

**M42 Junction 6 Improvement
Scheme Number TR010027
Volume 6**

6.3 Environmental Statement
**Appendix 9.1 Protected and Notable Sites
and Species**

Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

January 2019

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

**The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms
and Procedure) Regulations 2009**

**M42 Junction 6 Improvement
Development Consent Order 202[-]**

**6.3 Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.1 Protected and Notable Sites and Species**

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Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	TR010027
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Appendix 9.1 – Protected and Notable Sites and Species

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

- 1.1.1 The purpose of this appendix is to provide further detail to that contained in Chapter 9 Biodiversity of the Environmental Statement [TR010027/APP/6.1] on the biological records information from within the Order Limits of the Scheme and within the surrounding area. This includes:
- a. statutory designated sites;
 - b. non-statutory designated sites;
 - c. protected species;
 - d. notable species;
 - e. invasive species; and
 - f. other species considered relevant to the Scheme.

2 Methodology

2.1 Desk study

- 2.1.1 A request for the provision of ecological data for an area up to 1km from the Order Limits was requested from the following consultees in October 2017 and again on 15 October 2018:
- a. Warwickshire Biological Records Centre.
- 2.1.2 A desk study was carried out to identify any nature conservation designations, and protected and notable habitats and species potentially relevant to the Scheme.
- 2.1.3 A stratified approach was taken when defining the desk study area, based on the likely zone of influence of the Scheme on different ecological receptors; and, an understanding of the maximum distances typically considered by statutory consultees. Accordingly, the desk study identified:
- a. any statutory nature conservation designations of International importance located within 30km of the Order Limits;
 - b. statutory nature conservations designations of National importance within 2km of the Order Limits;
 - c. statutory nature conservation designations of up to County importance within 1km of the Order Limits;
 - d. non-statutory nature conservation designations within 1km of the Order Limits; and

- e. protected and/or notable habitats and species within 1km of the Order Limits.

2.1.4 Protected and/or notable habitats and species include those listed under:

- a. schedules 1, 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) [REF 1];
- b. schedules 2 and 4 of The Conservation of Habitat & Species Regulations 2017 [REF 2];
- c. species and habitats of Principal Importance for nature conservation in England listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 [REF 3];
- d. habitats designated according to the criteria for the selection of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) [REF 4];
- e. species and habitats listed on the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) [REF 5]; and
- f. records of non-native controlled weed species were also collated; such species are listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) [REF 1].

2.1.5 The desk study was carried out using the data sources detailed in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Desk study area and data sources

Ecological feature	Study area	Data sources	Date accessed
International statutory nature conservation designations including Special Protection Area (SPA), possible/candidate SPA, Special Area of Conservation (SAC), possible/candidate SAC, Ramsar site and proposed Ramsar site.	30km	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) [REF 6]	August 2017 to October 2018
National statutory nature conservation designations including Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and possible SSSI.	2km	MAGIC [REF 6]	August 2017 to October 2018
Local statutory nature conservation designations including Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	1km	MAGIC [REF 6]	August to October 2018
Non-statutory nature conservation designations including LWS and potential LWS, Ecosite and ancient woodland.	2km	Warwickshire Biological Record Centre (WBRC) [REF 7] Solihull Green Infrastructure Study [REF 8]	October 2018
Protected and notable habitats and species	2km	MAGIC website [REF 6] WBRC [REF 7] Wardell Armstrong reports for Motorway Service Area (MSA) and New Junction between Junctions 5 & 6 of the M42	October 2017 to October 2018
Controlled weed species	1km	WBRC [REF 7]	October 2018

3 Desk study

3.1 Nature conservation designations

Statutory nature conservation designations

- 3.1.1 **Table 2** summarises the location and qualifying features of these sites. Full details for the qualifying features of these designated sites are provided in the Habitat Regulations Assessment: No Significant Effects Report [TR010027/APP/6.8].

Table 2: Statutory nature conservation designations of international importance within 30km of the Order Limits

Designation	Reason(s) for designation	Value (reasoning)	Relationship to the Scheme
Ensor's Pool SAC	Internationally important population of white-clawed crayfish	International (a designated SAC)	16km north-east.
Fens Pools SAC	Internationally important population of GCN	International (a designated SAC)	27km north-west.
Cannock Extension Canal SAC	Internationally important population of floating water-plantain (<i>Luronium natans</i>)	International (a designated SAC)	27km north-east
River Mease SAC	Internationally important aquatic vegetation communities and the presence of otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>), white clawed crayfish, spined loach (<i>Cobitis taenia</i>) and bullhead (<i>Cottus gobio</i>)	International (a designated SAC)	28km north

3.1.2 National statutory nature conservation sites identified within 2km of the Order Limits are summarised in **Table 3** with locations illustrated on **Figure 9.1A** in Appendix 9.1 [TR010027/APP/6.3].

Table 3: Statutory national nature conservation designations within 2km of the Order Limits

Designation	Reason(s) for designation	Value (reasoning)	Relationship to the Scheme
Bickenhill Meadows SSSI/Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (WWT) Nature Reserve)/ Ecosite (37/18)	7.2ha of lowland neutral grassland (MG4/MG5 community) – one of the richest grassland floras in the county.	National (a designated SSSI)	The two management units are both located within the Order Limits
River Blythe SSSI	39km stretch of lowland river on clay substrate. Botanically, one of the richest rivers in lowland England. The habitats present are also important for invertebrate communities.	National (a designated SSSI)	The Order Limits crosses the SSSI at its southern-most extent, just south of Filey Lane. Additional hydrological connectivity with the Scheme via Hollywell Brook and via Shadow Brook and tributaries.
Coleshill and Bannerly Pools SSSI	37.7ha designated for lowland fen, marsh and	National (a designated SSSI)	Located adjacent to the north extent of the Order

Designation	Reason(s) for designation	Value (reasoning)	Relationship to the Scheme
	swamp and for lowland broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland. The two pools and land between form the only valley mire system in Warwickshire		Limits.
Coleshill Pool, Bog and Wood (08/18) SSSI	Designated as part of the nationally important Coleshill and Bannerly Pools SSSI. Site consists of two pools which form the only valley mire system in Warwickshire	National (a designated SSSI)	Located adjacent to the north extent of the Scheme.

Non-statutory nature conservation designations

- 3.1.3 Non-statutory nature conservation designations identified within 1km of the Scheme's Order Limits are summarised in **Table 4** and their locations are illustrated on **Figure 9.1B** in Appendix 9.1 [TR010027/APP/6.3].
- 3.1.4 **Table 3** includes all designated sites, as well as potential designations that are believed to meet relevant criteria but are yet to be assessed and formally adopted. All ungraded, destroyed and rejected local designations have been excluded.

Table 4: Non-statutory nature conservation designations within 1km of the Order Limits

Designation (reference number)	Reason(s) for designation	Value (reasoning)	Relationship to the Scheme
Aspbury's Coppice Ancient Woodland/potential LWS (pLWS) (P1)/Ecosite (49/18). Listed on Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory as Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS).	Ancient woodland.	County (Meets a number of criteria for which a LWS would be designated due to the presence of ancient woodland, ancient woodland indicator species and notable lichen, fungi and invertebrate species. Ancient woodland is also a Habitat of Principal Importance)	Located on land required for construction of the Scheme.
Hollywell Brook corridor to A41 pLWS (P13)/Ecosite (76/28)	Aquatic habitats and associated grassland, woodland and online ponds.	Up to County (pLWS designated by SMBC)	Crossed by the Order Limits.
Castle Hill Farm Meadows	The LWS is one of	Regional (Species-rich	A section of the Order

Designation (reference number)	Reason(s) for designation	Value (reasoning)	Relationship to the Scheme
LWS (L2)/Clock Lane Meadows Ecosite (53/18)	the largest and most important grasslands in the county.	grasslands of this type and quality are rare nationally. Less than 1% of the NCA is occupied by high quality lowland meadow habitat)	Limits is located within the part of LWS.
Barber's Coppice Ecosite (05/18)	Mixed woodland.	Up to County (importance advised by citation)	Located adjacent to the Order Limits.
Main Birmingham to London Railway Line Ecosite (21/18)	Marginal habitat of some value as a refuge and distribution corridor for nesting birds and other local species.	Local (Parish) (importance advised by citation)	Located adjacent to the Order Limits.
Hen Wood and Hen Wood Meadow LWS (L20)	Damp meadow adjacent to River Blythe SSSI that supports a variety of grasses and herbs.	County (LWS)	Located adjacent to the southern-most extent of the Order Limits.
Disused Railway & Sidings pLWS (P8)/disused Track and Siding Wood Ecosite (25/28B)/ Nursery Cottage Brickworks Jacksons Local Geological site (LGS)	A disused railway with overgrown neglected hedgerows of oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp), ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and hawthorn (<i>Crataegus Monogyna</i>).	County (pLWS)	Located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Order Limits.
Coleshill Pool Wood LWS (07/18)	Oak woodland with frequent birch (<i>Betula</i> sp.)	County (LWS)	Located adjacent to the north-most extent of the Order Limits.
Catherine-de-Barnes Meadows Ecosite (36/18)	Species-rich grassland.	Up to County (importance advised by citation)	Located adjacent the south-western boundary of the Order Limits.
Greens Ward Piece LWS (L7) (part of Shadowbrook Lane Meadows Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (WWT) Nature Reserve)/ Ecosite (37/18)	Small field of unimproved pasture.	County (LWS)	Within the Order Limits.
Wayside Cottages Meadow LWS (55/18)	A field of largely unimproved herb-rich grassland.	County (LWS designated by SMBC.)	Located approximately 30m west of the Order Limits.

Designation (reference number)	Reason(s) for designation	Value (reasoning)	Relationship to the Scheme
Pendigo Lake & The Rough Ecosite (33/18)	Not available.	Up to County (Ecosite designated by SMBC)	Located approximately 30m west of the Order Limits.
Marsh adjacent to River Blythe pLWS (P16)	Marsh area next to the River Blythe	Up to County (pLWS designated by SMBC.)	Located approximately 80m east of the Order Limits.
Bickenhill Churchyard Ecosite (41/18)	Little ecological information available, likely to be semi-improved or unimproved grassland.	Local (Parish) (importance advised by citation)	Located approximately 85m east of the Order Limits.
Henwood Mill LWS (L10)	Wet woodland mostly dominated by alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	County (LWS)	Located approximately 130m west of the southern extent of the Order Limits.
Land by Henwood Tip pLWS (P15)	Wet alder coppice with crack willow and an understory of scattered elder	Up to County (pLWS)	Located approximately 160m north west of the Order Limits.
Pond at Hampton Manor Wood North pLWS (P20)/ Hampton Manor Grounds & Churchyard & Hampton-in-Arden Spinney Ecosite (70/28)	Broadleaved plantation with diverse range of species and relatively species-rich grassland area.	Up to County (pLWS)	Located approximately 400m east the Order Limits.
Grand Union Canal pLWS (P11)	The banks and canal support a varied flora.	County (importance advised by citation)	Closest point is located approximately 200m west of the southern extent of the Order Limits.
Denbigh Spinney LWS (L4)	Broadleaved semi-natural woodland with abundant alder	County (pLWS)	Located approximately 450m east of the Order Limits.
Henwood Tip LWS (L11)	Poor wet semi-improved grassland with undulating hollows and ridges	County (LWS)	Located approximately 355m west of the southern-most extent of the Order Limits.
Kingshurst Brook/Low Brook, headwaters and Tributaries pLWS	The brook and banks supports a diverse range of flora.	Up to County (pLWS designated by SMBC)	Located adjacent west boundary of the Order Limits.

Designation (reference number)	Reason(s) for designation	Value (reasoning)	Relationship to the Scheme
Terrets and Pool pLWS (P27)	Alder woodland	County (importance advised by citation)	Located approximately 500m west of southern extent of the Order Limits.
Bickenhill Plantation LWS (L1)	Coniferous plantation and birch woodland	County (importance advised by citation)	Located approximately 550m west of the Order Limits.
GCN Pond deferred LWS (D2) pLWS	Open and poorly vegetated, reported to support GCN, there are no specific records to confirm this	Up to County (pLWS designated by SMBC)	Located approximately 730m west of southern extent of the Order Limits.
Pumells Brook Woodland (L14)	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) and alder woodland	County (LWS designated by SMBC)	Located approximately 800m south of the Order Limits.
Brick Kiln Hole Wood pLWS (P4)	Two areas of woodland	Up to County (importance advised by citation)	Located approximately 830m north west of Order Limits.
Hedgerow pLWS (P12)	Hedgerow bordering a range of habitats, including mixed plantation, arable, improved grassland and tall ruderal.	Up to County (pLWS designated by SMBC)	Located approximately 880m south east of the Order Limits.
Purnells Brook Woodland LWS/Purnells Brook Meadows pLWS (P23)	Woodland and semi-improved grassland	County (LWS)	Located approximately 880m south of the Order Limits
Blythe Flood Plain pLWS (P3)	Marshy areas, semi-improved grassland and broadleaved woodland	Up to County (pLWS designated by SMBC)	Located approximately 1.2km east of the Order Limits.
Botanical Site, Island over M6 (Damp hollow adjacent to A446T) (24/18)	Broad-leaved woodland plantation	Ecosite	0.5km north of the scheme boundary

3.2 Protected and/or notable species records

3.2.1 The following provides a summary of protected and/ or otherwise notable species recorded within 2km of the Order Limits. A table detailing the species records closest to the Order Limits can be found in Annex A. The locations of protected

and otherwise notable species are illustrated in **Figures 9.1C, 9.1D, 9.1E, 9.1F & 9.1G** in Appendix 9.1 [TR010027/APP/6.3].

Bats

- 3.2.2 The desk study has identified that a range of bat species roost within the study area, including common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*P. pygmaeus*), Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) and brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*). Non-roosting records of noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisler*) and Natterer's bat (*M. nattereri*) were identified.
- 3.2.3 The closest roosts to the Scheme were:
- a roost recorded in 2013 within an area located 0.1km east of the Order Limits;
 - a roost of an unidentified bat species was recorded 0.1km west of the southern extent of the Order Limits in 2014;
 - four roosts were found 1.2km west of the Order Limits in 2013; two common pipistrelle roosts, one soprano pipistrelle roost and one Daubenton's bat roost; and
 - a brown long-eared roost was recorded 1km east of the Order Limits in 2015.
- 3.2.4 All other roosts are located more than 1km from the Order Limits (Annex A).
- 3.2.5 Observations of bats recorded (i.e. non-roosting records) within the Order Limits include common pipistrelle, *Myotis* species and brown long-eared bat. Other species within 1km of the Order Limits include Natterer's bat, soprano pipistrelle, noctule and Leisler's bat, all of which were recorded in 2015.

Otter

- 3.2.6 The desk study and the consultation with the Environment Agency confirmed the presence of otter on Hollywell Brook, the River Blythe and the Grand Union Canal, with the majority of records relating to the River Blythe.
- 3.2.7 The closest otter record was recorded 0.2km west of the Order Limits in 2017 on the Grand Union Canal.

Water vole

- 3.2.8 The closest water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) record was observed 1.8km south-west of the Order Limits in 1985.

Other mammals

- 3.2.9 A harvest mouse record was found within the Order Limits in 2000.

Birds

- 3.2.10 The desk study returned records of five Schedule 1 species within 1km of the Order Limits in the last ten years, namely: kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) barn owl (*Tyto alba*), fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), redwing (*Turdus iliacus*) and wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*).

- 3.2.11 The only kingfisher record was recorded adjacent to the Order Limits in 1964.
- 3.2.12 Barn owl records were also returned from The Barn Owl Trust. The closest barn owl record to the Order Limits was recorded adjacent to the eastern extent of the Order Limits in 1996. A more recent record observed 0.7km west of the Order Limits was recorded in 2015.
- 3.2.13 Thirteen bird species under the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) 2015 Red list have been recorded within 1km of the Order Limits. Nine bird species under the BoCC Amber list have also been recorded within 1km of the Order Limits. **Table 5** lists those notable bird species that may breed in the habitats that are present within the Order Limits.

Table 5: Relevant desk-based study results

Species	Conservation status ¹
Barn owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>)	Sch-1: Green List
Bullfinch (<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>)	NERC S41; Amber List
Dunnock (<i>Prunella modularis</i>)	NERC S41; Amber List
Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>)	Amber List
Linnet (<i>Linaria cannabina</i>)	NERC S41; LBAP; Red List
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	Amber List
Meadow pipit (<i>Anthus pratensis</i>)	Amber List
Mistle thrush (<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>)	Red List
Red kite (<i>Milvus milvus</i>)	Birds Dir; Sch-1; Green List
Song thrush (<i>Turdus philomelos</i>)	NERC S41; LBAP; Red List
Starling (<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>)	NERC S41; Red List
Stock dove (<i>Columba oenas</i>)	Amber List
Willow warbler (<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>)	Amber List
¹ Birds Dir, Annex 1 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009 (Directive 2009/147/EC) [REF 9]; Sch-1, Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) [REF 1]; NERC S41, Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 [REF 3]; LBAP, Priority Species of the LBAP [REF 5]; Red List, BoCC Red List Species [REF 10]; Amber List, BoCC Amber List [REF 10].	

Herpetofauna

- 3.2.14 There was a single record for slow worm within the last ten years, which was located 1km east of the Order Limits at Hampton in Arden train station in 2014. There were no other reptile records for the search area within the last ten years.
- 3.2.15 The closest great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) records were located 300 metres north and east of the Order Limits. Common toad (*Bufo bufo*) had also been recorded within the Order Limits in 2011.

Invertebrates

- 3.2.16 The desk study identified a large number of records of protected and notable species of terrestrial invertebrates within the search area from the past ten years.
- 3.2.17 Seventeen different invertebrates that are Species of Principal Importance (SPI) were found within or immediately adjacent to the Order Limits.
- 3.2.18 Eleven species of these were recorded within Shadowbrook Meadows Nature Reserve (comprising Bickenhill Meadows SSSI & Greens Ward Piece LWS), within the Order Limits, with dates ranging from 1996 to 2005.
- 3.2.19 Species within the wider boundary of the Scheme included the moths latticed heath (*Chiasmia clathrate*), cinnabar moth (*Tyria jacobaea*) and Argent & Sable (*Rheumaptera hastate*), the latter is also a Priority Species of the LBAP [REF 5]. Small heath (*Coenonympha pamphius*) listed as near threatened under the Red Data Book [REF 10] was also found within the Order Limits.

White-clawed crayfish

- 3.2.20 The desk study identified records of 22 individual white clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) on Low Brook south of the A41 in 2011. The LBAP [REF 5] reported a good population on Low Brook in 2014 near Birmingham Airport. Low Brook is part of Kingshurst Brook/Low Brook, headwaters and Tributaries pLWS.

Flora

- 3.2.21 The desk study identified records of black poplar *Populus nigra* within the study area; however, none of these were confirmed during the Phase 1 habitat survey or Woodland NVC surveys (see Appendix 9.2 [TR010027/APP/6.3]). The field surveys recorded Poplar species and hybrid black poplar.
- 3.2.22 No rare plant species have been recorded within the Order Limits. The closest records consist of corn marigold (*Glebionis segetum*); annual knawel (*Scleranthus annuus* subsp. *annuus*) and tubular water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fistulosa*) were located adjacent to the southern extent of the Order Limits.

3.3 Invasive species

- 3.3.1 No invasive species records have been recorded within the Order Limits.
- 3.3.2 The closest records to the Order Limits consist of orange balsam (*Impatiens capensis*) and Indian balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), both located adjacent to the southern extent of the scheme boundary in 2016. Rhododendron

(*Rhododendron ponticum*) has also been recorded adjacent to the northern extent of the Order Limits, recorded in 1951.

- 3.3.3 Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), has been recorded 0.1km west of the central extent of the Order Limits in 2016.

4 References

Reference number	Source
REF 1	The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. HMSO. https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69
REF 2	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. HMSO. http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made
REF 3	The Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006. HMSO. https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents
REF 4	Warwickshire Wildlife Trust <i>Guidance Note on Application of Site Selection Criteria: 'The Green Book' – Guidance on the Selection of Local Wildlife Sites in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (ver 12/13)</i> . Local Wildlife Sites Project. https://apps.warwickshire.gov.uk/api/documents/WCCC-863-559
REF 5	Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (2017) Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Biodiversity Action Plan. http://www.warwickshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/LBAP
REF 6	MAGIC website. www.magic.gov.uk .
REF 7	Warwickshire Biological Records Centre. https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/biologicalrecords
REF 8	Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council (2012) Green Infrastructure Study. http://www.solihull.gov.uk/Portals/0/Planning/LDF/Solihull_Green_Infrastructure_Study.pdf
REF 9	EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009 (Directive 2009/147/EC) (2009). European Commission. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009L0147&from=EN
REF 10	IUCN 2018. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2018-2. http://www.iucnredlist.org
REF 11	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats https://www.coe.int/en/web/bern-convention
REF 12	Environmental Protection Act 1990. HMSO https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents
REF 13	Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Brown A., Hearn R., Lock L., Musgrove A., Noble D., Stroud D. and R., Gregory (2015) <i>Birds of Conservation Concern 4: the population status of birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man</i> . British Birds (108) pp 708-746 https://britishbirds.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/BoCC4.pdf
REF 14	Stroh, P.A., Leach, S.J., August, T.A., Walker, K.J., Pearman, D.A., Rumsey, F.J., Harrower, C.A., Fay, M.F., Martin, J.P., Pankhurst, T., Preston, C.D. & Taylor, I. (2014) <i>A Vascular Plant Red List for England</i> . Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland, Bristol. https://bsbi.org/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/England_Red_List_1.pdf

Annex A: Citations

COUNTY: WEST MIDLANDS

SITE NAME: BICKENHILL MEADOWS

DISTRICT: Solihull

SITE REF: 15W18

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended

Local Planning Authority: SOLIHULL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

National Grid Reference: SP 182822, SP 188816

Area: 7.2 (ha.) 17.8 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 139

1:10,000: SP 18 SE

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): –

Date of Last Revision: –

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1991

Date of Last Revision: –

Other Information:
New site.

