

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRec. Ref. No.	EcoRec. Site Name	EcoRec. Grid Ref.	N.C. Designation(s)	Date Notified
WV047:7-9	Dudley to Priestfield Railway, North	SO93949653	SLINC	1989
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Revision	Report Date
Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton City Council	4.6 hectares	Proposed landscaping of part of site	12/05/2016

Meets LS Criteria	SLINC	Type	Wildlife	i.e. Wildlife/Geological
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Amendment	Extension	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion
Description (see map 1)	Existing site boundary does not reflect true extent of site. Suggested amended boundary extends to boundary fences and under bridges.	

Citation (Summary of Value)

Dudley to Priestfield Railway North comprises an area of semi-natural habitats, planted woodland and regularly mown grassland in a predominantly residential area to the west of Bilston town centre. The site is a dismantled railway line that is now public open space and is well-used as a walkway (linking the town centre and several streets with Priestfield Metro station).

The site is a valuable area of green space in an increasingly built-up part of Wolverhampton that supports good butterfly and bird populations. The former railway line is an important part of the area's industrial heritage and is no doubt valued as such by local enthusiasts. Unfortunately the site suffers from considerable amounts of fly-tipping that detract from its social value.

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological

Habitat Diversity	M	Dudley to Priestfield Railway North supports a good range of habitats for a site of its size and location in a predominantly built-up area. Structural diversity within the habitats is, however, limited.
Species Diversity	M	Due to the number of habitat types present the associated floral species diversity is relatively high; however, none of the habitats are particularly diverse examples of their type. On the day of survey a high number of butterflies were noted and 8 species recorded.
Habitat Rarity	L	The site comprises a mix of habitats that commonly develop on previously developed land. Parts of the area have been planted with a mix of frequently introduced native broad-leaved trees.
Species Rarity	L	Most of the recorded species are <i>Common</i> or <i>Frequent</i> in Birmingham & Black Country.
Size or Extent	M	In the context of Wolverhampton's Local Wildlife Sites Dudley to Priestfield Railway North is of small to medium extent.
Naturalness	M	The habitats on site have developed through natural regeneration of the site following the dismantling of the railway line and woodland planting. Only the northern-most section of the site is managed for amenity.
Position & Connectivity	L-M	This section of the dismantled railway line has become increasingly isolated through the development of formerly linked parts of the railway network (e.g. the Midland Metro line and light industrial development to the south of Millfields Road). The site is, however, close to the Birmingham Mainline Canal and the open spaces of Bilston Urban Village.

Social

Historical & Cultural	M	The former railway line is an important part of the area's industrial heritage.
Access	M	The site is public open space and accessible at all times. Access to most of the site is, however, difficult due to unsurfaced paths, unmanaged vegetation and fly-tipped material.
Aesthetic	M	In the context of an otherwise dense residential area Dudley to Priestfield Railway North is an attractive open space with a relatively natural feel. The site does, however, suffer from a serious fly-tipping problem that detracts from this.
Recorded History	M	Typically many records relating to the railway line's construction and operation exist. The only known record of the site's wildlife is from a 1989 Local Sites Assessment report.
Value for Learning	M	There is educational potential (wildlife and local history) due to the proximity of the site to a primary school.

Site Description

Dudley to Priestfield Railway comprises two sections of the dismantled Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway that are now separated by light industrial development and the A463 Black Country Route. Ongoing residential development at 'Bilston Urban Village' has removed an undesignated section of the dismantled railway that lies between the two designated stretches. The survey site comprises the northern section between Millfields Road and Ward Street (WV047: 7-9). The section sits in a cutting which becomes deeper in the north of the site.

Residential properties dominate the surrounding land-use in the south of the site whilst to the north-east there is a primary school. To the north-west a former gas works and other industrial premises have recently been cleared and a residential development is ongoing. Parts of the former railway cutting are to be in-filled with arisings from the development.

Opened in the 1850s the section of the railway between Dudley and Priestfield Junction was closed to passenger trains in 1962, remaining open to goods trains until December 1967. The track was lifted shortly afterwards and parts of the line have since been built on. Historic mapping dating to the late 19th century depicts the area around the site as heavily industrialised with collieries, iron works and gas works covering a large area. From the 1930s this part of Bilston has become increasingly dominated by residential development and the railway line represents one of only a few significant features associated with the area's industrial heritage.

