

Birmingham & Black Country Local Sites Assessment Report

EcoRecord Reference	Site Name	Grid Reference	Current Status [1]	Survey Date(s)
DYPSI	Land at Clockfields	SO90668608	PSI	18 th June 2021
Planning Authority	Site Ownership	Area/Length	Reason for Survey	Report Date
Dudley MBC	Private	1.44 ha	Proposed development	9 th September 2021 Updated: 19 th January 2022

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

Citation (Summary of Value)

The entire PSI comprises planted woodland trees which were planted in 2001 as part of Black Country Urban Forest Program and open areas of neutral grassland.

Due to the site's location adjacent to Stourbridge Canal, it is likely to be used by foraging and commuting bats although no species specific surveys have been completed to inform this assessment. Bee orchid, false brome, traveller's joy and red bartsia area all axiophyte species in Birmingham and the Black Country and were recorded in the PSI.

The PSI is of particular note in the context of the surrounding landscape as a valuable commuting feature. It lies adjacent to Stourbridge Canal and other areas of woodland in an otherwise residential setting and it is therefore likely to act as an important commuting route in the local ecological network, supporting ecological permeability through the surrounding landscape. The site is also identified as an 'ecological linking area' as part of the Nature Improvement Area Strategy 2017-2022.

Local Site Selection Criteria

Ecological

Habitat Diversity	M	The PSI comprises a woodland planted in 2001 with even aged trees present. The north of the PSI and land within the western compartment has a generally flat topography, however, the woodland has been planted on two large mounds towards the south east of the eastern compartment with a public footpath in the centre. Variation in eco-tones is provided by woodland edge habitat, areas of neutral grassland and dense scrub vegetation. Natural succession has occurred by the growth of encroaching bramble scrub vegetation and some self-seeded saplings within the areas of grassland. This variation in the density of vegetation and assemblage of woody and grassland species provides potentially valuable micro-climates in the context of the site. However, despite the presence of variation at the woodland edge, the tree species are all even aged due to the relatively young age of the woodland and lack of management and therefore lacks physical and temporal variation of structure within the woodland.
Species Diversity	M	The grassland and woodland habitats support common species typical of a neutral grassland and planted woodland. None of the habitats present provide a species rich example of their type and the neutral grassland does not support any of the scarce or declining plant species listed on Lowland Meadow Habitat of Principal Importance description for example. Bee orchid was observed within the woodland in the south east corner of the eastern compartment, traveller's joy was located along the edges of the tarmacked footpath and false brome was found within the woodland in the eastern compartment. Red bartsia was recorded within both the western and eastern compartments. These species are listed as axiophyte species associated with natural and semi-natural habitats (Trueman et al, 2013) in Birmingham and the Black Country. The presence of these species within the PSI is therefore a notable consideration for the purposes of this Local Site Assessment. No species specific surveys have been completed at the site to inform this assessment. Common woodland birds which are also associated with residential areas were recorded during the walkover survey. It is possible that the woodland habitats also support species such as house sparrow which is listed as Species of Principal Importance in accordance with Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and is also listed on the 'red' list of the RSBP's Birds of Conservation Concern. Two common invertebrates were also recorded during the walkover survey (namely six-spot burnet moth caterpillar and buff-tailed bumblebee). Based on the flora species recorded, the site is likely to support common and widespread species. A badger latrine was recorded within the PSI during a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal completed of the western compartment in 2019. No evidence of badger was recorded during the 2021 survey completed. The desk study data from the local records centre provided records of bat species in close proximity to the site. It is considered that the PSI is likely to provide a suitable foraging and commuting corridor for bat species and is directly connected to other areas of woodland and the canal corridor which provide connectivity to the wider landscape.
Habitat Rarity	L	The site does not support any habitats which could be classified as Habitats of Principal Importance in England or as a local BAP Priority Habitat. However, these habitats do contribute

