

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRec. Ref. No.	EcoRec. Site Name	EcoRec. Grid Ref.	N.C. Designation(s)	Date Notified
WV003 (part)	Wolverhampton Environment Centre, Smestow Valley	SO87929821	SINC (part)	Unknown
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Revision	Report Date
Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton City Council	4.4 hectares	Site Extension	26/07/2015

Meets LS Criteria	SINC	Type	Wildlife	i.e. Wildlife/Geological

Amendment	Extension	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion

Description (see map 1)	A small part of the northern section of the site is designated as part of WV003 Smestow Valley SINC. It is recommended that this is extended to include the areas depicted on Map1.

Citation (Summary of Value)

The surveyed area of the former Wolverhampton Environment Centre (previously Central Plant Nursery) comprises two sections, each dominated by planted woodland no older than 30 years. The unusual mix of species is predominantly native, though there are also many exotics, some of which are seldom seen in Birmingham and the Black Country. In the older parts of the plantations structural diversity is beginning to develop through senescence and colonisation. A native woodland flora introduction project was undertaken in the 1990s in parts of the plantations and there are good populations of native Bluebell, Primrose and Red Campion. Additional probable introductions recorded include Wood False-Brome, Ramsons and Wood Speedwell. Other created habitats on site include a relatively diverse meadow and a pond with a rich flora that is thought to support a population of Great Crested Newt.

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	M	Although dominated by plantation woodland this varies significantly in species, age and structure. The field-layer is richest where introductions have taken place, however, this is developing well in parts and elsewhere a more typical young woodland flora of tall herb and grasses has developed. The created meadow and spontaneous grassland greatly add to the diversity on site and these areas support good invertebrate populations. The created pond supports a diverse and unusual introduced flora.
Species Diversity	M	The diversity of planted tree species and introduced native flora across the site greatly enhances the diversity of a site otherwise dominated by ubiquitous native species. No faunal surveys were undertaken, however, incidental sightings of numerous invertebrates were made. There is a probable Great Crested Newt breeding population that will have made use of the created pond having colonised from the adjacent pond in Smestow Valley LNR.
Habitat Rarity	L-M	The woodlands, grassland and pond are predominantly recently created habitats, the former of which particularly is common in Birmingham and the Black Country.
Species Rarity	L-M	All of the recorded species that are rare or uncommon are introductions to the site. There is, however, thought to be a breeding Great Crested Newt population.
Size or Extent	H	Although not in itself a large site (at 4.4 hectares) the surveyed area essentially forms part of the expansive Smestow Valley LNR.
Naturalness	M	The habitats are predominantly created, however, these are now maturing and developing a more natural character.
Position & Connectivity	H	The surveyed area essentially forms part of the expansive Smestow Valley LNR which crosses the entire west of the city of Wolverhampton. This links directly into the Staffordshire Countryside to the north and south via the Staffordshire and Worcester Canal, Smestow Brook and dismantled railway line.
Social		
Historical & Cultural	L	The surveyed area is of recent origin with little sign of previous landscape features. There are, however, remnants of historic field-boundary hedgerows around much of the perimeter.
Access	L	Access at the current time is highly restricted and permission and PPE are required to gain entry.
Aesthetic	H	The woodlands form an important part of the wider Smestow Valley landscape as seen from the dismantled railway line and Turner's Field. Once within the site parts of the woodland, the meadow and the pond are highly attractive at certain times of the year.
Recorded History	L	There is no known relevant recorded history of the site.
Value for Learning	H	At the current time value for learning is low as access is restricted. If the site becomes accessible, however, there is great potential for learning through formal and informal education due to the value of the created habitats in a predominantly urban area.

Site Description

The Wolverhampton Environment Centre (WEC) is a former environmental education centre that has been disused for approximately four years. It is located in the Finchfield area of Wolverhampton in the west of the city. The WEC is entirely surrounded by Smestow Valley Local Nature Reserve with the only formal access point being from an access road off the residential Westacre Crescent.

Previous to the creation of the WEC the area was Wolverhampton Council's Central Plant Nursery and in the centre of the site there are a number of large glasshouses and associated buildings that date from this time. This central section of the site was not subject to the survey.

The site is relatively flat throughout and sits at a level above the dismantled railway line that forms the eastern boundary. Adjacent to parts of the western boundary there are the steep slopes of a former sand quarry which is now an area of semi-natural woodland. Some of the site boundaries follow historic field boundaries and there are remnants of old hedgrows on the Smestow Valley side of the chainlink fence which forms the entire site boundary.

