

# Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Current Status [1]	Survey Date(s)
WV045	Taylor Road SLINC	SO 92906 96027	SLINC	29/09/2022
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
Wolverhampton City Council	Wolverhampton City Council	4.9ha	SINC / SLINC 2022 Review	31/01/2022

Meets LS Criteria	SLINC	Type	Wildlife	i.e. Wildlife/Geological
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Amendment(s)	None	i.e. None; New Site; Upgrade; Downgrade; Extension; Whole/Part Deletion
Description		

## Citation (Summary of Value)

Taylor Road SLINC has historically been a site of mixed industrial use, in an urban context. In more recent years it has been landscaped and managed as a green space for use by local residential areas. In this time, it has developed seven broad habitat types, which display moderate levels of structural and species diversity – of particular note are the large area of semi-improved grassland (which comprises a majority of the site) and blocks of semi-natural broadleaved woodland to the south of the site. Regionally very rare Great Wood-Rush *Luzula sylvatica* is found in woodland throughout the site.

The presence of several large stands of Japanese Knotweed threaten the diversity of the site if not controlled, and littering/ fly tipping detracts from aesthetic appeal in the south of the site. The site would benefit from more active management, for example to open up the stream which is much more overgrown than it was around fifteen years ago and to thin out the trees in the young plantations

## Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological		
Habitat Diversity	M/H	The site comprises seven broad habitat types, which do display a good amount of structural and species diversity between homologous broad habitat types.
Species Diversity	M	54 no. botanical species were recorded on site during the survey. Two of these species are considered to be Axiophytes. No one habitat parcel on site can be said to be notably diverse in its assemblage of species, but the number of different of habitats (as well as inter-habitat diversity) does increase the overall number of species present.
Habitat Rarity	L	None of the broad habitat types present on site are notable or particularly scarce in an international, national or regional context. In addition, most of these habitat types can be found nearby in Park Hill SINC, which is found <1km to the west.
Species Rarity	M	Two Axiophyte species were recorded during the 2022 survey (Soft Shield-fern <i>Polystichum setiferum</i> and Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i> ). Great Wood-Rush <i>Luzula sylvatica</i> , which is considered very rare in a regional context, was also recorded.
Size or Extent	M/H	The site has a large expanse of semi-improved neutral grassland, as well as an extensive pocket of semi-natural broadleaved woodland to the south. Other habitat types present on site are of limited geographic scope, however.
Naturalness	M	A majority of the habitats on site exhibit signs of either current management regimes, or of having been planted within the last 20 years and therefore cannot be considered 'natural'. Scrub and semi-natural broadleaved woodland habitats to the south of the site are less intensively managed and are more 'natural' for it.
Position & Connectivity	M	The SLINC is positioned in an urban landscape, bordered by either residential or industrial areas on all extents. This limits its ecological connectivity with other green spaces in a wider context. The stream, which borders and enters the site to the south, may provide some connectivity with sites to the north. This likely connects to the Birmingham Old Main Line canal to the southeast and is largely culverted.
Geological		
	N/A	Not assessed
Social		
Historical & Cultural	L	Based on desk study data gathered to date, the site does not have any particular historical significance. The site is of some cultural value, in the sense that it provides a space for local residents to walk and meet.
Access	H	Easily accessible from adjacent residential areas to the north and south, with well-maintained paths.
Aesthetic	M	The main area of the site to the north is open, green and pleasant with minimal fly tipping – providing a very positive first impression of the site if entered from the north. The gently sloping topography then provides an excellent view of the large expanse of grassland and woodland

		beyond as you start to walk south. The southern woodland extent is much more dark and overgrown and is less aesthetically pleasing.
<b>Recorded History</b>	<b>M</b>	A majority of the site is located on a former refuse tip and was landscaped broadly to its current state prior to 1989.
<b>Value for Learning</b>	<b>L/M</b>	Currently, the site has limited opportunities for providing educational value (most of the habitats being commonplace and of no exceptional quality). However, any greenspace that is as freely accessible as Taylor Road does have some inherent value for education by virtue of local recreational interest.

## Site Description

The site is located in the Parkfields area of Wolverhampton, in a largely urban landscape. It is a well-used Public Open Space, much of the northern area of the site is dominated by semi-improved grassland bounded by dense scrub. The south of the site is more heavily wooded than the north, with a large area of semi-natural broadleaved woodland being present.