Description and Reasons for Notification:

Bickenhill Meadows consists of two groups of fields comprising species-rich grassland situated to the south and west of the village of Bickenhill on predominantly neutral soils overlying Keuper Marl.

The meadows comprise one of the richest grassland floras in the county with good examples of both meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis* – great burnet *Sanguisorba officinalis* floodmeadow and common knapweed *Centaurea nigra* – crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus* meadow and pasture. Both grassland types have declined very severely nationally in the 20th century due to agricultural improvement. The West Midlands Region contains a major part of the national resource of the common knapweed – crested dog's-tail grassland type which is typically associated with level topography, loam or clay soils, moderately free drainage and the retention of traditional farming methods with small fields.

There is a complex pattern of vegetation resulting from local variations in topography and drainage, such as the ridge and furrow pattern, evident in some of the fields. This has led to the development of mosaics where the main vegetation types intermingle, as well as to areas where each type can be recognised. Characteristic species include common bent *Agrostis capillaris*, meadow foxtail, Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*, sweet vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, cat's-ear *Hypochoeris radicata*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and yellow rattle *Rhinanthus minor*. The sward is enriched by the presence of cowslip *Primula veris*, quaking-grass *Briza media*, lady's bedstraw *Galium verum*, devil's-bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, heath-grass *Danthonia decumbens* and common spotted-orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*. The fields also contain a number of uncommon species such as betony *Stachys officinalis*, pepper-saxifrage *Silene silaus*, saw-wort *Serratula tinctoria*, as well as meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, a county rarity.

Further interest is provided by wetter areas characterised by rushes *Juncus* spp., sedges *Carex* spp. and tall herbs such as meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria* and great burnet. Both groups of meadows have streams and there is a good range of tree and shrub species in the hedgerows around the fields.

COUNTY: WARWICKSHIRE

SITE NAME: COLESHILL AND
BANNERLY POOLS

DISTRICT: North Warwickshire

SITE REF: 15WEQ

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified (Under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act) 1981 as amended

Local Planning Authority: WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, North Warwickshire Borough Council

National Grid Reference: SP 200860

Area: 37.6 (ha.) 92.9 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 139

1:10,000: SP 18 NE, SP 28 NW

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1954

Date of Last Revision: 1973

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1988

Date of last Revision: –

Other Information:

Site formerly known as Coleshill Pool and Bog. Site boundary alteration (extension).

Description and Reasons for Notification:

The site lies just to the south of Coleshill village on the eastern outskirts of Birmingham.

It consists of two pools – Coleshill and Bannerly Pools – and an interjacent area, known as the Bogs, which together form the only valley mire system in Warwickshire. Coleshill Pool and the Bogs have formed on Pleistocene sands and gravels overlying Keuper Marl whereas Bannerly Pool lies on alluvial clay.

Coleshill Pool lies at the head of the valley system. Here a valley bog has developed over deep peat which has built up in part of the pool. The water then flows through the Bogs with its narrow streamside mire and acid, valley alder wood (a nationally restricted habitat) thence to Bannerly Pool with its swamp and sump alderwood – another nationally restricted habitat.

The valley bog adjoining Coleshill Pool is dominated by greater pond-sedge *Carex riparia* and soft rush *Juncus effusus*, but with areas of lesser pond-sedge *C. acutiformis* and bulrush *Typha latifolia* locally abundant. Cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix* and marsh cinquefoil *Potentilla palustris* which are county rarities are also present. In places the bog is being invaded by downy birch *Betula pubescens* and grey willow *Salix cinerea*.

Coleshill Pool and its bog are surrounded by mature woodland of pedunculate oak *Quercus robur* and silver birch *Betula pendula* in which there are some planted Scots Pines *Pinus sylvestris*. The ground flora is strongly acidophilous (acid-loving) and is dominated by bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. and wavy hair-grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, with locally abundant heather *Calluna vulgaris* and purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea*, both of which are rare in the county.

The Bogs also has mature oak/birch woodland but includes a wet valley alderwood, with abundant birch and some invading *Rhododendron ponticum*. The ground flora includes locally dominant bramble and purple moor-grass with abundant gipsywort *Lycopus europaeus* and creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*. Pendulous sedge *Carex pendula* and greater tussock-sedge *C. paniculata* are also present amid small carpets of bog mosses which include *Sphagnum recurvum*, *S. squarrosum*, and *S. fimbriatum*.

Bannerly Pool is surrounded by a sump alder wood in which alder dominates the canopy, with the occasional crack willow *Salix fragilis*. Alder is also abundant in the shrub layer,

with goat willow *Salix caprea* and downy birch *Betula pubescens*. The ground flora includes abundant greater tussock-sedge in large old tussocks, greater pond-sedge, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, yellow iris *Iris pseudacorus*, rough meadow-grass *Poa trivialis*, wood avens *Geum urbanum* and occasional marsh-marigold *Caltha palustris*. The margin of Bannerly Pool is occupied by small areas of swamp dominated by greater pond-sedge, lesser pond-sedge, greater tussock-sedge, soft rush and bulrush.

COUNTY: WEST MIDLANDS & WARWICKSHIRE SITE NAME: RIVER
BLYTHE

DISTRICT: SOLIHULL, NORTH WARWICKSHIRE, SITE REF: 15WF5
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended.

Local Planning Authority: WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, Solihull
Metropolitan Borough Council, North Warwickshire Borough Council, Stratford-upon-Avon District Council

National Grid Reference: SP 109729 to SP 212916 Area: 102.2 (ha.) 252.5 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50, 000: 139 1:10,000: SP 17 SW, NW, NE, SP 27 NW,
SP 28 SW, NW, SP 29 SW

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): – Date of Last Revision: –

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1989 Date of Last Revision: –

Other Information:
A new site.

Description and Reasons for Notification:

The 39 kilometre stretch of the River Blythe, from the point at which Spring Brook exits from under the Stratford-upon-Avon to Birmingham railway line to its confluence with the River Tame, is a particularly fine example of a lowland river on clay.

The Blythe has a wide range of natural structural features such as riffles, pools, small cliffs and meanders. These features are combined with a high diversity of substrate types ranging from fine silt and clay in the lower reaches to sands and gravels in the upper and middle reaches and in the riffles. The structure of this river is very variable and its importance is increased because of the rarity of such examples in lowland Britain.

The diverse physical features of the Blythe are mirrored by its diverse plant communities. The mean number of plant species found in any 1 km stretch is above average for a lowland river, as is the number of species recorded for the whole length of the river. Botanically, the Blythe is one of the richest rivers in lowland England with the most species-rich sections containing as many species as the very richest chalk streams.

Unlike many lowland rivers, the Blythe shows a clear succession of plant communities from its source to its confluence with the Tame. The substratum in the upper reaches is frequently composed of loose gravel and the margins still retain a high density of trees and shrubs. The vegetation in the channel is, therefore, shade-impooverished but algae and some flowering plants such as waterweeds *Elodea* spp. and water-starworts *Callitriche* spp. provide seasonal cover. The habitats in these upper reaches are important for their invertebrates.

Downstream, the trees and shrubs on the margins become fewer but still remain at a higher density than most lowland rivers. As the river becomes deeper and wider and the shading from trees is reduced, the flora becomes rich and varied. In the shallow, fast-running stretches with gravel beds, water-crowfoots *Ranunculus fluitans* and *R. penicillatus* var. *calcareus* grow in profusion with 'blanket-weed' algae which are abundant through the summer months. Where larger stones are present a rich encrusting algal flora develops along with the fresh water sponge *Ephydatia fluviatilis*.

There is a rich flora in stretches with a moderate rate of flow over a clay bottom. The emergent common clubrush *Schoenoplectus lacustris* and branched bur-reed *Sparganium erectum* occur here alongside submerged species of pondweed *Potamogeton pectinatus*, *P. perfoliatus* and *P. crispus*, lesser bur-reed *Sparganium emersum*, spiked water-milfoil *Myriophyllum spicatum* and many other less common species. On the margins, sedges *Carex* spp. are frequent alongside species of sweet-grass *Glyceria* spp., reed canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea* and many other flowering plants.

In the lower reaches where shallow stretches alternate with deeper, slower sections, the flora is diverse. Alongside many of the species recorded upstream are flowering rush *Butomus umbellatus*, arrowhead *Sagittaria sagittifolia* and yellow water-lily *Nuphar lutea*. The marginal flora is rich with mats of aquatic vegetation encroaching from the banks into the water. Amphibious bistort *Polygonum amphibium*, great yellow-cress *Rorippa amphibia* and reed sweet-grass *Glyceria maxima* are typical constituents of this community.

Several damp, unimproved meadows occur along the length of the river. They receive some of their water from annual flooding and are largely dependent upon the river for the maintenance of a high water-table. Rushes *Juncus* spp., sedges and tufted hair-grass *Deschampsia cespitosa* are usually the dominant species along with moisture-loving herbs such as meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, marsh marigold *Caltha palustris* and wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*. There are several small areas of wet alder *Alnus glutinosa* and willow *Salix* spp. woodland which have a varied ground flora and are an integral part of the river system.

The river supports a diverse invertebrate community with a wide range of molluscs, oligochaetes and caddisflies. The most notable species is the pea-shell cockle *Pisidium moitessierianum* which is at the western edge of its range here. The dragonflies are also well represented with the beautiful demoiselle *Calopteryx virgo* being the least common of the species found.

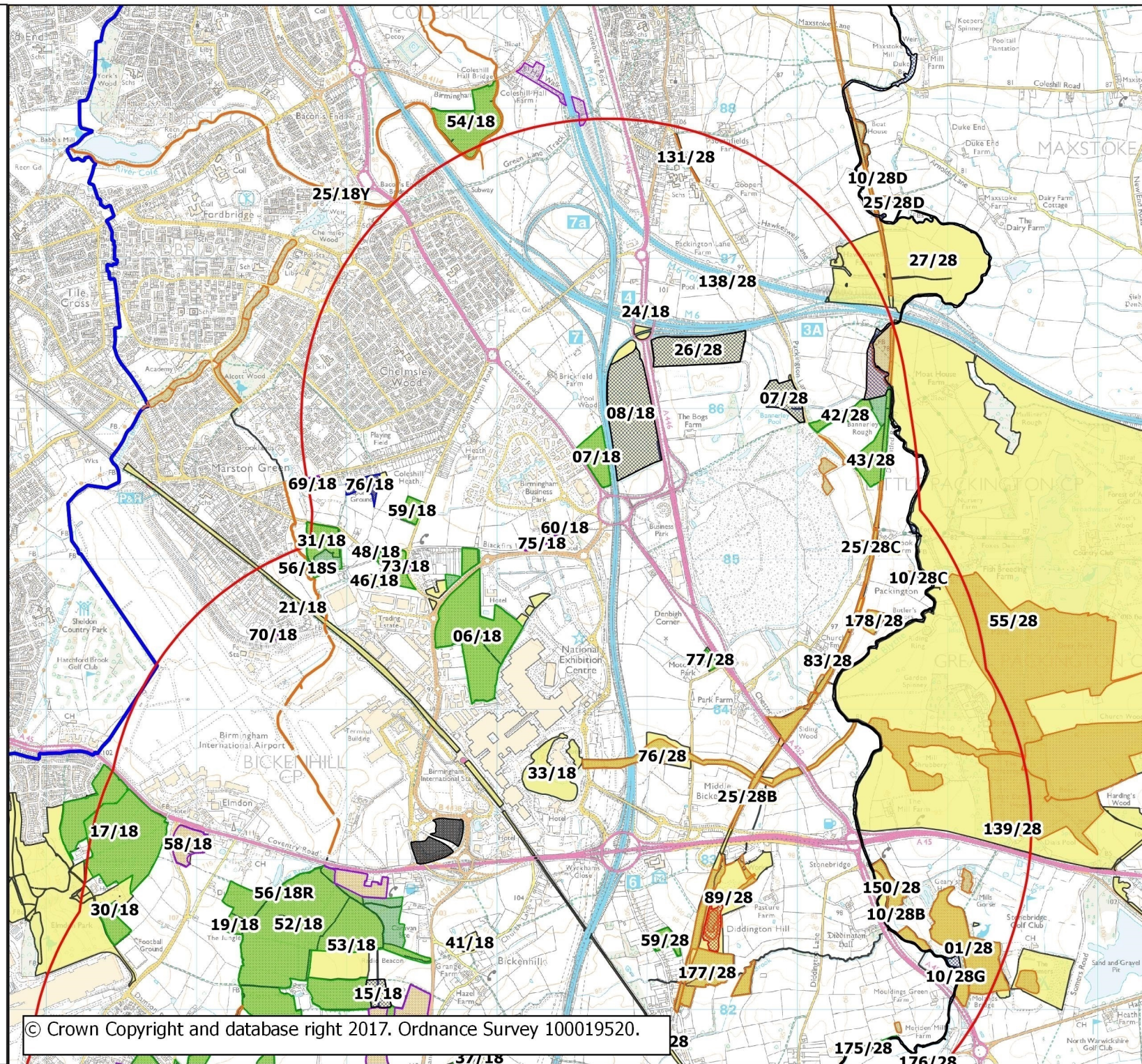


WARWICKSHIRE BIOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE

Data search
M42 J6
SP187823
Sites_north

-  SAC
-  SSSI
-  LNR
-  LGS
-  Ecosites
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)
 -  deferred
 -  destroyed
 -  LWS
 -  potential site
 -  rejected

Warwickshire Biological Records Centre,
Ecological Services, Warwickshire
County Council, Warwick CV34 4SS Tel:
01926 418060

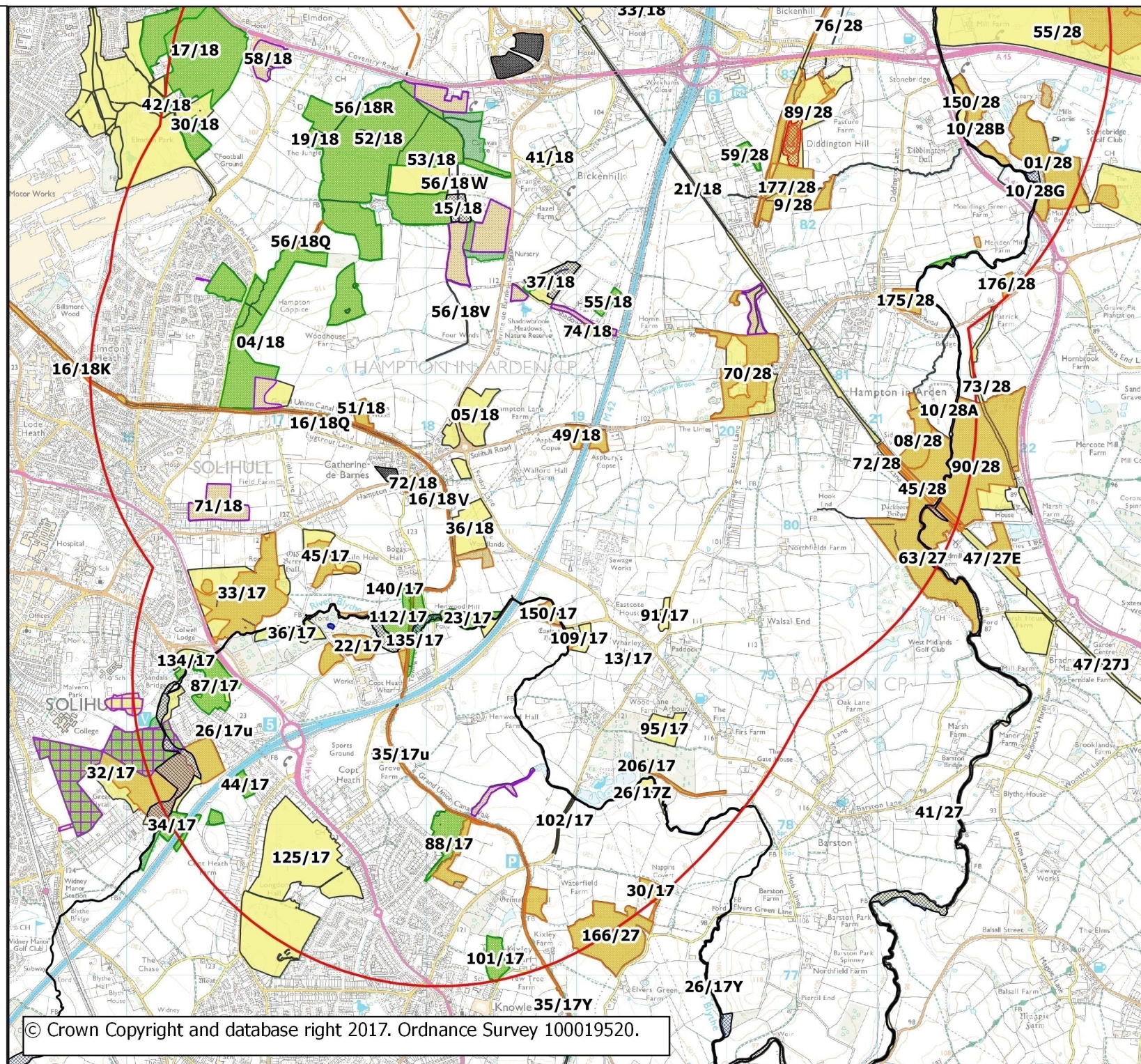




Data search
M42 J6
SP187823
Sites_south



Warwickshire Biological Records Centre,
Ecological Services, Warwickshire
County Council, Warwick CV34 4SS Tel:
01926 418060





Date: 10/10/2017

Our Ref: AE6622

Name: Valerie Wheeler

Company: AECOM

Site Name: M42 J6

Grid Ref: SP187823

Site Radius: 5km

Mariya Tarnavska

Ecological Assistant

Warwickshire Biological Records Centre

Ecological Services

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Ecosite Brief Descriptions

01/28 Somers Gravel Pits and Wood	<p>Identified as Somers Gravel Pit potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). Eastern part of the site has nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>This site consists of a series of abandoned and flooded gravel extraction pools, tall herb and new deciduous plantations. The flora is in the process of regeneration and the site is colonised by a wide variety of wildlife. Willow <i>Salix sp</i> and reedbeds are growing around the edges of the pits on very steep banks. The main body of the woodland is made up of conifers with a border of deciduous trees. There is an area of oak <i>Quercus sp</i>, birch <i>Betula pendula</i> and alder <i>Alnus woodland</i> at the northern tip of the site. Lesser-spotted woodpecker <i>Dendrocops minor</i> has been known to breed onsite.</p>
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<p>04/18</p> <p>Hampton Coppice LWS</p>	<p>Part of the site is designated as Hampton and Elmdon Coppice Local Wildlife Site (LWS). A section in the SE corner is not of LWS quality and was rejected by the panel.</p> <p>Includes Hampton & Elmdon Coppice LWS and Elmdon Heath. Elmdon Coppice is to the west of Damson Parkway, with Hampton Coppice and Elmdon Heath on the other side of the road.</p> <p>Hampton and Elmdon Coppice LWS is an area of wood and marsh situated on the urban fringe of Solihull. The drier woodland areas of the LWS are dominated by oak <i>Quercus sp</i> and birch <i>Betula sp</i> on quite acidic soil.</p> <p>The shrub layer includes hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> and rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>.</p> <p>The ground flora is mostly dominated by bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>, bramble <i>Rubus futicosus</i> agg and bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>. There are also patches of acidophillous vegetation, including wavy hair grass <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> and bilberry <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>. Other notable woodland herbs recorded include wood sage <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>, wood sorrel <i>Oxalis acetosella</i>, wood millet <i>Milium effusum</i>, hairy wood rush <i>Luzula pilosa</i> and wood speedwell <i>Veronica montana</i>.</p> <p>The Low Brook stream runs through the western section of Hampton Coppice. Here the woodland is wetter, with alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> prominent, whilst common nettle is prominent in the ground layer. Other species present include opposite-leaved golden saxifrage <i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>, remote sedge <i>Carex remota</i>, greater tussock sedge <i>Carex paniculata</i>, and valerian <i>Valeriana officinalis</i>.</p> <p>The invertebrate interest is likely to be great here given the rarity of alder woodland and the amount of invertebrates specific to it.</p> <p>Elmdon Heath is found in the south of the LWS, adjacent to the Grand Union Canal. The sward is mostly rank, with abundant tussock grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>, soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> and yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>. The sward is herb rich, with abundant meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>, with ragged robin <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>, flattened meadow-grass <i>Poa compressa</i>, marsh horsetail <i>Equisetum palustre</i> and the cinquefoil <i>Potentilla x suberecta</i> also present.</p> <p>All three woodpecker species have been recorded at Hampton Coppice, whilst Elmdon Heath is productive for a variety of breeding warblers, most notably grasshopper warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i> in some years.</p>
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<p>05/18</p> <p>Barber's Coppice</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded. The site is of District nature conservation value.</p> <p>This woodland is cut in two by Catherine-de-Barnes Lane, although the eastern section is much the larger of the two. The site includes the road verge adjacent to the eastern section of the wood, near the roundabout.</p> <p>A mixed woodland, the site was clearfelled in the 1980's and replanted mainly with scot's pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> and european larch <i>Larix decidua</i>, although the occasional oak <i>Quercus robur</i> can be found, and there is also a small stand of birch <i>Betula pubescens</i> and <i>Betula verrucosa</i>.</p> <p>The ground flora is largely dominated by bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg, although there are patches of bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> and wavy hair-grass <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>, while broad buckler fern <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> is frequent to abundant in places. In 1983 and 1989, following the wood being clearfelled and replanted, there were records of ling heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> along sandy verges both in the wood and adjacent to the road.</p>
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<p>06/18</p> <p>Bickenhill Plantations</p> <p>LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Bickenhill Plantation Local Wildlife Site (LWS). The site was previously larger but was lost to the expansion of the NEC from the 1980's onwards.</p> <p>Bickenhill Plantations is an area of coniferous plantation and birch woodland situated between the NEC, M42 and Birmingham Airport.</p> <p>Approximately half the LWS is semi-mature coniferous plantation of pine <i>Pinus</i> sp with small areas of western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>. The ground layer here is mostly dominated by bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>. Hard fern <i>Blechnum spicant</i> is present but rare. A management plan has been initiated which involves clear felling the conifers and replanting with native broad-leaved species.</p> <p>The eastern part of the LWS is the most natural area, with a vegetation type roughly corresponding to W4 <i>Betula pubescens</i>-<i>Molinia caerulea</i> woodland (downy birch-purple moor grass woodland). The ground layer is dominated by purple moor grass <i>Molinia caerulea</i> with abundant broad buckler fern <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>. Sharp flowered rush <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> and soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> are occasional, as are wavy hair grass <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> and velvet bent <i>Agrostis canina</i>. Heath bedstraw <i>Galium saxatile</i>, honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> and tormentil <i>Potentilla erecta</i> are present but rare. To the south of this area a 1ha clearing has been made to conserve an area of purple moor grass marsh.</p> <p>Other areas of woodland, dominated by birch with oak, occur to the west and north of the site. The ground here is drier and the ground flora is dominated by wavy hair grass, creeping soft grass <i>Holcus mollis</i> and common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>. This part includes marginal areas of dry grassland with heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>, harebell <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>, perforate St John's wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>, autumn hawkbit <i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>, mouse-ear hawkweed <i>Hieracium pilosella</i>, tormentil, sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i> and hare's-foot clover <i>Trifolium arvense</i>.</p> <p>This is the only site in the county for bog bush cricket <i>Metrioptera brachyptera</i>, whilst the range of threatened insects include 1 Red Data Book species, 38 Nationally Scarce species and 15 Regionally Scarce species.</p>
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<p>07/18</p> <p>Coleshill Pool Woods LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Coleshill Pool Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>Once part of Coleshill Bogs SSSI, it is now isolated by the M42 motorway.</p> <p>An oak woodland with frequent birch (some quite mature), it has an understorey of mainly young birch <i>Betula sp.</i>, hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and elm <i>Ulmus sp.</i> along the roadside. The ground flora is partly dominated by bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>, with frequent broad buckler fern <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>. There are also some extensive patches of wood sage <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>, locally abundant honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> and patches of rosebay willowherb <i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>.</p> <p>To the south of the woodland is a semi-natural birch woodland, with a scattered understorey of elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> and encroaching sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>. The ground flora is dominated by bramble with frequent to abundant broad buckler fern <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>, wood sage and male fern <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>.</p>
<p>07/28</p> <p>Bannerley Wood and Pool SSSI</p>	<p>Designated as part of the nationally important Coleshill and Bannerley Pools Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>This part of the site consists of Bannerley Wood and Pool, which consists of Bannerley Pool with its swamp and sump alderwood – a nationally restricted habitat. The site also includes Bannerley Rough.</p>
<p>08/18</p> <p>Coleshill Pool and Bog SSSI</p>	<p>Designated as part of the nationally important Coleshill and Bannerley Pools Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>Site consists of 2 pools – Coleshill and Bannerly – and an area known as the Bogs, which together form the only valley mire system in Warwickshire. A valley bog has developed over deep peat which has built up in part of the pool. Coleshill Pool is the head of the valley system, with the water then flowing through the Bogs, with its narrow stream side mire and acid valley alder wood (nationally restricted habitat) thence to Bannerly Pool, with its swamp and sump alderwood – another nationally restricted habitat.</p> <p>The ecosite system splits these SSSIs into separate sites (Bannerly Pool was added to the SSSI in more recent years) and is larger than the SSSI at Bannerly Pool, where it includes an area of land called Bannerly Rough, which is similar habitat and of county value.</p>
<p>08/28</p> <p>Siden Hill Wood</p>	<p>Identified as Siden Hill Wood potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>A wooded hill with brook and pond, the wood is mixed with beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>, oak <i>Quercus sp.</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, birch <i>Betula pendula</i>, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and conifers such as spruce <i>Picea sp.</i>, scot's pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> and larch <i>Larix sp.</i> The ponds at the northern end are stagnant and filled with dead wood.</p>

