Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Ryebank Fields, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. (Grid Reference SJ811946).



Prepared by: Stuart Spray MSc MCIEEM Ecologist

STUART SPRAY Wildlife Consultancy

March 2025

Stuart Spray Wildlife Consultancy <u>www.stuartspraywildlife.co.uk</u> Mobile: 07894081164 Email: <u>info@stuartspraywildlife.co.uk</u>

Contents

1	Summary	3
2	Introduction	5
3	Survey Methodology	7
4	Results	10
5	Ecological Appraisal	16
6	Conclusions	19
7	Recommendations	20
8	Bibliography	23
9	Appendices	26

1 Summary

This Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was commissioned by FORF to assess the conservation status of Ryebank Fields, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester (Grid Reference SJ811946) in connection with a planning application submitted by Asteer Planning on behalf of Step Places, Southway Housing and Manchester Metropolitan University, to develop Ryebank Fields for housing.

This report details the findings of the habitat and protected species surveys, evaluates the conservation status of Ryebank Fields and recommends a course of action aimed at protecting and enhancing the biodiversity of the site.

1.1 The Main Findings

With a mosaic of habitats including woodland, aspen grove, grassland, and scrub habitats that have naturally regenerated since the area was abandoned in 1996, Ryebank Fields contributes significantly to the biodiversity of the area. It supports a rich diversity of flora and fauna, including protected species such as bats, hedgehogs, badgers, and breeding birds. The site is also home to a rare native black poplar tree, an ecologically significant hedgerow and a locally important aspen grove.

Ryebank Fields supports several Greater Manchester nature-based and green space initiatives including:

- The Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (GM BAP)
- Greater Manchester Draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)
- Manchester Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy

Ryebank Fields satisfies the criteria for Local Green Space designation and qualifies for protection within the context of Greater Manchester due to its significant environmental, social, and ecological value.

The site, an important green space in an increasingly urbanised city, provides a vital habitat for local wildlife and acts as a natural carbon sink, aiding in climate change mitigation and flood prevention.

1.2 Recommendations

Ryebank Fields is an ecologically significant area that has benefited from the process of natural succession over the past 30 years.

It is recommended that the current planning application to develop the site for houses is refused in order to protect Ryebank Fields' mosaic of locally important habitats, to help halt the biodiversity loss in the long term and ensure ongoing enjoyment for the local community. In the long term, its biodiversity has the potential to be enhanced by a minimal, 'light touch' conservation and management approach.

The following recommendations aim to protect and enhance the biodiversity and ecological integrity of the site.

1.2.1 Key objectives

- Biodiversity Conservation: Protect existing habitats and priority species.
- Community Engagement: Continue to foster local involvement in conservation and education activities.
- Historical Preservation: Safeguard historical features.
- Sustainable Land Management: Use chemical-free methods for habitat restoration and long-term care.
- Climate Resilience: Increase carbon sequestration through woodland conservation.
- 1.2.2 Management of specific habitats
 - Woodland Conservation: Protect mature trees and plant more native species.
 - Grassland and Meadow: Implement rotational scything, encourage wildflowers, and support pollinators.
 - Hedgerows and Scrub: Protect hedgerows, conduct coppicing, and enhance habitat corridors.
 - Badger, Hedgehog and Bat: Protect badger setts, preserve bat and hedgehog habitats, and install bat boxes.
- 1.2.3 Other recommendations
 - Monitoring and evaluation strategies include annual surveys, assessing habitat restoration success, and gathering community feedback through meetings and surveys.
 - Inclusion of Ryebank Fields in the Greater Manchester Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) is recommended to emphasise its role in enhancing regional biodiversity.

2 Introduction

2.1 Terms of Reference and Scope of Study

Friends of Ryebank Fields (FORF) is a community organisation dedicated to preserving Ryebank Fields, a 5.07ha green space on the border of Chorlton and Stretford in South Manchester. Established in 2018, FORF aims to protect this unique wild space for the benefit of the community and its diverse flora and fauna.

This Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was commissioned by FORF to assess the conservation status of Ryebank Fields, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester (Grid Reference SJ811946) in connection with a planning application submitted by Asteer Planning on behalf of Step Places, Southway Housing and Manchester Metropolitan University, to develop Ryebank Fields for housing.

If the development goes ahead it will result in the irreversible loss of locally important habitats that currently support a diverse range of fauna and flora.

This report details the findings of the habitat and protected species surveys, evaluates the conservation status of Ryebank Fields and recommends a course of action aimed at protecting and enhancing the biodiversity of the site.

2.2 Relevant Legislation

The 1994 The Conservation Regulations have been amended to allow the obsolete European Union Habitat Regulations to be transposed, almost word for word, into domestic law. This means that there is effectively no change in the laws protecting the UK's vulnerable species and habitats now that the Brexit transition period has ended.

All wild birds, their nests and their young are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

Protection in the UK is afforded to badger under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Further protection is afforded to badger under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

Protection in the UK is afforded to all amphibians and reptiles under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

All bats and their places of rest are protected by law under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) and as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. As 'European Protected Species', further protection is afforded to all UK bat species under the Regulation 39(1) of the Conservation Regulations 1994 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is an offence under Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Part II of Schedule 9 as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 to plant or cause the growth of Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam and giant hogweed.

2.3 Site Description

Ryebank Fields comprises a 5.07ha mosaic of woodland, hedgerow, grassland and scrub habitats situated on the border of Chorlton and Stretford in South Manchester (Grid Reference SJ811946: See Appendix One and Two: Photos 1 to 3).

The site, a large proportion of which was formerly clay pits and subsequently pre regulations landfill, was remediated in the 1970s under the national open spaces initiative, Operation Eyesore. It was then converted into playing fields by the City Council before being entrusted to Manchester Polytechnic (now Manchester Metropolitan University) for use by students and the public. The fields were last maintained in the mid-1990s when the University relocated its sports facilities. Since being abandoned in 1996, the area has naturally transformed into a diverse habitat, now home to over 1,400 trees and a rich variety of birds, bats, mammals, and insects.

Habitats adjacent to Ryebank Fields include Longford Park, amenity grassland, semi-improved grassland, marshy grassland, hedgerow, scattered broadleaved woodland and gardens.

2.4 Proposed Housing Development

A development partnership between Step Places and Southway Housing Trust is proposing to build 120 new housing units (See Appendix Three).

According to the latest development plan some of the woodland would be retained but with significant disturbance and encroachment reducing the ecological integrity of what remained. Most of the remaining habitats would be lost.

3 Survey Methodology

All survey methodology follows best practice outlined in the *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (2017)* published by the Institute of Chartered Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and survey guidelines relevant to each species.

3.1 Data Search

A data search was conducted to identify species records from within the boundary of Ryebank Fields.

Data sources included the Greater Manchester Local Records Centre, iNaturalist, eBird and the National Biodiversity Network Atlas (NBNA).

A search for protected areas, such as Local Nature Reserves, SSSIs, SACs and SPAs, within 1.5km of Ryebank Fields was also conducted.

3.2 Phase One Habitat Survey

A Phase One Habitat Survey was carried out in 2024 to establish baseline data on habitats present within the boundary of Ryebank Fields.

Habitats were assessed and mapped in the field using standard JNCC habitat classification.

Where necessary, target notes (TNs) were also made in the field describing features of interest.

The survey also aimed to identify the presence of non-native invasive plant species, important habitat for protected species (such as breeding habitat for birds) and habitat of high wildlife conservation value.

A final colour digital habitat map was prepared using standard JNCC codes.

3.3 **Protected Species Walkover Survey**

Several walkover surveys were carried out in 2024/25 to identify protected species within the boundary of Ryebank Fields.

3.3.1 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment: Trees

Trees were surveyed from the ground with the aid of binoculars looking for features capable of supporting bat roosts, including rot holes, cracks, splits, woodpecker holes, folds, overhangs, wound callus rolls and flaking bark, and were classified as one of the following categories:

- No Potential (Cat. 3): No features able to support roosting bats.
- **Unknown Potential:** Tree cannot be fully assessed from ground due to size or view obscured by leaves or ivy.

- **High potential:** Tree has features with potential for roosting bats including rot holes, cracks, splits, woodpecker holes, folds, overhangs, wound callus rolls and flaking bark.
- 3.3.2 Bat Foraging and Commuting Habitat

The habitat within the footprint of Ryebank Fields was assessed for its potential use by bats for foraging and commuting. Based on this assessment, the habitat was categorized into the following levels:

- High Potential: High-quality habitat that is well-connected to the broader landscape, and likely to be used regularly by foraging bats. This includes features such as broad-leaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses, and grazed parkland. The site is in close proximity to known roosts and is connected to them. This continuous, high-quality habitat provides an ideal corridor for bat flight-paths, including river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees, and woodland edges.
- **Moderate Potential:** Habitat that is continuous and connected to the surrounding landscape, offering potential for bats to use it for flight-paths. This may include lines of trees, scrub, or linked back gardens. It also includes habitat suitable for foraging, such as trees, scrub, grassland, or water features.
- Low Potential: Habitat that may be used by small numbers of bats for flight-paths but is isolated and not well-connected to the surrounding landscape. Examples include gappy hedgerows or unvegetated streams. Suitable, yet isolated, habitat for foraging bats could include a lone tree (not in a parkland setting) or a small patch of scrub.
- **No Potential:** Areas without any habitat features likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats at any time of the year. This includes habitats that do not provide continuous shelter or protection for flight-lines or support insect populations that would attract foraging bats.
- **Negligible Potential:** While no obvious habitat features are present that would typically attract bats, a small degree of uncertainty remains in case of non-standard bat behaviour. These areas are unlikely to be used by bats but cannot be entirely ruled out.
- 3.3.3 Badger

Since 2020, the badgers at Ryebank Fields have been the subject of an ongoing study by FORF.

During the walk over surveys and the on-going study, all habitat within the footprint of Ryebank Fields was surveyed for evidence of badgers including:



3.3.4 Breeding Birds

All habitat within the footprint of the proposed development was assessed for suitability to support breeding birds.

3.3.5 Amphibians and Reptiles

Potential refugia (e.g. stones, logs and debris such as sheets of metal) and breeding and foraging habitat within the footprint of the proposed development were assessed.