The site is easy to access, with entrances located to the north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. These variously lead to residential and industrial areas, and the site is well used by recreational users as well as providing a convenient through-route between residential areas. This ease of access has also led to littering, fly-tipping and vandalism being prevalent towards the south of the site.

A small area of grassland in the north-east of the site is currently being used to graze horses, and as such the sward height of this area is much shorter than the rest of the site.

A largely culverted drain runs down the western boundary of the site, before becoming uncultivated where it enters the site towards the south. This has become overshadowed by scrub, where sufficient sunlight reaches the feature, or by mature trees where it passes through woodland parcels.

## Habitats

Phase 1 Name	Broadleaved Woodland – semi-natural	Phase 1 Code	A1.1.1
<p>The site contains two distinct characters of broadleaved semi-natural woodland, both of which are captured within this category.</p> <p>The first of these is found to the southwest of the site and is characterised by the presence of mature Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, with well-developed ground cover and scrub layers. Sympathetic management practices have also retained fallen deadwood, which increases overall structural diversity. No one species is dominant here, but Alder, Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i> are the most frequent mature trees, with occasional semi-mature <i>Prunus</i> species. Nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg., Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> and Hogweed <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> are found in the scrub and ground layers. A few individual, semi-mature examples of Swedish Whitebeam <i>Sorbus intermedia</i> can also be found in this woodland. It is worth noting that this parcel of woodland appears to have been planted at the same time as neighbouring areas of plantation woodland (as described below), but has developed a more complex structure than these – hence its distinction.</p> <p>The second parcel of this habitat is found to the southwest and has an overall character of being a much older and more developed example of the habitat type. It is characterised by having a diversity of tree ages (from a variety of sapling species to over-mature Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>), as well as well-developed scrub and ground cover layers. Some lower-lying areas of this woodland show evidence of retaining some areas of standing water (damp areas with bare ground), but cannot be said to represent wet woodland habitat. The woodland shows no signs of current, active management, which has resulted in the presence of both standing and fallen deadwood. Mature Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> stands show evidence of historical coppicing activity.</p> <p>Goat Willow, Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and <i>Prunus</i> species comprise the canopy layer. Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>, Hazel, Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>, Goat Willow, <i>Prunus</i> sp., Bramble, Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> and Buddleja <i>Buddleja davidii</i> can all be found in the scrub layer. Whilst Ivy, Hemlock <i>Conium maculatum</i>, Soft Shield Fern, Garlic Mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i>, Red Dead-Nettle <i>Lamium purpureum</i>, Wood Avenas <i>Geum urbanum</i>, Great Wood-Rush and Rosebay Willowherb <i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> can all be found in the ground cover layer.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Broadleaved Woodland - plantation	Phase 1 Code	A1.1.2
<p>The site contains two distinct characters of broadleaved plantation woodland, both of which are captured within this category.</p> <p>The first of these is found to the extreme north of the site and forms a buffer between the site and the eponymous Taylor Road to the north. Most of the trees that form the canopy layer here are young to semi-mature examples. The area receives little light, due to a dense young tree canopy and as a result the scrub and ground cover layers are quite underdeveloped. Fly-tipping is quite conspicuous in this area.</p> <p>Hazel is abundant in the canopy layer, with Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i> being occasional. Occasional Hawthorn and Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> comprise the scrub layer, while rare Great Wood Rush and Ivy are present as ground cover.</p> <p>This parcel of woodland would benefit greatly from a thinning of the trees in order to open up the scrub and ground cover layers to more sunlight.</p> <p>The second of these plantation woodland parcels is found to the southwest of the site. Based on historical imagery, this area of woodland was planted circa 1999 as part of the re-instatement of the land from its previous refuse tip function. This woodland is characterised by a high proportion of semi-mature to mature <i>Prunus</i> species and has a better (but still poorly) developed scrub and ground cover layer than the plantation woodland parcel above.</p> <p>Mature to semi-mature <i>Prunus</i> species and Silver Birch dominate the canopy layer in these woods, with frequent semi-mature Ash <i>Sambucus nigra</i> and occasional young Alder. Bramble, Hawthorn, Sycamore, Hazel and Field Maple are all present in the scrub layer and Bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> rarely makes up the ground cover. Fly-tipping and vandalism mar the visual aesthetic of these woodlands.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Scrub – dense/ continuous	Phase 1 Code	A2.1
<p>Large swathes of dense scrub border most aspects of the site. There is some local variation between instances of this broad habitat type, but species and structural composition is largely homogenous throughout.</p> <p>Bramble is the most dominant species in the areas, which give way to Nettles and Creeping Thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> where these parcels meet other more intensively managed habitat types. Broader expanses, such as that along the west of the site, include young individual tree species such as Ash, Hawthorn, Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>, Elder and Sycamore.</p> <p>This habitat type becomes more dominant towards the south of the site, where it is also associated with Hedge Bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i> and occasional Mugwort <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> – this area has become overgrown and is encroaching onto footpath areas, making the south of the site less appealing for local access.</p> <p>At several points across the site (see Target Notes below and in Map 2) Japanese knotweed <i>Reynoutria japonica</i> is present within the scrub. These stands are large and show no evidence of being actively controlled – there is a risk that these may start to encroach into valuable habitats soon, and they should be controlled.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Neutral Grassland – semi-improved	Phase 1 Code	B2.2
<p>Semi-improved grassland comprises a majority of the site, and is by far the largest habitat parcel present. The habitat structure varies slightly throughout the site; in some areas being of shorter sward length, and in others longer. Small wet patches are also</p>			

