

Land at Brunel Way, Baglan
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

On behalf of Aldustria Limited

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AE520
Revision: 1
January 2025

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1 Executive Summary

Avondale Ecology completed a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal including desk study, habitat survey and protected species audit for land at Brunel Way, Baglan. The assessment was completed to inform legal and planning policy compliance relating to construction of a proposed battery storage facility.

The site comprises regularly mown other neutral grassland/likely good semi-improved grassland and gravel. There is an area of scrub under the M4 motorway to the north and an existing industrial unit and car park to the south.

The site is of moderate botanical diversity, with occasional species indicative of more diverse grasslands, but does not appear to be a Habitat of Principal Importance listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. There is negligible potential for protected and notable species to be significantly impacted, although small numbers of foraging bats and birds may be displaced without mitigation. Adjacent habitats may support wildlife including reptiles, hedgehog and nesting birds, but are will not be directly impacted by the works.

Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

- Retain and enhance as much of grassland habitats as possible.
- Re-survey the grassland in mid-April to August to inform a detailed turf translocation methodology to a Biodiversity Net Gain area and outside of palisade fencing.
- Leaving retained grassland areas uncut during April to mid-July and then cutting and removing arisings every year.
- Retain and protect adjacent habitat during works, through protective fencing.
- Sensitive lighting design, avoiding light spill onto boundary habitats.
- Works to cease immediately and an ecologist contacted for advice if any protected or notable species are unexpectedly found or suspected to be present.

Net Benefit for Biodiversity

- Planting such as new native hedgerows around site boundaries if possible.
- **Use of a seed mix including kidney vetch to benefit small blue butterfly.**
- Habitat piles such as brash or log piles and invertebrate mounds/banks and pools could be created around the site boundaries and within the Biodiversity Net Gain area.
- Consider bird and bat boxes on ancillary buildings

Measures to demonstrate that net benefit for biodiversity will be achieved will need to be shown on a site plan to comply with Planning Policy Wales 12.

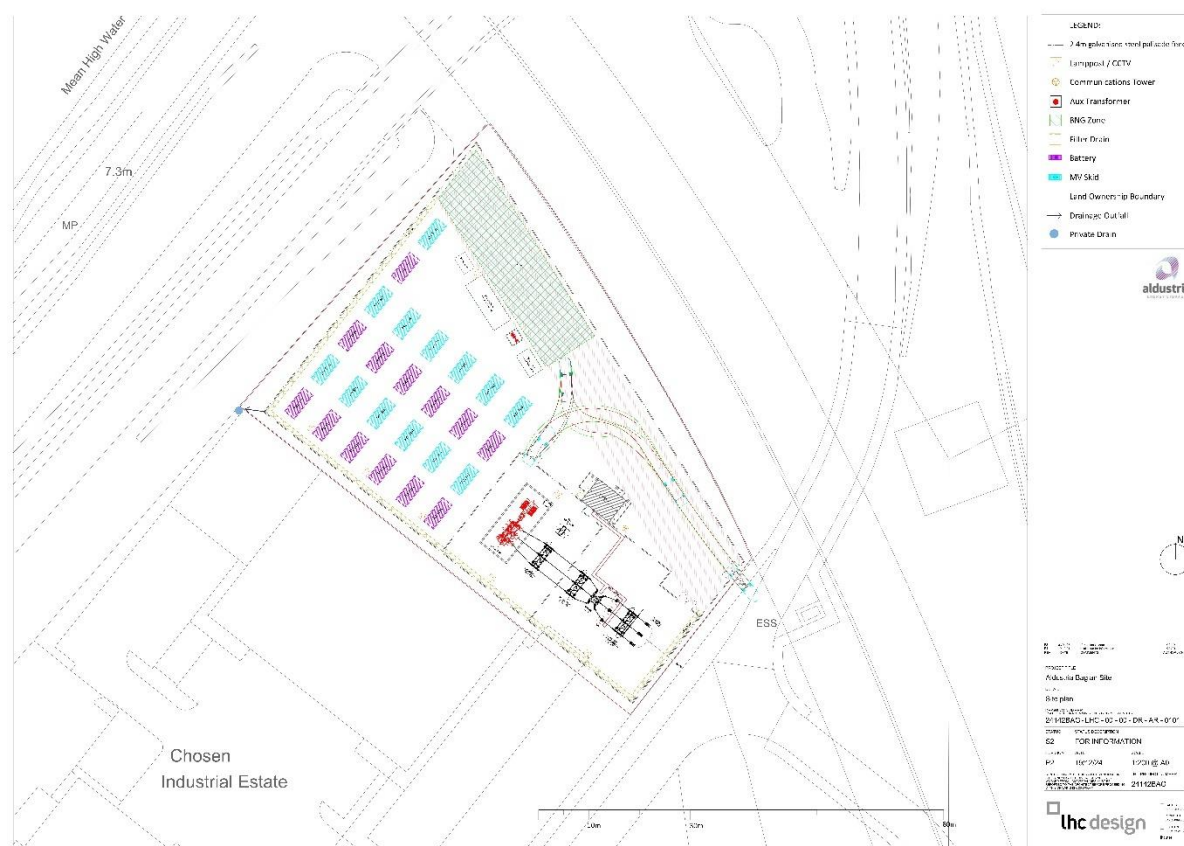
Please be aware that a survey of this nature can only provide a snapshot of the site's ecological importance. Please note that the survey results and any recommendations contained within this report will remain valid for two years following the date of survey.

