



Ty Rhos Farm Management Plan 2026 - 2036

Ioan Jeffries | Habitat Management and Building Resilience

Contents

1. Introduction.....	2
2. Site Background	3
2.1. Site Description	3
2.2. Habitat Description	4
2.3. Present Species	7
2.4. Archaeological and Heritage Significance	7
3. Site Aims	9
4. Management Plan	10
4.1. Grasslands	10
4.2. Hedgerows	12
4.3. The Rec.....	15
5. Timescale	16
6. Conclusion.....	18
7. References.....	19

1. Introduction

Ty Rhos Farm is a site located in the Cynon Valley in South Wales. Due to previous management styles the land has become degraded and is missing its ecological potential. This management plan aims to reverse this trend and promote biodiversity in a number of ways by developing existing habitats. Over this 10-year management plan a number of habitats will be looked at such as grasslands, dense scrub and hedgerows to best plan and maintain these features as best as possible.

2. Site Background

2.1. Site Description

Ty Rhos farm is a site located in the village of Llwydcoed, located just outside of Aberdare. It connects to the B4279 road at the top end of Llwydcoed and just before the recycling centre (figure 1). The majority of the land cover is comprised of 2 main grassy fields. These are each comprised of 3 smaller fields each separated by a wire fence. These fields were used for a mixture of animal pasture and hay meadows and are fairly monoculture with very little variety in fauna species. Other notable areas of the sites include a small section to the west of the farm known locally as the rec (figure 3A). This is frequented by dog walkers and local youths as a camping spot in the summer months and so can be prone to litter and vandalism. This area has been neglected for a number of years leading to the encroachment of scrub. This has made the site less accessible to the public which has led to further encroachment.

There also consist a number of hedgerows which boarder many of the fields on the site. The longest and most well maintained are along the main access road to the site however, many of these have fallen into disrepair with a number of gaps forming along the length with some exceeding 3 meters.

