

30 Open Spaces off Clun Street, Gower Street and Sutherland Road



Introduction

As suggested by the name of the site, this is not a single entity but several closely linked small sites on Clun Street, Gower Street and Sutherland Road . Clun Street and Gower Street run parallel to each other and Sutherland Road junctions with Clun Street.

The multi-compartmental nature of the site has to be reflected in the way the report is written. For discussion purposes the site can be divided into north and south, then further divided into compartments.

North: Properties on the northside of Clun Street which include the area surveyed along Sutherland Road

Compartments: N1, N2, N3, N4

South: Properties on the southside of Clun Street, i.e. those sandwiched between Clun Street and Gower Street

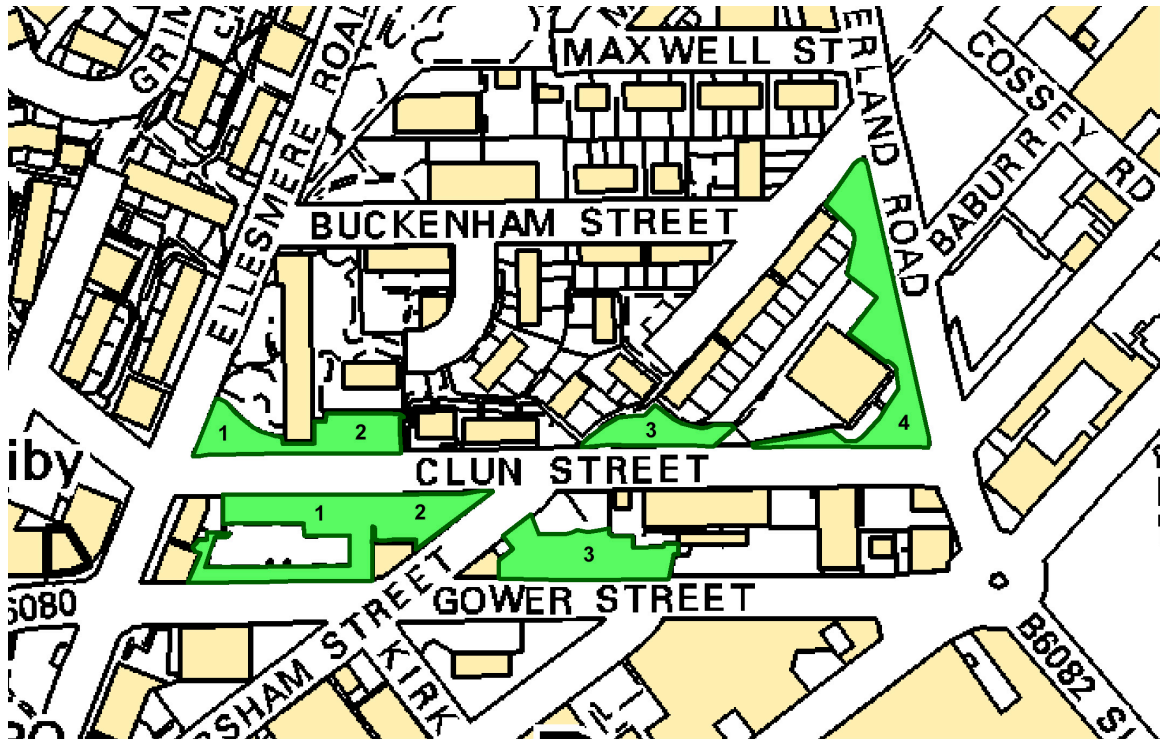
Compartments: S1, S2, S3

However, sometimes it is preferable for discussion purposes to divide the site into east and west with Earsham Street being the dividing line

West: N1, N2, S1, S2

East: N3, N4, S3

The Compartments



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North

Compartment N1 is the amenity grassland and scattered broad-leaved trees on the corner of Ellesmere Road and Clun Street. The Ellesmere Community Centre (not visible in photo) forms its northern boundary.

This compartment and the one next to it are on a gentle slope.



Immediately adjacent to Compartment N1 on Clun Street but separated from it by a low hedge with trees is Compartment N2.

This is a small plot. There are houses immediately to the east of it. There is also a footpath along its eastern boundary that leads from Clun Street to a housing estate on Ditchingham Street.



