



St Andrew's Church

*Norton, nr Presteigne, Powys, LD8 2EY
SO 305 672*

Churchyard Grassland Management Brief

*Written as part of the Biodiversity Hotspots in Mid Wales Project
Funded by Natural Resources Wales*



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Plant survey 2019 by Caring for God's Acre and the local community

1. Introduction

Since 1945, 97% of flower rich grassland, that was once widespread in the countryside, has vanished. Many burial grounds act as havens for this flower rich grassland because they have not been artificially fertilised or ploughed. The resulting community of plants will have taken many years to establish.

Managed sensitively, this lovely old meadow grassland can enhance the burial site for visitors, as well as for wildlife, making it a more peaceful and beautiful place for quiet reflection and remembrance. Burial grounds can be well placed to become seed donor sites which means this historic habitat has the potential to be restored elsewhere in the local area.

Conservation management in burial grounds is about active management, not neglect. It is very important to draw up a management brief that is appropriate for your site, realistic for your resources and welcomed by your community.

This management brief focuses on the grassland only. All management suggestions should be reviewed periodically to make sure they remain appropriate.

2. St Andrew's Churchyard

This beautiful churchyard is under half a hectare in size, is well managed and has three notable yews. It has a slight gradient and is surrounded by hedgerows and dry stone walls. It is open for burials. The immediate habitat surrounding the site is gardens, woodland and roads.

A search of the biological records within the National Biodiversity Network Atlas from the 1km square that encompasses this churchyard contains 143 species. There are 13 fungi species listed including the Parrot Waxcap and the Golden Waxcap. The species of bird listed include swallow, pied wagtail, goldcrest, nuthatch, kestrel, tawny owl, redwing.

In the past few years, moth, butterfly and plant surveys have been undertaken in the churchyard by local surveyors.

See Action Pack Sheet B 10, Surveying for plants and animals.

3. Grassland – management advice

St Andrew's churchyard has areas of both species rich and species poor grassland.

The species rich area of grassland is located on the South side of the church (marked area A on the map, page 8). The sward is characterised by species such as harebell, pignut, knapweed, yarrow and bush vetch. For the past two years this area has been managed as a summer meadow. It is regularly cut through the year and then left to grow long and flower for around 12 weeks over the summer.

The species poor area is located on the North side of the churchyard (marked area B on the map, page 8). This area is dominated by willowherb, brambles and nettles.

There are not many trees on site which is good as they would cast shade on the grassland and decrease the number of flowering species. It would be beneficial to continue a policy of not planting new trees in the churchyard. The hedge needs maintaining so that it does not encroach the grassland or damage the dry stone wall. The churchyard has two lengths of dry stone walls which are well maintained and have a variety of wall flora including valerian and spleenwort.

Advice

A mosaic of grass at varying heights will help wildlife to flourish, while also ensuring the churchyard is managed appropriately for visitors.

See **Action Pack sheet A2, Caring for grassland** for details on grass heights.

The variety of grass heights to consider are:

Short – like a lawn.

Medium – cut regularly whilst keeping the mowers blade height to about 10 cm to enable the low growing plants to flower.

Long and flowery – left for 10-12 weeks over the summer months and then cut regularly after that.

Long and tussocky – cut once a year, or every other year.

Golden Rule: always pick up your grass cuttings, regardless of the length of the grass.

Species rich grassland depends on the soil having low fertility.
High residual soil fertility allows competitive grasses to grow fast and crowd out the smaller species.

This is why cutting and removing the grass is important and why we advise the introduction of yellow rattle.

For St Andrews we recommend incorporating all heights of grass. More detail about what and where can be found on the map (page 8).

Area A

Currently this area is managed as a summer flowering meadow (long and flowery). Grass clippings are removed.

Recommended changes

We recommend continuing with the current cutting regime and keeping this area as a summer flowering meadow. In order to keep the competitive grasses in check the area would benefit from an extra cut in the autumn or spring and the addition of yellow rattle.