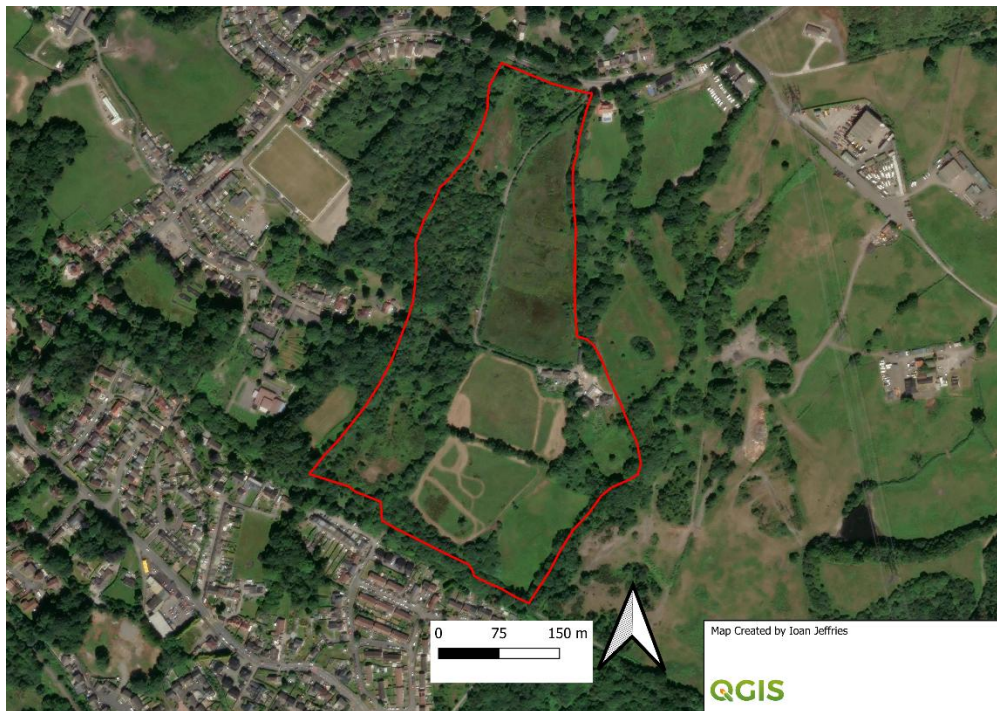


Figure 1 Ariel map of Ty Rhos Farm and it's boundaries

2.2. Habitat Description

Ty Rhos Farm consists of a number of habitats that are common for UK livestock farmland. This information is shown in the Welsh Phase 1 habitat survey conducted in 1979 with most of the data being collected prior to the 2000s (NRW, 2023). Comparing this with recent field visits, the information from NRW is mostly still accurate with a few slight differences (figure 2). The main difference noted during field visits is the reduced amount of grassland within the rec which has seceded into mostly dense scrub. A potential reason for this is the reduced grazing and reduced general public use of the land which may have caused the area to secede into dense scrub.



Figure 2 Phase 1 habitat map of Ty Rhos Farm

The majority of the site consists of semi-improved grassland. This is mostly in the fields and have been previously maintained by either seasonal mowing or by livestock grazing. These habitats are the main financial outputs of the site through either hay production or seasonal grazing and so these functions must be continued. There are signs of encroaching scrub on the east side of the top fields (figure 3D). This could be due to previous management but must be monitored to prevent further encroachment and potentially scrubbing over completely. As it stands currently, the grasslands on site are very monocultural consisting of mainly grass with very little diversity in terms of

wildflowers, especially in the lower fields. One of the potential reason for this could be over grazing of the fields. This demonstrates that semi-improved grassland must be correctly managed as over grazing can reduce biodiversity and cause monoculture grasses to become dominant while very little management can cause habitats to scrub over (Shipley et al., 2024).

The second most common habitat on the site is dense scrub which covers a large area to the west of the site. These areas are mostly consisting of dense brambles as well as common gorse (figure 3A). Most scrub on the site is so thick and dense that it is inaccessible without the use of tools to cut it down. Much of the scrub, especially in the north of the site is starting to develop into woodland with many trees exceeding the 5 meter hight while scrub in the southern section is relatively younger and less developed.

As previously discussed, an important micro-habitat which is not listed on the Phase 1 Habitat Survey is hedgerows. These are common on UK farmland and create habitat for a wide range of species such as birds, small mammals and invertebrates (Wolton, 2015). Hedgerows are often used to separate field boundaries and create barriers for any livestock contained within them. In the UK, it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly remove a hedgerow without proper consent from the local authority under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (UK Government, 1997). This means that any work done to existing hedgerows must be done with great care and comply with government regulations. On the other hand, the creation of new hedgerows are encouraged by the Welsh government and there are grants available to help create new hedgerows on a site (Welsh Government, 2026).



Figure 3 Sites of note on Ty Rhos Farm A) Scrub encroachment on the Rec. B) Evidence of a campsite and litter. C) Overgrown path leading to the Rec. D) Signs of scrub encroachment in the northern most field.

2.3. Present Species

Currently there exists very little species data for the site online. Sources like NBN Atlas Wales have very limited records of the site only highlighting few species such as Field Grasshoppers (NBN Atlas Wales, 2024). While no official in depth animal surveys have been conducted on site, there are a number of sightings on site both during the habitat survey and by current land occupants. Birds are common on site with species such as Common Chiffchaff, Coal Tit and Eurasian Blackbird all being noted during site visits. There have also been reported sightings by the occupants of the site of some rarer species frequenting the area such as Buzzards, Barn Owls and Swallows. There have also been sightings of a Tawny Owl in a nearby woodland.

2.4. Archaeological and Heritage Significance

There are no scheduled monuments on the site as designated by The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 (Welsh Government, 2023) nor in the immediate vicinity of

the site (CADW, 2026). There are however a number of historic industrial points of interest which have been identified from old OS maps. These mostly consist of old tramways and other related structures which are no longer present in any recognisable form (Archwilio, 2026; Roberts and Graham, 2010). These site are not currently protected under The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 (Welsh Government, 2023) and while care should be taken to avoid disturbing these areas and to be mindful of any potential historic significance, specific protections do not need to be implemented for these areas.

3. Site Aims

The aim of the management plan in conjunction with the current site owners is to conserve and promote biodiversity wherever possible while still facilitating the current and planned land use as well as allowing public use of certain areas of the site.

