

Prepared for Andrew Scott Ltd

YSGOL GYMRAEG YSTALYFERA (PHASE 3)
NEATH PORT TALBOT

BIODIVERSITY AUDIT & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

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Ysgol Gymraeg Ystalyfera: Biodiversity Audit and Recommendations for Ecological Enhancement

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report provides a record of the ecological surveys undertaken by Celtic Wildflowers and contributes to baseline-data gathered for a specific area of developments at Ysgol Gymraeg Ystalyfera (Phase 3). The study area includes a 10m buffer around the double-fenced corridor shown on figure 1. This work is being undertaken on behalf of Andrew Scott Ltd in support of planning condition requiring the provision of '*Ecological Enhancement Measures on site in accordance with Policy 9 of Future Wales and so as to accord with Policy SP15 of the adopted Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan*'
- 1.2 The report provides details of an extended phase I habitat survey and scoping assessment for existing biodiversity and identifies opportunities to directly contribute to the sustainable management of local natural resources in line with the objectives set out in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

2. SCOPE OF WORK

- 2.1 A field survey of the land along a section of Glantwrch Lane, Ystalyfera, located at OSGR SN77190875, was carried out on a site visit made on 3rd October 2022 by Barry Stewart. The area covered by the survey is shown on Figure 1. Ground elevation is between 60m and 70m AOD, the Site being situated adjacent to the left hand bank of the Afon Twrch, near the confluence of the Afon Tawe.

2.2 Vegetation

The vegetation types present within the site were assessed by Barry Stewart using methodology based on that described in the Handbook for *Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit* (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2010). The results of the survey are presented at figure 1 and brief descriptions of each habitat type are given in section 3, below. Species lists were compiled in the form of target notes (TN) in order to describe each of the mapping units and/or features of interest. These lists are reproduced at appendix 1 but key and noteworthy species are detailed in the relevant sections of the report. The text below uses vernacular names for the vascular plants recorded during the surveys, the scientific names of which are given at appendix 1. It is standard practice to use italicized scientific names of lower plants, including bryophytes (mosses and liverworts), which are used preferentially in the main text, although vernacular names are also provided at appendix 1.

Searches were also carried out for the presence of Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS), including those listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, principally

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Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*, Indian Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* and Giant Hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, these being species known to be present in the local area.

3. BASELINE INFORMATION

3.1 Designated Sites (see figure 2)

3.1.1 Protected Sites

There are no Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within a 2km buffer of the survey site. The closest SPA and SAC is the Burry Inlet, which lies 22.5km to the south-west. The nearest SSSI is Gwrhyd Meadows over 3km to the west. The context of all protected sites is shown on figure 2.

3.1.2 County Wildlife Sites

Figure 2 shows the series of **Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)** that has been adopted by Neath Port Talbot CBC in its Unitary Development Plan, one of which lies within 2km of the site. **Caeau Ynysgeinon SINC** lies 795m to the south-west and supports highly diverse colliery spoil vegetation with significant invertebrate interest.

3.1.3 Designated Ancient Woodland

The assessment site does not include any ancient woodland units identified on the Forestry Commission Ancient Woodland Inventory 2011, as shown on figure 2. There are, however, several units within the 2km buffer of the study site, which is indirectly linked to the mosaic of woodland units within the local area.

3.2 Vegetation Survey Results

The total numbers of species of the main plant taxonomic divisions recorded during the survey are shown at Table 3.1 and lists of all records are at appendix 1.

Table 3.1 Species totals for taxonomic groups recorded during the survey

Taxonomic group	Species within Study Area	Additional species within 10m buffer	Totals
Vascular plants	32	53	85
Bryophytes (mosses & liverworts)	4	25	29

3.2.1 TN1 Double-fenced corridor

The study site comprised a narrow corridor of trees and shrubs with a mixed field layer of woodland and grassland components. The corridor is defined on its eastern side by a new high metal fence. The western edge is less well demarcated by a dilapidated post and wire fence through which vegetation has established and extended on to the edges of the lane. The corridor is generally 2 to 3 metres wide along most of its length.

The canopy of trees is not complete and gappy sections are generally filled with Bramble and tall-herb vegetation. Woody species recorded included Ash, Beech, Hawthorn, Hazel, Pedunculate Oak, Sycamore and Wild Cherry. The most prominent species in the field layer were Atlantic Ivy and Cock's-foot, with locally frequent Barren Strawberry, False Oat-grass, False-brome and Tufted Vetch. The only additional woodland species were all noted at low frequency, these being Common Dog-violet, Male-fern and Wood Avens.