2 Introduction

2.1 Introduction

Avondale Ecology was commissioned by Aldustria Limited to complete a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal for land adjacent to Brunel Way within Chosen Industrial Park, Baglan, Briton Ferry, Neath, SA11 2HZ (central Ordnance Survey grid reference SS73859365). The proposals are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Proposed Site Plan



2.2 Aims and Objectives

The survey was completed to inform measures required for compliance with biodiversity law and planning policy.

The survey included the following objectives:

- To identify any designated nature conservation sites on or in the vicinity of the site;
- To record and map the suitable features for protected species;
- To record any habitats of ecological importance;

- To identify whether there is any evidence of or potential for protected or notable species to be present;
- To detail potential requirements for Natural Resources Wales mitigation licences;
- To make suggestions for avoidance, mitigation, compensation measures and working practices to meet legislative and best practice requirements; and
- To identify opportunities for net benefit for biodiversity in accordance with Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

2.3 Legislation

There are several different Acts of legislation and regulations which refer to the protection of wildlife of relevance to the site. The regulations of direct relevance to the site are summarised below.

There are 18 species of bats in the UK, all of which are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). They are also included in Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). The Wildlife and Countryside Act, the “Habitats Regulations” and the CRoW Act 2000 together make it an offence, among other things, to recklessly, intentionally or deliberately:

- Disturb roosting bats or obstruct access to their roosts;
- Disturb a significant number of bats (whether in a roost or not);
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts;
- Kill, injure or capture (or take) bats.

A bat roost is defined as “any structure or place (including trees) which any bat uses for shelter or protection”. Because bats tend to re-use the same roosts, legal opinion is that the roost is protected whether or not the bat(s) are present at the time. Great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* are similarly protected.

Statutory protection is given to nesting birds in the UK under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs. In addition, it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act while they are nest building or at/ near a nest with eggs or young, or to disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Reptiles are protected from deliberate killing and injury under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Some non-native invasive plant and animal species are subject to legal controls under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

To meet the requirements of Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Planning Policy Wales 12, net benefit for biodiversity needs to be demonstrated with every application. A Green Infrastructure Strategy also usually needs to be provided with planning applications.

This is a brief summary of the legislation and is not to be regarded as a definitive legal opinion. When dealing with individual cases, the client is advised to consult the full texts of the relevant legislation and obtain further legal advice.

3 Methodology

3.1 Desk Study

A South-East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBRc) data search was submitted for records of protected and notable species within 1km. Internationally and nationally designated sites up to 1km from the site and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated for bat species up to 10km from the site were identified using MAGIC maps (www.magic.gov.uk). Locally designated sites within 1km were identified within the SEWBRc data search. Aerial photographs and Ordnance Survey maps were also reviewed to assess the site in context of surrounding habitats. Recent planning applications within the immediate area were reviewed using Neath Port Talbot Council's online planning portal for information of relevance to habitats and protected species.

