

BETHANIA CHAPEL, ABERFAN, MERTHYR TYDFIL

POTENTIAL ROOST ASSESSMENT AND BAT PRESENCE ABSENCE SURVEY 2023 AND ENHANCEMENTS



QUALITY ASSURANCE

Author	Reviewer	Revision	Date Issued
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Revision	Notes
V.1.1	Detail to evaluation , hyperlinks and addition of figures 2,3 and 4
V1.2	Removal of text regarding lighting , addition of species from appendix C

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SUMMARY

Bethania Chapel in Aberfan has been the target of vandalism since its closure but the custodians wish to completely renovate the building and bring it back into worship and community use.

As well as a full refurbishment of the interior the building is in need of a new roof as water ingress is damaging the interior woodwork.

A preliminary roost assessment for bats was commissioned followed by a bat emergence survey to inform a planning application for the roof work and funding of it.

The surveys and desk study followed best practice guidelines using appropriate equipment, under suitable weather conditions and was undertaken by an experienced and qualified bat ecologists.

The data search found no records of bats at the address, but a few roosts are known in the search area. No designated sites were found in the search area relating specifically to bats.

The evaluation of the building was of **low potential for roosting bats**, as several small crevices were noted around the building exterior, where small numbers of crevice dwelling common bats could roost.

One dusk emergence survey was carried out in May 2023 but found bats to be **likely absent**.

No further action regarding bats is needed unless they are found unexpectedly during work. All work would need to cease in that area while the advice of the ecologist is sought.

In terms of increasing the biodiversity value of the building and its modest plot a living roof or planters filled with plants for pollinators, bird and bat boxes are recommended.

INTRODUCTION

Bethania Chapel, Aberfan Road, Aberfan Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 4QN lies at an approximate National grid reference **SO 07040021**. The building which is the subject of this report is a single storey 1970's building built as a place of worship with a main space, lobby, kitchen and toilets. The building has been unused for several years and has been subject to theft and vandalism. The main roof is leaking and damaging the internal wood cladding and flooring as well as other areas of water ingress due to vandalism, although the main roof has been faulty since its construction.

The building lies in a built-up area at the end of a terrace of housing with street lighting on all sides. With further housing to the street at the rear, opposite and to the other side. The relative position of the building is shown in figure 1. Within approximately 200m to the east lies the River Taff which is sparsely vegetated at this point. Within about 150m to the west lies some scrub and woodland on private land near to the cemetery. The built-up area of Aberfan stretches to the south and north of the chapel location.

The charitable organisation now taking responsibility for the chapel wish to re-roof the whole building as well as replace windows and carry out various internal repairs including reinstating the kitchen and toilets. The re-roofing and window replacement work requires planning permission from Merthyr Tydfil County borough Council.

The author of this report, Rebecca of East Ecology has twenty years post graduate experience in ecological consultancy and nature conservation and holds Natural Resources Wales survey licences for protected species including bats. Rebecca is also a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management and a Chartered Environmentalist.

LEGISLATION AND POLICY

Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (Amendment) Regulations 2017

All bats found in the UK are High Level Protected Species (HLPS) being protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, known as the 'Habitats Regulations'.

Under the Habitats Regulations, it is an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal of an HLPS,
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of any such species,
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

Disturbance is defined as that which is likely:

1. To impair the animal's ability:
 - to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or
 - in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species (e.g. bats), to hibernate or migrate; or
2. To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

Other offences also exist relating to possession, transport and sale.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) offers varying degrees of protection to species including otter, bats, dormice, amphibians and reptiles. Animals listed on Schedule 5 of the Act are protected against one or more of the following:

- intentional killing, injuring or taking (not applicable to bats, as covered by the regulations above);
- intentional or reckless damage or destruction, or obstruction of access to any structure or place which any wild animal included in Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection;
- disturbance of any such animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose;
- sell, offer or exposes for sale, or has in his possession or transports for the purpose of sale, any live or dead wild animal included in schedule 5, or any part of, or anything derived from such an animal.