			to the diversity of semi-natural habitats within Birmingham and the Black Country and the West Midlands and provide habitats for a diversity of fauna.
Species Rarity	M		Species recorded within the site were common and widespread and typical of the habitats present. The PSI also supports bee orchid, false brome, traveller's joy and red bartsia which are listed as axiophyte species associated with natural and semi-natural habitats (Trueman et al, 2013) in Birmingham and the Black Country. Traveller's joy and bee orchid are considered 'uncommon' in Birmingham and the Black Country; neither of these species were recorded within the western compartment. Bat species recorded in close proximity to the site provided by the desk study and likely to use the PSI include common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle which are listed on Annex IV of the European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora, Schedules 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are Species of Principal Importance in accordance with Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.
Size or Extent	L		The PSI is approximately 1.44 ha in size and is relatively small and it does not contain any uncommon habitats of high quality due to the relatively young age of the woodland. Due to the sites setting within a suburban location and taking into consideration the data provided by the local records centre, it is also considered less likely to support a significantly large or dependant population of a rare or protected species. However, the site does form part of a larger network of semi-natural habitats and is directly connected to Stourbridge Canal and further areas of woodland.
Naturalness	M		Since the woodland was planted in 2001, it has not received any recent or frequent management as indicated by the presence of bramble scrub which is encroaching within areas. No non-native planted or invasive species were observed during the surveys with all species observed considered to be native and typical of similar habitats in Birmingham and the Black Country (Trueman et al, 2013).
Position & Connectivity	H		The PSI lies adjacent to Stourbridge Canal and other areas of woodland including a railway corridor to the south of the PSI. These habitats provide connectivity to the wider landscape and the woodland is likely to support similar habitat assemblages to those recorded on site. The PSI is also identified as an 'ecological linking area' as part of the Nature Improvement Area Strategy 2017-2022.
Geological			
Intrinsic	Palaeontology	-	Not assessed
	Stratigraphy	-	Not assessed
	Structure	-	Not assessed
	Physiography & Geomorphology	-	Not assessed
Rarity		-	Not assessed
Ass. with Other Sites		-	Not assessed
Social			
Historical & Cultural	L		The site is a former brickworks with potential evidence of old spoil heaps on which the trees are planted although this could also be a by-product of the adjacent residential development as the dwellings closest to the PSI were constructed at a similar time (2001). The site is situated on private land and has no known cultural links.
Access	M		Although the site is situated on private land, a tarmacked public footpath is present through the site connecting the adjacent residential development with the Stourbridge Canal tow path. An informal public footpath is also present through the western and eastern compartments which connects to the canal tow path at the same point as the tarmacked footpath. These provide safe public access to the canal and wider areas of green space in an otherwise residential area. Additional pockets of woodland and formal greenspace are also present in the vicinity which are also open access, such as land near Coalbourne Brook. Due to its small size, the PSI does not provide a core area to experience nature and no public events are organised on site although the site does provide opportunities for the appreciation of nature on the edge of a residential development. Local areas of littering of drinks cans and cigarette ends were present in the south east of the eastern compartment away from the public footpath. There is no other evidence of major disturbance by the public across the site, such as fly-tipping.
Aesthetic	M		The woodland and grassland habitats contribute visually in the context of the surrounding residential area and provide an opportunity for the local residents to appreciate the wildlife they support. However, the habitats are not particularly distinctive in appearance.
Recorded History	L		The site does not have any extensive recorded history.
Value for Learning	L		The small site is not currently utilised or managed for education and no interpretation boards or organised events are provided. The site is not located in particular close proximity to a school and there are limited parking facilities at the site to accommodate larger educational visits. Due to its small size and limited number of formal and informal footpaths, the site is unlikely to provide a highly valuable education resource and may be damaged as a result of educational use. The site is also adjacent to the canal reducing its suitability for educational use for younger students due to health and safety concerns.

Site Description

The site under consideration in relation to a proposed residential development is a rectangular shaped parcel of land located on Culverhouse Road in Brierley Hill, Dudley, namely the western compartment. The western compartment is centred at National Grid Reference SO 90552 86113 and the remainder of the PSI extends to the east within the eastern compartment. The topography was generally flat within the western compartment and the north of the PSI, however, woodland had been planted on two sloping banks either side of a central footpath in the eastern compartment.