- Create a management plan for the grasslands on site that allow for a sustainable mix of either animal grazing or hay production while increasing biodiversity levels
- Repair, maintain and create new hedgerows across the site adhering to current legislation in order to create more interconnected habitats across the site
- Make areas such as the rec available and safely accessible to the public while reducing the risks of vandalism and anti-social behaviour

4. Management Plan

4.1. Grasslands

Within Ty Rhos farm there exists 6 separated fields which all consist of improved grassland. Due to previous management practices these fields all have a range of problems with some fields being over grazed with minimum plant diversity and other fields have had a lack of management which has led to signs of scrub encroachment. Fields 1,2 and 3 were designated as hay meadows while fields 4,5 and 6 were purely pastureland. While grazing does have benefits to grassland such as nutrient cycling through animal dung (Carpinelli et al., 2020), over grazing is a real issue and can have a number of causes. One of the main causes of over grazing is incorrect stocking densities. This occurs when the amount of livestock exceeds the carrying capacity of the site which means the plant species don't have time to regenerate fast enough which can lead to reduced flora diversity and land degradation (Boatman et al., 2007).

When using grazing as a management strategy there are certain times of the year when it is beneficial to graze to promote biodiversity and certain times when grazing should be avoided altogether. For the first 3 months of the year (Jan – Mar) there should be no grazing of the fields as this can disrupt grass growth for later in the year. This has been shown to lead to reduced herbage masses in grass during the spring period which can lead to lower productivity throughout the year (Hennessy et al., 2006). Throughout the rest of the year grazing can be increasingly implemented with the main grazing season taking place between mid-July and the end of December (GWT, 2013).

In order to calculate the stocking densities of the site, livestock types must be evaluated as each one has different properties which effect a given site. Large herbivores such as cattle can have a direct impact on insects within the grassland, both positive and a negative. It is common for herbivores to either trample or unintentionally ingest insects while grazing but on the other hand, also provide benefits such as nutrients through dung and clearing vegetation which can aid in larval development in certain species such as grasshoppers which have been identified on the site (van Klink et al., 2014). While this would benefit the site, the fields do not have a large enough carrying capacity to maintain a herd of cattle long term.

Sheep are often associated with a short sward height but this is often due to over grazing. Sheep in low densities and responsible grazing can create a varied sward height (Kent Wildlife Trust, 2026).

One of the most sustainable and effective ways of utilising grassland for grazing is to implement management systems such as rotational grazing. This is the practice of rotating different fields with different types of livestock as well as allowing rest periods for the grasses and other flora to recover. This practice has been shown to not only allow for healthier livestock due to a larger variety of plant species to feed on, but also creates a much more diverse field, encouraging a wide range of pollinator species such as bees and butterflies (Ravetto Enri et al., 2017). In order to implement this into Ty Rhos farm, the 2 fields consisting of 3 smaller fields will make an ideal arrangement for rotational grazing.

These 3 fields can then be rotated each year with 2 being designated as grazing fields and the 3rd allowed time to rest and reseed during the summer months (Figure 4).