Environment Act (Wales) 2016

Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act has replaced the Section 42 of the NERC Act 2006 in Wales. Section 7 lists the living organisms and types of habitat in Wales which are considered to be of key significance to sustain and improve biodiversity in relation to Wales.

The Act states that Welsh Ministers must take all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance the living organisms and types of habitat included in any list published under this section and encourage others to take such steps.

Planning Policy Wales 2021

Section 5.2.8 of Planning Policy Wales states that: 'The planning system has an important part to play in meeting biodiversity objectives by promoting approaches to development which create new opportunities to enhance biodiversity, prevent biodiversity losses, or compensate for losses where damage is unavoidable.'

METHODOLOGY

Desk Study

A search was made for available information relating to designated sites within a 10km area for their bat interest, including Internationally and Nationally important sites; Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Sites of Species Scientific Interest (SSSI). The South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBReC) supplied the data search for bat records within a 2km radius and roof nesting birds within 150m of Bethania Chapel, Aberfan LRC reference 0223-976. Freely available information was obtained from internet source Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC). The data search was conducted to the latest bat survey guidelines 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines' (Collins 2016)'.

Site Survey

Potential roost assessment

Bethania Chapel was visited on 6th March 2023 during daylight hours by an experienced and licensed bat ecologist (licence number S089583-1).

All accessible elevations of the building were examined on the outside as well as inside. Equipment used in the searches included a high-powered torch, a telescopic ladder and a pair of close focusing binoculars.

The surveyor searched for evidence of bats:

- Sightings of live bats
- Dead bats
- Bat droppings
- Urine staining
- Grease marks
- Claw marks
- Sound or smell of bats

The surveyor asked the owner if they had any prior knowledge of bats at the property.

The surveyor also noted down features of the building which would be suitable for bat roosting, suitability of the surrounding area with respect to food sources and connectivity of the landscape was also noted according to the latest bat survey guidelines.

While every effort is made during this type of survey to identify positive signs of bat use, evidence may be absent or difficult to access even if small numbers of bats are present. An absence of evidence identified does not necessarily indicate an absence of bats as a structure may still have potential for them.

Dusk emergence survey

The dusk emergence survey was carried out on the 3rd May 2023 by and experienced an licensed bat ecologist (licence number S089583-1) and an experienced assistant. Details of the timing and weather condition can be found in table 1.

Date	Start temp	Weather	Sunset/sunrise time	Start time	Finish time
03/05/2023	16°C	30% cloud, light – moderate wind gusts, no rain	20:40	20:25	22:10

Table 1 Times and weather conditions of dusk emergence survey

The surveyors observed the previously identified potential roost features for crevice dwelling bats from approximately 15 minutes before sunset.

Rebecca Sheahan-East observed the west and south elevations, while Ade Williams observed the east and north elevations. Both surveyors have twenty years or more experience of conducting bat surveys and used a Wildlife Acoustics EM3+, SM2 and a Batbox duet.

The use of night-vision aids was not thought necessary due to the anticipated early emerging species and the well-lit nature of the area surrounding the building.

Due to the lack of bat evidence internally and the unlikely use of the fly-in entrance, no static detectors were placed internally.

Constraints

There were no constraints to the survey which would produce invalid results.

RESULTS

Desk Study

Designated Sites

No sites designated for their bat interest were found in the search area.

Species Records

45 records of bats and 15 records of birds were recovered from the search area, the results of the data search are summarised in Tables 2 and 3. No records were found relevant to the building itself and the closest relevant record was from 285m away of an unknown bat species roost. Other records were scattered through the valley floor and around the woodland areas. Several records of roof nesting birds were found and reported in Table 3. These appear at the same distance due to the same recorder, visiting the same site over many years.