Following the dismantling of the railway the site has become mostly unmanaged public open space. There are formal entrances from surrounding streets but few surfaced paths and no on-site signage. A 1989 ecological survey describes a more open grassland-dominated site with spontaneous scrub and numerous recently planted trees. Woodland derived from this now dominates much of the site, with Bramble and tall-herbaceous vegetation colonising much of the rest of the area. Parts of the remaining grassland are maintained by horse grazing.

The site is well-used as a cut through but suffers from anti-social behaviour in the form of fly-tipping.

Habitats *

Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	Statutory	BAP Priority Habitat	NERC P.I.	Rarity
Broad-leaved woodland – semi-natural	A111				
<p>Much of the woodland on site is of planted origin, however, this was frequently planted adjacent to and within existing spontaneous scrub and woodland (Dudley to Priestfield Railway, July 1989) and therefore describing areas as of semi-natural or planted origin is not always possible. The woodland blocks adjacent to the boundaries of the site contain many tree and shrub species that were commonly planted in the late 1980s including Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Bird Cherry (<i>Prunus padus</i>), Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Osier (<i>Salix viminalis</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) and Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). Semi-mature Sycamore (<i>Acer platanoides</i>) is also frequently present within these areas. The blocks are predominantly dense and difficult to access with a tall herbaceous field-layer dominated by species including Cow Parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>), Common Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>).</p> <p>To the north of Chem Road a scrubby woodland with abundant Willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.) occupies much of the trackbed and banks of the cutting. Here again many planted and self-set trees and shrubs are also present including Silver Birch, Hazel, Pedunculate Oak, Elm species (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.), Dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>) and Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>). Parts of the trackbed are waterlogged and the field-layer of this area is somewhat more diverse than elsewhere on site. Species include Bramble, Cow Parsley, Common Nettle, Hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>), Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), Cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>) and Male-fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>).</p>					
Recently felled woodland - broadleaved	A41				
<p>In the north of the site an area of approximately 6,000 – 7,000m² of woodland and scrub has recently been felled. This part of the cutting is to be filled with arisings from the ongoing adjacent residential development. At the time of survey this area was dominated by bare ground with remnants of the tall-herb former field-layer of Cow Parsley, Common Nettle, Creeping Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), Hogweed and Bramble with colonising ephemeral species including White Dead-nettle (<i>Lamium album</i>).</p>					
Neutral grassland	B2				
<p>Between Millfields Road and Mill Street and between Mill Street and Chem Road there are areas of neutral grassland that are kept open through horse grazing. The grassland is quite 'rough' with some rank areas and scattered tall-herb, Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>) and Bramble. Forbs include Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), Meadow Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>), Ribwort Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), Common Mouse-ear (<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>), Creeping Cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla reptans</i>), Daisy (<i>Bellis perennis</i>), Red Bartsia (<i>Odontites vernus</i>) and Tufted Vetch (<i>Vicia cracca</i>).</p> <p>Adjacent to St Leonard's C of E School and to the rear of Albany Crescent there is a triangular area of unmanaged rank grassland of Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) and False Oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) with Ribwort Plantain, Common Mouse-ear, Hogweed, Ragwort, Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.) and Daisy. This area is being colonised by tall-herb, Bramble and Buddleja (<i>Buddleja davidii</i>).</p> <p>To the north of the site and near to the recently felled woodland a somewhat more open and diverse neutral grassland occupies the eastern slopes of the cutting and adjacent level areas. Species include Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) and Cock's-foot with Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Vetch species (<i>Vicia</i> spp.), Red Clover, White Clover, Bird's-foot-trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Field Woodrush (<i>Luzula campestris</i>) and Cat's-ear (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>).</p>					
Tall Ruderal	C31 & C31Fj				
<p>Tall herb has colonised much of the ungrazed non-woodland parts of the site. This is comprised of typical species including Rosebay Willowherb (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>), Cow Parsley, Hogweed, Green Alkanet (<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>), Broad-leaved Dock, Cleavers and Common Nettle. Associated species include Cock's-foot, abundant Bramble and Large Bindweed (<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>).</p> <p>There are number of small (up to approximately 100m²) stands of Japanese Knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>) scattered throughout the surveyed area.</p>					
Bramble & Scrub – scattered	A21Rf & A22				
<p>In addition to growing in abundance within stands of tall-herb vegetation there are also several patches of Bramble growing in near single-species stands.</p> <p>To the north of Chem Road the western bank of the cutting comprises scattered mature Elder with some English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) and Wild Cherry. Large Bindweed dominates this area growing prostrate on the ground, sprawling over tall-herb species and into the canopies of the trees and shrubs.</p>					