The northern and southern sections of the site that were subject to the survey are dominated by planted woodland no more than approximately 30 years old. In the southern section of the site there is a created neutral meadow and a pond with associated boardwalk and platforms. In the northern section (on the site of a now-removed wood processing area) a spontaneous grassland has developed. In each section there is an asphalt-surfaced access road which links to the central area and access gate.

Habitats *

Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	Statutory	BAP Priority Habitat	NERC P.I.	Rarity
Broadleaved Plantation Woodland	A112				

The oldest planted woodland on the site is approximately 30 years old and this covers most of the two sections. These areas were originally part of the plant nursery and are therefore planted in rows and blocks. The areas are consequently densely planted, though some thinning work was undertaken as part of a field-layer introduction project (University of Wolverhampton) in the 1990s. Locally there is often little diversity of canopy species, however, across the whole site diversity is relatively high with more than 20 species recorded. Native species include Field Maple, Silver Birch, Hazel, Alder Buckthorn, Ash, Holly, Wild Cherry, Aspen, Guelder Rose, Oak and several willows. Non-native species include Norway Maple, Sycamore, Wingnut, Horse Chestnut, Beech (not native to the West Midlands), Cherry Plum, Common Lime, Chinese Necklace Poplar and Swedish Whitebeam. As the plantations have matured the structure of these has diversified through tree falls and colonisation by other species. Where the canopy is more open and mature a shrub-layer of Holly, Elder and Hawthorn has developed. The Wingnut is suckering and beginning to form a dense thicket in the southern section of the site.

In the areas where the canopy is densest there is little field-layer and much bare ground, however, across most of the site a field-layer typical of young woodland has developed with species including Cow Parsley, Nettle, Wood Avens and Bramble. In parts Ivy is growing prostrate in dense mats to the exclusion of other species.

In the approximate centre of the southern plantation a population of native Bluebell and Primrose has successfully been established through the field-layer introduction project. Other species thought to be introductions include Ramsons, Wood Millet, Wood False-brome, Red Campion and Wood Speedwell.

In the south-western part of northern section there is a more recent plantation dominated by Hazel with very occasional Pedunculate Oak, Ash, Silver Birch and Wild Cherry. Here the ground is mostly bare with a small amount of Wood Avens, Rough Meadow-grass and Nettle.

Scrub	A21				
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In the very north of the site there is an area of young developing woodland/scrub with Goat and Grey Willow, Blackthorn, Silver Birch and Ash. Around the pond in the southern section there is a stand of Goat Willow, Grey Willow and Osier with a sparse Soft Rush and Creeping Buttercup field-layer. The bare ground and lack of field-layer suggests the area is periodically inundated with water.

There are several stands of Bramble scrub around the site which are colonising adjacent habitats. Growing within these are common tall herb species including Rosebay Willowherb, Nettle and Creeping Thistle.

Neutral Grassland	B2				
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In the southern section of the site there is a created meadow (thought to be seeded) that has apparently been unmanaged for several years. The meadow is relatively diverse and attractive and is well-utilised by pollinating insects. The sward contains abundant Red Fescue, Yorkshire Fog and False Oat-grass. Frequent forbs include Bird's-foot-trefoil, Cowslip, Yellow Rattle, Tufted Vetch and Creeping Cinquefoil. There is occasional Ragwort, Red Clover and Dandelion. The area is being colonised by tall herb and woody species including Bramble, Hawthorn, Rosa sp. and Oak sp. saplings. Diversity is apparently diminishing and if the area remains unmanaged this will soon become dominated by the colonising vegetation.

In the northern section a spontaneous and relatively diverse grassland comprised of ephemeral and perennial species has developed on an area of gravel. Here there is abundant False Oat-grass, Crested Dog's-tail and Red Fescue with Smooth Hawk's-beard, Montbretia, Herb Robert, Perforate St. John's Wort, Common Cat's-ear, Soft Rush, Hard Rush, Black Medick, Mouse-ear Hawkweed, White Clover, Creeping Buttercup and Common Vetch.

Tall Herb	C31				
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There are several stands of tall herb across the site that have colonised areas which have been unmanaged for some years. These often form woodland edge or glade habitat and add to the diversity on site. Species include Rosebay Willowherb, Great Willowherb, Broad-leaved Dock, Hybrid Comfrey, Nettle, Creeping Thistle, Nettle and Pendulous Sedge.