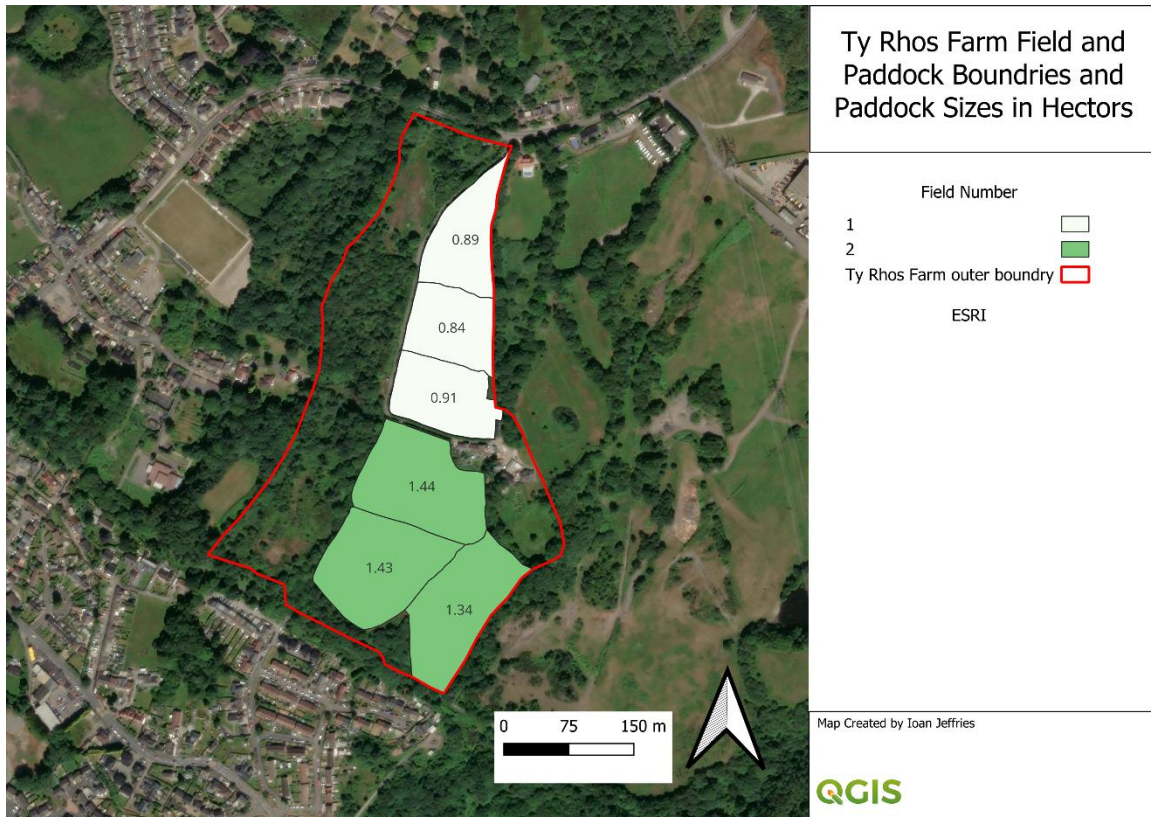


Figure 4 Field Boundaries and sizes in Hectors

In order to sustainably graze these fields without over grazing, the correct stocking densities must be calculated. According to UK government guidance, 1 sheep is equivalent to 0.12 Lu (Rural Payments Agency, 2024). Stocking densities must stay bellow 0.75 LU/Ha per year (GWT, 2013). As 2 of the fields will be grazed each year, the 2 smallest fields will be added together to calculate the field area to calculate how many livestock units can graze on them (Figure 5). Using these calculations 10 sheep will be grazed in field 1 and 16 sheep will be grazed in field 2.

Field 1

Grazing Area = 1.6 ha

$0.12\text{Lu} \times 10 \text{ Sheep} / 1.6\text{ha} = 0.75 \text{ Lu/ha per year}$

Field 2

Grazing Area = 2.6 ha

$0.12\text{Lu} \times 16 \text{ Sheep} / 2.6\text{ha} = 0.74 \text{ Lu/ha per year}$

Figure 5 Livestock density calculations

4.2. Hedgerows

When allocating farmland it is important to create boundaries between fields and other areas in order to both keep livestock in as well as making it easily identifiable which areas are for what purpose. This can be done in a number of ways such as ditches, fencing and stone walls. Hedgerows are common on UK farmland and date back hundreds of years. Commonly they are used to create natural boundaries between different fields and land borders and have a number of benefits over other boundary types. These hedgerows create essential habitat for a wide range of species such as birds, insects and small mammals (Wolton et al., 2013), as well as the range of flora that make up these hedgerows. It has been well documented the devastating effect that agricultural land has had on the natural environment all over the world (Payraudeau and van der Werf, 2005) and hedgerows on farm land are one method of negating some of this impact. Hedgerows create essential wildlife corridors and allow a range of species to access different habitats safely (Staley, Botham and Pywell, 2019). These benefits also extend to the farmers as hedgerows can also encourage biological control for their crops. While there are instances where hedgerows can harbour pests, they also provide habitat for predator species that feed on these pests (Holland, 2019).

When implementing hedgerows for ecosystem services, there are a number of factors which can increase its ecological value. A review of central European studies has shown

that some of the most important factors for increasing biodiversity are hedgerow interconnectivity, density and structural diversity (Kratschmer et al., 2024). These principles should be considered when planning any hedge creation or alteration.

