



APPENDIX 6-2

BOTANICAL REPORT

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

MKO were commissioned to undertake detailed botanical surveys to provide an evaluation and assessment of the habitats occurring on site at the Proposed Project. The detailed assessments focused on the habitats occurring within or immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project footprint. Botanical surveys were undertaken on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of July 2025, with additional information on habitat mapping undertaken on numerous other dates in 2024, 2025, and 2026 as detailed in Section 6.3.3 of Chapter 6 of the accompanying EIAR.

1.2 Statement of Authority

Field surveys were undertaken by Pádraig Desmond (BSc) and Corey Cannon (BSc., MSc., CEcol, MCIEEM). This report has been prepared by Pádraig Desmond and reviewed by Caroline Kelly (BSc., MSc., MCIEEM).

Pádraig Desmond

Pádraig is a Project Ecologist with MKO with 6 years post graduate ecological experience, over 5 years of which have been in ecological consultancy. Pádraig holds a BSc (Hons) in Ecology and Environmental Biology from University College Cork. Pádraig took up his position with MKO in December 2021, prior to which he worked as a Junior Ecologist with Envirico. Through these consultancy roles Pádraig has gained excellent experience in producing ecological reports such as Natura Impact Statements, Ecological Impact Assessments, Biodiversity chapters, Invasive Species Management Plans, and Constraints Reports for a wide range of projects including small private developments to housing developments and renewable energy projects such as solar and wind farms. Prior to the above roles, Pádraig worked as a field ecologist for the Department of Conservation in New Zealand, where he developed a strong field-based skill set.

Pádraig's key strengths and areas of expertise are in terrestrial ecology, including vegetation surveys, habitat identification, invasive species surveys, mammal surveys, Appropriate Assessment and Ecological Impact Assessment. Pádraig is also skilled in GIS.

Corey Cannon

Corey is Project Director (Ecology) with MKO. She is a Chartered Ecologist (CEcol) and full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) with over 12 years' professional experience. Corey holds a BSc in Zoology from Queen Mary University of London and an MSc in Biodiversity Survey from the University of Sussex. Prior to taking up her position with MKO in October 2023, Corey worked as a Principal Ecologist with Jacobs (Dublin office) for over 8 years and held previous posts with LUC and The Ecology Consultancy in London. Corey has strong generalist ecology field skills in terrestrial and riparian environments (with a particular interest in botany and bat ecology) and through her experience can demonstrate undertaking a range of ecological surveys including habitat, invasive and protected species survey, delivering initial site appraisals and identification of ecological constraints. Key areas of expertise include Ecological Impact Assessments (EcIA), Preliminary Ecological Appraisals (PEAs) and Appropriate Assessment (AA). She has undertaken ecological assessments and surveys on a variety of project types (e.g. road and rail schemes, waste, water and housing) involving survey, mitigation and enhancement. Within MKO Corey is responsible for overall management of the general ecology team alongside Sarah Mullen, providing technical input on

all ecological aspects of our projects from inception through to planning. Outside of her professional role Corey is involved with voluntary initiatives. She helped reform the Dublin Bat Group in 2018. She is also a committee member to CIEEM's Ireland Members Network.

Caroline Kelly

Caroline is a Senior Ecologist with MKO with over ten years' experience in ecological consultancy and is a Full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). Caroline holds a BSc in Environmental Biology from University College Dublin (UCD) and an MSc in Applied Ecological Assessment from University College Cork (UCC). In addition, Caroline has completed an Advanced Diploma in Planning and Environmental Law from Kings Inns Dublin. Prior to taking up her position with MKO in June 2025, Caroline worked as a Principal Ecologist with Scott Cawley Ltd. Caroline has strong generalist field ecology skills and has undertaken a range of ecological surveys including habitat, bird (both breeding and wintering), invasive species and protected fauna surveys. She has strong technical reporting skills and has extensive experience in a range of ecological assessments including Appropriate Assessment and Ecological Impact Assessment. She has undertaken ecological assessments and surveys on a variety of project types (e.g. linear infrastructure projects, industrial, commercial, residential, recreational, tourism and renewable energy developments).

2. SURVEY METHODS

A total of six detailed relevés¹ were undertaken within representative habitats at each turbine base and associated infrastructure. However, where infrastructure was located within forestry monocultures, which presented low ecological value and was unlikely to conform to any Annex I habitat, no relevés were undertaken. The location of each relevé is provided on Figure 2-1.