Further along Clun Street past a row of houses and a footpath leading towards a housing estate is Compartment N3. It is notable for its ivy bank and shrubbery which contains conifers and gorse as well as cultivars typical of urban landscaping. In winter it is possible to see a stone retaining wall at the base of the shrubbery. From its western perimeter there are stepping stones leading up the ivy bank.



Compartment N4 is on a hillside. Its stone retaining wall varies in height and there is some damage to the wall on Sutherland Road. Vegetation is typical of acid soil conditions – gorse and broom scrub, pine trees and acid grassland.

Silver birch is colonising the site where there has been disturbance or fire in the past. There are also oak saplings.



South



Compartment S1 is the Gower Street car park. There are two footpaths leading down the slope from Clun Street towards the car park and Gower Street. These are used by locals as a shortcut between residential areas and the shopping precinct of Spital Hill.

This site comes into its own in autumn when the tree leaves provide a colourful display.



A shrubbery along its western perimeter separates Compartment S2 from the Gower Street car park (Compartment S1). Earsham Street forms its eastern boundary. The land slopes fairly steeply down from Clun Street towards the back gardens of a pub located on the corner of Gower Street and Earsham Street.



Compartment S3 is situated on the steep hillside between the car park of the Cable Ties industrial unit on Clun Street and the advertising board fence along Gower Street. There is no public access. It is entirely surrounded by either fencing or walls.

There is gravel in front of the advertising boards where some herbicide resistant low lying flowering herbs do manage to grow.

Site details

Site name

Open spaces off Clun Street, Gower Street and Sutherland Road

Location

Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	SK 362 886
Compartment N1 and N2	SK 362 886
Compartment N3	SK 363 886
Compartment N4	SK 364 886
Compartment S1 and S2	SK 362 886
Compartment S3	SK 363 886

Land owner

Sheffield City Council

Nearest road/street

Ellesmere Road

Clun Street

Sutherland Road

Gower Street

Earsham Street

Adjacent land use

North of the site is residential.

South and east of the site is industrial.

Size

0.52 hectares

Present management

Although the site was initially divided into north and south, when discussing management, especially grassland management, it is more helpful to divide the site into east and west with Earsham Street being the dividing line. All the compartments west of Earsham Street have amenity grassland, whereas none of the compartments east of Earsham Street do. Grassland management appears to be limited to

these western compartments. Sheffield City Council mows the amenity grassland of these compartments approximately once a month from April to autumn.

Woodland and scrub management

The 4 western compartments (N1, N2, S1 and S2) all have trees. From the scars on the trunks of these trees it is obvious that their lower limbs have been periodically removed.

In Compartment N2 several cherry laurels along the northeastern boundary of the site were pruned back hard probably in the winter of 2002/2003.

The massive elder bushes in Compartment S2 were pruned in the winter of 2003/2004. The cut branches were left in the shrubbery.

There was also a little pruning of the saplings in the shrubbery of Compartment N3 during the winter of 2003/2004. At the same time the ivy along steps was cut back a little making the stone steps more visible.

In Compartment S3 - the wooded slope on Gower Street behind the advertising boards – there are definite signs of vegetation management. This is probably for the purpose of keeping the advertising space clear. Some trees have been pruned or coppiced to keep space clear. Herbicide is sprayed on vegetation close to the wooden fence and signs. Herbicide is also sprayed on the area of gravel between the pavement and the advertising boards to kill weeds