present towards the south of the site, where topography becomes more undulatory. Saplings representing a variety of species are starting to establish towards the southern extent of this habitat type and are likely to have a negative impact on species diversity if allowed to mature.

Perennial Ryegrass *Lolium perenne*, Cocks Foot *Dactylis glomerata* Crested Dogs tail *Cynosurus cristatus* are the most prevalent grasses within this habitat. Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, Creeping Cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, Common Mouse-Ear *Cerastium fontanum*, Curled-Leaf Dock *Rumex crispus*, Common Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Red Dead-Nettle, Creeping Thistle, Meadow Vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*, Nettle and Common Hogweed were occasionally found throughout. Red Clover *Trifolium pratense* and Hard Rush *Juncus inflexus* were rare in the grassland.

Phase 1 Name	Improved Grassland	Phase 1 Code	B4
<p>Three parcels of improved grassland are present within the site. The first is located to the north of the site, and is currently being heavily grazed by horses. The area is characterised by a low-diversity grassland, with extremely short sward length. Patches of unpalatable species, such as Creeping Thistle are scattered throughout and are likely to spread if not controlled by other means. Perennial Ryegrass is the main grass species found here, with Creeping Cinquefoil and Herb Robert <i>Geranium robertianum</i> being frequent.</p> <p>The second is located to the southwest. This area is characterised by a much less diverse assemblage of species than other grasslands on site and poor structural diversity. Young <i>Prunus</i> trees were planted throughout this grassland in Spring 2022. The area is also subject to some fly-tipping and littering activity.</p> <p>Perennial Ryegrass is dominant throughout, with abundant creeping thistle and nettle. Cocks Foot, Common Mouse-ear and Common Hogweed are also present infrequently, towards the edges of the sward where it meet the central path.</p> <p>The third is the smallest example of this habitat type and is found in a clearing within the broadleaved semi-natural woodland towards the southeast of the site. The species assemblage is broadly similar to the second parcel, above, but is being encroached upon by scrub from the surrounding woodland, without management it is likely to revert back to woodland within 10 years.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Poor Semi-Improved Grassland	Phase 1 Code	B6
<p>This habitat type is found towards the north of the site and represents a transitional area between dense/ continuous scrub and higher quality semi-improved grassland. The area is structurally homogenous, but is more species rich than improved grassland on site. The sward is largely comprised of Perennial Ryegrass, Creeping Thistle and Cocks Foot, with frequent Yarrow, Nettle, Meadow Vetchling. Common Knapweed, Greater Plantain <i>Plantago major</i> and Creeping Cinquefoil can also be found here.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Running Water	Phase 1 Code	G2
<p>A largely culverted drain runs north-south along the western boundary of the site, which then runs through the site towards the south. Where the drain first emerges, the banks have become overgrown with Bramble/ Alder scrub (with occasional young trees) which largely block the view of the drain. This scrub subsides, where the drain runs between semi-natural and plantation broadleaved woodland, but the steep banks are devoid of vegetation due to a lack of light. Water appears to be of good quality, but has not been formally tested to confirm this.</p> <p>This linear habitat would benefit from management, aimed at improving the levels of light that reach the banks and the cutting back of dense scrub. This would improve diversity of freshwater and riparian species.</p>			
Phase 1 Name	Hedge and Trees	Phase 1 Code	J3
<p>This broad category encompasses the lines of mature trees which demarcate the boundaries of the site to the north and south. These vary in maturity and density, but largely represent a consistent habitat type. Sycamore, Ash, Elder, Silver Birch, Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>, Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'purpurea', Leyland Cypress <i>Cuprocyparis leylandi</i> and Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i> are all present in the canopy layer. Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Buddleja and Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> are present in the scrub layer.</p> <p>The trees are mature and appear to be in good overall condition (none were seen to have major limb or stem damage), some trees may present roosting opportunities for bat species.</p>			