Habitats were assessed and described using both Fossitt (Fossitt, 2000) and the Irish Vegetation Classification (IVC) (Perrin et al., 2018) system. Where habitats had the potential to correspond to Annex 1 habitat types further detailed assessment of those habitats was also undertaken in line with the condition assessment methods outlined in Martin et al. (2018), while reference was also made to the EU interpretation manual (EC, 2013).

Relevés that were undertaken in peatland habitats followed guidelines set out in the following document:

- *Perrin, P.M, Martin, J.R., Barron, J.R., Roche & O' Hanrahan, B. (2014) Guidelines for a national survey and conservation assessment of upland vegetation and habitats in Ireland. Version 2.0. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 79. National Parks and Wildlife Service.*

Relevés that were undertaken in grassland habitats followed guidelines set out in the following document:

¹ Relevés, or survey plots, included 2m x 2m (for grassland and peat habitats) or 10m x 10m (for woodland) sample areas within which all species and their percentage cover was recorded. Physical characteristics and Irish Grid reference were also noted for each relevé.

- O'Neill, F.H., Martin, J.R., Devaney, F.M. & Perrin, P.M. (2013) *The Irish semi-natural grasslands survey 2007-2012. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 78. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland*

Plant nomenclature for vascular plants follows ‘*New Flora of the British Isles*’ (Stace, 2019), while mosses and liverworts nomenclature follow ‘*Mosses and Liverworts of Britain and Ireland - a field guide*’ (British Bryological Society, 2010).

A fundamental requirement of the IVC is to “aid in definition and identification of EU Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC) Annex I habitats” and to “inform the planning process, for example through environmental impact assessments”.

The Engine for Relevés to Irish Communities Assignment (ERICA) is a web application for assigning vegetation data to communities defined by the Irish Vegetation Classification (IVC). Data can be uploaded, checked for errors and analysed and the results can then be downloaded. ERICA works with both quantitative vegetation cover data (such as are recorded in relevés and other types of botanical recording plots) and presence/absence data, such as species lists. ERICA covers grasslands, woodland, duneland, heaths, bogs, fens, mires, freshwater, saline waters, rocky habitats, scrub, strandline, saltmarsh and weed communities (Perrin, 2019²).

The data collected from the botanical assessments was uploaded to ERICA, analysed and the resulting data downloaded.

The analysis procedure uses a clustering process to assign classification affinity to vegetation plots based on a degree of membership to each of the communities defined by the IVC. Table 2-1 details the categorizing types of plots utilizing the clustering analysis. This categorizing procedure was utilized to determine if the habitats within the Proposed Wind Farm Site had affinity to Annex I grassland and whether further assessment was required.

Table 2-1 Categorising types of plots using clustering analysis (after Wisser & de Cáceres, 2013³).

Plot Type	Definition
Assigned	The plot has membership ≥ 0.5 for one of the vegetation communities and therefore relates to the core definition of that vegetation community.
Unassigned	The plot has membership ≥ 0.5 for the noise class and is poorly represented by the current classification scheme
Transitional	The plot has membership < 0.5 for all vegetation communities and for the noise class. It falls within the scope of the current classification scheme but does not relate to the core definition of any of the vegetation communities.

Detailed relevés were undertaken within habitats which presented higher ecological value and had potential to conform to Annex I habitats. Detailed relevés were not undertaken in habitats which would not be impacted by the Proposed Project, and within habitats which presented low ecological value and low species diversity.

² Perrin, 2019, *Engine for Relevés to Irish Communities Assignment (ERICA)*, Online, Available at: https://biodiversityireland.shinvapps.io/vegetation-classification/_w_ab62059c/manual.pdf, Accessed, 16/02/2026.

³ Wisser, S.K., De Cáceres, M. (2013) *Updating vegetation classifications: an example with New Zealand’s woody vegetation*, *Journal of Vegetation Science*, 24, 80-93.



Map Legend

- EIAR Site Boundary
- Releve locations



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Drawing Title	
Botanical Assessment locations	
Project Title	
Proposed Wind Farm Development at Slieveacurry, Co. Clare	
Drawn By	Checked By
PD	PD
Project No.	Drawing No.
240718	Figure 2-1
Scale	Date
1:20,000	2026-04-15

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3. RESULTS

The Proposed Project has been designed to maximise usage of existing internal roads and heavily modified, and therefore of lower ecological value, habitats such as forestry. As such, the majority of the construction footprint is located within areas of Conifer Plantation (WD4), Recently felled woodland (WS5), Wet grassland (GS4), Spoil and bare ground (ED2) and Recolonising bare ground (ED3). The results of the relevé surveys undertaken are presented in the following sections (Section 3.1 to Section 3.11).

3.1 Turbine 1 and Turbine 2

Turbine 1, as well as its associated hardstanding, is located in an area of Recently felled woodland (WS5) and surrounded by areas of existing tracks of Spoil and bare ground (ED2). Turbine 2, as well as its associated hardstanding, is located within an area of mature Conifer plantation (WD4). These habitats are highly modified, and/or are dominated by maturing Sitka spruce, with a species poor understory. Given the highly modified nature of these locations and associated limited ecological value, no relevés were taken at the locations of Turbine 1 or Turbine 2. The footprint of Turbine 1 is indicated in Plate 3-1, with Turbine 2 shown in Plate 3-2.



Plate 3-1 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 1, presenting as Recently felled woodland (WS5).



Plate 3-2 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 2 – Conifer Plantation (WD4).

3.2

Turbine 3

Turbine 3, as well as its associated hardstanding, is located in area of degraded peatland habitats. The results of botanical surveys (Plot 6, as indicated in Figure 2-1) conducted within the footprint of Turbine 3 and its associated hardstand is presented in Table 3-1. The footprint of this element of the Proposed Project is illustrated in Plate 3-3.

Table 3-1 Botanical Survey Results – Turbine 3

Relevé - plot6	ITM – 511555 680294	Date 14/07/25
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i> *+	Heath milkwort	1
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> *+	Common cotton grass	10
<i>Erica tetralix</i> *+	Cross leaved heath	15
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> *+	Ling heather	30
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple moor grass	30
<i>Trichophorum germanicum</i> *+	Deer grass	30
<i>Succisa pratensis</i> *	Devils bit scabious	5
<i>Spagnum capillifolium</i> *+	Bog moss	15
<i>Juncus squarosus</i>	Heath rush	5
<i>Potentilla erecta</i> *	Tormentil	2
<i>Carex panicea</i> *	Carnation sedge	1
<i>Sphagnum spp.</i> *+	<i>Bog moss (other)</i>	10
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue	5
<i>Bare ground</i>		5

Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	HH3 Wet heath / PB2 Upland blanket bog
IVC (Irish Vegetation Community classification)	BG2C – <i>Erica tetralix</i> – <i>Molinia caerulea</i> – <i>Cladonia portentosa</i> peatland
Affinity to Annex I habitat	<p>Yes – The IVC community BG2C an affiliation with the Annex I habitats 4010 Wet heath / 7130 Blanket bog (active). Whilst degraded due to historical turbary, given the presence of 10 indicator species (denoted by *) for 4010 Wet heath, and the total cover of positive indicators exceeding 50% of the survey plot, it can be concluded that the habitat at Turbine 3 conforms to the Annex I habitat type 4011 Wet heath.</p> <p>Additionally, given the presence of 7 indicator species (denoted by +) for 7130 Blanket bog (active), it can be concluded that the habitat at Turbine 3 also conforms to the Annex I habitat type 7130 Blanket bog (active).</p>



Plate 3-3 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 3 – degraded Upland blanket bog (PB2) and Wet heath (HH3), within some Eroding blanket bog (PB5) also present.

3.3 Turbine 4

Turbine 4 is located in an area of poorly performing immature Conifer plantation (WD4), with an understory of Wet heath species dominated by ling heather and purple moor grass. However, this habitat was highly modified through the presence of conifer trees and drainage associated with commercial

forestry and therefore no relevé was taken at this turbine location. The footprint of Turbine 4 is indicated in Plate 3-4.



Plate 3-4 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 4 – Conifer Plantation (WD4).

3.4 Turbine 5

Turbine 5, as well as its associated hardstanding, is located in an area of unmanaged grassland, best classified as Wet grassland (GS4), which was dominated by sharp flowed rush, with few other species recorded. The results of botanical surveys (Plot 5, as indicated in Figure 2-1) conducted within the footprint of Turbine 5 and its associated hardstand are presented in Tables 3-2. The footprint of this element of the Proposed Project is illustrated in Plates 3-5.

Table 3-2 Botanical Survey Results –Hardstand of Turbine 5

Relevé – plot5	ITM – 512856 680542	Date 14/07/25
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel	10
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	10

<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	50
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> *	Sharp flowered rush	90
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> *	Lesser spearwort	10
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh willowherb	15
Bare ground		1
Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	Wet grassland (GS4)	
IVC (Irish Vegetation Community classification)	GL1A – <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> – <i>Holcus lanatus</i> grassland	
Affinity to Annex I habitat	No – The IVC community GL1A an affiliation with the Annex I habitat 6410 Molinia meadows. Whilst positive indicator species for the Annex I habitat 6410 Molinia meadows were recorded (denoted by *), the presence of only two positive indicator species is insufficient for its classification as this Annex I habitat type.	



