

Table 6 – Condition Assessment for Sparsely Vegetated Land – Ruderal/Ephemeral

UK Hab Classification		Sparsely Vegetated Land – Ruderal/Ephemeral			
Condition Sheet		Urban			
Condition Criteria A.	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	Fail	Condition Criteria C.	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area. Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Fail
Condition Criteria B.	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Pass			
Condition	Poor	Passes 1 of 3 criteria.			
Distinctiveness	Low				

4.2.8 10) Sparsely Vegetated Land – Ruderal/Ephemeral (u1f)

- 4.2.8.1 A further section of ruderal/ephemeral growth is present beyond the fencing on the viaduct. At the time of surveying there were some stumps present indicating recent management and vegetation clearance. Regular management is expected as the habitat is located directly adjacent to an active tramline.
- 4.2.8.2 As a result of the frequent management, this habitat has a much less varied structure and is predominantly comprised of grassland and herb species, including common plantain (*Plantago major*), dandelion (*Taraxacum* spp.), fescue (*Festuca* spp.), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), hairy bittercress (*Cardamine hirsute*), and mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*).
- 4.2.8.3 Small amounts of buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) are also present.
- 4.2.8.4 As this habitat is dominated by grassland, Condition Criterion A (Table 7) has been failed. The presence of buddleia has also meant that Condition Criterion C has failed. However, the buddleia, bramble and other flowering species present do provide opportunities for pollinators; therefore, Condition Criterion B has been passed.



Photograph 12 – Sparsely vegetated land (December 2023)



Photograph 13 – Sparsely vegetated land (April 2024)

Table 7 – Condition Assessment for Sparsely Vegetated Land – Ruderal/Ephemeral

UK Hab Classification		Sparsely Vegetated Land – Ruderal/Ephemeral			
Condition Sheet		Urban			
Condition Criteria A.	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	Fail	Condition Criteria C.	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area. Note – to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Fail
Condition Criteria B.	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Pass			
Condition	Poor	Passes 1 of 3 criteria.			
Distinctiveness		Low			

4.2.9 11) Urban – Artificial Unvegetated, Unsealed Surface (u1c 521 802)

- 4.2.9.1 The remaining section of the viaduct is comprised of artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface formed predominantly from gravel and ballast.
- 4.2.9.2 There is some scattered ephemeral vegetation present (<10% cover) with a similar species composition to the adjacent sparsely vegetated land, with the addition of daisy (*Bellis*

perennis), cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), and St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*).

- 4.2.9.3 Stumps were also present in this habitat indicating recent management.
- 4.2.9.4 Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface is automatically allocated a condition score of N/A within the metric.



Photograph 14 – Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (December 2023)

5 Retained Habitats

5.1.1.1 The proposed landscape layout and the Statutory Biodiversity Metric were used to calculate the units associated with the habitats which are to be retained on site.

5.2 Area Habitats

5.2.1.1 The majority of habitats along the Phase 1 Pilot section of the viaduct will be retained in their current condition.

5.2.1.2 In addition, a section of the sparsely vegetated land to the west of the site will also be retained.

5.2.1.3 Table 8 shows a summary of the area habitats and their corresponding area (ha) and unit score to be retained on site.

Table 8 – Area habitats to be retained on site

Habitat Parcel Reference	Total Area (ha)	Total Units	Area Retained (ha)	Units Retained
1) Developed land; sealed surface	0.13	0	0.13	0
5) Introduced shrub	0.007	0.02	0.006	0.02
6) Other neutral grassland	0.05	0.23	0.05	0.23
7) Introduced shrub	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.06
8) Developed land; sealed surface	0.01	0	0.01	0
10) Sparsely vegetated land – Ruderal/ Ephemeral	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.10
11) Artificial unsealed, unvegetated land	0.04	0	0.02	0
Total	0.35	0.50	0.29	0.41

6 Lost Habitats

6.1.1.1 The proposed landscape layout and the Statutory Biodiversity Metric were used to calculate the units associated with the habitats which are to be lost on site.

6.2 Area Habitats

6.2.1.1 A small, 10m² section of an ornamental planter and the existing temporary buildings will be lost from the entrance area within the Phase 1 section to accommodate for the new staff building.

6.2.1.2 Sections of the sparsely vegetated land and the artificial unvegetated surface to the west of the site will be lost to accommodate for a new path.

6.2.1.3 Table 9 shows a summary of the area habitats and their corresponding area (ha) and unit score to be lost on site.