Habitats of Note [2]							
Phase 1 Name		Phase 1 Code	EHD	NERC	LBAP	Rarity	Year
Hedgerow with Trees		J3		Y	Y		2022
Notes							

Species of Note [2]							
Flora							
Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Rarity	Axiophyte	Year
Agrostis canina - Velvet Bent					U	Y	2007
Carduus nutans - Musk Thistle					U		1989
Centaureum erythraea - Common Centaury					F	Y	2007
Cichorium intybus - Chicory				RENG.VU	R		2002
Equisetum fluviatile - Water Horsetail					U	Y	1989
Eupatorium cannabinum - Hemp-agrimony					U		1988
Hieracium sabaudum - Autumn Hawkweed				RENG.EN, RENG.Lr(NT)	U		1989
Linum catharticum - Fairy Flax					U	Y	2002
Luzula sylvatica - Great Wood-rush					VR		2022
Malus sylvestris - Crab Apple					F	Y	2022
Odontites vernus - Red Bartsia					F	Y	2007
Oxalis acetosella - Wood-sorrel				RENG.Lr(NT)	U	Y	2002
Persicaria bistorta - Common Bistort					U	Y	2007
Persicaria hydropiper - Water-pepper					U	Y	2007
Polystichum setiferum - Soft Shield-fern					R	Y	2022
Reseda lutea - Wild Mignonette					F	Y	1989
Sanguisorba officinalis - Great Burnet					U	Y	2000
Silene vulgaris - Bladder Campion					F	Y	1989
Trifolium arvense - Hare's-foot Clover					F	Y	2007
Trifolium medium - Zigzag Clover					F	Y	1989
Veronica beccabunga - Brooklime					F	Y	2007
Notes							
Fauna							
Species	Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Concern	Rarity	Year
Sympetrum striolatum - Common Darter				RLGB.DD		C	2002
Tyria jacobaeae - Cinnabar		Y			Sect.41, UKBAP	C	2002

Chroicocephalus ridibundus - Black-headed Gull			Y		BAmb	C	1989
Columba palumbus - Woodpigeon			Y		BAmb	VC	2007
Delichon urbicum - House Martin					BRed	F	2002
Falco tinnunculus - Kestrel			Y		BAmb	C	2002
Linaria cannabina - Linnet					BRed	C	1989
Locustella naevia - Grasshopper Warbler		Y			BRed	R	2002
Passer domesticus - House Sparrow		Y			BRed	VC	2022
Prunella modularis - Dunnock			Y		BAmb	VC	1989
Sturnus vulgaris - Starling					BRed	VC	2007
<b>The following Species of Note have been recorded within 500m of the assessment site boundary</b>							
Meles meles - Eurasian Badger	PBA		Y		LBAP, PBA	C	2014
Pipistrellus pipistrellus - Common Pipistrelle	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.5a		Y			C	2012
<b>Notes</b>							

<b>Site/Habitat Suitability for Other Species of Note (not recorded during the survey)</b>	
<b>Description/Notes</b>	Mature trees bordering the site and within areas of semi-natural woodland may have features suitable to support roosting bat species. Semi-improved Neutral grassland may support a range of reptile species.

<b>Invasive Species [3]</b>			
Species	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)	Year Recorded
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> – Japanese Knotweed	SO 92898 96156, SO 92906 96100, SO 92898 96002, SO 92928 95966	O	2022
<b>Notes</b>	All stands are well-established		

<b>Geology</b>	
<b>Solid/Drift Formation</b>	Bedrock: Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Superficial deposits: Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand and gravel.
<b>Description</b>	Bedrock: Sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 309.5 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.
<b>Features of Value</b>	
1	None recorded.