Amenity grassland	J12				
Adjacent to Ward Street at the northern end of the site there is an area of regularly mown amenity grassland. Presumably originally sown with an amenity grass mix this has somewhat diversified through colonisation by other grass species and forbs including abundant Germander Speedwell (<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>).					
Notes					

Species of Note [1]								
Flora								
Species		Common Name	Statutory	BAP P.S.	NERC P.I.	RL	Rarity	Date
Notes	None recorded.							
	Birmingham and Black Country axiophyte species Red Bartsia (<i>Odontites vernus</i>) recorded in all three compartments.							
Fauna								
Species		Common Name	Statutory	BAP P.S.	NERC P.I.	RL	Concern	Date
Notes	None recorded.							

Invasive Species [2]			
Species	Common Name	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	Scattered throughout site	Occasional
Notes			

Geology	
Solid/Drift Formation	Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation – mudstone, siltstones and sandstone.

Soils
Much modified soils (where exposed) with post-industrial materials including colliery spoil and furnace slag.

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results
<p>The only known previous survey report was produced in July 1989 (: WV047 Dudley to Priestfield Railway - 1989 Survey). At this time the site was more extensive and continued beyond Millfields Road to Coseley Road.</p> <p>The 1989 report describes the section as a linear walkway with steep embankments on both sides. The report goes on to describe the site as dominated by grassland (both neutral and acidic) with stands of tall-herb and scrub. Extensive stands of recently planted trees are also recorded.</p> <p>Since 1989 the planted woodlands have matured and these along with spontaneous woodland and scrub now dominate much of the site. No acidic grassland was recorded during the current survey, which suggests this has now been replaced by tall-herb, scrub or woodland.</p>

Public Access & Site usage	
Land Use	Public open space
Access Level	Unrestricted
Access Type(s)	Public Open Space

Summary of Assessment
When assessed against the Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Selection Criteria Dudley to Priestfield Railway North scores <i>Medium</i> against most of the ecological criteria. The site therefore meets the threshold for selection as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC).

Further Survey & Outline Management Recommendations	
1	The plantation woodlands would benefit from thinning and coppicing to increase the amount of light available for field-layer species and to increase structural diversity. Thinning should seek to remove non-native species where present.
2	Enhancement of the plantation woodlands through the introduction of locally sourced woodland field-layer species should be considered.
3	Comparison with the previous survey of 1989 suggests the site is becoming increasingly dominated by tall-herb, Bramble and scrub. The remaining areas of open grassland are retained through the grazing of horses. The grassland habitats are an important feature of the site and should be retained and enhanced where possible.
4	The large amount of fly-tipped material is unattractive and potentially dangerous to site users. This should be removed and steps taken to prevent future occurrences.
5	Parts of the site are difficult to access due to the encroachment of vegetation onto pathways. Pathways should be reinstated.
6	Further surveys of different fauna groups would be beneficial to inform future site management.

Document Information	
Habitat Data Source(s) (most recent first)	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country, 12/05/2016. Wolverhampton Phase 2 Survey, Dudley to Priestfield Railway, July 1989.
Species Data Source(s) (most recent first)	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country, 12/05/2016. EcoRecord data search 2016. Wolverhampton Phase 2 Survey, Dudley to Priestfield Railway, July 1989.
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. Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway. (2016, April 29). In <i>Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia</i> . Retrieved 15:54, May 23, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Oxford,_Worcester_and_Wolverhampton_Railway&oldid=717728322
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 Annex 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.