3.2.2 TN2 Amenity grassland

The main components of the sward in this regularly mown and generally species-poor community were White Clover and Yorkshire-fog, with frequent Common Bent, Creeping Buttercup, Perennial Rye-grass and Yarrow. Other components that were no more than occasional and included Autumn Hawkbit Common Knapweed agg., Meadow Buttercup and Ribwort Plantain.

3.2.3 TN3 Connecting hedgerow

A thick and well-trimmed hedgerow runs east from the southern limit of the study area. Atlantic Ivy, Hawthorn and Holly are co-dominant with frequent Bramble and Hazel. The field layer is limited by extent and other than locally abundant Red Fescue, the only other species noted of general interest were Broad Buckler-fern, Common Ragwort, Meadow Vetchling and Wood Sage.

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3.2.4 TN4 Riverbank

The lefthand bank of the Afon Twrch lies within the 10m buffer. It comprised a well-established riparian woodland corridor with a moderately good diversity of woodland indicators. Of the 17 woody species noted, Ash, Hazel, Pedunculate Oak and Sycamore were the most abundant. Species of local interest included Crab Apple and Yew.

Of the 54 species recorded in the field layer, Atlantic Ivy, Bramble and *Thamnobryum alopecurum* made up the bulk of the vegetation, all other species being no more occasional. Woodland indicators and species noted of local interest included *Cinclidotus fontinaloides*, Common Dog-violet, Field Rose, Great Wood-rush, Hart's-tongue, Honeysuckle, *Lejeunea lamacerina*, Primrose, Sanicle, Soft Shield-fern, Tutsan, Wood Speedwell, Wood-sedge and yellow Archangel.

3.2.5 TN5 New plantings

The mix of largely native plantings along the new fenceline, in time, will help to increase connectivity of woodland habitats in the immediate vicinity of the study site.

3.2.6 SIGNIFICANT PLANT SPECIES

Other than invasive non-natives, no notable species were recorded. The limited suite of humidity-demanding species at TN06 and a number of the mature oaks at TN12 is of local interest. Himalayan Balsam, Japanese Knotweed and Rhododendron were all recorded in small quantity from riparian corridor (TN4) adjacent to the study area, along the banks of the Afon Twrch. All personnel should be vigilant and appropriate action taken (consult the ecologist) if any additional plants are encountered at any stage within the study area. A control programme would need to be implemented to eliminate the plant in its entirety from the wider site to help achieve Water Framework Directive invasive species objectives.

4 PROTECTED FAUNA SCOPING**4.1 Otter**

Otter spraint was noted on the Twrch. The study site offers minimal foraging opportunities for this species and no recommendations have been proposed.

4.2 Protected birds and bird species of significance

No fully protected species (i.e. those included under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981) are known or suspected of breeding within the site. Section 7 ^{'a'}, and/or Birds of Conservation Concern Red List ^{'b'} Species, either recorded or likely to occur on site, include:

^{ab} Song Thrush

^b Mistle Thrush

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^a Dunnock

^a Bullfinch

The breeding and non-breeding bird assemblage is considered as likely to be of minor significance, though it essential scrub is not cleared during the breeding season without prior inspection by a suitably qualified person. Ideally scrub clearance should be undertaken during the period September to February. Measures to improve the foraging resource and nesting opportunities are provided.

4.3 **Bats**

All British bats, and their roosts (occupied or not) are protected by i) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. This legislation implements the EC Habitats and Species Directive in the UK, and ii) the Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 5 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 requires all public authorities/bodies to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity e.g. when considering planning applications. There is a particular requirement to address those species and habitats targeted by the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, in pursuance of which the Welsh Government have listed Common and Soprano Pipistrelles, Noctule, Brown Long-eared, Greater and Lesser Horseshoe, Barbastelle and Bechstein bats at Section 7 of the Act as *Species of Principal Importance for Conservation of Biological Diversity*. Implementation of this responsibility varies across authorities but, typically, some LPAs ask for "bat accommodation" as a routine requirement, and some require survey data to be passed to a Local Records Office.

Whilst no trees within the study site were considered to provide potential opportunities for roosting bats, a number of the Oaks and Sycamores along the river corridor provided features with roost potential. It is highly likely that the woodland features at the site are used by foraging bats and Glantwrch Lane is used as a travel route. Measures to improve the foraging resource and roost potential are provided.

4.4 **Other Protected and Significant Fauna**

The site does not support suitable habitat for other protected species or *Species of Principal Importance for Conservation of Biological Diversity* in Wales under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species, such as reptiles, Badger *Meles meles*, Brown Hare *Lepus europaeus*, Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*, Water Vole *Arvicola terrestris*, amphibians and Marsh Fritillary butterfly *Eurodryas aurinia*.

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5 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

5.1 Enrichment of Boundary Corridor

The extent of established vegetation within the double-fenced corridor offers limited opportunities for supplementary planting. The following schedule is to be implemented by way supplementary planting within gap habitats, which are to be increased by partial removal of Bramble in areas where tree cover is not present, as indicated on figure 1.

Action	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Bramble clearance				
Bulb planting (List 1)				
Tree/shrub planting (List 2)				
Bird/Bat Boxes (List 4)				
Wildflower/ fern planting (List 3)				

List 1 (Bulbs)

		No.	Size
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	200	bulbs
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	200	bulbs
Tenby Daffodil	<i>Narcissus obvallaris</i>	55	bulbs
Wood Anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	200	bulbs

List 2 (Trees & shrubs)

		No.	Size
Alder Buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	3	10L
Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	1	10L
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	2	5L
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	3	3L
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2	3L

List 3 (Wildflowers & ferns)

		No.	Size
Broad Buckler-fern	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	10	9cm
Common Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	50	plugs
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	10	plugs
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	10	plugs
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	10	plugs
Hemp Agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	10	9cm
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	50	plugs
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	6	9cm
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	50	plugs
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	30	plugs

List 4 (Bat & bird boxes)

		No.	Size
NHBS Wooden Bird Nest Box	25mm entrance hole	2	
NHBS Wooden Bird Nest Box	32mm entrance hole	2	
Open fronted Bird Nest Box		2	

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Chavenage Bat Box	1
Double Chamber Bat Box	1

5.2 Birds & Bats

There are opportunities to provide additional nesting options for birds and roost opportunities for bats, both by establishing a better understory to the existing woodland and by the provision of additional nest boxes for woodland hole nesters, such as tits, Nuthatch, Redstart and flycatchers. Boxes are to be erected for likely species such as Dabenton's Bat and Soprano Pipistrelle.

Note. ***Should any works be required that might result in disturbance to trees on site, a bat inspection must first be undertaken by a qualified bat surveyor. This should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity, so as to prevent unnecessary delays.***

5.3 Habitat Connectivity

The site forms part of an extensive woodland mosaic with established corridors through the local landscape. These corridors are likely to be used regularly as travel routes for a wide range of mobile fauna, particularly birds, bats and small mammals. In addition to provisions made to ensure safe travel routes are maintained for these animals during all phases of work, the enhancements outlined above will provide ecological benefits that will help maximise the potential resource and habitat usage of a feature that has excellent ecological connectivity with adjacent woodland and riparian habitats.

6 REFERENCES / BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Figure 1: Vegetation Survey Plan

1. Double-fenced boundary
2. Amenity Grassland
3. Managed Connecting Hedgerow
4. Riverbank (Afon Twrch)
5. Newly Planted Connecting Boundary

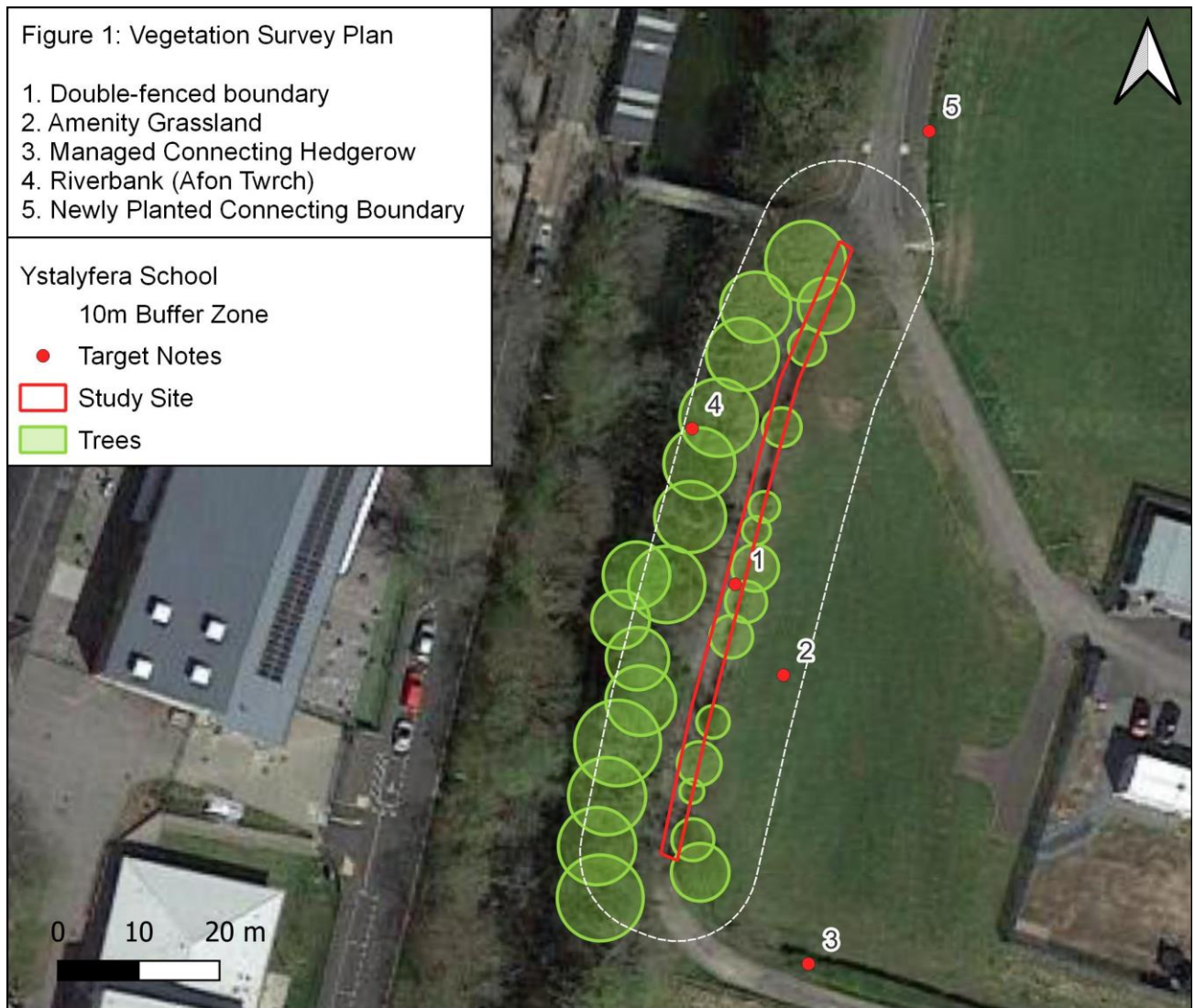
Ystalyfera School

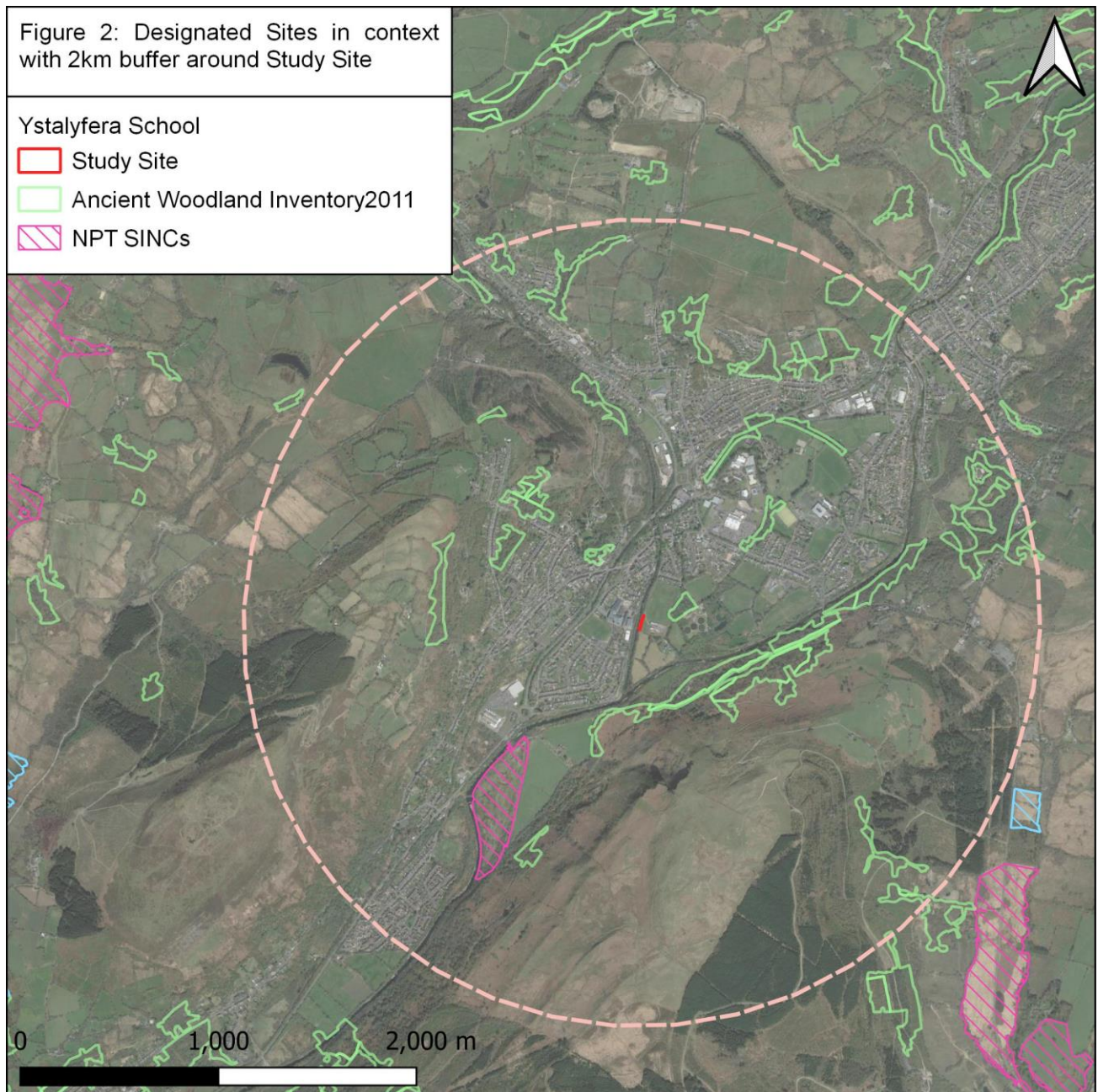
10m Buffer Zone

● Target Notes

□ Study Site

○ Trees





PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: View south of entrance to Glantwrch Lane.



Photo 2: View north of Glantwrch Lane with narrow double-fenced corridor TN1 on right.



Photo 3: Glantwrch Lane showing narrow double-fenced corridor TN1 on left.



Photo 4: Double-fenced corridor TN1 and amenity grassland TN2.



Photo 5: Managed hedgerow TN3 connection to study site TN1.



Photo 6: Afon Twrch TN4 running parallel with study site TN1



Photo 7: Afon Twrch TN4



Photo 8: New plantings against new fence on right TN5, connecting study site TN1.



APPENDIX 1

Target Notes recorded during the Phase 1 habitat Survey

The locations of the following Target Notes recorded during the ecological field survey are shown on figure 1, each being a sample of species present within a GIS mapping polygon (each outlined in grey on figure 1).

The Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken by Barry Stewart on 3rd October and 2022, in sunny, calm conditions.

Target notes have been recorded using MapMate recording software which facilitates these records being incorporated into databases administered by specialist bodies including nationally to the Biological Records Centre at the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Wallingford, the Distributional Database maintained by the Botanical Society of the British Isles (BSBI) and to Local Record Centre databases. Such records advance the knowledge and understanding of the distribution and frequency of plants, animals and habitats and enable a more informed approach to be made to future management and conservation of the natural and semi-natural environment and potentially assist with the assessment of the impact that future development and land-use changes may have on habitats and wildlife. These records will be submitted to the various national and local databases in due course.

Key to Species Status mnemonics

Dafor scale

- d dominant
- a abundant
- la locally abundant
- f frequent
- lf locally frequent
- o occasional
- r rare
- p present (no frequency noted)
- * Bryophytes (mosses and liverworts)

Vernacular	Taxon	Quantity
[1] Hedge corridor on east side of Glantwrch lane		
<u>Trees & shrubs</u>		
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	r
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	o
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	f
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	o
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	o
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	lf
Himalayan Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	r
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	lf
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	o
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	r
<u>Field layer</u>		