<b>Soils</b>
Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage

<b>Public Access &amp; Site Usage</b>	
<b>Land Use</b>	Public Open Space
<b>Access Level</b>	Unrestricted
<b>Access Type(s)</b>	Open access

## Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results

Previous surveys of the site were undertaken in 1989 and 2000. When compared with the more recent of these;

- Woodland parcels that had been recently planted have matured, in some cases developing a semi-natural character
- No great burnet *Sanguisorba officinalis* was recorded during the site visit. It is possible that this is related to the time of year the latest survey was carried (post-flowering period for this species)
- A new stand of Japanese Knotweed has established on the bank of the drain since this survey

## Summary of Assessment

The site is of a good size and well positioned for access by the general public. As a greenspace, it has an overall pleasant character and is inviting for a diverse user-base. For a site of its size and urban position, it supports a good diversity of habitats, although none of these can be said to be exemplary examples of their type. None of these habitat types are considered particularly notable, even in a local context.

Whilst current management of the site has made it pleasant and convenient to visit, some key habitat management has been neglected and the potential biodiversity of the site has suffered as a result. Control of Japanese knotweed and an 'opening up' of vegetation associated with the drain should be management priorities, going forward.

## Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement)

1	All stands of Japanese knotweed on site should be treated in order to reduce its spread and potential damage to habitat diversity on site
2	Scrub surrounding the drain on site should be reduced and managed long-term in order to increase light levels that reach the water. Equally mature tree canopy that currently overshadows the drain should be opened up with selective thinning for the same reason.
3	Selective thinning of young trees in the northern plantation woodland should be undertaken to increase scrub and ground layer diversity
4	Self-seeded saplings in the semi-improved grassland area should be removed in order to prevent eventual transition into woodland.
5	Improved and poor semi-improved grasslands to be managed sympathetically, in order to encourage biodiversity
6	Survey adjacent areas of PSI (south and west of the site) and integrate these into the SLINC where appropriate

## Data Sources

	Source	Date
Species and Habitat Data Source(s)	EcoRecord Data Search 2022	11/10/22
Geological Data Source(s)	Soils: Cranfield Soil & Agrifood Institute - Soilscape soil types viewer - National Soil Resources Institute. Cranfield University (landis.org.uk) Geology: British Geological Survey (BGS) - BGS Geology Viewer (BETA)	26/10/22
Historic Data Sources(s)	Site Summary Report generated on 11/10/2022 by EcoRecord the Ecological Database for the Black Country and Birmingham on behalf of Wolverhampton MBC and The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country	11/10/22
Assessment Author and Organisation	Alexander Lane, The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country	26/10/22

## [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 Annex 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: *BRed* = Bird Population Status – red | *BAmb* = Bird Population Status – amber | *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 | **NRR** = no recent B&BC records.

**AXIOPHYTE - BBCF\_Ax** = included on the Birmingham & the Black Country list of axiophytes (administered by EcoRecord).