3.3.9 Non-native Invasive Plant Species.

The site was surveyed for non-native invasive plant species such as Himalayan balsam, giant hogweed and Japanese knotweed.

4 Results

4.1 Data Search

4.1.1 Protected Species

A total of 281 species were reported from within the footprint of Ryebank Fields during the data search. This included 80 species of bird (See Appendix Four and Five), 12 terrestrial mammals (See Appendix Six), two amphibians, 90 flowering plants (See Appendix Seven), 59 insects (See Appendix Eight and Nine), 26 trees and shrubs (See Appendix Ten), one moss, one lichen and 12 fungi.

However, the number and abundance of protected species utilising the site is likely to be significantly under reported due to a lack of formal biological recording.

63 bird species were recorded within the boundary of Ryebank Fields (See Appendix Four) with a further 17 species recorded in fight above the site (See Appendix Five). Confirmed breeding birds included blackbird, blackcap, blue tit, carrion crow, chaffinch, dunnock, house sparrow, goldcrest, long tailed tit, robin, song thrush, sparrow hawk, stock dove, willow warbler and whitethroat.

Eleven species from the UK Birds of Conservation Concern Red List were reported within the boundary of Ryebank Fields during the data search, along with an additional 15 species from the Amber List (See Appendix Four).

Notable mammal species included badger, soprano pipistrelle bat, noctule bat and hedgehog.

Common toad and common frog were both recorded within the footprint of the site. Tadpoles were observed in March 2023 in a 'bath tub pond' located in the south western corner of the site. The bath tub was removed in 2023.

Bee orchid and northern marsh orchid are located at TN1 (See Appendix Two: Images 32 and 33). Although not currently listed as threatened species in the UK, both species of orchid face threats from habitat destruction, inadequate maintenance, and competition with other plants.

Nine species of bee were reported including the relatively uncommon dullvented sharp tailed bee and the rufous-footed furrow bee (See Appendix Nine and Appendix Two: Image 4).

A rare native black poplar tree - *Populus Nigra Betulifolia* Clone 28 - also known as the 'Manchester' Poplar was reported at TN2 (See Appendix Twelve) on the boundary between Ryebank Fields and the Longford Park Conservation area (See Appendix Two: Image 13). The tree was confirmed as a native black poplar through a DNA test in April 2021 and registered in the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory.

In April 2021 a survey conducted by Greater Manchester Ecological Unit (GMEU) confirmed that the hedgerow at TN3 (See Appendix Twelve and Appendix Two: Photos 29 to 31) meets ecological and regulatory thresholds under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 for designation as an *Important Hedgerow*.

A report commissioned by FORF in 2021 recommended that, in the context of Greater Manchester, the Ryebank aspen grove should classed as notable.

No records of Japanese knotweed, giant hog weed or Himalayan balsam were reported.

4.1.2 Protected Areas

The nearest non-designated sites included the Bridgewater Canal, Broad Ees Dole, Chorlton Ees, Hardy Farm and Meadows at Sale Waterpark Sites of Biological Interest (SBIs) which were located approximately 1044m, 1271m, 1163m, 1569m and 1609m south west of Ryebank Fields respectively (See Appendix Eleven).

Broad Ees Dole and Chorlton Ees are also designated as Local Nature Reserves

4.2 Phase One Habitat Survey Summary

Ten habitats were identified during the phase one habitat survey (See Appendix Twelve for Phase One Habitat Map and Appendix Thirteen for Target Notes).

4.2.1 A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Approximately 1.4ha of semi-natural broadleaved woodland is located on the perimeter of Ryebank Fields. Since the site was abandoned over three decades ago the woodland has naturally succeeded onto the adjacent grassland.

Woodland at TN4, along the western edge of Ryebank Fields, has good structure with a canopy, understory, field layer and ground layer all present (See Appendix Two: Photos 5 to 12). Tree species include oak, black poplar and ash with the shrub layer comprising dogwood, holly, hawthorn, elder, hazel coppice and regenerating trees. Ground flora includes ramson, wood anemone, bramble, wood sorrel and grasses.

The native black poplar reported in the data search is located at TN2 (See Appendix Two: Photo 12).

An aspen grove at TN5 comprised several mature trees along with hundreds of new sucker shoots (See Appendix Two: Photos 12 to 14).

4.2.2 A2.1 - Dense/Continuous Scrub

Several areas, totalling 1.25ha, of dense and continuous scrub dominated by bramble have developed on the edges of the semi-improved neutral grassland (See Appendix Two: Photos 18 to 21).

The scrub provided excellent potential for a variety of nesting birds and cover for mammals including fox, badger and hedgehog.

4.2.3 A3.1 - Scattered Broadleaved Trees

Scattered trees, both planted and self-seeded, were recorded throughout the site. A number of oak trees, now approximately 25 years old, were grown from locally gathered acorns and planted in 1999 to commemorate the new millennium. Self-seeded saplings recorded around the planted oaks are likely to be a result of acorns having been buried by jays and other wildlife.

The scattered trees provide valuable foraging opportunities for bats and offer nesting cover for birds. (See Appendix Two: Photos 22 to 26).

4.2.4 A3.2 Scattered Conifer trees

Two scattered Leyland cypress, also known as Leylandii, were recorded during the habitat survey.

4.2.5 B2.2 - Semi-improved Neutral Grassland

The dominant habitat within the footprint of Ryebank Fields comprised 2.36ha of semi-improved neutral grassland (See Appendix Two: Photos 27 to 33). The lack of management since the site was abandoned in 1996, has resulted in the grassland being transformed from amenity grassland with little or no biodiversity to a diverse habitat supporting a wide range of fauna and flora.

The grassland to the north of the Nico ditch at TN6 was dominated by false oat grass with abundant cocksfoot. Other species included crested dogs' tail, Yorkshire fog, meadow fox tail, ribwort plantain, sorrel, creeping thistle, and red clover.

Grass species recorded in the grassland to the south of the Nico ditch at TN7 included Yorkshire fog, cocks' foot and red fescue. Other plant species recorded during the survey comprised creeping buttercup, ragwort, meadow butter cup, lesser stitchwort, yarrow, and lesser trefoil.

Bee and northern marsh orchid are both present at TN1 (See Appendix Two: Photos 32 and 33).

The long grass provides cover for invertebrates and small mammals such as field vole and weasel.

4.2.6 C3.1 - Tall Ruderal

Several patches of tall ruderal were present within the boundary of the proposed development. Predominant species was rosebay willowherb (See Appendix Two: Photo 34).

Rosebay willowherb is beneficial for a variety of insects including pollinators such as bees, butterflies and hoverflies.

The caterpillars of the elephant hawk moth feed on the leaves whilst ladybirds and lacewings are known to feed on the aphids found on the plant.

4.2.7 J2.1.2 Intact Hedge - Species Poor

A laurel hedge is located on the southern boundary of Ryebank Fields at TN8 (See Appendix Two: Photo 35 and 36).

4.2.8 J2.3.1 Hedge with Trees – Native Species Rich

As described in the results of the data search, in April 2021 a survey conducted by Greater Manchester Ecological Unit (GMEU) confirmed that the hedgerow at TN3 (See Appendix Two: Photos 37 to 39) meets ecological and regulatory thresholds under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 for designation as an *Important Hedgerow*.

4.2.9 J2.6 Dry Ditch

A dry ditch known as the Nico ditch was located at TN9.

Nico ditch is a historical earthwork that runs approximately 6 miles (10 km) across Greater Manchester from Ashton-under-Lyne to Stretford. It is thought to date back to the early medieval period, possibly the 8th or 9th century, and may have served as a boundary marker or defensive fortification (See Appendix Two: Photo 40).

4.2.10 J2.8 Earth Bank

An earth bank with young, scattered trees growing on it is located at TN10 (See Appendix Eleven; See Appendix Two: Photos 41 to 42).

4.2.11 J4 - Bare Ground

Hard standing was recorded at TN11 where a carpark and driveway were located when the site was used as a sports facility prior to 1996. The hard standing is gradually being invaded over by scrub and trees (See Appendix Two: Photo 43).

4.3 **Protected Species**

4.3.1 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment: Trees

The majority of trees within the boundary of Ryebank Fields were relatively young and did not have any features suitable for roosting bats and were assessed as *No Potential (Cat. 3)*.

However, 14 mature trees were assessed as having high or unknown potential for roosting bats. A black poplar at TN14, Norway maple at TN22 and a London Plane at TN23 all had features with potential for roosting bats (See Appendix Two: Photos 44 to 46).

4.3.2 Bat Foraging and Commuting Habitat

The woodland, scrub, and semi-improved neutral grassland within the footprint of the proposed development all offered excellent foraging and commuting potential for bats.

The nearby houses and mature trees are also likely to provide roosting opportunities for a variety of bat species.

As a result, the habitat was assessed as having high potential for foraging and commuting bats.

4.3.3 Badger



4.3.4 Breeding Birds

The broadleaved woodland, hedges, scattered trees, and scrub within Ryebank Fields offered excellent foraging and nesting opportunities for a diverse range of bird species.

Although a data search recorded 63 bird species within the boundary of Ryebank Fields, with 16 species observed breeding, a coordinated breeding bird census would likely reveal that breeding birds have been significantly under-recorded.

The rot hole located high in the black poplar at TN15 has potential for nesting tawny owl (See Appendix Two: Photos 44).

4.3.5 Amphibians and Reptiles

Although frogs are regularly seen in Ryebank Fields, no evidence of amphibian or reptile was recorded during the walkover surveys.

Terrestrial habitat favoured by both common toad and common frog includes wet/rough grasslands, woodlands, forest edges, hedgerows and ditches.

Slow worms require dense vegetation and tussock grass for cover to forage and sunny areas to bask. In Manchester they typically hibernate from October to March depending on the weather, with hibernation sites including large tussocks of grass, burrows and loose soil.

Common lizards can be found in a wide variety of habitats including heathland, moorland, woodland glades, rough grassland and embankments. In the Manchester area, they typically hibernate from October to March. As with slow worms, the exact timing depends on weather conditions. If autumn is mild, they might stay active longer, and if spring warms up early, they may emerge sooner. They usually hibernate in frost-free refuges such as burrows, rotting logs, or dense vegetation.

