

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

| EcoRecord Reference | Site Name | Grid Reference | Current Status [1] | Survey Date(s) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| N/A | Land at Willenhall Road | SO949985 | None | 07.10.2021 |
| Planning Authority | Site Ownership | Area/Length | Reason for Survey | Report Date |
| City of Wolverhampton Council | Private | 1.2ha | Call for Sites | 29.10.2021 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Meets LS Criteria | None | Type | Wildlife | i.e. Wildlife/Geological |
|--------------------------|------|-------------|----------|--------------------------|

| | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| Amendment(s) | None | i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion |
| Description | Site does not meet the Local Sites threshold. | |

Citation (Summary of Value)

Land at Willenhall Road encompasses 1.2ha of unmanaged habitat comprising plantation woodland and successional habitat in the form of tall ruderal, scrub and self-set trees with pockets of remnant semi-improved grassland. The site is bordered by palisade fences on the north, eastern and western sides, with an intact hedgerow and scrub denoting the southern boundary.

The site lies adjacent to the Wolverhampton to Gravelly Hill Railway which is identified as a Wildlife Corridor under the B&BC Nature Conservation Strategy and is in close proximity to numerous locally designated sites.

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|---|
| Habitat Diversity | L/M | The site supports a range of semi-natural habitat types, resulting from natural succession from lack of management. Although structural diversity within these habitats was low. |
| Species Diversity | L | The overall species diversity of the survey area is low, due to the low structural diversity within the habitats and the prevalent succession present. The highest floristic diversity was found within the disturbed scrub habitat found on the south eastern boundary of the site. |
| Habitat Rarity | L/M | The majority of habitat present on site are common across Birmingham and the Black Country. The hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance. |
| Species Rarity | L/M | Most of the species present on site are common across Birmingham and the Black Country. However, Common Fleabane <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> an Uncommon species was noted to be present on site. There is potential for species such as Green Hairstreak known to be present within 500m of the site to use the site for foraging. |
| Size or Extent | L | In the context of Birmingham and the Black Country's Local Sites Land at Willenhall Road is of small extent in terms of the total site area present within the site boundary. |
| Naturalness | M | The site is bordered by industrial and residential development, which as a result suffers significantly with fly tipping and spoil. However, due to the lack of management on site the habitats on site have established into a green space with many naturalised features. |
| Position & Connectivity | H | The site lies adjacent to the Wolverhampton to Gravelly Hill Railway which is identified as a Wildlife Corridor under the B&BC Nature Conservation Strategy. In addition, the site lies within the locality of Neachells Lane Open Space SLINC, Waddens Brook SINC, Willenhall Memorial Park SINC, Brook Point Pool SINC and Fibbersley SINC. |

Geological

Not assessed.

Social

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|---|
| Historical & Cultural | L | The survey area has changed somewhat over the century due to a change in land use from being part of the coal industry and then green space bordered by industrial development. |
| Access | L | The site is privately owned and there are no designated public access routes. At the time of the survey the site suffered from significant levels of fly-tipping. |
| Aesthetic | L/M | The site sits between designated sites, as such it contributes to the overall landscape aesthetics. |
| Recorded History | M | Historical mapping appears to show that in the late 19 th and early 20 th century the site was used for the coal industry, with Mitre Works located on site. However, by the 1970s the works were no longer in use and has been kept green space with varying levels of management since. |
| Value for Learning | L | At the current time value for learning would be assessed as low, due to access restriction and health and safety reasons due to significant fly tipping present on site. |

Site Description

Land at Willenhall Road is a 1.2ha area of unmanaged land located adjacent to A454 road in Moseley Village, to the east of Wolverhampton. The site lies in close proximity to Neachells Lane Open Space SLINC, Waddens Brook SINC, Willenhall Memorial Park SINC, Brook Point Pool SINC and Fibbersley SINC. In addition, Land at Willenhall Road, lies adjacent to the Essington to Heath Town Railway PSI which acts as green corridor through Wolverhampton, allowing the site to act as a stepping stone along the wildlife corridor.