In order to increase the length and interconnectivity of hedgerows on the site, more can be added to replace existing wire fence along the site, but style and species must be decided on first. Different styles of hedging can serve different purposes. For example, Midland hedges are designed to be tall and sturdy in order to keep in cattle and other large herbivores while Welsh hedges are designed to keep in sheep and therefore don't need the strength of midland hedgerows (NHLS, 2025). The main type of livestock that will need to be contained within the fields on this site will be sheep so for this instance the Welsh style hedgerow will work the best.

In terms of species composition for newly planted hedges, it is important to use a variety of species to better promote biodiversity and to create a varied habitat within the hedge system. A good rule of thumb when creating hedgerows is to use species that are native and naturally abundant in the area as they are likely adapted to the area and promote habitat cohesiveness. One of the most common hedgerow species found in the UK is hawthorn which was found in 90% of examples (Wilson, 2019). This species is common on Ty Rhos Farm and makes up a large portion of existing hedgerows. Other species to include are ash and blackthorn which are also common in the area. Holly is also common for the area and is part of the composition of the existing hedgerows.

Existing hedgerows are still in good condition aside from a few gaps which have formed. Other than repairs and maintenance, these hedges will likely not need to be re-laid for a number of years but consistent monitoring should take place.

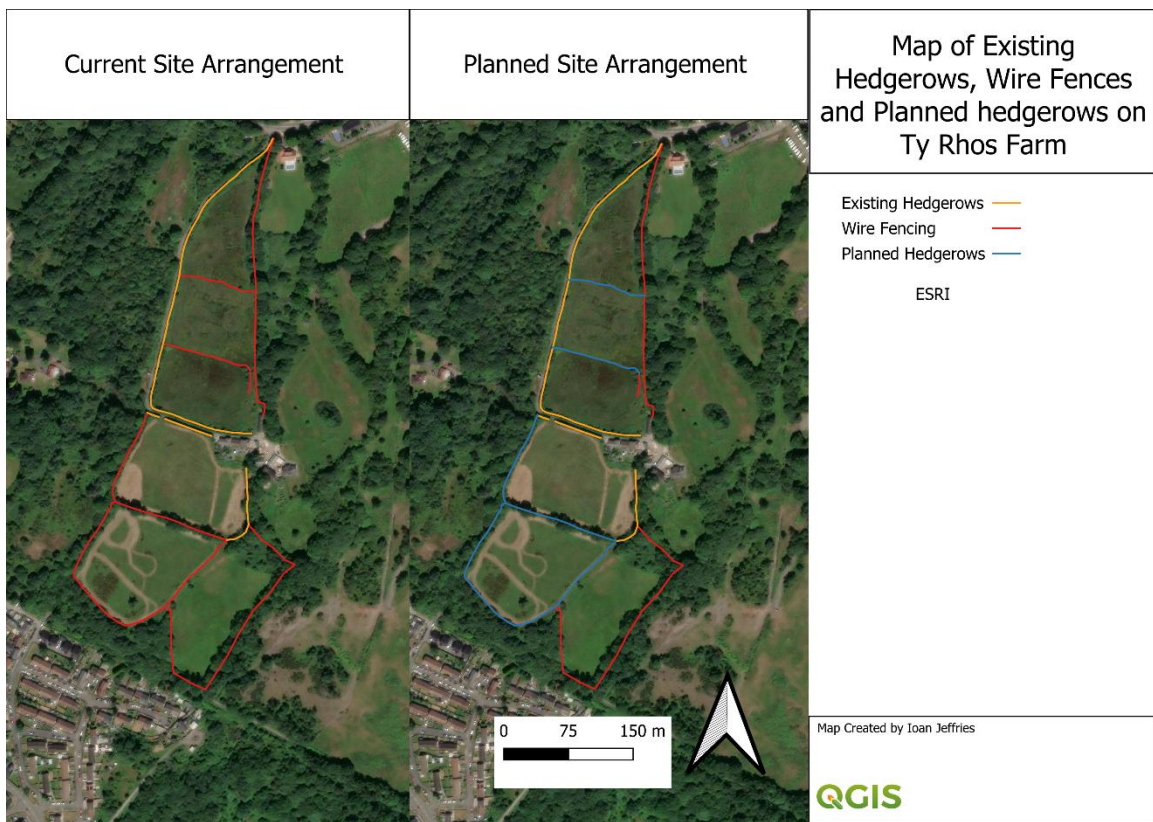


Figure 6 Current and planned arrangement of hedgerows and wire fences

4.3. The Rec

As per the site aims, the rec should remain accessible for general public use for activities such as dog walking and general recreation. As previously stated, the rec has actively been seceding into dense scrub over the last 20 years and without proper management, may completely scrub over. This dense scrub mostly consists of thick bramble and gorse which is an indicator of acidic soils as its preferred soil PH is typically between 4.5 and 5 (BSBI, 2021). This scrub will most likely eventually transition into woodland like is currently taking place in the north of the site but may take decades to fully transition. This can either be allowed to happen naturally, or the scrub can be removed.

Reducing the level of dense scrub would allow the area to become more accessible to the public and would allow for more space for recreational activities but would require heavy maintenance to achieve which would have a drastic impact on the existing habitat. This would also require consistent management to prevent the area from returning into dense scrub.

An alternative management strategy is to maintain the current area of grassland and prevent further encroachment of the scrub. This method would create minimal impacts in the surrounding area while maintaining an accessible area for use by the public. This will stop the scrub from encroaching further while also allowing the existing scrub to naturally develop and transition into a woodland environment. This process of maintaining the grassland will be done using standard handheld tools such as hedge trimmers and strimmers and must be conducted outside of the bird breeding seasons (March – August). This is outlined within The Hedgerow Regulation 1997 (UK Government, 1997) and while this work isn't related to hedgerows, the same principles of avoiding disturbing breeding birds still apply. This maintenance will likely need to be conducted annually but can be increased in frequency depending on the speed of encroachment. This will be further elaborated on in the management timeline (5.).