The habitat within the footprint of Ryebank Fields, therefore, was assessed as providing good foraging opportunities for reptiles and amphibians with several areas suitable for basking or hibernating reptiles.

4.3.6 Non-Native Invasive Plant Species

No areas of Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed or giant hog weed were recorded during the course of the walkover survey.

5 Ecological Assessment

Biodiversity loss in the UK is a significant environmental issue, driven by habitat destruction, climate change, pollution, invasive species, and intensive agriculture.

The UK is one of the most nature-depleted countries globally, with over 40% of species in decline and 15% at risk of extinction. For instance, over the last 20 years, hedgehog populations in the UK have declined by around 30% in urban areas due to urbanisation, habitat loss, road deaths, and food shortages caused by pesticides.

Efforts to combat biodiversity loss include conservation initiatives, rewilding projects, and government policies like the Environmental Land Management Scheme and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). However, urgent action is needed to restore ecosystems and prevent further declines.

With its mosaic of habitats including woodland, aspen grove, grassland, and scrub habitats that have naturally regenerated since the area was abandoned in 1996, Ryebank Fields contributes significantly to the biodiversity of the area by supporting a rich diversity of flora and fauna, including protected species such as bats, hedgehogs, badgers, and breeding birds. The site is also home to a rare native black poplar tree and an ecologically significant hedgerow.

Ryebank Fields also qualifies for, and supports several Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) nature-based and green space initiatives including:

- The Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (GM BAP)
- Greater Manchester Draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)
- Local Green Space (LGS)

5.1 The Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (GM BAP)

The Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (GM BAP) highlights key species and habitats that are locally significant and require focused conservation efforts to ensure their preservation and improvement. These species and habitats were chosen based on their status in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and their relevance to the Greater Manchester area.

Priority species supported by Ryebank Fields include:

- Bats
- Native Black Poplar
- Farmland Birds
- Hedgehog

• Willow Tit

Priority habitats supported by Ryebank Fields include:

- Grasslands
- Hedgerows
- Native woodlands
- Urban managed greenspace
- 5.2 GMCA Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)

The Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) has developed a draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) aimed at fostering nature's recovery across the city-region. This strategy outlines a vision to create a resilient network for nature, connecting and enhancing wild spaces to benefit both people and wildlife. It serves as a roadmap detailing collaborative efforts and priority areas to maximize impact.

The draft LNRS identifies 16 priority species and groups of species that are particularly at risk locally and in need of bespoke conservation action.

Priority species supported by Ryebank Fields include:

- Willow Tit
- Swift
- Hedgehog
- Black Poplar
- Common Toad

The draft LNRS also identifies six broad habitat types that are priorities for the area.

Habitat types supported by Ryebank Fields include:

- Woodland, trees, scrub, and hedgerows
- Grassland, [farmland, and lowland heath]
- Urban green spaces [and buildings]

Although neighbouring Longford Park is included in the draft LNRN, Ryebank Fields has been omitted as MCC took a policy decision to exclude all sites contained within their SHLAA from the draft LNRN.

However, a number of agencies, including the two Local Wildlife Trusts, have advocated for Ryebank Fields to be additionally included via the recent consultation round which closed on January 31 2025.

5.3 Local Green Space (LGS)

Local Green Space (LGS) confers protection similar to Green Belt status and is intended to protect green spaces of particular importance to a local community. To qualify for LGS designation, a green space must meet specific criteria outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Criteria to qualify as an LGS includes:

- Proximity: The green space should be in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves.
- Special Significance: It must be demonstrably special to the local community, holding particular local significance due to factors such as beauty, historic importance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of wildlife.
- Local Character: The area should be local in character and not constitute an extensive tract of land.

It's important to note that LGS designation can only occur during the preparation or review of a local or neighbourhood plan. Therefore, engaging with local planning authorities during these times is crucial to advocate for the protection of valued green spaces.

FORF responded to the Local Plan consultation in 2020 proposing Ryebank Fields as a LGS. Although the process has been postponed several times, MCC's director of Planning Strategy replied in summer 2024 confirming: "The material you previously sent in 2020 effectively fulfils the requirements set out in national guidance to enable its consideration within the Local Plan. This will be considered alongside the wider evidence base and any relevant national legislation/guidance."

5.4 Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is a legal requirement in England under the Environment Act 2021. It requires developers to assess the biodiversity value of a site before and after development, aiming for at least a 10% net gain in biodiversity. This is achieved through habitat creation, restoration, or off-site compensation if necessary.

A baseline BNG score is the initial assessment of a site's biodiversity value before any development or enhancements take place. It is typically measured using biodiversity units, which are calculated based on factors like habitat type, size, distinctiveness, condition, and strategic significance.

Although Ryebank Fields would be allocated a relatively high baseline BNG score if calculated, determining this score is unnecessary at this stage as this report recommends that planning application to develop the site is rejected by the planning authority.

6 Conclusion

Ryebank Fields qualifies for protection within the context of Greater Manchester due to its significant environmental, social, and ecological value.

As one of the few remaining green spaces in an increasingly urbanised city, it serves as a crucial refuge for biodiversity, providing a habitat for a variety of local wildlife, including several protected species such as bats, badgers, hedgehogs, and birds. The site's woodland and grassland contribute to the region's ecological health by supporting pollinators and enhancing air quality.

Beyond its environmental importance, Ryebank Fields plays a key role in climate change mitigation. Acting as a natural carbon sink, the site absorbs carbon dioxide, helping to counteract emissions in a city that faces growing air pollution challenges. Additionally, its green infrastructure supports local flood prevention by absorbing excess rainwater, reducing surface runoff, and mitigating the risk of urban flooding, which is becoming an increasing concern in the face of climate change.

Ryebank Fields contributes to the well-being of the local community providing a space for relaxation, exercise, and connection with nature, which is particularly important in a densely populated and built-up environment. The site also fosters a sense of community, bringing together local residents, environmental groups, and conservationists who introduce new generations to an understanding of 'real world' natural history and work collectively work to protect its unique character.

Given these critical environmental, social, and ecological functions, Ryebank Fields warrants strong protection measures to ensure its continued contribution to the well-being of both nature and the local community. Its protection aligns with Greater Manchester's broader goals of enhancing sustainability, improving urban resilience, and safeguarding green spaces for future generations.

7 Recommendations

It is recommended that the current planning application to develop the site for houses is refused in order to protect Ryebank Fields' mosaic of locally important habitats, to help halt the biodiversity loss in the long term and ensure ongoing enjoyment for the local community.

7.1 Aims

Ryebank Fields is an ecologically significant area that has benefited from the process of natural succession over the past 30 years. In the long term, its biodiversity has the potential to be enhanced by a minimal, 'light touch' conservation and management approach.

The following recommendations aim to protect and enhance the biodiversity and ecological integrity of the site. However, it is recognised that decisions to be taken around implementing any of the proposed recommendations would need to be the product of discussion amongst the community and other key stakeholders and subject to availability of resources, future ownership, and further specialist advice.

7.2 Management Objectives

7.2.1 Biodiversity Conservation

Maintain and enhance existing habitats to support wildlife populations, particularly priority species identified in the Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan.

7.2.2 Community Engagement

Continue to support and grow the existing community connection through ecological, cultural, educational and recreational activities and by introducing improved accessibility measures and outreach events.

7.2.3 Historical Preservation

Protect features of historical significance, such as the Nico ditch and the treeline boundary within the historic Longford Conservation Area, in a way that also respects their value as important wildlife corridors.

7.2.4 Sustainable Land Management

Implement best practices for habitat restoration and long-term maintenance without the use of harmful chemicals.

7.2.5 Climate Resilience

Enhance carbon sequestration through woodland conservation and habitat management initiatives.

7.3 Habitat Management

- 7.3.1 Woodland Conservation
 - Maintain semi-natural broadleaved woodland.
 - Protect mature trees, especially those with potential bat roosts.
 - Plant additional native tree species to enhance canopy diversity.
 - Consider management options for the aspen grove including recommendations to mitigate the impact of succession onto the semiimproved neutral grassland.
- 7.3.2 Grassland and Meadow Management
 - Implement of a programme of rotational cutting to encourage wildflower growth and maintain habitat for pollinators.
 - Leave sections of grassland uncut to support invertebrates and small mammals.
 - Introduce additional wildflower species to improve plant diversity.
- 7.3.3 Hedgerow and Scrub Management
 - Protect and extend species-rich hedgerows.
 - Conduct periodic coppicing to maintain structural diversity.
 - Enhance habitat corridors by linking hedgerows with additional planting.
- 7.3.4 Badger, Hedgehog and Bat Conservation
 - Protect and buffer known badger setts from disturbance.
 - Protect high-value bat foraging and commuting routes.
 - Install bat boxes in suitable locations to support roosting.
 - Protect existing hedgehog habitat for foraging and wildlife corridors allowing hedgehogs to move safely in search of food, mates, and shelter.
 - Maintain long grass, logs piles, and leaf piles for shelter and food sources.

7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

7.4.1 Biodiversity Monitoring

- Conduct annual surveys of key species and habitats.
- Engage local universities and citizen scientists in monitoring efforts.
- Maintain a central database of ecological data.

7.4.2 Habitat Management Review

- Assess the success of habitat restoration efforts annually.
- Adapt management techniques based on ecological findings.
- Report progress to stakeholders and the local community.

7.4.3 Community Feedback

- Host public meetings to gather input on site management.
- Conduct periodic visitor surveys to assess community engagement.
- Adjust educational and recreational programs based on feedback.

7.5 Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)

It is recommended that the inclusion of Ryebank Fields in the LNRS is reconsidered by GMCA allowing its existing and potential benefits for nature to be highlighted whilst contributing to and enhancing the region's habitat and wildlife connectivity.