Table 9 – Area habitats to be lost on site

Habitat Parcel Reference	Total Area (ha)	Total Units	Area Lost (ha)	Units Lost	Proposed Mitigation
2) Developed land; sealed surface	0.001	0	0.001	0	Developed land; sealed surface has no ecological value; therefore, no mitigation is necessary.
3) Developed land; sealed surface	0.001	0	0.001	0	
4) Developed land; sealed surface	0.001	0	0.001	0	
5) Introduced shrub	0.007	0.02	0.001	0.00	New areas of introduced shrub will be created on the Phase 2 section of the viaduct.
9) Sparsely vegetated land – Ruderal/ephemeral	0.21	0.48	0.21	0.48	The retained areas of sparsely vegetated land will be enhanced through supplementary planting.
10) Sparsely vegetated land – Ruderal/ephemeral	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.09	
11) Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	0.04	0	0.02	0	This habitat has no ecological value; therefore, no mitigation is required.
Total	0.34	0.69	0.27	0.57	

7 Pre-Development Habitat Summary

- 7.1.1.1 Using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, the habitat units of the existing site habitats were calculated; the habitat units to be retained within site development were calculated; and the habitat units that are anticipated to be lost in site development were calculated.
- 7.1.1.2 The results of these calculations are presented in the Table 10.

Table 10 - Pre-Development Unit Summary

	On-site baseline	Retained	Lost	Enhanced
Area Habitat Units	0.98	0.41	0.57	-

8 Post-Development Habitat Assessment

- 8.1.1.1 Proposed habitats were assessed following the methodology outlined in Section 3 and information provided within the landscape designs (Appendix 4) and planting strategy (BDP, 2024). Species mixes currently include indicative and may be subject to change; however, sufficient information has been provided to accurately classify habitats and assess their condition.
- 8.1.1.2 Habitats with comparable structure and condition assessment results have been grouped for simplicity. The habitats have been given reference numbers for clarity regarding in-text and the metric calculation illustrates the numerical data.

8.2 Area Habitats

8.2.1 1) Urban – Buildings

- 8.2.1.1 A new, permanent staff centre will be created in the entrance area of Phase 1, replacing the existing temporary buildings.
- 8.2.1.2 Buildings are classified as developed land; sealed surface, which is automatically allocated a condition score of **N/A** within the metric.

8.2.2 2) Urban – Artificial Unvegetated, Unsealed Surface

- 8.2.2.1 A gravel path will be created through the Phase 2 section of the site, from the Engagement Centre through to the Egerton Egress stairs and lift.
- 8.2.2.2 A horticultural area will also be created next to the engagement building, which will provide a working space for horticultural activities and public engagement.
- 8.2.2.3 Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface is automatically allocated a condition score of **N/A** within the metric.

8.2.3 3) Grassland – Wildflower Meadow (Other Neutral Grassland)

- 8.2.3.1 Areas of wildflower meadow will be created along the first section of the new Phase 2 area. The original ballast will be removed and replaced with subsoil and formed into mounds, with drainage features.
- 8.2.3.2 Wildflower will be created using a native wildflower seed mix or turf, such as Wildflower Landscape Turf from Wildflower Turf.
- 8.2.3.3 The species mix will likely contain native wildflower, such as bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) and red campion (*Silene dioica*), and native grasses such as crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) and sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*). The mix will be supplemented with perennial plug plants to extend the flowering season.
- 8.2.3.4 This habitat is expected to achieve a maximum condition score of **moderate** due to the levels of disturbance and management it will experience.

Table 11 – Condition Assessment for Grassland (Medium, High and Very High)

Table 11 - Condition Assessment for Grassland (Medium, High and Very High)						
Classification within Landscape Designs		Zone 1 - Meadow Mounds				
UK Hab Classification		Other Neutral Grassland				
Condition Sheet		Grassland (Medium, High and Very High)				
Condition Criteria A.	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Pass	Condition Criteria D.	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Pass	
Condition Criteria B.	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds, and small mammals to live and breed.	Pass	Condition Criteria E.	Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA4) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Fail	
Condition Criteria C.	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).	Pass	Condition Criteria F.	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Fail	
Condition	Moderate	Passes 4 of 6 criteria, but fails essential criterion F.				
Distinctiveness		Medium				
Time to Target Condition		5 years				
Difficulty of Creation		Low				

8.2.4 4) Urban – Introduced Shrub

- 8.2.4.1 The middle of the Phase 2 development will be dedicated to the Zone 2 - WaterAid Garden, which was originally presented at the RHS Chelsea Flower Show 2024. The centrepiece harvests rainwater which will be used to water plants throughout the viaduct.
- 8.2.4.2 A combination of native and non-native species will be planted across this section, such as alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), Angelica archangelica (*Angelica archangelica*), valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*), pale yellow-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium striatum*), Mexican fleabane (*Erigeron karvinskianus*), and viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*).
- 8.2.4.3 Introduced shrub is automatically allocated a condition score of **N/A** within the metric.

8.2.5 5) Sparsely Vegetated Land – Ruderal/Ephemeral

- 8.2.5.1 The final section of the Phase 2 development will replicate the existing characteristics of the viaduct with the existing ballast being replaced by gravel. Plants will be retained and translocated from the undeveloped viaduct, and additional species may also be added to create structural diversity.

Table 12 – Condition Assessment for Sparsely Vegetated Land – Ruderal/Ephemeral

Classification within Landscape Designs		Zone 3 – Gravel Mosaic Planting				
UK Hab Classification		Sparsely Vegetated Land – Ruderal/Ephemeral				
Condition Sheet		Urban				
Condition Criteria A.		Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	Pass	Condition Criteria C.	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area. Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Fail
Condition Criteria B.		The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Pass			
Condition	Moderate	Passes 2 of 3 criteria.				
Distinctiveness		Low				
Time to Target Condition		3 years				
Difficulty on Creation		Low				

9 Post-Development Habitat Summary

9.1.1.1 Using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, the habitat units of the proposed and created habitats were calculated; the habitat units to be retained within site development were calculated; and the habitat units that are anticipated to be lost in site development were calculated.

9.1.1.2 The results of these calculations are presented in the Table 13.

Table 13 – Post Development Biodiversity Net Gain Calculation

	Habitat Unit Change					Net change in Biodiversity		
	On-site baseline	Retained	Lost	Enhanced	Created	On-site post development	Habitat units	%
Area Habitat Units	0.98	0.41	0.57	-	0.81	1.22	+0.24	+24.43%

9.1.1.3 As illustrated in Table 13, the current landscape proposals for the development of the site produce a 0.24 unit (24.43%) net gain in biodiversity for area habitats, and the trading rules have been satisfied for all habitats.

9.1.1.4 Consequently, the development does meet all local and national planning policy and off-site mitigation will not be necessary.

9.1.1.5 To ensure that the habitats proposed as part of the post-development design of this site reach the condition detailed within this report and the full gain in value to the environment is achieved by this site, a long-term management plan (usually 30 years) is required.

9.1.1.6 This length of management plan is required due to the complex nature of the habitats to be enhanced/created on site and the high value they will provide to the environment. This management plan is provided by Urban Green (Urban Green, 2024a) as a separate document and covers the recommended management practices for the proposed habitats discussed in this report.

10 References

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- Urban Green (2024c). Biodiversity Net Gain Metric. Ref: UG_922_ECO_BNG_CALC_01.

APPENDIX 1 – NATIONAL BNG LEGISLATION

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is a way of creating and improving natural habitats. BNG makes sure development has a measurably positive impact ('net gain') for biodiversity, compared to what is present onsite prior to development.

BNG is now a mandatory condition for any new development of land in England (specific exemptions apply), as of 12th February 2024. In order for planning permission to be granted, the development must be able to achieve at least a **10% net gain in biodiversity** for each type of habitat unit present (i.e., area habitats, linear hedgerow habitats and watercourse habitats) and meet the trading rules.

Where a 10% net gain cannot be achieved onsite, offsite mitigation will be necessary and must be carried out under a conservation covenant or planning obligation.

In England, BNG is mandatory under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021).

Schedule 14 the Environment Act (2021) states:

Overview

1 (1) This Schedule makes provision for grants of planning permission in England to be subject to a condition to secure that the biodiversity gain objective is met.

(2) Paragraphs 2 to 12 have effect for the purposes of this Schedule.

Biodiversity gain objective

2 (1) The biodiversity gain objective is met in relation to development for which planning permission is granted if the biodiversity value attributable to the development exceeds the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat by at least the relevant percentage.

(2) The biodiversity value attributable to the development is the total of—

(a) the post-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat,

(b) the biodiversity value, in relation to the development, of any registered offsite biodiversity gain allocated to the development, and

(c) the biodiversity value of any biodiversity credits purchased for the development.

(3) The relevant percentage is 10%.