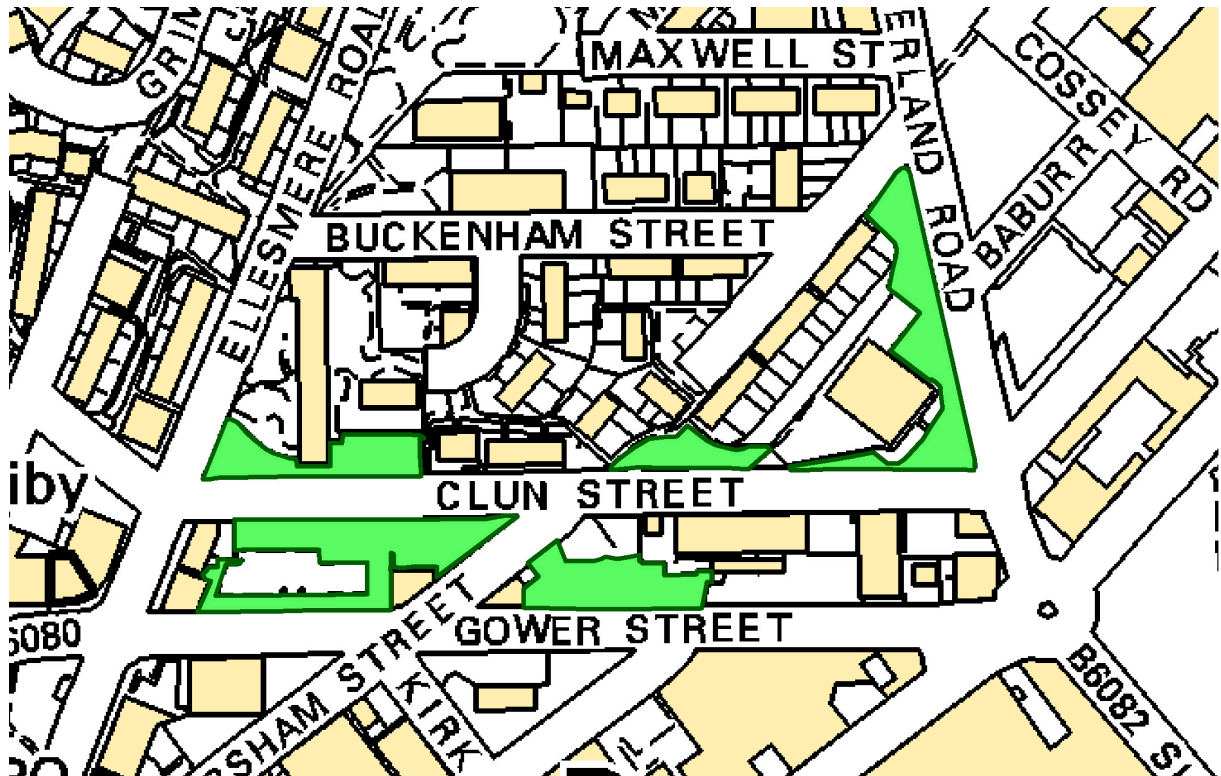
UDP designations

Green space

The eastern half is in a Housing Area. The area immediately north of the site is residential.

The western half is in a Fringe Industry and Business Area. The area immediately south of the site is also a Fringe Industry and Business Area.

Location map



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Ecology

Phase I ecological survey

Site description

North Side of Clun Street

Topography, land use and vegetation change significantly as one moves eastward from Ellesmere Road to Sutherland Road. At first the land slopes gently away from Clun Street, then the slope becomes steeper until it is no longer accessible from street level.

On the gentler slope off Ellesmere Road the landscaping in N1 is a simple combination of amenity grassland and scattered trees (predominantly wild cherries). Small flowered geraniums, which seems to be common in Burngreave, grow in the grass and along the kerb. The next compartment N2 has trees (common whitebeam and manna ash), barberry hedges and a shrubbery. The shrubbery includes cherry laurel, sea buckthorn and *Cotoneaster bullatus*. Nearer the footpath leading up to Ditchingham Street, the shrubbery becomes sparse where cherry laurels have been coppiced. There is plenty of bare ground here for ruderals to invade.

N3 is past a paved footpath which leads to residences. There is a large area of mixed shrubs and trees at the base of an ivy bank. Shrubs include the *Brachyglottis* Dunedin hybrid 'Sunshine', *Genista hispanica*, Spanish gorse and *Cotoneaster* species *C. divaricatus*, *C. franchetii*, and *C. horizontalis*, Oregon grape, rugosa roses and gorse. Scattered through the shrubbery there are several young hybrid ash trees. There is also manna ash, sycamore saplings and two hybrid conifers. The bank extends eastwards. Trees lining the bank include common ash, common whitebeam, oak and Norway maple. The ivy growing along the upper slope has been reduced to bare stems. At the base of the slope the grassland is poor quality; there is stony, bare ground and tarmac. Cherry laurel is the dominate shrub on the eastern perimeter of the site.