8 Bibliography

- 1. Anon., 1994. The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994: HMSO, London.
- 2. Anon., 2017. Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 HMSO, London.
- 3. Anon., 1981. Wildlife and Countryside Act. London: HMSO.
- 4. Anon., 1992. Protection of Badgers Act 1992, HMSO, London.
- 5. Anon., Undated. Badgers. Advisory publication by English Nature.
- Arnot, D. A., 2001. Water Vole Mitigation Techniques A Questionnaire Research Report. English Nature Research Reports No. 415. English Nature, Peterborough.
- Bat Conservation Trust, 2023. Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines for Professional Ecologists (4th Edition). Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- 8. Bibby, C. J., Burgess, N.D., Hill, D. A. & Mustoe, S. H., 2000. Bird Census Techniques: 2nd edition. Academic Press, London.
- 9. Brooks, A. 1991. Hedging. A Practical Conservation Handbook. British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, Reading.
- 10. BTO, 2015. Birds of conservation Concern. <u>https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/shared_documents/publications/bi</u> <u>rds-conservation-concern/birds-of-conservation-concern-4-leaflet.pdf</u> (last visited 16/02/2025)
- Chartered Institute for Écology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), 2017. Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal (2nd Edition). CIEEM, Winchester.
- 12. Chanin, P., 2003. Ecology of the European Otter. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Ecology Series No 10. English Nature, Peterborough.
- 13. Cowan, A., 2006. Assessment of Trees with Consideration to their Value for use by Bats, ArborEcology, Kent.
- 14. Cox, P., 1993. Badgers on Site: A Guide for Developers and Planners. Babtie Group Ltd/Berkshire County Council.
- 15. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2013. Environmental management – guidance: Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and other invasive plants. Downloaded on 10/02/2015 from https://www.gov.uk/japanese-knotweed-giant-hogweed-and-otherinvasive-plants
- 16. English Nature, 2007. Badgers and Development: A Guide to Best Practice and Licensing. English Nature, Peterborough.
- 17. Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS), 2006. Guidance Note 31 Forest operations and wildlife protection. FCS, Edinburgh.
- 18. Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS), 2006. Guidance Note 32 Forest operations and birds in Scottish Forests. FCS, Edinburgh.
- 19. Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS), 2006. Guidance Note 34 Forest operations and European Protected species in Scottish Forests. FCS, Edinburgh.
- 20. Gent, A. & Gibson, S. (Edits), 2003. Herpetofauna Workers Manual. JNCC, Peterborough.
- 21. Gilbert, G., Gibbons, D. W. and Evans, J., 1998. Bird Monitoring Methods: A Manual of Techniques for Key UK Species. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Bedfordshire.

- 22. Grayson, M & Grayson, R., 2021. The Ecology of Aspen Woodlands. Ryebank Fields on the Manchester-Trafford Border. Unpublished Report
- 23. Hardey, J., Crick, H., Wernham, C., Riley, H., Etheridge, B. & Thompson, D., 2006. Raptors: A Field Guide to Survey and Monitoring. Stationery Office (TSO), Scotland.
- 24. Harris, S., Cresswell, P. & Jefferies, D., 1989. Surveying Badgers. Occasional Publication of the Mammal Society No 9. Mammal Society, London.
- 25. Hill, D. et al (eds.). 2005. Handbook of Biodiversity Methods Survey, Evaluation and Monitoring. Cambridge University Press.
- 26. Highways Agency, 2005. Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. Volume 10: Environmental Design and Management. Section 4: The Good Roads Guide – Nature Conservation. Part 7: Nature conservation Advice in relation to Reptiles and Roads. Highways Agency, Dorking.
- 27. IEEM, 2000. Guidelines for Ecological Evaluation and Impact Assessment. In Practice: The Bulletin of the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management 29
- 28. JNCC, 1993. Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey a Technique for Environmental Audit. England Field Unit, Nature Conservancy Council, reprinted JNCC, Peterborough.
- 29. Lally, M., 2021. Arboricultural Impact Assessment Ryebank Fields. Unpublished Report.
- 30. Langton, T.E.S., Beckett, C.L. and Foster J.P., 2001. Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook. Froglife, Halesworth.
- 31. Mitchell-Jones A.J. and McLeish, A.P., 2004. The Bat Workers Manual; Third Edition. Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Peterborough.
- 32. Mitchell-Jones A.J., 2004: Bat Mitigation Guidelines. English Nature, Peterborough. Natural England, 2011.
- 33. NatRegs, 2018 <u>https://www.netregs.org.uk/media/1418/gpp-5-works-and-maintenance-in-or-near-water.pdf?utm_source=website&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=GPP5%2027112017</u> (last viewed 16/02/2025)
- 34. Natural England, 2022. Species Information Note SIN006. Otter: European Protected Species. Natural England, Peterborough.
- 35. Natural England, 2014. Reptiles: surveys and mitigation for development projects <u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/reptiles-protection-</u> <u>surveys-and-licences</u> (last viewed 16/02/2025)
- 36. Natural England, 2022. Great crested newts: surveys and mitigation for development projects. <u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/great-crested-newts-surveys-and-mitigation-for-development-projects</u> (last viewed 16/02/2025)
- 37.M., 2000. Evaluating the suitability of habitat for the Great Crested Newt (Triturus cristatus). Herpetological Journal 10 (4), 143-155.
- 38. O'Shea, M., 1992. Expedition Field Techniques: Reptiles and Amphibians. London: Royal Geographical Society.
- 39. Scottish Natural Heritage (2001). Scotland's Wildlife: Badgers and Development. SNH, Battleby.
- 40. Scottish Natural Heritage, 1997. Scotland's Wildlife: Otter and Development. SNH, Battleby.

- 41. Snow, D. W. and Perrins, C. M., 1998. Birds of the Western Palaearctic. Volume Two: Passerines. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- 42. Spray, S., 2010. Bat Survey: Dalbeattie Primary School, Southwick Road, Dalbeattie DG5 4HR. Stuart Spray Wildlife Consultancy, Dumfries
- 43. Strachen, R., and Morehouse, T. 2006. Water Vole Conservation Handbook, Second Edition, University of Oxford, Oxford.
- 44. Strachan, R., 2007. National survey of otter *Lutra lutra* distribution in Scotland 2003-2004. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No.211 (ROAME No. F03AC309)
- 45. UK Biodiversity Steering Group, 1995. Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report Volume II: Action Plans Tranche 1, Vol 2, p89. English Nature, Peterborough.
- 46. Vaughan, N., 1997. The diets of British bats (Chiroptera). Mammal Review: 27 (2): 77 94.
- 47. Walsh, A.L. and Harris, S., 1996a. Factors determining the abundance of vespirtilionid bats in Britain: geographical, land class and local habitat relationships. J. Appl. Ecol. 33: 518 529.
- 48. Walsh, A.L. and Harris, S., 1996b. Foraging habitat preferences for vespirtilionid bats in Britain. J. Appl. Ecol. 33: 508 518.
- 49. Ward, D., Holmes, N., and José, P. 2001. The New Rivers and Wildlife Handbook. RSPB, Bedfordshire.
- 50. Woodland Trust, 2021. <u>Ancient Tree Inventory Wild black poplar</u>, <u>Chorlton, Greater Manchester</u> (last viewed 26/03/2025)

9 Appendices



9.1 Appendix One: Map Showing the Location of Ryebank Fields

9.2 Appendix Two: Site Photographs



Photo 1: Image showing an aerial view of Ryebank Fields from the south.



Photo 2: Image showing an aerial view of Ryebank Fields from the north.



Photo 3: Image showing an aerial view of Ryebank Fields and its close proximity to the City of Manchester.



Photo 4: Images showing a selection of pollinators recorded at Ryebank Fields (Images: Jay Clarke).



Photo 5: Image showing broadleaved woodland at TN4.



Photo 6: Image showing broadleaved woodland at TN4.



Photo 7: Image showing broadleaved woodland at TN4.



Photo 8: Image showing broadleaved woodland at TN4.



Photo 9: Image showing broadleaved woodland at TN4.



Photo 10: Image showing broadleaved woodland at TN4.



Photo 11: Image showing 140-year-old Hybrid Poplar trees *P. nigra x P. deltoides* emerging from important hedgerow and broadleaved woodland at TN4 (Image: Jay Clarke).



Photo 12: Image broadleaved woodland at TN4 (Image: Jay Clarke).



Photo 13: Image of the native black poplar at TN2 (Image: Jay Clarke).



Photo 14: Image showing aspen grove at TN5.



Photo 15: Image showing aspen grove at TN5.



Photo 16: Image showing aspen grove at TN5.



Photo 17: Image showing aspen grove at TN5.



Photo 18: Image highlighting the location of some of the areas of scrub.



Photo 19: Image showing example of scrub habitat.



Photo 20: Image showing example of scrub habitat.



Photo 21: Image showing example of scrub habitat.



Photo 22: Image highlighting the location of the scattered trees.



Photo 23: Image showing scattered oak tree .



Photo 24: Image showing scattered oak trees (Image: Jay Clarke).



Photo 25: Image showing scattered trees (Image: Jay Clarke)



Photo 26: Image showing scattered trees (Image: Jay Clarke)



Photo 27: Image showing semi-improved neutral grassland at TN6.



Photo 27: Image showing semi-improved neutral grassland meadow buttercups at TN7.



Photo 28: Image showing semi-improved neutral grassland meadow buttercups at TN7 (Image: Jay Clarke).



Photo 29: Image showing semi-improved neutral grassland with red clover at TN7 (Image: Jay Clarke).



Photo 30: Image showing semi-improved neutral grassland with ragwort and creeping thistle at TN7 (Image: Jay Clarke).



Photo 31: Image showing semi-improved neutral grassland with creeping thistle at TN7 (Image: Jay Clarke).

Stuart Spray Wildlife Consultancy <u>www.stuartspraywildlife.co.uk</u> Mobile: 07894081164 Email: <u>info@stuartspraywildlife.co.uk</u>



Photo 32: Image showing northern marsh orchid at TN1 (Image: Jay Clarke).



Photo 33: Image showing bee orchid at TN1.



Photo 34: Image showing example of tall ruderal with rose bay willowherb (Image: Jay Clarke).



Photo 35: Image showing species poor intact laurel hedge at TN8.



Photo 36: Image showing species poor intact laurel hedge at TN8.



Photo 37: Image showing species rich hedge with trees at TN3



Photo 38: Image showing holly in native species rich hedge with trees at TN3



Photo 39: Image showing hazel coppice in native species rich hedge with trees at TN3



Photo 40: Image showing the location of the dry ditch known as the Nico ditch at TN9.



Photo 41: Image showing earth bank at TN10.



Photo 42: Image showing earth bank at TN10.



Photo 43: Image showing the hard standing at TN11 with scrub and self-seeded silver birch.