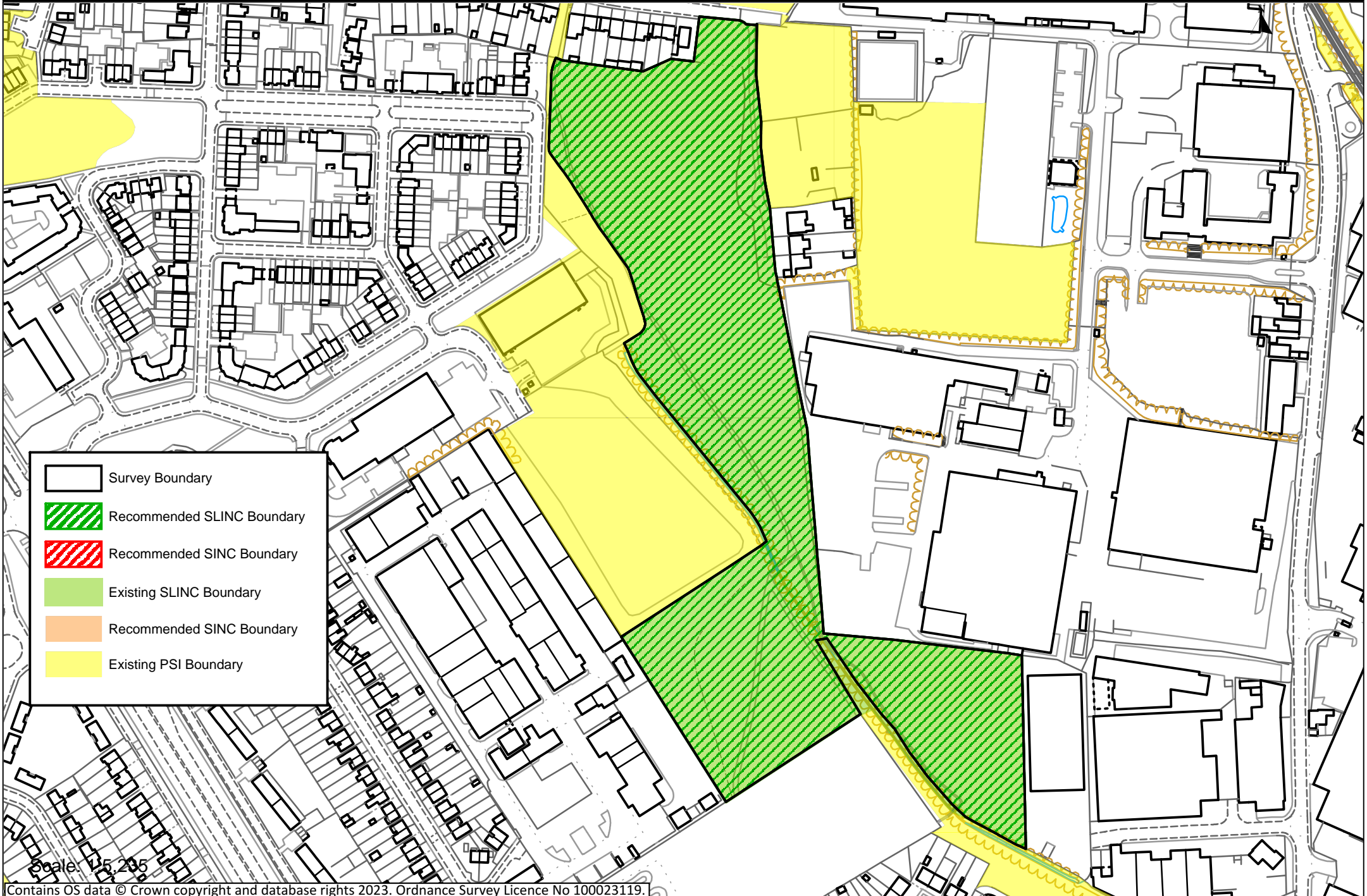
**YEAR** - The most recent year the species has been recorded.