Past the entrance to a disused warehouse, the bank behind retaining wall with its crozzle coping stone (a distinctive period feature of Sheffield) is at eye level and above. Gorse and broom dominate the bank of N4 until midway to Sutherland Road. This area may have been burnt recently or suffered disturbance allowing silver birch to colonise the bank. Soil on this south facing bank has baked dry and flowering herbs have perished. Around corner on Sutherland Road, there is healthier growth on the east facing bank. Grasses typical of acid soil are abundant. Purple toadflax and haresfoot clover flower amongst the grasses. Grasses eventually yield to bramble scrub. Further along Sutherland Road the bank is again wooded. There are goat willows, but otherwise they are all introduced shrubs. The cherry laurels are absolutely massive. A close look at the bank reveals the larger shrubs have been underplanted with *Cotoneaster* species and *Olearia*.

South Side of Clun Street

Here the land slopes fairly steeply down from Clun Street to Gower Street. Shrubbery divides the area between Ellesmere Road and Earsham Street into two compartments. The amenity grassland in both compartments is mowed regularly.

In the first compartment S1, Norway maples and common whitebeams planted on the top of the slope and along the well-used footpath to Gower Street car park cast welcome shade. Caucasian ashes grow on Gower Street on both sides of the driveway into car park. There is also one common ash. In autumn the site is transformed by the spectacular colours of the leaves of these trees. The amenity grass contains a range of flowering herb species, some of which are less desirable than others. On the western perimeter of the car park there is a shrubbery notable primarily for its rugosa roses. Other species of rose have been planted along the boundary wall.

The shrubbery between the compartments runs north–south then curves east forming the southern boundary of the second compartment. The shrubbery is dominated by massive cherry laurels and elders which make excellent breeding habitat for the site's blackbirds. The shrubbery also includes sea buckthorn, cotoneasters *bullatus* and *divaricatus*, firethorn, hawthorn, holly and an unusual ash cultivar. The little bramble that spills over the shrubbery is sufficient to attract speckled wood butterfly. Compartment S2 has a small rock feature midway down the slope that appears to be natural. Growing along Earsham Street there is goat willow, elder, apple, wild cherry, cotoneaster *dammeri*, manna ash and sycamore. Fungi and flowering herbs grow in the amenity grassland, but mowing reduces the show. Even so the site is visited by grassland butterflies.

On the other side of Earsham Street, S3, sandwiched between the car park of a Clun Street office building and advertising billboards on Gower Street is a tree lined bank with no public access. Metal fencing deters access from Clun Street and Earsham Street. A high wooden fence along its southern boundary prevents access from Gower Street. Gravel is spread over ground between this fence and pavement. Some herbicide resistant flowering herbs grow in the gravel. Herbicide is also sprayed on vegetation along fence. Some trees behind fence appear to have been cut down or coppiced, possibly in order to keep advertising space clear. Trees on the hillside include several black poplars, common ash, sycamore, wild cherry, rowan, goat willow and hawthorn. Cherry laurel, *Buddleja davidii* and *Cotoneaster franchetii* grow on both sides of metal fencing. Bittersweet also grows up through fence. In addition there is bramble scrub, tall ruderals and grasses (creeping soft-grass, false oatgrass and couch) growing on the hillside.

Habitats of interest

The most interesting habitat here is the bank on which Compartments N3 and N4 are situated. The 1905 OS map shows that the housing on Clun Street stopped just before this bank, just as it does today. However, unlike 1905, there is now a housing estate occupying the north-western section of the bank. Factory premises, now abandoned, occupy part of the eastern section.

Indications are that this area, an open space in 1905, has acid soil. *Agrostis capillaris*, common bent, a grass typical of acid grassland, a UK biodiversity priority habitat, is the dominant grass growing in the Clun Street – Sutherland Road corner of Compartment N4. Scrub along the Clun Street side of the bank is predominantly gorse and broom, both of which are typical of acid soil conditions, and there are pine trees growing on the site. Gorse also grows in the shrubbery of Compartment N3 right next to conifers.

The soil conditions in N4 appear to be poor. Bracken growing on the site looks stunted. The south-facing bank on Clun Street bakes dry in the hot sunshine and ground flora here dies, but just around the corner on Sutherland Road, which faces east, there is better growth which can survive summer heat and drought conditions.

Similarly, in Compartment N3, the ivy on the south-facing Clun Street bank is just bare stems, but on the western bank the growth is luxuriant, and the ivy flowers attract the attention of holly blue butterflies.