Photo 44: Image showing tree with high potential for roosting bats at TN15



Photo 45: Image showing tree with high potential for roosting bats at TN23



Photo 46: Image showing tree with high potential for roosting bats TN24









Page | 55













9.3 Appendix Three: Plans of the Proposed New Housing Development.

9.4 Appendix Four: Birds reported in the data search highlighting species that on Red and Amber list of Birds of Conservation Concern.

Table One: Birds reported in the data search highlighting species that on Red and Amber list of Birds of Conservation Concern.				
Blackbird (Breeding) Dunnock (Breeding		Long-tailed Tit (Breeding)	Spotted flycatcher	
Blackcap (Breeding)	Great black backed gull	Mallard	Sparrowhawk (Breeding)	
Black-headed gull	Goldfinch	Magpie	Starling	
Blue tit (Breeding)	Goldcrest (breeding)	Meadow pipit	Swallow	
Bullfinch	Great spotted woodpecker	Mistle thrush		
Buzzard	Great tit	Nuthatch	Tree pipit	
Carrion crow (Breeding)	Greenfinch	Peregrine	Stock dove (Breeding)	
Chaffinch (Breeding)	Grey heron	Pied wagtail	Tree creeper	
Coal tit	Herring gull	Reed bunting	Tawny owl	
Collared dove	Hobby	Redwing	Willow warbler (Breeding)	
Common chiffchaff	House martin	Redpoll	Whitethroat (Breeding)	
Common gull	House sparrow (Breeding)	Ring-necked parakeet	Great spotted woodpecker	
Dunnock (Breeding)	Jackdaw	Robin (Breeding)	Woodcock	
Feral pigeon	Jay	Rook	Woodpigeon	
Garden warbler	Lesser black-backed gull	Siskin	Wren	
Grasshopper warbler	Kestrel	Song thrush (Breeding)		

Stuart Spray Wildlife Consultancy <u>www.stuartspraywildlife.co.uk</u> Mobile: 07894081164 Email: <u>info@stuartspraywildlife.co.uk</u>

9.5 Appendix Five : Birds reported in flight above Ryebank Fields in the data search.

Table Two: Birds reported in flight above Ryebank Fields in the data search.			
Brambling	Heron	Merganser	Skylark
Canada goose	Lapwing	Moorhen	Swift
Cormorant	Linnet	Mute swan	
Curlew	Little egret	Pink footed goose	
Fieldfare	Little grebe	Raven	

9.6 Appendix Six: Table summarising the preferred habitats and conservation status for mammals reported in the data search

Table Three: Table summarising the preferred habitats and conservation status for mammals reported in the data search. Conservation Status is based on the IUCN Red List.			
Species Conservation Status Habitat Preferences			
Pipistrelle Bat	Least Concern	Urban areas, woodlands, forests, agricultural land, near water	
Fox	Least Concern	Woodlands, grasslands, urban areas, agricultural land	
Badger	Least Concern	Woodlands, hedgerows, grasslands, farmlands, coastal areas	
Noctule Bat	Least Concern	Woodlands, forests, parks, near rivers, rural areas	
Soprano Pipistrelle	Least Concern	Woodland, urban areas, parks, farmland, near water bodies	
Hedgehog	Vulnerable (declining)	Woodland edges, hedgerows, gardens, grasslands, parks	
Weasel	Least Concern	Woodlands, grasslands, agricultural land, hedgerows, rural areas	
Wood Mouse	Least Concern	Woodlands, hedgerows	
Field Vole	Least Concern	Grassland, heathland, moorland	

9.7 Appendix Seven: Table summarizing the preferred habitats and conservation status of the flowering plants reported in the data search.

Table Four: Table summarising the conservation status of flowering plants reported in the			
data search. Conservation a	Status is based on the IUCN Red Lis	ι.	
Species	Conservation Status	Notes	
Bee Orchid	Common (Least Concern)	Habitat loss affecting	
	Declining/Under Threat in UK	population	
Bindweed	Common (Least Concern)	Widespread and resilient	
Bluebell (spn/hyb)	Protected (Native) / Invasive	Native Bluebell protected;	
	(Spanish Hybrid)	Spanish hybrid invasive	
Bramble	Common (Least Concern)	Found in a variety of	
		habitats	
Broad-leaved Dock	Common (Least Concern)	Often considered a weed	
Bull Thistle	Common (Least Concern)	Native thistle species	
Broad-leaved Willowherb	Common (Least Concern)	No conservation concerns	
Butterfly-bush	Invasive Species	Spreads rapidly,	

		outcompeting native plants
Species	Conservation Status	Notes
Cat's-ear	Common (Least Concern)	Similar to dandelion
Cleavers	Common (Least Concern)	Prolific and widespread
Cock's-foot	Common (Least Concern)	Common grass species
Common Cleavers	Common (Least Concern)	Sticky weed widespread
Common Dog-violet	Common (Least Concern)	Important for butterflies
Common Mugwort	Common (Least Concern)	No conservation concerns
Common Mouse oar	Common (Least Concern)	Small floworing plant
Common Nottle	Common (Least Concern)	Small nowening plant
		A willow anaging important
Common Sallow	Common (Least Concern)	for pollinators
Common Sorrel	Common (Least Concern)	Widespread in grasslands
Common Vetch	Common (Least Concern)	A nitrogen-fixing legume
	Common (Least Concern)	Shrub/tree species various
		types
Cotoneaster	Invasive Species	Non-native spreads
		aggressively
Cow Parsley	Common (Least Concern)	Widespread in hedgerows
Creeping Buttercup	Common (Least Concern)	Can become invasive in
	Common (Least Concern)	can become invasive in
Creaning Thiatle	Common (Loost Concorn)	Notive but can be investive
	Common (Least Concern)	
Crested Dog s-tall	Common (Least Concern)	A common grass species
Cuckoo Flower	Common (Least Concern)	Important for Orange-tip
Daisy	Common (Least Concern)	Found in grasslands and
Daiby		lawns
Dog Rose	Common (Least Concern)	Native hedgerow species
Dandelion Agg	Common (Least Concern)	Important for pollinators
Druce's Crane's-bill	Common (Least Concern)	Less common than other
		geraniums
False Oat Grass	Common (Least Concern)	Widespread grass species
Field Forget-me-not	Common (Least Concern)	No conservation concerns
Field Mouse-ear	Common (Least Concern)	Small flowering plant
German Chamomile	Common (Least Concern)	Often used in berbal
German Chamomile	Common (Least Concern)	medicine
Garlie Mustard	Common (Loost Concorn)	Host plant for Orange tip
Garrie Mustaru	Common (Least Concern)	hutterflies
Goat Willow	Common (Least Concern)	Supports early pollipators
Coat's board	Common (Least Concern)	Also called " look go to bod
Goal S-beald	Common (Least Concern)	Also called Jack-go-to-bed-
Creat Willowhark		
Great Willownerb	Common (Least Concern)	Innves in damp areas
Greater Stinging Nettle	Common (Least Concern)	Beneficial for butterfiles
Greater Plantain	Common (Least Concern)	Found in compacted soils
Ground-elder	Invasive Species	Spreads aggressively
Hairy Vetch	Common (Least Concern)	Legume species
Herb Robert	Common (Least Concern)	Wild geranium species
Hairy Sedge	Common (Least Concern)	Found in wetlands
Hard Rush	Common (Least Concern)	Common in damp areas
Ivy-leaved Speedwell	Common (Least Concern)	Small creeping plant
lvy	Common (Least Concern)	Important for winter
laintad Duah	Common (Locat Concorr)	polilnators
Leek		Occasionally found wild
Lenten Rose	Cultivated/Non-Native	A garden plant, not a true
Lossor Colondina	Common (Locat Concern)	One of the first enring
LESSEI UEIAHUIHE		flowers
Lesser Trefoil	Common (Least Concern)	Small yellow-flowered clover