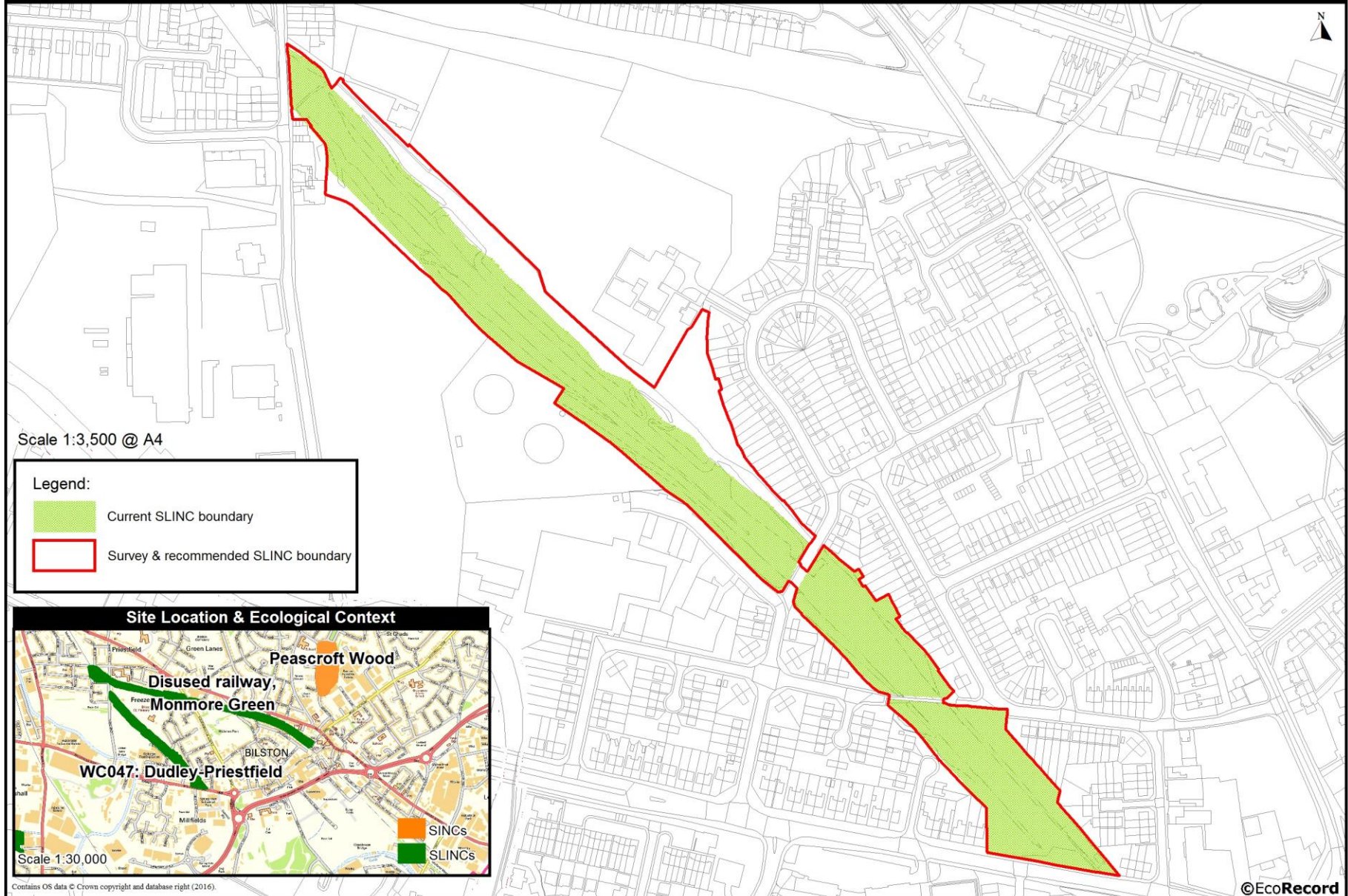
Mammals: **ND** = National Decline and **ED** = England Decline as measured by the Mammal Societies Table of Recent Population Changes in the Native Species of Land Mammals.