Except for the shrubbery of Compartment N2 which needs revitalising, the shrubberies in the various compartments are worthy although they hold no high conservation value and much too much cherry laurel has been planted. The shrubberies provide protective cover for blackbirds which are obviously nesting and breeding in the area.

Compartment S3, as there is no public access to this slope, would at first appear to be a potential sanctuary for wildlife as it could provide undisturbed nesting cover. Few birds, however, were ever sighted here but a cat was as this photo shows.

Species of interest

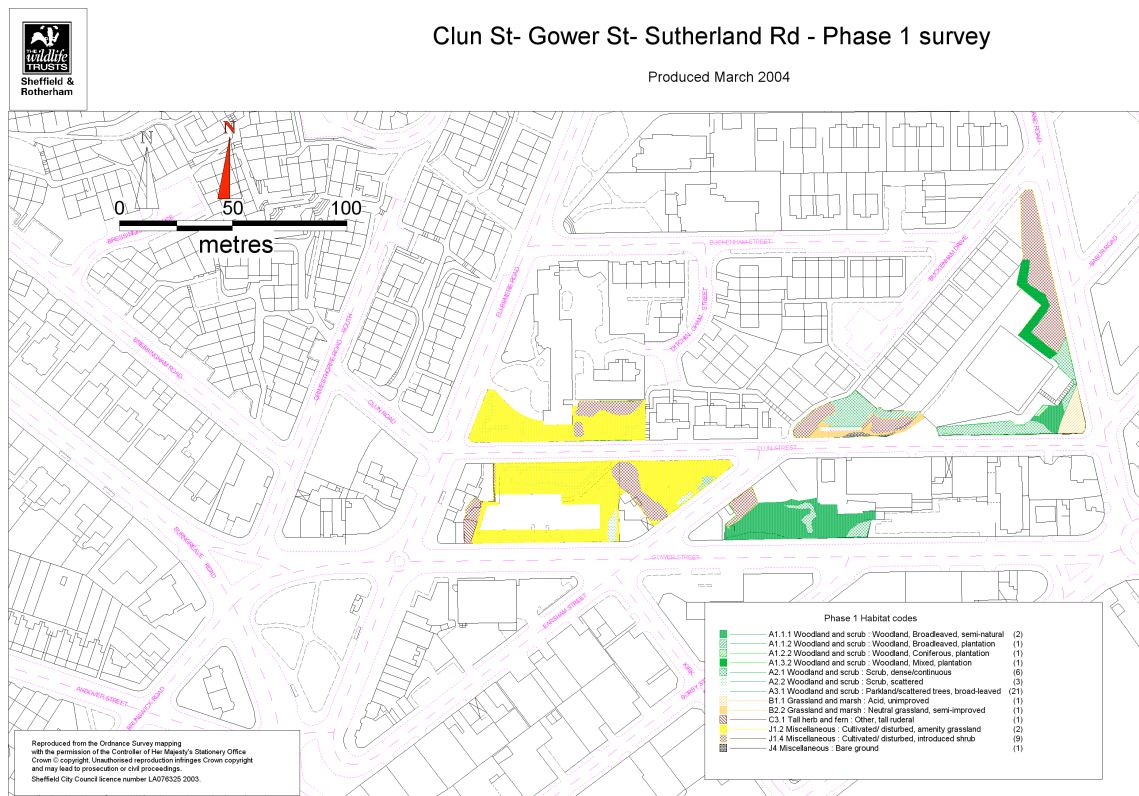
This site is notable for the variety of the ash species that are found here. There is Common Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, easily recognized by its black buds. It flowers before the leaves emerge. The flowers are unusual in that they are without sepals or petals. A species very similar to this, but with brown buds instead of black, is growing amongst the shrubbery above the Gower Street car park, Compartment S1.

Manna Ash, *Fraxinus ornus*, also known as Flowering Ash is another ash species that has been planted in this part of Burngreave. Two mature specimens are growing in Compartment N2 on Clun Street. This ash also has brown buds, but it is later flowering than Common Ash as it leafs out before it flowers. Unlike Common Ash, the flowers have white petals.