Scientific name	Common name	No. Records	Proximity	Status
<i>Chiroptera</i>	Bats	6	285m	EPS, WCA5, LBAP (ANG, DEN, FLI, RCT, SNP, TRA, TRF),
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Daubenton's bat	1	922m	EPS, HDir, WCA5, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF)
<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	Whiskered bat	1	1422m	EPS, HDir, WCA5, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, DEN, FLI, GWY, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF)
<i>Myotis Nattereri</i>	Natterer's bat	1	285m	EPS, HDir, WCA5, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF)
<i>Myotis</i>	Myotis bat species	3	285m	EPS, HDir, WCA5, Bern, LBAP (ANG, DEN, FLI, SNP, TRA, TRF)
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule bat	4	285m	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius pipistrelle	1	922m	EPS, HDir, WCA5, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, DEN, FLI, SNP, TRA, TRF)
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common pipistrelle	12	285m	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, BBNP, CER, CLY, CON, CRM, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano pipistrelle	10	285m	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, BBNP, CLY, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)

<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Pipistrelle species	4	348m	EPS, WCA5, LBAP (ANG, DEN, FLI, SNP, TRA, TRF)
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown long eared bat	2	922m	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)

Table 2. Summary of data search results relating to bats from SEWBReC.

Scientific name	Common name	Proximity	No. Records	Status
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	537m	1	LBAP (BRG, RCT, VOG), WBAm(RSPB), UKBAm(RSPB)
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue tit	537m	3	Bern, LBAP (CON, POW)
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House martin	537m	2	Bern, LBAP (BRG, CON, POW, RCT, VOG), UKBAm(RSPB)
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	537m	1	BDir1, WCA1.1, Bern, CITES, LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, GWY, PEM, POW, TRF, VOG), LI(VC43)
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	537m	1	Bern, LBAP (ANG, CON, GWY, POW, VOG), WBAm(RSPB)
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser black backed gull	537m	2	BDir22, LBAP (CON, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP), WBAm(RSPB), UKBAm(RSPB)
<i>Parus major</i>	Great tit	537m	2	Bern, LBAP (CON, POW)
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	537m	3	S7, LBAP (CLY, CON, FLI, GWY, VOG), WBAm(RSPB), UKBR(RSPB)

Table 3. Records of roof nesting birds

UKBAP = UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species, UKBAP (R) = UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species (Research only species), BDir1 = EC Birds Directive Annex 1 Species, BDir21 = EC Birds Directive Annex 2.1 Species, BDir22 = EC Birds Directive Annex 2.2 Species, Bern = The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Bonn = The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild, Animals Species, CITES = Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, EPS = European Protected Species, HDir = EU Habitats Directive Species, NRW = Natural Resources Wales Priority Species, RD1 (Wales) = Welsh Red Data Book listing based on IUCN guidelines RD1 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing based on IUCN guidelines, RD2 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing not based on IUCN guidelines (Nationally, Rare and Scarce), WBR (RSPB) = RSPB Welsh Red listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria), WBAm (RSPB) = RSPB Welsh Amber listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria), UKBR (RSPB) = RSPB UK Red listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria), UKBAm (RSPB) = RSPB UK Amber listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria) S7 = Environment Act (Wales), Section 7 Species, WCA1.1 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 1 Part 1 Species, WCA5 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 5 Species, WCA8 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 8 Species, WCA9 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 9 Species, INNS = Invasive Non-Native Species, WSG.P = Guidelines for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales – Primary, species, WSG.C = Guidelines for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales -Contributory species, WVP = IUCN Threat Listing of Welsh Vascular Plants, LBAP (xxx) = Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species (see key below), LI (SEWBReC) = Locally Important Species (as identified by local specialists) in SEWBReC area, LI (BIS) = Locally Important Species (as identified by local specialists) in BIS area, LI (BRYO-MON) = Locally or nationally scarce or rare bryophyte in Monmouthshire, LI (VC##) = Locally Important Species (as identified by local specialists) in Vice County ##, LI (VC##, LS) = Locally Scarce in Vice County ##, LI (VC##, LR) = Locally Rare in Vice County ##, LI (VC##, EX) = Extinct in Vice County ##, LI (VC##, UR) = Under Recorded in Vice County ##

Potential Roost Assessment

Bethania Chapel was a single storey detached building placed at the end of a terrace in the centre of Aberfan. It was built in 1971 and was constructed of block and brick with large

glazed windows to the east end. The roof was mainly flat covered by resin and some bitumen felt on smaller areas with a mono pitch area over the east end of the building covered by slate. The building was thought to have a cavity wall but it is likely that bats would not be able to enter it for hibernation due to the construction and integrity of the roof structure, which was very much in-tact externally.