**[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.

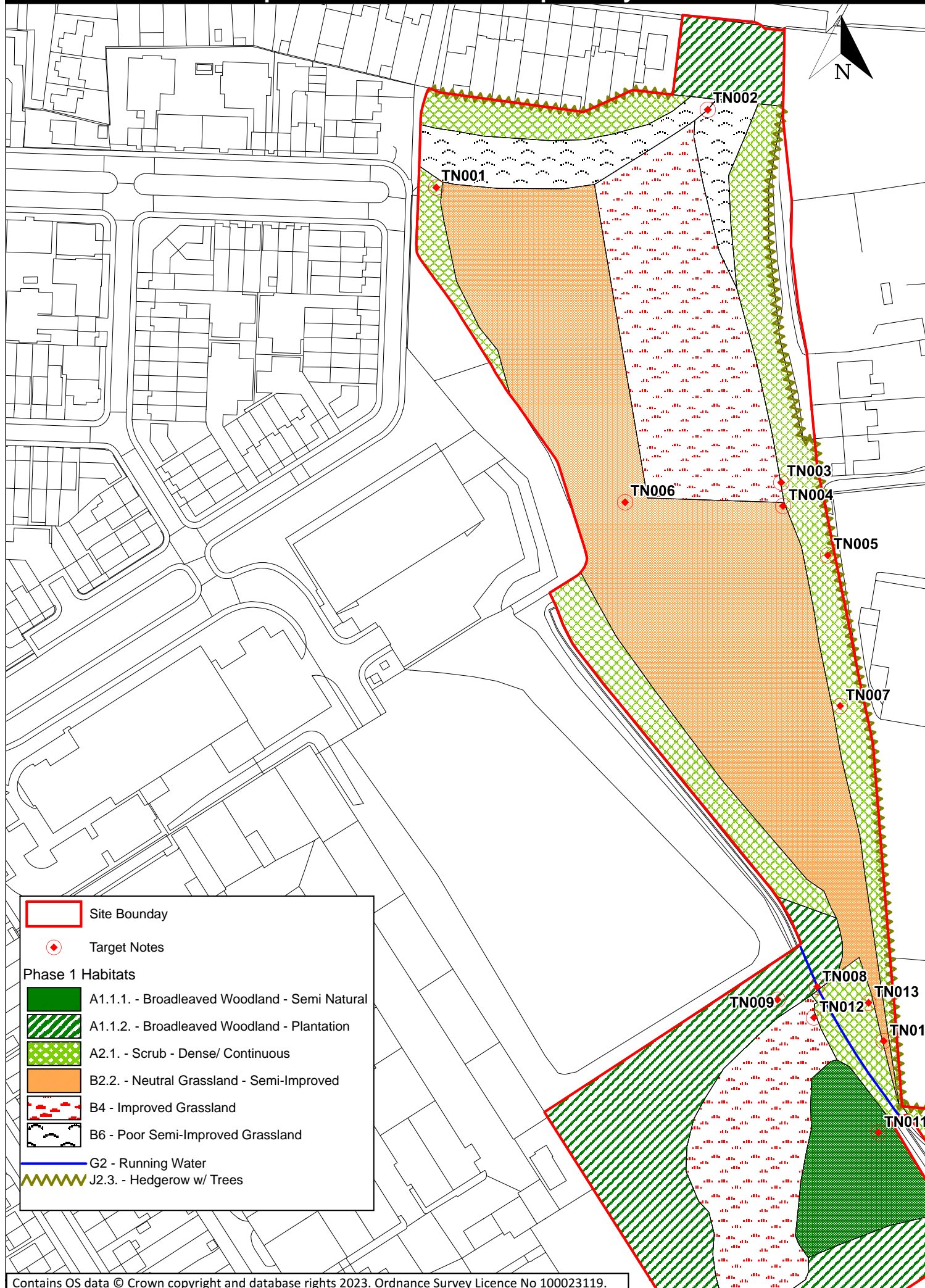




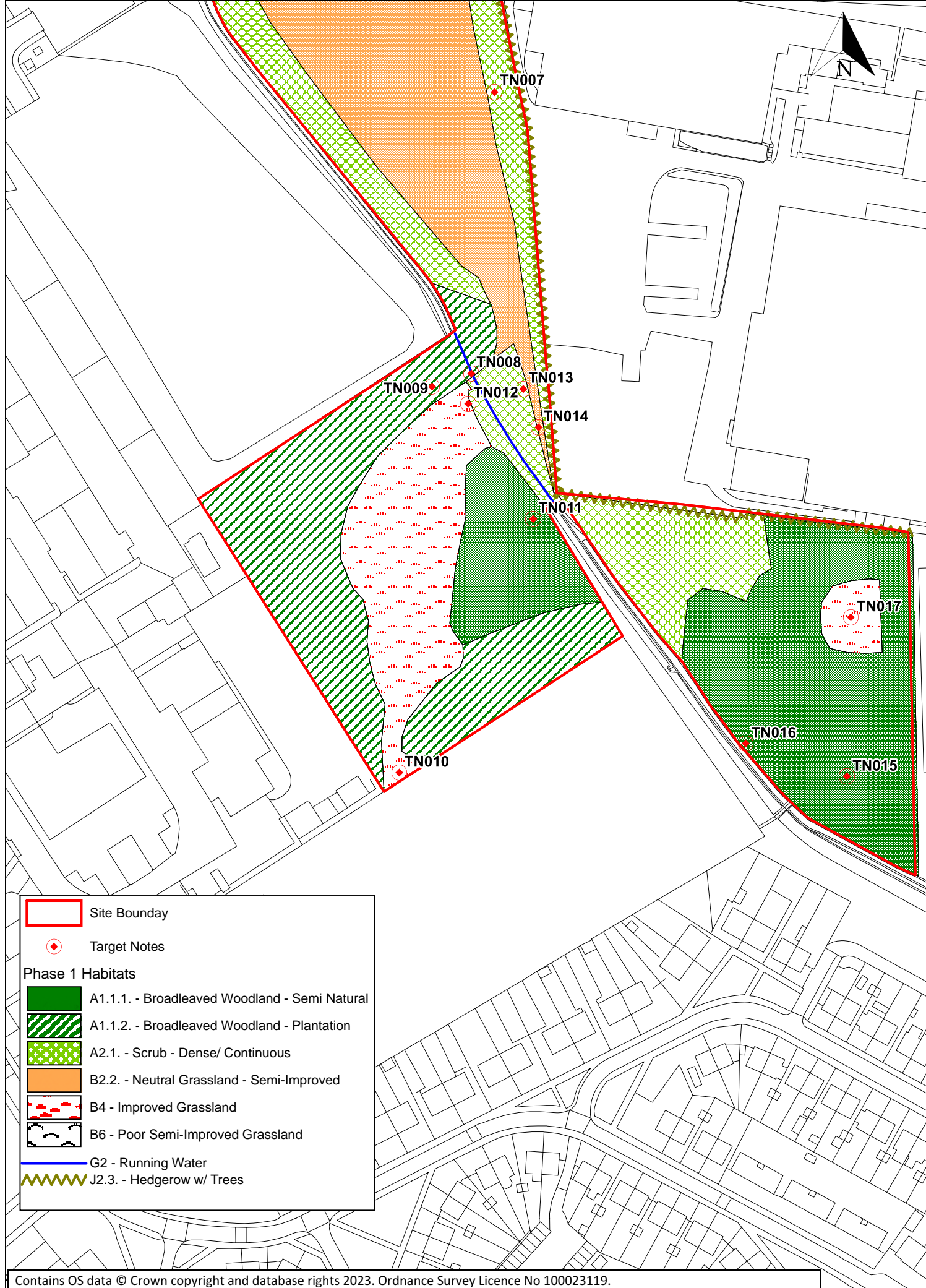
# Map 1: Taylor Road Current and Recommended Designation