There is another ash species on Clun Street that has not yet been positively identified. Its buds are like grey felt and there is a brown stripe on both sides. It bears unusual flowerheads. This species is fecund. All along Clun Street sprouting up in the hedges of houses are saplings of this ash tree. In compartment N3 there are at least a dozen of them growing at the front of the shrubbery. The parent of all these is a mature specimen in the front garden of the adjacent house on Clun Street.

In addition there are two Caucasian Ashes, *Fraxinus oxycarpa*, growing on either side of the drive leading into the Gower Street car park, Compartment S1. These are mature trees, yet they do not flower. The leaves are narrow and serrated. The trees are easily overlooked during the summer, but not in the autumn when their leaves turn from green to russet.

Phase I habitat map



Invertebrates

Noted on site:

Coleoptera: 2-spot ladybird, 7-spot ladybird

Diptera: fly, hoverfly

Hepitera: aphid

Hymenoptera: bee, honeybee, queen buff-tailed bumblebee, worker buff-tailed bumblee,
queen red-tailed bumblebee

Odonata: brown hawker dragonfly

Specialist Lepidoptera survey

Large white

Small white

Holly blue

Small tortoiseshell

Speckled wood

Gatekeeper

Meadow brown

Vertebrates

Bird survey

(Birds recorded outside the breeding season: long-tailed tits, pied wagtail)

North

SPECIES RECORDED ON AT LEAST ONE OCCASION DURING THE BREEDING SEASON	<u>POSSIBLE</u> BREEDING SPECIES	<u>PROBABLE</u> BREEDING SPECIES ¹	<u>CONFIRMED</u> BREEDING SPECIES	NUMBER OF TERRITORIES HELD BY SELECTED SPECIES
Blackbird Goldfinch Sparrow, House		Blackbird Sparrow, House		Blackbird 1

South

SPECIES RECORDED ON AT LEAST ONE OCCASION DURING THE BREEDING SEASON	<u>POSSIBLE</u> BREEDING SPECIES	<u>PROBABLE</u> BREEDING SPECIES ¹	<u>CONFIRMED</u> BREEDING SPECIES	NUMBER OF TERRITORIES HELD BY SELECTED SPECIES
Blackbird Pigeon, Feral Robin Tit, Blue Tit, Great Wren		Blackbird		Blackbird 1-2

¹ Evidence: singing/displaying male in suitable breeding habitat on more than one occasion ; pair in suitable habitat showing courtship or territorial behaviour; bird visiting probable nest site; nest building; anxiety calls; recently used nest

Mammals

None were seen.

Evaluation

The landscaped sites, particularly N1 & N2, S1 & S2 and to a certain extent N3 are quite pleasant sites that anyone can walk by or through without giving them a second glance. Even the autumn colours of the Gower Street car park probably do not elicit admiring gasps from passersby.

The shrubberies and scattered trees of these sites provide protective cover for nesting birds, particularly black birds. These closely linked sites make it is possible for there to be more than one breeding pair as there is suitable territory for 3 or more pairs to defend.

The shrubberies are sufficiently varied, despite having several species in common, to give each compartment a separate identity.

Cherry laurel, perhaps, has been used too often. This evergreen grows so large that its presence soon overshadows everything else.

Litter is rather negligible in areas of the compartments that are well tended. It is in the gaps in the shrubbery, especially if tall ruderals have invaded, where fly tipping can be rampant. Whether or not these gaps can be filled to prevent fly tipping from occurring is questionable.

On both sides of the Gower Street car park there are advertising boards. On the west side, there's an area of soil behind and to the right of the advertising board. There are trees, *Buddlejas*, rugosa roses and brambles growing in what appears to be an untended area. Fly tipping does occur here. This part of the site does not need a complete overhaul to improve its appearance and discourage fly tipping. It just needs to be smartened up a little.

The worse fly tipping during the summer of 2003, however, was on the grounds of the old Troika factory between Compartments N3 and N4, some of which spilled over onto the grassy verge of Compartment N3. Fortunately, the area was cleared and the Troika factory fenced off to stop this from happening again.

The western sites, being located near residential areas, are likely to fare well in the future. It is the sites that are on the fringe of the industrial area that need management plans.

- Compartment N3 is borderline. The tree lined ivy bank facing Clun Street looks neglected. Its grassland verge contains a number of wasteground specialists which is likely to encourage abuse now that the Troika factory is fenced off.

- Compartment N4 should not be neglected simply because of its location in an industrial area. A management plan should be put in place to protect and improve the acid grassland. Silver birch, oak and goat willow will continue to proliferate unless they are controlled. Part of the retaining wall on Sutherland Road needs repairing.
- The woodland management plan for Compartment S3 should be reconsidered. Pruning, felling and coppicing should be done to benefit the structure and diversity of the wooded slope rather than just as a means to keep space around advertising billboards clear. Use of herbicide should also be discouraged.

Protective actions:

- Maintenance of all shrubberies
- Earsham Street and Gower Street corner of Compartment S2 should be kept clear of rubbish. Encourage more ground flora into this area near shrubbery.
- Management plan for ivy covered bank in Compartment N3
- Control birch in Compartment N4
- Do not allow residential property on Buckingham Drive to annex part of Compartment N4.
- Implement woodland management plan for Compartment S3 that diversifies the wooded slope yet keeps advertising space clear.

Potential improvements:

- Reduce number of cherry laurels
- Shrubby of Compartment N2 needs rejuvenating or replacing
- Western section of Gower Street car park near advertising board needs to be spruced up to discourage fly tipping
- Eastern boundary of Gower Street car park along walls of pub could be landscaped. Microclimate created by wall should be utilised to make that side of the site more interesting.
- Repair wall of Compartment N4

Species found

Clun Street (N) and Sutherland Road

A (tree or shrub)

<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	spotted laurel
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	barberry
<i>Berberis sp.</i>	barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> 'Aurea'	barberry
<i>Berberis x stenophylla</i>	barberry
<i>Betula pendula</i>	silver birch
<i>Brachyglottis</i> 'Sunshine'	Dunedin hybrids
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterfly-bush
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana glauca</i>	hybrid Lawson cypress
<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	hollyberry cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i>	
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	wall spray
<i>Crataegus mongyna</i>	hawthorn
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	broom
<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	forsythia
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	ash
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	manna ash
<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	ash sp.
<i>Genista hispanica</i>	Spanish gorse
<i>Hedera helix</i>	ivy
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	sea buckthorn
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	oregon-grape
<i>Olearia sp.</i>	daisy bush sp.
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	pine sp.
<i>Prunus avium</i>	wild cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	cherry laurel
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	firethorn
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	sessile oak
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Japanese rose
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Rose sp
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Salix caprea</i>	goat willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	elder
<i>Sorbus aria</i> agg.	common whitebeam
<i>Sorbus intermedia</i> agg	Swedish whitebeam

B (herb)

<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	mugwort
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	Michaelmas daisy

<i>Bellis perennis</i>	daisy
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	common mouse-ear
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	creeping thistle
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	traveller's joy
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	smooth hawk's-beard
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	broad-leaved willowherb
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	small flowered cranesbill
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	cat's-ear
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	purple toadflax
<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>	pinappleweed
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	black medick
<i>Melilotus altissima</i>	tall mellilot
<i>Myosotis sp.</i>	forget-me-not cultivar
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	common poppy
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotgrass
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	broad-leaved dock
<i>Sedum album</i>	white stonecrop
<i>Sedum reflexum</i>	reflexed stonecrop
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	common ragwort
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	hedge mustard
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	smooth sow-thistle
<i>Stellaria media</i>	common chickweed
<i>Taraxacum officianale agg.</i>	dandelion
<i>Tragopogon pratensis agg.</i>	goats-beard
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	hare's-foot clover
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	red clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	scentless mayweed
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	common nettle
<i>Veronica persica</i>	common field speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	tufted vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	common vetch

C (grass)

<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	common bent
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	false oat-grass
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	barren brome
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cock's foot
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	wall barley
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial rye-grass
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual meadow-grass

E (Pteridophyte)

Equisetum arvense
Pteridium aquilinum

field horsetail
 bracken

Clun Street (S) and Gower Street

A (tree or shrub)