Atlantic Ivy	<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	la
Barren Strawberry	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	lf
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	o
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	f
Common Couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	o
Common Dog-violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	o
* Common Feathermoss	<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	o
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	r
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	r
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	r
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	r
False Oat-Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	lf
False-brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	lf
Imperforate St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	o
Male-fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	o
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	r
* Neat Feathermoss	<i>Pseudoscleropodium purum</i>	o
* Pointed Spear-moss	<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	r
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	r
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	r
Rough Meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	o
* Rough-stalked Feathermoss	<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	o
Smooth Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	r
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	lf
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	r
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	o

[2] Playing field grassland along east side of Glantwrch lane

Autumn Hawkbit	<i>Scorzoneroide autumnalis</i>	r
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	r
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	f
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	f
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra agg.</i>	o
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	lf
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	o
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	r
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	f
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	o
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	la
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	lf
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	la

[3] Managed hedge

Trees & shrubs

Atlantic Ivy	<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	a
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	f
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	a
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	f

Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	a
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	o
<u>Field layer</u>		
Broad Buckler-fern	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	o
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	r
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	r
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	la
Wood Sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	r
[4] Riverbank		
<u>Trees & shrubs</u>		
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	o
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	a
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	o
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	r
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	r
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	o
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	r
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	lf
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	f
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	o
lime	<i>Tilia</i> sp.	r
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	f
Q. petraea x robur	<i>Quercus x rosacea</i>	p
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	r
Rusty Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i>	r
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	f
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	r
<u>Field layer</u>		
Atlantic Ivy	<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	la
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	f
Broad Buckler-fern	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	o
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	o
Colt's-foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	r
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	o
Common Dog-violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	lf
* Common Feathermoss	<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	lf
* Common Pocketmoss	<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i>	o
* Common Smoothcap	<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	lf
* Common Tamarisk-moss	<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>	r
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	o
* Dotted Thyme-moss	<i>Rhizomnium punctatum</i>	o
* Elegant Silkmoss	<i>Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans</i>	o
False Oat-Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	o
False-brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	o
Field Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	r
Field-rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	r

* Fox-tail Feathermoss	<i>Thamnobryum alopecurum</i>	a
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	r
Great Wood-rush	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	o
* Green Yokemoss	<i>Zygodon viridissimus</i>	o
Hart's-tongue	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	r
* Hart's-tongue Thyme-moss	<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>	o
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	r
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	r
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	r
Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	r
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	r
* Long-beaked Water Feathermoss	<i>Rhynchostegium riparioides</i>	o
Male-fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	o
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	o
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	o
Remote Sedge	<i>Carex remota</i>	r
* River Feathermoss	<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i>	o
* Rusty Feathermoss	<i>Sciuro-hypnum plumosum</i>	o
Sanicle	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	o
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	o
* Silky Forklet-moss	<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	r
* Smaller Lattice-moss	<i>Cinclidotus fontinaloides</i>	o
Soft Shield-fern	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	r
* St Winifrid's Moss	<i>Chiloscyphus polyanthos</i>	lf
Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	o
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	r
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	r
* Wall Screwmoos	<i>Tortula muralis</i>	o
Wavy Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	o
* Western Pouncewort	<i>Lejeunea lamacerina</i>	r
Wild Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	r
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	o
Wood Speedwell	<i>Veronica montana</i>	r
Wood-sedge	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	r
Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	r
Zigzag Clover	<i>Trifolium medium</i>	r
<u>epiphytes on Sycamore</u>		
* Silky Wall Feathermoss	<i>Homalothecium sericeum</i>	o
<u>epiphytes on Ash</u>		
* Capillary Threadmoss	<i>Bryum capillare</i>	r
* Clustered Feathermoss	<i>Rhynchostegium confertum</i>	o
* Dilated Scalewort	<i>Frullania dilatata</i>	o
* Fairy Beads	<i>Microlejeunea ulicina</i>	r
* Forked Veilwort	<i>Metzgeria furcata</i>	lf
* Lesser Yokemoss	<i>Zygodon conoideus</i>	o
* Mamillate Plaitmoss	<i>Hypnum andoi</i>	f

Polypody	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	o
* Rough-stalked Feathermoss	<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	o
* Slender Mouse-tail Moss	<i>Isoetes macrospora</i>	o

fenceline plantings (1 year old whips) on east side of Glantwrch lane

Trees & shrubs

Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris sens. lat.</i>	p
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	p
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	p
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	p
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	p
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	p
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	p

Field layer

Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	o
Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	r
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	f
Common Couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	lf
False Oat-Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	o
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	o
Hairy Sedge	<i>Carex hirta</i>	lf
Hoary Mustard	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	r
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	o