<p>10/28A</p> <p>River Blythe</p> <p>SSSI</p>	<p>The River Blythe is designated as a Nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</p> <p>The 39-kilometre stretch of the River Blythe is a particularly fine example of a lowland river on clay, one of the richest lowland rivers in England. The Blythe has a wide range of structural features such as riffles, pools, small cliffs and meanders. The diverse physical features of the Blythe are mirrored by its diverse plant communities and associated invertebrates, which include spiked water-milfoil <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>, least bur-reed <i>Sparganium natans</i>, flowering rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i>, pea-shell cockle <i>Pisidium sp.</i> and beautiful demoiselle <i>Calopteryx virgo</i>. The designated SSSI includes several damp unimproved meadows and woodlands that are hydrologically dependent on the Blythe.</p> <p>This catchment area has recently seen the return of the otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>, whilst other notable species recorded along stretches of the river include water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> and white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>.</p> <p>The tributaries are not SSSI's but are important for wildlife and the River Blythe.</p>
<p>10/28B</p> <p>River Blythe</p> <p>SSSI</p>	<p>The River Blythe is designated as a Nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</p> <p>The 39-kilometre stretch of the River Blythe is a particularly fine example of a lowland river on clay, one of the richest lowland rivers in England. The Blythe has a wide range of structural features such as riffles, pools, small cliffs and meanders. The diverse physical features of the Blythe are mirrored by its diverse plant communities and associated invertebrates, which include spiked water-milfoil <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>, least bur-reed <i>Sparganium natans</i>, flowering rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i>, pea-shell cockle <i>Pisidium sp.</i> and beautiful demoiselle <i>Calopteryx virgo</i>. The designated SSSI includes several damp unimproved meadows and woodlands that are hydrologically dependent on the Blythe.</p> <p>This catchment area has recently seen the return of the otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>, whilst other notable species recorded along stretches of the river include water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> and white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>.</p> <p>The tributaries are not SSSI's but are important for wildlife and the River Blythe.</p>

<p>10/28C</p> <p>River Blythe</p> <p>SSSI</p>	<p>The River Blythe is designated as a Nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</p> <p>The 39-kilometre stretch of the River Blythe is a particularly fine example of a lowland river on clay, one of the richest lowland rivers in England. The Blythe has a wide range of structural features such as riffles, pools, small cliffs and meanders. The diverse physical features of the Blythe are mirrored by its diverse plant communities and associated invertebrates, which include spiked water-milfoil <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>, least bur-reed <i>Sparganium natans</i>, flowering rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i>, pea-shell cockle <i>Pisidium sp.</i> and beautiful demoiselle <i>Calopteryx virgo</i>. The designated SSSI includes several damp unimproved meadows and woodlands that are hydrologically dependent on the Blythe.</p> <p>This catchment area has recently seen the return of the otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>, whilst other notable species recorded along stretches of the river include water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> and white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>.</p> <p>The tributaries are not SSSI's but are important for wildlife and the River Blythe.</p>
<p>10/28D</p> <p>River Blythe</p> <p>SSSI</p>	<p>The River Blythe is designated as a Nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</p> <p>The 39-kilometre stretch of the River Blythe is a particularly fine example of a lowland river on clay, one of the richest lowland rivers in England. The Blythe has a wide range of structural features such as riffles, pools, small cliffs and meanders. The diverse physical features of the Blythe are mirrored by its diverse plant communities and associated invertebrates, which include spiked water-milfoil <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>, least bur-reed <i>Sparganium natans</i>, flowering rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i>, pea-shell cockle <i>Pisidium sp.</i> and beautiful demoiselle <i>Calopteryx virgo</i>. The designated SSSI includes several damp unimproved meadows and woodlands that are hydrologically dependent on the Blythe.</p> <p>This catchment area has recently seen the return of the otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>, whilst other notable species recorded along stretches of the river include water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> and white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>.</p> <p>The tributaries are not SSSI's but are important for wildlife and the River Blythe.</p>

<p>10/28G</p> <p>River Blythe</p> <p>SSSI</p>	<p>The River Blythe is designated as a Nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</p> <p>The 39-kilometre stretch of the River Blythe is a particularly fine example of a lowland river on clay, one of the richest lowland rivers in England. The Blythe has a wide range of structural features such as riffles, pools, small cliffs and meanders. The diverse physical features of the Blythe are mirrored by its diverse plant communities and associated invertebrates, which include spiked water-milfoil <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>, least bur-reed <i>Sparganium natans</i>, flowering rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i>, pea-shell cockle <i>Pisidium sp.</i> and beautiful demoiselle <i>Calopteryx virgo</i>. The designated SSSI includes several damp unimproved meadows and woodlands that are hydrologically dependent on the Blythe.</p> <p>This catchment area has recently seen the return of the otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>, whilst other notable species recorded along stretches of the river include water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> and white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>.</p> <p>The tributaries are not SSSI's but are important for wildlife and the River Blythe.</p>
<p>101/17</p> <p>Knowle Wet Meadow</p> <p>LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Knowle Wet Meadow Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>Wet meadow, with wetter areas being dominated by a variety of sedges, including oval sedge <i>Carex leporina</i> and carnation sedge <i>Carex panicea</i>, and rushes including wood rush <i>Luzula sp.</i> A stream runs through the site. In drier areas the meadow is dominated by sweet vernal grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>, with other notable species being devil's-bit scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i>, sneezewort <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> and yellow rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i>. The site is also good for invertebrates.</p>
<p>102/17</p> <p>Hampton Road Verge, Knowle</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>A species-rich roadside verge. Plant species include agrimony <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>, knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, common St John's wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>, rough hawkbit <i>Leontodon hispidus</i>, tufted vetch <i>Vicia cracca</i>, horsetail <i>Equisetum sp.</i>, field bindweed <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>, field scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i>, feverfew <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>, black medick <i>Medicago lupulina</i> and wild carrot <i>Daucus carota</i>.</p>

<p>109/17 Eastcote Hall Moat</p>	<p>Part of the site is identified as Eastcote Hall Moat potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Adjacent to the River Blythe SSSI.</p> <p>The moat surrounding the hall is fairly shallow, but clear. Aquatic plants are abundant including yellow water lily <i>Iris pseudacorus</i>, common duckweed <i>Lemna minor</i>, common water starwort <i>Callitriche agg</i> and curled pondweed <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> and broad-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton natans</i>. There are also patches of reedmace <i>Typha latifolia</i> and remote sedge <i>Carex remota</i>, lady's fern <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> grows around the edges and it is stocked with fish. Overhanging trees include alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, whilst there is an adjacent pond with very little aquatic vegetation and is heavily shaded by trees.</p>
<p>112/17 Henwood Tip LWS</p>	<p>Site is designated as a Henwood Tip Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>Poor wet semi-improved grassland with undulating hollows and ridges. The grassland contains locally abundant common bent grass <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, hairy sedge <i>Carex hirta</i>, selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>, thistle <i>Cirsium spp</i>, creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>, cock's foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>; couch grass <i>Elytrigia repens</i>; tufted hair-grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>; ragwort <i>Senecio spp</i>; nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> with lesser stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i>; sorrel <i>Rumex spp</i> and some banks of bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>, frequent red campion <i>Silene dioica</i> and a field layer dominated by common smoothcap <i>Atrichum undulatum</i> and common feather moss <i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>, broad buckler-fern <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>; wood avens <i>Geum urbanum</i>; dog's mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>. There is a local abundance of water dropwort <i>Oenanthe spp</i> and fern <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>. Wet alder <i>Alnus spp</i> coppice with crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i> and an understorey of scattered elder.</p> <p>This site was previously used as a tip.</p>
<p>125/17 Copt Heath Golf Course (Knowle)</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>Amenity grassland covers much of the site with sporadic patches of broadleaved plantation. In the south-east corner of the site there is a small abandoned quarry with a mosaic of habitats including wet rank grassland, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> scrub, woodland and some large pools.</p>
<p>13/17 Pond, nr. Wharley Hall, Eastcote</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>A small pond surrounded by oak <i>Quercus sp</i> and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>. There is an understory of elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, with nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> and bittersweet <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> in the ground flora.</p>

<p>131/28</p> <p>Packington Lane Road Verge</p>	<p>Identified as Road Verge potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Species rich semi-improved grassland on a road verge with some encroachment of bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. And hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> from the hedgerow. Herb species include abundant bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>, sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i> and common vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i>, with occasional yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>, knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, white campion <i>Silene latifolia</i>, common mouse-ear <i>Cerastium fontanum</i>, forget-me-not <i>Myosotis</i> sp., thyme-leaved speedwell <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> and lesser stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i>.</p>
<p>134/17</p> <p>Sandals bridge Meadows & Wood LWS</p>	<p>Most of this site is designated as part of Old Brickworks, Riverside Drive Local Wildlife Site (LWS), with the remainder of the site with ungraded nature conservation status. Site of County nature conservation value.</p> <p>As well as broadleaved woodland, an area of plantation can be found in the north and semi-natural woodland in the south. The latter is identified as a pLWS. There are also areas of wet meadow.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to the River Blythe SSSI.</p> <p>The wooded areas include alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i> by the river, with dog's mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>, wild garlic <i>Allium ursinum</i> and wild angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> also present. The meadows are diverse with great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>, greater bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> and lady's-mantle <i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>. Wetter areas include gypsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i>, yellow flag <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> and meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>.</p>

135/17

Canal Wood

SSSI, LWS

The area in the east of this site is included within the River Blythe Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

East of the Grand Union Canal is designated as Henwood Mill Local Wildlife Site (LWS).

South west of the Grand Union Canal is identified as the Land by Henwood Tip potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).

Henwood Mill LWS and River Blythe SSSI

Wet woodland mostly dominated by alder *Alnus glutinosa* with ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, english oak *Quercus robur*, yew *Taxus baccata*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, wild cherry *Prunus avium* and crack willow *Salix fragilis*. The shrub layer is sparse with hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and elder *Sambucus nigra*. The ground layer is generally dominated by nettle *Urtica dioica* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg with indian balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* locally dominant. Other species recorded were (not in order of abundance): hairy brome *Bromopsis ramosa*, water plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica*, garlic mustard *Alliaria petiolata*, angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, fool's watercress *Apium nodiflorum*, mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*, lords and ladies *Arum maculatum*, marsh marigold *Caltha palustris*, wavy bittercress *Cardamine flexuosa*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, broad buckler-fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, male fern *Dryopteris filix mas*, hart's-tongue fern *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, water-pepper *Polystichium aculeatum*, great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, herb-robert *Geranium robertianum*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, ivy *Hedera helix*, hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, orange balsam *Impatiens capensis*, nipplewort *Lapsana communis*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, dogs mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, water pepper *Persicaria hydropiper*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, wood dock *Rumex sanguineus*, red campion *Silene dioica*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, common chickweed *Stellaria media*, dandelion *Taraxacum* agg, upright hedge parsley *Torilis japonica*, brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, water starwort *Callitriche* agg, duckweed *Lemna* sp, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* and meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*. A tawny owl *Strix aluco* was seen. The lepidoptera speckled wood *Pararge aegeria*, green veined white *Pieris napi* and silver y *Autographa gamma* where seen.

The wood is secondary and occupies areas shown as fields on the 1st edition OS Map. (HBA Dec. 1998)

Land by Henwood Tip pLWS

Wet alder coppice with crack willow and an understory of scattered elder. The ground flora contains locally abundant water dropwort *Oenanthe* sp with frequent red campion, male fern *Dryopteris filix-mas* and a field layer dominated by *Atrichum undulatum* and *Eurhynchium praelongum*. Also contains nettle, broad buckler-fern, wood avens, dog's mercury and bramble.

Rank semi-improved grassland with undulating hollows and ridges containing abundant cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, common couch *Elytrigia repens*, nettle and common bent *Agrostis capillaris* in the hollows. The ridges tend to be much richer and dominated by common bent with abundant lesser stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, red fescue *Festuca rubra* and lesser knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, with

frequent ragwort *Senecio sp*, sorrel *Rumex acetosa* and self-heal *Prunella vulgaris*. (HBA Dec. 1998)

<p>138/28</p> <p>Pool Farm Ponds</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>Site consists of two ponds, with the smaller often drying up in the summer. The larger pond has a diverse range of marginal and aquatic vegetation.</p>
<p>139/28</p> <p>Woodland at Kennels Packington Park</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>The site includes woodlands, hedgerows and a pool.</p> <p>One area of woodland is an open oak <i>Quercus sp</i> plantation with some lime <i>Tilia sp</i>, pine <i>Pinus ap</i>, birch <i>Betula sp</i> and an understorey of mainly scattered hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> with some hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>. The ground flora is dominated by bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> with bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and some garlic mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i>. Other plantation areas have coppiced sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, lime, sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i> and oak. The understorey is sparse.</p> <p>Species rich hedgerows contain hawthorn, hazel, holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>, elm <i>Ulmus sp</i>, crabapple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>, elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, dog rose <i>Rosa canina</i> and occasional mature oak standards.</p> <p>A former pool (possibly once a quarry) has oak and birch woodland, and although the quarry has now largely dried out, some open water still remains with water forget-me-not <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> and locally dominant rushes along the banks.</p>
<p>140/17</p> <p>Pool South of Bogay Hall</p>	<p>Identified as Land by Henwood Tip potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Large open pond containing locally abundant water figwort <i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>, amphibious bistort <i>Persicaria amphibia</i>, branched bur-reed <i>Sparganium erectum</i> and some introduced water lily.</p>

<p>15/18</p> <p>Land nr. Bickenhill (Bickenhill Meadows) SSSI</p>	<p>Designated as Bickenhill Meadows Nationally Important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>This SSSI consists of two separate areas, the first is a Warwickshire Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve called Shadowbrook Lane Meadow (37/18) which together with a smaller meadow to the northwest (15/18) form Bickenhill Meadows SSSI.</p> <p>The meadows comprise one of the richest grassland floras in the county with good examples of both meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>-great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> flood meadow and common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>-crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> grassland type. There is a complex pattern of vegetation resulting from local variations in topography and drainage, such as the ridge and furrow pattern, evident in some of the fields. Characteristic species include common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, meadow foxtail, yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>, sweet vernal grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>, common sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i>, cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> and yellow rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i>. The sward is enriched by cowslip <i>Primula veris</i>, quaking-grass <i>Briza media</i>, lady's bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i>, devil's-bit scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i>, heath grass <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> and common spotted orchid <i>Orchis fuchsii</i>. The fields also contain a number of uncommon species such as betony <i>Stachys officinalis</i>, pepper-saxifrage <i>Silaum silaus</i>, saw-wort <i>Serratula tinctoria</i>, lady's mantle <i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>, devil's-bit scabious, salad burnet <i>Sanguisorba minor</i>, quaking grass as well as meadow thistle <i>Cirsium dissectum</i>, a county rarity.</p> <p>Wetter areas contain rushes, sedges and tall herbs such as meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> and great burnet. Both groups of meadows have streams and there is a good range of tree and shrub species in the hedgerows around the fields.</p>
<p>150/17</p> <p>Marsh adjacent to River Blythe</p>	<p>Identified as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Adjacent to River Blythe SSSI.</p> <p>Marsh area next to the River Blythe dominated by yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> and creeping bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> and containing locally abundant soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i>, nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, some reed canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>, tufted hair-grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> and thistle <i>Cirsium sp.</i></p>

<p>150/28</p> <p>Blythe Floodplain</p>	<p>Identified as Blythe Flood Plain potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The site includes marshy areas, semi-improved grassland and a broad-leaved woodland.</p> <p>The marshy areas in the south of the site are managed with soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> dominating and abundant meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, sharp flowered rush <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>, great pond sedge <i>Carex riparia</i>, ragged robin <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> and great bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>.</p> <p>The semi-improved grasslands are mainly in the north of the site and contain a good range of flora along with some damper patches supporting soft rush, meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> and fool's watercress <i>Apium nodiflorum</i>. The drier areas contain common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, reed canary grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>, upright hedge parsley <i>Torilis japonica</i>, selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>, and ladies bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i>.</p> <p>There is an alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> woodland towards the centre of the site with crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>, mature oak <i>Quercus</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and a sparse understorey containing hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>. The ground flora comprises wild angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i>, red campion <i>Silene dioica</i>, wood meadow grass <i>Poa nemoralis</i>, wood avens <i>Geum urbanum</i>, yellow archangel <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>, and lesser celandine <i>Ficaria verna</i>. Woodland clearings and the edges of the river contain meadowsweet, soft rush, reed sweet-grass <i>Glyceria maxima</i> and reed canary grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>.</p>
<p>16/18K</p> <p>Grand Union Canal</p>	<p>Identified as Grand Union Canal potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). Section to the north has nature conservation status ungraded. Site of County value.</p> <p>The canal in this 10km square has a great deal of built development on both banks along much of its length. However, near Hampton-in-Arden there are open sections with farmland surrounding. Conditions are fairly dry and acidic and support a varied flora with species such as wild carrot <i>Daucus carota</i>, harebell <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> and devil's bit scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i> with heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> recorded on cutting sides. The canal itself has some stretches of emergent common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> and occasional patches of yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i>, reed canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>, hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i>, greater pond sedge <i>Carex riparia</i> and water dropwort <i>Oenanthe crocata</i>. The canal also contains patches of floating-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton natans</i> and water plantain <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>.</p> <p>There is a small steep wooded cutting adjacent to the canal at Olton which supports hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and a range of birds and butterflies.</p> <p>Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i> has been recorded along this linear feature.</p>