The site itself is a combination of limited diversity woodland with areas of prevalent succession in the form of tall ruderal habitat and scrub. Remnant areas of species poor grassland are present, mainly in the southern area of the site, however, due to the lack of management these areas of grassland will likely be lost within the next couple of years.

Historical mapping shows that between 1840 and 1950 the site was part of the coal industry with two pits located in the north and south section of the site. By 1970s the pits appear to have been filled and the works on the site had ceased. From this point the site appears to have been kept as green space with the existing fence lines installed bordering and within the site. T

Habitats

| Phase 1 Name | Broadleaved Woodland – Plantation | Phase 1 Code | A1.12 |
|--|---|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Broadleaved plantation woodland encompasses much of the site with a large area of woodland located centrally and a smaller strip of relatively diverse woodland located in the south. | | | |
| The central woodland was dominated by mature Ash with only individual or small number of Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i> , Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , Poplar sp. <i>Populus sp.</i> , Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> , Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> and Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> present, mostly along its edges. Where these species did appear within the woodland, it was focused where gaps in the dense canopy occurred allowing light in. The density / over shadowing of the canopy has visibly impacted the field layer count and diversity, while Herb Robert <i>Geranium robertianum</i> , Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg., Wood Avens <i>Geum urbanum</i> and Large Bindweed <i>Calystegia silvatica</i> was present occasionally, Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> subsp. <i>helix</i> has taken over much of the woodland floor. Standing and fallen deadwood were present within the woodland along with frequent fly tipping, which was prevalent in the southern region. | | | |
| In the southern section of the site lies a small strip of woodland comprising frequent Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i> , London Plane <i>Platanus hispanica</i> and Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> with occasional Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> , Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> , Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , Field rose <i>Rosa arvensis</i> , Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i> , and Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i> . Some regeneration was present within woodland; in majority this was London Plane. While the understorey structure was limited to the woodland edges, due to heavy shading from the canopy trees limited the structural diversity of the woodland. The field layer was dominated by Ivy with Common Nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , Bramble and Wood Avens rarely present. Fallen deadwood and fly tipping was sporadically present. | | | |
| Phase 1 Name | Scattered Broadleaved tree – Planted / Semi-natural | Phase 1 Code | A1.11 / A1.12 |
| Self-set mature Goat Willow and immature Sycamore, Elder, Rowan and Hawthorn lie sporadically within site adjacent to the woodland and scrub habitat. In addition, three mature Sycamore are present along an old fence line likely planted as part of an old hedgerow when the site was managed. | | | |
| Phase 1 Name | Scrub – Scattered / Dense | Phase 1 Code | A2.1 / A2.1RF / A2.2 / A2.2RF |
| The site itself is an area of unmanaged land where succession from the existing woodland and scrub is prevalent throughout. As such a large swathes of Bramble are present throughout the site mostly within areas of former grassland habitat and adjacent to the site boundary. In addition to this are several more distinctive areas of scrub on site which are detailed below: | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along the eastern boundary lies two small areas of scattered scrub one comprising of Silver Birch and the other Sycamore; On the eastern and southern edge of the central woodland lies small patches of scrub likely resultant from succession and expansion of the woodland, while one area was dominated by Raspberry and another Blackthorn, the other areas compose of a variety of Raspberry <i>Rubus idaeus</i>, Apple sp. <i>Malus sp.</i>, Sycamore, Wild Cherry, Hawthorn and Elder; On the southern boundary of the site, lies a cluster of dense scrub consisting Cotoneaster, Mugwort <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>, Blackthorn, Wild Cherry and Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>, likely a resultant mixture of former hedgerow which has lost its linear nature, disturbance from the adjacent development and encroachment from the adjacent scattered scrub; and Along the south western edge of the site lies a strip of raised spoil comprising of earth and building material, likely resultant from the residential development adjacent, and historical and recent fly tipping. This area is significantly disturbed and has been colonised by competitive and scrub species including Butterbur <i>Petasites hybridus</i>, Lesser Burdock <i>Arctium minus</i>, Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>, Large bindweed, Broadleaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, Broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>, Great Willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>, Herb Robert, Broad-leaved Willowherb <i>Epilobium montanum</i>, Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i>, Common Fleabane <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>, Cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i>, Bramble, Butterfly Bush <i>Buddleja davidii</i>, Mugwort, Ox-eye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>, Common Cat's Ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> and Great Mullein <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>, with bare earth areas present. At the western edge the Butterfly Bush and Bramble has become prevalent and dense with bare earth no longer visible. | | | |
| Phase 1 Name | Neutral Grassland – Species Poor Semi-improved | Phase 1 Code | B6 |
| Within the southern area of the site lies a neutral grassland field which has gone rank from lack of management, with succession prevalent around its edges in the form of tall ruderal and scrub habitat. The grassland was a mixture of Cock's Foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , Yorkshire Fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> and Annual Meadow-grass <i>Poa annua</i> with Red Clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> , Scentless Mayweed <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> , White Clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> , White Deadnettle <i>Lamium album</i> , Common Chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i> , Creeping Thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , Large Bindweed, Great Willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> , Common Cat's ear, Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i> , Common Toadflax <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> , Dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg., False Oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , Cow Parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> , Common Fleabane, Hairy Tare <i>Vicia hirsuta</i> and Common Nettle. Within the grassland anthills, further indicating the lack of management of the site, were present further accentuating the tussocky structure of the sward. Fly tipping noted along the eastern and western edges. | | | |
| Two smaller areas of grassland are also present within the site adjacent to the western boundary. These areas are remnant sections of former grassland field which has been lost to succession through Bramble scrub. These areas of similar sward mixture to the area stated above however, the species diversity is lower with Cock's Foot, Yorkshire Fog and Red Fescue more abundant | | | |