(4) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend this paragraph so as to change the relevant percentage.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2023) supports the requirements of the Environment Act:

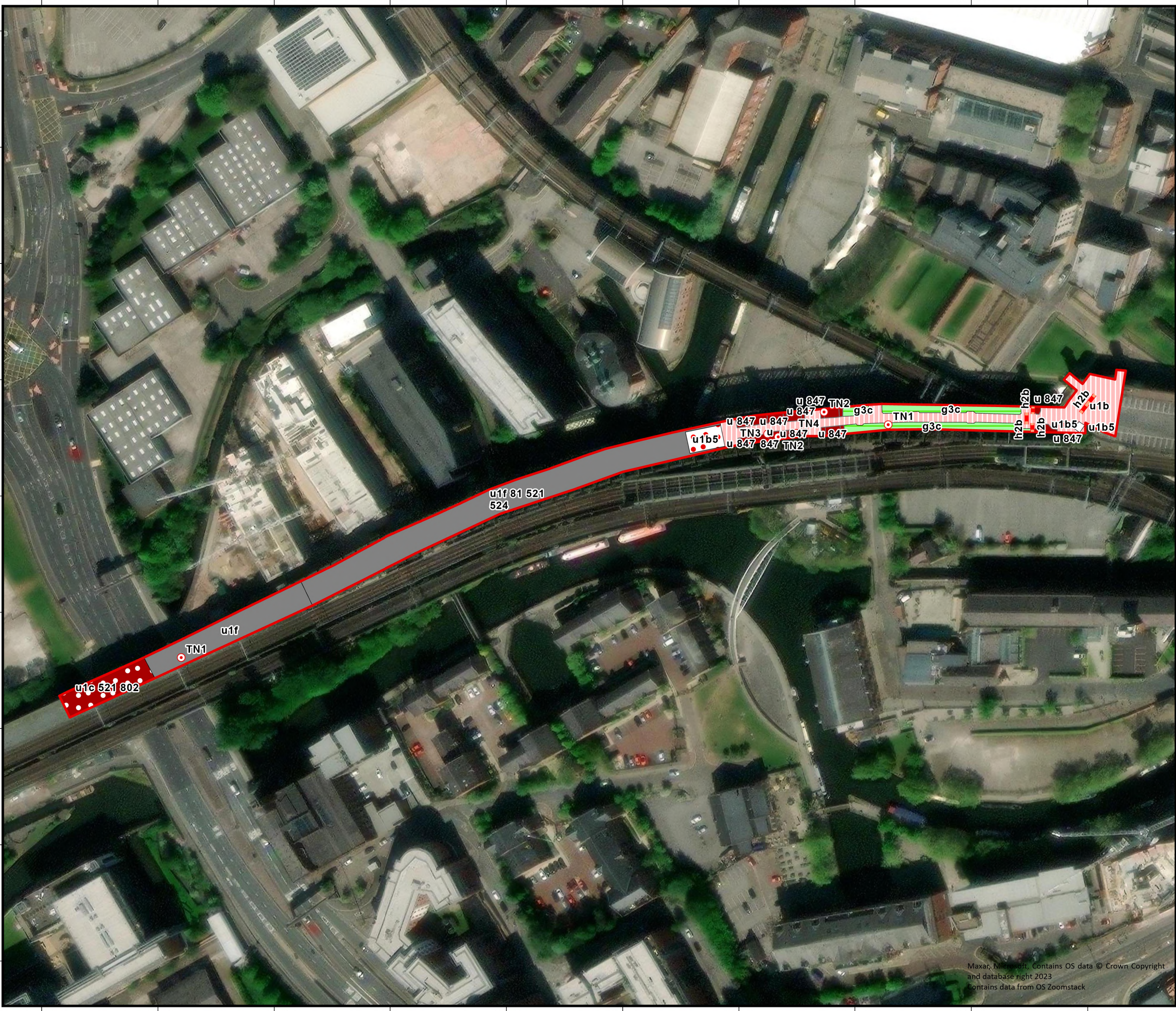
Paragraph 180 of the NPPF states:

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

APPENDIX 2 - BASELINE HABITAT MAP

U R B A N
G R E E N



U R B A N
G R E E N

Legend

- Red Line Boundary
- Ornamental hedgerow
- Building
- Developed land sealed surface
- Modified grassland
- Other neutral grassland
- Sparsely vegetated land
- Urban
- Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface
- Target Note
 - TN1 - Cotoneaster sp.
 - TN2 - Bird box
 - TN3 - Insect hibernacula
 - TN4 - Pond