<p>16/18Q</p> <p>Grand Union Canal</p>	<p>Identified as Grand Union Canal potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). Site of County value.</p> <p>The canal in this 10km square has a great deal of built development on both banks along much of its length. However, near Hampton-in-Arden there are open sections with farmland surrounding. Conditions are fairly dry and acidic and support a varied flora with species such as wild carrot <i>Daucus carota</i>, harebell <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> and devil's bit scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i> with heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> recorded on cutting sides. The canal itself has some stretches of emergent common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> and occasional patches of yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i>, reed canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>, hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i>, greater pond sedge <i>Carex riparia</i> and water dropwort <i>Oenanthe crocata</i>. The canal also contains patches of floating-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton natans</i> and water plantain <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>.</p> <p>There is a small steep wooded cutting adjacent to the canal at Olton which supports hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and a range of birds and butterflies.</p> <p>Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i> has been recorded along this linear feature.</p>
<p>16/18V</p> <p>Grand Union Canal</p>	<p>Identified as Grand Union Canal potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The canal in this 10km square has a great deal of built development on both banks along much of its length. However, near Hampton-in-Arden there are open sections with farmland surrounding. Conditions are fairly dry and acidic and support a varied flora with species such as wild carrot <i>Daucus carota</i>, harebell <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> and devil's bit scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i> with heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> recorded on cutting sides. The canal itself has some stretches of emergent common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> and occasional patches of yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i>, reed canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>, hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i>, greater pond sedge <i>Carex riparia</i> and water dropwort <i>Oenanthe crocata</i>. The canal also contains patches of floating-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton natans</i> and water plantain <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>.</p> <p>There is a small steep wooded cutting adjacent to the canal at Olton which supports hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and a range of birds and butterflies.</p> <p>Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i> has been recorded along this linear feature.</p>
<p>166/27</p> <p>Kixley Farm Meadows</p>	<p>Identified as Kixley Farm Meadows potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Large semi-improved neutral grassland meadow separated by a stream with black medick <i>Medicago lupulina</i>, red clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i>, white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>, common sorrel <i>Oxalis acetosella</i>, bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>, yellow rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i>, meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>, creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>, great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>, meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> and common chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i>.</p>

<p>17/18</p> <p>Elmdon Park</p> <p>LWS, LNR</p>	<p>Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland in the SW corner of the park is designated as Elmdon Park Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS)</p> <p>This part of the site is also designated as Elmdon Manor statutory Local Nature Reserve (LNR).</p> <p>Area to the east of LNR has been rejected by the LWS panel. Not of LWS quality.</p> <p>Areas of the site to the north-west are designated as Elmdon Grange Wood and Elmdon Grange Park Local Wildlife Sites (LWS).</p> <p>The rest of the site has nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>Although the site is mostly parkland with amenity grassland and planted trees, there are also areas of mature woodland and a pond.</p> <p>Elmdon Park Wood LWS is a semi-natural woodland with an area of standing water. It is dominated by English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>. Other species present include crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>, alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>, wych elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> and yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>.</p> <p>Three ground flora species particularly associated with ancient woodland, woodruff <i>Galium odoratum</i>, wood sorrel <i>Oxalis acetosa</i> and wood millet <i>Milium effusum</i>, have all been recorded on site. Two other scarce species that have been recorded are sneezewort <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> and giant bellflower <i>Campanula latifolia</i>.</p> <p>Marginal plants around the pond include great willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsuta</i>, gipsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> and wild angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i>, whilst there is also a record of blunt-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>.</p>
<p>175/28</p> <p>Fields adjacent to River Blythe</p>	<p>Identified as Fields adjacent to River Blythe-Hampton Depot potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The southern part of the site is a large area of neglected semi-improved grassland dominated by false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>, Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>, common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i>, cock's foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> with bird's foot trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>, autumn hawkbit <i>Leontodon autumnalis</i> and perforate st john's wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>. The northern part of the site is an area of marsh area dominated by meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> with abundant great willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>, great pond sedge <i>Carex riparia</i>, hedge woundwort <i>Stachys sylvatica</i>, hogweed <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> and wild angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i>.</p>
<p>176/28</p> <p>Wet Woodland</p>	<p>Identified as Wet Woodland potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i> woodland which contains clearings dominated by wild angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> with marsh thistle <i>Cirsium palustre</i>, great willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>, woody nightshade <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> and encroaching willow <i>Salix</i> sp scrub.</p>

<p>177/28</p> <p>Marshy Fields</p>	<p>Identified as Marshy Fields potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The southern part of the site is neglected semi-improved grassland containing abundant cock's foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>, false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>, tufted hair grass <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> and common couch <i>Elytrigia repens</i>. Much of the area is suffering from encroaching bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>. The northern extent has been planted with oak <i>Quercus</i> and contains ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i>. The northern part is poor semi-improved grassland.</p>
<p>178/28</p> <p>Butlers Moors Wood</p>	<p>Identified as Butlers Moors Wood potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Block of woodland, possibly plantation, in the centre of an arable field. Part is poplar <i>Populus</i> sp, but silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> is also present.</p>
<p>19/18</p> <p>The Jungle</p> <p>LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Castle Hill Farm Meadows Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>A small area of derelict broadleaved woodland, which in places is fairly marshy. The flora recorded is of limited interest, though brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> has been noted.</p>
<p>206/17</p> <p>Hedgerow</p>	<p>Identified as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Hedgerow bordering a range of habitats, including mixed plantation, arable, improved grassland and tall ruderal.</p>
<p>21/18</p> <p>Main Birmingham to London Railway Line</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded. Parish Value only.</p> <p>Marginal habitat of some value as a refuge and distribution corridor for nesting birds and other local species.</p>
<p>22/17</p> <p>Terrets</p>	<p>Identified as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). The small pond to the north, also included within the Ecosite, has been deferred by the LWS panel and remains a potential Local Wildlife Site. Site of County value.</p> <p>The eastern part of this site is alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> woodland with some mature oak <i>Quercus robur</i>, birch <i>Betula pendula</i> and an understory of scattered hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> and elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>. The woodland is drained through a series of pools and channels that run through the wood and contains male fern <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>, broad buckler-fern <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>, tufted hair-grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>, remote sedge <i>Carex remota</i>, soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i>, red campion <i>Silene dioica</i> and bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. In the west is a birch woodland with some oak and an understory of scattered hazel. The ground flora includes bramble, male fern, red campion and nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>. Contains a recently enlarged pool.</p> <p>The site also includes a large pond to northeast. It is open and poorly vegetated, and although reported to support great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>, there are no specific records to confirm this. The aquatic vegetation includes lesser spearwort <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> and nodding bur-marigold <i>Bidens cernua</i>, whilst a good variety of dragonflies have also been noted onsite. Access to the pond is via</p>

<p>23/17</p> <p>Wood & Meadow, nr. Henwood Mill</p> <p>LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Hen Wood and Hen Wood Meadow Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>Adjacent to River Blythe SSSI.</p> <p>Meadow is damp and supports a variety of grasses and herbs, including devil's-bit scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i>, selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>, great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>, betony <i>Stachys officinalis</i>, sneezewort <i>Achillea ptarmica</i>, ragged robin <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> etc. Ditch has associated species, and wood canopy is oak <i>Quercus sp.</i>, willow <i>Salix sp.</i>, alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and some hybrid black poplar <i>Populus nigra x deltoides</i>, with a dense understory of hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and a good ground flora.</p>
<p>24/18</p> <p>Botanical Site, Island over M6 (Damp hollow adjacent to A446T)</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>Green belt with no ecological information.</p>
<p>25/18Y</p> <p>River Cole</p> <p>Part LWS</p>	<p>Much of this site falls within Birmingham. Identified as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). County nature conservation value.</p> <p>River and associated corridor forms a linear habitat. The river flows in a shallow channel over a gravel bed. The adjacent habitats include grassland and marsh of high quality, one area being listed on Natural England's grassland inventory. Species include common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> and greater knapweed <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>, as well as great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> and sedge <i>Carex sp</i> beds. The river also flows through areas of arable and improved grassland, which are included within the designation as part of the river and its corridor. A few small woodlands are also adjacent, as well as associated streams and ditches, which include good stands of aquatic and emergent vegetation. Features also include a number of associated field ponds, which appear suitable for great crested-newts <i>Triturus cristatus</i>.</p>
<p>25/28B</p> <p>Disused Track & Siding Wood</p>	<p>Identified as Disused Railway & Sidings potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). A section of the site is included within Nursery Cottage Brickworks Jacksons Local Geological site (LGS).</p> <p>The River Blythe SSSI runs adjacent to much of the site.</p> <p>A disused railway with overgrown neglected hedgerows of oak <i>Quercus sp</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> which are encroaching onto the railway line. Dense scrub and tall herb run through the middle, with the species recorded including rosebay willowherb <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> in the scrub, and in the more grassy areas there is hemp nettle <i>Galeopsis sp</i>, agrimony <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>, pignut <i>Conopodium majus</i>, dog violet <i>Viola riviniana</i>, selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> and bush vetch <i>Vicia sepium</i>.</p>

<p>25/28C</p> <p>Disused Track</p> <p>Part LWS</p>	<p>Identified as Disused Railway & Sidings potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>A section of the site is included within Todds Rough, Bannerly Rough and Bannerly Marsh Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>The River Blythe SSSI runs adjacent to much of the site.</p> <p>A disused railway with overgrown neglected hedgerows of oak <i>Quercus</i> sp, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> which are encroaching onto the railway line. Dense scrub and tall herb run through the middle, with the species recorded including rosebay willowherb <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> in the scrub, and in the more grassy areas there is hemp nettle <i>Galeopsis</i> sp, agrimony <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>, pignut <i>Conopodium majus</i>, dog violet <i>Viola riviniana</i>, selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> and bush vetch <i>Vicia sepium</i>.</p>
<p>25/28D</p> <p>Disused Track</p>	<p>Identified as Disused Railway & Sidings potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The River Blythe SSSI runs adjacent to much of the site.</p> <p>A disused railway with overgrown neglected hedgerows of oak <i>Quercus</i> sp, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> which are encroaching onto the railway line. Dense scrub and tall herb run through the middle, with the species recorded including rosebay willowherb <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> in the scrub, and in the more grassy areas there is hemp nettle <i>Galeopsis</i> sp, agrimony <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>, pignut <i>Conopodium majus</i>, dog violet <i>Viola riviniana</i>, selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> and bush vetch <i>Vicia sepium</i>.</p>
<p>26/17u</p> <p>River Blythe</p> <p>SSSI</p>	<p>Designated as a nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>The River Blythe is a particularly fine example of a lowland river on clay, with riffles, pools, small cliffs and meanders. The diverse physical features of the Blythe are mirrored by its diverse plant communities and associated invertebrates. The SSSI includes several damp unimproved meadows and woodlands that are hydrologically dependent on the Blythe. Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> has been noted on the river.</p>
<p>26/17Y</p> <p>River Blythe</p> <p>SSSI</p>	<p>Designated as a nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>The River Blythe is a particularly fine example of a lowland river on clay, with riffles, pools, small cliffs and meanders. The diverse physical features of the Blythe are mirrored by its diverse plant communities and associated invertebrates. The SSSI includes several damp unimproved meadows and woodlands that are hydrologically dependent on the Blythe. Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> has been noted on the river.</p>

<p>26/17Z</p> <p>River Blythe</p> <p>SSSI</p>	<p>Designated as a nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>The River Blythe is a particularly fine example of a lowland river on clay, with riffles, pools, small cliffs and meanders. The diverse physical features of the Blythe are mirrored by its diverse plant communities and associated invertebrates. The SSSI includes several damp unimproved meadows and woodlands that are hydrologically dependent on the Blythe. Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> has been noted on the river.</p>
<p>26/28</p> <p>Coleshill Pool, Bog & Wood</p> <p>SSSI</p>	<p>Designated as part of the nationally important Coleshill and Bannerley Pools Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>Site consists of 2 pools – Coleshill and Bannerley – and an area known as the Bogs which together form the only valley mire system in Warwickshire. A valley bog has developed over deep peat which has built up in part of the pool. Coleshill pool is the head of the valley system the water then flows through the Bogs with its narrow stream side mire and acid, valley alder wood (nationally restricted habitat) thence to Bannerley Pool with its swamp and sump alderwood – another nationally restricted habitat. The Ecosite system splits these SSSIs into separate sites (Bannerley Pool was added to the SSSI in more recent years) and is larger than the SSSI at Bannerley Pool where it includes an area of land called Bannerley Rough which is similar habitat and of County Value.</p>
<p>27/28</p> <p>Hawkeswell Farm, inc.</p> <p>Hawkeswell railway cutting</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>The River Blythe SSSI runs around the eastern perimeter of the site.</p> <p>A series of meadows with ponds. One meadow is grazed by livestock and species poor, being dominated by grasses such as yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>, perennial rye-grass <i>Lolium perenne</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> and selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>. The second meadow is a moderately species rich tall hay meadow, dominated by meadowsweet <i>Fillipendula ulmaria</i>, common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, selfheal and pepper-saxifrage <i>Silaum silaus</i>. The ponds contain common water-crowfoot <i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>, water speedwell <i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>, floating sweetgrass <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> and brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i>. A railway cutting runs through the site and supports hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, mature oak <i>Quercus robur</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and some field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>.</p>
<p>30/17</p> <p>Nappins Covert and adjoining land</p>	<p>Identified as Nappins Covert potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>This is a small deciduous mature oak <i>Quercus sp.</i> wood with ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>. The scrub layer includes hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> and wild privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>. The ground flora is limited but includes species such as bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>, dog's mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>, yellow archangel <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>, enchanter's nightshade <i>Circaea lutetiana</i> and wood avens <i>Geum urbanum</i>. There is a small wooded pit to the south east surrounded by black pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>, oak and willow <i>Salix sp.</i>.</p>

<p>30/18 Elmdon Manor Part LWS</p>	<p>Part of the site to the south is designated as Elmdon Manor Local Nature Reserve Local Wildlife Site (LWS). Northern part of the site has nature conservation status ungraded. The site is a Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve.</p> <p>Old garden and orchard opposite Elmdon Park, the site is a mixture of woodland, scrub, grassland and open water. The walled orchard and much of the central area is tall herb and scrub, with willows <i>Salix sp</i>, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> and brambles <i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i> dominant. Other plants present include common centaury <i>Centaureum erythraea</i>, hedge bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i>, cut-leaved crane's-bill <i>Geranium dissectum</i> and bittersweet <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>.</p> <p>The pool is mostly overshadowed by trees, but there is an area of emergent vegetation, including common reedmace <i>Typha latifolia</i>, purple loosestrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> and yellow loosestrife <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>.</p> <p>Woodland trees include beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i>, several of which have been planted, whilst the rich grassland flora includes sneezewort <i>Achillea ptarmica</i>, common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, lesser stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i>, false-fox sedge <i>Carex otrubae</i>, meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> and common cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>.</p> <p>The site supports a range of birds, including six breeding species of warbler, whilst a survey in the 1980's also found 15 butterfly species, including dingy skipper <i>Thymelicus acteon</i>.</p>
<p>31/18 School Rough etc</p>	<p>Previously selected as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS) however site was rejected by the LWS panel. Not of LWS quality.</p> <p>This land consists of a meandering stream and ditches, along with scattered trees, mainly consisting of birch <i>Betula sp</i> and oak <i>Quercus sp</i>. The woodland is grazed by cattle. There is no other ecological information for the site.</p>

<p>32/17</p> <p>Brueton Park (part SSSI)</p> <p>LWS, LNR</p>	<p>The area in the north is designated as Brueton Park Local Wildlife Site (LWS). This and an area to the north comprise Malvern & Brueton Local Nature Reserve (LNR). The area to the south is identified as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). Some smaller areas are included within the Ecosite but with no specific nature conservation designation.</p> <p>The River Blythe SSSI (26/17) runs through this site.</p> <p>The area around the River Blythe is mixed broadleaved woodland with abundant wild garlic <i>Allium ursinum</i> in the ground flora and in places old hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice. The site also includes a large, varied meadow, quite wet in places, with associated tall herb species and an area of acid marsh has species such as great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> and ragged robin <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>. The site is good for birds, with the area of woodland along the River Blythe being an established location for lesser spotted woodpecker <i>Dendrocops minor</i>, whilst barn owl <i>Tyto alba</i> is also present on site and probably breeds. The damp scrubland along the river also used to be a good location for the declining willow tit <i>Poecile montanus</i>, although the species may no longer be present. The site is important for dragonflies, amphibians and various invertebrates.</p>
<p>33/17</p> <p>Berry Hall Wood Lands</p>	<p>Majority of the site is identified as Berry Hall Wood potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The Rookery contains old oak <i>Quercus sp</i> trees with other deciduous and coniferous species and is an important habitat for woodland birds and other wildlife. There are a number of wet peaty areas and ponds, whilst just to the south can be found a small ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> woodland.</p> <p>There are also areas of plantation woodland, with beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>, birch <i>Betula sp</i>, goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i>, pine <i>Pinus sp</i> and norway spruce <i>Picea abies</i>, whilst further small areas of oak woodland with rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>, alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> and some conifers present. The ground flora contains bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>, nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> and the wetter patches soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> and greater willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>.</p> <p>A wet meadow can be found nearby, containing abundant common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, soft rush, locally abundant ragged robin <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>, blue water speedwell <i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> and sharp-flowered rush <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>.</p> <p>A wooded area along the River Blythe has alder and crack willow with many wet hollows that have greater pond-sedge <i>Carex riparia</i>.</p>
<p>33/18</p> <p>Pendigo Lake & The Rough</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>The lake is used by motor boats, whilst The Rough is the remains of ancient birch <i>Betula sp</i> woodland. The only ecological information for the site refers to a group of twenty common pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> on the lake in February 1992.</p>

<p>34/17 Halfmoon Coppice LWS</p>	<p>Designated as part of the Brueton Park, Halfmoon Coppice and Meadow Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>Mixed broadleaved ancient woodland that is split in two by the M42 and borders the River Blythe on its northern side. The woodland is mainly alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>, with hazel coppice <i>Corylus avellana</i> in the understorey. The ground flora is fairly rich, whilst lesser spotted woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos minor</i> is regularly noted within the woodland.</p>
<p>35/17U Grand Union Canal</p>	<p>Identified as Grand Union Canal potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). County nature conservation value.</p> <p>An important linear feature, the canal supports a variety of aquatic and marginal vegetation. Hedges border the towpath and there are many ferns on the lock walls and gates. Marginal plants include reedmace <i>Typha latifolia</i>, common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> and branched bur-reed <i>Sparganium erectum</i>. Aquatic vegetation includes arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> and broad-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton natans</i>.</p>
<p>35/17Y Grand Union Canal</p>	<p>Identified as Grand Union Canal potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). County nature conservation value.</p> <p>An important linear feature, the canal supports a variety of aquatic and marginal vegetation. Hedges border the towpath and there are many ferns on the lock walls and gates. Marginal plants include reedmace <i>Typha latifolia</i>, common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> and branched bur-reed <i>Sparganium erectum</i>. Aquatic vegetation includes arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> and broad-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton natans</i>.</p>
<p>36/17 Wet Meadow, near Berry Hall (Ravenshaw Hall Meadow)</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>Adjacent to the River Blythe SSSI.</p> <p>Damp/wet meadow which supports fairly rich flora including marsh marigold <i>Caltha palustris</i>, cuckoo-flower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i>, foxtail <i>Alopecurus</i> sp, various rush species, sedges, and several other flora species. River bank has mature alders <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>. Site provides a valuable habitat for birds.</p>
<p>36/18 Catherine-de-Barnes Meadows</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>Although some of the initial seven species-rich fields and a small area of woodland have now been destroyed, the remainder of the site is still present.</p>

37/18

Shadowbrook Lane
Meadow N.R. (part
SSSI-Bickenhill
Meadows)

SSSI, LWS

The majority of this site is identified as Bickenhill Meadows nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Part of this site to the west is designated as Greens Ward Piece Local wildlife Site (LWS).

An area to the west of the site excluded from the LWS due to poorer quality.

Bickenhill Meadows SSSI

This SSSI consists of two separate areas, the first is a Warwickshire Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve called Shadowbrook Lane Meadow (37/18) which together with a smaller meadow to the northwest (15/18) form Bickenhill Meadows SSSI.

This part of the SSSI consists of a series of four old meadows left unploughed with no indication of fertiliser application and is cut during the summer for hay. The flora of the meadows includes heath spotted-orchid *Dactylorhiza maculata*, cowslip *Primula veris*, betony *Stachys officinalis* and marsh marigold *Caltha palustris*. Two of the meadows are interesting with very frequent yellow rattle *Rhinanthus minor* and jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*. A third meadow is the most diverse with indicators of neutral wet grassland and a fourth meadow is very wet with dense pignut *Conopodium majus*. In the SSSI there is also a wet woodland and stream. The woodland is rather species poor with the exception being by the stream where marginal aquatic vegetation is present.

The hedgerows present are species rich and include tree species such as alder *Alnus glutinosa*, rose *Rosa* sp, blackberry *Rubus fruticosus*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, holly *Ilex aquifolium* and ash *Fraxinus excelsior*. The flora includes bluebells *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea* and stitchwort *Stellaria* sp.

Greens Ward Piece LWS

Small field of unimproved pasture, part of Shadowbrook Lane Meadows WWT Nature Reserve. The meadow is marshy with sharp-flowered rush *Juncus acutiflorus* particularly dominant. Seven species of grass are found here although they only appear occasionally. There is a good assemblage of rushes and sedges including bristle club-rush *Isolepis setacea* and oval sedge *Carex ovalis* and in the wet area of the field there are also some herbs. These include abundant marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre* and devil's-bit scabious *Succisa pratensis* with occasional greater bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus* and ragged robin *Silene flos-cuculi*. The drier parts of grassland support lesser knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, pignut and yellow rattle as well as several lepidoptera such as common blue and chimney sweeper.

Rejected LWS

Parts of the site were previously identified as potential LWS but rejected by the LWS panel. These areas include planted woodland and ruderal vegetation habitats adjacent to the SSSI and LWS. There is also a species rich roadside hedge containing more than 8 woody species including field maple *Acer campestre*, holly *Ilex aquifolium* and mature oak *Quercus* sp. with honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* and gorse *Ulex europaeus*.