with only Dandelion and Common Cat's Ear occasionally present. Within the sward Bramble is frequent present showing that these areas will likely be lost to Bramble scrub within the next couple of years.

| Phase 1 Name | Tall Herb – Ruderal | Phase 1 Code | C31 |
|---|---------------------|--------------|------|
| Due to the prevalence of succession across the site, tall ruderal habitat is present across a large extent along the northern boundary and small patches bordering the scrub habitat. The north boundary strip includes Cow Parsley, Lesser Celandine <i>Ficaria verna</i> , Great Willowherb, Rosebay Willowherb <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> , Wood Avens, Large Bindweed, Great Mullein, Elder, Broadleaved Dock, Common Nettle, White Dead Nettle and Creeping Thistle. While the smaller patches are dominated by Common Nettle and Creeping Thistle with Hedge Bindweed and White Dead-nettle occasionally present. | | | |
| Phase 1 Name | Intact Hedgerow | Phase 1 Code | J2.1 |
| Along the southern boundary lies short section of intact hedgerow 2 metres in height and 2metres in width. The hedgerow is managed on the offsite side through side trimming to maintain access on the adjacent footpath. Species within the hedgerow comprise Dog rose, Garden privet <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> , Wayfaring tree <i>Viburnum lanatana</i> , Blackthorn and Dogwood. The structure of the hedgerow was dense overshadowing the field layer limiting the count to Bramble and Ivy. Due to the lack of management of the top and site side of the hedgerow it has become nearly enveloped by the adjacent woodland. | | | |
| Notes | | | |

| Habitats of Note [2] | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----|------|------|--------|------|
| Phase 1 Name | Phase 1 Code | EHD | NERC | LBAP | Rarity | Year |
| Hedgerows | J2.1 | | Y | | | 2021 |
| Notes | | | | | | |