Acer platanoides
Acer pseudoplatanus
Betula pendula
Buddleja davidii
Cotoneaster bullatus
Cotoneaster divaricatus
Cotoneaster franchetii
Crataegus mongyna
Fraxinus excelsior
Fraxinus excelsior x
Fraxinus ornus
Fraxinus oxycarpa
Fraxinus sp.
Hippophae rhamnoides
Ilex x altaclarensis 'Wilsonii'
Prunus avium
Prunus laurocerasus
Pyracantha rogersiana
Pyracantha rogersiana 'Flava'
Rosa rugosa
Rosa sp.
Rubus fruticosus agg.
Salix capraea
Sambucus nigra
Sorbus aria agg.
Sorbus aucuparia

Norway maple
 sycamore
 silver birch
 butterfly-bush
 hollyberry cotoneaster

 hawthorn
 ash
 ash hybrid
 manna ash
 Caucasian ash
 ash species
 sea buckthorn
 holly hybrid
 wild cherry
 cherry laurel
 firethorn (orange berries)
 firethorn (yellow berries)
 Japanese rose
 rose sp.
 bramble
 goat willow
 elder
 common whitebeam
 rowan

B (herb)

Achillea millefolium
Artemisia vulgaris
Bellis perennis
Calystegia sepium
Calystegia silvatica
Cerastium fontanum
Chenopodium album
Cirsium arvense
Cirsium vulgare
Crepis capillaris
Epilobium hirsutum
Epilobium montanum
Galega officinalis
Galium aparine
Geranium pusillum

yarrow
 mugwort
 daisy
 hedge bindweed
 large bindweed
 common mouse-ear
 fat-hen
 creeping thistle
 spear thistle
 smooth hawk's-beard
 great willowherb
 broad-leaved willowherb
 goat's-rue
 cleavers
 small flowered cranesbill

	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	cat's-ear
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	common bird's-foot trefoil
	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	black medick
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	common poppy
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain
	<i>Plantago major</i>	greater plantain
	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotgrass
	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup
	<i>Reseda luteola</i>	weld
	<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford ragwort
	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	hedge mustard
	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	bittersweet
	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	prickly sow-thistle
	<i>Taraxacum officianale</i> agg.	dandelion
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover
	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	common nettle
C (grass)		
	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	false oat-grass
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft-brome
	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	barren brome
	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	common couch
	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue
	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog
	<i>Holcus mollis</i>	creeping soft-grass
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	wall barley
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial rye-grass
	<i>Poa annua</i>	annual meadow-grass
	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	rough meadow-grass

Habitats/species of nature conservation importance

UK BAP Priority Habitats

Acid grassland

Sheffield LBAP Priority Habitats

Grassland

UK BAP Priority Species

None

Sheffield LBAP Priority Species

House sparrow

UK BAP Species of Conservation Concern

Blue tit

Great tit

Wren

UK Red List Birds

House sparrow

UK Amber List Birds

None

Local Red Data Book Species

Lepidoptera Grade A Species

Holly blue

Speckled wood

Previous surveys

AUTHOR/RECORDER	DATE	COVERAGE	LOCATION
J. Fox	10/09/07	Sheffield Habitat Survey Inner City Phase I	Site 323 Unmanaged bank SK364 886

History and Geology

Geological survey

The solid geology of the site lies within the Lower Coal Measures of the Upper Carboniferous period and is characterised by mudstone and flaggy sandstone.

Archaeological survey

Forty-one features were identified from archive records within the immediate vicinity (i.e. 500m) of the site. These included a Roman coin hoard (SMR 890), a find spot of an Iron Age quernstone (SMR 882) and a large number of buildings associated with industry along the River Don.

Historical survey

The small plots on Clun Street and Gower Street were created on the site of former terraced housing on Clun Street, Earsham Street, Ellesmere Road and Gower Street. This housing was first shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25" map (1905). The site is previously shown as agricultural land on Harrison's survey of Southall Soake (1637) and corresponds to a series of plots of land labelled as *High Fields*. It would appear to have remained relatively unchanged until the late nineteenth century when residential development encroached upon the site. Terraced housing is shown within the limits of the small plots on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25" map (1905).

Recommendations

The small plots on Clun Street and Gower Street are of limited archaeological or historical significance. They would appear to have been used for housing during the early to mid twentieth century. Following the demolition of the housing, the site remained undeveloped and has since become one of the many open or green spaces in the Burngreave NDfC area. Consultation of census records will help identify former residents of Clun Street, Earsham Street, Ellesmere Road and Gower Street. This information may help improve understanding of local social history.

Community

No community survey was carried out.