Lords and Ladies Common (Least Concern) Toxic, but widespread woodland plant Marsh Foxtail Common (Least Concern) Found in wetlands Meadow Salsify Common (Least Concern) Resembles Goat's-beard Meadow Extercup Common (Least Concern) A grass species Meadow Fescue Common (Least Concern) A yrass species Northern Marsh Orchis Common (Least Concern) Threatened by habital loss Meadow Foxtail Common (Least Concern) Threatened by habital loss Orange Hawkweed Invasive Species Non-native, spreads in meadows Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidy Pate Parsicaria Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragmons (Wild Garlic) Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Series species Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Genin agriculture Red Garay-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern)	Species	Conservation Status	Notes
Marsh Foxtail Common (Least Concern) Found in wellands Meadow Satsify Common (Least Concern) Resembles Goat's-beard Meadow Buttercup Common (Least Concern) Widespread in grasslands Meadow Foxtail Common (Least Concern) Used in traditional medicine Mugwort Common (Least Concern) Threatened by habital toss Declining/Under Threat in UK due to human activities Orange Hawkweed Invasive Species Norinative, spreads in meadows Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidly Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Found in amp areas Parpas Grass Invasive Species Introduced omamental grass Parenal Ry-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in woolands Ragborry Common (Least Concern) Found in woolands Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Found in welland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Found in welland areas	Lords and Ladies	Common (Least Concern)	Toxic, but widespread
Marsh Foxtail Common (Least Concern) Found in wetlands Meadow Satsify Common (Least Concern) Resembles Goat's-beard Meadow Fescue Common (Least Concern) A grass species Mugwort Common (Least Concern) A prical grassland species Northern Marsh Orchis Common (Least Concern) A typical grassland species Northern Marsh Orchis Common (Least Concern) Threatened by habital toss Orange Hawkweed Invasive Species Non-native, spreads in madows Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidy Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Parmaps Grass Invasive Species Infoduced ormamental grass Parensons (Wild Garlic) Common (Least Concern) Eound in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Red Facue Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Clover Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Red Facue Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Red Facue Common (Least Concern) Found			woodland plant
Meadow Salsify Common (Least Concern) Resembles Goat's-beard Meadow Buttercup Common (Least Concern) Widespread in grasslands Mugwort Common (Least Concern) A grass species Mugwort Common (Least Concern) A yraditional medicine Meadow Foxtail Common (Least Concern) A traditional medicine Meadow Foxtail Common (Least Concern) Threatened by habital toss Dorange Hawkweed Invasive Species Non-native, spreads in meadows Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Introduced ornamental grass Pampas Grass Invasive Species Introduced ornamental grass Parepars Common (Least Concern) Equal in the spreads rapidly Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Equal in woollands Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Found in woollands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Found in welland areas Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Found in welland areas Red Cover Common (Least Concern) Found in welland areas Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils	Marsh Foxtail	Common (Least Concern)	Found in wetlands
Meadow Putercup Common (Least Concern) Widespread in grasslands Meadow Fescue Common (Least Concern) A grass species Mugwort Common (Least Concern) A typical grassland species Northern Marsh Orchis Common (Least Concern) A typical grassland species Northern Marsh Orchis Common (Least Concern) Threatend by habital toss Oktord Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Scily, spreads rapidy Parpas Grass Invasive Species Found in damp areas Parpas Grass Invasive Species Introduced ormaental grass Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Claver Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Red Fescue Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland are	Meadow Salsify	Common (Least Concern)	Resembles Goat's-beard
Meadow Fescue Common (Least Concern) A grass species Mugwort Common (Least Concern) Used in traditional medicine Meadow Foxtail Common (Least Concern) A typical grassland species Northern Marsh Orchis Common (Least Concern) Threatened by habital toss Orange Hawkweed Invasive Species Non-native, spreads in meadows Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidly Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Parapas Grass Invasive Species Introduced ornamental grass Perennial Rye-grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) A grass species Red Clover Common (Least Concern) A grass species Red Shank Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Red Carany-grass Common (Least Concern) A type of gera	Meadow Buttercup	Common (Least Concern)	Widespread in grasslands
Mugwort Common (Least Concern) Used in traditional medicine Meadow Foxtail Common (Least Concern) A typical grassland species Orange Hawkweed Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidly Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidly Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Pampas Grass Invasive Species Introduced onamental grass Parensa Grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Cultivated and wild forms Read Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Cover Common (Least Concern) Beneficial for pollinators Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Various species, including wild and cultivated types Rose Common (Least Co	Meadow Fescue	Common (Least Concern)	A grass species
Meadow Foxtail Common (Least Concern) A typical grassland species Northern Marsh Orchis Common (Least Concern) Threatened by habitat loss Orange Hawkweed Invasive Species Non-native, spreads in meadows Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidly Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Pampas Grass Invasive Species Introduced ornamental grass Perennial Rye-grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Rapberry Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Beneficial for pollinators Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) Widespread, used in herbal medicine Rock Crane's-bill Common (Least Concern	Mugwort	Common (Least Concern)	Used in traditional medicine
Northern Marsh Orchis Common (Least Concern) Declining/Under Threat in UK Threatened by habital loss due to human activities Orange Hawkweed Invasive Species Non-native, spreads in meadows Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidly Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Parpas Grass Invasive Species Introduced omamental grass Perennial Rye-grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspbery Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Rasphery Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Clover Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Rose Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) Yarous species, including wild and cultivated types Rose Cornon (Least Concern) Various species, beneficial for pollinators Rose Cornon (Lea	Meadow Foxtail	Common (Least Concern)	A typical grassland species
Declining/Under Threat in UK due to human activities. Orange Hawkweed Invasive Species Non-native, spreads in meadows Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidly Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Parapas Grass Invasive Species Introduced onamental grass Parennial Rye-grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Ransons (Wild Garlic) Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Rasberry Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Beneficial for pollinators Red Fescue Common (Least Concern) Found in amp soils Red Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Red Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Carane's-bill Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Spiraea Invasive/Non-Native Introduced oramental plant that can spread </td <td>Northern Marsh Orchis</td> <td>Common (Least Concern)</td> <td>Threatened by habitat loss</td>	Northern Marsh Orchis	Common (Least Concern)	Threatened by habitat loss
Orange Hawkweed Invasive Species Non-native, spreads in meadows Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidly Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Pampas Grass Invasive Species Introduced omamental grass Perennial Rye-grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Important for Cinnabar Moth caterpillars Ransons (Wild Garlic) Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Clover Common (Least Concern) Found in weodlands Rashank Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Videspread, used in herbal medicine Rock Crane's-bill Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) Widespread grass species Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern) Widespread grass species Romon (Least Concern) Som		Declining/Under Threat in UK	due to human activities
Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidly Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Parnpas Grass Invasive Species Introduced omamental grass Perennial Rye-grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Cover Common (Least Concern) Beneficial for pollinators Red Fescue Common (Least Concern) A grass species Redshank Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Red Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Rock Crane's-bill Common (Least Concern) Various species, including Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern) Various species in disturbed areas Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern) Widespread grass species Smooth Vetch Common (Least Concern)	Orange Hawkweed	Invasive Species	Non-native, spreads in
Oxford Ragwort Invasive Species Originally from Sicily, spreads rapidly Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Pampas Grass Invasive Species Introduced ornamental grass Perennial Rye-grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Evential for woodlands Ransons (Wild Garlic) Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Rabperry Common (Least Concern) Cultivated and wild forms Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Beneficial for pollinators Red Fescue Common (Least Concern) Found in weodlands Red Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Videspread, used in herbal medicine Rock Crane's-bill Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) Various species, including wild and cultivated types Rosebay Willowherb Common (Least Concern) Various species, including wild and cultivated types Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern) Widespread grass species			meadows
Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Pampas Grass Invasive Species Introduced omamental grass Perennial Rye-grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Important for Cinnabar Moth caterpillars Ramsons (Wild Garlic) Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Cultivated and wild forms Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Beneficial for pollinators Red Fescue Common (Least Concern) A grass species Red Fescue Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) Various species, including wild and cultivated types Rosebay Willowherb Common (Least Concern) Widespread grass species Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern)	Oxford Ragwort	Invasive Species	Originally from Sicily,
Pale Persicaria Common (Least Concern) Found in damp areas Pampas Grass Invasive Species Introduced ornamental grass Perennial Rye-grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Important for Cinnabar Moth caterpillars Ramsons (Wild Garlic) Common (Least Concern) Cultivated and wild forms Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Clover Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Shank Common (Least Concern) A grass species Redshank Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Red Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Videspread, used in herbal medicine Rock Crane's-bill Common (Least Concern) Various species, incluing wild and cultivated types Rosebay Willowherb Common (Least Concern) Various species, individed areas Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern) Widespread grass species Smooth Vetch Common (Least Concern) A widespread grass species Som			spreads rapidly
Pampas Grass Invasive Species Introduced ornamental grass Perennial Rye-grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Important for Cinnabar Moth caterpillars Ramsons (Wild Garlic) Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Eastsia Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Fescue Common (Least Concern) Found in damp solls Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in damp solls Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in damp solls Rock Crane's-bill Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) Various species, including wild and cultivated types Rosebay Willowherb Common (Least Concern) Widespread grass species Russian Spiraea Invasive/Non-Native Introduced ornamental plant that can spread Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern) A widespread grass species Smooth Vetch Common (Least Concern) A widespread grass species Some Nativ	Pale Persicaria	Common (Least Concern)	Found in damp areas
Perennial Rye-grass Common (Least Concern) Used in agriculture Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Ramsons (Wild Garlic) Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raspberry Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Beneficial for pollinators Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Beneficial for pollinators Red Fescue Common (Least Concern) Found in damp solls Redshank Common (Least Concern) Found in damp solls Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) Various species, including Rosebay Willowherb Common (Least Concern) Pioneer species in disturbed areas Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern) Widespread grass species Russian Spiraea Invasive/Non-Native Introduced omamental plant that can spread Smooth Vetch Common (Least Concern) A widespread grass species, supports insects Spear Thistle <td< td=""><td>Pampas Grass</td><td>Invasive Species</td><td>Introduced ornamental grass</td></td<>	Pampas Grass	Invasive Species	Introduced ornamental grass
Ragwort Common (Least Concern) Important for Cinnabar Moth caterpillars Ramsons (Wild Garlic) Common (Least Concern) Found in woodlands Raepberry Common (Least Concern) Cultivated and wild forms Red Bartsia Common (Least Concern) Semi-parasitic plant Red Clover Common (Least Concern) Beneficial for pollinators Red Fescue Common (Least Concern) A grass species Redshank Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) Pioneer species in disturbed areas Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern) Pioneer species in disturbed areas Russian Spiraea Invasive/Non-Native Introduced ornamental plant that can spread Smooth Vetch Common (Least Concern) A widespread grass species Snowdrop Common (Least Concern) A widespread grass species, some native populations Smooth Meadow-grass<	Perennial Rye-grass	Common (Least Concern)	Used in agriculture
