

Ffynnon Oer Life Extension

Appendix A15.1: Habitat Management Plan Review and Biodiversity Enhancements

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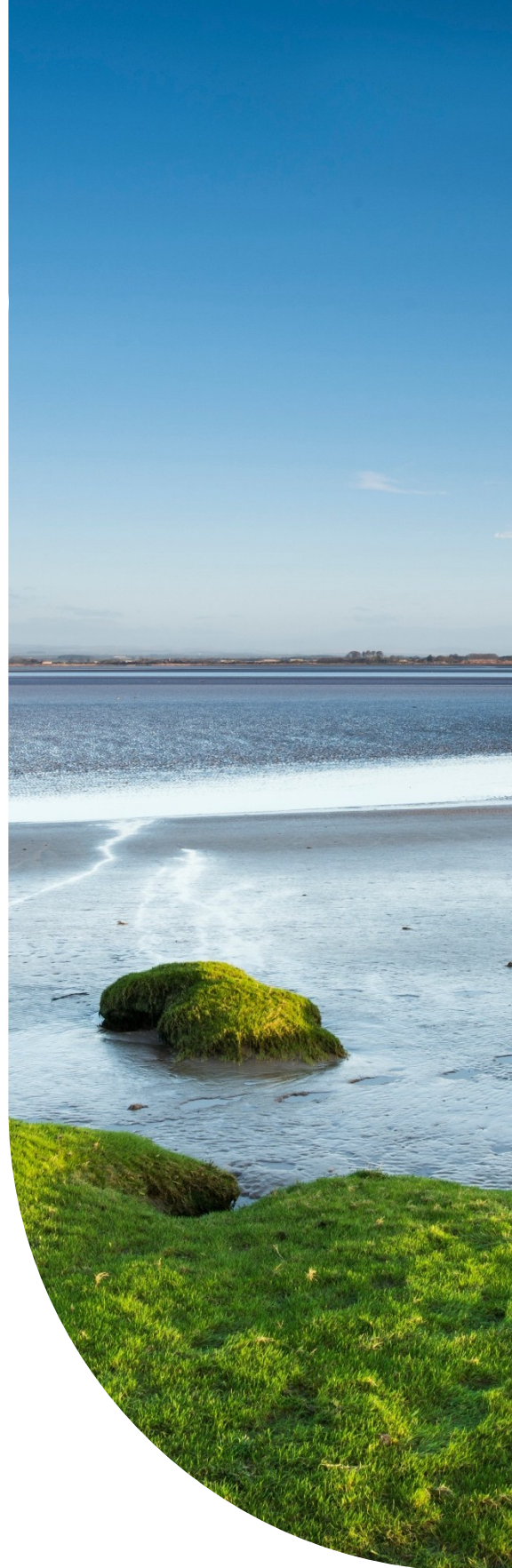
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A15.1.1 Introduction

Implementation of the Habitat Management Plan (HMP)¹ at Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm commenced in 2005 in line with Planning Condition 18 of the 2003 planning consent (Neath Port Talbot Council planning application reference P2002/1322).

The HMP outlined the following objectives:

1. Blanket bog – restore the waterlogged conditions of the blanket bog;
2. Heathland – encourage the establishment of a more tussocky sward with more abundant ericaceous species within the higher ground on Site;
3. Pools – increase the availability of wet areas and potential nesting sites for wetland birds; and
4. Walls – increase the availability of intact sections of drystone walls as shelter habitat for nesting birds and other wildlife.

Habitat management prescriptions were implemented for each objective, with annual monitoring of the HMP objectives completed in 2006², 2007, 2008 and 2009. To assess the effectiveness of the habitat management prescriptions in meeting each of the four objectives, a condition assessment was completed in 2025. Details of the methods and results of the condition assessment completed in 2025, along with a review of HMP objectives and proposed updates, including biodiversity enhancements are provided within this Appendix.

A15.1.2 Background

A brief summary of the results of the original condition assessment in 2005 and annual monitoring completed between 2005-2009 are presented in Table A15.1.1.

Table A15.1.1: Summary of HMP prescriptions and condition assessment 2005 and 2007-2009*

Objective	Habitat management prescription	Year	Condition assessment
1	Ditch blocking in blanket bog management area – three ditches blocked using peat excavated during turbine erection in 2005.	2005	Habitat surrounding the blocked ditches changed from wet modified bog (recorded in 2002) to marshy grassland following ditch blocking, suggesting that the water table rose and the ground became wetter.
		2007	Noted to be significantly drier than in previous years, with fewer areas of open water present. Rush cover significantly increased and location of ditches difficult to distinguish from surrounding vegetation.
		2008	Noted to be significantly wetter than in 2007. Rush cover still noted to be dense but not significantly more so than in 2007, with some areas of open water also noted.
		2009	Noted to be similar to 2008 (significantly wetter than in 2007). Rush cover noted to have increased since 2008. Some areas of open water noted.

¹ Entec UK Limited (2005). *Ffynnon Oer Windfarm Habitat Management Plan*. RWE nPower Renewables.

² Habitat Monitoring reports are only currently available for 2005 and 2007-2009.



Objective	Habitat management prescription	Year	Condition assessment
2	Grazing in heathland management area - reduced livestock grazing regime implemented in 2006.	2005	Few ericaceous species present with small amounts of heather.
		2007	Vegetation did not appear to have changed significantly but noted to be drier than in 2006, with absence of heathland species, likely due to grazing.
		2008	Vegetation did not appear to have changed significantly but noted to be noticeably wetter than in 2007. Young heathland species noted to be present.
		2009	Vegetation did not appear to have changed significantly but noted to be similar to conditions in 2008. Some vegetation noted to be shorter than recorded in 2008, likely due to grazing. However, vegetation abundance was noted to have increased overall.
3	Pool creation - two shallow pools created in area with high water table in 2005.	2005	Not noted - pools created following 2005 condition assessment.
		2007	Vegetation cover increased with more grass and rush species present, with less surface water visible and notably drier. Dry conditions attributed to dry weather conditions during the summer.
		2008	Vegetation cover increased significantly with more grass and rush species present. Wetter than noted in 2007 with some open areas of water, but water level in the pools was not at capacity. Some evidence of poaching by cattle.
		2009	Vegetation cover increased significantly with more grass and rush species present. Areas of open water noted to have decreased since 2008 due to this vegetation encroachment.
4	Drystone wall restoration - repair of 100 m of drystone wall using existing material already present in 2005.	2005	Not noted - drystone wall restored following 2005 condition assessment.
		2007	Small sections of restored drystone wall next to T13 collapsed, notably section adjacent to the track.
		2008	Collapsed sections of drystone wall repaired.
		2009	No change - drystone wall noted to be intact.