Street lighting was present to the south east corner of the plot and to the north west.

External

The building has been unused for several years and has been subject to vandalism and theft. Lead flashings have been removed for example.

The building retained much of its integrity but contained some missing brick mortar on the east elevation tower of an unknown depth and some gaps at the wooden boarding on the east side above the windows.

Further gaps were noted high on the west side again with missing mortar in the brickwork. Various gaps around the edges of the flat roofs were observed on the south side.

No external lighting had been in use since the closure of the chapel many years prior to the survey but one light was present near to the main door at the northeast corner.

Internal

The internal space of the chapel had no loft or voids that could be accessed. The main body of the building was brightly lit by windows and open to the wood cladding of the ceiling with only a small space above it to the flat resin roof covering. The kitchen and toilets to the east end also had a flat roof with no internal void to inspect as the internal ceilings had been removed. Except for the open space for free hanging bats, there were no internal crevices in which bat could shelter. A metal shutter had been installed by the custodians of the building to prevent unauthorised access via the broken window on the south side, but this had considerable gaps around it through which bats could potentially pass, although unlikely to be used due to the low height of the access, particularly on the outside where the ground level rises to the south. The lobby to the eastern end of the building was glazed and therefore very brightly lit. No signs of bats were found anywhere in the internal spaces of the chapel although a moderate degree of disturbance and cleaning had taken place in recent months. The custodians of the building did not recall cleaning any droppings.

Other Species

The tower of the chapel lies in the northeast corner near to the main entrance. The surveyor was informed of a honeybee nest in the cavity wall of the tower. Professional advice had been sought on this matter but was unresolved regarding the required roof work and possible removal of the nest.

The land surrounded the chapel was laid to tarmac and paving and offered no habitat for any other species. The vacant plot immediately to the south contained some scrub but was outside of the control of the chapel.

Emergence survey

Bat activity in the area of the chapel was relatively low during the evening of the dusk emergence survey. No bats were observed emerging or otherwise interacting with the building during the visit. Bat species recorded in the vicinity commuting or foraging were common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and a Myotis bat species.

Full notes for the bat emergence survey can be found in Appendix B.

EVALUATION

No designated sites fell into the search area designated specifically bats.

The chapel contains a few small crevices which may be suitable for bats, in a building which would otherwise be unsuitable and can therefore be classed as having 'low' potential for small numbers of a crevice dwelling and common species. The area immediately surrounding the chapel was brightly lit with street lighting and contained no vegetation. The immediate area was poorly connected to bat foraging and commuting habitat outside of the conurbation. The chapel building was not thought to be suitable for larger numbers of bats for breeding and was not thought to be suitable for free hanging or void dwelling bats.

The evidence gathered from the potential roost assessment survey and the desk study suggest that the building has low roost potential value and therefore only one dusk emergence survey was deemed necessary.

Following the recommended dusk emergence survey, no bats were observed emerging from the identified potential roost features. The building may be classed as having bats likely absent.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The proposals to re-roof the entire building is unlikely to have impacts on bats as they are thought to be likely absent.

No mitigation will therefore be required, and the work may proceed with no further ecologist involvement unless a bat or any other higher level protected species is found unexpectedly during the work. In this case all work must stop in that area while advise is sought from the ecologist.

Biodiversity enhancements are described in the following section.

CONCLUSIONS AND ENHANCEMENTS

Bethania Chapel was thought to hold low roosting potential for small numbers of bats of common and crevice dwelling species.

As recommended a single dusk emergence survey was carried out, but no bats were seen to emerge from the building. Bat activity was generally low in the local area and the building is thought to have bats likely absent.

The survey data within this report is considered by NRW as valid for up to two years. Following this point in time the site will require further survey to detect any changes in bat use of the building if the project is delayed.

Enhancements

Bats

One wall mounted woodcrete bat box would be desirable on the south elevation at the highest point of the building as a biodiversity enhancement feature. This should be at least 3m from ground level, away from any potential predator perches and away from exterior light-spill and any from windows. Exterior mounted models such as the Chillon Woodstone bat box <https://www.wildcare.co.uk/vivara-pro-chillon-woodstone-11245.html>

or the Beaumaris wood stone bat box https://www.birdfood.co.uk/beaumaris-bat-box-large?gclid=CjwKCAjw-b-kBhB-EiwA4fvKrEh0uOX85ixQN6_36XeZrL7sAKC2Y0027xZuj6QYttSGyaVv3OoEmhoCvsoQAvD_BwE

The recommended position for the bat box is shown in Figure 2.

Exterior lighting of the chapel has not been specified but must meet the criteria within the guidance document 08/18 Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK produced by the ILP and Bat Conservation Trust. <https://theilp.org.uk/publication/guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting/>

Birds

Wall mounted bird boxes will also be added to the different elevations. A sparrow box such as the vivara pro sparrow nest box https://gardenature.co.uk/products/product-build-in-house-sparrow-nest-box?variant=40567792238776¤cy=GBP&utm_medium=product_sync&utm_source=google&utm_content=sag_organic&utm_campaign=sag_organic&gclid=CjwKCAjw-b-kBhB-EiwA4fvKrB2jaM6XX57u91IMb4lI4YJqv_DUnuiHnZh2NRItvDDavH1rqY_-ZBoCS9MQAvD_BwE

would be appropriate and at least two vivara pro Woodstone starling boxes
https://www.birdfood.co.uk/woodstone-starling-nest-box?qclid=CjwKCAjw-b-kBhB-EiwA4fvKrBA3zSGGWwnPk8W5CAipp5rc-eq9-D6eg7zVLIGFFHved0ET1fVtvRoC_u0QAvD_BwE

would also be desirable. The proposed locations of these are shown in Figure 3.

Enhancement for other species

Available outdoor space at the chapel is limited, but a container garden to the east side containing a variety of plants selected to attract pollinators will be added in the location highlighted in Figure 4. A table of recommended plants from the Wildlife Trusts to bring flowering through as much of the seasons as possible can be found in Appendix C. At least three species from each column will be needed such as Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*), Sweet violet (*Viola odorata*) and Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) for the early season, Heather (*Erica cinerea*), Verbena (*Verbena bonariensis*) and Lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*) for the mid-season with Ice plant (*Sedum spectabile*), Coneflower (*Echinacea* spp.) and Michaelmas daisy (*Aster pyrenaicus*) for the later part of the season. Annual plants will need to be replaced each spring while perennials will need to be watered and pruned as necessary to prolong the life of the garden.

FIGURES

Figure 1. Location of Bethania Chapel. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