Ramsons (Wild Garlic)Common (Least Concern)Found in wooldandsRaspberryCommon (Least Concern)Cultivated and wild formsRed BartsiaCommon (Least Concern)Semi-parasitic plantRed CloverCommon (Least Concern)A grass speciesRedshankCommon (Least Concern)Found in damp soilsReed Canary-grassCommon (Least Concern)Found in wetland areasRibwort PlantainCommon (Least Concern)Found in wetland areasRock Crane's-billCommon (Least Concern)A type of geraniumRoseCommon (Least Concern)A type of geraniumRoseCommon (Least Concern)Various species, including wild and cultivated typesRosebay WillowherbCommon (Least Concern)Pioneer species in disturbed areasRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRoush Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSnowdropCommon (Least Concern) / Many cultivated varieties, some native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native Species ProtectedSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesInwoinve Species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubVoid AvensCommon (Least Concern)Wides	Ragwort	Common (Least Concern)	Important for Cinnabar Moth caterpillars
RaspberryCommon (Least Concern)Cultivated and wild formsRed BartsiaCommon (Least Concern)Semi-parasitic plantRed CloverCommon (Least Concern)Beneficial for pollinatorsRed FescueCommon (Least Concern)Found in damp soilsReded Canary-grassCommon (Least Concern)Found in wetland areasRibwot PlantainCommon (Least Concern)Found in wetland areasRock Crane's-billCommon (Least Concern)Widespread, used in herbal medicineRoseCommon (Least Concern)Various species, including wild and cultivated typesRosebay WillowherbCommon (Least Concern)Various species, including wild and cultivated typesRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSnowdropCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSpanish BluebellInvasive Species Protected Some Native Species ProtectedNany cultivated varieties, some native species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon grass species in meadows and pasturesWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Waluespread word and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Waluespread wo	Ramsons (Wild Garlic)	Common (Least Concern)	Found in woodlands
Red BartsiaCommon (Least Concern)Semi-parasitic plantRed CloverCommon (Least Concern)Beneficial for pollinatorsRed FescueCommon (Least Concern)A grass speciesRedshankCommon (Least Concern)Found in damp soilsReed Canary-grassCommon (Least Concern)Found in wetland areasRibwort PlantainCommon (Least Concern)Found in wetland areasRock Crane's-billCommon (Least Concern)A type of geraniumRoseCommon (Least Concern)Various species, including wild and cultivated typesRosebay WillowherbCommon (Least Concern)Pioneer species in disturbed areasRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ormamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native species, supportaines, some native species, supportaines, supportaines, supportaines, Spanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesImportant for pollinatorsYvinga (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeImportant for pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern) / 	Raspberry	Common (Least Concern)	Cultivated and wild forms
Red Clover Common (Least Concern) Beneficial for pollinators Red Fescue Common (Least Concern) A grass species Redshank Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Widespread, used in herbal medicine Rock Crane's-bill Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) Various species, including wild and cultivated types Rosebay Willowherb Common (Least Concern) Pioneer species in disturbed areas Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern) Widespread grass species Russian Spiraea Invasive/Non-Native Introduced ornamental plant that can spread Smooth Vetch Common (Least Concern) / Some Native Species Protected Some native populations under conservation interest Spear Thistle Common (Least Concern) A widespread grass species, supports insects Springa (Lilac) Cultivated/Non-Native Common ornamental shrub Tuffed Vetch Common (Least Concern) Waltve thistle species, supports insects Springa (Lilac) C	Red Bartsia	Common (Least Concern)	Semi-parasitic plant
Red Fescue Common (Least Concern) A grass species Redshank Common (Least Concern) Found in damp soils Reed Canary-grass Common (Least Concern) Found in wetland areas Ribwort Plantain Common (Least Concern) Widespread, used in herbal medicine Rock Crane's-bill Common (Least Concern) A type of geranium Rose Common (Least Concern) Various species, including wild and cultivated types Rosebay Willowherb Common (Least Concern) Pioneer species in disturbed areas Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern) Widespread grass species Russian Spiraea Invasive/Non-Native Introduced ornamental plant that can spread Smooth Vetch Common (Least Concern) A widespread grass species Smowdrop Common (Least Concern) / Some Native Species Protected Many cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interest Spear Thistle Common (Least Concern) Native thistle species, supports insects Spraish Bluebell Invasive Species Hybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integrity Syringa (Lilac) Cultivated/Non-Native Common ornamental shrub	Red Clover	Common (Least Concern)	Beneficial for pollinators
RedshankCommon (Least Concern)Found in damp soilsReed Canary-grassCommon (Least Concern)Found in wetland areasRibwort PlantainCommon (Least Concern)Widespread, used in herbal medicineRock Crane's-billCommon (Least Concern)A type of geraniumRoseCommon (Least Concern)A type of geraniumRoseCommon (Least Concern)Various species, including wild and cultivated typesRosehay WillowherbCommon (Least Concern)Pioneer species in disturbed areasRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon grass species in nad opolinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant Yorkshire-fogYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)A widespread woodland plant Yorkshire-fogYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Native species is fine, but variegated grade forms can become invasiveYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Red Fescue	Common (Least Concern)	A grass species
Reed Canary-grassCommon (Least Concern)Found in wetland areasRibwort PlantainCommon (Least Concern)Widespread, used in herbal medicineRock Crane's-billCommon (Least Concern)A type of geraniumRoseCommon (Least Concern)Various species, including wild and cultivated typesRosebay WillowherbCommon (Least Concern)Pioneer species in disturbed areasRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern) / Common (Least Concern) / Somoth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern) / A widespread grass speciesSnowdropCommon (Least Concern) / Somoth Meadow-grassA widespread grass speciesSnowdropCommon (Least Concern) / Somon (Least Concern) / Some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Many cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon grass species in medioaresYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant Yorkshire-fogYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Common (Least Concern)Native species is fine, but variegated graden forms can become invasiveYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesYeulow ArchangelCom	Redshank	Common (Least Concern)	Found in damp soils
Ribwort PlantainCommon (Least Concern)Widespread, used in herbal medicineRock Crane's-billCommon (Least Concern)A type of geraniumRoseCommon (Least Concern)Various species, including wild and cultivated typesRosebay WillowherbCommon (Least Concern)Pioneer species in disturbed areasRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced omamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)Legume species, beneficial for pollinatorsSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeImportant for pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant Yorkshire-fogYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant Yorkshire-fogYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Native species in fine, but variegated grass speciesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Native species in the pollinatorsYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant variegated grade forms can become invasiveYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass species <t< td=""><td>Reed Canary-grass</td><td>Common (Least Concern)</td><td>Found in wetland areas</td></t<>	Reed Canary-grass	Common (Least Concern)	Found in wetland areas
Rock Crane's-billCommon (Least Concern)A type of geraniumRoseCommon (Least Concern)Various species, including wild and cultivated typesRosebay WillowherbCommon (Least Concern)Pioneer species in disturbed areasRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSnowtropCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveYeulow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveYeulow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Native species i	Ribwort Plantain	Common (Least Concern)	Widespread, used in herbal medicine
RoseCommon (Least Concern)Various species, including wild and cultivated typesRosebay WillowherbCommon (Least Concern)Pioneer species in disturbed areasRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)Legume species, beneficial for pollinatorsSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant Yorkshire-fogWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRussian SpiraeaCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive/Non-NativeNative species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRussian SpiraeaCommon (Least Concern)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasive	Rock Crane's-bill	Common (Least Concern)	A type of geranium
Rosebay WillowherbCommon (Least Concern)Pioneer species in disturbed areasRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)Legume species, beneficial for pollinatorsSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Many cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSnowdropCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesNative thistle species, supports insectsSyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant Yorkshire-fogWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant Yorkshire-fogYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveYeugh Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasive	Rose	Common (Least Concern)	Various species, including
Rosebay WillowherbCommon (Least Concern)Pioneer species in disturbed areasRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)Legume species, beneficial for pollinatorsSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSnowdropCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant rand pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveYeugh Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasive			wild and cultivated types
Rough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)Legume species, beneficial for pollinatorsSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSnowdropCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon (Least Concern)White CloverCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Native species is fine, but variegated graden forms can become invasiveYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant variegated graden forms can become invasiveYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated grads speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Rosebay Willowherb	Common (Least Concern)	Pioneer species in disturbed
Rough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)Legume species, beneficial for pollinatorsSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSnowdropCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon numental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated graden forms can become invasiveYeugh Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Native species is fine, but variegated grass speciesYeugh Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Native species is fine, but variegated graden forms can become invasive			areas
Russian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant that can spreadSmooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)Legume species, beneficial for pollinatorsSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSnowdropCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Rough Meadow-grass	Common (Least Concern)	Widespread grass species
Smooth VetchCommon (Least Concern)Legume species, beneficial for pollinatorsSmooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSnowdropCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant Yorkshire-fogYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated grass speciesYellow Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Russian Spiraea	Invasive/Non-Native	Introduced ornamental plant that can spread
Smooth Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)A widespread grass speciesSnowdropCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant Yorkshire-fogYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass species meadows and pasturesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Smooth Vetch	Common (Least Concern)	Legume species, beneficial
Sindour Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMany cultivated varieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plant Yorkshire-fogYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Common (Least Concern)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass species Invasive/Non-Native	Smooth Moodow gross	Common (Loost Concorn)	A widespread grass species
ShowdropCommon (Least Concern) / Some Native Species ProtectedMainy Cultivated Valieties, some native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass species Introduced ornamental plant	Shoudrop	Common (Least Concern) /	A widespread grass species
Some Native Species ProtectedSome native populations under conservation interestSpear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Showdrop	Some Native Species Protected	some native populations
Spear ThistleCommon (Least Concern)Native thistle species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant		Some Marine Species Protected	under conservation interest
Special HistleSommen (Least Concern)Native titalite species, supports insectsSpanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Spear Thistle	Common (Least Concern)	Native thistle species
Spanish BluebellInvasive SpeciesHybridizes with native Bluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant			supports insects
Image: Syringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeBluebell, threatening its genetic integritySyringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Spanish Bluebell	Invasive Species	Hybridizes with native
Syringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant			Bluebell, threatening its
Syringa (Lilac)Cultivated/Non-NativeCommon ornamental shrubTufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant			genetic integrity
Tufted VetchCommon (Least Concern)Important for pollinatorsWhite CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Syringa (Lilac)	Cultivated/Non-Native	Common ornamental shrub
White CloverCommon (Least Concern)Valuable for nitrogen-fixing and pollinatorsWood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Tufted Vetch	Common (Least Concern)	Important for pollinators
Wood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	White Clover	Common (Least Concern)	Valuable for nitrogen-fixing
Wood AvensCommon (Least Concern)Widespread woodland plantYorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant			and pollinators
Yorkshire-fogCommon (Least Concern)A common grass species in meadows and pasturesYellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Wood Avens	Common (Least Concern)	Widespread woodland plant
Yellow ArchangelCommon (Least Concern) / Invasive (Garden Variety)Native species is fine, but variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Yorkshire-fog	Common (Least Concern)	A common grass species in meadows and pastures
Invasive (Garden Variety)variegated garden forms can become invasiveRough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant	Yellow Archangel	Common (Least Concern) /	Native species is fine, but
Become invasive Rough Meadow-grass Common (Least Concern) Widespread grass species Russian Spiraea Invasive/Non-Native Introduced ornamental plant		Invasive (Garden Varietv)	variegated garden forms can
Rough Meadow-grassCommon (Least Concern)Widespread grass speciesRussian SpiraeaInvasive/Non-NativeIntroduced ornamental plant			become invasive
Russian Spiraea Invasive/Non-Native Introduced ornamental plant	Rough Meadow-grass	Common (Least Concern)	Widespread grass species
	Russian Spiraea	Invasive/Non-Native	Introduced ornamental plant