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

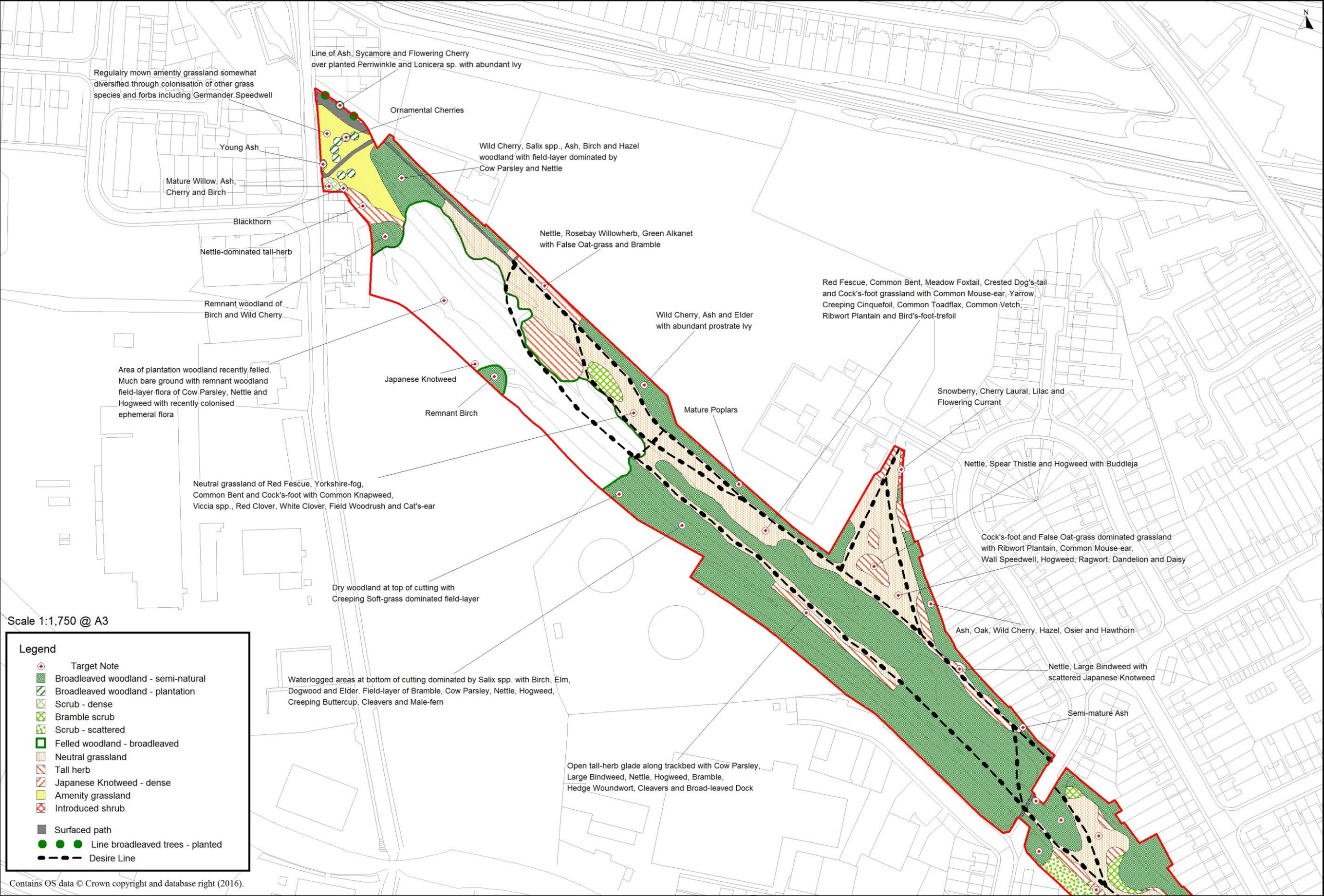
DATE - The most recent date the species has been recorded.

[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.