Tasks to do in Area A

- Keep regularly cutting and removing the clippings up until around the end of March/beginning of April
- Leave whole area to grow long for around 12 weeks between mid/end of March and the end of July
- At the end of 12 weeks cut and remove the grass using trimmers or scythes. Avoid cutting the patches of harebells while they are flowering – cut these later
- Continue to cut and remove clippings for the rest of the growing season – keeping the grass to a height of either short or medium
- Sow yellow rattle in the summer or autumn (more information on page 8)
- Consider incorporating a long and tussocky section along the area of hedge – (marked on map, page 8) Cut this once a year or every other year after August so that butterfly eggs can hatch. **See Action Pack Sheet B 6, Butterflies, moths and other insects**
- Keep at least 1m width along the edge of the path short
- Cut paths through the area so people can enjoy walking among the flowers
- Undertake plant survey with CfGA June/July 2019 and repeat each year if possible
- Look out for grassland fungi, for example waxcaps in the autumn. See **Action Pack sheet B8, Wonderful waxcaps and other fungi**
- Have a small sign on display to explain management (CfGA can provide wording for this)

Area B

On speaking with those responsible for managing the churchyard it is clear that the wish is for this area to be better managed. At the moment it is undermanaged, species poor and not visually fitting for the churchyard.

Recommended changes

Due to the steep slope this area would be hard to regularly mow so the best solution would be to manage it as a summer meadow area. First the brambles, nettles and willowherb need to be brought under control. The vegetation needs to be removed, roots pulled or dug up, and a different cutting regime put in place.

Manage as the 'long and flowery' grass height outlined above. To do this simply plan for about 12 weeks without cutting anytime between mid March and the end of July. Cut areas of long grass before the end of July/beginning of August if possible. If you cut later than August the area will look untidy and the nutrients of the grass will go down into the roots (which will give the grass a competitive advantage over the flowers in the next growing season).

Tasks to do in Area B

- Keep regularly pulling nettles, brambles and rosebay willowherb and cutting and removing any vegetation until around the end of March/beginning of April
- Leave area to grow long for around 12 weeks anytime from mid March/beginning of April until the end of July. During this time control nettles/brambles and willowherb as required
- At the end of 12 weeks cut and remove the grass using strimmers or scythes
- Continue to cut and remove clippings for the rest of the growing season – keeping the grass to a height of either short or medium
- Continue to pull nettles/brambles and willowherb and ensure willowherb does not set seed in late summer
- Sow yellow rattle in the lower section in summer or autumn
- Before Area A is cut at the end of summer – collect seed from it and scatter on Area B to introduce more wildflowers
- Undertake plant survey with CfGA in June/July 2019 and repeat each year if possible to monitor changes
- Look out for grassland fungi, for example waxcaps in the autumn. See **Action Pack sheet B8, Wonderful waxcaps and other fungi**
- Consider having a small sign on display to explain management (CfGA can provide wording for this)

Yellow Rattle

This plant is very useful in creating and restoring wildflower meadows. It is a semi-parasitic, meadow annual which attaches itself to neighbouring grasses through the root system and reduces the vigour of the grass.

Where yellow rattle is present you can see that the grass is shorter and less dense. Sow yellow rattle seed in the summer or autumn, so that it over-winters in the soil.

It needs to reach bare soil so it is best sown after cutting and you may need to scarify the soil with a rake to expose soil.

After sowing, tread the seed in but do not cover it with soil.

Sometimes it doesn't germinate well, so keep trying for several years!



Yellow Rattle is an annual, so it must be allowed to flower and set seed before being cut.

It flowers early in the summer (usually June) so cutting the grass that it is in needs to take place before it grows (March/April depending on location) and after it seeds in June.



Area C

This area is currently well managed as a spring meadow.

Recommended changes

A spring meadow area is perfect for this part of the churchyard that has visited memorials. It has a good show of spring flowers such as cyclamen, snowdrops and daffodils. The patches with spring flowers should continue to be left uncut until the bulb foliage has begun to turn yellow. This could be as late as May/June. After this the area can then be cut regularly throughout the growing season.

Consider cutting to a medium height by keeping the mower blade about 10 cm above the ground. This will allow the low growing plants such as clover, speedwell and self heal to flower. This will in turn benefit a whole range of invertebrates including butterflies and bees, whilst still maintaining a neat appearance.

Tasks to do in Area C

- When the spring flowers are over (possibly May/June) begin regularly cutting and removing the grass clippings throughout the growing season
- Consider raising the height of the mower blades/trimmer to 10cm above the ground for every cut
- Keep the grass path cut short
- Look out for grassland fungi, for example waxcaps in the autumn
- Undertake plant survey with CfGA June 2019 and repeat each year if possible

Area D

This area currently has a mixed cutting regime with the grass being kept short at the front of the church and left long around the side.

Recommended changes

On speaking with those responsible for managing the churchyard it is clear that the wish is for this whole area to be kept short or medium. This is appropriate for this part of the churchyard.

Area E

This area is where burials currently take place. It is currently kept short.

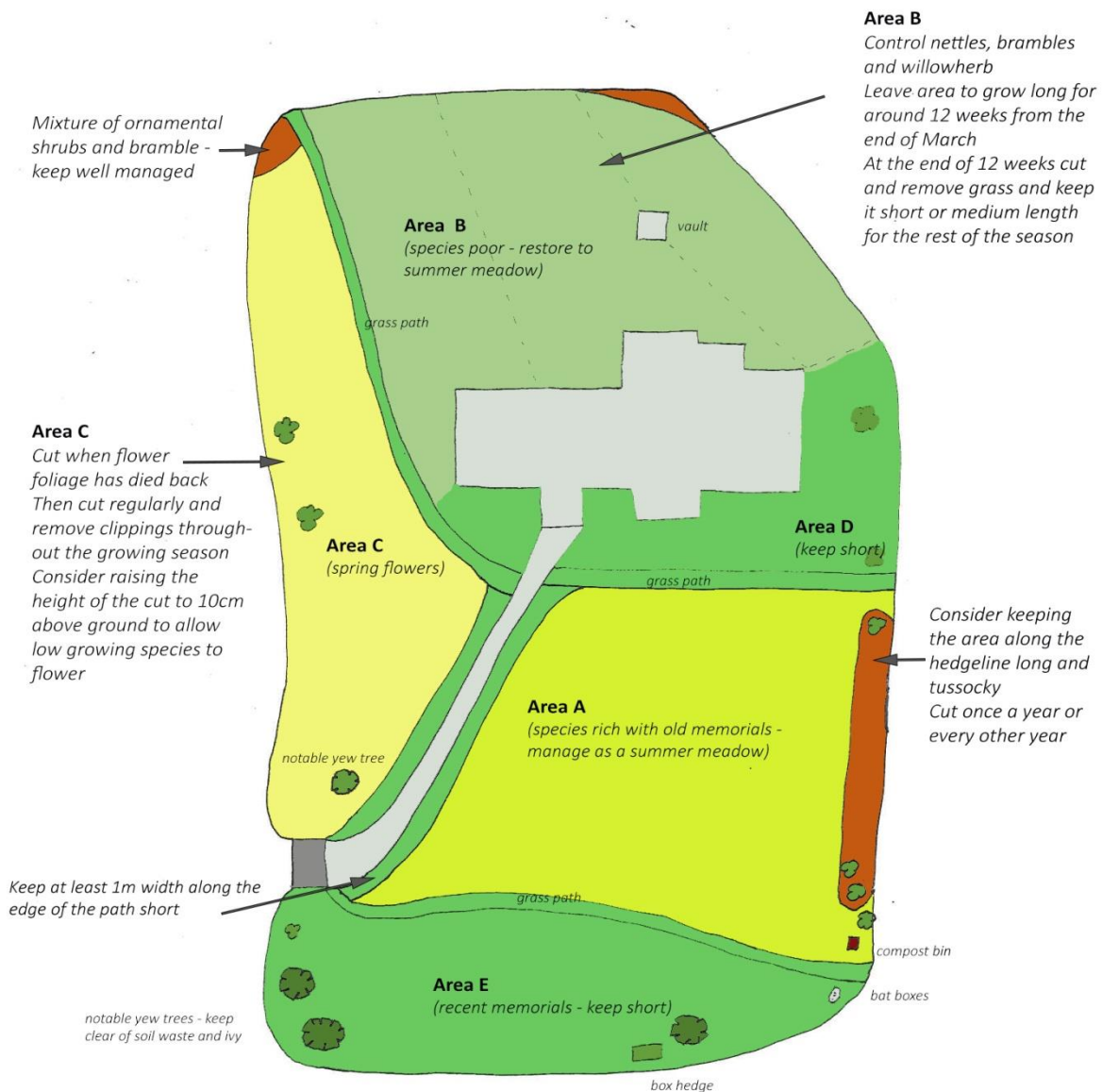
Recommended changes

The current management is appropriate for this part of the churchyard.

4. Map with management recommendations

This map is not to scale or exactly accurate, it is meant to inform management rather than precisely record location.

St Andrew's Churchyard, Norton



5. Plan – annual and three yearly

PLAN what you want to do

The Map in section 4 and these tables show the changes which could take place over the next few years. The map shows where and the Annual and Three Year Work Plan show when.

Annual Work Plan

Key	What	Action	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
GRASS Area A	Increase the diversity of this species rich area	Keep regularly cutting and removing the clippings up until around the end of March/beginning of April												
		Leave whole area to grow long for around 12 weeks between mid/end of March and the end of July												
		At the end of 12 weeks cut and remove the grass using strimmers or scythes. Avoid cutting the patches of harebells while they are flowering – cut these later												
		Continue to cut and remove clippings for the rest of the growing season – keeping the grass to a height of either short or medium												
		Sow yellow rattle in the summer or autumn (more information on page 8)												

	Increase the value to invertebrates	Consider incorporating a long and tussocky section along the area of hedge – (marked on map, page 8) Cut this once a year or every other year												
	Ensure a cared for appearance is maintained	Keep at least 1m width along the edge of the path short												
		Cut paths through the area so people can enjoy walking among the flowers												
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Grass Area B	Increase the diversity of this species poor area	Keep regularly pulling nettles, brambles and rosebay willowherb and cutting and removing any vegetation until around the end of March/beginning of April												
		Leave area to grow long for around 12 weeks anytime from March/April until the end of July												
		At the end of 12 weeks cut and remove the clippings												
		Continue to cut and remove clippings for the rest of the growing season – keeping the grass to a height of either short or medium												
		Continue to pull nettles/brambles and willowherb and ensure willowherb does not set seed in late summer												
		Sow yellow rattle in the lower section in summer or autumn												

			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
		Before Area A is cut at the end of summer – collect seed from it and scatter on Area B to introduce more wildflowers												
Grass Area C	Continue to manage for spring flowers	When the spring flowers are over (possibly May/June) begin regularly cutting and removing the grass clippings throughout the growing season												
	Allow low growing plants in this species rich area to flower	Consider raising the height of the mower blades/trimmer to 10cm above the ground for every cut Always remove the clippings												
	Ensure a cared for appearance is maintained	Keep the grass path cut short												
Grass Area D	Ensure a cared for appearance is maintained	Keep area to a short or medium height and remove clippings												
Grass Area E	Ensure a cared for appearance is maintained	Keep area to a short height and remove clippings												

			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
General														
	Find out what species are in the grassland	Undertake plant survey in June/July – CfGA will organise this												
		Look out for grassland fungi, for example waxcaps in the autumn												
	Visitors	Have a small sign on display to explain management												

			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
MONUMENTS	Add colour and wildlife value	Consider planting low growing native sedums within the kerbstones of unvisited graves												

Three Year Work Plan

Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Grass, Area A continue with current mowing regime, introduce yellow rattle			
Grass, Area B initiate new cutting/pulling/mowing regime			
Grass, Area C manage for spring flowers			
Grass, Area D keep area short or medium height			
Grass, Area E keep area short			
General , grassland species survey training (with CfGA)			
General , grassland species identification (each year if possible!)			
Monuments , consider planting low growing native sedums within the kerbstones of unvisited graves			

6. Involving the community

Let the community know how special your churchyard is, what you are doing to enhance it and also how they can get involved. Some ideas:

- Put a copy of the Management Brief in the church for visitors to see.
- Laminate the map from the Management Brief so people can understand what management is taking place in the different areas.
- Submit articles about your churchyard and notifications for people to get involved in local publications.
- Run an event as part of National 'Love your Burial Ground' Week – hosted by CfGA and held in the second week of June every year.
- Ensure there are signs during the summer months to explain why the grass is long. This can consist of simple temporary A4 laminated signs on a low post.
- Encourage visitors to write the species they see in a visitors' book.
- Have a wildflower identification session every year and invite local people to come and help identify the flowers in your churchyard. We would love to know what you find. Please see **Action Pack sheet B 10, Surveying for plants and animals**. You can e-mail us your records or submit them directly onto our website at www.caringforgodsacre.org.uk/our-beautiful-burial-grounds-project/share-your-records.
- Involve people in volunteer work parties **Action Pack sheets D1, Involving volunteers and D2 Health and safety**.

7. Useful information provided by Caring for God's Acre

Churchyard and Burial Ground Action Pack (sheets in bold have been mentioned in this brief)

A Managing Churchyards and Burial Grounds

- A 1 The five steps to churchyard and burial ground care
- A 2 Caring for grassland**
- A 3 Cutting long grass and dealing with grass cuttings
- A 4 Inspecting and caring for trees
- A 5 Yews and other veteran trees
- A 6 Practical management of trees and shrubs
- A 7 Caring for hedgerows
- A 8 Creating a wildflower meadow and helping wildlife
- A 9 Pesky plants and animals
- A 10 Caring for stonework, metalwork and woodwork
- A 11 Caring for stone walls

B Havens for Wildlife

- B 1 Slow worms and other reptiles and amphibians
- B 2 Hedgehogs and other mammals
- B 3 Bats in the belfry
- B 4 Swifts and other birds
- B 5 Bumblebees and other bees, wasps and ants
- B 6 Butterflies, moths and other insects**
- B 7 Learn about lichens
- B 8 Wonderful waxcaps and other fungi**
- B 9 Mosses, liverworts and ferns
- B 10 Surveying for plants and animals**
- B 11 Burial sites across Britain

C Burial Grounds Through Time

- C 1 Archaeology and historic built features
- C 2 History, folklore and traditions
- C 3 Social history of burial grounds

D Involving People

- D 1 Involving volunteers**
- D 2 Health and safety**
- D 3 Recreation and learning – things to do
- D 4 Telling the story – interpretation
- D 5 Applying for grants
- D 6 Sustainability

Risk Assessment Template

Action Pack sheet D2 explains how to do a risk assessment and the blank form acts as a template to undertake your own.

Education Pack

If you are involving the local primary or pre-school please encourage them to take a look at our Education Pack which is linked to the national curriculum. It is available on our website (under Resources Information). Although you do not currently have schools using your churchyard, it contains lots of fun activities that are also good for children if you have a local club group, messy church or an event.

Mini Films

You may find our minifilms on our website useful.

<https://www.caringforgodsacre.org.uk/our-work/films/>

The following are available:

Cherishing Churchyards Week (now renamed Love your Burial Ground Week)

The Five Steps

The Importance of Grasslands

How to Use the Hand Haybailer

More will be released soon.

Ancient Yew Group

To find out information on your yew trees take a look at www.ancient-yew.org which has an amazing map and descriptions of all the fabulous specimens from across the UK.

<https://www.ancient-yew.org/>

We Would Love your Records

Churchyards and cemeteries provide a rich but often overlooked haven for wildlife. There is an urgent need for this wildlife to be surveyed and recorded. If you do record the plants or animals in your site please let us know what you find. To make a record simply let us know your name, what you saw, what burial ground you saw it in and the date you saw it.

Then post or e-mail the records to us or use the online recording form on our website.

Contact us on info@cfga.org.uk or visit our webpage which explains how to share your records:

www.caringforgodsacre.org.uk/our-beautiful-burial-grounds-project/share-your-records

To see a list of the species recorded in your burial ground, please visit our new Burial Grounds Portal on the NBN Atlas (National Biodiversity Network):

<https://burialgrounds.nbnatlas.org/>

Caring for God's Acre can continue to advise and support you in the management of your churchyard. Please let us know how it is going and if we can help in any way.

Natural Resources Wales

Natural Resources Wales have kindly funding this Management Brief as part of our *Biodiversity Hotspots in Wales* project.

It's Natural Resources Wales' job to look after Wales' natural resources and what they provide: to help reduce the risk to people and properties of flooding and pollution; to look after special places for people's well-being and wildlife; to provide timber; and to work with others to help manage them sustainably. The staff at Natural Resources Wales have the knowledge, expertise, and passion to help make the sustainable management of natural resources a reality.

Caring for God's Acre

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Appendix 1

Plant species list (grassland) by Caring for God's Acre and the local community 15th June 2019

Species found during the training session – not a complete list

Latin Name	Welsh Name	English Name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Gwilffrai	Yarrow
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Llysiau'r Droedwst	Ground-elder
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Maeswellt Cyffredin	Common Bent
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Cynffonwellt y Maes	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Perwellt y Gwanwyn	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cyfarndwf Rwsia	Cow Parsley
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Troed y Golomen	Columbine
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Berfain Cyffredin	Thale Cress
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Ceirchwellt Tal	False Oat-grass
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Pidyn y Gog	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Duegredynen Muriau	Wall-rue
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Duegredynen Gwallt y Forwyn	Maidenhair Spleenwort
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Marchredynen Fenyw	Lady-fern
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Llygad y Dydd	Daisy
<i>Briza media</i>	Crydwellt	Quaking-grass
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>		Butterfly-bush
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Clych y Perthi	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Clychau'r Eos	Harebell
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Chwerw'r Coed	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Blodyn Llefrith	Cuckooflower
<i>Carex caryophylla</i>	Hesgen Gynnar	Spring-sedge
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Y Bengaled	Common Knapweed
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Triaglog Coch	Red Valerian
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>		Rustyback

Chamerion angustifolium
 Circaea lutetiana
 Cirsium arvense
 Conopodium majus
 Crocosmia spp.
 Cyclamen hederifolium
 Dactylis glomerata
 Deschampsia cespitosa
 Dryopteris filix-mas
 Elytrigia repens
 Epilobium montanum
 Epilobium parviflorum
 Festuca rubra
 Fragaria vesca
 Galium aparine
 Galium saxatile
 Geranium robertianum
 Geum urbanum
 Glechoma hederacea
 Hedera helix
 Heracleum sphondylium
 Holcus lanatus
 Holcus mollis
 Hypericum perforatum x maculatum = H. x desetangii
 Hypochaeris radicata
 Lapsana communis
 Lathyrus pratensis
 Leontodon hispidus
 Leucanthemum vulgare
 Leycesteria formosa
 Lolium perenne
 Lotus corniculatus
 Luzula campestris
 Mycelis muralis
 Myosotis arvensis
 Pentaglottis sempervirens
 Pilosella aurantiaca
 Pimpinella saxifraga
 Plantago lanceolata
 Poa annua
 Poa pratensis
 Poa trivialis
 Polygonum aviculare
 Potentilla reptans
 Potentilla sterilis
 Primula vulgaris
 Prunella vulgaris
 Ranunculus acris
 Ranunculus bulbosus
 Ranunculus repens

Helyglys Hardd
 Mochlys Swynyddlys
 Ysgallen y Maes
 Cneuen y Ddaear
 Mwsglys
 Bara'r Hwch
 Byswellt
 Brigwellt Garw
 Marchredynen Wryw

 Helyglys Llydanddail
 Helyglys Rhosynnaidd
 Peiswellt Coch
 Llwyn Mefus Gwyllt
 Llau'r Offeiriad
 Briwydd Wen
 Y Goesgoch
 Llys Bened
 Eidral
 Iorwg
 Efwr
 Maswellt Penwyn
 Maswellt Rhedegog