3.2 Habitat Survey and Protected Species Audit

An Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey i.e. habitat survey and protected species audit was completed in accordance with best practice guidance *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland* (CIEEM, 2019) and *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey* (JNCC, 2010) on 12th November 2024. Vegetation type, structure and dominant species were noted. Types of habitat present were also assessed using UK Habitat Code classifications (V2, 2023). The presence of any invasive species subject to legal controls was recorded. The habitats were also assessed for their potential, and any evidence, to support legally protected or otherwise notable flora and fauna such as roosting bats (trees and buildings within 10m), badger, reptiles and nesting birds. Botanical nomenclature in this report follows that laid out by Stace (2010). The survey was completed by Sarah Dale MCIEEM, an experienced ecologist with over eighteen years' professional practice.

3.3 Constraints

Data held by Local Records Centres is not systematically collected. Therefore, although records indicating presence of species are helpful, records cannot confirm absence of a species.

The site was fully accessible. The survey was completed at a sub-optimal time of year for botanical identification, and botanical species recorded are likely to be an underestimate of diversity which would be found in the summer months. Some plants can be less easily identified in their vegetative form in the winter months, or may not be observable at all. Species in tightly cropped grassland can also be challenging to identify to species level, especially when not in flower. This constraint has been afforded full consideration and a precautionary approach taken to the assessment.

Ecological assessments are a snapshot. Wildlife can use and colonise sites in a dynamic manner and update assessments are likely to be required over time.

4 Results

4.1 Desk Study

4.1.1. Designated Sites

Earlswood Road Cutting and Ferryboat Inn Quarries Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) lies 730m west of the site. The SSSI is designated for geological reasons and so is not considered further within this report. Although there are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) within 10km, the proposals are not of a nature or at a location which would pose any risk to these designated sites.

There are a high number of Local Wildlife Sites/Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within 1km, with 13 different sites. The following sites are present within 500m:

- Brunel Dock Grassland SINC: 20m west on the other side of Brunel Way. Designated for relatively species-rich neutral grassland which supports uncommon species including wild liquorice *Astragalus glycyphyllos* and a bush cricked, long-winged conehead *Conocephalus fuscus*. This area is partly natural and partly reseeded. There are also small areas of saltmarsh communities and reedbed.
- Brunel Dock Reedbed SINC: 60m west on the other side of Brunel Way. Designated for reedbed habitats and nesting Birds of Conservation Concern listed on Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.
- Neath Estuary SINC: 200m west on the other side of Brunel Way. Designated for a range of wetland habitats and floodplain grazing marsh.
- Briton Ferry Waste Ground SINC: 230m north-west on other side of M4. Designated for secondary herb-rich grassland overgrown with patches of scrub.
- The Quays Car Park Bunds SINC: 470m south-west. Designated for habitat mitigation including neutral/calcareous grassland planting. Small blue butterfly *Cupido minimus*, brown-banded carder bee *Bombus humilis*, foraging birds including linnet *Linaria cannabina*, wild liquorice, hoary plantain *Plantago media* and Viper's bugloss *Echium vulgare* are present.

The site falls within a 'B-Lines' area, a non-statutory designation used to identify areas likely to be of high importance for pollinating species, where conservation efforts should be focused. The Quays is also shown as a Neath Port Talbot Bee Friendly Site ([NPT Bee Friendly - Neath Port Talbot Council](#)).

4.1.2 Protected and Notable Species Records

A total of 1661 records of protected and notable species within 1km were returned by SEWBRc. The following records are of potential relevance for the site:

- Bat species: Records for five different bat species were returned by BRERC including common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, greater horseshoe *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* and noctule *Nyctalus noctule* bats.
- Other mammals: There are seven records for hedgehog *Erinaceus europaea* within 1km; the closest is 383m from the site. There are five records for badger *Meles meles* within 1km of the site. Other mammal species are unlikely to be of relevance given habitats present.
- Bird species: A high proportion of the SEWBRcC records relate to bird species. Birds of Conservation Concern (RSPB, 2021) which may use habitats within and adjacent to the site include herring gull *Larus argentus*, song thrush *Turdus philomelos*, dunnoek *Prunella modularis*, starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, house sparrow *Passer domesticus* and black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. Many of the species recorded are related to estuarine and wetland habitats and are unlikely to occur on site.
- Amphibians: There are no records for great crested newt (GCN) *Triturus cristatus* within 1km. There are records for other amphibians including common frog *Rana temporaria*, common toad *Bufo bufo* and palmate newt *Lissotriton helveticus* within 1km. There are no ponds or waterbodies likely to be suitable GCN breeding habitat shown on MAGIC mapping within 500m.
- Reptiles: There are two SEWBRcC records for both slow worm *Anguis fragilis* and common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* within 1km. The closest records are 674m and 680m from the site.
- Invertebrate species: A range of notable invertebrate species have been recorded including beetles, butterflies including small blue, small heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*, wall *Lasiommata megera* and dingy skipper *Erynnis tages*, damselflies and dragonflies, brown-banded carder bee and a range of moths. There are records for the brown-banded carder bee *Bombus humilis* and shrill carder bee *Bombus sylvarum* 51m from the site.
- Plant species: A wide range of notable plant species have been recorded within 1km including notable native species such as orchid species, wild liquorice, greater knapweed *Centurea scabiosa*, basil thyme *Clinopodium acinos*, Deptford pink *Dianthus armeria*, wall bedstraw *Galium parisiense*, round-leaved cranesbill *Geranium rotundifolium*, grass vetchling *Lathyrus nissolia*, wild mignonette *Reseda lutea*, viper's bugloss and spotted medick *Medicago arabica*. Non-native invasive species such as buddleia *Buddleja davidii*, *Cotoneaster* species, cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica* and Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* have also been recorded, along with a number of notable bryophyte species.

There are no records for the site itself. There are two records within 100m of the site for Herring gull and wall bedstraw.

4.1.3 Other Information

There are recent planning applications from the past decade with ecological information from the postcode area. The reports produced by Argus Ecology and Kevin Barry Honour submitted for applications P2015/0975 and P2024/0368 (Intertissue site) relate only to air quality impacts.

4.2 Site Description

The site is an existing area of regularly mown grassland immediately to the north of an industrial unit (Toast building) and car park. The grassland appears to be very regularly cut but is not regularly used for any purposes. The site is mostly level, but with a gently sloping bund/bank along the northern boundary. There are gravel access tracks and fencing around the perimeter, with the site sandwiched between the industrial unit, M4 overpass, access track to the east and Brunel Way to the west. The site is bordered by areas of scrub including non-native invasive species underneath the M4 fly-over and native shrubs and scrub along Brunel Way to the west. The site is on the northern edge of the Chosen Industrial Park, with much of the land around industrial units comprising either regularly disturbed ground with ephemeral colonising vegetation or scrub with extensive stands of non-native invasive species including buddleia and Japanese knotweed. There are semi-natural habitats to the west across Brunel Way. The River Neath lies 490m west.

4.3 Habitats

Figure 2 shows the extent of habitats within the redline boundary. Photographs of the site are provided in Appendix A. Habitats comprise:

4.3.1 Other Neutral Grassland (g3c)

The majority of the site comprises moderately diverse other neutral grassland, with approximately 11-12 species per square metre. The grassland appears to be regularly mown and the sward was less than 5cm in height at the time of the survey. There was however little evidence of damage through trampling and the area is roped off to deter access. There are extensive areas of moss in places, with a diverse range of herbaceous plants and low dominance by grass species. A species list is included in Appendix B; 27 higher plant species were recorded in total. Of note, there were three indicator species of more diverse grasslands including bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, eyebright *Euphrasia officianlis* and burnet saxifrage *Pimpinella saxifraga*. However, there was a clear gradient in diversity, with relatively low diversity towards the eastern end. Across the grassland as a whole, these species were either rare or occasionally recorded. It should however be considered that intensive management is likely to be suppressing grassland diversity and the time of year may have resulted in under-recording of species. The ground appeared to be damper towards the western end and there was a band of grassland fungi up to approximately 10m from the western fence. These may be fibrecap *Inocybe* species or similar. Overall, the grassland is most likely to be good semi-improved grassland, with relatively low fertility soils. It is possible that some other notable species, including orchids, may be present in the summer months, although the ability of plants to flower and seed will

be limited by regular management. With appropriate long-term management, it is possible that unimproved/species-rich grassland could be restored, but at present the site is not considered to be a Habitat of Principal Importance. Based on Google Earth historic imagery, the site appears to have remained as similar habitat in recent years, although the eastern end of the site was used for vehicle storage/as a compound in 2013 and may have been reseeded afterwards.

