

APPENDIX 8

Plant life audit, October

WILDFLOWERS	
<i>Odontites verna</i>	Red Bartisia
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i>	Eyebright
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp Agrimony
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop-Trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot-Trefoil
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common-Mouse-Ear
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Potentilla anserine</i>	Sliverweed
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Cow Parsnip
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Lapsara communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Hedra helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stemmed St John's Wort
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's Foot
<i>Hieracium vulgatum</i>	Common Hawkweed
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground Elder
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort
<i>Plantago major</i>	Great Plantain
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Common Forget-me-not
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad Leaved Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
ORCHIDS	
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-Leaved Helleborine

Dactylorhiza fuchsii	Common Spotted Orchid
Dactylorhiza maculata	Health Spotted Orchid
Dactylorhiza purpurella	Northern Marsh Orchid
Dactylorhiza	natural hybrid
FERNS / HORSETAILS	
Polystichum aculeatum	Hard Shield Fern
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail
MOSSES	
Hylocomium splendens	Glittering Wood-moss
Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	Springy Turf-moss
Eurynchium striatum	Lesser Striated Feather Moss
FUNGI	
Psathyrella hydrophila	Crumble Tuft
Cantharellus cibarius	Chanterelle
Scleroderma verrucosum	Earth Ball
Hygrophorus nigrescens	
TREES / SHRUBS	
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Betula pendula	Silver Birch
Betula sp	Birch
Quercus sp	Oak
GRASSES	
Yet to be identified	But very approx 15-20 different types so far.
NON-UK NATIVES	
Pilosella aurantiaca	Orange Hawkweed
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia
Solidago canadensis	Canadian Golden Rod
Aster novi-belgii	Michaelmas Daisy
Lamiastrum galeobdolon	Variegated Yellow Archangel
Alchemilla mollis	Lady's Mantle
Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora	Montbretia

Note

The above list is derived from an audit of plant life present on the Meadow. It was undertaken in October

Particular note should be taken of the many small oak trees that are growing and the abundance of Orchids, examples of which are shown below in photographs taken on the land recently:



BAT SURVEY

The bat survey work submitted to Glasgow City council by New City Vision for their planning application (to build 90 residences on North Kelvin Meadow and The Children's Wood) is out of date i.e. over 18 months and should be repeated.

The surveys they carried out in 2014 were carried out relatively late in the season. Ideally surveys should be spread between late April and September. In Scotland bats can move to their transitional roosts in July so roosting bats may have been missed. There are potential roosting sites for bats that haven't been mentioned including:

one large lime that had a hole on the main stem (There is a cavity at 2m on the south side of the stem of tree 3987 – tree report)

and also within ivy and other climbers attached to trees (also mentioned in tree report – tree numbers 3982, 3983, 3993, 3985, 3986, 3987, 3988, 3989, 3991)

and walls.

Bats can use gaps, holes, crevices etc as low as 1 metre. Trees that had potential for roosting bats even if classed as low/medium should have been surveyed individually rather than as it appears in 2012 when only 3 surveyors were used to watch the trees, building and foraging through the gaps from a wide view.

In 2014 only 2 surveyors were used. It would have been very easy to have missed emerging bats given the low number of surveyors. There is no mention in the methodology of what equipment was used for surveying; What type of detector was used and was a digital recording device attached; What software analysis was used to determine species (bats such as Brown long-eared can be ; extremely quiet but their calls may show on analysis; were lamps used e.g. red filtered lamps to aid surveying without disturbance to bats. Survey times started 15-20 minutes before sunset. Where there is a risk of pipistrelle species being present as there was in this case the guidelines (2012) suggest that surveys should start up to 30 minutes before sunset. Also it is noted that one surveyor moved to a different location on the 24th July 2014 at 22.28. It is not good practise to move locations when carrying out emergence surveys.

In conclusion, bats are very evident on the meadow and wood and we believe that the survey carried out for New City Vision was not adequate and should be repeated. In the mean time, why not come down and enjoy an evening stroll across the land and look out for our wee bat friends.