# Map 2.1: Phase 1 Habitat Map for Taylor Road



# Map 2.2: Phase 1 Habitat Map for Taylor Road



## Target Notes

Target Note Ref.	Target Note Description
<b>TN001</b>	Dense scrub and poor semi-improved grassland habitats welcome visitors at the north-western entrance to the site
<b>TN002</b>	Photograph showing the plantation woodland to the north-east of the site.
<b>TN003</b>	A small stand of snowberry present in the scrub/ row of trees to the north-east of the site.
<b>TN004</b>	Photograph showing the sloping view from the north to the south of the site. Semi-improved grassland is prevalent, and a stand of Japanese knotweed can be seen
<b>TN005</b>	2 x Japanese knotweed stands
<b>TN006</b>	Semi-improved grassland sward. Here, the sward has been allowed to grow to approx. 30cm in height and is of good structural diversity. It is interspersed with very small patches of damp vegetation.
<b>TN007</b>	1 x Japanese knotweed stand
<b>TN008</b>	The site of a small footbridge that connects the main site to the western extension area. This is also the area where the drain first becomes uncultivated from the north of the site.
<b>TN009</b>	Photograph showing the structure of the southern plantation woodland.
<b>TN010</b>	Improved grassland area to the south-west of the site. This area is marred by littering and is of low species and structural diversity.
<b>TN011</b>	Photograph showing the semi-natural broadleaved woodland to the south-west of the site
<b>TN012</b>	1 x Japanese knotweed stand
<b>TN013</b>	This a central area in which paths leading through the site to the northern, south-eastern and south-western entrances converge.
<b>TN014</b>	1 x Japanese knotweed stand
<b>TN015</b>	Photograph showing the structure of the semi-natural broadleaved woodland to the south-east of the site
<b>TN016</b>	An example of the over-mature goat-willow within the south-eastern woodland area
<b>TN017</b>	An area of improved grassland within the south-eastern woodland clearing. The area is of low structural and species diversity, and is in the process of transitioning to scrub habitat.



## Site Photographs

**Photo 1: Photograph showing the plantation woodland to the north-east of the site. TN002**



**Photo 2: Photograph showing the sloping view from the north to the south of the site. Semi-improved grassland is prevalent, and a stand of Japanese knotweed can be seen. TN004.**





**Photo 3: Photograph showing the structure of the southern plantation woodland. TN009**



**Photo 4: Photograph showing the semi-natural broadleaved woodland to the south-west of the site. TN011.**





**Photo 5: Photograph showing the structure of the semi-natural broadleaved woodland to the south-east of the site. TN015.**



**Photo 6: An example of the over-mature goat-willow within the south-eastern woodland area. TN016.**





## FLORA

Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Centaurea nigra sens. lat. (=nigra/debauxii)</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	Downy Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa x Xanthocyparis nootkatensis = X Cuprocyparis leylandi</i>	Leyland Cypress
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	Copper Beech
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	Great Wood-rush
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus</i>	Cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak

<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	flowering plant
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Stellaria media</i> agg.	flowering plant
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

## FAUNA

Whole Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie