

8 Mount Pleasant, Chippenham

Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) Report

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Client: Linda Lynch

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Purpose of the Report	To provide the results of a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) conducted at 8 Mount Pleasant, Chippenham to inform the requirement for further bat surveys and to identify the need for avoidance, mitigation, compensation and/or enhancement measures for bats.
Surveys Undertaken	The PRA of the site was carried out on the 9 March 2026. All external and internal areas of the building proposed for development were inspected for signs of bats and features that could be used by roosting bats. An assessment was made of the level of potential the building had to support bat roosts.
Summary of Results and Conclusions	The building on site had high roosting suitability for bats with several features identified at the time of the survey. The ceiling below the loft void had been fully stripped out prior to the PRA survey being conducted as it was rotten and unsafe, (property owner, <i>pers. comm.</i>), therefore a full inspection of the loft void could not be completed, and any evidence of bat presence may have been lost. The habitats within and surrounding the site had moderate suitability to support roosting, foraging and commuting bats.
Further Surveys Required	Roost characterisation surveys are required comprising three emergence surveys between mid-May to September 2026. Surveys will inform a bat mitigation strategy for the site, which will be submitted as part of a bat mitigation licence or Earned Recognition application (as required).
Data Valid Until	March 2027

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Linda Lynch commissioned Johns Associates Ltd in March 2026 to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of the existing dwelling at 8 Mount Pleasant, Chippenham, in support of a planning application for the site. The site is located at post code SN14 6LQ (central Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference ST 90238 74436). The property comprises a house, currently unoccupied and undergoing renovation, along with its adjoining garden.

1.2 Summary of Proposals

The proposals under planning application PL/2026/00796 involve renovating the existing building, including front, side, and rear extensions and internal alterations to the main dwelling, the erection of a detached double garage, and the formation of a driveway with dropped kerb.

1.3 Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is to identify key ecological constraints to the proposed development and inform master-planning to allow significant ecological effects to be avoided or minimised wherever possible. The information in this report enables any further ecological surveys needed to be identified and appropriately designed. The purpose of the report is to:

- Provide an assessment of the potential for bats on site.
- Identify key ecological constraints to the proposed development.
- Inform master-planning to allow significant ecological effects to be avoided or minimised wherever possible.
- Provide the requirements for further surveys.
- Provide an indication (where possible) of the likely mitigation or compensation measures that will be required as part of the development proposals.

1.4 Personnel

The PRA was conducted by Nicole Evans BSc (Hons), a Consultant Ecologist at Johns Associates with three years' experience in ecological consultancy. Nicole has a BSc (Hons) in Conservation Biology and is particularly experienced in bat ecology holding a Natural England Class 1 survey licence for bats (2025-80156-SCI-CL17).

Nicole was assisted by Benjamin Hough BSc (Hons) ResM, Assistant Ecologist at Johns Associates. Ben has a BSc (Hons) in Conservation Biology and a research master's degree in Biological Science. Ben authored this report and is a qualifying member of CIEEM.

1.5 Site Description and Location

8 Mount Pleasant, which hereafter is referred to as the 'Site', comprises one residential building, with associated gardens and land. The Site is approximately 0.3 ha in size and is located on Bristol Road, towards the northwest of Chippenham in Wiltshire.

At the landscape level, the Site is bordered by agricultural fields to the west, which are separated from the Site by the A350. Residential properties are located to the north and east of the Site with the A420 separating the Site to the south from a retail park and other residential properties.

The location and extent of the Site is provided in Figure 1.

1.6 Legislation

The legal protection afford to all bat species in England is set out in Appendix A to this report.

Figure 1: Site Location Red Line Boundary Plan



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Study

A desk study was undertaken to collate all relevant existing information relating to the Site and its surrounding area. The data was used to inform the scope of the Site survey and to enable a full assessment of the likely effects of any development at the Site on any sites, habitats, or species of conservation interest to be carried out. The Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to conduct the following desk study searches on 9 March 2026:

- Records and citations to a 2 km radius for national statutory designated wildlife sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs).
- Records and citations to a 5 km radius of international statutory designated wildlife sites including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which are designated for habitats, and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).
- Records and citations to a 10 km radius of SACs designated for supporting species of bat.
- Records of European Protected Species (EPS) Licenses to a 2 km for bats

Google Maps aerial images were used to assess habitats at a landscape level (www.maps.google.com) in proximity to the Site.

2.2 Preliminary Roost Assessment

A survey of the built structures on Site was carried out on 9th March 2026. Weather conditions were suitable, with the air temperature 10°C, dry and cloudy with good visibility. The inspection followed the professional survey guidance as detailed in Bat Survey Guidelines for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, J. 2023).

The survey entailed a direct search for evidence of bats on both internal and external features of the buildings on Site. The external building inspections were carried out from the ground. Other supporting equipment included close focusing binoculars and a high-powered torch, as required. The buildings were examined externally for features that could support roosting bats and features that could lead to internal potential roost features (PRFs). The buildings were also subject to an internal inspection, where access was possible.

The presence of roosting bats can be observed through signs such as accumulations of moth or butterfly wings or bat droppings and staining and/or scratch marks around potential entrance and exit points. However, the absence of droppings/evidence cannot be treated as conclusive proof that bats are not present, and therefore an assessment was also made of the potential of the building to support bats based on the criteria detailed by the Bat Survey Guidelines (2023) and provided in Table 1.

2.3 Bat Habitat Suitability Assessment

The overall suitability of the Site and adjacent habitats for foraging and commuting bats was also assessed to determine its importance within the wider local context. The assessment was conducted using the criteria described in Table 1.

Table 1: Guidelines for assessing the potential suitability of proposed development sites for bats, based on presence of habitat features within the landscape, to be applied using professional judgement (Collins, J, 2023)

Suitability	Description Roosting Habitats	Commuting and Foraging Habitats
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (i.e. a complete absence of crevices/suitable shelter at all ground/underground levels).	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any commuting or foraging bats at any time of the year (i.e. no habitats that provide continuous lines of shade/protection for flight-lines or

Suitability	Description Roosting Habitats	Commuting and Foraging Habitats
		generate/shelter insect populations available to foraging bats).
Negligible ^a	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used as flightpaths or by foraging bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains in order to account for non-standard bat behaviour.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of year. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions ^b and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity and not a classic cool/stable hibernation site but could be used by individual hibernating bats ^c).	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of bats as flightpaths such as a gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e. not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions ^b and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only, such as maternity and hibernation – the categorisation described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for flightpaths such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland, or water.
High	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions ^b and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts, e.g. maternity or classic cool/stable hibernation site.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by bats for flightpaths such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses, and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.
a. Negligible is defined as ‘so small or unimportant as to be not worth considering, insignificant’. This category may be used where there are places that a bat could roost or forage (due to one attribute) but it is unlikely that they actually would (due to another attribute). b. For example, in terms of temperature, humidity, height above ground level, light levels or levels of disturbance. c. Evidence from the Netherlands shows mass swarming events of common pipistrelle bats in the autumn followed by mass hibernation in a diverse range of building types in urban environments (Korsten et al., 2016 and Jansen et al., 2022). Common pipistrelle swarming has been observed in the UK (Bell, 2022 and Tomlison, 2020) and winter hibernation of numbers of this species has been detected at Seaton Delaval Hall in Northumberland (National Trust, 2018). This phenomenon requires some research in the UK, but ecologists should be aware of the potential for larger numbers of this species to be present during the autumn and winter in prominent buildings in the landscape, urban or otherwise.		

2.4 Limitations Constraints and Assumptions

The findings of this report are considered valid at the time of survey (9th March 2026). Should there be delays to the project timetable and/or implementation of the proposed development, updated desk study and/or survey work may be required. In this instance, advice should be sought to ensure the data, recommendations and conclusions set out in this report remain valid.

It has been assumed that the development proposals are as described in this document and that all proposed mitigation and enhancement measures will be implemented in full. This report outlines that further roost characterisation surveys are required, and these survey results are required to inform a planning decision. At this stage this report does not provide sufficient data to support a planning application.

Surveyors were unable to inspect all areas of the building due to the presence of scaffold around the roof and the removal of the ceiling below the loft void, which meant that the loft void space could not be inspected as it was no longer accessible. Any evidence of bats (including bat droppings) that may have been present in this area of the property could not be confirmed, and it was not possible to rule out the potential that bats are using the loft void. Scaffolding was present across the exterior of the building on the front and side of the semi-detached property, which obscured these elevations, preventing inspection of some external features. Aside from this, no other survey limitations were encountered.

Biological records obtained by third parties and presented in the desk study do not represent a full and complete species list for the area. The records are mostly submitted on an *ad-hoc* basis, often resulting in areas of deficiency within the data. As such, an absence of a species record within the dataset does not infer an absence of the species. Furthermore, the MAGIC EPS licence records may not have been recently updated.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk study

3.1.1 Statutory Designated Sites

No statutory Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) were identified within 2 km of the Site. There was one Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for bats identified within 10 km of the Site: a summary is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Statutory Designated Sites.

Statutory Designated Site Name	Reason for Designation	Location from the Site
Bath and Bradford-on-Avon Bats Special Area of Conservation	This site includes the hibernation sites associated with 15% of the UK greater horseshoe <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> bat population and is designated based on the importance of this exceptionally large overwintering population. Lesser horseshoe <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> bat is a qualifying feature of the SAC. Additionally, small numbers of Bechstein's bats <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i> have been recorded hibernating in abandoned mines in this area, though maternity sites remain unknown.	7.67 km southwest

3.1.2 Granted Protected Species Licenses

There were two European Protected Species (EPSL) licence issued by Natural England for bats identified within 2 km of the Site. The EPSL covered the years 2015-2020 and was for the destruction of a brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus* and common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* resting place (Licence number 2014-5332-EPS-MIT and 2014-5332-EPS-MIT-1) for a location approximately 1 km northeast of the Site.

3.1.3 Priority Habitats

There were 32 different priority habitats within 2 km of the Site including areas of lowland meadow, deciduous woodland and traditional orchard. The closest deciduous woodland is 430 m east of the Site and is approximately 0.53 ha in size.

3.2 Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA)

3.2.1 Overview of the Site

At the time of the survey, the property was unoccupied and had been stripped internally, including the removal of the ceilings below the loft void. Scaffolding was in place around the southern and northwest elevations. The property consisted of a two-story, semi-detached brick house with a gabled roof and concrete double roman interlocking tiles. There was a single-storey extension on northeastern elevation which comprised concrete walls and concrete double roman interlocking tiles. The front and rear gardens had been largely cleared of vegetation, which had been cut and stacked on Site. The results of the PRA survey are detailed in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

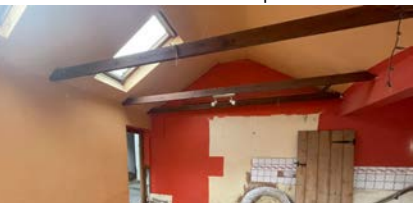
Table 3: Preliminary Roost Assessment Results

Building reference	Notes	Photograph of bat feature(s)
External		
Southwestern elevation	Windows and doors well sealed with no obvious features. At the time of the survey, the scaffolding restricted visibility	

	of the roof.	
Western elevation 	There was a gap between the window and shutter casing – potential roosting feature (Plate 1) The wooden fascia board had deteriorated, leaving a gap underneath. (Plate 2) Windows well sealed – no obvious gaps. The scaffolding obscured the view of the western roof elevation.	Plate 1: Gap present between window and shutter casing  Plate 2: Gap behind wooden fascia board 
Northeastern elevation 	Raised lead flashing observed at the roof junction to the upstairs bathroom – potential roosting feature (Plate 3) A gap was observed along the wooden beam within the brickwork – potential access/roosting feature (Plate 4).	Plate 3: Raised lead flashing  Plate 4: Exposed wooden beam 
External inspection of building extension		
Northeastern elevation	Gaps were observed beneath several roof tiles across the roof providing direct access	Plate 5: Gap(s) under roof tiles

	underneath (Plate 5). Gaps were present between UPVC door and shutter casing (Plate 6).	 Plate 6: Gap between door and shutter casing  Plate 7: Gap under tile behind the skylight
Eastern elevation 	Gap under the roof tile behind the skylight (Plate 7).	 Plate 8: Gap under wooden fascia board
Northwestern elevation 	Gap under the window shutter casing. Several gaps observed under tiles. Gap under wooden fascia board (Plate 8).	
Internal		
The house had been fully stripped internally prior to the PRA survey, with the loft boarding and ceiling below the loft void removed. A full inspection was not possible due to the height of the structure and the removal of loft elements; this was noted as a limitation at the time of the survey and has been taken into account in the results.		
First floor – Room 1	There was a ridge beam in the pre-existing loft void – potential roosting feature. The northwestern gable end	