This area of the site is also prone to vandalism and littering from locals using the site as a camping spot. The use of the site by the public is to be encouraged but vandalism and littering must be kept to a minimum. Studies show that the strategic placement of visible bins reduce the amount of litter being discarded on the ground (Cruz, Arcena and Torre, 2025). There are also no bins anywhere near the site which likely leads to the level of littering that occurs. In order to prevent this a secure bin will be placed on the rec to encourage the collection of waste so it can be disposed of correctly.

5. Timescale

In terms of the timetable for management, the first few years will be the most intensive with the remaining years being dedicated to mostly maintenance and upkeep. Each section site listed above will have its own timetable with certain tasks only being able to be conducted within certain seasons.

Grassland Management

Year 1 - 10	Sheep will begin grazing of the fields during April and continue until December. The sheep will be at a stocking density of roughly 0.75Lu/ha with 10 sheep grazing in field 1 and 16 sheep grazing in field 2. Fields must be consistently monitored for signs of poaching, over grazing and scrub encroachment. Stocking densities can then be altered until a balance is reached. In order to combat the current scrub encroachment at the north of field 1, it is recommended to place the fresh water near the sprouting scrub to encourage trampling. Sheep will be rotated between 2 paddocks with the 3 rd being left to rest and reseed. This will continue year on year with the resting field being rotated each year. At the 5 year point, an assessment of the fields will be conducted to assess whether the grazing regime is effective for maintaining the field.
-------------	--

Hedgerow Management

Year 1	The first 2 years will be dedicated to new hedgerow creation. Hedgerow laying is a time and energy intensive process and so due time should be allocated to this. Hedges will be lay as previously discussed in the Welsh style using a mixture of hawthorn, ash, blackthorn and holly. Welsh style hedging uses dead wood in its construction and so grazing from livestock within the fields shouldn't be an issue, however monitoring should be carried out and temporary fencing constructed if necessary. Gaps in existing hedgerows will also be planted up and secured with fencing until mature.
Year 2	
Year 3	The following years are dedicated to maintenance and monitoring. As per The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (UK Government, 1997), maintenance is forbidden between the 1 st of March and the 31 st of August in Wales. Maintenance and trimming should only be conducted during the late winter periods. New hedgerows will need frequent trimming for the first few years. Once matured, trimming should be conducted on a 2 to 3 year cutting cycle depending on the speed of the hedge growth with the aim of creating a dense hedgerow.
Year 4	
Year 5	
Year 6	
Year 7	
Year 8	
Year 9	
Year 10	

