

Biodiversity Net Gain Statement

Location: **Land on Bath Road, Reading, Berkshire,
RG10 9UZ**

On Behalf of: **Mr G. Goodwin**

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MSci (Hons)



WM Ecology Ltd

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Disclaimer: This report has been produced by Mr William Mills ACIEEM, who has attained a 1st class Master of Science degree in Ecology and has at the time of publication, over 7 years of survey and report writing experience within the ecological consultancy industry and thus is considered to be a suitably qualified ecologist. This report is valid for a period of 18 months from the date of the specified site walkover. Should this report be submitted to a planning authority after this date, it should be accompanied by an updated site visit report undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure the findings stated within are still accurate.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The author of this report Mr William Mills ACIEEM, has been commissioned as an independent consultant ecologist by Mr G. Goodwin to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment of the land on Bath Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG10 9UZ, grid reference (SU 81977 78999). This area of land shall hereafter be referred to as 'the site' within this report.
- 1.2 The site walkover and critical assessment provided within this report were undertaken following best-practice guidance as provided by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM 2018) together with the Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development (CIEEM, 2019) and the Biodiversity Net Gain User Guide (DEFRA, 2023).
- 1.3 The baseline of this report was produced using information from the site walkover which was undertaken on the 8th of March 2025. The baseline data is considered to be an accurate reflection of the ecological value of the site.

Site Description

- 1.4 The walkover survey area covered the entirety of the site which covers a total of 1027m² of derelict land which has been colonised by Field Maple saplings.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.5 The area surrounding the site is considered to be semi-urban in nature, located within the built mass of the village of Kiln Green. Surrounding the site, the land is more open consisting of arable fields and pockets of woodland interspersed by hedgerow and road and rail infrastructure.

The Development Proposals

- 1.6 It is understood the proposals consist of the construction of a new residential building with associated gardens, parking and access.

Report Aims

- 1.7 The aim of the site walkover survey and critical Biodiversity Net Gain assessment is to:
- Identify and describe the existing habitats and conditions on site;
 - Identify and determine if the proposals meet the requirements which would trigger the requirement for a 10% gain in Biodiversity; AND IF SO
 - To incorporate any adequate and appropriate avoidance, mitigation or compensation measures which may be required within the scheme from any identified impacts of the proposals through the use of the latest Statutory Biodiversity Net Gain Metric and accompanying Statutory Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets;

- To provide details of any design suggestions to be included within the proposed scheme to enable it to meet the required 10% gain in biodiversity post development.

2.0 Methodology

Baseline Habitat Assessment

- 2.1 A baseline habitat assessment in accordance with the UK Habitats Classification Manual (UKHabs Ltd., 2023) was undertaken on the 8th of March 2025 by a suitably qualified ecologist. No signs of site clearance or habitat degradation were noted. Therefore, the baseline data is considered to be an accurate reflection of the ecological value of the site.
- 2.2 All area and linear based habitats were mapped on site with the aid of aerial imagery and topographical survey where available. The condition and strategic significance of habitats was assessed in accordance with The Statutory Biodiversity Metric - Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (DEFRA, 2024) using The Statutory Biodiversity Metric V1.03 released 27th of June 2024.

Assigning Strategic Significance

- 2.3 Strategic significance has been assessed as per table 8 of the User Guide (DEFRA, 2023). This included assessing whether the site was located within either a Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA) or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), as well as examining the local plan and Berkshire's Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for any specific targets regarding creation or retention of certain habitat types.
- 2.4 Where sites were found to be located within any designated area as described above, policy statement and management plans for the relevant area were examined. High strategic significance was then assigned to any habitat identified as a priority within these documents.
- 2.5 Where sites were found to not be located within a designated area, habitats were generally assigned low strategic significance. However, if habitats were considered to provide important ecological linkages, they were assigned medium strategic significance.

Statutory Designated Sites and Irreplaceable Habitat

- 2.6 Designated sites for nature conservation, irreplaceable habitat and/or priority habitats (the presence of which may influence the feasibility of delivering BNG) within or adjacent to the Site, were identified through the use of the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) and The Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory.