A semi-improved meadow across the lane is also included within the ecosite, but has been rejected by the LWS panel as it is not of LWS quality.

A money spider *Lepthyphantes cristatus* has been recorded at this site which is described as nationally local and c120 golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria* were recorded at the site in 1992.

<p>41/18 Bickenhill Churchyard</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded. Parish Value.</p> <p>There is little ecological information on the site, although the three most recent records from the 1990's revealed the presence of barren brome <i>Anisantha sterilis</i>, annual honesty <i>Lunaria annua</i> and sticky mouse-ear chickweed <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>. There are also older records of common blubell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> and red campion <i>Silene dioica</i>.</p>
<p>41/27 River Blythe SSSI</p>	<p>Designated as River Blythe Nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>A 39 kilometre stretch of the River Blythe is a particularly fine example of a lowland river on clay. The Blythe has a wide range of structural features such as riffles, pools, small cliffs and meanders. The diverse physical features of the Blythe are mirrored by its diverse plant communities and associated invertebrates. The designated SSSI includes several damp unimproved meadows and woodlands that are hydrologically dependent on the Blythe.</p> <p>This catchment area has recently seen the return of the otter previously extinct over much of England. The otter is one of the most heavily protected mammals in Europe. There are also records of bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> on this stretch of the river.</p>
<p>42/18 Elmdon Church</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>The churchyard supports species such as lady fern <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> and ramsons <i>Allium ursinum</i>, but overall the floral diversity is low.</p>
<p>42/28 Bannerley Rough LWS</p>	<p>This site is designated as part of Bannerley Rough, Todd's Rough and Bannerley Marsh Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>The LWS is an area of dry, acidic oak <i>Quercus sp.</i> and silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> woodland on an ancient woodland site. Birch is dominant in the south of the site and oak in the north, with a sparse understorey of hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> and holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>. Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. and bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> make up the majority of the ground flora with bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>, honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> and wood sage <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> also present. The field to the north is marshy with a variety of rushes and sedges including abundant soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i>. Bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>, brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i>, lesser spearwort <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> and common mouse-ear <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> are also present.</p>

<p>43/28 Todd's Rough LWS</p>	<p>This site is designated as part of Bannerley Rough, Todd's Rough and Bannerley Marsh Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>Woodland and disused railway embankment. Fairly extensive derelict birch coppice with ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, oak <i>Quercus robur</i>, rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>, alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>. Coppice is on gently sloping ground which collects water at the northern end and along the base of the embankment creating damp conditions. Area to east of embankment is grazed and generally species-poor. To the far eastern side there is an area of hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> scrub and pasture. The embankment has a great variety of tree species. Site appears to be unmanaged.</p>
<p>44/17 Woodland off Warwick Road LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Woodland adjacent to Blythewood Close Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>Woodland consists of ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, oak <i>Quercus</i> sp, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, dead and suckering wych elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>, elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>. Sparse ground flora of bluebells <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>, lords and ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i>, dog's mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>, yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> and bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>. Open grassy areas have cock's foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>, rushes <i>Juncus</i> sp and buttercups <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.</p>
<p>45/17 Brick Kiln Hole Wood</p>	<p>Identified as Brick Kiln Hole Wood potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Two areas of woodland, one of which is an old clay pit with shallow pools, now colonised by oak <i>Quercus</i> sp and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, with hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and young sycamore shrub layer. The other area of wood is mixed with conifers, much elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and oak.</p>
<p>45/28 Main London to Birmingham Railway</p>	<p>South of this site is identified as psrt of the Siden Hill Wood potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Both sides of the cutting slope gently down to the railway line. The banks are covered by a mixture of scrub and tall herb. They are dominated by bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>, rose <i>Rosa</i> sp, rosebay willowherb <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> and wild mignonette <i>Reseda lutea</i>, with patches of toadflax <i>Linaria</i> sp, field scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i> and black knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>.</p>
<p>46/18 Bickenhill Parish Burial Ground</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>There is low floral diversity, although a good range of trees exists including common lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>, aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>, oak <i>Quercus</i> sp, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>. Herb species include white bryony <i>Bryonia dioica</i>, lesser trefoil <i>Trifolium dubium</i>, cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>, white dead nettle <i>Lamium album</i>, small nettle <i>Urtica urens</i>, sheeps sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i> and clustered dock <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>. (Data collected 1984)</p>

<p>47/27E</p> <p>Main London to Birmingham Railway Line</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>A deep well-wooded cutting, the sides are dominated by hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> scrub in the southern half and a mixture of rank grasses, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and tall herbs in the north.</p>
<p>47/27J</p> <p>Main London to Birmingham Railway Line</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>A deep well-wooded cutting, the sides are dominated by hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> scrub in the southern half and a mixture of rank grasses, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and tall herbs in the north.</p>
<p>48/18</p> <p>Heath Corner LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Heath Corner Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>Small paddock of semi-improved grassland dominated by a mix of sweet vernal grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>, common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> and red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>. Forbs are abundant and include yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>, common bird's foot trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>, ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> and lesser stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i>. The centre of the field includes an area of more acidic grassland which includes locally frequent sheep's fescue <i>F. ovina</i> and heath grass <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> with harebell <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>, mouse-ear hawkweed <i>Pilosella officinarum</i> and sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i>.</p>
<p>49/18</p> <p>Aspbury's Coppice</p>	<p>Identified as Aspbury's Coppice potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). Listed on English Natures Ancient Woodland Inventory.</p> <p>The site is split by the M42 motorway.</p> <p>The area west of the motorway is an oak <i>Quercus robur</i> plantation, with occasional scot's pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> and some ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> coppice. The understorey contains scattered hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>. The ground flora is dominated by cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i>, nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> and common bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>, with localised expanses of dogs mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>. Also present are red campion <i>Silene dioica</i>, male fern <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>, enchanters nightshade <i>Circaea lutetiana</i> and foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>.</p> <p>The area east of the motorway is a forty year old mixed plantation of mainly pine <i>Pinus sp</i> with oak <i>Quercus sp</i>. The understorey is similar to the area west of the motorway. Woodland grass species present include wood false brome <i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>, greater hairy brome <i>Bromopsis ramosus</i>, wood melick <i>Melica uniflora</i> and wood millet <i>Milium effusum</i>. Woodland herbs are present at low frequency, and include cuckoo pint <i>Arum maculatum</i>, greater stitchwort <i>Stellaria holostea</i>, wood avens <i>Geum urbanum</i> and ground ivy <i>Glechoma hederacea</i>.</p> <p>An extensive list of invertebrates have been recorded at the site, including three locally rare species; whilst a good range of common bird species are also present.</p>

<p>51/18</p> <p>Catherine de Barnes Hay Meadow SINC</p>	<p>Identified as Catherine-de-Barnes Hay Meadow potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The site to the north of the canal is a broadleaved semi-natural woodland. Oak <i>Quercus sp</i> and birch <i>Betula sp</i> woodland with an understorey of frequent holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>, rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> and hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>. The ground flora is mainly bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> or bare ground with locally abundant bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> and bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (HBA May 1998).</p>
<p>52/18</p> <p>Meadows to the east of the Jungle LWS</p>	<p>Designated Castle Hill Farm Meadows Local Wildlife Site (LWS). An area to the north of the site is excluded from the LWS due to poorer quality. Eastern part of the site has nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>Castle Hill Farm Meadows LWS This LWS is one of the largest and most important grassland LWSs in the County. Most of this site is crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> and lesser knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (MG5), which is a nationally rare grassland type. Much of the site has received sympathetic grassland management, such as hay cutting and light grazing, resulting in a species rich habitat.</p> <p>Other notable species recorded in areas of the LWS which also fall within the ecosite include cuckooflower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i>, greater bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> and lesser stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i> and adder's tongue <i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>. The wetter areas support a variety of sedges <i>Carex sp</i> and rushes <i>Juncus sp</i>. The national rarity fine-leaved water dropwort <i>Oenanthe aquatica</i> may potentially also be found at the site, although this record requires confirmation.</p> <p>The remainder of the ecosite was previously identified as a potential LWS but rejected by the LWS panel. The area in the north of the site is cattle grazed grassland, with the fields in the south-east also semi-improved, although they are not as species rich. Two notable species found in the area include bee orchid <i>Ophrys apifera</i> and pale sedge <i>Carex pallexens</i>, the latter being a particularly rare species in the county.</p>

<p>53/18</p> <p>Clock Lane Meadows</p> <p>Part LWS</p>	<p>Part of the site is designated as part of Castle Hill Farm Meadows Local Wildlife Site (LWS). A part of the ecosite remains with nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>Castle Hill Farm Meadows LWS This LWS is one of the largest and most important grassland sites in the county. Most of this site is crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> and lesser knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (MG5), which is a nationally rare grassland type. Much of the site has received sympathetic grassland management, such as hay cutting and light grazing, resulting in a species rich habitat.</p> <p>Specific species recorded in areas of the LWS which are within this Ecosite include smooth meadow grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>, jointed rush <i>Juncus articulatus</i>, sharp flowered rush <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>, hairy sedge <i>Carex hirta</i> and glaucous sedge <i>Carex flacca</i>. A number of herbs are also present, including common centaury <i>Centaureum erythraea</i> and bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>. The drier areas of the field support common spotted orchid <i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>, pignut <i>Conopodium majus</i> and ragged robin <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>.</p> <p>The field to the south of the LWS area is poor semi-improved grassland, dominated by yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> and creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>.</p> <p>The blackneck <i>Lygephila pastinum</i>, a nationally rare species of moth, has also been recorded on site.</p>
<p>54/18</p> <p>River Cole Flood Meadow</p> <p>LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Wheeley Moor Farm Meadows Local Wildlife Site (LWS), which extends past the ecosite boundary.</p> <p>A large semi-improved flood meadow, it is dominated by foxtail <i>Hordeum jubatum</i>, with abundant common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>, yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>, red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>, ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> and extensive areas of great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>. The buried pipeline that runs through the site also contains an area that is species rich, and although unmanaged, contains false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>, yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>, hairy sedge <i>Carex hirta</i> and smooth meadow-grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>.</p>
<p>55/18</p> <p>Wayside Cottages Meadow</p> <p>LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Wayside Cottages Meadow Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>A field of largely unimproved grassland. Several grasses are abundant including crested dog's tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> and sweet vernal grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>. There are also a number of sedge species present, including glaucous sedge <i>Carex flacca</i>, oval sedge <i>Carex ovalis</i> and field wood rush <i>Luzula campestris</i>.</p> <p>The sward is herb rich with abundant lesser knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> throughout. Other forbs recorded at a lower frequency include ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>, zig zag clover <i>Trifolium medium</i> and yellow rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i>.</p>

<p>55/28</p> <p>Packington Park</p>	<p>Parts of this site, mostly the woodlands, have been identified as Packington Park Great Pool and Hall Pool potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The rest of the site has nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>The River Blythe SSSI runs along the west of the site, whilst the park was once extensive oak <i>Quercus</i> parkland with semi-improved acid grassland, bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> and standards.</p> <p>The River Blythe is rich in this area and there are also several well-established lakes which are used for fishing, several small mixed woodlands and in the north of the estate is an area of sand and gravel working which has now been flooded. Part of the site is the Forest of Arden Golf Course, whilst large numbers of deer roam across the site.</p> <p>A range of other protected species have been noted on site, with a number of important bat roosts present. Some of the more interesting breeding bird species being lesser spotted woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos minor</i> and spotted flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i>. A large colony of house martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i> also breed onsite.</p> <p>Mulliner's Rough 44/28 lies within 55/28.</p>
<p>56/18Q</p> <p>Kinghurst Brook / Low Brook, headwaters & Tributaries</p>	<p>Most of this linear site is identified as Kingshurst Brook potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Kingshurst Brook has a diverse range of vegetation such as reed sweet grass <i>Glyceria maxima</i>, curled pondweed <i>Potamogeton crispus</i>, buttercup <i>Ranunculus sp</i>, yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> and canadian waterweed <i>Elodea canadensis</i>. The surrounding banks are regularly mown and broad-leaved trees have been planted. Ground flora along the banks is quite rich in places and includes cuckooflower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i>, great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>, meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>, yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>, bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>, creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>, weld <i>Reseda luteola</i>, common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, perforate St. John's-wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> and red campion <i>Silene dioica</i>.</p> <p>Data collected 1977-1998.</p>
<p>56/18R</p> <p>Kinghurst Brook / Low Brook, headwaters & Tributaries</p>	<p>Most of this linear site is identified as Kingshurst Brook potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Kingshurst Brook has a diverse range of vegetation such as reed sweet grass <i>Glyceria maxima</i>, curled pondweed <i>Potamogeton crispus</i>, buttercup <i>Ranunculus sp</i>, yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> and canadian waterweed <i>Elodea canadensis</i>. The surrounding banks are regularly mown and broad-leaved trees have been planted. Ground flora along the banks is quite rich in places and includes cuckooflower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i>, great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>, meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>, yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>, bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>, creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>, weld <i>Reseda luteola</i>, common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, perforate St. John's-wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> and red campion <i>Silene dioica</i>.</p> <p>Data collected 1977-1998.</p>

<p>56/18S</p> <p>Kinghurst Brook / Low Brook, headwaters & Tributaries</p>	<p>Most of this linear site is identified as Kinghurst Brook potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). A small part of the brook falls within Birmingham and is not included within the Warwickshire pLWS.</p> <p>Kinghurst Brook has a diverse range of vegetation such as reed sweet grass <i>Glyceria maxima</i>, curled pondweed <i>Potamogeton crispus</i>, buttercup <i>Ranunculus sp</i>, yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> and canadian waterweed <i>Elodea canadensis</i>. The surrounding banks are regularly mown and broad-leaved trees have been planted. Ground flora along the banks is quite rich in places and includes cuckooflower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i>, great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>, meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>, yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>, bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>, creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>, weld <i>Reseda luteola</i>, common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, perforate St. John's-wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> and red campion <i>Silene dioica</i>.</p> <p>Data collected 1977-1998.</p>
<p>56/18V</p> <p>Kinghurst Brook / Low Brook, headwaters & Tributaries</p>	<p>Most of this linear site is identified as Kinghurst Brook potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Kinghurst Brook has a diverse range of vegetation such as reed sweet grass <i>Glyceria maxima</i>, curled pondweed <i>Potamogeton crispus</i>, buttercup <i>Ranunculus sp</i>, yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> and canadian waterweed <i>Elodea canadensis</i>. The surrounding banks are regularly mown and broad-leaved trees have been planted. Ground flora along the banks is quite rich in places and includes cuckooflower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i>, great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>, meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>, yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>, bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>, creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>, weld <i>Reseda luteola</i>, common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, perforate St. John's-wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> and red campion <i>Silene dioica</i>.</p> <p>Data collected 1977-1998.</p>
<p>56/18W</p> <p>Kinghurst Brook / Low Brook, headwaters & Tributaries</p>	<p>Most of this linear site is identified as Kinghurst Brook potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Kinghurst Brook has a diverse range of vegetation such as reed sweet grass <i>Glyceria maxima</i>, curled pondweed <i>Potamogeton crispus</i>, buttercup <i>Ranunculus sp</i>, yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> and canadian waterweed <i>Elodea canadensis</i>. The surrounding banks are regularly mown and broad-leaved trees have been planted. Ground flora along the banks is quite rich in places and includes cuckooflower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i>, great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>, meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>, yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>, bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>, creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>, weld <i>Reseda luteola</i>, common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, perforate St. John's-wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> and red campion <i>Silene dioica</i>.</p> <p>Data collected 1977-1998.</p>

<p>58/18 Elmdon Grasslands</p>	<p>Previously selected as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS), however, the site is no longer considered of LWS quality and has been rejected by the LWS panel.</p> <p>Semi-improved grasslands dominated by crested dog's tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>, with abundant thyme-leaved speedwell <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>, creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>, black medick <i>Medicago lupulina</i>, field wood-rush <i>Luzula campestris</i> and bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>. Thought to have once been heavily grazed by horses, it is now neglected, with encroaching gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i>, blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>.</p>
<p>59/18 Coleshill Heath Woodland LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Coleshill Heath Road Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>The site consists of oak <i>Quercus sp</i> woodland, with frequent birch <i>Betula sp</i>, hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, with an elm <i>Ulmus sp</i> understorey. Ground flora includes abundant bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg, frequent broad buckler fern <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> and patches of wood sage <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>, honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> and rosebay willowherb <i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>.</p>
<p>59/28 Hampton Grassland LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Meadow on Old Station Road, Hampton-in-Arden Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>Semi-improved grassland dominated by crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>, with ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, red clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i>, meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i>, ox-eye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>, black knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> and autumn hawkbit <i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>. Ragwort <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> and agrimony <i>Agrimonia</i> are also present. The south-eastern corner of the site is similar to that above but with bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>, lady's bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i>, cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>, meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> and cowslip <i>Primula veris</i>. The meadow is cut for hay and then horse grazed.</p>
<p>60/18 Blackfirs Lane Hedgerows</p>	<p>Previously selected as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS) however site rejected by LWS panel. Not of LWS quality.</p> <p>A species rich hedgerow, it is unclear whether this is just on the north side of the road or along the south side as well. It supports a great range of trees and shrubs including crab apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>, rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>, hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> and oak <i>Quercus sp</i>. Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg and honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> are also present.</p>

<p>63/27</p> <p>Ryton End (Bradnock's Marsh)</p>	<p>Identified as Ryton End, Bradnock Marsh potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The River Blythe SSSI runs through the site.</p> <p>Brandocks Marsh is an area of old flooded gravel pits with associated grassland, wet woodland, swamp and mash. The site is of importance for botanical, invertebrate and bird interest.</p> <p>The River Blythe itself is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The adjacent boundaries of the Blythe are included within this site. The bankside emergent vegetation includes areas with reedmace <i>Typha latifolia</i>, himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> and reed canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>. A few smaller pools occur with reedmace, lesser pond-sedge <i>Carex acutiformis</i>, remote sedge <i>Carex remota</i>, rigid hornwort <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> and yellow water lily <i>Nuphar lutea</i>. There are also small areas of alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> woodland. Some of the wet woodland areas include crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i> woodland with some hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice. Ground flora with lesser celandine <i>Ficaria verna</i> with patches of ramsons <i>Allium ursinum</i>. Many of the pools contain strong populations of Odonata (dragonfly) and have potential as newt sites.</p> <p>Other habitats include flood meadow grassland with lesser knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, bulbous <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> and meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i>, hairy sedge <i>Carex hirta</i>, and great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>; tussocky grassland with cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>, false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> and tufted hair-grass <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>, soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i>, pignut <i>Conopodium majus</i>, hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i>, lesser knapweed, cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> and wild angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> and swamp areas with meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>, figwort <i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>, wild angelica, purple-loosestrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>, and greater pond-sedge <i>Carex riparia</i>.</p>
<p>69/18</p> <p>Wood</p>	<p>Site of local nature conservation value. Part of site was previously selected as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS), however, it was rejected by LWS panel. Not of LWS quality.</p> <p>The woodland runs alongside a small stream and is a mix of crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>, alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and oak <i>Quercus sp.</i> The ground flora is quite varied and contains pignut <i>Conopodium majus</i>, wood anemone <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> and common bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>.</p>
<p>70/18</p> <p>Pond</p>	<p>Previously selected as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS), however, site rejected by LWS panel. Not of LWS quality.</p> <p>A large pond, the site holds broad-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton natans</i>, locally dominant reed sweet grass <i>Glyceria maxima</i>, as well as yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i>, floating sweet grass <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> and water forget-me-not <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>.</p>

<p>70/28</p> <p>Hampton Manor Grounds & Churchyard & Hampton-in-Arden Spinney</p>	<p>The majority of the site is broadleaved plantation and is identified as Pond at Hampton Manor Wood North potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). The section of woodland in the north is rejected LWS.</p> <p>A diverse area with a range of tree species including silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>, cherry <i>Prunus sp</i>, holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>, hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>, horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>, rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and yew <i>Taxus bacatta</i>. There are also a good number of exotic species. The grassland area is also considered to be relatively species rich.</p>
<p>71/18</p> <p>Pinfold Nurseries</p>	<p>Previously selected as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS), however, the site is no longer considered of LWS quality and has been rejected by the LWS panel.</p> <p>An abandoned orchard that was dug up after WW2 and is now derelict. The site is dominated by common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, but supposedly contains lesser burdock <i>Arctium minus</i> and rare goldenrod <i>Solidago virgaurea</i>, the latter species being particularly rare within the county.</p>
<p>72/18</p> <p>Catherine de Barnes Meadow, South</p>	<p>Identified as Catherine de Barnes Meadow, South potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>A small field which, although subject to mowing or grazing, has retained species richness. It is dominated by meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, with frequent sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i>, ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> and field woodrush <i>Luzula campestris</i>. Bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>, cut leaved crane's bill <i>Geranium dissectum</i> and springy turf moss <i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i> can also be found on site.</p>
<p>72/28</p> <p>Marsh Lane</p>	<p>Part of the site to the south is identified as part of Marston Green Park potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Lane with hedge dating back to 1400's, the tree species include crab apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>, elm <i>Ulmus sp</i>, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, broad-leaved lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>, common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>, oak <i>Quercus sp</i>, field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>, rose <i>Rosa sp</i>, and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>. A range of butterflies have been noted.</p>