Plate 3-5 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 5 – Wet Grassland (GS4).

3.5 Turbine 6

Turbine 6 is located entirely within an area of degraded Wet heath (HH3). The results of botanical surveys (Plot 1, as indicated in Figure 2-1) conducted within the footprint of Turbine 6 and its associated hardstand are presented in Table 3-2. The footprint of this element of the Proposed Project is illustrated in Plate 3-6.

Table 3-3 Botanical Survey Results –Hardstand of Turbine 6

Relevé – plot1	ITM – 512341 679788	Date 14/07/25
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i> **	Heath milkwort	5
<i>Cladonia rangiferina</i>	Reindeer moss	2
<i>Erica tetralix</i> **	Cross leaved heath	10
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> **	Ling heather	15
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple moor grass	40
<i>Trichophorum germanicum</i> **	Deer grass	5
<i>Succisa pratensis</i> *	Devils bit scabious	5
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell heather	5
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	Heath rush	1
<i>Potentilla erecta</i> *	Tormentil	10
<i>Carex flacca</i> *	Glaucous sedge	2
<i>Carex panicea</i> *	Carnation sedge	3
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka spruce sapling	5
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue	5
<i>Bare ground</i>		1
Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification		
Wet heath (HH3)		
IVC (Irish Vegetation Community classification)		
HE4E - <i>Molinia caerulea</i> – <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Erica tetralix</i> heath		
Affinity to Annex I habitat		
Yes – The IVC community HE4E an affiliation with the Annex I habitats 4011 Wet heath / 7120 Degraded raised bogs / 7130 Blanket bog (active)*. Whilst degraded due to historical turbarry and presence of non-native Sitka spruce, given the presence of 8 indicator species (denoted by *) of 4010 Wet heath and the total cover of positive indicators exceeding 50% of the survey plot, it can be concluded that the habitat at Turbine 6 conforms to 4011 Wet heath.		
Insufficient presence of indicator species (denoted by +) for 7130 Blanket bog were recorded to conform with this Annex I habitat (requires ≥ 7 indicator species, 4 recorded)		



Plate 3-6 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 6 – Wet heath (HH3).

3.6

Turbine 7

The majority of Turbine 7 is located within Conifer plantation (WD4), which presented low ecological value. However, the northern extent of Turbine 7 hardstand overlaps with heath habitats, within which a botanical assessment was undertaken. The results of botanical surveys (Plot 2, as indicated in Figure 2-1) conducted within the footprint of Turbine 7 and its associated hardstand, where it overlaps with heath habitat, are presented in Table 3-4. The footprint of this element of the Proposed Project is illustrated in Plate 3-7.

Table 3-4 Botanical Survey Results –Hardstand of Turbine 7

Relevé – plot2	ITM – 511515 679229	Date 14/07/25
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i> **	Heath milkwort	1
<i>Erica tetralix</i> **	Cross leaved heath	30
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> **	Ling heather	30
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple moor grass	30
<i>Trichophorum germanicum</i> **	Deer grass	15
<i>Succisa pratensis</i> *	Devils bit scabious	5
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	Heath rush	20
<i>Potentilla erecta</i> *	Tormentil	10
<i>Carex nigra</i> *	Common sedge	5
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass	5
Bare ground		
		1

Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	Wet heath (HH3)
IVC (Irish Vegetation Community classification)	BG2C – <i>Erica tetralix</i> – <i>Molinia caerulea</i> – <i>Cladonia portentosa</i> peatland
Affinity to Annex I habitat	<p>Yes – The IVC community BG2C an affiliation with the Annex I habitats 4010 Wet heath / 7130 Blanket bog (active)*. Whilst degraded due to historical turbary, given the presence of 7 indicator species (denoted by *) of 4010 Wet heath and the total cover of positive indicators exceeding 50% of the survey plot, the habitat at Turbine 7 conforms to 4011 Wet heath.</p> <p>Insufficient presence of indicator species (denoted by +) for 7130 Blanket bog were recorded to conform with this Annex I habitat (requires ≥ 7 indicator species, 4 recorded)</p>



Plate 3-7 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 7 – Wet heath (HH3) with Conifer plantation (WD4).

3.7 Turbine 8

The majority of Turbine 8 is located within Conifer plantation (WD4), which presented low ecological value. However, the northern extent of Turbine 8 hardstand overlaps slightly with heath habitats, within which a botanical assessment was undertaken. The results of botanical surveys (Plot 4, as indicated in Figure 2-1) conducted within the footprint of Turbine 8 and its associated hardstand, where it overlaps with heath habitat, are presented in Table 3-5. The footprint of this element of the Proposed Project is illustrated in Plate 3-8.

Table 3-5 Botanical Survey Results –Hardstand of Turbine 8

Relevé – plot4	ITM – 512025 679481	Date 14/07/25
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i> +	Heath milkwort	1
<i>Erica tetralix</i> +	Cross leaved heath	20
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> +	Ling heather	40
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple moor grass	20
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devils bit scabious	20
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	Heath rush	15
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	15
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass	5
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact rush	5
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	5
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i> +	Bog asphodel	1
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> +	Hares tail cotton grass	10
<i>Bare ground</i>		1
Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification		
Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification		Wet heath (HH3)
IVC (Irish Vegetation Community classification)		
IVC (Irish Vegetation Community classification)		BG2E - <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Eriophorum spp. bog</i>
Affinity to Annex I habitat		
Affinity to Annex I habitat		No – The IVC community BG2E has an affiliation with the Annex I habitats 7110 Raised bog (active)* / 7130 Blanket bog (active)*. However, insufficient presence of indicator species (denoted by +) for 7130 Blanket bog were recorded to conform with this Annex I habitat (requires ≥ 7 indicator species, 5 recorded).



Plate 3-8 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 8 - Wet heath (HH3) with Conifer plantation (WD4) to the south.

3.8

Turbine 9

Turbine 9, as well as its associated hardstanding, is located within an area of sparse mature Conifer plantation (WD4). This habitat is highly modified, dominated by maturing Sitka spruce, with a species poor understory. Given the highly modified nature of this habitat, no relevé was taken at this location. The footprint of Turbine 9 is indicated in Plate 3-9.



Plate 3-9 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 9 - Conifer plantation (WD4).

3.9

Proposed Borrow pit, met mast and temporary construction compound 2

The proposed borrow pit, met mast location, and the proposed temporary construction compound 2 are located within a highly degraded peatland habitat, subject to grazing, drainage and historical turbarry practices. The results of botanical surveys (Plot 3, as indicated in Figure 2-1) conducted within a representative habitat for the location of these elements of the Proposed Project are presented in Table 3-5, which is illustrated in Plate 3-10.

Table 3-6 Botanical Survey Results – proposed borrow pit, met mast location, and the temporary construction compound 2

Relevé – plot3	ITM – 512660 680171	Date 14/07/25
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
<i>Trichophorum germanicum</i> **	Deer grass	5
<i>Carex nigra</i> *	Common sedge	5
<i>Carex echinata</i> *	Star sedge	15
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple moor grass	80

<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	Heath rush	5
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass	10
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i> **+	Bog asphodel	10
<i>Sphagnum</i> spp. **+	Peat moss	10
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent grass	10
<i>Bare ground</i>		1
Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification		
IVC (Irish Vegetation Community classification)		Wet heath (HH3)
Affinity to Annex I habitat		HE4D - <i>Molinia caerulea</i> – <i>Potentilla erecta</i> – <i>Erica tetralix</i> heath
		No – The IVC community HE4D has an affiliation with the Annex I habitats 4010 Wet heath / 7120 Degraded raised bogs / 7130 Blanket bog (active)*.
		However, insufficient cover of indicator species for 4010 Wet heath (denoted by *) were recorded (requires ≥50% cover of the survey plot, 45% present), and insufficient presence of indicator species (denoted by +) for 7130 Blanket bog (requires ≥ 7 indicator species, 3 recorded) were recorded to conform with these Annex I habitats.



Plate 3-10 Representative example of the receiving habitat at proposed borrow pit, met mast location, and the proposed temporary construction compound 2 – Wet heath (HH3).

3.10 **Proposed Temporary Construction Compound 1**

The proposed temporary construction compound 1 is located in the north of the Site and is entirely in an area of Recently felled woodland (WS5) and surrounded by areas of existing tracks of Spoil and bare ground (ED2). Given the low species diversity and modified nature of the habitat, no relevé data was taken in this area.

3.11 **Proposed new access roads**

The majority of proposed new access roads within the Proposed Wind Farm Site are within areas of Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) classified as Conifer plantation (WD4) and Recently felled woodland (WS5). The forestry is typically mature or recently felled and the species poor forest floor is heavily shaded with occasional patches of *Thuidium tamariscinum* moss. In areas of Recently felled woodland (WS5), stumps of forestry remained with colonising *Juncus* spp. Wet grassland (GS4) and willow/bramble scrub establishing. No relevé data was taken from these habitats due to the dominance of Sitka spruce and/or general low diversity of flora.

4.

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