0 0.01 0.02 0.04 Miles



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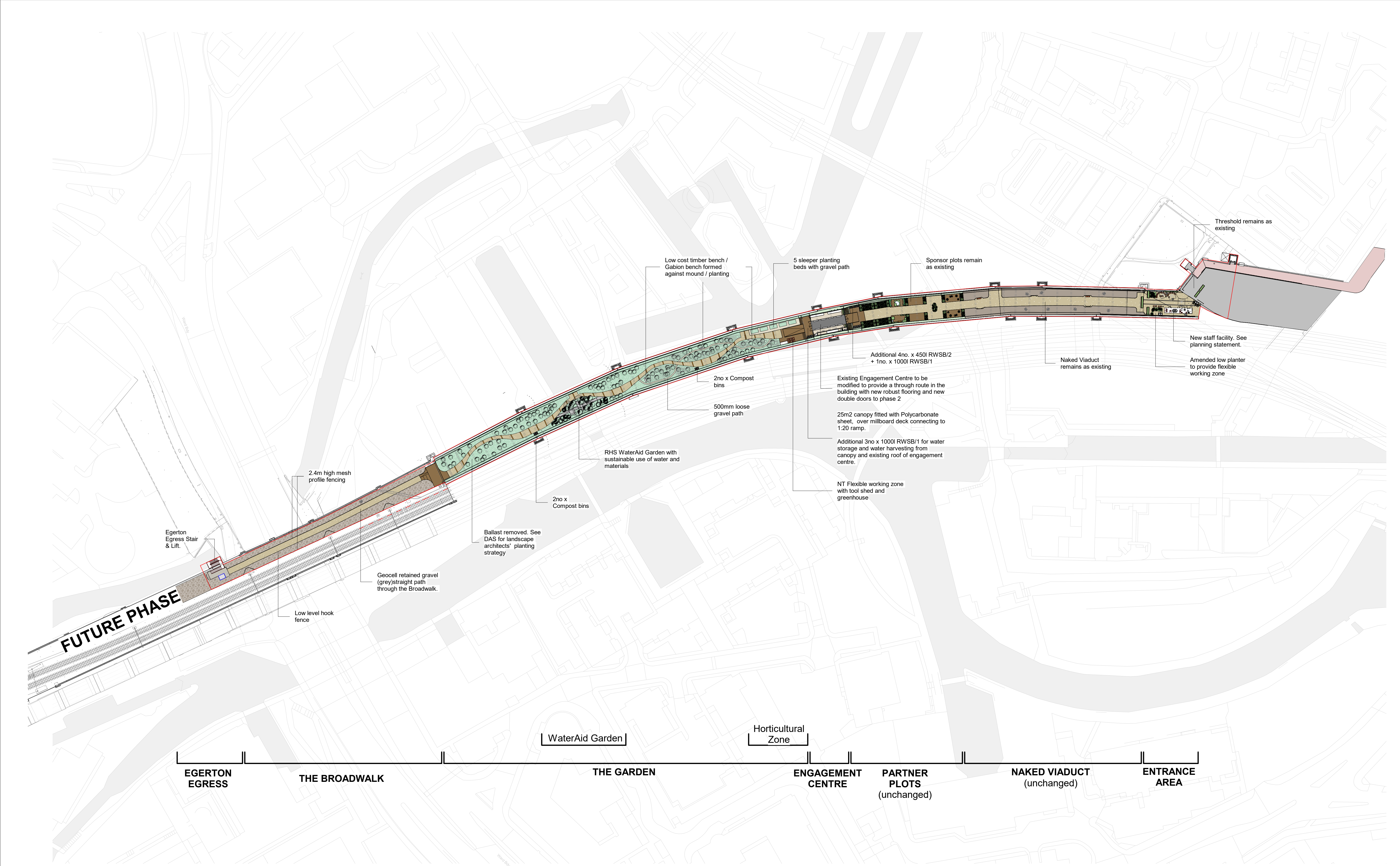
Client: National Trust		
Project: Castlefield Viaduct		
Title: UKHAB Habitat Map		
Issue: 01		
Drawn: CL	Checked: SB	Approved: BG
Project: UG922	Scale @ A3: 1:1,500	Date: 22/05/2024
Dwg No: UG_922_ECO_HM_01		Revision: 01