4.3.2 Unvegetated, Unsealed Surface (u1c)

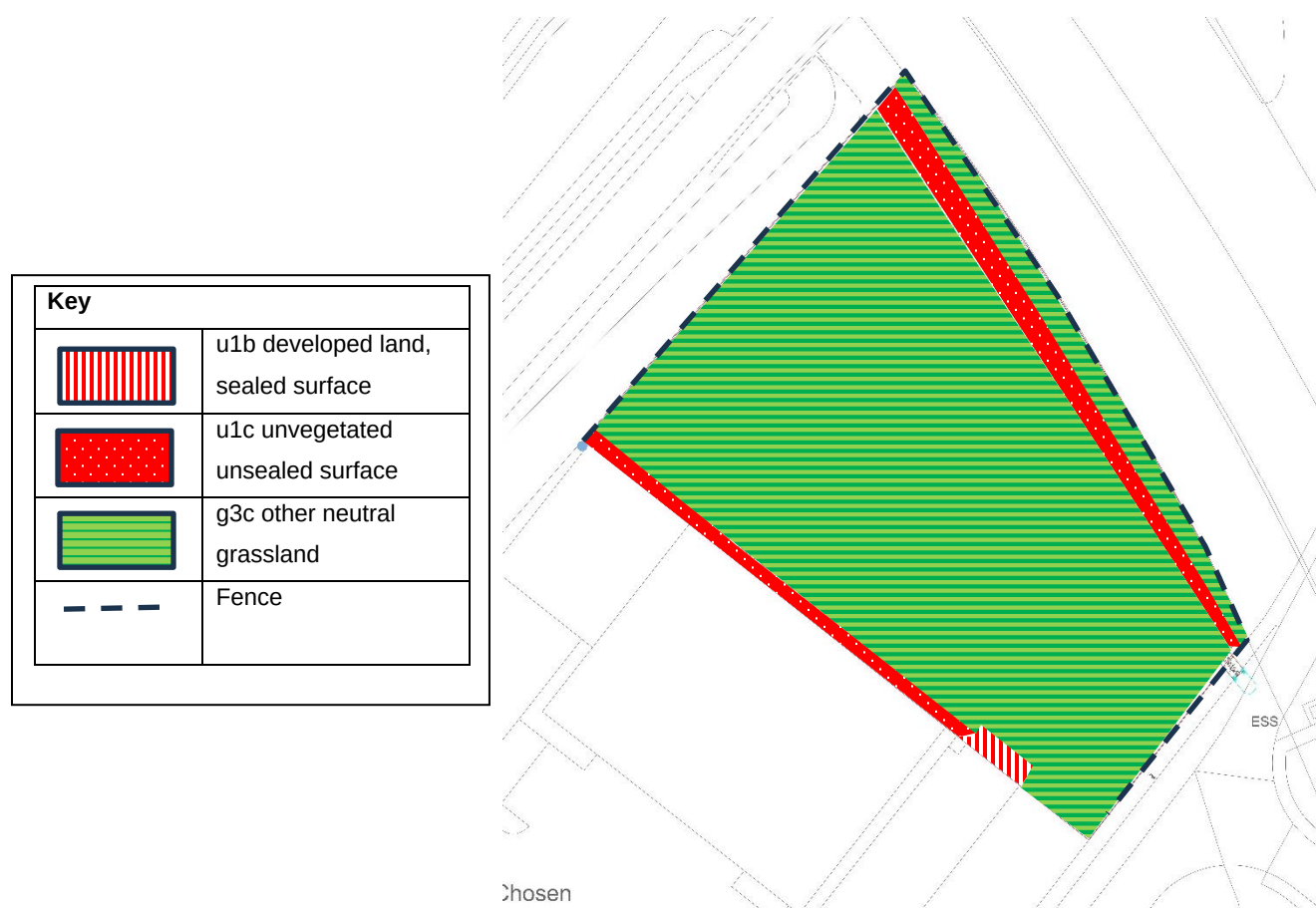
There are gravel tracks along the northern and southern boundaries.