9.8 Appendix Eight: Table summarizing the preferred habitats and conservation status of the invertebrates reported in the data search.

Table Five: Table summarizing the preferred habitats and conservation status of the invertebrates reported in the data search			
Species	Preferred Habitat	Conservation	
		Status	
Speckled Wood	Woodlands, gardens, and hedgerows; prefers	Common and	
	dappled sunlight	widespread	
Comma	Woodland clearings, gardens, and hedgerows;	Common and	
	often found near nettles	widespread	
Large White	Gardens, fields, and meadows; commonly	Common and	
	associated with cultivated brassicas	widespread	
Meadow Brown	Grasslands, meadows, and roadside verges;	Common and	
	favours tall grasses	widespread	
Peacock	Gardens, parks, and woodland edges; often found	Common and	
	near nettles	widespread	
Small Skipper	Grasslands, meadows, and roadside verges;	Common and	
	prefers areas with abundant grasses	widespread	
Small Tortoiseshell	Gardens, meadows, and urban areas; commonly	Common and	
	associated with nettles	widespread	
Small White	Gardens, fields, and meadows; often found near	Common and	
Data Otra Dravi	Drassicas	widespread	
Pale Straw Pearl	Information on preferred habitat is limited	Data not	
Nerrow bordered	Developmente colorización arecelendo		
Five anot Burnet	Rough grassiands, calcareous grassiands,	Common and	
Five-spot Burnet		widespread	
Cippobar	Grasslands, mondows, and disturbed areas: often	Common and	
Cirinabai	found near ragwort	widespread	
Apple Leaf Miner	Orchards and areas with apple trees: larvae mine	Data not	
	annle leaves	available	
Black-beaded Dwarf	Information on preferred habitat is limited	Data not	
Black fielded Bwall		available	
Essex Skipper	Grasslands, meadows, and roadside verges:	Common and	
	prefers areas with abundant grasses	widespread	
Gatekeeper	Hedgerows, woodland edges, and grasslands; often	Common and	
·	found near bramble	widespread	
Lesser Meadow	Wet meadows, marshes, and grasslands; prefers	Data not	
Katydid	areas with tall grasses	available	
Roesel's Bush Cricket	Grasslands, meadows, and roadside verges;	Data not	
	favours tall, ungrazed grasses	available	
Hairy Shieldbug	Various habitats including gardens, woodlands, and	Data not	
	grasslands; often found on a variety of plants	available	
Cow Parsley Leaf	Hedgerows, woodland edges, and areas where cow	Data not	
Beetle	parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris) is abundant	available	
Druce's Crane's-bill	Information on preferred habitat is limited	Data not	
Beetle		available	
Nettle Weevil	Gardens, woodlands, and areas with abundant	Data not	
	nettles	available	
Common Red Soldier	Meadows, grassiands, and gardens; often found on	Data not	
	Needowe greeologide and cow parsiey	available	
properties woosen	ivieadows, grassiands, and gardens; nymphs create		
Two coottod Lody	Various habitate including gordons, woodlands, and	avaliable Doto pot	
Rootlo	rasslands: often found on a variety of plants		
Sloe Bug	Hedgerows woodlands and areas with blackthorn	Data not	
		available	
Seven-spotted Lady	Various habitats including gardens, woodlands, and	Data not	
Beetle	grasslands: often found on a variety of plants	available	

Stuart Spray Wildlife Consultancy

www.stuartspraywildlife.co.uk Mobile: 07894081164 Email: info@stuartspraywildlife.co.uk

Species	Preferred Habitat	Conservation Status
Asian Lady Beetle	Various habitats including gardens, woodlands, and grasslands; often found on a variety of plants	Data not available
Patchwork Leafcutter Bee	Gardens, meadows, and areas with abundant flowering plants; nests in cavities	Data not available
Timothy Grassbug	Grasslands and meadows; associated with timothy grass (Phleum pratense)	Data not available
Green Shieldbug	Various habitats including gardens, woodlands, and grasslands; often found on a variety of plants	Data not available
Notch-horned Cleg	Long grasslands and damp woodlands.	Common and widespread.
Oak marble gall wasp	Associated with oak trees, particularly the native species <i>Quercus robur</i> and <i>Q. petraea</i> .	Introduced species.
Nursery Web Spider	Grasslands, meadows, and woodland edges; constructs nursery webs for its young	Data not available
Xysticus cristatus	Grasslands, meadows, and heathlands; often found on low vegetation or the ground	Data not available

9.9 Appendix Nine: Table summarising the preferred habitats and conservation status bees reported in the data search

Table Six: Table summarising the preferred habitats and conservation status of the bee species reported in the data search			
Species	Preferred habitat	Conservation Status	
Western honey bee	Woodland, grassland and gardens.	Domestic	
Common carder bumble bee	Feeds on a variety of wild flowers,	Common and	
	including nettles knapweed,	widespread	
	vetches, red and white clover, brambles and fruit trees.		
Tawney mining bee	Parks and gardens.	Common and widespread	
Fabricius' nomad bee	Gardens, parks, allotments,	Widespread in the	
	churchyards, meadows, coasts,	south of England and	
	and roadside verges.	Wales, but more	
		scattered and rarer in	
Bufous footod furrow boo	Visite a variaty of flowers, including		
Rulous-looled lullow bee	hawkweeds lesser celandine	oncommon.	
	wood anemone, bramble, and		
	buttercups.		
Buff-tailed bumble bee	Gardens, farmland, grasslands,	Common and	
	and urban areas.	widespread	
Early bumble bee	Gardens, woodlands, hedgerows,	Common and	
	and meadows.	widespread	
Large red tailed bumble bee	Open landscapes like gardens,	Common and	
	grasslands, and meadows.	widespread	
Dull-vented sharp-tail bee	woodland edges and scrub.	Widespread but local.	

9.10 Appendix Ten: Table summarizing the preferred habitats and conservation status of the trees and shrubs reported in the data search.

Table Seven: Table summarizing the conservation status of the trees and shrubs reported in			
the data search. Conservation S	Status is based on the I	UCN Red List.	
Common Name	Conservation Status	Notes	
Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Near Threatened	Severely affected by ash dieback	
	(UK)	(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).	
Aspen (Populus tremula)	Least Concern	Important for biodiversity; supports	
		many insect species.	
Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	Least Concern	Iconic broadleaf tree; sensitive to	
		climate change.	
Birch (Betula spp.)	Least Concern	Includes silver birch & downy birch; pioneer species.	
Black Poplar (Populus nigra)	Endangered (UK)	One of Britain's rarest native trees, suffering habitat loss.	
Cherry (Prunus avium)	Least Concern	Attractive spring blossom; supports pollinators.	
Elder (Sambucus nigra)	Least Concern	Produces edible berries; used in herbal medicine.	
Elm (Ulmus spp.)	Critically Endangered (UK)	Dutch elm disease devastated populations.	
Field Maple (Acer campestre)	Least Concern	UK's only native maple; thrives in hedgerows.	
Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	Least Concern	Supports early pollinators with spring catkins.	
Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Least Concern	Important for wildlife; known as 'May tree'.	
Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Least Concern	Produces edible nuts; traditional coppicing species.	
Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	Least Concern	Dense hardwood; often used for	
Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	Least Concern	Evergreen with red berries; important winter food for birds	
Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus	Ν/Δ	East-growing commonly planted but	
x canadensis)	11/73	lacks biodiversity value	
Hybrid Poplar (Populus spp.)	N/A	Bred for timber & biofuel: various	
		hybrids exist	
Lawson's Cypress	N/A	Introduced species: widely used in	
(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)		ornamental planting.	
Lime (Tilia spp.)	Least Concern	Native small-leaved & large-leaved	
(,		limes are pollinator-friendly.	
London Plane (Platanus x	Least Concern	Hybrid species: highly pollution-	
hispanica)		tolerant, common in cities.	
Norway Maple (Acer	Least Concern	Non-native; aggressive spreader in	
platanoides)		some areas.	
Pedunculate Oak (Quercus	Least Concern	Iconic British tree; supports over	
robur)		2,300 species.	
Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	Least Concern	Pioneer species; thrives in poor soils.	
Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	Least Concern	Non-native; planted in urban settings.	
Silver Maple (Acer	Least Concern	North American species; fast-growing	
saccharinum)		but weak-wooded.	
Sycamore (Acer	Least Concern	Non-native; invasive tendencies but	
pseudoplatanus)		good for pollinators.	
White Willow (Salix alba)	Least Concern	Used for cricket bats; fast-growing near water.	



9.11 Appendix Eleven: Map showing the location of non-designated protected areas within 1.5 km of Ryebank Fields



9.12 Appendix Twelve: Phase One Habitat Survey Map

9.13 Appendix Thirteen: Phase One Habitat Survey - Target Notes

Table	Seven: Details of target notes (TNs)
IN	
1	Bee and northern march orchids
2	Native black poplar - Potential bat roost in tree
3	Important species rich hedge
4	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland
5	Aspen grove
6	Semi-improved neutral grassland
7	Semi-improved neutral grassland
8	Species poor intact laurel hedge
9	Dry ditch known as Nico ditch
10	Earth bank
11	Bare ground – hard standing where carpark used to be
12	Potential bat roost in tree
13	Potential bat roost in tree
14	Potential bat roost in tree
15	Potential bat roost in tree
16	Potential bat roost in tree
17	Potential bat roost in tree
18	Potential bat roost in tree
19	Potential bat roost in tree
20	Potential bat roost in tree
21	Potential bat roost in tree
22	Potential bat roost in tree
23	Potential bat roost in tree
24	Potential bat roost in tree

9.14 Appendix Fourteen: Table showing results of visual inspection of trees from the ground looking for potential roosts

Table Eight: Table showing results of visual inspection of trees from the ground looking for potential roosts				
TN	Species	Description	Potential for roosting bats	Recommendations
2	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground.	Unknown	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
12	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground.	Unknown	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
13	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground.	Unknown	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
14	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground.	Unknown	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
15	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground. Cavity high in canopy.	High	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
16	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground.	Unknown	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
17	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground.	Unknown	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
18	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground.	Unknown	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
19	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground.	Unknown	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
20	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground.	Unknown	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
21	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground.	Unknown	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
23	Black Poplar	Mature tree too tall to inspect fully inspect from the ground.	Unknown	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
23	Norway maple	Cavities on trunk at 7m	High	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness
24	London plane	Cavity on branch at 12m	High	Inspect from ladders/rope and harness