| Species of Note [2] | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|-----------------|---------|-----------|------|
| Flora | | | | | | | |
| Species | Statutory | NERC | LBAP | RDL | Rarity | Axiophyte | Year |
| <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> - Common Fleabane | | | | | U | Y | 2021 |
| Notes | | | | | | | |
| Fauna | | | | | | | |
| Species | Statutory | NERC | LBAP | RDL | Concern | Rarity | Year |
| <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> - Starling | | Y | | | BRed | VC | 1988 |
| The following Species of Note have been recorded within 500m of the assessment site boundary. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Linaria cannabina</i> – Linnet | | | | | BRed | C | 1987 |
| <i>Passer domesticus</i> – House Sparrow | | Y | | | BRed | VC | 1987 |
| <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> – Small Heath | | Y | | RLGB. Lr(NT) | | U | 1989 |
| <i>Callophrys rubi</i> – Green Hairstreak | | | Y | | | R | 2014 |
| Notes | | | | | | | |

| Site/Habitat Suitability for Other Species of Note (not recorded during the survey) | |
|---|--|
| Description/Notes | The scrub and tall ruderal habitat provides suitable habitat for a broad range of invertebrates. |

| Invasive Species [3] | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Species | Location | Abundance (DAFOR) | Year Recorded |
| | | | |
| Notes | None recorded | | |

| Geology | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Solid/Drift Formation | Pennine Lower coal measures formation – Sandstone. |
| Description | Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 318 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. Local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. |
| Features of Value | |
| 1 | None recorded |

| Soils |
|--|
| No soil survey was undertaken, however, review of the Soilscales website indicate that the soil are loam to clayey loam soils. |

| Public Access & Site Usage | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Land Use | Not currently in use |
| Access Level | Restricted |
| Access Type(s) | By permission only. |

| Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results |
|--|
| No previous recorded survey. |

| Summary of Assessment |
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| When assessed against the Birmingham & Black Country Local Site Selection Criteria Land at Willenhall Road scores mostly low to medium against the ecological criteria. The site therefore, is deemed not to meet the threshold of Site of Local Importance to Nature Conservation. |

| Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement) | |
|--|---|
| 1 | The woodland blocks would benefit from thinning of the canopy to promote understorey and field layer growth. |
| 2 | Control the natural succession present across site to retain the remaining areas of grassland and restore former areas. This should involve selectively cutting back Bramble scrub. However, the mosaic of grassland, scrub and tall herb habitat should be retained as part of this management regime. |
| 3 | Removal and control of fly tipping present. |

| Data Sources | Source | Date |
|---|---|------------|
| Species and Habitat Data Source(s) | Samantha Pritchard. The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country. EcoRecord data search 2021 | 07.10.2021 |
| Geological Data Source(s) | British Geological Society 1:50,000 bedrock & superficial deposits GIS web map services from BGS website: http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/mash-ups/desktopgis.html | 20.10.2021 |
| Soil Data Source(s) | Soilscales, Cranfield Soil & Agricultural Institute website: http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/ | 20.10.2021 |
| Historic Data Sources(s) | Ordnance Survey Country Series Mapping | 20.10.2021 |
| Assessment Author and Organisation | Samantha Pritchard, The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country | 29.10.2021 |

[1] Definitions of Local Sites in B&BC (SINCs & SLINCs) and Potential Sites of Importance (PSIs)

In Birmingham and the Black Country Local Wildlife and Geological Sites encompass what are termed Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINCs). This two-tier system aims to ensure that all sites of substantive local nature conservation and geological value are selected by assessing sites in both a sub-regional (i.e. Birmingham and the Black Country) and metropolitan borough or city context (either Birmingham, Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall or Wolverhampton). The two designations are defined as:

- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) - Sites of substantive nature conservation value in the context of Birmingham and the Black Country.
- Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC) - Sites of substantive nature conservation value in the context of a metropolitan borough.

Potential Sites of Importance (PSIs) have not yet been assessed against the Local Wildlife and Geological Sites selection criteria but may potentially support species of note, areas of important semi-natural habitat or valuable geological features. PSIs are identified primarily through the use of aerial photography, but also through reference to old maps, existing records and local knowledge. Commonly these sites will not have been subject to the survey work necessary to undertake a Local Wildlife and Geological Sites assessment.

