15 Caborn Corner/Spital Hill and Carlisle Street Corner.



Introduction

Spital Hill and Carlisle Street Corner consists of two small areas separated by a small road.

The first section (a) is behind the bus stop on Spital Hill and consists of amenity grassland with mature London plane, (*Platanus x hispanica*), Italian alder, (*Alnus cordata*) and false acacia, (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). There are false acacia saplings growing on the site.

There is a blue atlas cedar on the site that is a memorial to George Caborn-hence the local name of Caborn Corner. There are benches and a bin on the site.

Section b is around the corner on Carlisle Street and is overgrown with bramble, (*Rubus fruticosus*), buddleia and patches of nettles and goat willow. This section appears to have been built on in the past as there is tarmac and rubble substrate in places, there is coltsfoot and cats ear growing on the site. This section should be good for invertebrates, particularly butterflies; this could be developed by sensitive planting.

Section a is used by local people as it is so close to the bus stop, telephones, pubs and restaurants. Section b is neglected and 'untidy', it is more valuable for wildlife but does not appear to hold much community interest.

Site details

Site name

Caborn Corner/Spital Hill and Carlisle Street Corner.

Location

The site is situated at Grid Reference: SK 361 882. The site is close to Land off Spital Street, Site 16. The site is not adjacent to any other sites but this only enhances the small green space as it provides a small oasis to people at the edge of this built up area industrial area.

Land owner

The land is owned by Sheffield City Council.

Nearest road/street

Spital Hill is to the west and Carlisle Street is to the east of the site.

Adjacent land use

There is a bus stop and telephone box on the western edge near the road. To the north is a public house and to the east the road is lined with café's, takeaways and shops.

Size

The site covers an area measuring 0.148975 hectares.

Present management

The grass is mown regularly.

UDP designations

District Shopping Centre.

Location map



Burngreave Green Audit

Ecology

Phase I ecological survey

Site description

The site consists of two parts a) Caborn Corner itself b) unmanaged wild space opposite on Carlisle

Street.

a) Caborn Corner

This is a very small site of mown grass with mature false acacia, Italian alder and London planes; there

is an ornamental atlas blue cedar that was planted as a memorial to George Caborn. Daffodils and

crocuses have been planted here last year by some of the local community. There is seating next to the

bus stop at the edge of the site; this is also next to a public telephone box and opposite a public house.

b)

This section of the site is very different, between the back of the public house and the carpet factory it

consists of an area of rank grasses, shrubs and tall ruderals with elder and goat willow. The substrate

would suggest that this site is on former housing or factory units, this would warrant investigation into

its value as an urban common.

Habitats of interest

b)

LBAP: Urban common

The unmanaged area on Carlisle Street around the corner from the Spital Hill site contains a number of

species that are good for butterflies and invertebrates such as ivy, nettles, rosebay willowherb and goat

willow. There are small patches of acid grassland on this site due to the substrate from previous

buildings on the site.

Species of interest

Grade A Local Red Data Book Species

Butterfly: speckled wood

288

Phase 1 habitat map



Burngreave Green Audit

Invertebrate survey

A full invertebrate survey was not undertaken due to time constraints.

Cheryl Gibson noted:

A vannesid was seen whilst passing the site, but species identification was not possible.

• Small tortoiseshell and small white butterflies.

• A large hoverfly, a house fly, beetles and red ants.

Bird survey

Robins and pied wagtails were noted on the site.

Evaluation

Although Area 1 is poor ecologically although the area is an important community green space because of its position, the area contains benches and a community notice board. Local people have planted daffodil and crocus bulbs on this site in the past year. Bird boxes would be a good option here as many people use the site waiting for buses etc' and the notice board could be utilised to inform people of the

birds in their area.

Area 2; This area is unmanaged and overgrown, if possible this area should be left as it is to create a wild area that is amenable to invertebrates and birds. The goat willow and buddleia are important for birds and invertebrates as a food source. Sensitive planting of wild flowers would encourage

invertebrates.

The two areas could be linked together to create a larger community space, allowing part of the site to retain its wild character as an urban common. The site needs to be managed sensitively.

Species found

Area a: behind the bus stop at the top of Spital Hill.

Area b: around the corner on Carlisle Street.