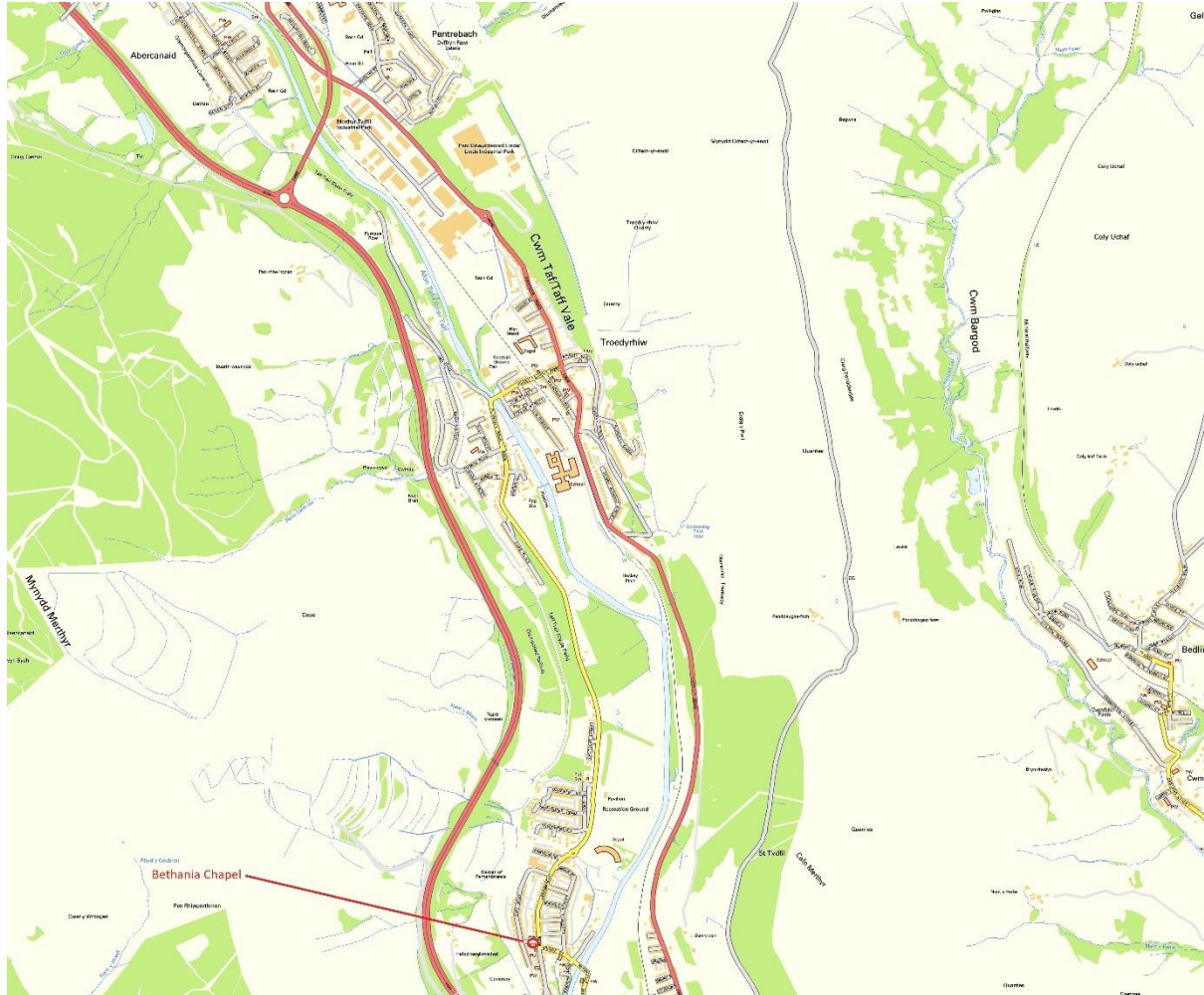


Figure 2. Proposed location of bat box on south elevation Adapted from H.D. Williams Ltd Drawing No. hdw/ph/bt.01



EXISTING SIDE ELEVATION scale 1:100

Figure 3. Proposed location of bird boxes south and west elevations Adapted from H.D. Williams Ltd Drawing No. hdw/ph/bt.01