[2] Habitats/Species of Note Tables – Attribute Definitions

STATUTORY (PROTECTED) - EHD = EU Habitats Directive (plus where relevant the Annexe II or IV) | **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) | **PBA** = Protection of Badgers Act 1992 | **HabRegs2** = The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 2) | **HabRegs4** = The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 4).

NERC - Y = Habitats/Species included on the current list of Principal Importance in England under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006 or amended).

LBAP - Y = Habitats/Species included on the latest B&BC LBAP list of Priority Habitats/Species.

RDL - Species included on Global IUCN & British Red Data Lists: **RLGB.EN** = IUCN (2001) – Endangered | **RLGB.VU** = IUCN (2001) – Vulnerable | **RDBGB.R** = IUCN (pre 1994) – Rare | **RLGB.Lr(NT)** = IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened | **RDBGB.IK** = RDB - Insufficient known | **RLGB.DD** = IUCN (2001) - Data Deficient

RARITY (HABITATS) - BIRMINGHAM & BLACK COUNTRY - Y = 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 | **NR** = no recent B&BC records.

AXIOPHYTE - BBFCF_Ax = included on the Birmingham & the Black Country list of axiophytes (administered by EcoRecord).

YEAR - The most recent year the species has been recorded.

CONCERN (FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN) -

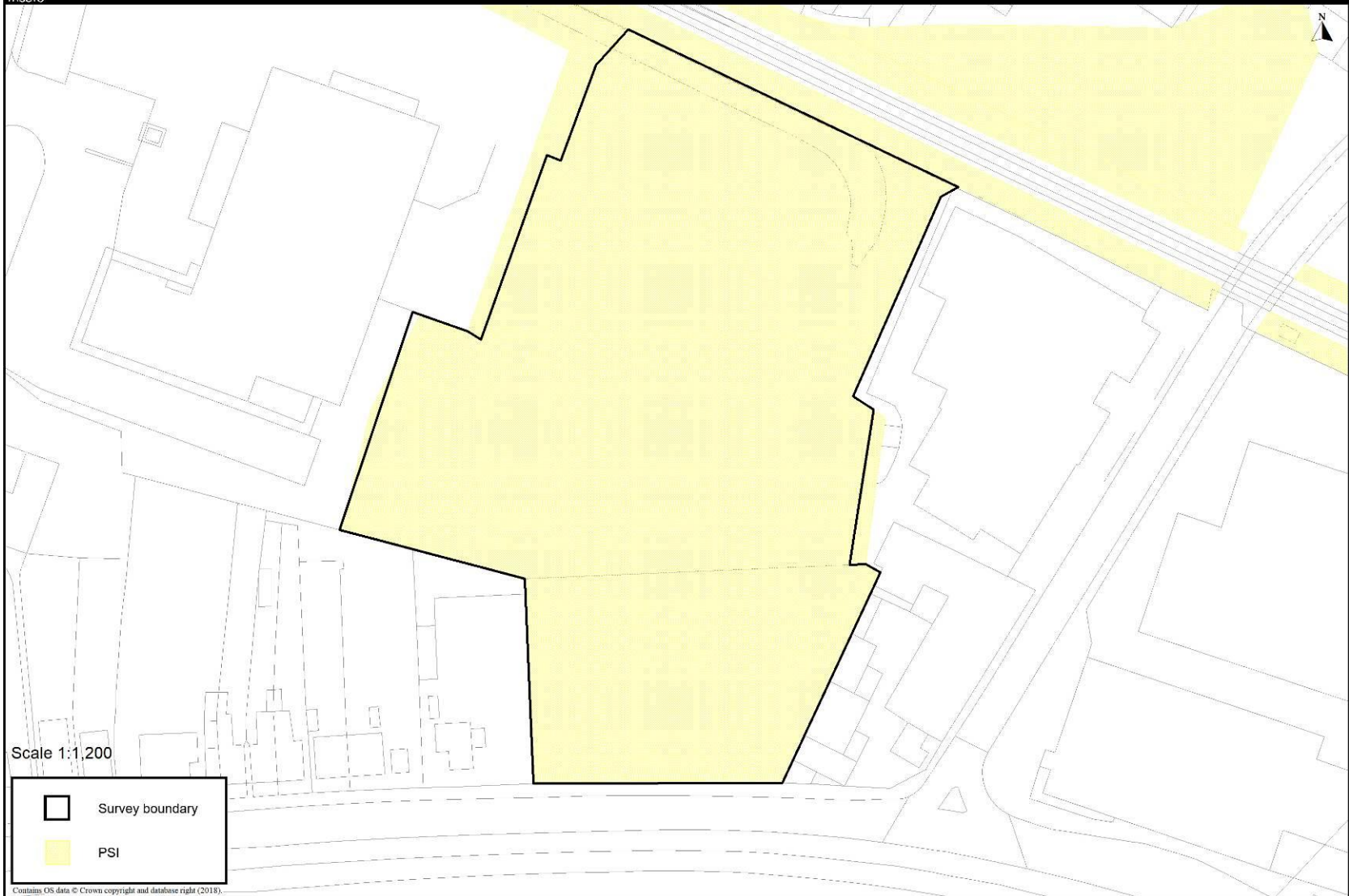
Birds: **BRed** = Birds of Conservation Concern Red List - bird species of high conservation priority needing urgent conservation action. This encompasses species that are Globally Threatened according to the International Union for Nature Conservation criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery. **BAmb** = Bird of Conservation Concern Amber List – bird 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.