	wall was constructed of brick. A large gap was observed above the wall plate, which could provide access or roost space for void-dwelling species (Plate 9). The southeastern gable end was also constructed of brick, with cobwebs present. There was a gap in the wall plate creating fly through access for bats into the adjoining property. Windows well sealed with no obvious gaps.	Plate 9: Gap running along the top of the gable end wall 
First floor - Room 2	A section of the ceiling had deteriorated, with a hole present exposing fibre wool insulation (Plate 10). Sections of floorboards were missing, and several areas of lifted floorboards were observed, allowing access to the floor below (Plate 11).	Plate 10: Exposed roof  Plate 11: Missing floorboards 
Ground floor - Room 1	Doors and windows well sealed Room being used for storage of building supplies. No obvious features.	

		
Ground floor - Room 2 	Missing floorboards exposing access to upstairs (Plate 12) Windows and doors well sealed.	Plate 12: Exposed floorboards 
Internal inspection of building extension – single-storey extension		
Room 1 	Windows well sealed. Cobwebs present on exposed beams	
Room 2 	Cobwebs present on exposed beams (Plate 13) Windows and doors well sealed	Plate 13: cobwebs on exposed beams 

3.3 Bat Roosting Suitability Assessment

There were multiple gaps suitable for bat access recorded on the exterior and suitable roosting opportunities for bats both on the exterior and interior of the property. The property has therefore been classed as having high suitability for roosting bats on a precautionary basis.

3.4 Bat Habitat Suitability Assessment

The Site was located within a residential area and was connected to the wider landscape via adjoining gardens extending from the northern boundary. These connected gardens provide continuous habitat that could be used by bats for commuting and foraging, including features such as trees, scrub, and garden vegetation. The habitats on and surrounding the Site are considered to have moderate suitability for foraging and commuting bats, with good connectivity to local areas of deciduous woodland and other green spaces.

4 ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, CONSTRAINTS & OPPORTUNITIES

4.1 Statutory Designated Sites

Due to the nature and small scale of the proposed development, it is considered unlikely that the proposed development will impact upon the local statutory designated site of Bath and Bradford-on-Avon SAC. No further assessment is required

4.2 Bats

Suitability on Site

The Site was assessed as having high suitability for roosting bats, with several roosting features and potential access points identified during the survey.

However, a full internal inspection could not be completed because the loft void had been removed, and scaffolding restricted external views of some of the roof. It is recommended that three emergence surveys are carried out to confirm whether bats are present.

Impact of Proposals

The proposals include re-roofing of the property, the construction of an extension and internal renovations.

The proposed works may have an impact on bat(s) and/or their roost(s). Without further surveys to inform mitigation requirements, the proposed works could damage, destroy or modify bat roosts and/or impact surrounding bat habitat.

4.3 Further Surveys Required

Roost characterisation surveys are required to confirm the presence/absence of bats within the building. Due to the building being assessed as high bat potential, three bat emergence surveys are required to be conducted between mid-May and September.

Emergence Surveys

Surveys should be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines detailed by the Bat Survey Guidelines for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, J. 2023). Three emergence surveys should be conducted between mid-May and September, with a minimum of two surveys between May and August and a minimum of 3 weeks between each survey visit. The surveys should maximise the possibility of detecting maternity roosts which can switch location between pregnancy and lactation, and the optimum coverage includes the pre-parturition, post parturition and mating periods.

Night Vision Aids (NVA) will be required during emergence surveys, comprising static infra-red or thermal cameras to record all bat activity.

A minimum of two surveyors and four NVA cameras will be required per survey of the building. Following completion of bat surveys, analysis of all bat sound files and NVA camera footage will be necessary to characterise any bat roosts present.

Bat Mitigation and Compensation Measures

Further surveys are required to inform any bat mitigation/compensation strategy for the proposed works.

Should bat roosts be confirmed on site, the submission of a mitigation and compensation strategy will be required as part of an application for a suitable Natural England bat licence to allow the proposed works to proceed lawfully. The mitigation strategy would detail all mitigation measures required, to minimise the risk of killing or injury of individual bats during the works.

5 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT

There are opportunities on Site to enhance habitat suitability for a range of species, for example through planting in the front and rear gardens. There is a wide range of advice available from organisations such as the RHS, Wildlife Trusts, RSPB e.g. <https://www.kew.org/read-and-watch/how-to-make-your-garden-more-biodiverse>

5.1 Bat Friendly Planting

A native planting scheme (for example, using night-scented species to attract invertebrate prey for bats) is recommended as part of the proposals. Plant species should be chosen for their ability to provide nectar or fruit. A suggested planting list for bats is provided in Appendix B of this report.

5.2 Bat and Bird Boxes

Additional boxes for bats and birds could be installed to enhance the site for roosting bats and nesting birds. It is recommended that two Schwegler 2FN bat boxes and two Schwegler 1B bird boxes are installed on the building or habitats within the ownership boundary of the client.

6 CONCLUSIONS

In summary, the Site has high roosting suitability for bats, with several potential access points and features identified. The surrounding habitat offers moderate suitability with connectivity to the wider landscape. Further bat surveys are required to determine the potential presence of roosts.

The results will subsequently guide any mitigation or compensation measures for the proposed works and support the submission of a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) or Earned Recognition Licence application to Natural England (if required).

7 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A – LEGISLATION

All UK bat species are included on Annex II of the Habitats Directive 1992 (Council of European Communities, 22/07/1992) , Schedules 2 and 5 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Bats are protected from:

- Deliberate capture, injury or killing of animals or taking or destroying their eggs;
- Deliberate disturbance of animals in a way that would significantly affect their local distribution or abundance, or affect their ability to survive, breed or rear young;
- Intentional or reckless disturbance of an animal in its place of shelter or protection;
- Damage to or destruction of a resting place or breeding site (even if bats are absent);
- Intentional or reckless obstruction of access to a place of shelter or protection; and
- Possession, control, transport, sale, exchange or offer for sale/exchange any live or dead animal or any part of an animal.

APPENDIX B – RECOMMENDED PLANTING LIST FOR HORSESHOE BATS

Food plants of bat prey species for lesser and greater horseshoe bat. Data obtained from Andrews & McGill, 2022; which details a comprehensive review of bat prey invertebrate species, based on data from various sources. Plant species were selected for this list if they had a minimum of 5 invertebrate prey species associated with them.

Plant category	Plant species common name	Plant species latin name	No. invertebrate prey species associated with plant for horseshoe bats	
			Lesser horseshoe prey	Greater horseshoe prey
Tree	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	10	5
	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	7
	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	12	13
	Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	13	10
	Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	13	10
	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	8	11
	Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	15	15
	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	29	26
	Midland hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	15	15
	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	25	35
	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	17
	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	15
	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	9	13
	Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	11	12
	Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	6	8
	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	12	12
	Wild plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	6	10
	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	30	34
	Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	7	13
	Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	15	7
	Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	18	15
	Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	6	7
	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	12	18
Shrub	Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	16	13
	Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	8	14
	Bog-myrtle	<i>Myrica gale</i>	5	7
	Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	14	9
Climber/scrambler	Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	7	4
	Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	9	7
	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	7	13
	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	9	20

Plant category	Plant species common name	Plant species latin name	No. invertebrate prey species associated with plant for horseshoe bats	
			Lesser horseshoe prey	Greater horseshoe prey
Flowering plant	Burdocks	<i>Arctium spp.</i>	6	3
	Oraches	<i>Atriplex spp.</i>	5	5
	Wild cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	5	7
	Plumeless thistles	<i>Carduus spp.</i>	6	3
	Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	7	3
	Goosefoots	<i>Chenopodium spp.</i>	8	5
	Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	6	5
	Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	10	3
	Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	8	7
	Common bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	4	5
	Restharrows	<i>Ononis spp.</i>	5	4
	Plantains	<i>Plantago spp.</i>	17	7
	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	5	5
	Docks	<i>Rumex spp.</i>	25	23
	Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	6	4
	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum spp.</i>	18	12
	Clovers	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	10	8
	Stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	10	13
Grass	Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	12	4
	Common couch	<i>Elymus repens</i>	7	2
	Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	6	4
Fern	Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	7	5