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**PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL AND
BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN ASSESSMENT:
NORTH VIEW LAKES, GEDNEY HILL**

**FINAL
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ESL (Ecological Services) Limited has been commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy Limited to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment in order to identify any constraints and opportunities associated with a planning application for 40 additional holiday units, comprising cabins and static caravans, on land at North View Lakes, Gedney Hill.

Summary of findings:

- Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection Local Wildlife Site, lies adjacent to the proposed development and provides suitable habitat for water voles.
- Habitats on-Site are suitable for use by nesting birds.
- All other species were scoped out of the appraisal due to the absence, low value and/or unsuitability of the habitats present on or adjacent to the Site.
- The Site has a Biodiversity Net Gain baseline of 3.41 Biodiversity Units for habitats and 0.20 Biodiversity Units for hedgerows.

Summary of recommendations:

- Further work will be required to determine the potential for any adverse effects arising from the discharge of treated foul water from the scheme into Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain LWS.
- Further work will be required to determine whether the installation of sewage infrastructure into Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain LWS could impact water voles.
- No vegetation suitable for use by nesting birds must be cleared between March and August inclusive unless it has been hand-searched by an experienced ecologist for active nests in advance. All active nests must be protected from damage until the young have fledged.
- For Biodiversity Net Gain, a blend of on-site and off-site habitat creation and enhancement will likely be required to achieve the 10% net gain targets, and more consideration of the effects on watercourses is needed once the discharge requirements of the scheme are known in greater detail.
- The surveys must be updated if planning has not been consented by 1 September 2025.

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL AND BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN ASSESSMENT: NORTH VIEW LAKES, GEDNEY HILL

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 ESL (Ecological Services) Limited (ESL) has been commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy Limited to undertake an Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment in order to identify any constraints and opportunities associated with a planning application for 40 additional holiday units, comprising cabins and static caravans, on land at North View Lakes, Gedney Hill (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').
- 1.2 The aim of this appraisal is to:
- Determine any likely effects on any site designated for nature conservation.
 - Characterise the habitats and species present and determine their conservation status.
 - Assess the likelihood of any adverse ecological effects and identify the need for further information if required.
- 1.3 The aim of the BNG Assessment is to:
- Calculate the current biodiversity baseline value of the Site.
 - Assess the likely impacts of the scheme and BNG requirements to achieve a 10% net gain.
 - Identify options for habitat creation and enhancement to achieve a 10% net gain.
- 1.4 A Site location map is given as Figure 1 and a habitat map as Figure 2. Photographs are included within the text. Species are referred to by their English names throughout and species lists including scientific names are given as Appendix 1
- 1.5 The Statutory Metric Calculation Tool spreadsheet and Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessments spreadsheet are provided as standalone documents.

2 LOCAL PLANNING POLICY AND LEGAL PROTECTION

2.1 LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

The South East Lincolnshire Local Plan, adopted March 2019.

- 2.1.1 Policy 28: The Natural Environment outlines that:
- All development proposals should provide an overall net gain in biodiversity by:
 - Protecting the biodiversity value of land, buildings and trees, minimising fragmentation of habitats.
 - Maximising the opportunities for restoration, enhancement and connection of natural habitats and species of principal importance.

- Incorporating beneficial biodiversity conservation features on buildings where appropriate and maximising opportunities to enhance green infrastructure and ecological corridors, including water space.
- Conserving or enhancing biodiversity or geodiversity conservation features that will provide new habitat, help wildlife to adapt to climate change and if the development is within a Nature Improvement Area (NIA), contributing to the aims and objectives of the NIA.

3 DESK STUDY

3.1 METHODS

- 3.1.1 The Natural England 'MAGIC' and 'Nature on the Map' websites were consulted to obtain information on any internationally- and nationally-protected sites and for citations of any Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or National Nature Reserves (NNR) within 5km of the Site. Information was also sought on any Local Nature Reserves (LNR) within 2km of the Site.
- 3.1.2 The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (LERC) was asked to provide a data report on local sites of conservation interest including Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and notable species within 2km of the Site.

3.2 RESULTS

- 3.2.1 The LERC data search was provided on 29 August 2024. The results are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 below; pre-2004 records have been screened out. For the purposes of this report, 'Important Species' are those:
- Having statutory protection.
 - Listed as Species of Principal Importance as set out in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC) (formerly UK BAP species).
 - Listed in the Vascular Plant Red List for England (Stroh *et al.*, 2014).
 - Listed in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, Revised 2015).