4.3.3 Adjacent and Boundary Habitats

The site is fenced with close-boarded fencing to the east, west and north. There is a small sub-station and a large warehouse (u1b5) adjacent to the southern boundary. The sub-station is a brick-built, flat-roofed structure and lies partly within the site but will be retained. The warehouse is constructed of metal corrugated panels. A small area of hardstanding from the car park also falls within the site (u1b). There is scrub (h3h) adjacent to the northern boundary, under the M4 overpass dominated by buddleia and goat willow *Salix caprea*. The area along Brunel Way to the west includes semi-mature trees and shrubs (h3h) with species comprising willow *Salix* sp., alder *Alnus glutinosa*, pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, buddleia, hazel *Corylus avellana* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.

There is a small verge of amenity/modified grassland (g4) along the access road to the east outside of the redline boundary. The sward was less than 10cm in height at the time of the survey and included perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne*, fescue *Festuca* sp., Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, daisy *Bellis perennis*, round-leaved cranesbill, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, dandelion *Taraxacum* agg. and red clover *Trifolium repens*. There are 6-8 species per square metre.

The band of scrub to the east along the M4 also includes extensive areas of Japanese knotweed. The closest stand is approximately 15m east of the site.

Figure 2 Baseline Habitat Plan

4.4 Protected and Notable Species

4.4.1 Bat Species

There are no trees or buildings with bat roost potential within the site. The warehouse appears to have negligible bat roost potential, and there are existing security lights on the building. The sub-station is in good condition, with no obvious features with bat roost potential. There were no potential bat roost features on adjacent semi-mature trees to the west. The site may be used by foraging and commuting bats, likely in relatively small numbers due to light spill from nearby street and security lights.

4.4.2 Other Mammals

No evidence of use of the site by badger was found within 50m of the proposals in areas which could be accessed. There are no habitat piles within the site which could shelter hedgehog. There is no suitable habitat for any other protected or notable mammal species to be present or impacted.

4.4.3 Nesting Bird Species

Habitats within the footprint of works have negligible potential to support nesting birds. It is likely that herring gull and other gull species will nest on warehouse roofs in the area. Nesting birds are also likely to use adjacent vegetation.

4.4.4 Reptile Species

The footprint of works has negligible potential to support reptile species due to the grassland being regularly mown. There is also a lack of potential artificial refugia which could shelter reptiles.

4.4.5 Great Crested Newt

This species is considered likely to be absent due to lack of opportunities for the species to shelter on site, lack of breeding ponds in the area and no nearby records.

4.4.6 Invertebrates

The sward lacks the structure to support a high abundance of invertebrates, but could be used by a range of pollinating invertebrate species. This could potentially include notable species.

4.4.7 Other Species

There is negligible potential for impacts on other protected or notable species.

5 Impact Assessment and Recommendations

The recommendations are based on Drawing 24142BAGLHC 00 00 DR AR 0101 Revision P2. If proposals change, an ecologist will need to be contacted for advice. Details of enabling works such as cable runs, vehicle access and any off-site compounds would also need to be assessed,

5.1 Habitat Constraints

5.1.1 Designated Sites

There is negligible risk of direct or indirect impacts on designated sites due to the nature of the proposals, as long as best practice drainage and pollution prevention measures are implemented during construction and operation.

5.1.2 Habitats and Flora

No Habitats of Principal Importance will be impacted, although moderately diverse grassland will be removed. Ideally, the site would be resurveyed during the peak season for flowering plant identification (mid-April to August), although this is not essential to inform an application as this is unlikely to change the outcome from a planning perspective. It is strongly recommended that a detailed botanical survey is however completed during the peak season before works commence to inform detailed mitigation design. If there are any areas of high diversity and/or notable plant species, turfs from these areas should be translocated to the Biodiversity Net Gain area or outside of the palisade fence. Overall, this area forms about 20% of the final site. Soils in this area are likely to be similar to within the more diverse western end of the site, with low fertility. An appropriate turf translocation methodology and long-term management could be secured by condition. This area would be left uncut between April and Mid-July and then the grassland cut to minimise growth of thistles, docks and dominant grasses and arisings removed. Areas without translocated turfs should be reseeded, ideally using a similar mix to the nearby Quays Car Park (or green hay spreading considered if possible) or a mix such as Emorsgate EM34 (wildseed.co.uk).