The western compartment formed an area of greenspace on the edge of an otherwise residential area. The western compartment was dominated by tussocky neutral semi-improved grassland with areas of scattered scrub and scattered trees. A band of dense scrub delineated the northern boundary whilst short mown amenity grassland made up the western and southern margins of the site.

Land at Clockfields PSI extended southeast within the eastern compartment covering a total of approximately 1.44 ha. The entire PSI does not appear to be currently managed. The habitats within the eastern compartment included a greater cover of planted trees comprising similar species of the same age recorded within the western compartment. The trees were dense in places with locally abundant patches of bramble scrub present in the understorey. Locally abundant traveller's joy was growing along the edges of a tarmacked public footpath which had been created through the eastern compartment connecting with the canal tow path. An open glade was present in the north east of the eastern compartment and grassland was present in the southern corner of the eastern compartment; these areas supported similar species as recorded in the neutral grassland within the western compartment.

Commercial units and Stourbridge Canal were located to the east of the PSI and a railway line and associated wooded corridor were adjacent to the southeast of the PSI. Residential dwellings were present beyond the railway and were also present to the north and west of the PSI. The wider landscape predominantly comprised built-up residential areas.

Habitats

Phase 1 Name	Amenity grassland	Phase 1 Code	J1.2
Short mown amenity grassland was present around the south and west margins of the western compartment and a small area falls within the boundary of the PSI. The sward was < 3 cm in height. The grassland had a diverse sward and was characterised by frequent and locally abundant annual meadow-grass <i>Poa annua</i> and perennial rye-grass <i>Lolium perenne</i> , frequent cat's ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i> , hairy sedge <i>Carex hirta</i> and black medic <i>Medicago lupulina</i> and locally frequent ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> and creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i> .			
Phase 1 Name	Dense scrub	Phase 1 Code	A2.1
A band of unmanaged dense scrub c. 3 m in height was present along the northern boundary of the western compartment. This comprised hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. with some low bramble encroaching into the grassland from the boundary due to lack of management. Hedge bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i> , common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> and false oat grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> were also present within the scrub. Patches of dense scrub were also present in the understorey of the planted woodland.			
Phase 1 Name	Fence	Phase 1 Code	J2.4
A wooden panel garden fence, c. 3 m in height, was present along the northern boundary of the western compartment. A remnant wire fence, c. 1 m in height, was located parallel to the southern boundary where the amenity grassland and semi-improved grassland met.			
Sections of palisade fence and timber panel fencing were present along the north and eastern boundaries of the eastern compartment. Other sections of remnant wire fence were present within the eastern compartment.			
Phase 1 Name	Neutral semi-improved grassland	Phase 1 Code	B2.2
This habitat dominated the western compartment and was unmanaged, growing to 0.7 m tall. The grassland was characterised by abundant false oat-grass, frequent and locally abundant red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i> , frequent cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , hairy tare <i>Vicia hirsuta</i> , hairy sedge and locally frequent perennial rye-grass, Yorkshire-fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , black medic, rough meadow-grass <i>Poa trivialis</i> and crested dog's tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> . Other species included very locally frequent red clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> , common vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i> , tufted vetch <i>Vicia cracca</i> , common birds foot trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> and occasional common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> .			
An open glade was present in the north east of the eastern compartment and areas of neutral grassland were present in the southern corner of the eastern compartment which supported similar species as recorded in the neutral grassland within the western compartment, however, a lower coverage of hairy sedge was generally noted in the eastern compartment.			
Phase 1 Name	Planted scattered trees, scrub and plantation broadleaf woodland	Phase 1 Code	A3.1, A2.2, A1.1.2
Planted woodland trees associated with the PSI and scattered trees in the areas of grassland dominated the site and comprised silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> with ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> , goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> , grey willow <i>Salix cinerea</i> and English oak <i>Quercus robur</i> . These were c. 8 -10 m in height, intact and in good health. There was no evidence of management of the woodland trees such as selective thinning.			
Scattered young, planted dog rose <i>Rosa canina</i> , English oak, hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , ash, dogwood <i>Cornus alba</i> , hawthorn, and cotoneaster sp., to c. 2.5 m in height, were present within the neutral grassland areas.			
Notes			