TABLE 1. Sites with statutory or non-statutory protection for nature conservation within the search area.

Name, Designation and Description	Proximity to the Site
Nene Washes Ramsar, SSSI, SAC & SPA. This site is one of the country's few remaining areas of washland habitat, which directly supports the survival of nationally and internationally important populations of wildfowl and waders.	10.5km south.
Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection LWS. This linear site extending for 1.7km, is noted for its rich variety of aquatic plants.	Adjacent to the Site.

Lambert Drain LWS. Extending for 2.9km, the site supports a good variety of aquatic plants.	1km west.
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TABLE 2. Important species within the search area.

Species/Group	Proximity to the Site
1 record for amphibians comprising common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> , 2013.	Approximately 300m west.
160 records for water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> , 2014-2023.	Including in the vicinity of the Site, present in Lambert Drain.
5 records for hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> , 2006-2023.	Closest approximately 350m south.
52 records for at least two species of bats including 9 roost records, 2004-2021.	Closest approximately 100m south. Roost records from Gedney Hill.
75 records for 17 species of protected and priority birds, 2004-2020.	Frequent records from Gedney Hill in the vicinity of the Site.
2 records for 1 species of Schedule-9 plant; variegated yellow archangel <i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. Argentatum</i> , 2011-2014.	Closest approximately 800m northeast.

3.3 ASSESSMENT

Sites with statutory or non-statutory protection

- 3.3.1 The scheme is not within proximity to any statutorily designated site, and therefore potential impact is highly unlikely. Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection LWS is present adjacent to the Site, and the anticipated implications of the scheme design on this non-statutory designation are discussed further in Section 4 below.

Important species

- 3.3.2 The significance of records for important species pertinent to the scheme is discussed later in the report.

4 HABITATS AND PLANT SPECIES

4.1 METHODS

- 4.1.1 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was undertaken on 10 September 2024 by Luke Hartley ACIEEM in accordance with best practice guidelines (JNCC, 2010, CIEEM, 2017). All habitats were characterised by identifying the dominant and typical species and were given a UK habitat classification (UK Hab, 2023); notes were made on adjacent land use. A search was made for any invasive, non-native plant species listed on Schedule-9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

4.2 RESULTS

Overview

- 4.2.1 The Site is situated northeast of the village of Gedney Hill, within an existing angling lake complex known as North View Lakes. The wider landscape is characterised by arable land use and land drainage features, with various residential and a golf course adjacent to the north.

Modified grassland (g4)

- 4.2.2 An area of proposed new cabins at the frontage of the Site to the south will be situated on amenity, well-managed, grassland (Photograph 1). Throughout the perennial ryegrass and cock's-foot is a frequent herb coverage, including dandelion, ragwort, daisy, selfheal, bristly oxtongue, common chickweed, small-flowered crane's-bill, creeping buttercup and white clover.
- 4.2.3 An area of proposed new cabins to the north of the Site will be similarly situated on managed grassland (Photograph 2). Here, the sward is much more species-poor, with an abundance of perennial ryegrass and Timothy, and occasional herbs including common nettle, creeping thistle, bristly oxtongue and ragwort.



Photograph 1. Area of new cabins to the south of the Site.



Photograph 2. Area of new cabins to the north of the Site.

Developed land; sealed surface (u1b) & Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (u1c)

- 4.2.4 The Site comprises of an existing impermeable road network as well as artificial surfaces typically within locations of proposed new static caravans (Photograph 3).

Other coniferous woodland (w2c): Line of trees [33], Ditch [50], Dry [500], Non-native [523]

- 4.2.5 Separating the existing road network with the area of proposed new cabins to the north is a leylandii treeline over a very shallow and dry ditch (Photographs 2 & 4).

Non-native and ornamental hedgerow (h2b)

- 4.2.6 Plots for the proposed new static caravans are frequently denoted by ornamental planting. This comprises predominantly cherry laurel.



Photograph 3. Existing artificial surfaces throughout the Site.



Photograph 4. Leylandii treeline.

Adjacent land

- 4.2.7 The wider North View Lakes comprises of similar cabins and static caravans to those proposed, various ornamental and native landscaping, well maintained amenity grassland, and three large angling lakes.
- 4.2.8 Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection LWS runs through the North View Lakes complex, and is adjacent to the proposed Site. No siting of cabins or static caravans are planned within 9m of the bank top, which marks the required easement for IDB management.

4.3 ASSESSMENT

- 4.3.1 With the exception of Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection LWS and its botanical interest, none of the recorded plant species are listed above the 'Least Concern' threat level in the British Red Data Book (Stroh *et al.*, 2014). The habitats, plant communities and individual species are common and widespread in a local and national context.
- 4.3.2 Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection LWS is designated for its aquatic plant diversity, and is therefore recognised as being important at a County level. Although no cabins will be situated within 9m of the bank top, the Sketch Site Plan (drawing no. 817-14_SK_SK02) indicates the requirement for a treated foul water discharge point into this LWS. This may result in an adverse effect on the biodiversity value of the LWS, contrary to planning policy objectives.
- 4.3.3 No Schedule-9 non-native plant species were recorded.

Recommendations or further work

- 4.3.4 Further work will be required to determine whether the treated foul water discharge into Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain LWS would have a measurable effect on its status, and if so whether any such effects can be mitigated. As these package treatment plants are likely to be widely used on recreational sites, some or all of the information required to make this assessment may be readily available from the manufacturer.

5 FAUNA

5.1 SURVEY SCOPE

5.1.1 Having reviewed the desk study, consulted an Ordnance Survey map and aerial imagery to set the Site in a local context and undertaken a Site walkover, the habitats on Site were assessed for their potential use by a range of protected and notable species including amphibians, reptiles, birds, bats and badgers, as per published guidelines.

5.1.2 Of those, only birds, water voles and otters are considered a material consideration. All other protected and notable species can be scoped out of the assessment due to:

- An absence of suitable habitat to support a viable population.
- No evidence of use being found during the PEA.
- The Site being beyond their known distribution range.
- The species, even if present, likely being resilient to any effects of the scheme or any effect being negligible and not warranting mitigation.

5.2 BIRDS

Methods

5.2.1 All bird species observed during the survey on-Site were recorded. The Site was assessed for its potential to support Schedule-1 bird species, as well as being searched for signs of historic nesting use by a range of protected and priority birds.

Results and assessment

5.2.2 A typical assemblage of birds was recorded both on the Site and along the boundary features, although no priority bird species were recorded during the survey.

5.2.3 The Site is unlikely to support nesting Schedule-1 species.

5.2.4 Ornamental planting and treelines around the Site will provide opportunities for a range of common and widespread birds, as does the marginal vegetation of Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection LWS and all other ditches peripheral to the Site, and future use can be expected in the nesting season, which for most species typically runs from March to August inclusive. No further bird surveys are required and standard measures to protect active nests during any vegetation removal will be put in place. As a result, no adverse effect on birds is predicted.

Legal protection

5.2.5 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) protects all wild birds, their nests and eggs. Under this Act, it is an offence to:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird.
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.
- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

5.2.6 Bird nesting sites are not themselves protected when not in use and the common species are not protected from disturbance whilst occupying their nest-sites, however, certain rare breeding birds, listed on Schedule-1 of the Act (e.g., barn owls *Tyto alba*), are also protected against disturbance whilst building a nest or on or near a nest containing eggs or young.

Avoidance/mitigation/enhancement measures

5.2.7 The removal of any habitat suitable for use by nesting birds must be undertaken outside the nesting bird season, which typically runs from March to August inclusive. If this is not possible, an experienced ecologist must carry out a hand-search for active nests before work begins. Any active nest must be cordoned off and left until the young have fledged.

5.3 WATER VOLES AND OTTERS

Methods

5.3.1 Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection LWS was visually assessed from the bank top for features suitable to support water voles, including the permanence and depth of water, the bank profile and its suitability for burrowing and herbaceous vegetation to provide food and cover, as described in Dean *et al.*, 2016. The drains were then categorised using Table 2.1 from Dean, 2021.

5.3.2 The drain was also assessed for features suitable to support otters, including potential holts or laying-up sites and its use as a movement corridor.

Results and assessment

5.3.3 The data search returned frequent records for water voles, including those associated with Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection LWS, which provides '*Optimal*' suitability for use by water voles.

5.3.4 Further works to facilitate discharge are proposed by the scheme design, including a packing treatment plant and associated outfall into Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection LWS (as illustrated on the Sketch Site Plan). Installation of which may require localised workings to the banks, and therefore introduce a potential of impact to water voles.

5.3.5 No otter holts or suitable laying-up sites were identified. No works are anticipated to take place at night, thus avoiding any noise or light disturbance to any otters that might use the drain as a movement corridor. As a result, no adverse effect on otters is predicted.

Legal protection

5.3.6 Water voles *Arvicola amphibius* are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to intentionally:

- Kill, injure or take a water vole.
- Possess or control a water vole (alive or dead).

5.3.7 It is also an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- Damage or destroy a structure or place used for shelter or protection.
- Disturb them in a place used for shelter or protection.
- Obstruct access to a place used for shelter or protection.

5.3.8 Water voles are also listed in accordance with Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC).

Avoidance/mitigation/enhancement measures

5.3.9 A water vole survey is required of all drains and ditches that could be impacted by the installation of infrastructure associated with the discharge requirements of the scheme. The optimal survey windows are mid-April to the end of June and July to September.

5.3.10 If water voles are present, either in working areas or within 3m of them and impacts cannot be avoided, then water voles can be displaced from working areas during a short, managed programme of vegetation removal carried out under our Natural England Class Licence but this is only allowed in the periods of 15 February to 15 April and 15 September to 31 October. Please note, these timings do not align well with survey windows mentioned above but it may be possible to undertake a survey in early April, then, if necessary, proceed straight to displacement. This approach is subject to there being a minimal impact on the population and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

6 BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN ASSESSMENT

6.1 METHODS

6.1.1 The habitats were condition-assessed during the PEA by the same surveyor, utilising the Statutory Metric methodology (Defra, 2024a). The Metric calculation tool (version 1.0.3, 23 July 2024; hereafter referred to as 'the Metric') was used to determine the value of the Site's biodiversity in terms of Biodiversity Units (BU).

Strategic significance

6.1.2 The desk study was utilised to identify and review Local Planning Policy and other relevant documentation detailing local biodiversity priorities and to determine the strategic significance of habitats both within the baseline and the post-intervention scenario.

- 6.1.3 The Site does not lie within any Local Planning Policy Strategies such as Green Infrastructure Networks, Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Networks or non-statutory biological designations. Therefore, all habitats have been assigned a 'Low' strategic significance.

6.2 BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 6.2.1 The Site comprises five habitat types (1.75ha) generating 3.41BU and three hedgerow types (0.15km) generating 0.20BU. The contribution of each habitat and hedgerow type are given in Tables 3 and 4 and are illustrated on Figure 2.

TABLE 3. Summary baseline of habitats present on-Site and their contributing values.

Broad habitat Category	Habitat Type	Condition	Area (ha)	Habitat BU
Grassland	Modified grassland	Moderate	0.3995	1.60
		Poor	0.7913	1.58
Urban	Bare ground	Poor	0.0164	0.03
	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	N/A	0.2674	0.00
	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A	0.2790	0.00
Individual trees	Urban tree	Moderate	0.0163	0.13
		Poor	0.0163	0.07
Total			1.75	3.41

*Excluding the area of 'Individual trees'.

TABLE 4. Summary baseline of hedgerows present of on-Site and their contributing values.

Broad habitat Category	Hedgerow Type	Condition	Length (km)	Hedgerow BU
Hedgerow	Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Poor	0.0231	0.05
	Line of trees	Poor	0.0269	0.05
	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	Poor	0.0993	0.10
Total			0.15	0.20

6.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME

Habitats

- 6.3.1 The majority of habitats on Site will likely be lost in order to facilitate the scheme, comprising the footprints of the cabins and static caravans, along with new road and parking surfaces.
- 6.3.2 Given the baseline habitats largely comprise 'Low' distinctiveness habitat, with the exception of scattered trees, there are for the most part no trading rules for habitat creation and

enhancement, meaning that any other habitat type can be used to achieve the net gain target (e.g., grassland creation or tree, woodland and scrub planting), though loss of scattered trees will need to be replaced with new tree planting.