[3] 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.

Report Maps



Map 1: Land off Willenhall Lane Current & Recommended Designation





Map 2: Land off Willenhall Lane Phase 1 Habitat Survey Map



Target Notes

| Target Note Ref. | Target Note Description |
|------------------|---|
| TN001 | Dense tall ruderal habitat dominated the embankment slope to the railway. Species include Common Nettle, Great Willowherb, Rosebay Willowherb, Cleavers and Bramble |
| TN002 | Immature Sycamore |
| TN003 | Immature Rowan surrounded by dense Bramble |
| TN004 | Established immature Wild Cherry Scrub slowly becoming woodland |
| TN005 | Young Ash tree surrounded by Bramble, Rosebay Willowherb, Common Nettle and Ivy |
| TN006 | Dense Bramble with Creeping Thistle, Rosebay Willowherb, Common Nettle and Hedge Bindweed |
| TN007 | Remnant grassland heavily encroached by Bramble. Species comprise False Oat Grass, Cock's Foot and Red Fescue |
| TN008 | Two immature Hawthorn |
| TN009 | Ash dominated woodland with occasional Field Maple, Goat Willow and Hawthorn. Limited age structure present with the woodland in majority made up of canopy trees of a similar age. |
| TN010 | Area of scrub dominated by Raspberry |
| TN011 | Hawthorn and Common Apple scrub |
| TN012 | Linear strip of established immature scrub comprising Apple, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Elder and Common Apple. |
| TN013 | Tall ruderal habitat comprised Cow Parsley, Common Nettle, White Dead Nettle and Creeping Thistle |
| TN014 | Immature Elder |
| TN015 | Tall Ruderal habitat dominated by Common Nettle with Creeping Thistle |
| TN016 | The scrub present on the rubble pile comes significantly denser at this point. With Butterfly Bush and Bramble more prevalent in the habitat |
| TN017 | Three mature Sycamores planted along a historic fence line |
| TN018 | scattered mature scrub consisting of White Willow, Blackthorn, Dog Rose, London Plane and Bramble |
| TN019 | Clustered group of young Silver Birch |
| TN020 | Blackthorn thicket |
| TN021 | Scattered Scrub colonising a cleared area and rubble pile. The rubble pile include fly tipping and building materials, while flora includes, Butterbur, Lesser Burdock, Bramble, Butterfly Bush, Mugwort, Ox-eye Daisy, Common Cat's Ear and Mullein. |
| TN022 | Mature Goat Willow |
| TN023 | Young Silver Birch |
| TN024 | Area dominated by Bramble |
| TN025 | Young Sycamore |
| TN026 | Fly tipping significantly present |
| TN027 | Areas dominated by Creeping Thistle |
| TN028 | Small linear strip of Silver Birch woodland with Ash, Wild Cherry, Hazel, London Plane and Sycamore |
| TN029 | Intact hedge comprising Dog Rose, Privet, Wayfaring Tree, Blackthorn and Dogwood |
| TN030 | Dense scrub consisting Cotoneaster, Mugwort, Blackthorn, Wild Cherry and Dog Rose |
| TN031 | Remnant grassland heavily encroached by adjacent scrub and tall ruderal vegetation. Species include Common Toadflax, Dandelion, Cock's Foot, False Oat-grass, Yorkshire Fog, Red Fescue, Common Fleabane and White Dead Nettle |
| TN032 | Significant area of fly-tipping present |



