

The flora of roadside verges in Wales









How important are Wales' road verges for plants?

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What is the area of road verge in Wales?

- No figure for total road verge area in Wales
- WG statistic for total road length = 34,437 km*
- SNH report 551: average 0.3296 ha of verge per km of road#
- This would give an estimate of <u>11,350 ha of verge in Wales</u>
- Probably slight over-estimate as Wales has smaller proportion of dual carriageways

Compared to (for example):

- Lowland semi-natural grassland 110,800 ha@
- Lowland heathland 12,500 ha@
- Lowland semi-natural woodland & scrub 93,700 ha@
- Approx size of Cardiff + Swansea 11,500 ha

^{*} Statistics for Wales 2013

[#] The Management of Roadside verges for Biodiversity – Hambrey Consulting 2013

@ Habitat survey of Wales 1979-1997 (Blackstock et al. 2010. *Habitats of Wales*. University of Wales Press)



Decline of Welsh habitats

- 97 % loss of dry unimproved grasslands in Wales between 1930s and 1980s-90s*
- 95% loss of wet heath on Lleyn between 1920s and 1980s-90s#
- Just 1600 ha of Lowland Meadow (unimproved neutral grassland) remain*
- Some 50% of the total land area of Wales is improved grassland#

Habitat survey of Wales 1979-1997



^{*} Lowland Grassland Survey of Wales 1987-2004. (Stevens et al. 2010. *Grasslands of Wales*. University of Wales Press)



What is the 11,350 ha?











Verge habitats

Eleven Habitat Action Plans listed in Trunk Road Estate Biodiversity Action Plan (TREBAP)*:

- ▶ Calcareous Grassland
- Lowland Dry Acid Grassland
- ➤ Lowland Meadows
- ➤ Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures
- >Heathlands
- **≻**Water Bodies
- ➤ Rivers and Streams
- ➤ Woodlands + Planted Native Trees & Shrubs
- ➤ Coastal and Estuarine Habitats
- ➤ Rock Faces and Screes
- ➤ Boundary Features





* Trunk Road Estate BAP 2004-14. Welsh Government 2004.

Includes all 'soft estate': land within highway boundary excluding hard surfaces



What proportion of our verges are botanically rich?

- No comprehensive survey of verges across Wales
- Most road verge surveys focus on identifying or surveying the richest sites

Northern England road verge surveys 2001-3:

Area	Coverage (km)	High quality (km)	% high quality
Derwent Valley	40	1.7	4.3
Teesdale	70	1.33	1.9
Weardale	100	5.45	5.5

Botanically very rich verges in Wales are probably less than 5% of all verges



Uncommon species: Section 42 vascular plants*

Occurrence on road verges	Number of species	% of all S42 species
Some populations at least partly on verges	7	9
Not known, but could potentially occur	14	18
Not known and never likely to occur	56	73



- Spreading bellflower Campanula patula
- Chamomile Chamaemelum nobile
- Depford pink Dianthus armeria
- Purple ramping-fumitory Fumaria purpurea
- Bastard balm Melittis melissophyllum
- Small-white orchid Pseudorchis albida
- Wood bitter-vetch Vicia orobus





Spreading bellflower Campanula patula





- Endangered on GB Red List (estimate of only 330 individuals remaining)
- Handful of Welsh populations close to English border in mid & south Wales
- On roadsides, lane-sides, shaded banks and woodland fringe
- Road and lane-side populations a key part of the resource



Wood bitter-vetch Vicia orobus





- Near Threatened species with an estimated 62% of its GB population in Wales
- Open habitat species mainly in ancient meadows and pastures in hill country
- Several roadside populations, one or two sizable
- Can persist under partial shade for a period (but long term?)



Other uncommon plants on roadsides



Welsh groundsel Senecio cambrensis

Bithynian vetch *Vicia* bithynica





Wild cabbage *Brassica* oleracea



Botanically very rich verges in Wales

- Are probably less than 5% of all verges (i.e. no more than 568 ha)
- Are mainly older verges on minor roads
- Are probably often close to existing areas of habitat :

"The adjacent land use was also significant – a number of (more botanically rich) sites adjoined hay meadows" (Teesdale Roadside Flora Project 2002)

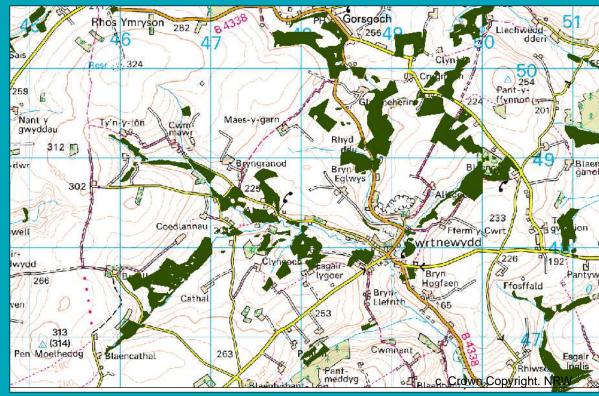




So what about the other verges?

- Even botanically poor verges are likely to have some value for pollinators
- And they can help to connect otherwise fragmented habitat patches in the wider countryside







And they could be better

- 1. More sensitive cutting regimes
- 2. Use of low fertility substrates in verge construction
- 3. Removal of cut material
- 4. Limit planting of non-natives
- 5. Restoration projects







In summary:

- Wales' road verges are an additional habitat resource supplementing the significantly larger but much reduced semi-natural habitats of the wider countryside
- Wales' verges support a number of important populations of uncommon and declining plant species
- Wales' verges are potential corridors for movement of plant species across the region
- The botanical value of many verges could be increased with better management
- Verges adjacent to areas of habitat probably merit particular attention for survey and better management



Thank you



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