<p>73/18 Bickenhill Millenium Wood LWS</p>	<p>Designated as Marston Green Millennium Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>The site consists of broad-leaved woodland plantation, areas of semi-improved grassland and tall ruderal.</p> <p>Woodland species include sessile oak <i>Quercus petraea</i>, pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i>, silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>, downy birch <i>Betula pubescens</i>, rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>, goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> and grey willow <i>Salix cinerea</i>.</p> <p>Common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, pyramidal orchid <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> and cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> can be found in semi-improved grassland.</p> <p>The site is used by grasshoppers and butterflies. It is also abundant with mosses (HBA data 2009).</p>
<p>73/28 Old Kenilworth Road</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>Hedgerow, scrub and overgrown verges make up most of the site. Opposite Arden House there is an interesting piece of gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> and dry grassland. The surrounding land is agricultural.</p>
<p>74/18 Road side hedge</p>	<p>Previously selected as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS), however, site rejected by LWS panel. Not of LWS quality.</p> <p>A species rich hedge containing a good variety of species, including field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> and mature oak <i>Quercus sp.</i> Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> is also present.</p>
<p>75/18 Hedgerow</p>	<p>Previously selected as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS), however, site rejected by LWS panel. Not of LWS quality.</p> <p>A species rich hedge which includes crab apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>, alder buckthorn <i>Rhamnus frangula</i> and oak <i>Quercus sp</i> standards.</p>
<p>76/18 Cricket Pitch Rough</p>	<p>Part of the site is identified as Cricket Pitch Rough North potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). The designation has been deferred by the Local Wildlife Sites Panel.</p> <p>Semi-improved grassland dominated by false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>. Some of the more notable species present include common centaury <i>Centaureum erythraea</i>, hop trefoil <i>Trifolium campestre</i> and yellow loosestrife <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>, the latter species in particular being a notable species for the county as it is indicative of a particularly fine habitat. A small wet area within the grassland contains yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> and marsh thistle <i>Cirsium palustre</i>, whilst there is also a small hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> plantation on site. The adjoining field is less rich and is grazed by horses.</p>

<p>76/28</p> <p>Hollywell Brook corridor to A41</p>	<p>Identified as Holywell Brook potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The stream flows into the River Blythe SSSI and includes an area of grassland and artificial ponds. The pond contains common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> beds as well as rushes and much aquatic and emergent vegetation including brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i>, marsh bedstraw <i>Galium palustre</i>, branched bur-reed <i>Sparganium erectum</i>, celery leaved buttercup <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> and reed mace <i>Typha angustifolia</i>. A small woodland is also included at Hollywell Rough Brook, mainly being oak <i>Quercus</i> sp and crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>.</p>
<p>77/28</p> <p>Denbigh Spinney</p> <p>LWS</p>	<p>The woodland is designated as Denbigh Spinney Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>Broadleaved semi-natural woodland with abundant alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, locally frequent downy birch <i>Betula pubescens</i> and rare oak <i>Quercus robur</i>. The ground flora contains abundant broad buckler fern <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>, three-nerved sandwort <i>Moehringia trinervia</i>, gipsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i>, lesser burdock <i>Arctium minus</i>, wood-sedge <i>Carex sylvatica</i>, remote sedge <i>Carex remota</i>, lady-fern <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> and marsh thistle <i>Cirsium palustre</i>.</p>
<p>83/28</p> <p>Little Packington (redundant) Churchyard</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>Neglected churchyard consisting mainly of silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> trees and tall herbs including rosebay willowherb <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> and lords and ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i>.</p>
<p>87/17</p> <p>Old Brick Works, Riverside Drive, Solihull</p> <p>LWS</p>	<p>Most of the Ecosite is designated as part of Old Brickworks, Riverside Drive Local Wildlife Site (LWS). Site of County value.</p> <p>Former brickwork's, now with areas of woodland, floodplain meadow, swamp and post industrial habitat. The area contains a mix of calcicolous and calciferous vegetation as a result of the previous disturbance.</p> <p>There is a small area of heathland with sizeable patches of heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (a rarity in the county context). The grassland areas include bee orchid <i>Ophrys apifera</i>, agrimony <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>, yellow rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> and meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>. The swamp areas include areas of reed canary grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>, greater pond-sedge <i>Carex riparia</i>, hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i> and wild angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i>. The wet woodland is mainly willow <i>Salix</i> sp with some mature oak <i>Quercus</i> sp and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>.</p>

<p>88/17</p> <p>Copt Heath Canalside Meadows Part LWS</p>	<p>The majority of the site is woodland designated as Purnells Brook Woodland Local Wildlife Site (LWS). The remainder of the site along the east edge is semi-improved grassland and is identified as Purnells Brook Meadows potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Access to the site is good, with the main access point being the public footpath that crosses the wood in the south, off Wychwood Avenue. There are less formal paths throughout the wood.</p> <p>The site has variety of woodlands and grasslands. There is a dense plantation of sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> in the south west corner of the site, to the east of which is alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> woodland with occasional hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, oak <i>Quercus robur</i>, blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>, elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>. The ground flora is part dominated by bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg with abundant red campion <i>Silene dioica</i>, lesser celandine <i>Ficaria verna</i>, lords and ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i>, wood avens <i>Geum urbanum</i>, bugle <i>Ajuga reptans</i> and patches of dog's mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>. The stretch of woodland known as Wychwood also has bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> present.</p> <p>On both sides of the canal there are some semi-improved fields that run alongside the brook. The southern field contains abundant tufted hair-grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> with betony <i>Stachys officinalis</i>, meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>, lesser knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, devil's bit scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i> and great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> also present. The semi-improved grassland to the north of the canal is dominated by tufted hair-grass, meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> and cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>. The brook is dominated by watercress <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>.</p>
<p>89/28</p> <p>Arden Brickworks LGS</p>	<p>Identified as part of Disused Railway & Sidings potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). The centre of this site is covered by the Nursery Cottage Brickworks Local Geological Site (LGS).</p> <p>The LGS provides the best fresh exposures of the Triassic, Mercia Mudstone Group within the former Warwickshire county boundary. The Ecosite is larger and includes areas of semi-improved grassland, short ephemeral vegetation and open water. A spur of a mineral line is included which contains scrub with hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and willow <i>Salix</i> sp, as well as areas of bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>. Open grassland with black knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, herb robert <i>Geranium robertianum</i>, selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>, meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> and areas of tall herb grassland with ragwort <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>, great willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> and teasel <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> are also present.</p>
<p>9/28</p> <p>Shadow Brook</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded. A field to the south of the brook is identified as part of Marshy Fields potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The field comprises of poor semi-improved grassland which is dominated by perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> and meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>. Meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>, sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> and creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> are abundant.</p>

<p>90/28</p> <p>Marsh Lane Nature Reserve</p>	<p>Fields south of Grove Quarry are identified as a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Former gravel and sand extraction site consisting of two main pools with woodland, grassland, smaller ponds and some agricultural land. A good variety of bird species have been recorded, with some of the more interesting breeding species, albeit not all on an annual basis, are lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>, ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, little ringed plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>, common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>, grasshopper warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i> and spotted flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i>.</p>
<p>91/17</p> <p>Eastcote Lane Wood, nr. Hampton in Arden</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>Previously woodland, the site was found to have been felled in February 1999 and was recorded as semi-improved grassland (HBA).</p> <p>The wood was previously hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice under oak <i>Quercus sp</i>, although at the southern end a greater mix of species was noted.</p>
<p>95/17</p> <p>Wood, nr. Hospital</p>	<p>Nature conservation status ungraded.</p> <p>This deciduous woodland was clear-felled in 1983 and a small area has been replanted.</p>

Non-statutory site designations

County important sites are known as 'Local Wildlife Sites' (previously Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation). There are also a number of sites of nature conservation importance, termed "Ecosites", which are found within your area of search. Information about the designation and grading of Ecosites is included in the table above.

The county is currently reviewing its site system and will be identifying further Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) over the next few years. Currently we have identified those sites which are potential Local Wildlife Sites (pLWS) and these are also indicated below with the Ecosite details; many sites are as yet ungraded against the LWS system. Please contact us if you would like a copy of the detailed citation for an LWS within your search area.

Some Ecosites are also Local Geological Sites (LGS) or statutory Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). Details of these designations are also given in the table with the Ecosite details.

The table above gives brief details of all known Ecosites within your area of search; please see the enclosed map for locations. Sites of regional and local biodiversity interest are considered to play a fundamental role in meeting overall national biodiversity targets, and therefore appropriate weight must be attached to designated Ecosites in all planning applications (in accordance with local plan policies and the general principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)).

N.B. All watercourses are considered to be of ecological importance; however, accurate assessment of the relative importance of the various stretches is not yet generally possible.

Structure and Local Plan policies provide protection for these sites or, in circumstances where development is allowed, require mitigation measures to off-set any damage. In order to achieve this it is essential that adequate survey details for sites which may be affected by development are gathered at a very early stage. For sites of high biodiversity value this requires Phase 2 survey work and species specific surveys including invertebrates, mammals, birds and so on. Guidance is available from the Institute of Environmental Assessment (IEA) in "Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment".

Please note that the brief descriptions above include species recorded within the whole Ecosite, and therefore potentially an area outside of your specific area of search. In particular descriptions of linear Ecosites such as water courses and railway lines may include species which were not necessarily recorded within your area of search.

**For further information relating to specific sites please contact WBRC at wbrc@warwickshire.gov.uk
For information relating to SSSIs please contact Natural England.**

*Working for
Warwickshire*

Annex B: Species Records

Table B-1: Species records provided by Warwickshire Biological Records Centre

Common name	Scientific name	Location of nearest record (km) and bearing ¹	Date of record	Legal status & conservation aims ^{2, 3}
Mammals				
Harvest mouse	<i>Micromys minutus</i>	Within scheme	2000	NERC Sect. 41
Chinese muntjac	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	0.1km W	2004	GB non-native
Chinese muntjac	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	0.1km W	2004	GB non-native
West european hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	0.2km W	2014	NERC Sect. 41, LBAP
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	0.2km W	2017	W&CA, LBAP, HabRegs, IUCN Red list
Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	1.1km W 2.0km E	1985 2010	NERC Sect. 41
Polecat	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	1.5km W	1996	NERC Sect. 41
Water vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	1.8km SW	1985	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41, LBAP
American mink	<i>Neovison vison</i>	2.0km W	2003	GB non-native, INNS list
Bats				
Myotis species	<i>Myotis species</i>	Observation: within scheme boundary	2015	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 HabRegs, LBAP
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Roost: 0.1km E Roost: 1.2km W Roost: 1.3km W Observation: 0.3km E Observation: Within scheme boundary.	2013 2013 2013 2014 2015	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 HabRegs, LBAP
Brown long-eared	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Roost: 0.1km E Roost: 1km E Observation: within scheme boundary Observation: 0.1km E	2013 2015 2015 2013	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 HabRegs, LBAP

Common name	Scientific name	Location of nearest record (km) and bearing ¹	Date of record	Legal status & conservation aims ^{2, 3}
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Observation: 0.08km E	2015	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 HabRegs, LBAP
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Roost: 0.1km E Roost: 1.3km W Observation: 0.1km E	2013 2013 2014	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 HabRegs, LBAP
Unidentified bat species	<i>Chiroptera species</i>	Roost: 0.1km W Roost: 1.6km N Roost: 1.3km E Roost: 1.1km S Observation: 0.9km E	2014 2010 2012 2012 1990	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41, LBAP
Natterer's bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Observation: 0.2km E	2015	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 HabRegs, LBAP
Leisler's bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Observation: 0.8km E	2015	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 HabRegs, LBAP
Pipistrelle species	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Roost: 1.9km S Observation: 1.1km W	2012 2015	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 HabRegs, LBAP
Daubenton's bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Roost: 1.7km E Roost: 1.2km W Observation: 1.3km W	2016 2013 2013	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 HabRegs, LBAP
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Observation: 1.9km W	2001	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 HabRegs, LBAP
Herpetofauna				
Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Within scheme boundary	2011	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41, Bern3
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	0.3km NE 1km E	1985 2014	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	0.3km NE	1845	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41, LBAP
Great crested newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	0.3km N & E	2013	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 & 42, HabRegs
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	0.3km NE 1km E	1985 2014	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	0.3km NE	1845	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41, LBAP
Grass snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	0.7km W	1982	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41 & 42, Bern3

Common name	Scientific name	Location of nearest record (km) and bearing ¹	Date of record	Legal status & conservation aims ^{2, 3}
Common lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	1km W	1986	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41
Crayfish				
White-clawed crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	0.6km W	2011	W&CA, NERC Sect. 41, HabRegs, LBAP
Invasive plants				
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Adjacent to north of scheme Adjacent to east of scheme	1951 1982	W&CA Schedule 9
Indian balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	0.4km W 0.7km W	1986 2012	W&CA, EPA, INNS list
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	0.5km W 0.6km W	2012 1998	W&CA, EPA, INNS list
New Zealand pigmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	0.7km W	2012	W&CA Schedule 9
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia pottsii</i> <i>x aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	1.2km W	2013	W&CA Schedule 9
Variegated yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	1.2km E 1.7km W	1987 2014	W&CA Schedule 9
Canadian waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	1.3km W	1998	INNS list, GB non-native
Nuttall's waterweed	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	1.5km SE	1987	W&CA Schedule 9
Three-corned garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	1.7km W	2014	W&CA Schedule 9
Water fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	1.7km W	2013	W&CA Schedule 9
Orange balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	1.8km E	2012	W&CA Schedule 9, INNS list
Birds				
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Within scheme boundary	Unknown	BoCC - Amber
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Within scheme boundary	Unknown	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Amber

Common name	Scientific name	Location of nearest record (km) and bearing ¹	Date of record	Legal status & conservation aims ^{2, 3}
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Within scheme boundary	Unknown	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Amber
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Within scheme boundary	Unknown	BoCC - Amber
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Within scheme boundary	Unknown	BoCC - Amber
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Within scheme boundary	Unknown	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Within scheme boundary	Unknown	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Adjacent to eastern side of scheme boundary 0.7km W	1996 2015	LBAP, W&CA Schedule 1
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Adjacent to scheme boundary	1964	W&CA Schedule 1, BoCC - Amber
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Adjacent to scheme boundary	1964	BoCC - Red
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	0.1km W	2012	BoCC - Amber
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	0.1km W	2012	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	0.1km W	1992	BoCC - Red
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	0.1km NW	1991	BoCC - Red
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	0.2km W	2012	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	0.2km W	2012	BoCC - Amber
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	0.2km W	2012	W&CA Schedule 1, BoCC - Red
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	0.2km W	2012	W&CA Schedule 1, BoCC - Red
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	0.4km SW	2006	W&CA Schedule 1

Common name	Scientific name	Location of nearest record (km) and bearing ¹	Date of record	Legal status & conservation aims ^{2, 3}
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	0.4km W	1986	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Amber
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	0.6km W	1995	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	0.7km W	1982	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	0.9km W	1985	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	1km W	1976	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1km W	Unknown	BoCC - Red
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1km W	1985	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	1km W	1976	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	1km W	1976	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	1km W	1976	BoCC - Amber
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1km W	Unknown	BoCC - Amber
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	1km W	1976	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	1km W	1976	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	1km W	1976	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montana</i>	1km W	1976	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	1km W	1976	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	1km W	1976	W&CA Schedule 1

Common name	Scientific name	Location of nearest record (km) and bearing ¹	Date of record	Legal status & conservation aims ^{2, 3}
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	1.1km W	1976	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	1.2km W	1976	BoCC - Amber
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	1.3km W	2000	BoCC - Amber
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1.4km W	2013	BoCC - Amber
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1.4km W	2013	BoCC - Amber
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1.7km W	1992	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	1.7km W	1992	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	1.7km W	1984	BoCC - Red
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	1.7km W	1992	BoCC - Amber
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	1.7km W	1984	NERC Sect. 41, BoCC - Red
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1.8km E	2006	W&CA Schedule 1, BoCC - Red
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1.8km W	2014	W&CA
Rare plants				
Black poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Within scheme boundary, SE of Bickenhill, hedge beside stream just W of M42 Within scheme boundary, N. of Eastcote Sewage Works, nr. Hampton in Arden, corner of copse	2010	
Corn Marigold	<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	0.1km SW	1982	LBAP, England status: vulnerable

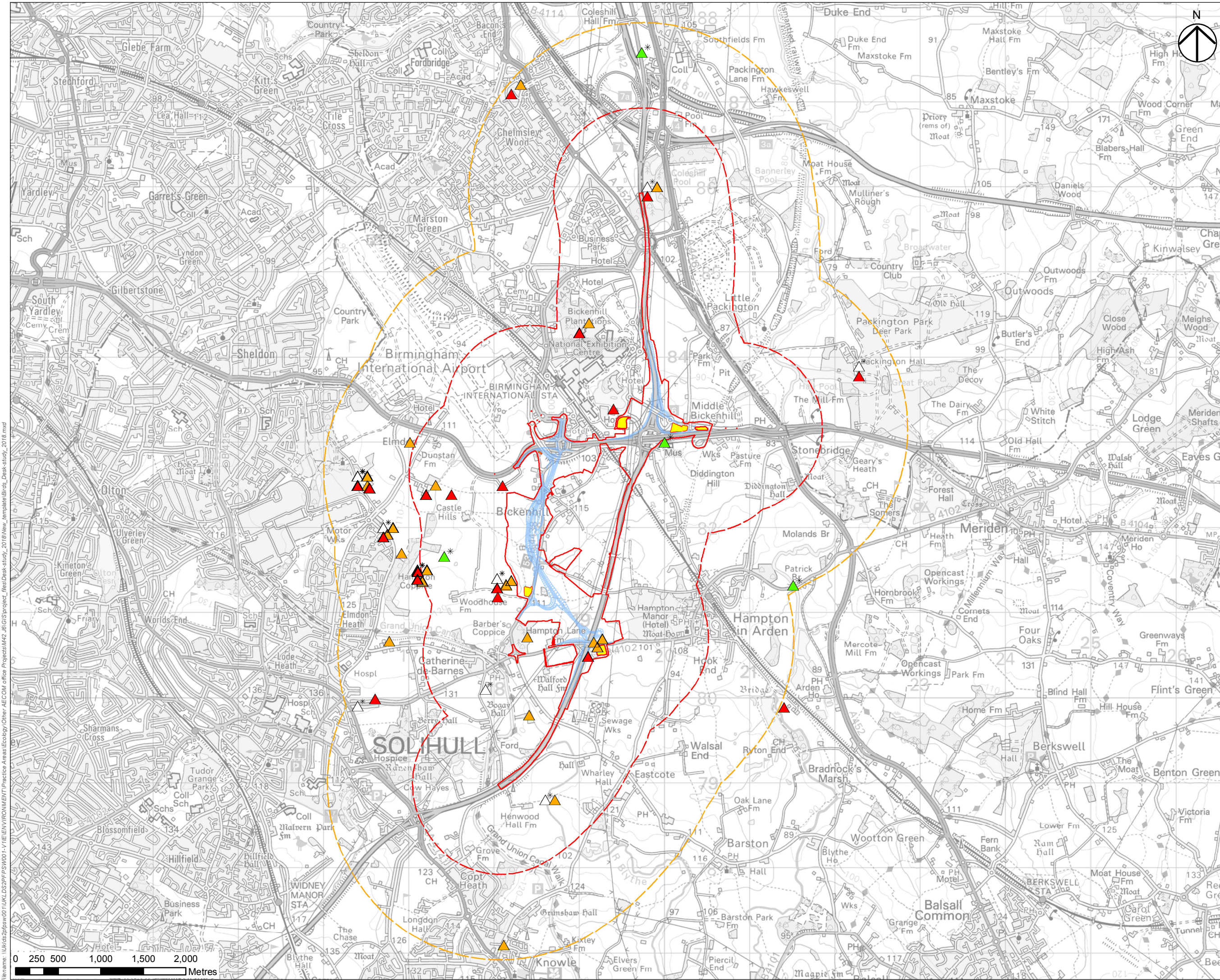
Common name	Scientific name	Location of nearest record (km) and bearing ¹	Date of record	Legal status & conservation aims ^{2, 3}
Tubular Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	0.1km SW	2001	NERC Sect. 41, Warwickshire status: Scarce, England status: vulnerable
Annual Knawel	<i>Scleranthus annuus subsp. annuus</i>	0.1km SW	1986	NERC Sect. 41, Warwickshire status: Scarce, England status: Endangered

¹ N, North; E, east; S, south; W, west

² NERC Sect. 41, Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of NERC Act 2006 [REF 3]; LBAP, Priority Species of Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Biodiversity Action Plan [REF 5]; W&CA, protected under Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) [REF 1]; HabRegs, protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 [REF 2]; IUCN red list, species listed on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list [REF 10]; Bern3, Bern Convention Appendix 3 [REF 11]; EPA, Environmental Protection Act 1990 [REF 12]; INNS list, invasive non-native species listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) [REF 1]; BoCC, Birds of Conservation Concern Amber/Red list [REF 13].

³ England Status is stated according to Stroh *et al* 2014 [REF 14]; Warwickshire status, refers to plants that are according to plants that are native or archaeophytes in Great Britain but only rarely found in Warwickshire as casuals.

Annex C: Figures



NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION.

