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5. ECOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS and OPPORTUNITIES**5.1 Further Survey**

It is not considered necessary to carry out any further ecological surveys provided that the clearance of trees, scrub and rank vegetation is undertaken as described at paragraph 5.4.

5.2 Vegetation retentions

Prior to the commencement of any works on site, trees and other vegetation that it is planned to retain, must be identified and marked-out on the ground with a view to their protection from all disturbance during the construction period.

Particular attention must be paid to preventing the disturbance of the root spread of large trees to be retained within, and adjacent to the site, including those rooted outside the site. In addition, their canopy spreads are vulnerable to damage or intentional or accidental lopping when construction works are being undertaken. Existing trees to be retained should be protected during construction operations by establishing Root Protection Zones to British Standard BS5837 (revised 2005) and their canopy spreads not reduced. Areas of other vegetation to be retained should also be identified by establishing temporary high-visibility fencing around their perimeters. Protection fencing must be maintained in serviceable condition for the whole duration of the construction phase.

No additional soils of other material must be placed on top of existing root spreads, whether temporarily or permanently, which would result in the burial of roots to a greater depth than existing as the exclusion of air from the soil will ultimately kill the trees.

All site personnel must be instructed to comply with these requirements at all times.

A landscape plan incorporating an appropriate ecological mitigation strategy should be drafted as the scheme is progressed.

5.3 Translocation of Spiked Sedge

A single plant of Spiked Sedge, a species of County borough significance, was found growing within the application site at TN13 (see figure 2) which will be lost to the development. It is recommended that this plant is translocated by hand to a nearby safe site under the supervision of the site ecologist.

5.4 Clearance of trees, scrub and rank vegetation

Whenever possible, site clearance should be undertaken outside the bird nesting season, ie, between September and February inclusive and preferably in mid-September to the end of October to avoid disturbance to hibernating animals such as bats, reptiles, amphibians and Hedgehog.

It is anticipated that no potential bat roost sites will be disturbed or otherwise affected by the proposed development. However, trees should be cleared bearing due regard to the possibility that bats could be encountered unexpectedly. Any trees that are found to have roost potential that have not been identified during the present appraisal should be further examined by a bat ecologist.

All site operations should avoid unnecessary disturbance to bat habitat and best practice methods designed to minimise impact on bats resulting from tree felling and lopping should be employed. These are outlined at appendix 5. If any bats or roosts were to be found during site clearance operations, all work must stop immediately and advice sought from the site ecologist.

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In order to minimize potential harm to reptiles, terrestrial phase amphibians, Hedgehogs and other fauna during site clearance work or when levelling ground irregularities, a visual "finger-tip" search of the habitat identified as "Potential reptile habitat" (see figure 3), should be undertaken by the site ecologist. This search must be undertaken immediately prior to, and during the removal of the habitat. Initial disturbance to the vegetation and soil must be carried out with hand-tools only and only after the ecologist is satisfied that the area is clear of animals will the use of mechanical plant be permitted.

In order to provide potential refuges for reptiles and terrestrial-phase amphibians, habitat piles constructed from arisings produced during site clearance works should be sited in convenient undisturbed areas as advised by the site ecologist (see paragraph 5.13, below).

5.5 Containment of polluted run-off within the site

Polluted or silt-laden run-off from the construction works or from the site once construction is completed, must be prevented from reaching any watercourse and subsequently the Afon Taf. Run-off from the site must comply at all times with NRW consent standards.

5.6 Bats

It is anticipated that no potential bat roost sites will be disturbed or otherwise affected by the proposed scheme but site operations should avoid unnecessary disturbance to bat habitat and best practice methods designed to minimise impact to bats resulting from tree felling and lopping should be employed. See paragraph 5.4 and appendix 5.

Site personnel should be mindful of the protection afforded to bats and the potential consequences of killing animals or disturbing their roosts during site work which could result in prosecution under the protection legislation.