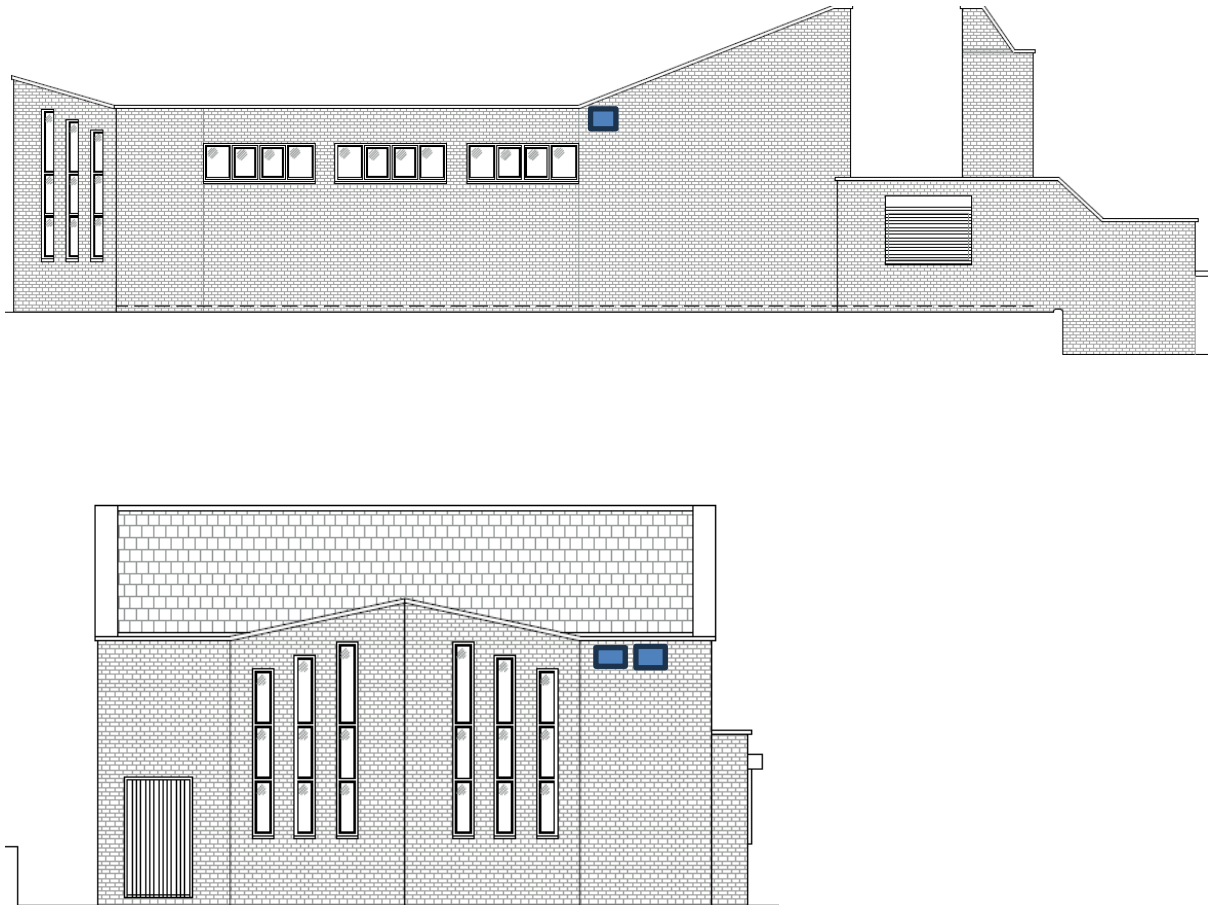
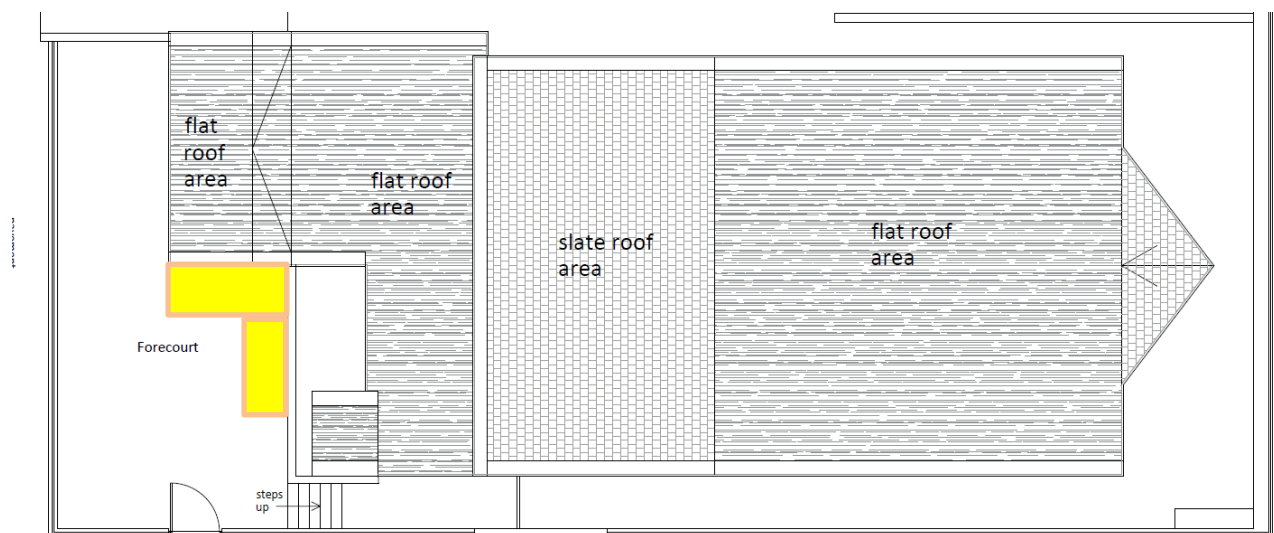