The Rec Management

Year 1 - 10	The first year a bin will be placed on the site to reduce levels of litter on the site. Cutting back of scrub will be conducted once a year to prevent the encroachment of scrub. This will be conducted after bird nesting season as well as after most berry bearing plants have finished producing for the year at the end of autumn to early winter. For the first year, the paths will be opened up wider to allow the public easier access to the site. The goal of this cutting is to halt scrub encroachment and so only encroaching scrub should be cut.
-------------	---

6. Conclusion

Over this ten-year period, this phased management strategy for Ty Rhos Farm will look to promote biodiversity within its grasslands through a mixture of sustainable grazing practice such as rotational grazing as well as stocking correct levels of livestock to accommodate the fields. The increased lengths of hedgerows as well as the upkeep of existing ones will create a more interconnected habitat and allow for a wider range of both flora and fauna species to exist within the site. These changes will hopefully create a richer species diversity and help to negate the negative effects agriculture has had on the natural environment.

7. References

8. Archwilio (2026). *Historic Environment Record of Wales*. [online] Archwilio.org.uk. Available at: <https://archwilio.org.uk/her/chi3/arch.php?county=Rhondda%20Cynon%20Taff&lang=eng> [Accessed 4 Apr. 2026].
9. Boatman, N., Parry, H., Bishop, J. and Cuthbertson, A. (2007). *Impacts of Agricultural Change on Farmland Biodiversity in the UK*. [online] Available at: https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=KHEoDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&ots=_tv99vhfhd&sig=SCHLCAdJOj8TMkGcAHA_0F0si98#v=onepage&q&f=false.
10. BSBI (2021). *BSBI: Ulex europaeus*. [online] Bsbi.org. Available at: <https://fermanagh.bsbi.org/ulex-europaeus-l>.
11. CADW (2026). *Scheduled Monuments | DataMapWales*. [online] datamap.gov.wales. Available at: https://datamap.gov.wales/layers/inspire-wg:Cadw_SAM.
12. Carpinelli, S., da Fonseca, A.F., Weirich Neto, P.H., Dias, S.H.B. and Pontes, L. da S. (2020). Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Cattle Dung and Nutrient Cycling in Integrated Crop–Livestock Systems. *Agronomy*, [online] 10(5), p.672. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy10050672>.
13. Cruz, K., Arcena, L. and Torre, R. (2025). *Sight, Mind, and Action: The Effects of Visible Trash Bins on Students' Littering Behavior - International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*. [online] International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science. Available at: <https://rsisinternational.org/journals/ijriss/articles/sight-mind-and-action-the-effects-of-visible-trash-bins-on-students-littering-behavior/>.

14. GWT (2013). *LAND MANAGEMENT TOOLKIT Local Wildlife Sites -South East Wales Project No.2 Neutral Grassland (Pasture)*. [online] Gwent Wildlife Trust. Available at:
<https://www.gwentwildlife.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/No.2%20Habitat%20Management%20Toolkit%20-%20Neutral%20Grassland%20%28Pasture%29%20FINAL.pdf> [Accessed 9 Apr. 2026].
15. Hennessy, D., O'Donovan, M., French, P. and Laidlaw, A.S. (2006). Effects of date of autumn closing and timing of winter grazing on herbage production in winter and spring. *Grass and Forage Science*, [online] 61(4), pp.363–374. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2494.2006.00543.x>.
16. Holland, J. (2019). *Contribution of hedgerows to biological control*. routledge.
17. Kent Wildlife Trust (2026). *A brief guide to choosing livestock for conservation grazing Kent Wildlife Trust Land Management Advice Series This advice sheet contains information about the following topics*. [online] Kent Wildlife Trust. Available at:
https://www.kentwildlifetrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/2018-06/KWT%20Land%20Mgt%20Advice_Sheet%205%20-%20Choosing%20livestock%20for%20conservation%20grazing.pdf.
18. Kratschmer, S., Hauer, J., Zaller, J.G., Dür, A. and Weninger, T. (2024). Hedgerow structural diversity is key to promoting biodiversity and ecosystem services: A systematic review of Central European studies. *Basic and applied ecology*, [online] 78. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.baae.2024.04.010>.
19. NBN Atlas Wales (2024). *Explore Your Area | NBN Atlas Wales*. [online] Nbnatlas.org. Available at: <https://wales->