LEGEND

THE SCHEME

LIMITS OF LAND TO BE ACQUIRED OR USED PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARY (THE ORDER LIMITS)

LIMITS OF LAND TO BE TEMPORARILY ACQUIRED FOR SIGNAGE INSTALLATION

AREA NOT INCLUDED WITHIN THE ORDER LIMITS

1 KM BUFFER

2 KM BUFFER

BIRD RECORDS (PROVIDED BY WBRC, SEPT. 2017)

BIRD CONSERVATION STATUS (2015)

AMBER

RED

2


NUMBER OF SPECIES AT SAME LOCATION

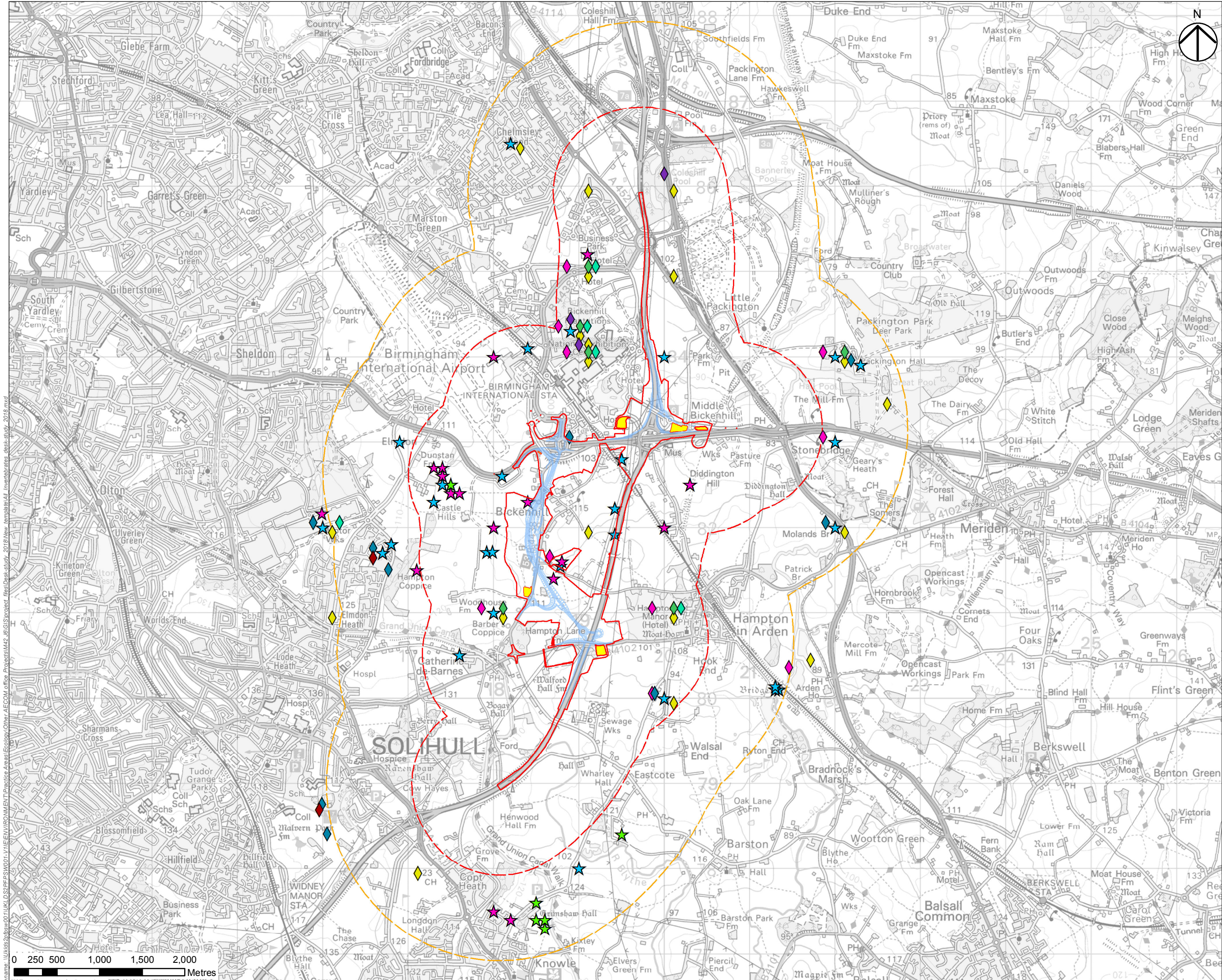
WILDLIFE & COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (AS AMENDED) SCHEDULE 1 SPECIES

BARN OWL

OTHER SCHEDULE 1

NO NEW BIRD RECORDS WITHIN 2018 DESK-STUDY DATA (PROVIDED BY WBRC, OCT. 2018)

FIRST ISSUE		CAA MW	17/12/18	P01
Revision Details		By Check	Date	Suffix
Purpose of Issue				
DCO SUBMISSION				
Client				
Development Consent Order Number		TR010027		
Project Title				
M42 JUNCTION 6 IMPROVEMENT				
Drawing Title				
FIGURE 9.1E DESK-STUDY 2018 PROTECTED & NOTABLE BIRD RECORDS DATA PROVIDED BY WARWICKSHIRE BIOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE WBRC				
Designed MWH	Drawn CAA	Checked MWH	Approved JG	Date 17/12/18
Internal Project No 0543032		Suitability D7		
Scale @ A3 :40,000		Zone M42		
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.				
Drawing Number HE551485		Originator -ACM		Volume -EGN-
M42_SW_ZZ_ZZ		-DR-DC-0235		P01
Location		Type		Role



NOTES

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LEGEND

THE SCHEME

LIMITS OF LAND TO BE ACQUIRED OR USED PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARY (THE ORDER LIMITS)

LIMITS OF LAND TO BE TEMPORARILY ACQUIRED FOR SIGNAGE INSTALLATION

AREA NOT INCLUDED WITHIN THE ORDER LIMITS

1 KM BUFFER

2 KM BUFFER

DESK-STUDY DATA PROVIDED BY WBRC, SEPT. 2017

★

NERC SECTION 41

★

NERC SECTION 41 & IUCN RED DATA BOOK - ENDANGERED

★

NERC SECTION 41 & RED DATA BOOK - NEAR THREATENED

◆

IUCN RED DATA BOOK - VULNERABLE

◆

NATIONALLY SCARCE

◆

NATIONALLY SCARCE A

◆

NATIONALLY SCARCE B

◆

NATIONALLY NOTABLE: B

◆


NATIONALLY NOTABLE: A

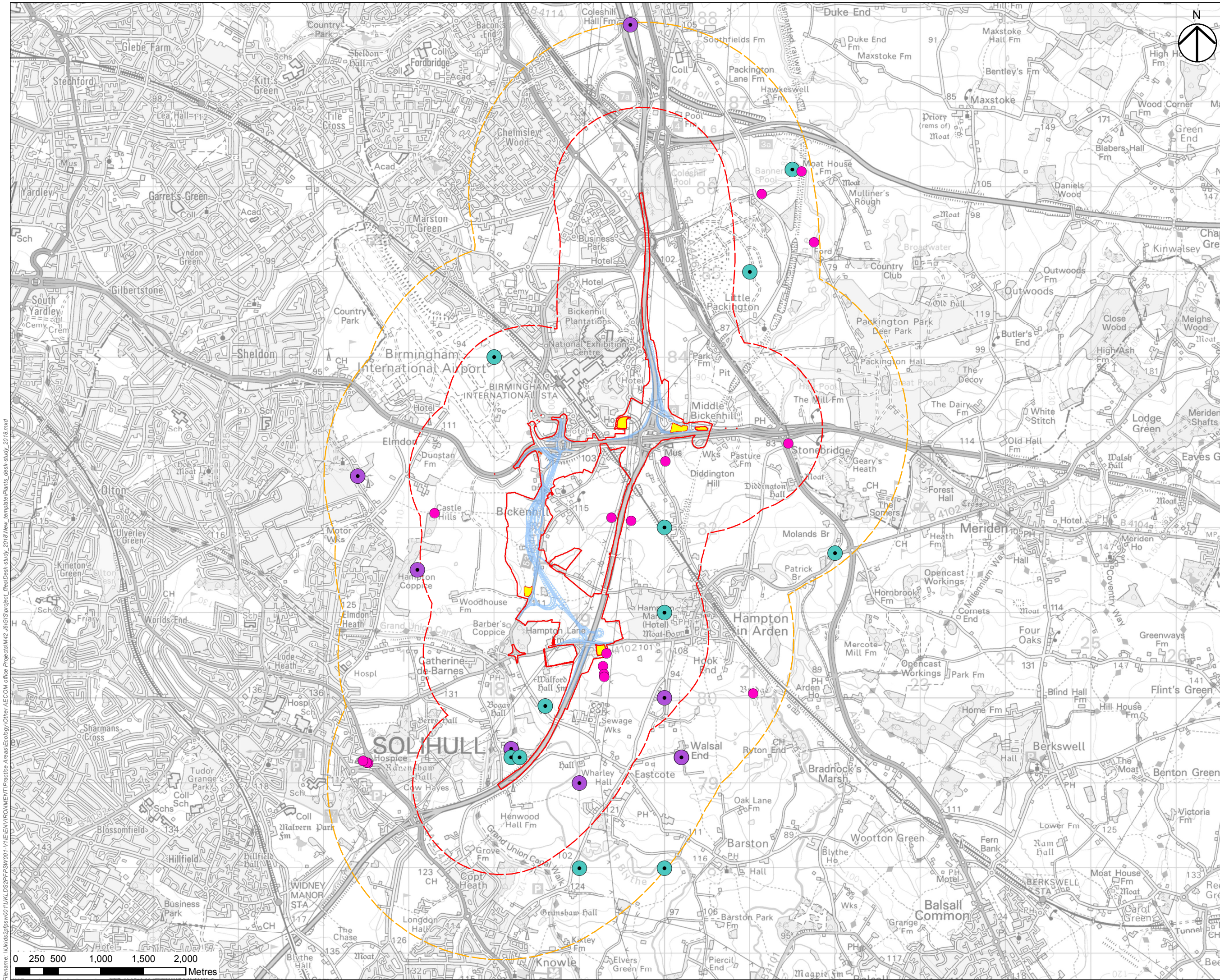
◆

NATIONAL 5

2

NUMBER OF SPECIES AT SAME LOCATION

FIRST ISSUE		CAA	MW	17/12/18	P01
Revision Details		By	Check	Date	Suffix
Purpose of Issue					
DCO SUBMISSION					
Client					
Client		Highways England			
Floor 5					
Two Colmore Square					
38 Colmore Circus					
B4 6BN					
Development Consent Order Number					
TR010027					
Project Title					
M42 JUNCTION 6 IMPROVEMENT					
Drawing Title					
FIGURE 9.1F DESK-STUDY 2018 PROTECTED & NOTABLE INVERTEBRATE SPECIES DATA PROVIDED BY WARWICKSHIRE BIOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE (WBRC)					
Designed MWW	Drawn CAW	Checked MWW	Approved JG	Date 17/12/18	
Internal Project No			Suitability		
60543032			D7		
Scale @ A3			Zone		
1:40,000			M42		
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Drawing Number	Highways England Pin	Originator	Volume	Rev	
HE551485	-ACM		-EGN-	P01	
M42_SW_ZZ_ZZ		-DR-DC-0233			
Location	Type	Role	Number		



NOTES

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LEGEND

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- LIMITS OF LAND TO BE ACQUIRED OR USED PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY (THE ORDER LIMITS)
- LIMITS OF LAND TO BE TEMPORARILY ACQUIRED FOR SIGNAGE INSTALLATION
- AREA NOT INCLUDED WITHIN THE ORDER LIMITS
- 1 KM BUFFER
- 2 KM BUFFER

LEGISLATION OF RARE PLANT SPECIES RECORDS (WBRC, SEPT. 2017)

- NERC SECTION 41
- LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

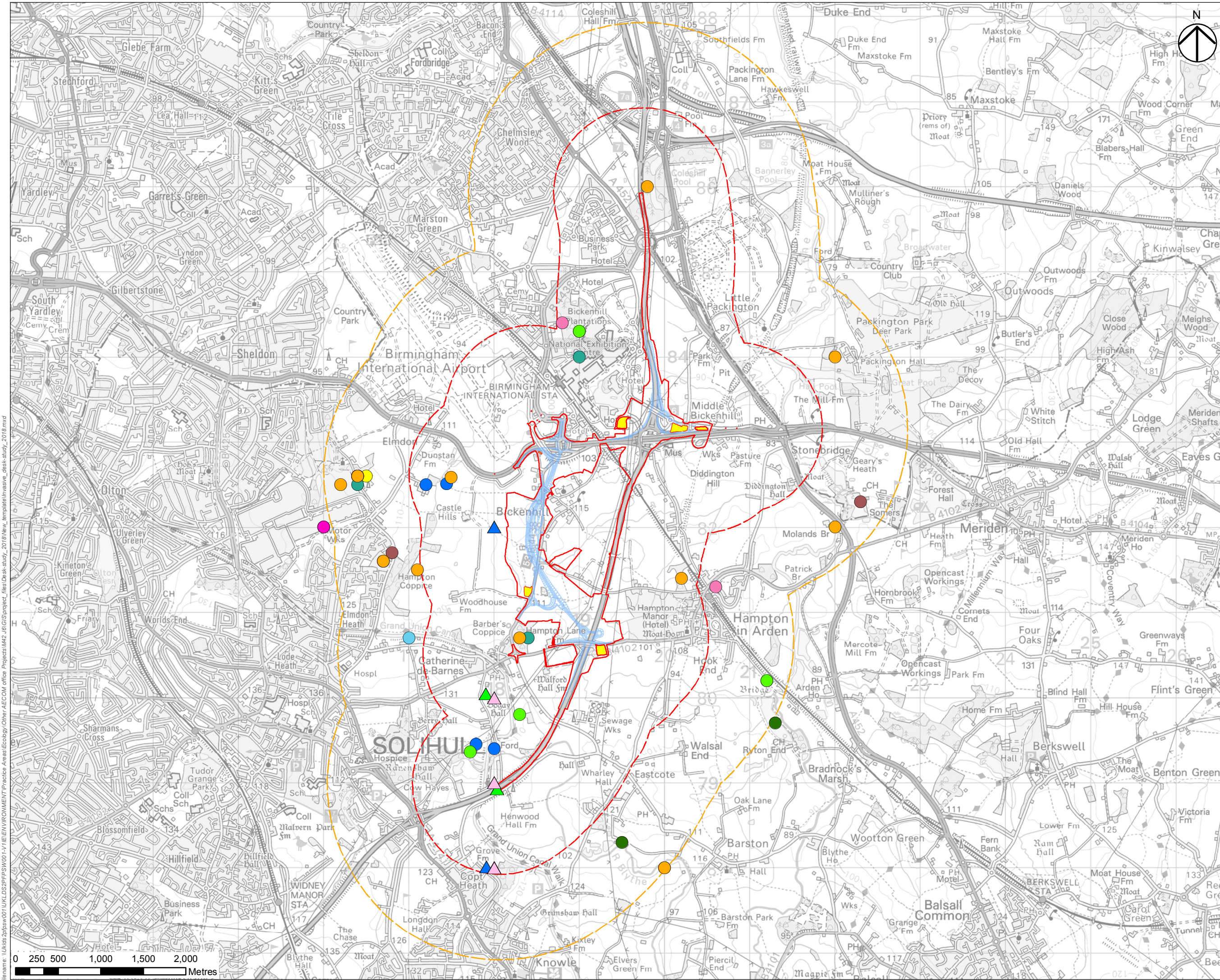
TREES

- VETERAN TREE
- BLACK POPLAR

NO NEW RARE PLANT RECORDS WITHIN 2018 DESK-STUDY DATA (PROVIDED BY WBRC, OCT. 2018)

FIRST ISSUE	CAA	JG	17/12/18	P01
Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Suffix
Purpose of Issue				
FOR STAGE APPROVAL				
Client				
Development Consent Order Number				
TR010027				
Project Title				
M42 JUNCTION 6 IMPROVEMENT				
Drawing Title				
FIGURE 9.1G DESK-STUDY 2018 RARE PLANT SPECIES & VETERAN TREES DATA PROVIDED BY WARWICKSHIRE BIOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE (WBRC)				
Designed	MWH	CAA	MWH	JG
Checked	CAA	MWH	JG	17/12/18
Internal Project No	60543032	Suitability	S4	
Scale	1:40,000	Zone	M42	
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Drawing Number	HE551485	Originator	-ACM	Volume
Highways England Pin	M42 SW ZZ ZZ	Originator	-EGN-	Volume
Location	M42 SW ZZ ZZ	Originator	-DR-DC-0238	Volume
Rev	P01	Type	1	Role

Filename: \\ukds2p01s001\\UKLDS2PFSW001-V1\\ENVIRONMENT\\Practice Areas\\Ecology\\Other AECOM office Projects\\M42_16\\GIS\\Project_Tiles\\Desk-study_2018\\New_Template\\Plans_desk-study_2018.mxd



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- LIMITS OF LAND TO BE ACQUIRED OR USED PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY (THE ORDER LIMITS)
- LIMITS OF LAND TO BE TEMPORARILY ACQUIRED FOR SIGNAGE INSTALLATION
- AREA NOT INCLUDED WITHIN THE ORDER LIMITS
- 1 KM BUFFER
- 2 KM BUFFER

NON-NATIVE INVASIVE PLANT RECORDS (PROVIDED BY WBRC, OCT. 2018)

- INDIAN BALM
- JAPANESE KNOTWEED
- ORANGE BALM

MAMMAL RECORDS - SCHEDULE 9

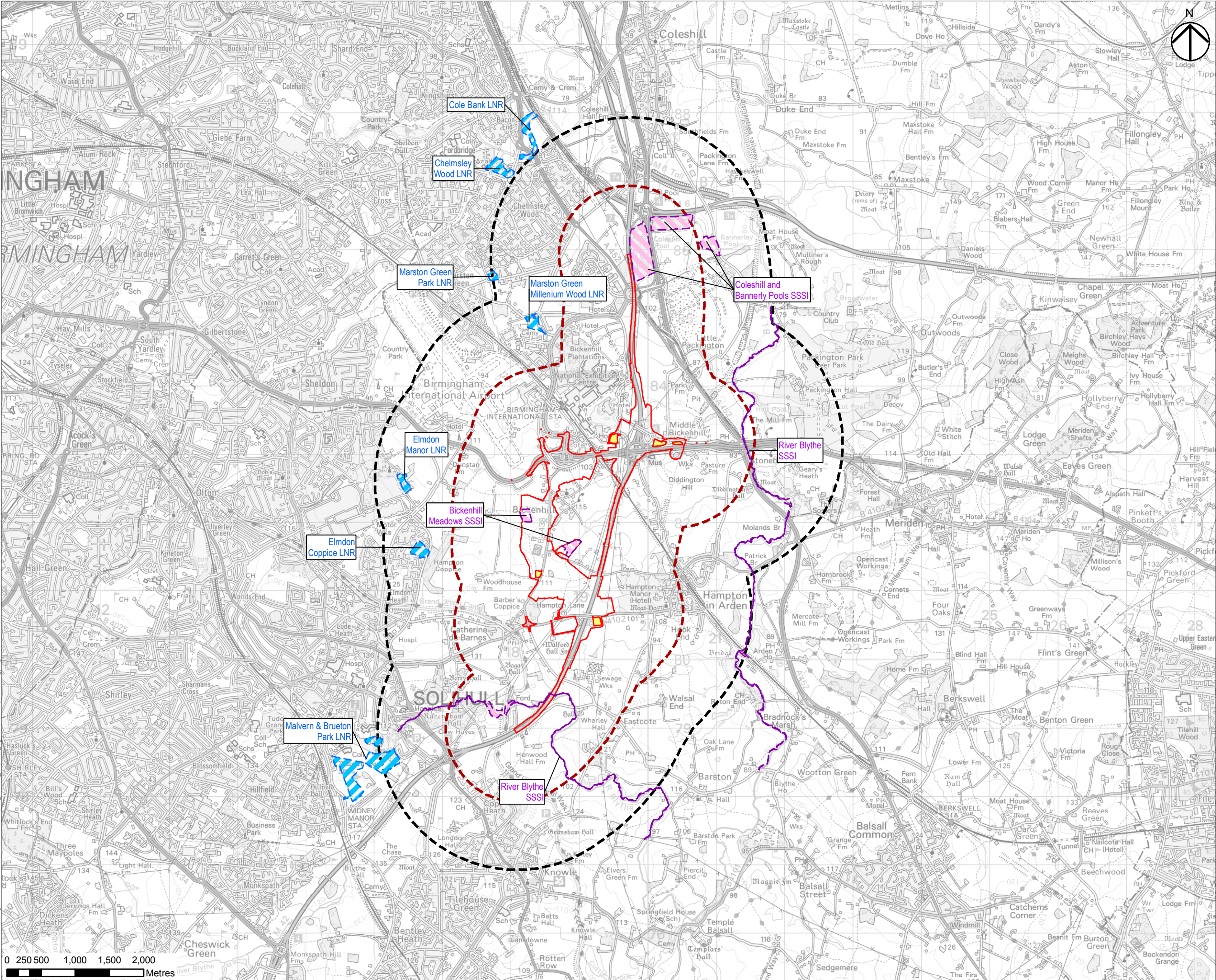
- CHINESE MUNTJAC
- AMERICAN MINK

NON-NATIVE INVASIVE PLANT RECORDS

- CANADIAN WATERWEED
- INDIAN BALM
- JAPANESE KNOTWEED
- MONTBRETIA
- NEW ZEALAND PIGMYWEED
- NUTTALL'S WATERWEED
- ORANGE BALM
- RHODODENDRON
- THREE-CORNERED GARLIC
- WATER FERN
- YELLOW VARIEGATED ARCHANGEL

FIRST ISSUE	CAA	MW	17/12/18	P01
Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Suffix
Purpose of Issue	DCO SUBMISSION			
Client	Highways England			
Development Consent Order Number	TR010027			
Project Title	M42 JUNCTION 6 IMPROVEMENT			
Drawing Title	FIGURE 9.1H DESK-STUDY 2018 NON-NATIVE INVASIVE SPECIE RECORDS DATA PROVIDED BY WARWICKSHIRE BIOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE (WBRC)			
Designed	MWH	CAA	MWH	Approved
60543032				JG
Internal Project No	Sutability		Date	
D7	D7		17/12/18	
Scale @ A3	Zone			
1:40,000	M42			
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Drawing Number	Highways England Pin	Originator	Volume	Rev
HE551485	-ACM	-EGN-		P01
M42 SW ZZ ZZ	-DR-DC-0236			
Location	Type	Role	Number	

Filename: \\ukldsp001\UKLDSP001\I\ENVIRONMENT\Practice Areas\Ecology\Other AECOM Office Projects\M42 J6\GIS\Project_files\Desk-study_2018\New_Template\Invasive_desk_study_2018.mxd



NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION.