 Melynydd
 Cartheig
 Ytbysen y Ddôl
 Peradyl Garw
 Llygad-Llo Mawr

 Rhygwellt Parhaol
 Pysen-y-Ceirw
 Milfyw
 Gwylaeth y Fagwyr
 Sgorpionllys y Maes
 Llysiau'r -Gwrid Gwyrdd

 Gwreiddiriog
 Llyriad yr Ais
 Gweunwellt Unflwydd
 Gweunwellt Llyfn
 Gweunwellt Garw

 Pumnalen Ymlusgol
 Llwyn Coeg-Fefus
 Briallen
 Y Feddyges Las
 Blodyn Ymenyn
 Blodyn-Ymenyn Bondew
 Blodyn-Ymenyn Ymlusgol

Rosebay Willowherb
 Enchanter's-nightshade
 Creeping Thistle
 Pignut
 Montbretia
 Sowbread
 Cock's-foot
 Tufted Hair-grass
 Male-fern
 Common Couch
 Broad-leaved Willowherb
 Hoary Willowherb
 Red Fescue
 Wild Strawberry
 Cleavers
 Heath Bedstraw
 Herb-Robert
 Herb Bennet
 Ground-ivy
 Ivy
 Hogweed
 Yorkshire-fog
 Creeping Soft-grass
 Des Etangs' St John's-wort
 Cat's-ear
 Nipplewort
 Meadow Vetchling
 Rough Hawkbit
 Oxeye Daisy
 Himalayan Honeysuckle
 Perennial Rye-grass
 Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
 Field Wood-rush
 Wall Lettuce
 Field Forget-me-not
 Green Alkanet
 Fox-and-cubs
 Burnet-saxifrage
 Ribwort Plantain
 Annual Meadow-grass
 Smooth Meadow-grass
 Rough Meadow-grass
 Knotgrass
 Creeping Cinquefoil
 Barren Strawberry
 Primrose
 Selfheal
 Meadow Buttercup
 Bulbous Buttercup
 Creeping Buttercup

Rhinanthus minor
Rosa canina
Rubus
Rubus idaeus
Rumex acetosa
Rumex obtusifolius
Rumex sanguineus
Sagina procumbens
Sedum anglicum
Sedum rupestre
Senecio jacobaea
Senecio vulgaris
Sonchus asper
Sonchus oleraceus
Stachys sylvatica
Stellaria graminea
Symphoricarpos albus
Taraxacum
Trifolium campestre
Trifolium dubium
Trifolium pratense
Trifolium repens
Trisetum flavescens
Urtica dioica
Veronica arvensis
Veronica chamaedrys
Veronica hederifolia
Veronica serpyllifolia
Vicia cracca
Vicia sepium

Cribell Felen
Rhosyn Gwyllt
Llwyn Mwyar Duon
Mafonen
Suran y Cwn
Dail Tafol
Tafolen y Coed
Corwlyddyn Gorweddol
Briweg y Cerrig

Llysiau'r Gingroen
Creulys
Llaethysgallen Arw
Llaethysgallen Lefn
Briwlys y Gwrych
Serenllys Bach

Dant y Llew Cyffredin
Meillionen Hopysaidd
Meillionen Hopysaidd Fach
Meillionen Goch
Meillionen Wen
Ceirchwellt
Danhadlen Boeth
Rhwyddlwyn y Fagwyr
Llygad Doli
Rhwyddlwyn Eiddewddail
Rhwyddlwyn Dail Teim
Ffacbysen y Berth
Ffacbysen y Cloddiau

Yellow-rattle
Dog-rose
Bramble
Raspberry
Common Sorrel
Broad-leaved Dock
Wood Dock
Procumbent Pearlwort
English Stonecrop
Reflexed Stonecrop
Common Ragwort
Groundsel
Prickly Sow-thistle
Smooth Sow-thistle
Hedge Woundwort
Lesser Stitchwort
Snowberry
Dandelion
Hop Trefoil
Lesser Trefoil
Red Clover
White Clover
Yellow Oat-grass
Common Nettle
Wall Speedwell
Germander Speedwell
Ivy-leaved Speedwell
Thyme-leaved Speedwell
Tufted Vetch
Bush Vetch