Post-Development Habitats

- 2.7 Where available, the proposed landscaping plan for the site was used to inform and influence the post-development habitats on site. This plan was converted from a PDF into a GIS environment where it was overlain onto the baseline habitat plan within QGIS. Areas of the proposed habitat parcels were then taken from QGIS and input into the statutory metric.
- 2.8 Proposed habitats and their targeted condition were assigned based on what could be realistically and appropriately achieved on site given the ecological and use case constraints of the site.
- 2.9 The Metric includes temporal considerations which may affect habitat creation or enhancement including whether they are delivered in advance of any impact, or whether there will be any significant delay in an intervention relative to the impact. Where delays in habitat creation are anticipated, or habitat creation is to be undertaken in advance, this has been included within the metric and fully explained within this report. Where no delays or advance creation shall occur, a standard temporal multiplier has been applied to created habitats.

Mitigation Hierarchy

- 2.10 The Biodiversity net gain planning practice guidance and Articles 37A and 37D of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, sets out a list of priority actions to ensure adherence to the Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy:
- First, avoidance of adverse effects from the development in relation to onsite habitats which have a medium, high and very high distinctiveness (a score of four or more according to the statutory biodiversity metric) where ever possible, then if they cannot be avoided, adverse effects shall be mitigated for appropriately; and
 - Then, in relation to all onsite habitats which are adversely affected by the development, the adverse effect should where possible, be compensated by prioritised in the following order the enhancement of existing onsite habitats, the creation of new habitats onsite, the allocation of registered offsite gains and finally the purchase of biodiversity credits.

Constraints / Considerations

- 2.11 Areas and linear lengths have been rounded to the nearest 10m² and measurements input to the metric using three decimal places. Due to the output of the Metric being displayed to two decimal places, slight imprecision in output may occur.
- 2.12 Due to the site walkover survey consisting of a single visit, there is the potential that some species (flowering forb species in particular), may have not been visible at the time of survey and thus overlooked. This is an accepted constraint recognised within standard survey methodology.

3.0 Biodiversity Net Gain Qualifying Assessment

Exemption Criteria

- 3.1 Should a development meet any of the following criteria as stated, it shall be exempt from the required 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (DEFRA, 2024):

Existing planning applications

- If a planning application for a development was made before day one of mandatory BNG on the 12th of February 2024.

Developments below the threshold

- A development that does not impact a priority habitat and impacts less than 25 square metres (5m by 5m) of on-site habitat AND/OR 5 metres of on-site linear habitats such as hedgerows.

Householder applications

- These are applications made by householders as defined within article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015. It includes, for example, small projects like home extensions, conservatories or loft conversions.

Self-build and custom build applications

- The development must consist of no more than 9 dwellings; AND
- Be on a site that has an area no larger than 0.5 hectares ; AND
- Consist exclusively of dwellings that are self-build or custom housebuilding as defined in section 1(A1) of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015.

Other exemptions

- Urgent crown developments;
- Developments that are granted planning permission by a development order (including permitted development rights)

Proposal Assessment

- 3.2 Due to the proposals impacting more the 25m² of habitat on site, the proposed scheme is therefore required to provide a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain on site.

4.0 Results

Strategic Significance, Irreplaceable Habitat and Designated Sites

- 4.1 The site is not located within any ecological designation, such as a Biodiversity Opportunity Area or Nature Improvement Area or any statutory designated site.
- 4.2 No habitats on or adjacent the site are classified as irreplaceable or directly referenced in any local plan or other such document. Urban trees have been formally identified within the Berkshire LNRS and therefore have been assigned high strategic significance. No other onsite species or habitats have been formally listed within the LNRS or other planning documents and therefore have been classified as being of low strategic significance.

Baseline Habitat Value

- 4.3 No site clearance had occurred on site at the time of survey. Therefore, the baseline data is considered to be an accurate reflection of the ecological value of the site.

Baseline Habitats On-Site

- 4.4 The habitats on-site detailed below comprise a combined baseline biodiversity value of **2.32** Habitat Units;
- 0.074ha of Ruderal/Ephemeral in 'Poor' condition providing 0.15 Habitat Units;
 - 0.010ha of Blackthorn Scrub in 'Poor' condition providing 0.04 Habitat Units;
 - 0.012ha of Non-Cereal Crops (condition assessment N/A) providing 0.05 Habitat Units;
 - 0.004ha of Introduced Shrub (condition assessment N/A) providing 0.01 Habitat Units;
 - 0.1506ha of Individual Urban Trees in 'Good' condition providing 2.08 Habitat Units.

- 4.5 Further details of these habitats can be found within the condition assessment sheets within Appendix A.

Habitats to be Retained On-Site

- 4.6 All existing trees on site are to be retained, however, due to being located within proposed residential gardens as per current guidelines, their biodiversity value can be found within the proposed habitat section.

Baseline Hedgerow Value

- 4.7 No hedgerows exist on site.

Baseline Watercourse Value

- 4.8 No watercourses exist on site.

Habitats to be Enhanced On-Site

- 4.9 No habitats on-site are to be enhanced within the proposals due to the land use change to residential curtilage.

Habitats to be Created On-Site

- 4.10 The following habitats on-site detailed below are to be created within the proposals and comprise a combined baseline biodiversity value of **0.61** Habitat Units;
- 0.02ha of Artificial Unvegetated, unsealed Surface (condition assessment N/A) providing 0.00 Habitat Units;
 - 0.014ha of Developed Land, Sealed Surface (condition assessment N/A) providing 0.00 Habitat Units;
 - 0.066ha of Vegetated Garden (condition assessment N/A) providing 0.13 Habitat Units;
 - 1506ha of Existing Individual Urban Trees in 'Poor' condition providing 0.49 Habitat Units. This habitat has been downgraded from 'Good' condition to 'Poor' due to being located within proposed residential gardens as per current guidelines
- 4.11 Further details of these habitats can be found within the condition assessment sheets within Appendix B.

Hedgerows to be Enhanced On-Site

- 4.12 No hedgerows on-site are to be enhanced within the proposals.

Hedgerows to be Created On-Site Site

- 4.13 No hedgerows are proposed to be created on site.

Watercourses to be Created On-Site Site

- 4.14 No watercourses are to be created on site within the proposals.

Adherence to the Mitigation Hierarchy

- 4.15 In accordance with the hierarchy, there has been a focus on the retention of existing individual urban trees within the proposals where practicable. Due to a change of use of the site to residential curtilage no other habitats were viable for enhancement.

Trading Rules Summary

- 4.16 Trading rules for low and medium distinctiveness habitats within the Metric have not been satisfied due to the loss of ruderal, bramble and blackthorn scrub habitats.

Metric Results Summary

- 4.17 The retention, enhancement and creation of the above habitats within the proposals deliver the following results within the Metric; A total of **0.61 Habitat Units**, a change of **-1.71 Habitat Units** resulting in a decrease of **-73.62%**.

5.0 Conclusions – To be completed when proposals finalised

- 5.1 The current proposals have been calculated within the metric and fail to result in an >+10% Biodiversity Net Gain.
- 5.2 To meet the required 10% Biodiversity Net Gain and satisfy trading rules, a total of **1.94 Habitat Units shall be purchased from a private provider**. Purchased Units shall include a minimum of 1.59 units of either Individual trees or medium distinctiveness woodland and 0.09 Units of any Scrub habitat, with the remainder 0.26 Units of any medium distinctiveness habitat. Alternatively, 1.94 Units of any high distinctiveness habitat shall be purchased.

6.0 References

RBWM Together. (2025). Berkshire's Local Nature Recovery Strategy. [online] Available at: <https://rbwmtogether.rbwm.gov.uk/berkshire-local-nature-recovery-strategy>.

British Standards Institution. (2013). BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development. London: BSI.

CIEEM. (2020). Guidelines for Accessing, Using and Sharing Biodiversity Data in the UK. 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. Winchester, UK.

CIEEM. (2017). Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

CIEEM. (2019). Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development. Winchester.

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2024). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool.

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2024). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric - Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology.

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2024). Guidance Biodiversity net gain: exempt developments. This publication is available [online] at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-net-gain-exempt-developments>.

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. (2023). National Planning Policy Framework. Fry Building, 2 Marsham Street, London. This publication is available [online] at www.gov.uk/government/publications.

UKHab Ltd (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.1



Legend

-  Red Line Boundary
-  Existing Medium Urban Tree
-  Existing Small Urban Tree
-  Blackthorn scrub (h3a6)
-  Bramble scrub (h3d)
-  Introduced shrub
-  Ruderal/Ephemeral

Client

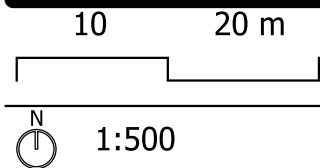
Mr G. Goodwin

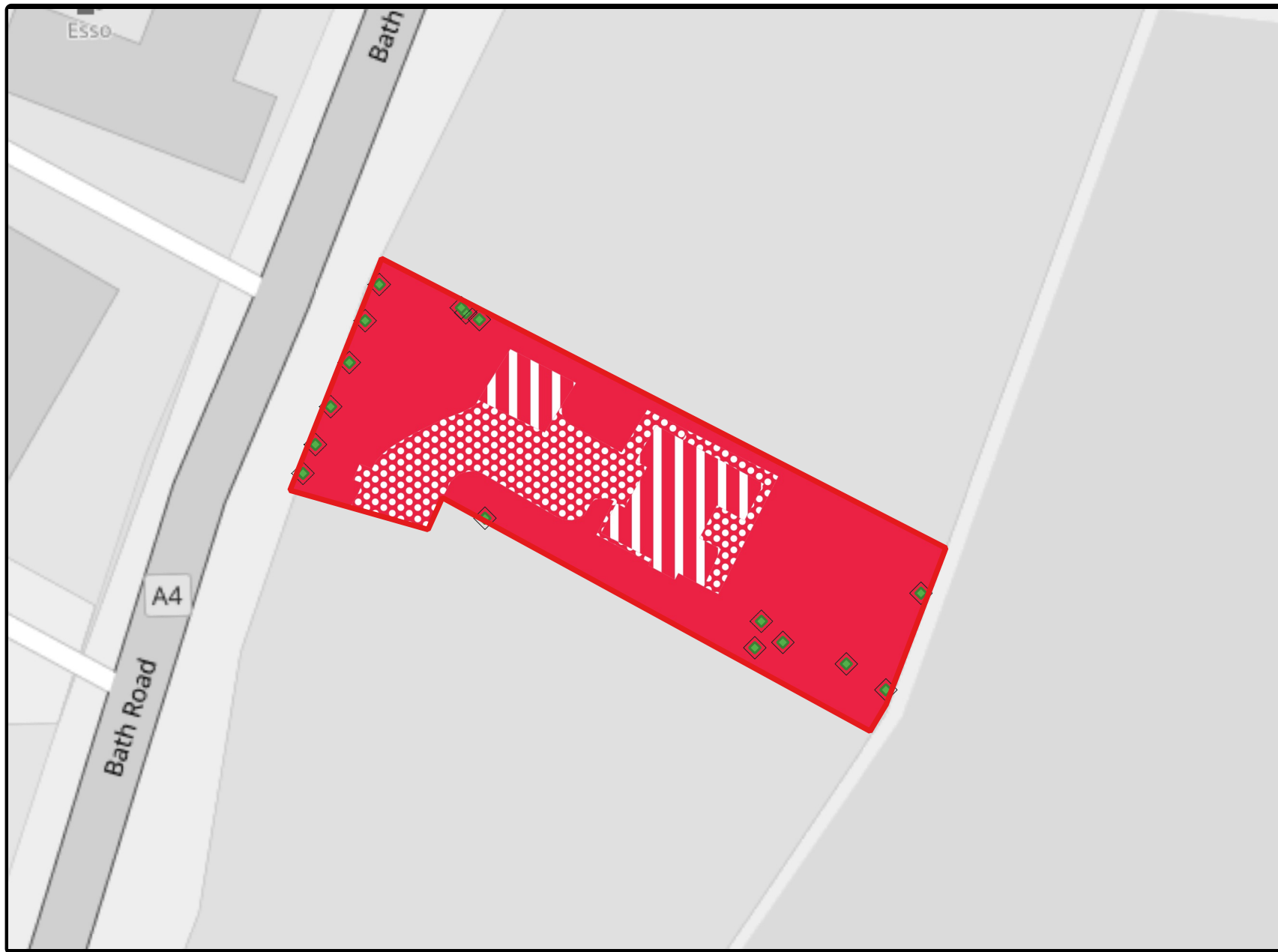
Project Title & Location

Land on Bath Road,
Reading,
Berkshire,
RG10 9UZ

Drawn by	Revision	Date
W M	00	07/11/2025

Figure No. 01 - Baseline Site Habitat Plan





Legend

-  Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
-  Developed land; sealed surface
-  Vegetated garden
-  Red Line Boundary
-  Existing Medium Urban Tree
-  Existing Small Urban Tree

Client

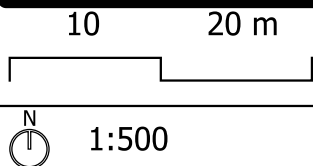
Mr G. Goodwin

Project Title & Location

Land on Bath Road,
Reading,
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Drawn by	Revision	Date
W M	00	08/11/2025

Figure No. 02 - Proposed Site Habitat Plan



Appendix A – Baseline Habitat Assessment Sheets:

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Individual trees – Urban trees Individual trees – Rural trees Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.			
<i>Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of <u>rural</u> trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in <u>rural</u> locations.</i>			
Habitat Description			
4.10 Several semi-mature and mature trees exist on site consisting of 9 medium and a single small sized Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and a single medium sized Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) located towards the east of the site.			
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment): Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.			
Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only): Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-Site	Survey date and Surveyor name	08/03/2025 William Mills ACIEEM
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference	SU 81977 78999	Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	All trees present are native species.
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes	All trees present are individual.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	Yes	>50% of trees present are mature.
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes	No impacts from human activities noted.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	No such fetures noted.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	100% ov canopies oversail vegetation.
Number of criteria passed		4	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	X	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.			
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score²			
As these trees are to be retained within proposed residential gardens, their condition shall be downgraded from good to poor as per current guidelines.			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 - See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from: Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk) and: Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)			
Footnote 2 - Enhancement of this habitat type is only possible by improving the habitat so that it meets all Criteria B, D and F. It is not possible or appropriate to enhance individual tree/s through meeting just one or two of those Criteria, nor by meeting Criteria A, C or E.			

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Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160) Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub			
Habitat Description			
An area of Blackthorn scrub located towards the east of the site, comprised entirely of blackthorn.			
For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:		Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)	
For other scrub types see:		ukhab – UK Habitat Classification	
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-Site	Survey date and Surveyor name	08/03/2025 William Mills ACIEEM
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference	SU 81977 78999	Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). ¹ - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species ² , - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> (only in its restricted native range), or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	No	Habitat is comprised entirely of blackthorn.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran ³) shrubs are all present.	No	Only mature shrubs present.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) and species indicative of suboptimal condition ⁶ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	No invasive species noted at the time of survey.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	No	The parcel is surrounded by ruderal vegetation.
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	Parcel too small to accommodate such features.
		Number of criteria passed	1

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Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	X	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
N/A habitat to be removed.			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description. Footnote 2 – Native woody species as defined and listed in the Hedgerow Survey Handbook: DEFRA (2007) <i>Hedgerow Survey Handbook: A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK</i>. 2nd ed. [online]. Defra, London. PB1195. Available from: Hedgerow Survey Handbook (publishing.service.gov.uk). Footnote 3 – See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran species. Available from: Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk) and Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Footnote 6 – Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type may include: non-native conifers, tree-of-heaven <i>Alianthus altissima</i>, holm oak <i>Quercus ilex</i>, European turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>, cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>, snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos</i> spp., shallon <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>, American skunk cabbage <i>Lysichiton americanus</i>, buddleia <i>Buddleja</i> spp., cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp., Spanish bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i> and hybrid bluebells <i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.			

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Condition Sheet: SPARSELY VEGETATED LAND Habitat Type			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types			
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats			
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree			
Habitat Description			
The site is dominated by ruderal habitat, further details can be found in the accompanying EclA.			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-Site	Survey date and Surveyor name	08/03/2025 William Mills ACIEEM
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference	SU 81977 78999	Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its specific sparsely vegetated habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description, with characteristic indicator species consistently present. ¹	Yes	Parcel contains a high abundance of indicator species such as nettle and willow herb.
B	The cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , scrub and trees is less than 25%.	No	The parcel contains a high abundance and cover of tree saplings.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ² (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and species indicative of suboptimal condition ⁴ make up less than 5% of vegetated ground cover.	No	No invasive species present. Cover of nettle >5%.
D	Vegetation cover of vascular and non-vascular plants is between 5 and 50%.	No	Vegetation cover exceeds 50%.
		Number of criteria passed	1
Condition Assessment Result (out of 4 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 4 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	X	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
N/A			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description. Footnote 2 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. Footnote 3 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Footnote 4 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , docks <i>Rumex</i> spp., brambles <i>Rubus</i> spp., common ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> and common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.			