Mitigation of habitat loss may be achieved by the provision of bat roost features in the fabric of houses to be constructed on the site. This, associated with appropriate landscape and garden plantings, will reduce the impact on bats.

5.7 Reptiles and Amphibians

In order to minimize potential harm to reptiles, terrestrial phase amphibians, site clearance work should include a visual "finger-tip" search as described at paragraph 5.3, above.

Site personnel should be mindful of the likely presence of reptiles and amphibians and be instructed to avoid disturbing, damaging or killing them. Emphasis should be given to the protection afforded to reptiles and the potential consequences of killing animals during site work which would be construed as 'intentional killing' as defined in the protection legislation.

In order to provide potential refuges for reptiles and terrestrial-phase amphibians, habitat piles constructed from arisings produced during site clearance works should be sited in convenient undisturbed areas as advised by the site ecologist.

5.8 Great Crested Newt

Great Crested Newts, their breeding ponds and their places of rest/shelter are fully protected and an NRW licence to disturb a European Protected Species is required to permit any disturbance to individual animals or their places of rest.

It is considered unlikely that Great Crested Newts occur within, or visit the survey site. However, if any were to be found during site clearance operations, all work must stop immediately and advice sought from the site ecologist.

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5.9 Badger

Although no signs of Badgers were observed during the present survey, all site personnel must be made aware that animals could occasionally visit the site. It is considered unlikely that Badgers occur within, or visit the survey site but if any holes suspected of being a sett are found during site clearance operations, all work must immediately stop within 30m of the suspected sett and advice sought from the site ecologist.

All excavations left overnight must be provided with a means of escape to prevent any animals becoming trapped, such as a fixed, sloping plank or a sloping side to part of the excavation.

Attention is further drawn to the best practice protocol designed to minimise impact to Badgers during development works, which is reproduced at appendix 6.

5.10 Birds

All nests occupied or being built by breeding birds are protected against disturbance by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The nesting season is generally taken to be March to August inclusive but it should be borne in mind that some species nest outside this period. Whenever possible, site clearance should be undertaken between September and February inclusive and preferably mid-September to the end of October to avoid disturbance to hibernating animals such as bats, reptiles and amphibians. If it is necessary to disturb or remove any potential bird nesting habitat during the nesting season, an experienced ornithologist must assess the site immediately prior to the commencement of clearance operations in order to confirm that no active nests will be disturbed. If any active nests are found, work must cease in that area until the ornithologist certifies that no active nests are present.

Mitigation of habitat loss may be achieved by the provision of nest boxes and other suitable features in the fabric of houses to be constructed on the site. This, associated with appropriate landscape and garden plantings, will reduce the impact on birds.

5.11 Hedgehog

Site personnel should be mindful of the possibility of the presence of Hedgehogs and ensure that any animals found come to no harm, in particular, during the winter when they may be hibernating in dense vegetation including in banks and hedge-bottoms. Animals should be left alone or, if in imminent danger from site operations, should be carefully removed to safety beyond the working area. In order to minimize potential killing or disturbance to animals during the removal of rank vegetation and other potential Hedgehog refuges, a visual "finger-tip" search of the habitat should be undertaken prior to and during clearance work and initial disturbance be carried out with hand-tools only, prior to the use of mechanical plant.

The provision of suitable-sized apertures at the base of fencing and walls between plots and to the adjacent land will allow access and egress for Hedgehogs. Holes should be 130mm x130mm in size in order to allow free passage to Hedgehogs but deter cats and other larger animals. At least one hole should be provided in each side of the garden plot with a maximum distance between holes of 10m, typically to include five different hedgehog holes in each garden to allow them access freely. Further information can be seen at www.britishhedgehogs.org.uk/leaflets/Hedgehog-Street-top-tips.pdf

The construction of habitat piles as recommended for reptiles and amphibians will also be of benefit to Hedgehogs.

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5.12 Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

With the exception of a small bush of Cherry Laurel recorded about 25m north of the application site on the roadside at TN17 and a single possible Hollyberry Cotoneaster on the woodland edge at TN5, no Invasive Non-Native Species were recorded during the present survey. Neither of these species is of major significance at this site at present but it should be noted that bird-sown seedlings may be present within the application site and any plants encountered during construction works should be removed for off-site disposal.

Although no Japanese Knotweed stands or plants were seen during the survey, it is possible that small plants might have been overlooked. Site staff should be aware of its possible presence and be vigilant in its detection. Construction works must ensure that knotweed stands are not disturbed in a way that would cause the spread or export of propagules from the site and site operations must comply with approved containment practices. Japanese Knotweed must be treated using approved methods prior to the commencement of any work which might cause its disturbance or spread in compliance with the *Knotweed Code of Practice* (Environment Agency, 2013).

5.13 Construction of Habitat Piles & Hibernacula

Arisings from scrub cutting should, where possible, be utilized to form habitat piles. Woody and herbaceous arisings from site clearance should be made into piles, ideally in undisturbed sites, where they will receive sun for at least some part of the day. Habitat piles are particularly attractive to reptiles and amphibians seeking refuge and hibernation sites but also provide cover for Hedgehogs and many other species.

In addition, stone and rubble should be utilized to provide winter hibernacula.

Details can be found at section 9, page 45, of the *Reptile Habitat Management Handbook* (Edgar *et al*, 2010) downloadable from

<http://www.arc-trust.org/Resources/Arc%20Trust/Documents/reptile-habitat-management-handbook-ffull.pdf>

5.14 New plantings

Landscape plantings should seek to provide habitat connectivity linking habitats surrounding the site. Where possible, trees and dense hedges should be retained, maintained or planted around the site margins and between new properties to connect existing woodlands to the south and along the edge of the A470 to existing habitats to the west and gardens to the north and north-east.

All new plantings should be of species appropriate to preserve the character of the local landscape. Where native species are planted, in order to ensure that they are compatible with the local gene pool of the area, they should be of local provenance as outlined in Forest Practice Note No. 8, *Using Local Seed Sources for Planting Native Trees and Shrubs* (Forestry Commission, 1999).

In order to provide faunal feeding opportunities, plantings should include berry and seed-bearing trees and shrubs such as Hawthorn, Hazel, Crab Apple, Alder Buckthorn, Guelder Rose, Rowan and Elder. Native species of trees and shrubs (including non berry-bearing species) generally have higher invertebrate productivity than alien species, thus resulting in a richer environment for birds and other fauna.

Existing vegetation and new plantings should not be over-managed and species such as ivy, bramble, willow and gorse should be allowed to grow, as these also provide good food sources and cover for nesting birds and other fauna.

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5.15 Timing of Works

in order to comply with current legislation and best practice, all works should be carried out bearing due regard to the requirements of all flora and fauna, during the appropriate times of year (see appendix 7).

A suitable timetable for works should be drawn-up to comply with all ecological constraints and requirements.

5.16 Implementation and Supervision

Careful planning and supervision of site personnel should seek to ensure that disturbance to existing habitats and species is kept to an absolute minimum.

Where required, there should be input from the site ecologist at all stages of the project. Where appropriate, the above recommendations should be translated into clauses in works contracts and be specified in method statements.

The ecologist should attend site at the commencement of works to familiarize site personnel with ecological constraints. Site personnel should be made familiar with the ecological requirements of the site at induction courses and tool-box talks.

If necessary, the site ecologist should monitor progress as construction work proceeds in order to ensure that ecological requirements are being satisfactorily implemented.

5.17 Future Site Maintenance

Following the completion of the construction phase, future maintenance of the site should bear due regard to the well-being of all habitats, flora and fauna and only employ best-practice.

All maintenance works must be undertaken at times appropriate to avoid unnecessary disturbance, for example, to avoid the bird nesting season and to minimize disturbance to hibernating animals.

Lopping of trees and cutting of vegetation should not be over-aggressive and it should be borne in mind that species such as Ivy, Gorse, willow and Bramble are very important habitats for many species.

The frequent cutting of grass verges without removing the arisings invariably results in their decline in ecological value due to soil enrichment causing a considerable reduction in species-diversity. Arisings from grass cutting should therefore always be removed.

Management practices and prescriptions should be conveyed to the maintenance staff or contractors who carry out such routine maintenance, on every occasion that work is undertaken.

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APPENDIX 1**INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL STATUTORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

updated from text compiled by David Clements

1. Nature conservation in the UK is affected by a complex framework of legislation and policy at the international, national, regional and local levels. This section of the strategy summarises current legislation and policy insofar as it affects the study area, and gives a brief outline of the statutory obligations and responsibilities within which the strategy must function.
2. The summary below deals only with legislation and statutory policy matters which are directly relevant to the study area. Other legislation and policy documents which have indirect relevance, or which could become relevant in the future, should be consulted where relevant.

3 International Obligations

- 3.1 There is increasing awareness and concern at the need to protect natural habitats and their biodiversity at both the global and the European scale. This has resulted in a number of important international conventions, directives and agreements in the period since about 1970, to which the UK has either become a signatory or has incorporated into national law. The most relevant of these are as follows:

EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds, 1979 (The 'Birds Directive')

- 3.2 The Birds Directive (No. 79/409/EEC) applies to wild birds, their eggs, nests and habitats, and provides for the protection, management and control of all species of birds naturally occurring within member states. It requires the UK to take measures to ensure the preservation of sufficient diversity of habitats to maintain populations of all such birds at ecologically and scientifically supportable levels.
- 3.3 The habitats of certain rare and vulnerable birds (listed in Annex 1 of the Directive), and regular migratory species, are to be conserved by special measures including the identification, designation and protection of key areas of habitat. These designated areas are known as 'Special Protection Areas' or SPAs, and in the UK, are also required to be designated as SSSIs under domestic legislation.

EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna, 1992 (The 'Habitats Directive') updated 2010.

- 3.4 The Habitats Directive (No. 92/43/EEC) requires the UK to maintain and/or restore naturally occurring habitats, especially those which are deemed to be vulnerable and declining in Europe. It also requires the protection of many species of plants and animals which are similarly threatened and declining throughout their European range, therefore giving effect to both site and species protection objectives.
- 3.5 The Directive requires the UK to designate sites, on land and at sea, which will form part of a network of special sites within a broader, sensitively managed landscape. The designated sites, referred to as 'Special Areas of Conservation' (or SACs), together with the SPAs designated under the Birds Directive, form part of the EC 'Natura 2000' network of sites which are deemed to be of 'Community Interest', ie of significance in the pan-European context.
- 3.6 SACs may be selected for their importance as natural habitat types and/or as habitats for the rare and vulnerable species listed in Annexes I and II of the Directive. The UK Government was required to present a list of candidate SACs by June 1998, and has since gone through the process of refining and confirming the listed sites.
- 3.7 In the UK, the requirements of the Habitats Directive are implemented through the *Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994*. All SACs are required to be notified as SSSIs under domestic legislation.

Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 (The 'Rio Convention')

- 3.8 The Rio Convention on Biodiversity was one of several products arising from the *1st Earth Summit: a UN Conference on the Environment and Development* (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
- 3.9 The Rio Convention sets out an agreement between over 120 countries to investigate how the world's biodiversity - the entire range and variety of life on earth or any part of it - can best be conserved. It covers issues such as the sustainable use of environmental resources, the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species. Each of the participating nations is required to produce a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) setting out its own national targets and initiatives for meeting the objectives of the Convention.

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3.10 Other products from the Earth Summit included *Agenda 21* - a comprehensive programme of action needed throughout the world to achieve a more sustainable pattern of development into the next century and agreements on matters such as global climate change and the sustainable development of forestry. Within this context, local planning authorities in the UK are required to develop and adopt their own sustainable development strategies at the local level – 'Local Agenda 21' (LA21).

3.11 Local Agenda 21 is concerned primarily with wider actions to create and maintain the local quality of life and environment, providing an opportunity for communities to think through the priorities for their local area and to establish action plans to influence the direction of change. The development of nature conservation strategies and locally-applicable biodiversity action plans (LBAPs) form important elements of the LA21 process in so far as it affects the sustainable use of nature conservation and earth science resources.

EC Directive on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment, 1997 (The 'EA Directive')

3.12 The first EC Directive on Environmental Assessment (No. 85/337/EEC) was published in 1985 and was implemented in the UK primarily through the *Town & Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988* and its various amendments. This required the UK to implement a formal framework for assessing the impacts of certain types of development on the environment, particularly where these are of a large or potentially damaging nature, before a decision is taken on whether or not they should proceed. This includes an assessment of the impact of the development on nature conservation and ecology.

3.13 The Directive was revised in 1997 (No. 97/11/EC) in order to clarify certain ambiguities in the original directive, whilst extending the range of projects that are now to be subject to formal Environmental Assessment, and this has been transferred into UK legislation via the *Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999* which came into force on the 14 March 1999.

The Berne Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)

3.14 The Berne Convention is designed to protect important populations of listed species and their habitats. Appendix I floral species which are required to be strictly protected against picking, collecting, possession, sale, etc. Appendix II places particular emphasis on migratory species and their breeding and resting sites. Listed species are required to be strictly protected against a range of activities including deliberate killing, disturbance, taking of eggs, trading, etc. Appendix III protects populations of animals against exploitation and requires their management to keep them out of danger.

The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

3.15 Appendix 1 of the Bonn Convention lists species considered to be in danger of extinction which require strict protection from any threat. Appendix II lists species generally of conservation concern which will benefit from international co-operation. Signatories are encouraged to draw-up agreements to restore / maintain species' conservation status by appropriate measures.

4 National Legislation and Policy Framework

4.1 The UK now possesses a complex framework of domestic legislation and Government guidance concerned with nature conservation and the protection of both habitats and species. The legislative approach has generally stemmed in the past from the protection of individual sites and species, but has more recently broadened into concern for the wider environment and towards integrated policies for sustainability and the conservation of all species.

4.2 The key strands of national legislation and policy are outlined below:

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended by the Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1985 and others)

4.3 This Act, which has been greatly amended by subsequent legislation, remains the central pillar of statutory nature conservation in the UK. It provides the statutory basis for the legal protection of a wide range of specified plants and animals, and sets out the current principles for the designation,

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administration and protection of National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).

- 4.4 The provisions of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (or 'WCA') with respect to SSSIs have recently been revised and enhanced by the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000 (see below).

The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994 (The 'Habitats Regulations')

- 4.5 This Statutory Instrument formally transposes the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive into British Law.

Biodiversity - The UK Action Plan; Command 2428, 1994 (The 'UK BAP')

- 4.6 The Rio Convention (see above) recognised that action must be taken to halt the world-wide loss of animal and plant species, and their potential genetic resources. It was agreed that national plans would be drawn up by each of the participating nations.

- 4.7 The UK BAP sets out the following objectives:

'To conserve and where practical enhance:

- i) the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems;
- ii) *internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems;*
- iii) *species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas;*
- iv) *the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades.*

To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity;

To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.'

- 4.8 The UK Steering Group was subsequently set up to develop costed targets for key species and habitats, and to set out recommendations for achieving the objectives of the UK BAP. The findings and recommendations of this group are set out in *Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report* (UKSG), published in 1995.

- 4.9 The UK Steering Group, and its successor body the UK Biodiversity Group, have published costed action plans at the UK level for about 40 Priority Habitats and 400 Priority Species, together with shorter and less detailed statements for a further 100 or so Priority Species (UKSG 1995; UKBG 1998-99).