Hedgerows

- 6.3.3 Loss of all '*Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch*' presented in the baseline will be required to facilitate access roads to the northern extent of the proposed scheme, and all '*Non-native and ornamental hedgerows*' will likely be impacted due to the proposed change in layout of the existing plots.
- 6.3.4 Similar to habitats, the hedgerows comprise those which are 'Low' or 'Very Low' distinctiveness, and therefore there are no trading rules for habitat creation and enhancement, with the only stipulation being that alternative hedgerows need to be delivered.

Watercourses

- 6.3.5 The assessment does not capture the baseline conditions or extent of potential impact to Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection LWS as the design and extent of work required are currently unknown. Any work on or within 5m of the LWS will trigger BNG, and require details of how the scheme will meet 10% net gain for watercourses included within a Biodiversity Gain Plan.

6.4 OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET THE BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN TARGET

- 6.4.1 There are opportunities for detailed landscaping to contribute towards BNG delivery, such as provisioning native tree and shrub planting, and promoting wildflower borders. Although due to constraints on space within the current site boundary, the scheme as is currently presented may likely be required to supplement with an off-Site solution to meet the 10% BNG targets.
- 6.4.2 An off-Site solution could comprise:
- **Option 1.** Land elsewhere within the North View Lakes complex provide suitable opportunities for further landscaping measures. Thought should be given to future use of these areas as any land provisioned for BNG would need to be committed for 30 years.
 - **Option 2.** The purchase of BUs from a commercial habitat banking company, such as the Environment Bank. Habitat banks outside South Holland District may be utilised with agreement from the Local Planning Authority (LPA), however, this will affect the number of BUs provided to the scheme as there is a penalty where off-site habitat is distant from the impact site.
 - **Option 3.** Exploring the availability of BUs through the biodiversity gain sites register (Defra, 2024b) or the Green Investment in Greater Lincolnshire biodiversity credit marketplace, where independent landowners register their sites to sell BUs.

- **Option 4.** Statutory biodiversity credits can be purchased directly from Natural England (Defra, 2024c). However, these should be seen as a last resort due to their significant cost premium.

7 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Further work will be required to determine the potential for any adverse effects arising from the discharge of treated foul water from the scheme into Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain LWS.
- 7.2 No vegetation suitable for use by nesting birds will be cleared between March and August inclusive unless it has been searched by an ecologist in advance. Active nests will be protected until the young have fledged.
- 7.3 Water vole surveys are required in the optimal survey window (mid-April to the end of June and July to September) to inform design and installation of treated foul water discharge points, and appropriate compensation measures for the species.
- 7.4 For BNG, a blend of on-site and off-site habitat creation and enhancement will likely be required to achieve the 10% net gain targets, and more consideration of the effects on watercourses is needed once the discharge requirements of the scheme are known in greater detail.
- 7.5 Following granting of planning permission, the Local Planning Authority will issue a pre-commencement planning condition for submission of a Biodiversity Gain Plan, which will provide full details of how the scheme will meet the 10% BNG target, including details of any off-site provisions.

8 REFERENCES

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KEY
 Site boundary

0 80 160 m
1:3,250



SITE NAME:
North View Lakes, Gedney Hill.

DRAWING TITLE:
Site location map.

Figure 1
Dwg no.: ES185-L218-001 Date: Nov 2024



© OpenStreetMap contributors.



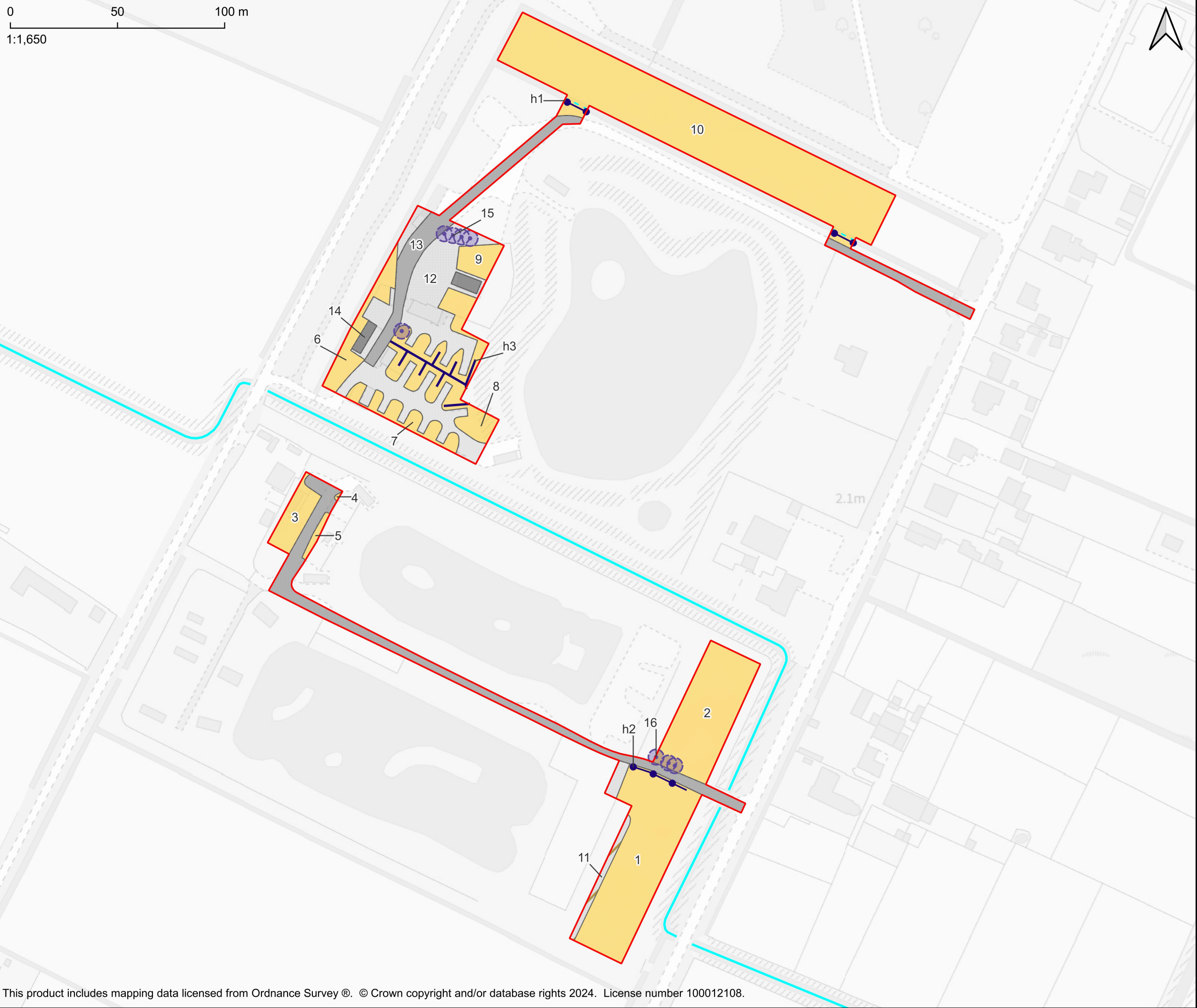
KEY

- Site boundary
- w2c - Other coniferous woodland: 33 - Line of trees, 50 - Ditch, 500 - Dry, 523 - Non-native
- w2c - Other coniferous woodland: 33 - Line of trees, 523 - Non-native
- h2b - Non-native and ornamental hedgerow
- g4 - Modified grassland
- u1c - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
- u1b5 - Buildings
- u1b - Developed land; sealed surface
- 510 - Bare ground
- 32 - Scattered trees
- r1g - Other standing water: 50 - Ditch (Lambert Drain to Highstock Drain Connection LWS)

SITE NAME:
North View Lakes, Gedney Hill.

DRAWING TITLE:
Habitat map.

Figure 2
Dwg no.: ES185-L218-002 Date: Nov 2024



APPENDIX 1

BOTANICAL SPECIES LIST

English name	Scientific name	DAFOR
Higher plants		
alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	F
bristly oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	O
broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O
Canadian fleabane	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	O
cherry	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	O
cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	F
cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	O
common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F
common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	F
common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	F
common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	O
crack-willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	R
creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	F
creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	O
curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	O
daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	F
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	F
dove's-foot crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	O
false oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	F
greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	O
groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	O
Leyland cypress	x <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	F
perennial rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	F
prickly sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	O
red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	O
ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	F
self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	F
silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	O
small-flowered crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	O
spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	O
timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	O
white clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	F

English name	Scientific name	DAFOR
white poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	O
wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	R
willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	F

KEY TO DAFOR (An estimate of plant relative abundance at a site)

D	Dominant
A	Abundant
F	Frequent
O	Occasional
R	Rare