Figure 4. Proposed location of container garden Adapted from H.D. Williams Ltd Drawing No. hdw/ph/bt.02



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APPENDIX A SITE PHOTOS



Photo 1.
East
elevation
and
tower



Photo 2.
Side
(north)
elevation
and part
of west



Photo 3.
West
elevation
s



Photo 4.
South
elevation
including
new
shutter
over
kitchen
window



Photo 5.
Gaps in
boarding
to east



Photo 6.
Gaps
and roof
edge
and
board to
east



Photo 7.
Gaps
around
roof
edge to
northeas
t corner



Photo 8
Slate
mono-
pitch
with
some
misalign
ed sltes



Photo 9.
Interior
looking
west
showing
wood
clad
ceilings



Photo
10.
Ceilings
removed
in the
toilets



Photo
11.
Ceiling
removed
in the
former
kitchen



Photo
12.
Ceiling
removed
inside
tower

APPENDIX B EMERGENCE SURVEY NOTES

Rebecca Sheahan-East observing the south and west elevations.

Time	Species	Observation
20:52	C pipistrelle	HNS
20:54	C pipistrelle	Flew E to W
21:12	C pipistrelle	Flew W to SE
21:18	C pipistrelle	HNS
21:48	C pipistrelle	HNS
21:50	S pipistrelle	HNS
21:51	S pipistrelle	HNS
21:56	S pipistrelle	HNS v distant

Ade Williams observing the east and north elevations.

Time	Species	Observations
21:13	S pipistrelle	Appeared above the second house on Bronheulog
21:42	Myotis sp	Over Aberfan pub E to W
21:50	C pipistrelle	Over Aberfan pub
22:06	C pipistrelle	HNS

APPENDIX C ENHANCEMENTS - PLANTS FOR POLLINATORS

From the Wildlife Trusts UK

Early season	Mid season	Late season
<i>Aubretia</i> spp	Buddleia - <i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Coneflower - <i>Echinacea</i> spp.
English bluebell - <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Heather - <i>Erica cinerea</i>	French marigold - <i>Tagetes patula</i>
Currant - <i>Ribes</i> spp.	Lady's bedstraw - <i>Galium verum</i>	Golden rod - <i>Solidago</i> spp.
Grape hyacinth - <i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	Lavender - <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Honeysuckle - <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Lungwort - <i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	Common mallow - <i>Malva sylvestri</i>	Ice plant - <i>Sedum spectabile</i>
Primrose - <i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Purple toadflax - <i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Ivy - <i>Hedera helix</i>
Sweet violet - <i>Viola odorata</i>	Rock cress - <i>Arabis</i> spp.	Meadow saffron - <i>Colchicum autumnale</i>
Winter aconite - <i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	Sea holly - <i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Michaelmas daisy - <i>Aster pyrenaicus</i>
Wood anemone - <i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Verbena - <i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Common sunflower - <i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Alyssum - <i>Alyssum montanum</i>	Wallflower - <i>Erysimum cheiri</i>	Red valerian - <i>Centranthus ruber</i>