

**APPENDIX C
PHASE 1 TARGET NOTES**

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Phase 1 Target Notes

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DAFOR Scale

The DAFOR scale has been used to try and measure the frequency and cover of the different plant species as follows:

Dominant (D) - >75% cover

Abundant (A) – 51-75% cover

Frequent (F) – 26-50% cover

Occasional (O) – 11-25% cover

Rare (R) – 1-10% cover

Locally Frequent (LF) is also used where the frequency and distribution is patchy

No.	Target Note Description
1	Boulder reinforcement of shore line, from here westwards to end of survey area. Scattered ruderal spp. such as small <i>Epilobium spp.</i>
2	A112 Semi-mature dense broadleaf plantation, mainly <i>Acer pseudoplatanus/Populus sp.</i> with some <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> and peripheral <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> . Strimmed poor ground flora including <i>Geum urbanum</i> , <i>Geranium robertianum</i> , <i>Hedera helix</i> and <i>Taraxacum officinalis</i> and grass.
3	A112 Mature broadleaf plantation with mix of <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>A. hippocastanum</i> , <i>Tilia x europaea</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and smaller amounts of <i>Betula sp.</i> , <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> and <i>Larix sp.</i> <i>Hedera helix</i> and <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> abundant beneath with some exotic shrubbery including <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> . <i>Fallopia japonica</i> occasional, and <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> locally frequent in more open parts. At western end continues in strip northwards, where main tree species are <i>F. sylvatica</i> , <i>Quercus sp.</i> , <i>Betula sp.</i> and <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> , underplanted with exotic shrubs,
4	A21 Dense scrub, a mix of <i>R. fruticosus agg.</i> , non-native shrubs and very young <i>F. excelsior/Salix caprea</i> . Two large dead trees with heavy ivy cover may be suitable for bats.
5	B22 & B5 semi-improved neutral grassland becoming marshy grassland to the east. Neutral grassland with <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , <i>Agrostis sp.</i> and <i>Elytrigia repens</i> dominant, and frequent <i>Equisetum telmateia</i> , <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> , <i>Cirsium spp.</i> Grades into marshy grassland with frequent <i>Juncus conglomeratus</i> and abundant <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , amongst grasses <i>Phleum pratense</i> and <i>E. repens</i> ; also scattered <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , <i>Rumex spp.</i> , <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> and a few young <i>Quercus sp.</i>
6	A122 narrow strip of mature <i>Larix/Pinus</i> with much <i>R. fruticosus agg.</i> and <i>E. telmateia</i> beneath. Trees with heavy ivy cover.
7	Burn along this section through university amenity grassland has heavily strimmed banks with <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and <i>Salix sp.</i> beside. Bank vegetation variable, includes <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> , <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> , <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> . At small bridge downstream near confluence with smaller burn (dry at time of survey) there is abundant <i>Apium nodiflorum</i> with smaller amounts of <i>E. hirsutum</i> and <i>Mentha aquatica</i> . No evidence of otters found.

No.	Target Note Description
8	A112 semi-mature broadleaf plantation mainly of <i>Populus sp./Acer pseudoplatanus</i> with <i>Hedera helix</i> dominant under.
9	G2 This stretch of the burn running through the university grounds has trees (including <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>Salix sp.</i> , <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) on the south side in the upper parts, and on both sides lower down where it runs by the plantation at target note 11. Good largely natural bank-side flora including <i>Carex remota</i> , <i>C. pendula</i> , <i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i> , <i>Polystichum aculeatum</i> , <i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i> , <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> , <i>Geranium robertianum</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> . Ivy <i>H. helix</i> becomes more frequent by the plantation of target note 11. Burn contains small fish. No signs of otters despite abundant suitable latrine sites.
10	A132 Dense semi-mature mixed plantation of <i>Alnus sp./Pinus sp.</i> , poor ground flora of <i>H. helix/R. fruticosus</i> .
11	A112 dense semi-mature broadleaf plantation dominated by an exotic <i>Alnus sp.</i> together with <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>Sorbus aria</i> . Rather poor ground flora dominated by <i>H. helix</i> , <i>G. robertianum</i> and <i>Urtica dioica</i> with scattered <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> .
12	G2 Small brick bridge over burn with stepped concrete bottom to burn. No suitable cracks for bats. Mature <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Quercus sp.</i> and <i>Salix sp.</i> just upstream with similar flora to that described under target note 9.
13	A132 new (height to 3m. max) mixed plantation with mix of species but dominated by <i>Alnus glutinosus/Pinus sylvestris</i> , on rough scrubby grassland with <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , <i>R. fruticosus agg.</i> , <i>Rosa canina agg.</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>E. telmateia</i> .
14	G2 This small burn is largely impossible to get to owing to the dominance of <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and <i>R. fruticosus agg.</i> which frequently completely cover the burn. <i>H. helix</i> also abundant, and there are scattered small <i>F. excelsior</i> trees. Where access was possible occasional <i>C. remota</i> and <i>P. aculeatum</i> were noted, but no signs of otters were seen. Downstream the burn flows by an area of broadleaf plantation which was also devoid of otter evidence. Note that after passing through the plantation the burn is culverted in order to pass under the high school, and the culvert is covered by a metal grill whose dimensions would probably prevent passage of otters.
15	A112/A132/C31 Broadleaf plantation/mixed plantation and tall ruderal vegetation in west corner of high school playing fields. Broadleaf plantation a mix of semi-mature <i>P. avium</i> , <i>Betula sp.</i> , <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> , <i>Quercus sp.</i> with poor flora of <i>R. fruticosus agg.</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>H. helix</i> . Mixed plantation is young (to 4m. height), mainly <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Salix sp.</i> and <i>P. sylvestris</i> ; damp flora of neutral grasses and <i>Juncus conglomeratus</i> . Tall ruderal vegetation dominated by <i>U. dioica</i> and <i>Cirsium arvense</i> with <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> , <i>Galium aparine</i> , <i>H. sphondylium</i> and occasional <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> .
16	B22 Semi-improved neutral grassland dominated by <i>Agrostis capillaris/Holcus lanatus</i> with frequent <i>Plantago lanceolata/Centaurea nigra/Stellaria graminea</i> and abundant <i>Ranunculus repens/R. acris</i> . <i>Vicia tetrasperma</i> occasional (rare but naturalised in Ireland). <i>Ulex europaea</i> scrub scattered at south end; throughout scattered very young planted broadleaf saplings.
17	A132 Mature <i>Betula sp./Pinus sp.</i> over flora dominated by <i>A. capillaris</i> and <i>R. fruticosus agg.</i>
18	B5 Marshy grassland overwhelmingly dominated by very dense <i>Juncus effusus</i> with <i>Carex hirta</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> and <i>H. lanatus</i> scattered throughout.

No.	Target Note Description
19	G2 Small burn with dense <i>C. monogyna</i> / <i>R. fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>U. europaea</i> which mostly covers over the burn. Frequent <i>E. telmateia</i> and <i>F. ulmaria</i> . Downstream <i>C. monogyna</i> and <i>Prunus spinosa</i> become dominant. Burn disappears through culvert with metal grill close to houses by Shore Road. Where burn accessible (rarely) no evidence of otters found.
20	B6 Poor semi-improved areas within cattle-grazed fields with high proportion of <i>Lolium perenne</i> but owing to dampness diversity is higher than a normal improved grassland, with abundant <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> / <i>Holcus lanatus</i> and scattered <i>Carex hirta</i> / <i>Juncus effusus</i> / <i>Ranunculus repens</i> . Where proportion of <i>J. effusus</i> is too great to describe as 'scattered' the habitat has been coded as B5 marshy grassland.
21	J212/A21 Very thick 'hedge' better described as a strip of damp scrub, dominated by <i>C. monogyna</i> / <i>Salix spp.</i> / <i>R. fruticosus</i> agg., up to max. 10m wide, with frequent <i>P. spinosa</i> and <i>F. ulmaria</i> . Under the scrub there is a very small burn which was dry at the time of survey; it culminates in another culvert with a metal grill close just north of the neutral grassland of target note 23.
22	B22 semi-improved neutral grassland, damp with <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> / <i>Elytrigia repens</i> dominant, abundant <i>Ranunculus repens</i> and frequent <i>F. ulmaria</i> / <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> . Scattered <i>Rumex spp.</i> and small bushes of <i>Salix sp.</i>
23	B22 semi-improved neutral grassland on west side of Shorelands and B6 poor semi-improved grassland on bank on east side. B22 dominated by <i>A. elatius</i> with much scattered <i>R. fruticosus</i> agg., plus frequent <i>P. lanceolata</i> , <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> and <i>Vicia sepium</i> ; occasional <i>Centaurea nigra</i> . B6 probably sown and certainly subjected to periodic mowing/trimming, with grass mix of <i>L. perenne</i> , <i>A. capillaris</i> and <i>D. glomerata</i> , and frequent <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , <i>Taraxacum officinalis</i> agg., <i>Trifolium pratense</i> , <i>P. lanceolata</i> and some <i>P. major</i> .
24	G2 Small burn with mostly concrete sides flows through gardens either side of Shore Road here. Not closely studied as within private gardens but no signs of otters seen from road.
25	B5 & B22 occupying large area behind Shore Road houses 98/100/102. B5 marshy grassland to south with <i>H. lanatus</i> / <i>A. stolonifera</i> dominant, and frequent <i>Persicaria amphibia</i> / <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> / <i>Ranunculus repens</i> throughout; <i>E. telmateia</i> locally dominant; scattered <i>J. conglomeratus</i> ; also a few young <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> trees. To north drier B22 semi-improved neutral grassland is dominated by <i>H. lanatus</i> / <i>A. capillaris</i> with frequent <i>C. nigra</i> / <i>P. lanceolata</i> / <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> and much scattered scrub, predominantly <i>R. fruticosus</i> agg. There is a very tall fir tree <i>Abies sp.</i> which may provide suitable habitat for bats.
26	B22 semi-improved neutral grassland similar to that under target note 25 around central hard-standing, with <i>H. lanatus</i> / <i>A. capillaris</i> / <i>Elytrigia repens</i> / <i>A. elatius</i> and frequent <i>C. nigra</i> and <i>R. fruticosus</i> agg. Also scattered shrub-sized <i>Buddleja davidii</i> / <i>Salix sp.</i> / <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> .
27	A112 Mature broad-leaf plantation including some reasonably old oaks <i>Quercus sp.</i> with intact dead wood and bat roost potential . Other large trees include <i>Tilia x europaea</i> , <i>F. excelsior</i> and <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> . Within private gardens so only limited knowledge obtained of understorey/ground flora, which appeared to consists mainly of exotic shrubbery, <i>R. fruticosa</i> agg. and <i>H. helix</i> .
28	A21 Small area of rough ground classed as A21 dense scrub owing to density of young developing willow <i>Salix sp.</i> , with some scattered <i>Buddleja davidii</i> . There is a reasonably large dead standing tree in the middle which offers bat roost potential . Ground flora largely of <i>A. capillaris</i> / <i>H. lanatus</i> with scattered <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , <i>Carex hirta</i> and in places <i>Tussilago farfara</i> .