All boundary habitats will need to be retained and protected during works. As these habitats are behind boundary fences, they are already likely to be protected. Adjacent trees will need to be protected, including their Root Protection Zones in accordance with BS5837 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*.

As non-native invasive species subject to legal controls are present in the immediate vicinity, construction methods including soil preparations, disposal of waste and vehicle movements will need to be very carefully managed. Japanese knotweed can grow through hardstanding so construction best practice will also minimise potential liability and maintenance issues on site in future.

5.1.3 Bat Species

Boundary habitats will need to be retained and protected as set out in Section 5.1.2. Even though there is existing lighting, best practice should be followed when designing external lighting sensitively in accordance with *Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night* (ILP, 2023). Measures should include:

- Minimising light spill onto east and south boundaries which are likely to be at least partially dark at night;
- Only using external lighting where absolutely necessary for safety reasons;
- External lighting should be fitted with PIR sensors and short-duration timers;
- Use wall mounted, downward facing and/or bollard lighting rather than indiscriminate floodlighting wherever possible; and
- Warmer light colours below 2700K to be used.

5.1.4 Other Species

All open excavations must be covered or fitted with an escape ramp every evening, such as scaffold boards, for use by any amphibians and mammals which may fall in. If protected species such as reptiles are unexpectedly found during construction, all works must cease and an ecologist contacted for advice. If notable species such as hedgehogs or common toad are found within the working area they must be moved to safety into nearby habitats.

5.2 Net Benefit for Biodiversity

To meet requirements set out in various letters to Heads of Planning as well as Planning Policy Wales 12 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, net benefit for biodiversity will need to be clearly indicated on a site plan submitted with any planning application. Improved management of translocated/re-seeded grassland in the north west corner will provide some gain, including for pollinating invertebrates.

- Planting native boundary hedgerows with at least 4-5 species of local provenance if possible and managing on rotation outside of the nesting bird season to no less than 2m in height to benefit wildlife. A suitable location would be along the outside of the palisade fences.
- Use of a seed mix containing kidney vetch to benefit small blue butterfly.
- Creation of invertebrate banks using loose earth and gravel from within the site, or small piles of imported brick or aggregate to create invertebrate interest. Small hollow or pools which could fill seasonally would also be of benefit.
- Habitat piles such as brash or log piles could also be created in the Biodiversity Net Gain area.
- Features for nesting birds such as a house sparrow terrace or general purpose nest box could be installed on ancillary buildings. If appropriate to be included, nest boxes should be sited at least 2m above ground level, in a location where it is unlikely to be disturbed or

accessible to predators and, ideally on a north facing elevation or out of direct sunlight as much as possible.

- Features for roosting bats could be considered on ancillary buildings if appropriate locations are present Options for bat roost creation include:
 - Roost feature in new soffit/fascias created by leaving 2-3cm access gaps or holes. Ideally, the soffit would be wood or rough-surfaced (i.e. not uPVC) for this option to be most effective;
 - Bat tubes such as Schwegler 1FR incorporated into the building fabric;
 - Bat bricks such as Ibstock brick or Habibat box incorporated into the building fabric; or
 - Attached bat boxes such as Schwegler 2FE or Beaumaris woodstone boxes, although these often degrade more rapidly or become detached over time. Boxes could also be installed on a nearby tree if no suitable locations are present within the building.

A definitive approach will need to be shown on plans submitted with any planning application.

References

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- RSPB (2021). The Population Status of Birds in the UK - Birds of Conservation Concern 5.

Appendices

Appendix A Site Photographs



P1 Site facing north-west



P2 Site facing north-east



P3 Site facing west



P4 Grassland fungi



P5 Grassland fungi towards western end



P6 Gravel and narrow bank to north



P7 Typical area of grassland



P8 Typical area of grassland



P9 Grass verge to east



P10 Scrub including Japanese knotweed to east

Appendix B Botanical Species List - Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Common mouseear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Catsear species	<i>Hypochaeris</i> sp.
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Round-leaved cranesbill	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>
Perforate St John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Hawkweed species	<i>Hieracium</i> sp.
Broadleaved willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>
Hawkbeard species	<i>Crepis</i> sp.
Common eyebright	<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>
Bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Burnet saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Forget-me-not species	<i>Myosotis</i> sp.
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Also liverwort sp., mosses and fungi	