Habitats of Note [2]						
Phase 1 Name	Phase 1 Code	EHD	NERC	LBAP	Rarity	Year
Neutral semi-improved grassland	B2.2	-	-	-	-	2021
Planted scattered trees, scrub and plantation broadleaf woodland	A3.1, A2.2, A1.1.2	-	-	-	-	2021
Notes						

Species of Note [2]								
Flora								
Species		Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Rarity	Axiophyte	Year
False brome <i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>		-	-	-	LC	F	Yes	2021
Traveller's joy <i>Clematis vitalba</i>		-	-	-	LC	U	Yes	2021
Red bartsia <i>Odontites vernus</i>		-	-	-	LC	F	Yes	2021
Bee orchid <i>Ophrys apifera</i>		-	-	-	LC	U	Yes	2021
Notes	LC – Listed at least concern on A Vascular Plant Red List for England							
	Rarity – Listed as frequent (F) or uncommon (U) in Birmingham and the Black Country by EcoRecord							
Fauna								
Species		Statutory	NERC	LBAP	RDL	Concern	Rarity	Year
The following Species of Note have been recorded within 500m of the assessment site boundary.								
Unidentified bat <i>Chiroptera</i> sp.		#	#	-	#	-	#	2015
Common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>		ECH 4, WCA 5, WCA 6	-	-	LC	-	C	2015
Soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>		ECH 4, WCA 5, WCA 6	Y	-	LC	-	F	2019
Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>		WCA 6	Y	-	LC	V	C	2004
Common frog <i>Rana temporaria</i>		WCA 5 S9(5)	-	-	LC	-	F	2018
Common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i>		WCA 5 S9(5)	Y	-	LC	-	F	2005
Smooth newt <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>		WCA 5 S9(5)	-	-	LC	-	F	2005
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>		WCA1i	-	-	LC	A	F	2016
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>		WCA1i	-	-	NT	R	C	2000
Willow warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		-	-	-	LC	A	C	2014
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>		-	-	-	LC	A	C	2014
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		-	Y	-	LC	A	C	1993
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>		-	Y	-	LC	A	VC	2014
Great black-backed gull <i>Larus marinus</i>		-	-	-	LC	A	F	1991
Grey wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		-	-	-	LC	R	F	1993
House martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>		-	-	-	LC	A	F	1991
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>		-	Y	-	LC	R	VC	2014
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>		-	Y	--	LC	R	C	1986
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		-	-	-	LC	A	C	2014
Mistle thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		-	-	-	LC	R	C	2014
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>		-	Y	-	LC	R	C	2005
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		-	Y	-	LC	R	VC	2014
Tawny owl <i>Strix aluco</i>		-	-	-	LC	A	F	2004
Bewick's swan <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>		WCA1i	Y	-	LC	A	VR	1990
Black-headed gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		-	-	-	LC	A	C	2014
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>		WCA1i	-	-	LC	R	F	1992
Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus subsp.</i>		-	Y	-	LC	R	C	2014
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		-	Y	-	LC	A	C	2002
Mute swan <i>Cygnus olor</i>		-	-	-	LC	A	C	2002
Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i>		-	-	-	VU	R	R	1990

Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	-	Y	-	LC	R	C	1987
Broad-leaved helleborine <i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	-	-	-	-	-	R	2002
Corn spurrey <i>Spergula arvensis</i>	-	-	-	VU	-	U	2002
Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	WCA8	-	-	-	-	C	2002
Shaded broad-bar <i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	-	Y	-	-	-	F	2010
White-letter hairstreak <i>Satyrrium walbum</i>	-	Y	-	-	EN	R	2014
Yellow mayfly <i>Potamanthus luteus</i>	-	Y	-	-	-	-	2010
Notes	#: Dependent on species. ECH 4: Annex IV of the European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora. Animal and plant species of community interest in need of strict protection. WCA 1i: Schedule 1 Part 1 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Birds protected by special penalties at all times. WCA 5: Schedule 5 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Protected animals (other than birds). WCA 5 S9(5): Schedule 5 Section 9(5) of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Protected animals (other than birds). Protection limited to selling, offering for sale, processing or transporting for purpose of sale, or advertising for sale, any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything derived from, such animal. WCA 6: Schedule 6 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Animals which may not be killed or taken by certain methods. WCA 8: Schedule 6 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Plants which are protected. LC: listed as least concern on Global IUCN red list NT: listed as near threatened on Global IUCN red list VU: listed as vulnerable on Global IUCN red list V: listed as vulnerable by the Mammal Society A: Listed on the RSPB Amber List of species of conservation concern R: Listed on the RSPB Red List of species of conservation concern EN: Listed as endangered on The Butterfly Red List for Great Britain C: Listed as common in Birmingham and the Black Country by EcoRecord F: Listed as frequent in Birmingham and the Black Country by EcoRecord						