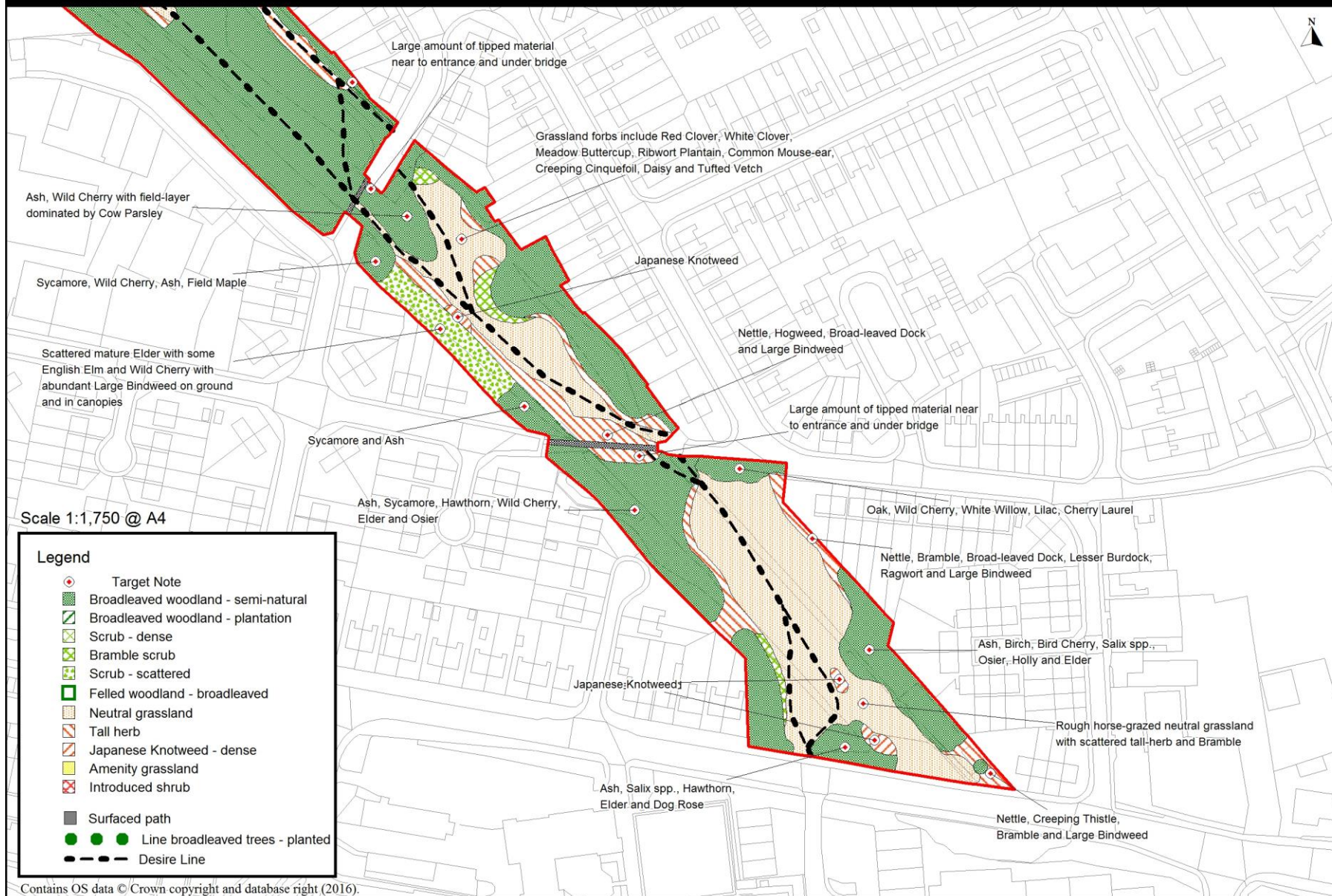
Map 1: WV047:6-9 Current & Recommended Designation



Map 2: WV047:9 Chem Road - Ward Street Phase 1 Habitat Map - May 2016



Map 3: WV047:7-8 Millfields Road - Chem Road Phase 1 Habitat Map - May 2016



SPECIES LISTS

Flora

WV047:7 - Millfields Road to Mill Street

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<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>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Sakix alba</i>	White Willow
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier

<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>	Common Vetch

WV047:8 - Mill Street to Chem Road

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Hybrid Bluebell
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird Cherry

<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch

WV047:9 - Chem Road to Ward Street

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Wormwood
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly Ear
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cornus</i> sp.	a Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	a Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot

<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<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>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Hybrid Bluebell
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg.	Knotgrass agg.
<i>Populus nigra x deltoides</i> = <i>P. x canadensis</i>	Hybrid Black-poplar
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Planted Cherry
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort

<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle

Incidental Fauna (whole site)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aglais io</i>	Peacock
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i> subsp. <i>britannica</i>	Orange-tip
<i>Bombus</i> (<i>Thoracobombus</i>) <i>pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i> subsp. <i>rhamni</i>	Brimstone
<i>Pararge aegeria</i> subsp. <i>tircis</i>	Speckled Wood
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i> subsp. <i>icarus</i>	Common Blue
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel

Site Photographs



Horse-grazed grassland between Millfields Road and Mill Street.



Horse-grazed grassland between Mill Street and Chem Road with Mill Street bridge in background.



Fly-tipped white goods, mattresses and building waste under Chem Road Bridge.



Former trackbed north of Chem Road.



Grassland between St Leonard's C of E School and Albany Crescent.



Mown grassland and planted Flowering Cherries near to Ward Street site entrance.