LEGEND

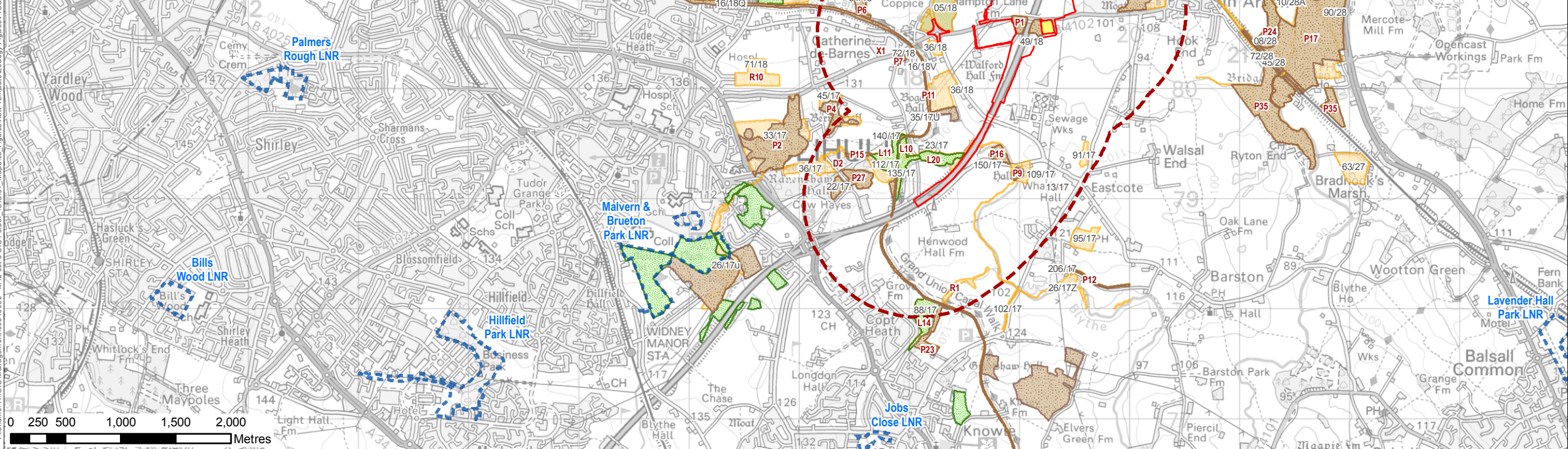
- LIMITS OF LAND TO BE ACQUIRED OR USED PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY (THE ORDER LIMITS)
- LIMITS OF LAND TO BE TEMPORARILY ACQUIRED FOR SIGNAGE INSTALLATION
- LAND NOT INCLUDED WITHIN THE ORDER LIMITS
- 1 KM STUDY AREA
- 2 KM STUDY AREA
- LOCAL NATURE RESERVE
- SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

FIRST ISSUE	GB	JG	13/12/18	P01
Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Suffix
Purpose of Issue	DCO SUBMISSION			
Client	Highways England Floor 5 Two Colmore Square 38 Colmore Circus B4 6BN			
Development Consent Order Number	TR010027			
Project Title	M42 JUNCTION 6 IMPROVEMENT			
Drawing Title	FIGURE 9.1A STATUTORY NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA			
Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
MWH	GB	MWH	JG	13/12/18
Internal Project No	Suitability			
60543032	D7			
Scale @ A3	Zone			
1:50,000	M42			
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Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev	
HE551485 -ACM	-EGN-		P01	
M42_SW_ZZ_ZZ	-DR-DC-0116			
Location	Type	Role	Number	

File name: K:\GIS Management\60543032 - M42 Jct 6 GIS Folder - GIS\01_Maps\100_Egures New Template\Ecology_Figures\Figure 9.1B.mxd

	SITE NAME	SITE REFERENCE
ECOSITES	Hampton Coppice	04/18
	Barber's Coppice	05/18
	Coleshill Pool Woods	07/18
	Hampton Road Verge, Knowle	102/17
	Eastcote Hall Moat	109/17
	River Blythe	10/28A
	River Blythe	10/28B
	River Blythe	10/28C
	River Blythe	10/28G
	Canal Wood	135/17
	Woodland at Kennels Packington Park	139/28
	Pond, nr. Wharley Hall, Eastcote	13/17
	Pool South of Bogsey Hall	140/17
	Marsh adjacent to River Blythe	150/17
	Land nr. Bickenhill (Bikenhill Meadows)	15/18
	Grand Union Canal	16/18Q
	Grand Union Canal	16/18V
	The Jungle	19/18
	Wood & Meadow, nr. Henwood Mill	23/17
	Disused Track & Siding Wood	25/28B
	Disused Track	25/28C
	Elmdon Manor	30/18
	School Rough etc	31/18
	Berry Hall Wood Lands	33/17
	Pendigo Lake & The Rough	33/18
	Grand Union Canal	35/17U
	Grand Union Canal	35/17Y
	Wet Meadow, near Berry Hall (Ravenshaw Hall Meadow)	36/17
	Shadowbrook Lane Meadow N.R. (part SSSI-Bikenhill Meadows)	37/18
	Bickenhill Churchyard	41/18
	Brick Kiln Hole Wood	45/17
	Main London to Birmingham Railway	45/28
	Bickenhill Parish Burial Ground	46/18
	Meadows to the east of the Jungle	52/18
	Clock Lane Meadows	53/18
	Wayside Cottages Meadow	55/18
	Kinghurst Brook / Low Brook, headwaters & Tributaries	56/18Q
	Kinghurst Brook / Low Brook, headwaters & Tributaries	56/18R
	Kinghurst Brook / Low Brook, headwaters & Tributaries	56/18S
	Kinghurst Brook / Low Brook, headwaters & Tributaries	56/18V
	Kinghurst Brook / Low Brook, headwaters & Tributaries	56/18W
	Elmdon Grasslands	58/18
	Coleshill Heath Woodland	59/18
	Hampton Grassland	59/28
	Blackfirs Lane Hedgerows	60/18
	Pinfold Nurseries	71/18
	Marsh Lane	72/28
	Denbigh Spinney	77/28
	Little Packington (redundant) Churchyard	83/28
	Copt Heath Canalside Meadows	88/17
	Arden Brickworks	89/28
	Eastcote Lane Wood, nr. Hampton in Arden	91/17
	Wood, nr. Hospital	95/17
	River Blythe	28/17Z
	Hedgerow	236/17
	Grand Union Canal	16/18K
	Catherine de Barnes Meadow, South	72/18
	Catherine de Barnes Hay Meadow SINC	51/18
	Pond	70/18
	Road side hedge	74/18
	Hedgerow	75/18
	Fields adjacent to River Blythe	175/28
	Hollywell Brook corridor to A41	76/28
	Marshy Fields	177/28
	Blythe Floodplain	150/28
	Butlers Moors Wood	178/28
	Somers Gravel Pits and Wood	01/28
	Packington Park	55/28
	River Blythe	28/17U
	Coleshill Pool and Bog	08/18
	Terrets	22/17
	Catherine-de-Barnes Meadows	36/18
	Shadow Brook	9/28
	Aspbury's Coppice	49/18
	Hampton Manor Grounds & Churchyard & Hampton-in-Arden Spinney	70/28
	Elmdon Park	17/18
	Marsh Lane Nature Reserve	90/28
	Siden Hill Wood	08/28
	Ryton End (Bradnock's Marsh)	63/27
	Bickenhill Plantations	06/18
	Henwood Tip	112/17
	Heath Corner	48/18
	Main Birmingham to London Railway Line	21/18
	Bickenhill Millenium Wood	73/18
	Botanical Site, Island over M6 (Damp hollow adjacent to A4467)	24/18
	Coleshill Pool, Bog & Wood	26/28

	SITE NAME	SITE REFERENCE
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Bickenhill Plantation	L1
	Castle Hill Farm Meadows	L2
	Coleshill Pool Wood	L3
	Denbigh Spinney	L4
	Elmdon Nature Park	L6
	Greens Ward Piece	L7
	Half Moon Coppice	L8
	Elmdon Manor Local Nature Reserve	L8
	Heath Corner	L9
	Henwood Mill	L10
	Henwood Tip	L11
	Meadow on Old Station Road, Hampton-in-Arden	L12
	Mouldings Green Farm, Hampton-in-Arden	L13
	Pumells Brook Woodland	L14
	Wayside Cottages Meadow	L15
	Bruton Park	L16
	Coleshill Heath Road Wood	L17
	Elmdon Grange Wood	L18
	Hampton and Elmdon Coppice	L19
	Hen Wood and Hen Wood Meadow	L20
	Knowle Wet Meadow	L21
Potential Local Wildlife Site	Marston Green Millennium Wood	L22
	Old Brick Works, Riverside Drive	L23
	School Rough	L24
	Todds Rough, Bannerley Rough and Bannerley Marsh	L26
	Wheaveley Moor Farm Meadows	L26
	Woodland adjacent to Blythwood Close	L27
	Aspbury's Coppice	P1
	Berry Hall Wood	P2
	Blythe Flood Plain	P3
	Brick Kiln Hole Wood	P4
	Butlers Moors Wood	P5
	Catherine-de-Barnes Hay Meadow	P6
	Catherine de Barnes Meadow, South	P7
	Disused Railway & Sidings	P8
	Eastcote Hall Moat	P9
	Fields adjacent to River Blythe-Hampton Depot	P10
	Grand Union Canal	P11
	Grand Union Canal	P11
	Hollywell Brook	P12
	Kingshurst Brook	P13
	Land by Henwood Tip	P14
	Marsh adjacent to River Blythe	P16
	Marsh Lane Nature Reserve	P17
	Marshy Fields	P18
	Packington Park Great Pool and Hall Pool	P19
	Pond at Hampton Manor Wood North	P20
	Pond at Mouldings Green Farm	P21
	Bruton Park	P22
	Pumell Brook Meadows	P23
	Siden Hill Wood	P24
	Somers Gravel Pit	P25
	Tarnets and Pool	P27
	Woodland at the Kennels, Packington	P28
	Field adj. River Blythe	P29
	Kixley Farm Meadows	P30
	Nappins Covert	P31
	Packington Park & Pool	P32
	River Cole	P33
	Road Verge	P34
	Ryton End, Bradnock Marsh	P35
	Todds Rough, Bannerley Rough and Bannerly Marsh	P36
	Wet Woodland	P37



NOTES

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LEGEND

LIMITS OF LAND TO BE ACQUIRED OR USED PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY (THE ORDER LIMITS)

LIMITS OF LAND TO BE TEMPORARILY ACQUIRED FOR SIGNAGE INSTALLATION

LAND NOT INCLUDED WITHIN THE ORDER LIMITS

1 KM STUDY AREA

LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SITE

LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITE (LWS)

POTENTIAL LWS

DEFERRED LWS

ANCIENT WOODLAND

FIRST ISSUE

Revision Details

Purpose of Issue

Client

Development Consent Order Number

Project Title

Drawing Title

Designed

Internal Project No

Scale @ A3

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Drawing Number

Highways England Pin

Originator

Volume

Location

Type

Role

Number

Rev

GB

JG

10/12/18

P01

By

Check

Date

Suffix

DCO SUBMISSION

Client

Highways England

Floor 5

Two Colmore Square

38 Colmore Circus

B4 6BN

Development Consent Order Number

TR010027

Project Title

M42 JUNCTION 6 IMPROVEMENT

Drawing Title

FIGURE 9.1B

NON-STATUTORY NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Designed

MMWH

Drawn

GB

Checked

MMWH

Approved

JG

Date

10/12/18

Internal Project No

60543032

Suitability

D7

Scale @ A3

Zone

M42

Drawing Number

HE551485

-ACM

-EGN-

M42_SW_ZZ_ZZ

-DR-DC-0117

Location

Type

Role

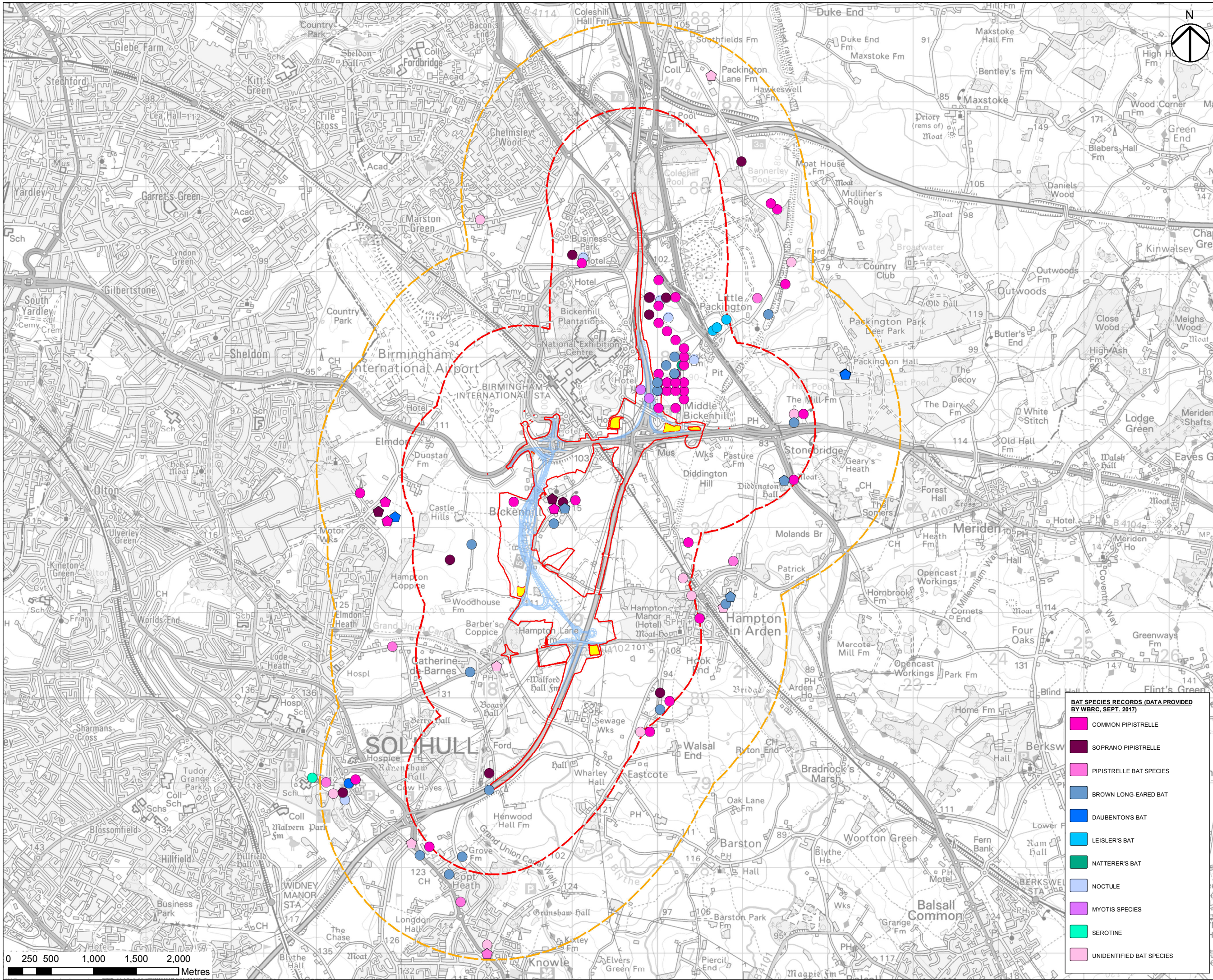
Number

Rev

P01

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- LIMITS OF LAND TO BE TEMPORARILY ACQUIRED FOR SIGNAGE INSTALLATION
- AREA NOT INCLUDED WITHIN THE ORDER LIMITS
- 1 KM BUFFER
- 2 KM BUFFER

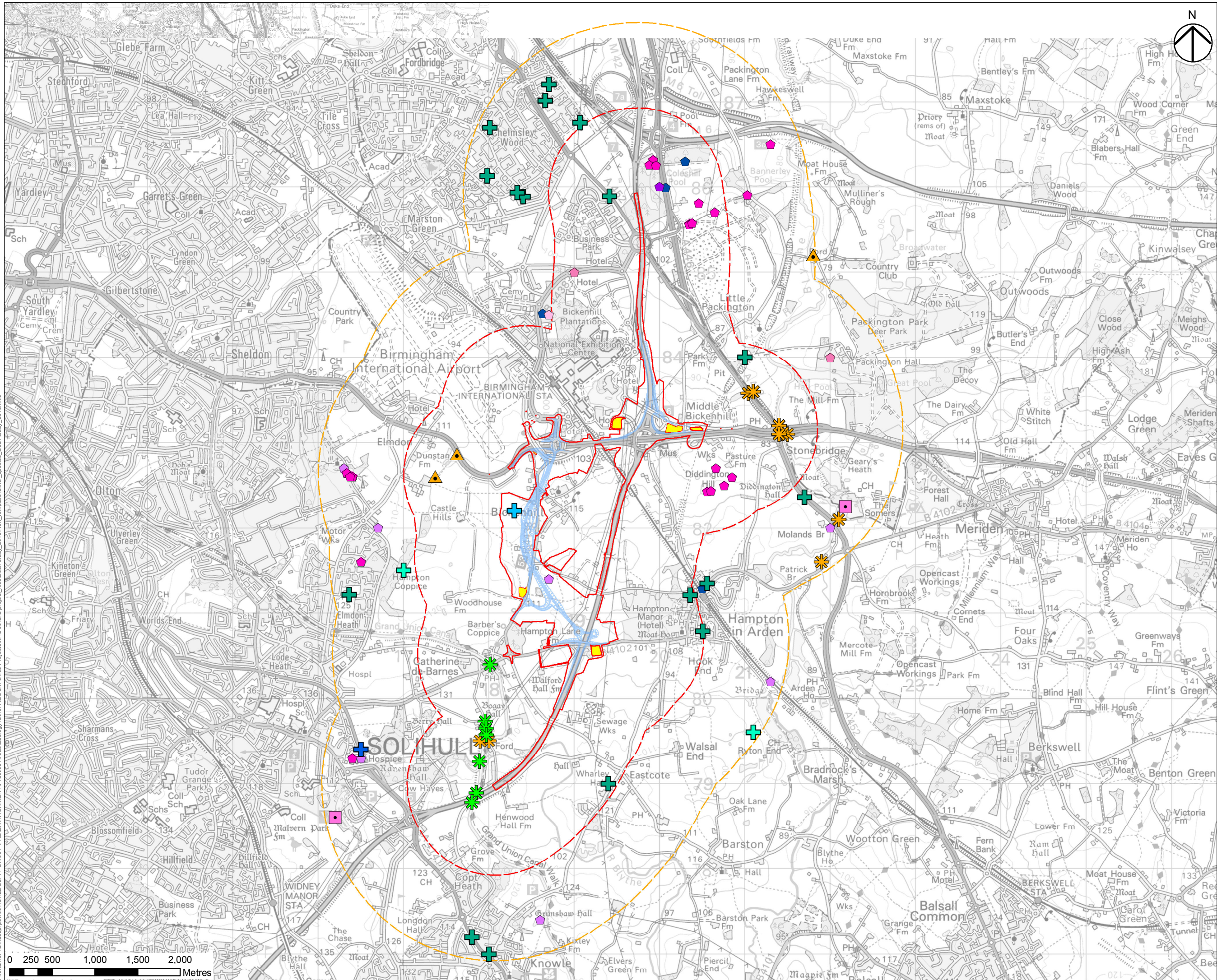
BAT RECORD SYMBOLS

- CIRCLE: FIELD RECORD/OBSERVATION
- PENTAGON: ROOST

NO NEW BAT RECORDS WITHIN 2018 DESK-STUDY DATA (PROVIDED BY WBRC, OCT. 2018)

FIRST ISSUE	CAA	MW	17/12/18	P01
Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Suffix
Purpose of Issue	DCO SUBMISSION			
Client	Highways England Floor 5 Two Colmore Square 38 Colmore Circus B4 6BN			
Development Consent Order Number	TR010027			
Project Title	M42 JUNCTION 6 IMPROVEMENT			
Drawing Title	FIGURE 9.1C DESK-STUDY 2018 BAT SPECIES RECORDS DATA PROVIDED BY WARWICKSHIRE BIOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE WBRC			
Designed	MWH	CAA	MWH	Approved JG
Internal Project No	60543032	Drawn	D7	Subsidiary
Scale	1:40,000	Zone	M42	
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Location	M42 SW ZZ ZZ	Type	-DR-DC-0234	Rev
				P01

File name: \\ukids2p\paw001\UK\LDSP\PPSPW001-1\1\EN\I\ROM\NT\Practice Areas Ecology\Other AECOM office Projects\M42 J6\GIS\project_files\Desk-study_2018\New_template\Other_species_Desk-study_2018.mxd



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- AREA NOT INCLUDED WITHIN THE ORDER LIMITS
- 1 KM BUFFER
- 2 KM BUFFER

NEW SPECIES RECORDS PROVIDED BY WBRC, OCT. 2018

MAMMALS

- OTTER

SPECIES RECORDS PROVIDED BY WBRC, SEPT. 2017

HERPETOFAUNA

- GREAT CRESTED NEWT
- COMMON TOAD
- SLOW-WORM
- ADDER
- GRASS SNAKE
- COMMON LIZARD

MAMMALS

- BROWN HARE
- HARVEST MOUSE
- POLECAT
- WEST EUROPEAN HEDGEHOG
- OTTER

COMMON NAM

- WATER VOLE

GRAYFISH

- WHITE-CLAWED GRAYFISH

FIRST ISSUE	CAA	MW	17/12/18	P01
Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Suffix
Purpose of Issue	DCO SUBMISSION			
Client	Highways England Floor 5 Two Colmore Square 38 Colmore Circus B4 6BN			
Development Consent Order Number	TR010027			
Project Title	M42 JUNCTION 6 IMPROVEMENT			
Drawing Title	FIGURE 9.1D DESK-STUDY 2018 PROTECTED/NOTABLE SPECIES RECORDS DATA PROVIDED BY WARWICKSHIRE BIOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE (WBRC)			
Designed MWH	Drawn CAA	Checked MWH	Approved JG	Date 17/12/18
Internal Project No 60543032	Sustainability D7		Zone M42	
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