- records.nbnatlas.org/explore/your-area#51.7338%7C-3.4531%7C12%7CALL_SPECIES.
20. NHLS (2025). *Hedgelaying Style guides for assessment NHLS Accreditation Scheme documentation*. [online] Available at: <https://www.hedgelaying.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/AS2-HedgelayingStyleGuidesForAssessment.pdf>.
21. NRW (2023). *Terrestrial Phase 1 Habitat Survey | DataMapWales*. [online] datamap.gov.wales. Available at: https://datamap.gov.wales/layers/geonode:nrw_terrestrial_phase_1_habitat_survey.
22. Payraudeau, S. and van der Werf, H.M.G. (2005). Environmental impact assessment for a farming region: a review of methods. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 107(1), pp.1–19. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2004.12.012>.
23. Ravetto Enri, S., Probo, M., Farruggia, A., Lanore, L., Blanchetete, A. and Dumont, B. (2017). A biodiversity-friendly rotational grazing system enhancing flower-visiting insect assemblages while maintaining animal and grassland productivity. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, [online] 241, pp.1–10. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2017.02.030>.
24. Roberts, R. and Graham, E. (2010). *Southeast Wales Industrial Ironworks Landscapes*. [online] Available at: <https://www.walesher1974.org/her/app/php/herumd.php?group=GGAT&level=3&docid=301366704>.
25. Rural Payments Agency (2024). *Annex 6C: Convert livestock numbers into Livestock Units*. [online] GOV.UK. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/countryside-stewardship-mid->

- tier-and-wildlife-offers-manual-for-agreements-starting-on-1-january-2022/annex-6c-convert-livestock-numbers-into-livestock-units.
26. Shipley, R., Frei, E.R., Bergamini, A., Boch, S., Schulz, T., Ginzler, C., Barandun, M., Bebi, P., Bolliger, J., Bollmann, K., Noémie Delpouve, Gossner, M.M., Graham, C., Krumm, F., Marty, M., Pichon, N., Rigling, A. and Rixen, C. (2024). Agricultural practices and biodiversity: Conservation policies for semi-natural grasslands in Europe. *Current Biology*, [online] 34(16), pp.R753–R761. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2024.06.062>.
27. Staley, J., Botham, M. and Pywell, R. (2019). *Hedges for invertebrates and plants: how current and historic hedgerow management alters their structural condition and value as a semi natural habitat*.
28. UK Government (1997). *The Hedgerows Regulations 1997*. [online] Legislation.gov.uk. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1997/1160/contents>.
29. van Klink, R., van der Plas, F., van Noordwijk, C.G.E.T., WallisDeVries, M.F. and Olff, H. (2014). Effects of large herbivores on grassland arthropod diversity. *Biological Reviews*, [online] 90(2), pp.347–366. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1111/brv.12113>.
30. Welsh Government (2023). *Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023*. [online] Legislation.gov.uk. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asc/2023/3/contents>.
31. Welsh Government (2026). *Small Grants – Environment: hedgerow creation*. [online] Gov.wales. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/small-grants-environment-hedgerow-creation>.
32. Wilson, P. (2019). *Botanical Diversity in the Hedges and Field Margins of Lowland Britain*.

33. Wolton, R. (2015). *Life in a Hedge*. [online] British Wildlife, pp.306–316.
Available at:
<https://plantenvanhier.nl/onewebmedia/Robert%20Wolton%20-%20Life%20in%20a%20hedge%20-%20British%20Wildlife%202015.pdf>
[Accessed 10 Dec. 2025].
34. Wolton, R., Morris, R., Pollard, K. and Dover, J. (2013). *Understanding the combined biodiversity benefits of the component features of hedges For Defra*. [online] Available at:
https://www.hedgelink.org.uk/cms/cms_content/files/16_2013_hedgerow_contract_final_report_v6c.pdf [Accessed 11 Dec. 2025].