Photograph 1. Remnant area of grassland within the southern area of the site.



Photograph 2. Scattered scrub located on a spoil mound



Photograph 3. Large area of Bramble, resultant from succession across the site



Photograph 4: Ash dominated woodland



Photograph 5. Significant areas of fly tipping along the edges of the site.



Photograph 6. Strip of tall ruderal vegetation dominating the northern boundary of the site

Species Records

FLORA

Land at Willenhall Road

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Acer campestre</i> | Field Maple |
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> | Alder |
| <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | Cow Parsley |
| <i>Arctium minus</i> | Lesser Burdock |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | False Oat-grass |
| <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> | Mugwort |
| <i>Aster sp.</i> | Michaelmas-daisy sp. |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | Silver Birch |
| <i>Buddleja davidii</i> | Butterfly-bush |
| <i>Calystegia silvatica</i> | Large Bindweed |
| <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> | Rosebay Willowherb |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Creeping Thistle |
| <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> | Dogwood |
| <i>Corylus avellana</i> | Hazel |
| <i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i> | Himalayan Cotoneaster |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Broom |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cock's Foot |
| <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> | Great Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium montanum</i> | Broad-leaved Willowherb |
| <i>Festuca rubra</i> | Red Fescue |
| <i>Ficaria verna</i> | Lesser Celandine |
| <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 subsp. helix</i> | Common Ivy |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire Fog |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Cat's-ear |
| <i>Lamium album</i> | White Dead-nettle |
| <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> | Oxeye Daisy |
| <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> | Garden Privet |
| <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> | Common Toadflax |
| <i>Malus sp.</i> | Apple sp. |
| <i>Petasites hybridus</i> | Butterbur |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Ribwort Plantain |
| <i>Platanus occidentalis x orientalis = P. x hispanica</i> | London Plane |
| <i>Poa annua</i> | Annual Meadow-grass |
| <i>Populus</i> | Poplar |
| <i>Prunus avium</i> | Wild Cherry |
| <i>Prunus spinosa</i> | Blackthorn |
| <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> | Common Fleabane |
| <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Meadow Buttercup |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| <i>Rosa arvensis</i> | Field-rose |
| <i>Rosa canina</i> | Dog-rose |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. | Blackberry |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | Raspberry |
| <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | Broad-leaved Dock |
| <i>Salix alba</i> | White Willow |
| <i>Salix caprea</i> | Goat Willow |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | Elder |
| <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Rowan |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> | Common Chickweed |
| <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg. | Dandelion |
| <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> x <i>cordata</i> = <i>T. x europaea</i> | Lime |
| <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | Red Clover |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> | White Clover |
| <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> | Scentless Mayweed |
| <i>Tussilago farfara</i> | Colt's-foot |
| <i>Urtica dioica</i> | Common Nettle |
| <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> | Great Mullein |
| <i>Viburnum lantana</i> | Wayfaring-tree |
| <i>Vicia hirsuta</i> | Hairy Tare |

FAUNA

Land at Willenhall Road

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> | Harlequin Ladybird |
| <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | Robin |
| <i>Turdus merula</i> | Blackbird |
| <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> | Eastern Grey Squirrel |
| <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | Red Fox |