Site/Habitat Suitability for Other Species of Note (not recorded during the survey)

Description/Notes	Based on the habitats present, the PSI has potential to support bird and bat species typically associated with residential areas as well as invertebrate species associated with grassland habitats.
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Invasive Species [3]

Species	Location	Abundance (DAFOR)	Year Recorded
N/A			
Notes			

Geology

Solid/Drift Formation	Not assessed
Description	Not assessed
Features of Value	
1	Not assessed
2	Not assessed

Soils

Not assessed

Public Access & Site Usage

Land Use	Planted trees
Access Level	Open access site
Access Type(s)	Private with public footpaths present

Comparison with Previous Survey(s) Results

N/A

Summary of Assessment

The site comprises Land at Clockfields PSI which includes an area of grassland and planted trees. Assessment of the entire PSI against ecological criteria of the Birmingham and Black Country Local Site Selection found that the site scored 'low' against two of the seven criteria (habitat rarity and size or extent), scored 'medium' against four of the seven criteria (habitat diversity, species diversity, species rarity and naturalness) and 'high' against one criteria (position and connectivity). Assessment of the site against the social criteria indicates that the site scores 'low' against three of the five criteria (historical and cultural, recorded history and value for learning) and 'medium' against two of the social criteria (access and aesthetic).

According to the Birmingham and Black Country Local Site Selection Guidance, a site scoring mostly 'Highs' will tend to meet the threshold for selection as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) whereas a site scoring mostly 'Mediums' will tend to meet the threshold for selection as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC). Based on this, the PSI currently qualify as a SLINC. The site is connected to other natural habitats and provides connectivity across the landscape and score 'high' against the position and connectivity criteria only.

At the time of revision to this report in January 2022, this assessment has been reviewed by the Black Country Local Site Partnership panel and it is concluded that the entire PSI was included in this assessment and has been confirmed as a SLINC. The boundary of the proposed SLINC is shown on Drawing C155412-02-02.

Recommendations (including further survey & site management/enhancement)

1	Selective thinning of some of the dense areas of trees to ensure they do not encroach into the grassland habitats and cause excessive shading and to encourage structural diversity within the woodland.
2	Annual strimming of the grassland habitats to reduce bramble and scrub encroachment. Strimming during July will allow wildflowers (including bee orchid) to flower and set seed, all cuttings should be removed.

Data Sources

	Source	Date
Species and Habitat Data Source(s)	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report RT-MME-155412-01 (Middlemarch Environmental Ltd)	25/08/2021
	EcoRecord data search	08/06/2021
Geological Data Source(s)	N/A	
Historic Data Sources(s)	N/A	
Assessment Author and Organisation		31/08/2021

[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 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).