Area a

A (tree or shrub)

Alnus cordata Cedrus atlantica var. glauca Platanus x hispanica Robinia pseudoacacia

blue atlas cedar London plane false acacia

Italian alder

B (herb)

Achillea millefolium Artemisia vulgaris Bellis perennis Capsella bursa-pastoris yarrow mugwort daisy

Capsella bursa-pastoris shepherds purse
Cerastium fontanum common mouse-ear

creeping thistle Cirsium arvense

small flowered cranesbill Geranium pussilum

Medicago lupulina black medick Narcissus pseudonarcissus cultivated daffodil Plantago lanceolata ribwort plantain Plantago major greater plantain Polygonum aviculare knotgrass

Ranunculus repens creeping buttercup Rumex obtusifolius broad-leaved dock Sonchus oleraceus smooth sow-thistle Senecio jacobaea common ragwort groundsel Senecio vulgaris

Stellaria media common chickweed

Taraxacum officianale agg. dandelion Tragopogon pratensis goats-beard Trifolium repens white clover Vicia sativa common vetch

C (grass)

Dactylis glomerata cock's-foot Elymus repens common couch Yorkshire fog Holcus lanatus Hordeum murinum wall barley

Poa annua annual meadow-grass

Area b

A (tree or shrub)

Buddleja davidii butterfly-bush Crataegus monogyna hawthorn

Fallopia japonica Japanese knotweed

Malus sp apple Sambucus nigra elder goat willow Salix capreae

B (herb)

Achillea millefolium yarrow

Aster novi-belgii michaelmas daisy

Bellis perennis daisy

Chamerion angustifolium rosebay willowherb Calystegia sylvatica. greater bindweed

Galium aparine cleavers Geranium robertianum herb-robert Hypochaeris radicata cat's-ear Lamium album

white dead-nettle Medicago lupulina black medick Plantago lanceolata ribwort plantain

creeping buttercup Ranunculus repens common sorrel Rumex acetosa Rumex obtusifolius broad-leaved dock Senecio jacobaea common ragwort Sisymbrium officianale hedge mustard Taraxacum officianale agg. dandelion Trifolium pratense red clover Urtica dioica common nettle Vicia sepium bush vetch

C(grass)

Arrhenatherum elatius false oat-grass Dactylis glomerata cocksfoot

Holcus lanatus Yorkshire fog

Habitats/species of nature conservation importance

UK BAP Priority Habitats
None
Sheffield LBAP Priority Habitats
Urban Common (Site b)
LIV DAD Deionity Chaoing
UK BAP Priority Species
None
Sheffield LBAP Priority Species
None
UK BAP Species of Conservation Concern
None
UK Red List Birds
None
UK Amber List Birds
None
Local Red Data Book Species
Lepidoptera Grade A Species
Speckled wood
-1
Previous Surveys
No previous surveys were found.

History and Geology

Geological survey

The site is underlain by sedimentary rocks from the Lower Coal measures series, deposited during the Upper Carboniferous period.

Archaeological survey

No archaeological or historical features were identified the Junction of Spital Hill and Carlisle Street in the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service SMR, English Heritage National Monuments Record. However, one feature was identified within the limits of the site on historic Ordnance Survey maps. A public house (OS 43), the Midland Hotel, is shown on the Junction of Spital Hill and Carlisle Street on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25" map (1905). The area behind the public house is shown as terraced housing.

Historical survey

The Junction of Spital Hill and Carlisle Street is first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" map (1855). It is previously shown as agricultural land on Harrison's map of Southall Soake (1637) and corresponds to two plots of land labelled as *Conery* and *Spittle Fields*. The place name element 'spittle' is derived from the site of St. Leonard's Hospital, recorded nearby. The area would appear to have remained largely unchanged until the mid nineteenth century when residential development would appear to have encroached upon the site. Terraced housing is shown along Carlisle Street, Spital Hill and Spital Street on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25" map (1905).

Recommendations

The Junction of Spital Hill and Carlisle Street is of limited archaeological or historical significance. It would appear to have been used for housing during the early to mid twentieth century. Following the demolition of the housing, the site remained undeveloped and has since become one of the many open or green spaces in the Burngreave NDfC area. Consultation of census records will help identify former residents of Carlisle Street, Spital Hill and Spital Street. This information may help improve understanding of local social history.

Notes from the ecologists

A plaque and a blue atlas cedar memorial tree was planted in memoriam of George Caborn by the British Bulgarian Trade Union Association in 1983.

The site is agricultural land on the 1637 map. The place name element 'spittle' is derived from the site of St. Leonard's Hospital, a medieval hospital. In the mid nineteenth century residential development

appears to have encroached upon the site. Along Carlisle Street, Spital Hill and Spital Street on the Ordnance Survey map (1905) terraced housing is shown.

The Midland Hotel, a public house is shown on the Junction of Spital Hill and Carlisle Street on the Ordnance Survey map (1905). The area behind the public house is shown as terraced housing and it appears to have been used for housing during the early to mid twentieth century. The site remained undeveloped following the demolition of the housing.

Community

No community survey was carried out.