Source: Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm Habitat Monitoring reports 2005³, 2007⁴, 2008⁵ and 2009⁶; *Habitat Monitoring reports are only currently available for 2005 and 2007-2009.

A15.1.3 Methods

A15.1.3.1 Fixed-point Vegetation Monitoring

In line with the methods described within the HMP1, fixed-point vegetation monitoring was completed along four transects within the identified blanket bog management area (Transects 1 and 2) and heathland

³ Wardell Armstrong (2005). *Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm Habitat Monitoring*. RWE nPower Renewables.

⁴ Wardell Armstrong (2007). *Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm Habitat Monitoring*. RWE nPower Renewables.

⁵ Wardell Armstrong (2008). *Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm Habitat Monitoring*. RWE nPower Renewables.

⁶ Wardell Armstrong (2009). *Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm Habitat Monitoring*. RWE nPower Renewables.



management area (Transects 3 and 4). A fifth transect (Transect 5) was introduced in 2006⁴ in the heathland management area within the south of the Site.

A total of 30 5 x 5 m quadrats were placed along each of the five transects (six quadrats on each transect) at the locations detailed in Table A15.1.2 and shown on Figure A15.1.1. Each quadrat was surveyed once in September 2025 with the following details recorded:

- Percentage cover of key indicator species for blanket bog and heathland⁷ using the Domin scale (Table A15.1.3);
- National Vegetation Classification (NVC) community⁸;
- Presence and frequency of herbivore dung⁹;
- Average sward height recorded in metres (m);
- Percentage cover of bare ground;
- Percentage cover of standing water; and
- An indication of wetness¹⁰.

Table A15.1.2: Quadrat locations

Habitat management area	Transect no.	Quadrat ID	Quadrat location marker (corner)*
Blanket bog	1	1A	SS 84984 98916 (N)
		1B	SS 84853 99041 (NE)
		1C	SS 84742 99101 (NE)
		1D	SS 84742 99101 (NW)
		1E	SS 84635 99199 (S)
		1F	SS 84611 99230 (S)
	2	2A	SS 84817 98846 (SE)
		2B	SS 84771 98872 (N)
		2C	SS 84731 98916 (N)
		2D	SS 84731 98916 (W)
		2E	SS 84664 99035 (N)
		2F	SS 84609 99096 (S)
Heathland	3	3A	SS 84524 98398 (NE)
		3B	SS 84540 98467 (N)
		3C	SS 84539 98588 (NE)
		3D	SS 84539 98588 (NW)
		3E	SS 84552 98673 (E)
		3F	SS 84583 98758 (E)

⁷ Joint Nature Conservancy Council (JNCC). (2010). *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey: a technique for environmental audit*. Available at: <https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf> (Accessed 18/11/2025)

⁸ Rodwell J. S. (2006). *National Vegetation Classification: Users' handbook*. JNCC, Peterborough.

⁹ Three categories: rare and difficult to find; easy to find but not conspicuous; and frequent.

¹⁰ Four categories: very wet; wet; damp; and dry.



Habitat management area	Transect no.	Quadrat ID	Quadrat location marker (corner)*
	4	4A	SS 84112 98462 (E)
		4B	SS 84137 98495 (N)
		4C	SS 84309 98657 (E)
		4D	SS 84309 98657 (N)
		4E	SS 84427 98786 (E)
		4F	SS 84524 98849 (E)
	5	5A	SS 84081 98233 (E)
		5B	SS 84189 98234 (E)
		5C	SS 84325 98263 (E)
		5D	SS 84473 98316 (E)
		5E	SS 84469 98313 (E)
		5F	SS 84704 98401 (S)

Source: Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm Habitat Monitoring reports 2005³ and 2007⁴; *Approximate point and orientation of the quadrat marker.

Table A15.1.3: Domin scale

Percentage cover (%)	Domin value
91-100	10
76-90	9
51-75	8
34-50	7
26-33	6
11-25	5
4-10	4
<4 - many individuals	3
<4 - several individuals	2
<4 - few individuals	1

Source: National Vegetation Classification: Users' handbook⁸.

A15.1.3.2 Pools

In total, three pools were created within the Site as a result of the HMP¹, at the following approximate locations, shown on Figure A15.1.1:

1. SS 85130 99190 (south of T14);
2. SS 84200 98740 (north of T5); and
3. SS 84260 98160 (northwest of T16).

Pool 1 was created naturally following ditch-blocking carried out in 2005 to increase wetness of the blanket bog management area. Pools 2 and 3 were excavated in 2005.



In line with the methods described within the HMP¹, the condition of each of the three pools was assessed using the following indicators:

- Presence and relative volume of water;
- Presence and relative quantity of vegetation; and
- Signs of poaching by livestock.

Additionally, each pool was photographed to provide a visual comparison to previous results of annual monitoring.

A15.1.3.3 Drystone Wall

Approximately 100 m of drystone wall within the Site was repaired in 2005, the full length of which is shown on Figure A15.1.1. In line with the methods described within the HMP¹, the full length of restored drystone wall was checked for any signs of ruin or disrepair in 2025. Where any signs of ruin or disrepair were identified, these were recorded and photographed.

A15.1.4 Results

A15.1.4.1 Fixed-point Vegetation Monitoring

Overall, the NVC communities recorded across all quadrats indicate that habitats have improved in line with Objectives 1 and 2 of the HMP. Details recorded at each quadrat show the following:

- Presence and frequency of herbivore dung in 2005 and 2007 showed a fairly even split of rare to find (33%), easy to find (40%) and frequent (27%) across quadrats. In 2025, herbivore dung was recorded as easy to find in 77% of quadrats, with 20% recorded as rare to find and 3% recorded as frequent.
- Sward height was higher across 90% of quadrats in 2025 compared with 2005 and 2007.
- Percentage of bare ground cover appeared to be lower across Transects 1 and 5 and similar across Transects 2, 3 and 4 between years, with some quadrats with more bare ground cover and some with less bare ground cover than previously recorded.
- Percentage of standing water cover was either similar or lower across all quadrats in which standing water was recorded.
- Indication of wetness was largely similar across quadrats between 2005-2007 and 2025, however with an increase of 63% to 73% of quadrats recorded as dry.
- Species richness was markedly higher across transects, with 93% of quadrats also with higher species richness.

Details of records at each quadrat are provided in Tables Table B.1-Table B.6, Appendix B.

Transects 1 and 2 - Blanket Bog Management Area

The following NVC communities were recorded within the quadrats along Transects 1 and 2 which were located within the blanket bog management area:

- U5: *Nardus stricta*-*Galium saxatile* grassland
- U6: *Juncus squarrosus*-*Festuca ovina* grassland
- M6: *Carex echinata*-*Sphagnum recurvum/auriculatum* mire
- M17: *Scirpus cespitosus*-*Eriophorum vaginatum* blanket mire
- M18: *Erica tetralix*-*Sphagnum papillosum* raised and blanket mire



- MG10: *Holcus lanatus*-*Juncus effusus* rush-pasture

The Phase 1 habitats previously recorded at Transects 1 and 2 in 2005 were semi-improved acid grassland, poor semi-improved grassland, wet modified bog and marshy grassland. The NVC communities recorded in 2025 are found within B1.1 unimproved acid grassland, D5 dry heath/acid grassland and D6 wet heath/acid grassland (U5 and U6), E2 flush and spring and E3 fen (M6), E1.6.1 blanket bog (M17 and M18), and B2 neutral grassland and B5 marshy grassland (MG10).

The NVC communities recorded in 2025 indicate that the habitats within the blanket bog management area have improved as intended in the HMP aims and objectives. In particular, quadrats 1B, 1C, 1D, 2B, 2C and 2D appear to have changed from E1.7 wet modified bog to E1.6.1 blanket bog, with quadrat 2A moving from E1.7 wet modified bog to E2 flush and spring or E3 fen. Quadrats 1A, 1E, 1F, 2E, 2F appear to have moved from B6 poor semi-improved and B1.2 semi-improved acid grassland, B5 marshy grassland or E1.7 wet modified bog to more species rich habitats, B1.1 unimproved acid grassland, B2 neutral grassland and D5 dry or D6 wet heath/acid grassland.

Transects 3, 4 and 5 - Heathland Management Area

The following NVC communities were recorded within the quadrats along Transects 3, 4 and 5 which were located within the heathland management area:

- U5: *Nardus stricta*-*Galium saxatile* grassland
- U6: *Juncus squarrosus*-*Festuca ovina* grassland
- M4: *Carex rostrata*-*Sphagnum recurvum* mire
- M6: *Carex echinata*-*Sphagnum recurvum/auriculatum* mire
- MG7: *Lolium perenne* leys and related grasslands

The Phase 1 habitats previously recorded at Transects 3 and 4 in 2005 were semi-improved acid grassland and marshy grassland. The NVC communities recorded in 2025 are found within B1.1 unimproved acid grassland, D5 dry heath/acid grassland and D6 wet heath/acid grassland (U5 and U6). The Phase 1 habitats previously recorded at Transect 5 in 2007 were E1.7 wet modified bog, E2.1 acid/neutral flush or spring and B5 marshy grassland.

The NVC communities recorded in 2025 indicate that the habitats within the heathland management area have improved as intended in the HMP aims and objectives. In particular, quadrats 3A-3F, 4B-4F, 5D and 5E appear to have changed from B1.2 semi-improved acid grassland or B5 marshy grassland to more species rich habitats, B1.1 unimproved acid grassland, or D5 dry or D6 wet heath/acid grassland. Quadrats 5A and 5B appear to have moved from E1.7 wet modified bog to E2 flush and spring or E3 fen. Quadrats 4A and 5C appear to have remained the same (B1.1 unimproved acid grassland and E2.1 acid/ neutral flush or spring, respectively). Quadrat 5F appears to have changed from B5 marshy grassland to B4 improved grassland.

A15.1.4.2 Pools

All three pools were noted to have extensive vegetation cover and low or no water in 2025. None had signs of poaching by livestock. Details of the condition of each pool are detailed in Table A15.1.4. Photographs of each pool location are provided in Figures Figure 6.1-Figure 6.3, Appendix B.

Table A15.1.4: Pool condition assessment



Pool	Location	Water (presence and relative volume)	Vegetation (presence and relative quantity)	Signs of poaching by livestock
1	SS 85130 99190	Very low, restricted to centre of feature, approximately 10 centimetres (cm) deep.	Extensive <i>Juncus effusus</i> cover.	None.
2	SS 84200 98740	None.	Extensive <i>Juncus effusus</i> cover.	None.
3	SS 84260 98160	Some water flows approximately 10 cm deep.	Extensive <i>Juncus effusus</i> and <i>Molinia caerulea</i> cover. Channel is deeply incised with some vegetation present.	None.

Source: Natural Power

A15.1.4.3 Drystone Wall

Several sections of the drystone wall were noted to be in ruin or disrepair. Approximate locations of sections in ruin or disrepair are detailed in Table A15.1.5. Photographs of sections of drystone wall in ruin or disrepair are provided in Figures Figure 6.4-Figure 6.13, Appendix B.

Table A15.1.5: Drystone wall condition assessment

Section	Notes
SS 85074 98921	Stone wall appears in ruin toward forest coupe.
SS 85027 98971	Stone wall appears in ruin until approximately SS 85000 98997 when repaired sections become intermittent.
SS 84982 99003	Large intermittent gaps in repaired section until approximately SS 84896 99049.
SS 84893 99055	Smaller intermittent gaps in section from SS 84896 99049 onwards.
SS 84719 99159	Stone wall in ruin.
SS 84649 99199	Wall in ruin at corner.
SS 84635 99184	Wall damaged with intermittent gaps and damage from SS 84635 99184 onwards.
SS 84585 99132	Wall in ruin.
SS 84549 99089	Wall damaged at intermittent gaps from SS 84549 99089 onwards.
SS 84437 98975	Wall damaged at intermittent gaps after road.

Source: Natural Power

A15.1.5 HMP Review Summary

A15.1.5.1 Objective 1

Overall, the habitats recorded across Transects 1 and 2 during fixed-point monitoring indicate that bog habitat has improved, with an overall increase in the percentage cover of blanket bog indicator species, particularly *Sphagnum* spp. An increased richness of blanket bog indicator species suggests that re-wetting of the blanket bog management area has allowed blanket bog to regenerate in line with the aims of objective 1 of the HMP.

As fixed-point vegetation monitoring identified that standing water cover was lower across quadrats and 10% more quadrats were recorded as dry in 2025 compared with 2005/2007, the blanket bog management area could benefit from assessing the integrity of the existing blocked ditches or potentially further ditch blocking within Year 1 of the Proposed Life Extension operational period. To ensure the blanket bog continues to



develop, another monitoring visit in Year 5 of the Proposed Life Extension operational period to assess condition would be beneficial.

A15.1.5.2 Objective 2

Similarly, the habitats recorded across Transects 3, 4 and 5 during fixed-point monitoring indicate that the composition of the heathland management area is more species-rich, with unimproved grassland more frequent and an increase in the percentage cover of heathland indicator species. Sward height was also identified to have increased across 90% of quadrats since 2005/2007 which suggests that the heathland management area has benefitted from a reduction in grazing. The abundance of ericaceous species doesn't seem to have increased markedly. However, the quadrats represent a small sample of the overall habitat, and ericaceous species may be more abundant than is recorded in the quadrats. It's possible that ericaceous species have been slow to establish due to the abundance of dominant rush and grassland species that are present on Site rather than due to overgrazing.

Overall, the heathland management area appears to have developed a more tussocky sward and a greater species richness compared with 2005/2007, in line with the aims of the HMP. It is recommended that grazing intensity is maintained at current levels to allow ericaceous species to establish. To ensure the heathland continues to develop, another monitoring visit in five years to assess condition would be beneficial.

A15.1.5.3 Objective 3

All three pool locations within the Site were noted to be extensively covered by vegetation and contain low or no water. Since 2009, all three pools appear to have been subject to encroachment of *Juncus effusus*, therefore being in worse condition in 2025. This is particularly the case for pool 2, which appears to be no longer present.

As the pools were noted to have extensive vegetation cover and low standing water, it's recommended that two pools are re-excavated. To align with the aims of the HMP, pools should be re-excavated within the south of the Site at approximate grid reference SS843982, northwest of T16, as less vegetation is present at this location (see Figure 6.3, Appendix B), suggesting that pools located there will be less subjected to encroachment. In line with guidance on creating wader scrapes^{11,12}, the two pools should be positioned so that they are hydrologically connected to each other and the natural spring which is present in that location. To help with retention of water within the pools, bunds can be created with the excavated soil where the edges of the pool are on a slope and where they connect with the natural spring to avoid over-draining. Additionally, the base of the pool should be sloped to allow pooling when the water level is low. Sloping will also help vary the water level within the pools throughout the year, as they should have a higher water level in spring/early summer which reduces during late summer and autumn.

Pools should be re-excavated before the start of the main breeding bird season (March to August) to avoid disturbance to / displacement of breeding birds. Additionally, the flush habitat present within the south of the Site should be avoided when choosing locations for re-excavation.

It is recommended that Pool 2 is not re-excavated for the following reasons: the pool is no longer present; the location is drier than alternative options with no natural springs present; and a pool within this location would require frequent vegetation management to maintain open water habitats. Pool 1, south of T14, is a by-product of ditch blocking to re-wet the blanket bog management area. As the habitats in the blanket bog management

¹¹ Scottish Government (2017). *Supporting Guidance for Creation of Wader Scrapes*. Available at: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/topics/all-schemes/agri-environment-climate-scheme/management-options-and-capital-items/creation-of-wader-scrapes/guidance-for-creation-of-wader-scrapes/> [Accessed: 04/12/2025]

¹² Working for Waders (2020). *Grazing land management*. Available at: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b155bae620b853bbc754e52/t/5e847f672a95fb626aeb2184/1585741698012/Wader+guidance+-+Grassland.pdf> [Accessed: 04/12/2025]



area have improved, it is recommended that re-excavation/vegetation clearance is not carried out in this location to avoid potential damage to / destruction of priority habitat.

A15.1.5.4 Objective 4

Since 2009, the drystone wall appears to have accrued extensive ruin or disrepair at several points; however, some stretches of the wall are still intact. The restoration of the drystone wall was specifically aimed at providing shelter for nesting birds and 'other wildlife'. Based on images of the drystone wall, some of the sections that are in disrepair or in ruin still provide cracks and crevices which would provide shelter for small nesting birds. The benefit of rubble piles is that they provide suitable habitat for reptiles and invertebrates. Therefore, a mixture of intact drystone wall and sections of wall in ruin and disrepair is likely to be more beneficial to a wider range of wildlife. Therefore, it is recommended that it would be more beneficial having a mix of in-tact and ruined sections than repairing the entire length of the drystone wall.

A15.1.6 Proposed HMP Updates

A15.1.6.1 Objectives 1-4

To ensure that Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm continues to meet the aims of the current HMP objectives, the following management prescriptions are proposed:

1. Blanket bog
 - 1.1. Assess integrity of existing blocked ditches within Year 1 of the Proposed Life Extension operational period and carry out further ditch blocking if required.
 - 1.2. Complete a monitoring visit in Year 5 of the Proposed Life Extension to assess condition.
2. Heathland
 - 2.1. Maintain current grazing intensity within the site to encourage continued growth of tussocky sward and establishment of ericaceous species.
 - 2.2. Complete a monitoring visit in Year 5 of the Proposed Life Extension to assess condition.
3. Pools
 - 3.1. Excavate two pools at approximate location SS843982, northwest of T16.
 - 3.2. Complete a monitoring visit in Year 5 of the Proposed Life Extension to assess condition
4. Walls
 - 4.1. Leave wall in mixed state of intact sections and disrepair to benefit a wider range of species.

A15.1.6.2 Biodiversity Enhancement

To align with Planning Policy Wales¹³ and actions outlined in the Neath Port Talbot Nature Recovery Action Plan¹⁴, additional HMP objectives are proposed to deliver biodiversity enhancement within the site for the Proposed Life Extension. It is proposed that these enhancements will focus on improvement of habitat condition to benefit the biodiversity assemblage present within the site.

¹³ Welsh Government (2024). Planning Policy Wales: Edition 12. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-07/planning-policy-wales-edition-12.pdf> [Accessed 06/01/2026]

¹⁴ Neath Port Talbot Local Nature Partnership (n.d.). Nature Recovery Action Plan. Available at: <https://www.naturenpt.cymru/actions> [Accessed: 06/01/2026]



The siting and extent of the proposed biodiversity enhancements will be confirmed following completion of a Phase 1 habitat survey in summer 2026 to provide an update to the characterisation of habitats within the site. As the current HMP objectives focus on blanket bog and heathland, it is anticipated that the biodiversity enhancements that will be proposed will be focused on enhancing elements of biodiversity at the site that are not currently covered. It is envisaged this will include appropriate enhancements for protected species for which suitable habitat or presence is identified during the Phase 1 habitat survey.

Prior to the end of Year 21 of operations (30 July 2027), an updated HMP including biodiversity enhancement measures as required, will be submitted to and approved in writing by Neath Port Talbot Council. It is anticipated that biodiversity enhancements will be agreed following the criteria laid out in the Diversity, Extent, Condition, Connectivity and Aspects (DECCA) framework¹⁵ to promote greater ecosystem resilience.

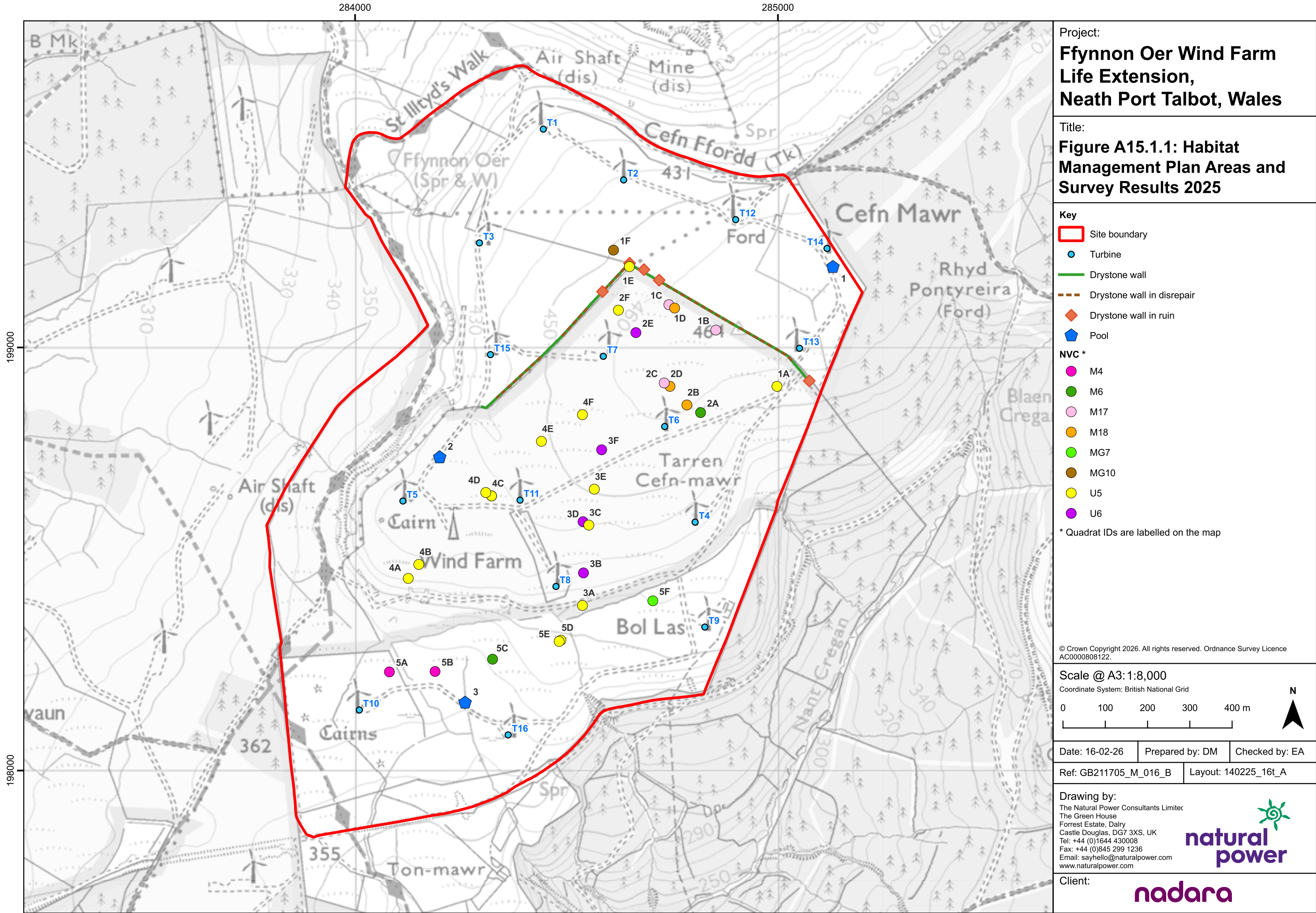
¹⁵ Natural Resources Wales (2020). Ecosystem Resilience in a Nutshell 1: What is ecosystem resilience? Available at: <https://cdn.cyfoethnaturiol.cymru/696279/ecosystem-resilience-in-a-nutshell-1-what-is-ecosystem-resilience.pdf> [Accessed 29/01/2026]



Appendices

A Figures

Figure A15.1.1: Habitat Management Plan Areas and Survey Results 2025





B Results

B.1 Fixed-point Vegetation Monitoring

Table B.1: Summary of fixed-point vegetation monitoring results

Quadrat	Year	Phase 1 habitat*	NVC	Herbivore dung (presence and frequency)**	Sward height (m)	Bare ground (% cover)	Standing water (% cover)	Wetness***	Species richness
1A	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Easy	0.10	0	0	Dry	8
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.20	<5	0	Dry	15
1B	2005	E1.7 - wet modified bog	-	Rare	0.30	5	35	Very wet	8
	2025	E1.6.1 - blanket bog	M17	Rare	0.40	5	<5	Wet	19
1C	2005	E1.7 - wet modified bog	-	Rare	0.20	40	10	Wet	5
	2025	E1.6.1 - blanket bog	M17	Rare	0.30	15	5	Wet	20
1D	2005	E1.7 - wet modified bog	-	Easy	0.12	55	10	Wet	8
	2025	E1.6.1 - blanket bog	M18	Rare	0.30	20	5	Wet	17
1E	2005	B5 - marshy grassland	-	Easy	0.90	0	0	Dry	5
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.20	<5	0	Dry	12
1F	2005	B6 - poor semi-improved grassland	-	Frequent	0.03	0	0	Dry	3
	2025	B2 - neutral grassland	MG10	Frequent	0.10	<5	0	Dry	14



2A	2005	E1.7 - wet modified bog	-	Rare	0.15	5	2	Damp	5
	2025	E2 - flush and spring E3 - fen	M6	Rare	0.40	5	0	Dry	17
2B	2005	E1.7 - wet modified bog	-	Rare	0.15	0	15	Very wet	5
	2025	E1.6.1 - blanket bog	M18	Rare	0.30	15	<5	Wet	15
2C	2005	E1.7 - wet modified bog	-	Rare	0.25	10	1	Damp	4
	2025	E1.6.1 - blanket bog	M18	Easy	0.20	10	<5	Damp	21
2D	2005	E1.7 - wet modified bog	-	Easy	0.20	5	1	Damp	3
	2025	E1.6.1 - blanket bog	M17	Easy	0.25	15	<5	Damp	18
2E	2005	E1.7 - wet modified bog	-	Rare	0.20	20	15	Very wet	2
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U6	Easy	0.30	15	<5	Wet	21
2F	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Frequent	0.05	0	0	Dry	10
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.20	<5	0	Dry	17
3A	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Easy	0.05	0	0	Dry	10
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.40	<5	0	Dry	12



		D6 - wet heath/acid grassland							
3B	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Easy	0.03	0	0	Dry	9
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U6	Easy	0.40	<5	0	Dry	10
3C	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Easy	0.05	0	0	Dry	8
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U6	Easy	0.25	<5	0	Dry	16
3D	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Frequent	0.06	0	0	Dry	11
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.40	<5	0	Dry	12
3E	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Frequent	0.10	0	0	Dry	12
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.40	<5	0	Dry	12



3F	2005	B5 - marshy grassland	-	Rare	0.06	5	0	Damp	5
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U6	Easy	0.50	<5	<5	Damp	13
4A	2005	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland	-	Rare	0.15	0	0	Dry	9
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.20	<5	0	Dry	14
4B	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Easy	0.08	0	0	Dry	8
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.20	<5	0	Dry	11
4C	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Frequent	0.08	0	0	Dry	10
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.30	10	0	Dry	10
4D	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Easy	0.10	0	0	Dry	11



	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.30	<5	0	Dry	14
4E	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Frequent	0.10	0	0	Dry	10
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.40	<5	0	Dry	12
4F	2005	B1.2 - semi-improved acid grassland	-	Rare	0.15	1	0	Dry	7
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.40	<5	0	Dry	11
5A	2007	E1.7 - wet modified bog	-	Easy	0.1-0.3	20	0	Damp	8
	2025	E2 - flush and spring E3 - fen	M4	Rare	0.30	<5	0	Dry	21
5B	2007	E1.7 - wet modified bog	-	Easy	0.05-0.1	10	0	Dry	7
	2025	E2 - flush and spring E3 - fen	M4	Easy	0.30	<5	<5	Dry	18
5C	2007	E2.1 - acid/neutral flush/spring	-	Rare	0.90	0	25	Very wet	13
	2025	E2 - flush and spring E3 - fen	M6	Easy	0.70	<5	5	Dry	23



5D	2007	B5 - marshy grassland	-	Easy	0.04	0	0	Dry	10
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.30	<5	0	Dry	17
5E	2007	B5 - marshy grassland	-	Frequent	0.03	1	0	Dry	10
	2025	B1.1 - unimproved acid grassland D5 - dry heath/acid grassland D6 - wet heath/acid grassland	U5	Easy	0.50	<5	0	Dry	20
5F	2007	B5 - marshy grassland	-	Frequent	0.05	0	0	Dry	14
	2025	B4 - improved grassland	MG7	Easy	0.10	0	0	Dry	16

*Phase 1 habitats listed under 2025 are estimates based on the NVC communities recorded; **Rare = rare and difficult to find and Easy = easy to find but not conspicuous;

***Four categories: very wet, wet, damp and dry.



Table B.2: Percentage cover and Domin values of species recorded in each quadrat on Transect 1*

Species	Year	1A		1B		1C		1D		1E		1F	
		% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	2005	40	7	-	-	10	4	0	0	6	4	0	0
	2025	40	7	-	-	2	2	2	2	50	7	25	5
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	4	2	2
<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	2005	3	3	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	2025	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Campylopus flexuosus</i>	2025	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Carex binervis</i>	2025	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex hirta</i> var <i>hirta</i>	2025	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Cephalozia biscopidata</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	2005	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	3	1
	2025	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	10	4
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	2025	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	2025	25	5	3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
<i>Diplophyllum albicans</i>	2025	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	2005	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
	2025	0	0	20	5	40	7	40	7	-	-	-	-
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	2025	-	-	40	7	25	5	15	5	-	-	-	-



<i>Eurynchium striatum</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	2005	0	0	2	2	8	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
	2025	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	2005	30	6	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	2025	5	4	2	2	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	0
	2025	10	4	5	4	10	4	5	4	15	5	15	5
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	2025	2	2	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hypnum jutlandicum</i>	2025	0	0	2	2	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	2005	-	-	10	4	1	1	-	-	85	9	0	0
	2025	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	25	5	20	5
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	-	-
	2025	2	2	2	2	5	4	5	4	5	4	-	-
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	2025	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	2005	-	-	30	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	10
	2025	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	7
<i>Lophocolea bidentata</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	2005	0	0	45	7	45	7	30	6	0	0	0	0
	2025	10	4	40	7	40	7	25	5	3	3	3	3
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	2005	10	4	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
	2025	20	5	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
<i>Polytrichastrum formosum</i>	2025	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Polytrichum juniperum</i>	2005	-	-	10	4	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-



	2025	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	2025	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	2005	45	7	0	0	0	0	5	4	3	3	0	0
	2025	10	4	3	3	3	3	0	0	20	5	5	4
<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum</i>	2025	-	-	25	5	15	5	40	7	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum fallax</i>	2025	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum fimbriatum</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum palustre</i>	2005	-	-	5	4	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	20	5	10	4	20	5	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i>	2025	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i>	2025	-	-	5	4	15	5	10	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum tenellum</i>	2025	-	-	0	0	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Tricophorum germanicum</i>	2025	-	-	10	4	5	4	5	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	8
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	2005	10	4	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
	2025	0	0	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	2025	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4

*Where species were recorded in 2005, results of both years have been included for comparison.



Table B.3: Percentage cover and Domin values of species recorded in each quadrat on Transect 2*

Species	Year	2A		2B		2C		2D		2E		2F	
		% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	5
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	2005	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	2005	10	4	10	4	-	-	2	2	2	1	5	4
	2025	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	3
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Campylopus flexuosus</i>	2025	2	2	2	2	5	4	10	4	5	4	-	-
<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	4	10	4	10	4
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	2	2			-	-	-	-
<i>Carex panicea</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Cephalozia bicuspidata</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	2025	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	3	3	20	5
<i>Diplophyllum albicans</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	2025	10	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	15	5	-	-
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	2025	5	4	15	5	10	4	10	4	15	5	-	-
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	2005	5	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	2	2	2



<i>Galium saxatile</i>	2005	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	7
	2025	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
<i>Hypnum jutlandicum</i>	2025	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	-	-
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	2005	0	0	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
	2025	3	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	2005	18	5	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
	2025	40	7	5	4	5	4	2	2	5	4	5	4
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Lophocolea bidentata</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	2005	70	8	70	8	75	8	75	8	60	8	0	0
	2025	50	7	50	7	40	7	60	8	50	7	20	5
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	2
	2025	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	30	6
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
<i>Polytrichastrum formosum</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	2025	10	4	-	-	10	4	5	4	5	4	-	-
<i>Polytrichum juniperum</i>	2005	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	2005	0	0	3	1	3	2	-	-	0	0	5	4
	2025	3	3	0	0	3	3	-	-	3	3	10	4
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0



<i>Scapania nemorea</i>	2025	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
<i>Sphagnum compactum</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum</i>	2025	-	-	15	5	5	4	5	4	20	5	10	4
<i>Sphagnum fallax</i>	2025	2	2	2	2	5	4			5	4	-	-
<i>Sphagnum fimbriatum</i>	2025	5	4	2	2			5	4	5	4	-	-
<i>Sphagnum palustre</i>	2025	5	4			5	4	10	4	10	4	-	-
<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i>	2025			2	2	20	5	15	5			-	-
<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i>	2025	5	4	5	4	10	4	5	4	20	5	-	-
<i>Sphagnum tenellum</i>	2025	5	4	10	4	10	4	5	4	2	2	-	-
<i>Tricophorum germanicum</i>	2025	5	4	10	4	35	7	25	5	10	4	-	-
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4

*Where species were recorded in 2005, results of both years have been included for comparison.



Table B.4: Percentage cover and Domin values of species recorded in each quadrat on Transect 3*

Species	Year	3A		3B		3C		3D		3E		3F	
		% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	2025	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	-	-
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	2005	60	8	25	5	10	4	20	5	25	5	-	-
	2025	10	4	10	4	25	5	40	7	30	6	-	-
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	2025	5	4	5	4	5	4	2	2	5	4	-	-
<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	2005	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	4
	2025	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	2005	5	4	3	3	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	2025	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex hirta</i> var <i>hirta</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	5	4	-	-
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	-	-
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	5	4	45	7	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	2025	5	4	5	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	2005	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
	2025	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	2005	45	7	5	4	0	0	3	2	10	4	-	-
	2025	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	2005	2	1	-	-	0	0	-	-	5	4	0	0



	2025	5	4	-	-	5	4	-	-	0	0	5	4
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	2025	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hypnum jutlandicum</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	2005	-	-	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	60	8
	2025	-	-	0	0	3	3	10	4	15	5	10	4
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	2005	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	8	4	12	5
	2025	2	2	10	4	5	4	10	4	15	5	10	4
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	20	5	45	7	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	2005	15	5	3	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	45	7
	2025	40	7	40	7	15	5	10	4	15	5	10	4
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	2005	25	5	85	9	10	4	10	4	60	8	-	-
	2025	20	5	20	5	10	4	15	5	2	2	-	-
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5
<i>Polytrichum juniperum</i>	2005	2	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	35	7
	2025	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	2005	10	4	30	6	0	0	15	5	15	5	0	0
	2025	10	4	5	4	5	4	10	4	5	4	25	5
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-



	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5
<i>Sphagnum fallax</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	60	8	30	6	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	5	4	0	0	-	-	-	-
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	2005	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
	2025	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-

*Where species were recorded in 2005, results of both years have been included for comparison.