APPENDIX 3 – PRIMARY AND SECONDARY CODES

Primary Code	Definition
g3c	Other Neutral Grassland
g4	Modified Grassland
u	Urban
u1b	Developed Land; Sealed Surface
u1b5	Building
u1c	Artificial Unvegetated, Unsealed Surface
u1f	Sparsely Vegetated Urban Land
Secondary code	Definition
81	Ruderal or Ephemeral
521	Unmanaged
524	Invasive Non-Native Species
802	Railway
847	Introduced Shrub

APPENDIX 4 - PROPOSED LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN

U R B A N
G R E E N



CDM Issues - Significant/Residual Hazards:

All designers involved in this drawing are to ensure that all foreseeable Significant Hazards relating to this drawing are indicated below. Significant Hazards are not necessarily those that result in the greatest risks, but those that are:

- Unlikely to be obvious to a competent contractor or other designers;
- Unusual;
- Likely to be difficult to manage effectively.

As a design and building project, the Main Contractor is deemed to be a designer under the CDM Regulations as well as the Client, Architect, Engineer or subcontractors. This risk schedule is not a design risk assessment of a full and complete risk schedule and should not be deemed as such. Copies of the designers' risk assessment along with risk schedules are to be available from the Main Contractor's site office upon request.

Hazard	Description	Measure/Location/Reference
Fall from height	☒ The entire viaduct is an elevated structure with deep falls at the edges.	
Falling objects	☒ Ballast is contaminated (metals & PAHs), presence of metals in paint on existing viaduct.	
Hazardous materials	☒ Emergency access only possible from one end.	
Uncontrolled substances	☒ Existing historic deck plates have limited capacity, refer to Structural Engineer reports.	
Site transportation	☒ Existing historic deck plates have limited capacity, refer to Structural Engineer reports.	
Crushing/entanglement	☒ Existing historic deck plates have limited capacity, refer to Structural Engineer reports.	
Hazardous operations	☒ Existing historic deck plates have limited capacity, refer to Structural Engineer reports.	
Confined spaces	☒ Existing historic deck plates have limited capacity, refer to Structural Engineer reports.	
Noise	☒ Existing historic deck plates have limited capacity, refer to Structural Engineer reports.	
Dust	☒ Inhalation of dust generated from construction is a hazard to health.	
Vibration (HAV)	☒ Sensible H&S measures to be in place to prevent and avoid injury.	
Manual handling	☒ Sensible H&S measures to be in place to prevent and avoid injury.	
Asbestos	☒ Sensible H&S measures to be in place to prevent and avoid injury.	
Others	☒ Viaduct is adjacent to the live Metrolink and on Span 1 overalls a railway line.	

Notes:

1. Do not scale from this drawing.
2. Dimensions are in millimetres (mm) unless otherwise stated.
3. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant Architectural, Civil, Structural and Service Engineer's drawings, schedules and specifications.

Key:

0 5 10 20 50m

Rev.	Date	Description	Dm.	Chkd.	Appd.

Key Plan:

Issue Status:

PLANNING

Project Title:
**THE NATIONAL TRUST
CASTLEFIELD VIADUCT PHASE 02**

Drawing Title:
PROPOSED MASTERPLAN

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APPENDIX 5 – SPECIES LISTS

Species found within Sparsely Vegetated Land – Ruderal/Ephemeral

Species Name	Common Name
Grasses and Rushes	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat-grass
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hairgrass
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field wood-rush
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual meadow grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough meadow grass
Herb/Forb/Flowering Plant	
<i>Asplenium adiantumnigrum</i>	Black spleenwort
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue fern
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair spleenwort
<i>Arbidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale cress
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved sandwort
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy bittercress
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common centaury
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Mouse-ear chickweed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian fleabane
<i>Crepis</i> sp.	Hawk's-beard
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern marsh orchid

<i>Dryopteris filixmas</i>	Male fern
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked willowherb
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican fleabane
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp agrimony
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty spurge
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Strawberry
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shiny crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Hieracum</i> spp.	Hawkweed
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforated St John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce
<i>Lactuca virosa</i>	Great lettuce
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Hawkbit
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy
<i>Mycelia muralis</i>	Wall lettuce
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Forget-me-not
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear-hawkweed
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantian
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping bent
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Senecio jacobea</i>	Ragwort
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel

<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth sow-thistle
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew
<i>Taraxacum</i> spp.	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot clover
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Gerrymander speedwell
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy tare
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch
Shrub or Tree	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Buddleia
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Many sub-species of cotoneaster
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna ash
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan