Hill on the southern edge of Evenley village. Access for pedestrians at both ends of the site and some access for vehicles at the southern end of Bicester Hill.
Finedon	Station Road Finedon Wellingborough	NN9 5HT	In 1984, this area became the first Pocket Park in the country. Access to the park can be found via Station Road and Avenue Road (next to the cricket club).
Great Houghton	Willow Crescent Great Houghton Northampton	NN4 7AP	
Greens Norton	Bury Hill Towcester	NN12 8BS	Greens Norton Pocket Park is situated in a beautiful rural setting, at the end of Bengal Lane on the edge of the village. Access to the park is also available from Bradden Road at Kingthorn Mill
Gretton	Kirby Road Gretton Corby	NN17 3DB	Gretton Paddock Park was the 50th Pocket Park in Northamptonshire
Hackleton	Piddington Lane Piddington Hackleton Northampton	NN7 2DQ	Access to the park is from Piddington Lane, St. John's Way Piddington or from the footpath leading southwards from the Village Hall in Hackleton accessed via Chapel Lane providing a delightful green link between the two villages of Hackleton and Piddington.

Park name	Location	Post code	Description
Hannington	6 Main Street Hannington Northampton	NN6 9SU	The Pocket Park is located to the south of the village on Main Street.
Hartwell	Rowley Wood Lane Hartwell Northampton	NN7 2HB	Ashwood Acre, opened in 2009, has been developed as a wildlife friendly park on a former pasture field next to the village cemetery
Higham Ferrers	Wharf Road Higham Ferrers Rushden	NN10 8EH	Riverside Park, or The Wharf, is a 7 acre meadow situated next to the river Nene on the north-western edge of Higham Ferrers and a lake area of former gravel workings, which are of considerable wildlife value.
Hollowell			Hollowell Pocket park can be located at the eastern edge of the village on Creaton Road
Kettering - Dog Kennel Spinney	Calcott Drive Kettering	NN15 5XD	Dog Kennel Spinney Pocket Park is an attractive woodland in the residential area
Kettering - The Grange	Charlotte Place Kettering	NN16 0AE	The site offers a special feeling of being close to nature whilst being in town. Access is via Margaret Road
Kings Cliffe - Maltings	Eagle Lane King's Cliffe Peterborough	PE8 6XD	The area was marshland covered by wild rhubarb. In the early 1980s the Parish Council began to realise the potential of the site as a pleasant place to picnic by Willow Brook and observe wildlife
Kings Cliffe – Willow Walk	Kingsmead Station Road Kings Cliffe	PE8 6YH	A former disused railway track, King's Cliffe Pocket Park or Willow Walk comprises two sections next to the industrial units off Wood Road

Park name	Location	Post code	Description
Long Buckby	49 West Street Northampton	NN6 7QF	Long Buckby Pocket Park, or Mill Park Reserve, is a large streamside meadow on the edge of the village, at Murcott.
Lowick	Drayton Road Lowick Kettering	NN14 3BG	This is a delightful country meadow on the south-western side of the village which abuts Harper's Brook
Moulton	Church View Moulton Northampton	NN3 7FZ	Moulton Pocket Park or Busby's Meadow, can be found on Church View.
Northampton - Little Billing	Valley Road Northampton	NN3 9AL	Little Billing Pocket Park is situated between Valley Road and Fishponds Road in Little Billing.
Northampton - Rectory Farm	Northampton	NN3	Rectory Farm Pocket Park is a valuable habitat corridor running along the eastern edge of Rectory Farm Estate and following the course of Ecton Brook. Can be accessed from the lower ends of Fellmead Road, Crowthorpe Road, Ermine Road, Bentley Close, Huntsmead Road, Berrydale, Snapewood Walk and the Ridge Walk from Ecton Brook
Northampton - Spring Boroughs	Upper Cross Street Northampton	NN1 2SQ	Known locally as 'The Cloisters', the Spring Boroughs Pocket Park is located in the centre of Northampton near to Castle Station
Northampton - Great Billing, Campling Field	Penfold lane Northampton	NN3 9EF	The pocket park occupies a rectangular piece of land close to Great Billing Way, on the edge of Northampton. Vehicle access is via the recreation field off Penfold Lane in Great Billing.

Park name	Location	Post code	Description
Obelisk	Obelisk Rise Northampton	NN2 8UE	This is a beautiful spinney situated between the village of Boughton and the northern edge of the Obelisk Rise housing estate in Kingsthorpe.
Old Stratford	Deanshanger Road Old Stratford Milton Keynes	MK19 6NL	The site is in two halves and comprises a length of the disused Buckingham Arm of the Grand Union Canal, which runs adjacent to the Community Hall on Deanshanger Road
Oundle – New Road	New Road Oundle	PE8 4LE	Oundle Urban District Council purchased the land, probably in the 1930s when Gordon Road was built, and it became the War Memorial Recreation Ground. Finally in 1995 the area became a Pocket Park
Oundle – Snipe Meadow	Occupation Road Oundle	PE8 4NQ	Snipe Meadow Pocket Park, situated on the banks of the River Nene north of Oundle Wharf, is a very important site for protecting endangered Snipe and Redshank
Raunds	Wellington Road Raunds Wellingborough	NN9 6DL	Raunds Pocket Park is situated on the Stanwick Road on the western side of the town.
Ravensthorpe	West Haddon Road Northampton	NN6 8ET	Ravensthorpe Pocket Park lies in a beautiful rural location on the western edge of the village
Ringstead Kinewell Lake	Station Road Ringstead Kettering	NN14 4DT	The main access point is from the car park on Addington Road. Pedestrians can also access the park at Willy Watt's Mill.
Rothwell	Rothwell Recreation Ground	NN14 6TY	Rothwell Pocket park can be accessed from Well Lane walk, past the Community Centre and then down the playing field

Park name	Location	Post code	Description
	Rothwell Kettering		
Rushton	Matthews Close Rushton Kettering	NN14 1QJ	Rushton Pocket Park, a former paddock, is accessible from a bridleway just across the road from the village pub or from Matthews Close
Silverstone - Brickle	West End Silverstone Towcester	NN12 8UY	Access to the park is from Church Street, turn into West End just after the Sports Field. Brickle is immediately on your left.
Silverstone - Olney Meadows	Stewart Drive Silverstone Towcester	NN12 8TP	Olney Meadow Pocket Park is situated down Graham Hill adjacent to Stewart Drive.
Spratton	41b Brixworth Road Spratton Northampton	NN6 8HH	The park is located on Brixworth Road to the east of the village
Stanion	Keebles Close Stanion Kettering	NN14 1LR	Stanion Pocket Park, known locally as Keeble's Field, adjoins Harper's Brook on the southern edge of the village.
Stanwick	Raunds Road Stanwick Wellingborough	NN9 6PP	
Stoke Albany	Lower Road Stoke Albany Market Harborough	LE16 8PZ	Stoke Albany Pocket Park has been created from a very small parcel of land close to the village church and the village green. Access to the park is from Ashley Road or Lower Road onto the village green by the War Memorial

Park name	Location	Post code	Description
Sulgrave	Towrise Sulgrave Banbury	OX17 2SB	Sulgrave Pocket Park is a meadow by a stream on the northern side of the village, not far from the famous Sulgrave Manor where George Washington's ancestors lived
Syresham	Main Road Brackley	NN13 5TH	The park is located at the Kingshill lay-by, just off the A43, on the outskirts of the village of Syresham.
Thurning	Main Street Thurning Peterborough	PE8 5 RB	Thurning Pocket Park is on the eastern edge of the village and comprises a very large pond known locally as 'The Weir'
Tiffield	High Street North Tiffield Towcester	NN12 8AD	Access to the park is from the northwest corner of Claydons Field playing area, off the Eastcote Road. Additional access is to be constructed at the Gayton Wilds road bridge.
Tove Wetland	Bell Baulk Towcester	NN12 6YE	Tove Wetland is located in Towcester. The Pocket Park can be accessed from the A5 at the Northern end of Towcester or from Belle Baulk
Towcester	Buckingham Way Towcester	NN12 6JY	Towcester Pocket Park, known locally as Nicholas Hawksmoor Pocket Park, is adjacent to the Nicholas Hawksmoor Primary School, close to Silverstone Brook on the western side of the town.
Walgrave	Walgrave Northampton	NN6 9PH	The area is also known locally as 'Red Springs'. Its name comes from the unusual rusty colour of the pond, caused by naturally occurring ironstone deposits

Park name	Location	Post code	Description
Warmington – Big Green	Big Green Warmington Peterborough	PE8 6TU	Warmington is unique in being the first village to set up two pocket parks simultaneously. This, the smaller of the two, is located on the eastern side of the village.
Warmington – Old Orchard	Eaglethorpe Warmington Peterborough	PE8 8TJ	Warmington's second Pocket Park is a small orchard next to the bypass in the tiny hamlet of Eaglethorpe
Weldon	Church Street Weldon Corby	NN17 3JY	Weldon Pocket Park, known locally as Leys Field, is situated next to St Mary's Church on the southern side of the village.
Welford	Welford Northampton NN6 6JQ	NN6 6JQ	Welford Pocket Park is a small crescent-shaped roadside wet meadow at the northern edge of the village
Wellingborough - Friars	Monks Way Wellingborough	NN8 2JZ	Brookfield Pocket Park forms part of Croyland Gardens in the centre of Wellingborough. Access to the park can be found from Monks Way which is off Croyland Road or from Croyland Gardens by the Council Offices.
West Haddon	Old Forge Drive West Haddon Northampton	NN6 7ET	West Haddon Pocket Park is located next to the playing field on the south-eastern edge of the village
Wollaston	Bell End Wollaston Wellingborough	NN29 7RN	Access to the park is from the centre of Wollaston village next to The Cuckoo public house in Bell End, not far from St. Mary's Church

Park name	Location	Post code	Description
Woodford Halse	Eydon Road Woodford Halse Daventry	NN11 3RG	The park can be found half a mile south of Woodford Halse on the Eydon road by turning into the lane leading to Dairy Farm. There is a car park on the left.
Wootton	Whittles Cross Northampton	NN6 6BG	Wootton Pocket Park, known as Nettle Gap Spinney, is situated on the edge of Wootton Fields housing estate near Northampton
Yardley Gobion	High Street Yardley Gobion	NN12 7UB	Yardley Gobion Pocket Park is an old orchard at the rear of St Leonard's Church. The site is bound by a public footpath linking the High Street with Warren Road and Brownsfield Road.
Yardley Hastings	High Street Yardley Hastings Northampton	NN7 1ER	Yardley Hastings Pocket Park is a small stream-side meadow adjacent to the A428 and the village High Street. A foot bridge across the brook links the Pocket Park with the village recreation field.
Yardley Hastings - Wilson's Wood	Castle Ashby Road Yardley Hastings Northampton	NN7 1EL	Access to the park is between Castle Ashby Road and Rectory Lane making a nice entrance or exit in to the North of the village.
Yelvertoft	Hillmorton Lane Yelvertoft Northampton	NN6 6LN	The site is situated in open countryside on the north-western edge of the village with excellent views. It forms part of the new village hall and playing field complex