Table B.5: Percentage cover and Domin values of species recorded in each quadrat on Transect 4*

Species	Year	4A		4B		4C		4D		4E		4F	
		% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	2025	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	2005	0	0	80	9	80	9	30	6	12	5	0	0
	2025	30	6	40	7	10	4	10	4	10	4	5	4
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	2025	5	4	-	-	5	4	5	4	5	4	-	-
<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	2005	60	8	5	4	5	4	2	2	10	4	-	-
	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	2005	20	5	10	4	5	4	28	6	8	4	-	-
	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	2005	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex binervis</i>	2025	10	4	-	-	10	4	5	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	2025	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	2025	10	4	30	6	30	6	40	7	35	7	10	4
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	15	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2025	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	2005	-	-	2	2	55	8	2	2	5	4	25	5
	2025	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	2005	40	7	15	5	5	4	5	4	2	2	0	0
	2025	15	5	10	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4
<i>Hypnum jutlandicum</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	2005	2	2	-	-	2	2	20	5	0	0	2	2



	2025	5	4	-	-	5	4	10	4	3	3	30	6
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	2005	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	40	7
	2025	20	5	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	4	30	6
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	2005	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	4	5	4	15	5
	2025	10	4	10	4	30	6	40	7	35	50	15	5
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	2005	62	8	5	4	10	4	15	5	85	9	20	5
	2025	5	4	5	4	25	5	15	5	10	4	20	5
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	2025	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	15	5	50	7
<i>Polytrichum juniperum</i>	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	35	7
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	2005	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	5	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	2025	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	2025	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	15	5
<i>Tricophorum germanicum</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	2005	20	5	2	2	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
	2025	10	4	5	4	0	0	-	-	5	4	-	-

*Where species were recorded in 2005, results of both years have been included for comparison.



Table B.6: Percentage cover and Domin values of species recorded in each quadrat on Transect 5*

Species	Year	5A		5B		5C		5D		5E		5F	
		% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin	% cover	Domin
<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	2007	-	-	10	4	-	-	30	6	20	5	30	6
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	4	15	5	-	-
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	15	5	5	4
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	2025	5	4	15	5	2	2	10	4	20	5	-	-
<i>Campylopus flexuosus</i>	2007	<4	2	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	5	4	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	2007	<4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5
<i>Carex</i> sp.	2007	-	-	-	-	<4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex binervis</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	2025	5	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex panicea</i>	2025	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<4	2
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	<4	3
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	-	-	-	-	5	4	15	5	10	4	10	4
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	4	-	-
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	2025	5	4	10	4	5	4	10	4	15	5	-	-
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	<5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	2025	60	8	60	8	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	2007	10	4	20	5	-	-	20	5	0	0	10	4



	2025	0	0	0	0	-	-	2	2	2	2	0	0
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	20	5	5	4
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	2	2	0	0
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Hypnum jutlandicum</i>	2025	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	2007	<4	2	-	-	28	6	20	5	<4	2	<4	2
	2025	5	4	-	-	40	7	5	4	3	3	5	4
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	2007	0	0	10	4	5	4	<4	1	0	0	-	-
	2025	15	5	15	5	2	2	5	4	2	2	-	-
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	30	6
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	70	8
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	2007	40	7	60	8	0	0	20	5	0	0	-	-
	2025	30	6	30	6	40	7	10	4	20	5	-	-
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	2007	20	5	5	4	7	4	30	6	0	0	<4	3
	2025	0	0	5	4	0	0	30	6	30	6	0	0
<i>Plantago major</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<4	1
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	2007	5	4	15	5	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	10	4	15	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Plytrichum juniperum</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	<4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poa annua</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	<4	1	<4	3	25	5



	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	10	4	0	0
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<4	1
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	2007	0	0	-	-	11	5	30	6	5	4	<4	1
	2025	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	3
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-
<i>Scapania nemorea</i>	2025	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	<4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum</i>	2025	20	5	15	5	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum fallax</i>	2025	5	4	2	2	30	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum fimbriatum</i>	2025	5	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum palustre</i>	2007	-	-	0	0	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i>	2025	5	4	2	2	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphagnum tenellum</i>	2025	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tricophorum germanicum</i>	2025	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	<4	3	<4	3	25	5
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	20	5

*Where species were recorded in 2007, results of both years have been included for comparison.



B.2 Pools



Figure 6.1: Pool 1



Figure 6.2:Pool 2



Figure 6.3:Pool 3



B.3 Drystone Wall

Source: Natural Power



Figure 6.4:Section SS 85074 98921

Source: Natural Power



Figure 6.5:Section SS 85027 98971



Source: Natural Power



Figure 6.6:Section SS 84982 99003



Source: Natural Power



Figure 6.7:Section SS 84893 99055



Source: Natural Power



Figure 6.8:Section SS 84719 99159

Source: Natural Power



Figure 6.9:Section SS 84649 99199



Source: Natural Power



Figure 6.10:Section SS 84635 99184



Source: Natural Power



Figure 6.11: Section SS 84585 99132



Source: Natural Power



Figure 6.12:Section SS 84549 99089



Source: Natural Power





Figure 6.13:Section SS 84437 98975

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