Pond & Marginal Vegetation	G1 & F21				
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The created pond in the southern section of the site has been planted with a wide variety of emergent and floating-leaved species and is highly attractive. In the open water there are several White Waterlilies that cover much of the surface. Around the edges a tall marginal vegetation of Lesser Pond-sedge and Reed Sweet-grass has developed. Locally abundant is Common Club-rush. Other species include Reedmace, Yellow Iris, Soft Rush, Hard Rush, Water Mint, Australian Swamp Stonecrop, Great Willowherb, Ragged Robin, Marsh Marigold and Bogbean. On the day of survey several damselfly and dragonfly species were noted and the pond is thought to be used as breeding habitat for the known local population of Great Crested Newt.

Notes

Species of Note [1]**Flora**

Species	Common Name	Statutory	BAP P.S.	NERC P.I.	RL	Rarity	Date
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold					U (intro.)	2015
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin					U (intro.)	2015
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean					R (intro.)	2015
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose					U (intro.)	2015
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell					U (intro.)	2015

Notes**Fauna**

Species	Common Name	Statutory	BAP P.S.	NERC P.I.	RL	Concern	Date
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay	EHD					2015
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	EHD				R	2015

Notes**Invasive Species [2]**

Species	Common Name	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Stonecrop, Australian swamp	SO87899821	F
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	Southern Plantation	R

Notes Frequent in pond in southern section of site.

Geology**Solid/Drift Formation**

Wildmoor Formation overlain by Quaternary till and glaciofluvial sand and gravel.

Description

The principal bedrock of the valley is the Wildmoor Formation, a series of red-brown to orange, fine to medium grained sandstones with occasional thin mudstone bands deposited in the early Triassic Period (about 220 million years ago). The bedrock formations are blanketed in places by drift, unconsolidated deposits of the Ice-age, (Quaternary Period) of boulder clay (Till) or Glaciofluvial sand and gravel.

Soils

The spontaneous vegetation of the site suggests the soils are predominantly neutral.

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results

None known.

Public Access & Site usage**Land Use**

Former environmental centre.

Access Level

Restricted.

Access Type(s)

By permission only.

Summary of Assessment

The assessed areas of the former Wolverhampton Environment Centre comprise an important site for wildlife that provide a number of different habitats for a range of species. Habitats include plantation woodland that is developing characteristics associated with semi-natural woodland, as well as recent spontaneous semi-natural broadleaved woodland, woodland fringe habitats, diverse neutral grassland and a pond.

When assessed against the Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Selection Criteria, the Wolverhampton Environment Centre scores *Medium* against most of the ecological criteria. When considered as a single unit the site therefore meets the threshold for selection as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC). It should be noted, however, that the areas comprise an integral part of the much larger SINC and LNR of Smestow Valley, and that when considered in this context they meet the threshold for selection as an extension to the existing SINC. It is therefore recommended that the surveyed area is included as an extension to the adjoining Smestow Valley SINC.

Further Survey & Outline Management Recommendations

1	Parts of the woodland plantations were thinned in the 1990s and this has led to increased diversity. Most of the woodlands would benefit from further thinning and coppicing to increase the amount of light available for field-layer species and to increase structural diversity. In the most part thinning should seek to remove non-native species, however, certain specimens of non-invasive exotic tree species should be retained as points of interest.
2	The field-layer introductions of the 1990s have greatly enhanced the plantation woodlands and more of this work should be undertaken across the site. This compliments similar work which is ongoing at plantations throughout Smestow Valley LNR.
3	The created meadow has not been managed for some time and as a result this is being colonised by non-grassland species and becoming ranker. A late-summer cut and remove management regime should be reinstated to prevent this habitat being lost.
4	The spontaneous grassland in the northern section of the site essentially forms a sunny 'glade' and is clearly of benefit to species of bee, butterfly and other invertebrates. This area should be cleared of debris and managed as above if it is to be retained and prevented from succeeding to scrub.
5	The non-native invasive species Australian Swamp-stonecrop is present within the pond. This species is easily spread to other waterbodies and could potentially be detrimental to the value of the adjacent pond in Smestow Valley LNR. Both waterbodies are thought to support populations of Great Crested Newt. Australian Swamp-stonecrop should be removed, however, careful consideration would need to be given to the method of this as Great Crested Newt is a protected species (fully protected under UK and European legislation).
6	The surveyed area forms part of the wider Smestow Valley wildlife-rich landscape and if possible this should be adopted as part of the LNR. To enable access to the areas the fencing should be removed entirely and vegetation cut to allow access at points along the boundaries with sections of Turner's Field (i.e. along the northern and southern site boundaries). The boundary with the old quarry along the western boundary could potentially be unsafe if the fencing was removed and careful consideration would therefore need to be given to this. Creating access from the dismantled railway line would be of great benefit as through routes could therefore be created, however, this would be more difficult as the railway line is either raised on an embankment (northern section) or at a lower level in a cutting (southern section).
7	The historic boundary hedgerows with Smestow Valley LNR should be restored through cutting and gapping-up. Where possible old wood and formerly layed sections should be retained as this provides valuable habitat for a range of fauna.
8	Further surveys for protected fauna species would be beneficial to inform future site management. The population of Great Crested Newt should be confirmed. Invertebrate surveys should also be undertaken.