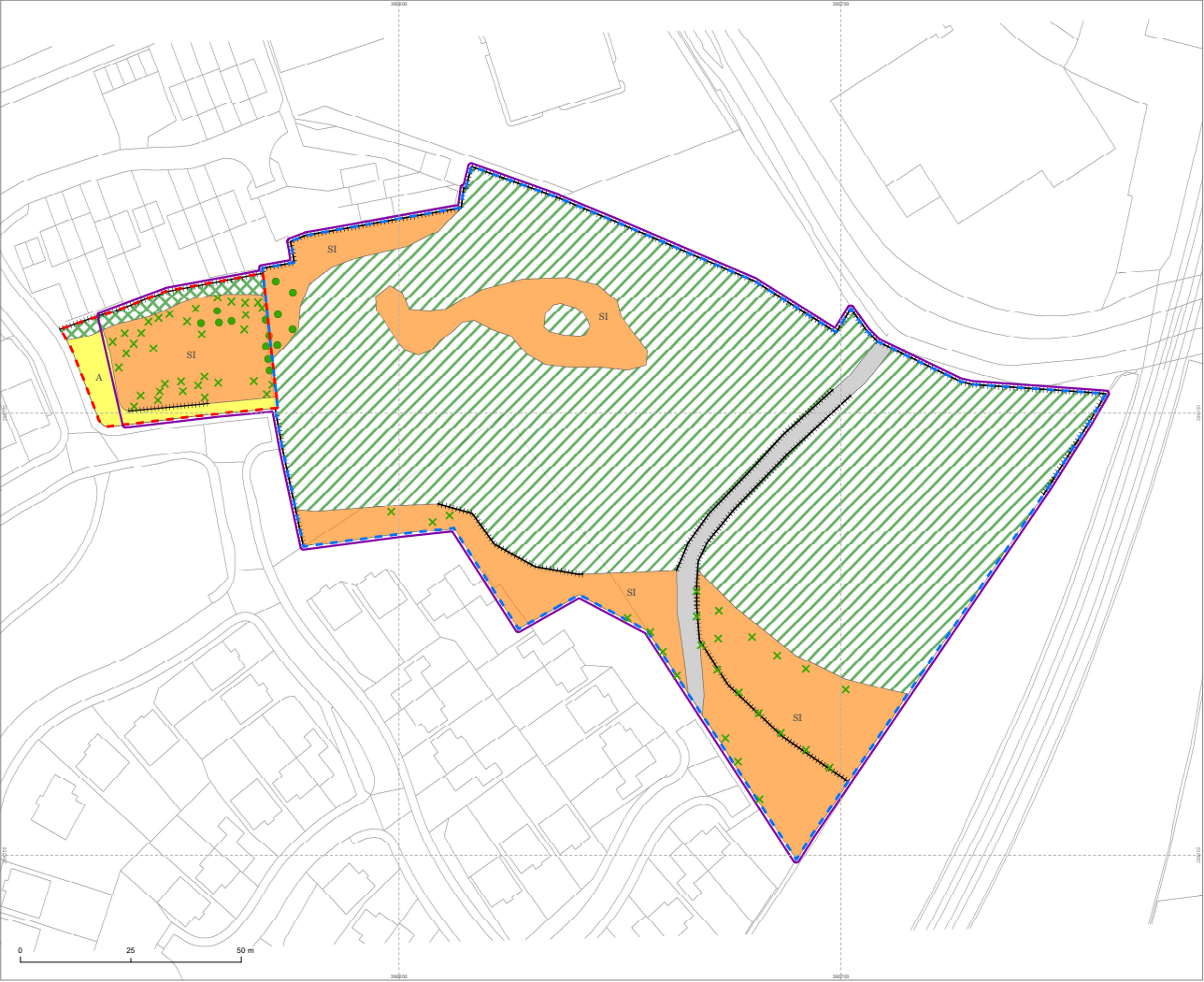
RARITY (FLORA SPECIES) - BIRMINGHAM & BLACK COUNTRY - (based on data held and managed by EcoRecord): **VR** = Very Rare - a species present in less than 1.0% of 1Km squares, tetrads, or 5Km squares in B&BC | **R** = Rare - a species present in 1.0% - 4.3% of 1Km squares, tetrads, or 5Km squares in B&BC | **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.

Report Maps



C155412-02-01-RevA

Legend

Eastern compartment boundary

Western compartment boundary

Approximate PSI boundary

Scattered scrub

Scattered tree

Fence

Amenity grassland

Broad-leaved plantation woodland

Dense scrub

Hardstanding

Neutral semi-improved grassland

Project

Culverhouse Drive, Brierley Hill, Dudley

Planning

Phase 1 Habitat Map

Client

MasterFreight

Drawing Number

C155412-02-01-RevA

Revised

RevA

Drawing Date

1/800

Date

January 2022

Approved By

CF

Checked By

VO

MIDDLEMARCH

ENVIRONMENTAL

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Drawings based on 2021 data. Future information may be required by the client.