No.	Target Note Description
29	C31 A small area of rank vegetation on highly disturbed ground with much litter, behind the Spar that is due to be demolished. A mix of ruderal vegetation such as <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> , garden shrubs and developing natural willow <i>Salix sp.</i> In the adjacent large garden to the east is a patch of A112 broadleaf plantation (natives and non-natives) with exotic shrubs. The remains of a dead tree (about twice head-height) stand between these habitats, but does not seem to offer good bat roost potential.
30	A132 Mixed mature plantation in garden, mown grass under. Mix of <i>Quercus sp./Fagus sylvatica/A. pseudoplatanus/Pinus sylvestris</i> . Most of the trees do not look good for bat roosts but the more gnarled older ones could be.
31	B22 Semi-improved neutral grassland, part of large garden of house 132 and apparently regularly mown/strimmed. Not classed as amenity grassland owing to high proportion of herbs (as seen from road) and insufficiently frequent/heavy mowing to be classed as that habitat. Quite damp in parts visible from road with scattered <i>F. ulmaria</i> .
32	B22 Semi-improved neutral grassland in garden of former house which no longer exists. <i>H. lanatus/F. rubra</i> dominant with frequent <i>Trifolium repens, Taraxacum officinalis agg.</i> and <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> ; also scattered exotic shrubs and young developing <i>Salix sp.</i>
33	<p>A112/G2 mature broadleaf plantation around high school entrance with <i>A. pseudoplatanus/Aesculus hippocastanum</i> dominant plus <i>Fagus sylvatica/Alnus glutinosa</i>. Understorey rather poor with much <i>H. helix, R. fruticosus agg., Aegopodium podagraria</i> and some exotic shrubs; <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> occasional. Some of the trees here are large and may offer bat roost potential. The burn that is culverted beneath the high school re-appears and flows through this plantation; it was observed to contain small fish and an eel, but no otter signs were found.</p> <p>The Silverstream burn at this point travels under Shore Road via an old low stone bridge composed of stonework with supporting/infilling concrete. The water is fast-flowing, over a cobble/gravel/sand matrix substrate. The entrances to the bridge were examined for suitable cracks for bat roosts but none were found, most gaps being infilled with concrete. The maximum height of the roof above the water level at time of survey was about 120cm but mostly 1m or less. Bearing in mind that the water level will be higher at other times, and that bats are said to require at least 1.5m clearance below a roost in order to fly out, this bridge is not deemed to be a suitable bat roost location.</p>
34	G2 Burn flows through double pipe concrete culvert on either side of Shore Road; no bat roost potential and no otter evidence. Watercourse is 1-1.5m wide, flow is smooth with cobble sand/silt matrix substrate. Small fish were observed within the watercourse. Where it exits the culvert on the south side there is a narrow strip of natural marginal vegetation bordered by exotic shrubbery. A male common darter dragonfly <i>Sympetrum striolatum</i> was observed here.
35	H5 Strandline vegetation, about 3m wide, below amenity grassland. Amongst the species present are <i>Cakile maritima, Atriplex laciniata, Polygonum aviculare agg., Tripleurospermum maritimum, Coronopus squamatus, Polygonum oxyspermum</i> .
36	Watercourse runs under culvert by gate entrance to field. At the entrance, the surrounding area is very heavily cattle poached. The drain flows from watercourse north-eastwards adjacent to rear of residential properties. Drain is 0.5-1m wide, also heavily poached by cattle right up to the edge and middle of the drain. It runs beneath a hedgerow to the rear of residential gardens, and is over grown with vegetation, mainly <i>U. dioica</i> . Not suitable for otter. Drain does not appear to continue beyond Whiteabbey Engineering Services.
37	Whiteabbey Engineering Services, active business yard. Mainly hardstanding, but there are corrugated iron sheds, and derelict brick houses would provide suitable nesting for barn swallows <i>H. rustica</i> and roosting habitat for bats . The nearby field margins would provide suitable foraging for bats. Direct access was not possible but several <i>H. rustica</i> were seen

No.	Target Note Description
	flying in the vicinity of the sheds.
38	Improved neutral grassland, currently grazed by cattle and sheep. Main species are <i>L. perenne</i> , <i>C. cristatus</i> , <i>H. lanatus</i> , <i>P. trivialis</i> , <i>A. geniculatus</i> , <i>A. pratensis</i> , <i>R. repens</i> and <i>T. repens</i> . Double defunct hawthorn hedge along eastern boundary of field, with lesser amounts <i>R. canina</i> and <i>R. fruticosa</i> agg..
39	Dense patch tall ruderals in enclosed fenced area, to rear of Whiteabbey Engineering Services yard. Dominated by <i>U. dioica</i> , <i>C. arvense</i> , <i>D. cespitosa</i> and <i>R. obtusifolius</i> .
40	Mature hawthorn hedge with defunct dry stonewall beneath. Occasional mature <i>F. sylvatica</i> scattered along hedgerow, but none noted to be of suitability for roosting bats.
41	Mature, mostly impenetrable hedgerow growing above watercourse, dominated with <i>C. monogyna</i> and with abundant <i>R. fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>U. europeus</i> occasional <i>F. sylvatica</i> / <i>R. fruticosus</i> agg. and rarely <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> . Where watercourse is accessible (rarely) no evidence of otter. Patches of <i>U. europeus</i> present within improved grassland field along fenceline.
42	This section of hedgerow is dominated by <i>U. europeus</i> .
43	Hawthorn dominated hedge, with line of approximately five mature <i>F. excelsior</i> trees. No bat roost potential.
44	Narrow public access road, with dense mature hedgerows both sides, c.5m in height in places. Dominated by <i>C. monogyna</i> , <i>S. nigra</i> , <i>F. sylvatica</i> and <i>F. excelsior</i> , with some mature trees scattered throughout, but no suitability for bats evident.
45	Watercourse runs by edge of garden. The bank substrate is earth and banks are 1m high, vegetated mainly with exotic garden plants, water avens <i>Geum rivale</i> , <i>R. fruticosus</i> agg., <i>U. europeus</i> and <i>Equisetum</i> sp. Watercourse run beneath culvert beside garden, re-surfacing c.20m to the north. From this point northwards, the watercourse is covered in almost impenetrable trees and scrub (<i>C. monogyna</i> , <i>R. fruticosa</i> , <i>R. canina</i> , <i>U. europeus</i> and <i>U. dioica</i>). Looks suitable for otter passage, however, where the watercourse was accessible, no sign of otter were noted.
46	Land drain, currently dry, runs beneath hawthorn hedge. Very heavily cattle poached, and dominated with grasses from nearby improved grassland and <i>U. dioica</i> .
47	Dense stand of <i>C. arvense</i> dominating corner of improved grassland field.
48	At roadside entrance of private residence, dense broadleaved plantation dominated by <i>F. excelsior</i> and horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> . Mature garden around private residence, surveyed from roadside due to access restriction.
49	B5 Marshy grassland with <i>J. effusus</i> (D), <i>R. repens</i> (O), <i>R. acris</i> (R), <i>D. cespitosa</i> (F), <i>C. palustre</i> (LD), <i>C. arvense</i> (LD), <i>H. lanatus</i> (A) and <i>Equisetum</i> sp.(O), <i>A. elatius</i> (O), <i>F. ulmaria</i> (F) and <i>V. cracca</i> (O).
50	Marshy grassland field dominated with 90% cover of <i>F. ulmaria</i> .
51	Standing stone with prominent etchings in centre marshy grassland field.
52	Dried up land drain/watercourse running beneath hedgerow. Scattered mature willow trees along the hedgerow, some with huge slits and cracks, showing high bat roost potential , though no signs of bats evident. Marshy grassland species: <i>J. effusus</i> (D), <i>R. repens</i> (O), <i>D. cespitosa</i> (F), <i>C. palustre</i> (LD), <i>C. arvense</i> (LD), <i>H. lanatus</i> (D), <i>T. repens</i> (F), <i>C. cristatus</i> (F), <i>A. capillaris</i> (F), <i>R. obtusifolius</i> (O), <i>A. odoratum</i> (O) and <i>L. perenne</i> (A). Along it entire length,

No.	Target Note Description
	the dried watercourse covered by dense <i>U. europeus</i> , <i>I. acquifolium</i> and <i>C. monogyna</i> .
53	Wet ditch running beneath dense <i>C. monogyna</i> hedgerow.
54	<p>Jointure Bay Stream SLNCI. Watercourse is 1-1.5 m wide at this point with no perceptible flow. Water depth is 0.25-0.5cm with a gravel/sand/silt substrate matrix. Earthen banks dominate for the most of its length, but watercourse is canalised in parts with bank and streambed re-enforcements, but maintains naturalness throughout majority of its length. Rubbish tipping is evident, with debris gathering and forming debris dams regularly within stream channel. Suitable for otter passage, and watercourse likely to contain small fish/eels but no signs of otter evident.</p> <p>Semi-natural broadleaved woodland forms a buffer zone 10m each side of the watercourse. Tree species include: <i>F. excelsior</i>, <i>A. hippocastanum</i>, <i>U. glabra</i>, <i>F. sylvatica</i>, Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>. Other species in the SLINC woodland include <i>C. monogyna</i>, <i>R. fruticosus agg.</i>, <i>H. helix</i>, <i>C. repens</i>, <i>U. dioica</i>, <i>L. perenne</i> and <i>D. glomerata</i>.</p>
55	Culvert runs beneath farm access track, it is partially collapsed, with artificial gravel/cobble, wooden supports and steel beams partially blocking watercourse. The passage is still accessible by otter. North of this culvert, the woodland grades into scrub/shrub species and the watercourse has been heavily modified with artificial pebble/cobble running adjacent to the watercourse, and at places the bank sides have collapsed and the watercourse becomes clogged with artificial debris. There are several sites, which appear to be ideal sprainting sites, however, no signs of otter were evident.
56	From this point south the dense woodland/scrub and high barbed fencing makes the watercourse impenetrable in parts, but it is accessible along the majority of its total length. Domestic cat footprints were noted along the bank side. Several of the mature trees along this section have c.1m diameter, one mature <i>A. hippocastanum</i> of particular note, are covered in dense ivy mats, and though no cracks or splits were seen, the trees can be assessed as providing highly suitable bat roost habitat . The surrounding area would provide ideal foraging habitat for bat species, particularly along field margins and the SLNCI.
57	White Lodge Court, disused brick buildings with windows boarded up and areas of hardstanding, exotic coniferous trees and broadleaved trees, surrounded by high fencing. The buildings provide highly suitable bat roost habitat , and the surrounding area provided ideal foraging habitat for bats. Direct access was not possible but close inspection by use of binoculars did not show any evidence of bat use, but this cannot be ruled out.
58	Broadleaved plantation with <i>F. excelsior</i> , <i>A. hippocastanum</i> , <i>F. sylvatica</i> , <i>I. acquifolium</i> , <i>Salix sp</i> , <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> along with exotics such as cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> and monkey puzzle <i>Araucaria araucana</i> . Woodland viewed from behind c.6m high perimeter wall, without direct access.
59	From roadside, signpost on gate to this enclosed area reads "Greenisland Nursery", at present sheds are derelict (good bat roost potential) dominated by tall ruderal species surrounded by broadleaved plantation and scrub areas.
60	Along roadside embankment, dense continuous <i>C. monogyna</i> hedgerow forms roadside screen to exotic coniferous plantation.
61	Stand of invasive Japanese knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i> measuring c.3mx3m on roadside embankment. Typical vegetation cover on this embankment is coniferous plantation with hawthorn screen towards roadside.
62	West of path is an enclosed area of tall ruderal plant species beneath mature broadleaved trees. East of the path, is an area of natural regeneration willow scrub, owing to the density of saplings is classed as dense/continuous. Species include: <i>Salix sp (A/LD)</i> , <i>U. europeus</i>

No.	Target Note Description
	(LD/F), <i>R. fruticosa</i> agg. (A), <i>D. glomerata</i> (F), <i>Phleum pratense</i> (O), <i>C. arvense</i> (F), <i>R. acetosa</i> (F), <i>U. dioica</i> (F), <i>C. angustifolium</i> (LD), <i>Equisetum</i> sp (LD.F), Bush vetch <i>Vicia sepium</i> (O), <i>Carex hirta</i> (O), <i>V. cracca</i> (O) and <i>E. hirsutum</i> .
63	Greenisland Water Service with buildings, hardstanding, amenity grassland, semi improved grassland, tall ruderal species and young broadleaved plantation
64	<i>F. sylvatica</i> tree with large rot holes and fungus and white chalky substance exuding from rot hole. Unlikely to be of bat origin due to white colour, highly probable to be evidence of nesting birds such as blue tit <i>P. caerulea</i> . Tree provides good bat roosting potential , and wider area provides suitable bat foraging habitat.