Document Information

Habitat Data Source(s) (most recent first)	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country.
Species Data Source(s) (most recent first)	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country. EcoRecord data search 2015.
Geology Data Source(s) (most recent first)	British Geological Society 1:625,000 bedrock & superficial deposits GIS layers from BGS website: www.bgs.ac.uk/downloads/browse.cfm?sec=6&cat=11 .
Historic Information Sources(s)	Ordnance Survey County Series Mapping 1884 - 1992.
Author/Organisation/Company	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country.

[1] HABITATS/SPECIES OF NOTE TABLES – ATTRIBUTE DEFINITIONS

STATUTORY (PROTECTED) -

EHD = EU Habitats Directive (plus where relevant the Annexe II or IV). **PBA** = Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

WCA S1 = Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 1 (birds protected at all times). **WCA S5** = Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 5 (animals with various levels of protection). **WCA S8** = Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 8 (higher and lower plants with various levels of protection).

BAP – Habitats/Species included on current UK BAP list of Priority Habitats/Species.

NERC P.I. - Habitats/Species included on current list of Principal Importance in England under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006).

RL - Species included on Global IUCN & British Red Lists (Red Data Books).

RARITY (HABITATS) - BIRMINGHAM & BLACK COUNTRY - Habitats included on the B&BC list of locally rare habitats (administered by EcoRecord).

RARITY (FLORA SPECIES) - BIRMINGHAM & BLACK COUNTRY - (based on data held and managed by EcoRecord).

VR = Very Rare - a species present in less than 1.0% of 1Km squares, tetrads, or 5Km squares in B&BC.

R = Rare - a species present in 1.0% - 4.3% of 1Km squares, tetrads, or 5Km squares in B&BC.

U = Uncommon - a species present in 4.3% - 12% of 1Km squares, tetrads or 5Km squares in B&BC.

CONCERN (FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN) -

Birds: **R** = Red List - species that are Globally Threatened according to the International Union for Nature Conservation criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery. **A** = Amber List - species with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations.

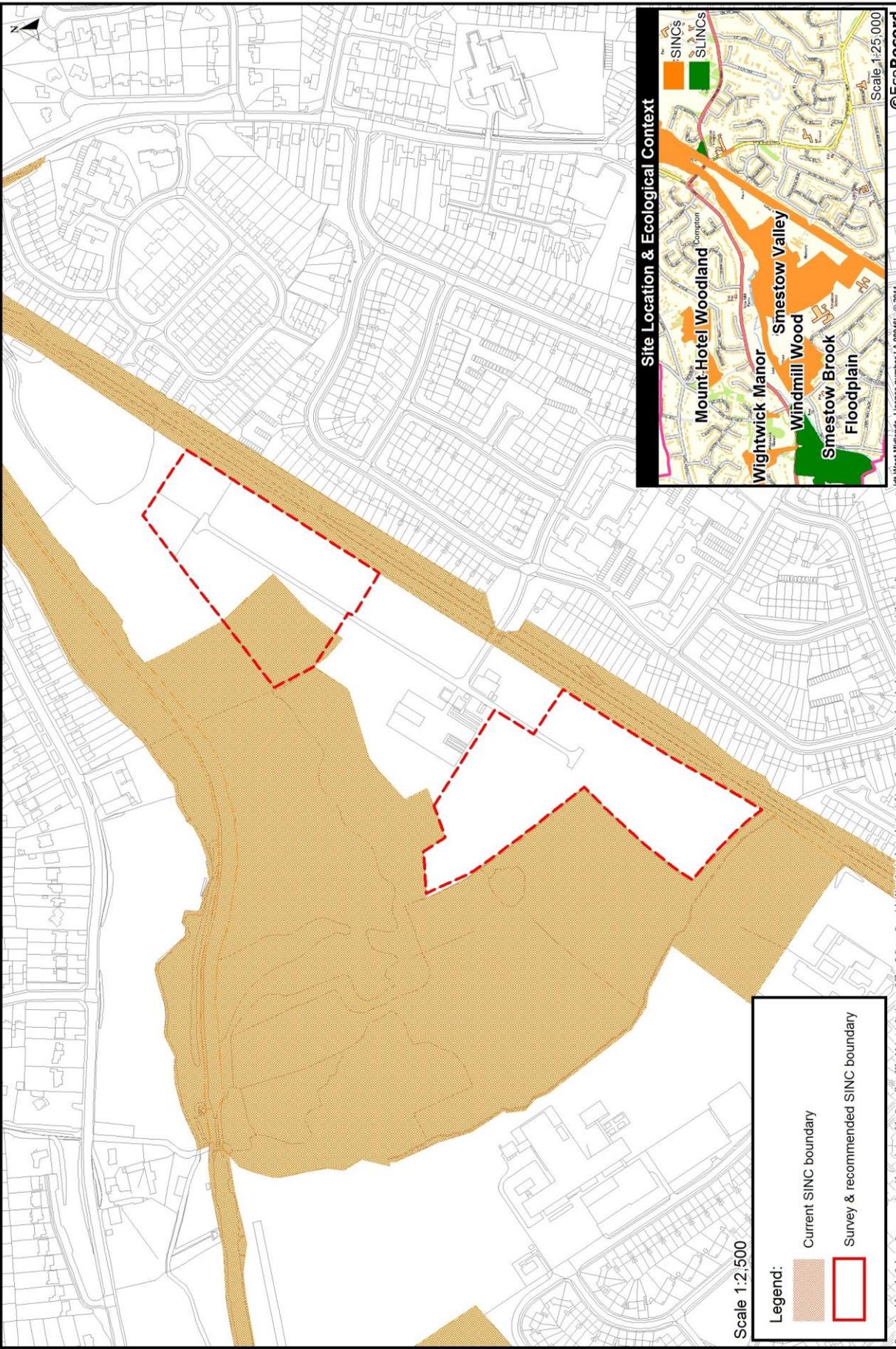
Mammals: **ND** = National Decline and **ED** = England Decline as measured by the Mammal Societies Table of Recent Population Changes in the Native Species of Land Mammals.

Invertebrates: **RD** = Regional Decline identified in Butterfly Conservation West Midlands Regional Action Plan.

DATE - The most recent date the species has been recorded.

[2] Species listed on Schedule 9 part 1 (animals) and part 2 (plants) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended - this lists animals which may not be released or allowed to escape into the wild and plants which may not be planted or otherwise caused to grow in the wild.

Map 1: WEC - Current & Recommended Designation



Scale 1:2,500

Legend:

- Current SINC boundary
- Survey & recommended SINC boundary

Site Location & Ecological Context

Scale 1:25,000

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Species Lists

Compartment 1 (WEC North) - Woodland

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Aesculus sp.</i>	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	Common Smoothcap
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Hybrid Bluebell
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Platanus x hybrida</i>	London Plane
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Populus x canescens</i>	Italian Poplar
<i>Populus lasiocarpa</i>	Chinese Necklace Poplar
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ribes sp.</i>	a Currant
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock

<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Common Whitebeam
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Common Dandelion
<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>	Common Lime
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	Slender Speedwell
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell

Compartment 1 (WEC North) - Grassland

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>	Lady's Mantle
<i>Alnus cordata</i>	Italian Alder
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Calystegia sepium sl.</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-Ear
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Ranunulus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

Compartment 2 (WEC South) - Pond

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Lesser Pond-sedge
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Australian Swamp Stonecrop
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed Sweet-grass
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White Water-lily
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	Common Club-rush
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Reedmace

Compartment 2 (WEC South) - Meadow

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-robin
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Japanese Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

Compartment 2 (WEC South) - Woodland

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	Common Smoothcap
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood-sedge
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Cypress sp.</i>	Cypress
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Hybrid Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Laburnum
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Milium effusum</i>	Wood Millet
<i>Platanus x hybrida</i>	London Plane
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	a Cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pterocarya sp.</i>	a Wingnut
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Ribes sp.</i>	a Currant
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Rose sp.

<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Salix</i> sp.	Willow sp.
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	Swedish Whitebeam
<i>Spiraea</i> sp.	Spiraea sp.
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Symphytum</i> sp.	a Comfrey
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Common Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>	Common Lime
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander-speedwell
<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	Slender Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet

Incidental Fauna (whole site)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Red tailed bumblebee
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Wood Pigeon
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common blue butterfly
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
	Damselfly spp.
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (evidence of)	Fox (evidence of)

Site Photographs



WEC North woodland. View through dense Hazel coppice



WEC North woodland. View through plantation on west side of the main asphalt.



WEC North neutral grassland developing on gravel substrate.



WEC South. Created meadow adjacent to derelict greenhouse.



WEC South. Overlooking pond from remnant board walk.



WEC South. View through plantation woodland with lush field-layer.