Site Photographs



Plate 9.1: Amenity grassland



Plate 9.2: Dense scrub on northern boundary of western compartment



Plate 9.3: Neutral semi-improved grassland within western compartment



Plate 9.4: Young planted scattered scrub within western compartment



Plate 9.5: Grassland and planted trees within eastern compartment

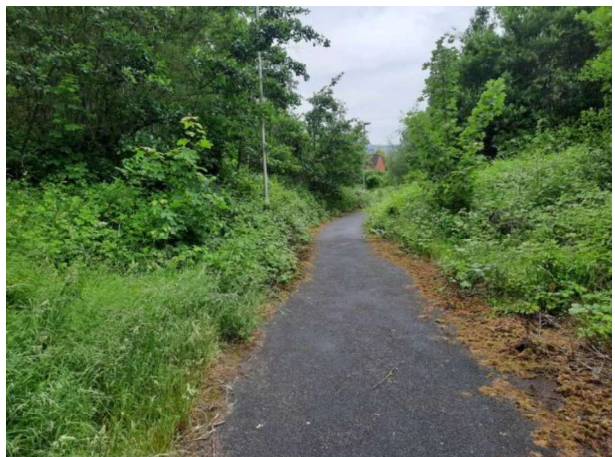


Plate 9.6: Public footpath between planted trees in eastern compartment

Species Records

Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Recorded within Western Compartment	Recorded within Eastern Compartment
Woody Species			
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	✓	✓
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore		✓
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	✓	✓
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	✓	✓
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	✓	✓
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel		✓
<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster species	✓	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	✓	✓
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	✓	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	✓	✓
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan		✓
<i>Malus sp.</i>	Apple species	✓	
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Cherry species		✓
<i>Planatus sp.</i>	Plane species		✓
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	✓	✓
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose	✓	✓
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow		✓
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow		✓
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	✓	✓
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse		✓
Neutral Grassland Species			
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat-grass	✓	✓
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent		✓
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent		✓
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort		✓
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum*</i>	False brome		✓
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft brome	✓	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge bindweed	✓	✓
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy sedge	✓	✓
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common knapweed	✓	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear	✓	✓
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay willowherb		✓
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	✓	✓
<i>Clematis vitalba*</i>	Traveller's joy		✓
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut		✓
<i>Cyanosurus cristatus</i>	Crested dog's-tail	✓	✓
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	✓	✓
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel		✓
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male fern		✓
<i>Elymus caninus</i>	Bearded couch		✓
<i>Elymus repens</i>	Common couch		✓
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great willowherb		✓
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved willowherb		✓
<i>Fallopia aubertii</i>	Russian vine		✓
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue	✓	✓
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	✓	✓
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut leaved crane's-bill	✓	✓
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb robert		✓
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens	✓	✓
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	✓	✓
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	✓	✓
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common cat-s ear	✓	
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard rush		✓
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox eye daisy		✓
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common toadflax		✓
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial rye-grass	✓	✓
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common bird's-foot trefoil	✓	✓
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medick	✓	✓
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Ribbed melilot		✓
<i>Odontites vernus*</i>	Red bartsia	✓	✓
<i>Ophrys apifera*</i>	Bee orchid		✓
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	✓	✓
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual meadow-grass	✓	✓
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough meadow-grass	✓	✓
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping cinquefoil	✓	✓
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup		✓
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	✓	✓

Scientific Name	Common Name	Recorded within Western Compartment	Recorded within Eastern Compartment
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	✓	✓
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock	✓	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad leaved dock		✓
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common ragwort		✓
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth sow thistle		✓
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge woundwort		✓
<i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i>	Russian comfrey	✓	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion	✓	✓
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover	✓	✓
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	✓	✓
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	✓	✓
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch	✓	✓
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy tare	✓	✓
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch	✓	✓
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's tail fescue		✓
* Axiophyte in Birmingham and the Black Country			

Avifauna

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i> .	Robin
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird

Invertebrates

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-tailed bumblebee
<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Six-spot burnet moth (caterpillar)