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 (the 'CROW Act'), the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (the 'NERC Act') and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016

- 4.10 These Acts require all public bodies to have statutory regard to the purpose and objectives of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and to encourage others likewise. The National Assembly for Wales, in association with CCW, published a list of habitats and species under section 74 of the CROW Act reviewed under section 40 of the NERC Act resulting in the section 42 list of *Species and Habitats of Principal Importance for Conservation of Biological Diversity*. In Wales, the Welsh Government enacted the Environment (Wales) Act in 2016 which replaces and reinforces the biodiversity aspects of the NERC Act which continues to apply in England. The list of *Species and Habitats of Principal Importance for Conservation of Biological Diversity* under section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act replaces the NERC section 42 list in Wales. All public bodies are required to take steps, and to promote the taking of steps by others, to further the conservation of these listed habitats and species.

- 4.11 These Acts also reinforce the protection and administration of SSSIs, giving additional powers to the agencies and local authorities. Amongst the measures are:

- a duty on public bodies to secure positive management on land which they control or occupy;
- rights to refuse consent for damaging activities not previously subject to regulation;
- licence or rights-holders to be treated the same as owners/occupiers;
- agency-flexible compulsory purchase powers;
- restrictions on third party users;
- amendments to permitted developments rules;
- improved enforcement, etc.

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- 4.12 Welsh local planning authorities are required to regard habitats and species listed under section 7 Environment (Wales) Act as material considerations within the planning and development process when assessing applications for planning consent.

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992

- 4.13 This Act brings together a series of Acts which were specifically designed to protect Badgers from persecution and other disturbance. It generally protects individual animals as well as their places of shelter (setts) and is generally interpreted to mean that it is an offence to carry out any hand works within 10m, and any mechanical works within 30m (40m if pile driving or other vibration is involved) of the closest sett entrance. Licensing is required from DEFRA or Natural Resources Wales for works within these exclusion zones and then only during the months of July to November inclusive. In general, licensing for main-sett closure is only granted on welfare grounds and not for commercial reasons.

5 Government Planning Guidance

- 5.1 Government guidance for planning authorities is set out in a series of planning guidance documents. These are intended to ensure consistency between local authorities in interpreting the law and in defining their responsibilities and powers regarding matters such as development control.
- 5.2 Wales has its own series of planning guidance documents. These take the form of a general policy statement document (*Planning Guidance (Wales): Planning Policy* 1999) which is supplemented by a series of *Technical Advice Notes* (TANs) which amplify the guidance with respect to key areas of detail. Many of the current documents make reference to nature conservation issues. The main strands are as follows:

Planning Guidance (Wales): Planning Policy (First Revision) 1999 ('PG(W):PP')

- 5.3 This sets out the broad principles for the operation of the planning system in Wales. The document contains general commitments to sustainable development, the protection of biodiversity and protection of the environment as a whole.
- 5.4 PG(W):PP indicates that local authorities should determine planning applications strictly in accordance with the policies contained in the current development plan, and should only do otherwise when there are significant material considerations which make this desirable. Development plans are required to have reasonably detailed policies with respect to nature conservation, and the document goes on to give guidance as to what these should cover.
- 5.5 Para 5.3.13 notes that *'both statutorily designated sites and other [ie locally] designated sites are important for the conservation of natural heritage, as are some non-designated areas and features which provide wildlife corridors'*. Development plans should *'ensure that relevant international, national and local conservation interests are properly provided for'* and that they should *'also be concerned with other land of conservation value, including wildlife sites in urban areas and the possible provision of new habitats'* (para 5.3.15).
- 5.6 The importance of protecting locally designated sites is acknowledged in the guidance, provided these are of 'substantive nature conservation value', have been assessed against formal criteria and are not unduly or unreasonably restrictive of development. Para 5.3.20 also states that the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when considering planning applications, and notes that applicants must conform with any statutory species protection provisions affecting the site concerned.

Planning Guidance (Wales): Technical Advice Note (Wales) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning 2009 ('TAN 5')

- 5.7 TAN 5 amplifies the broad provisions of PG(W):PP with respect to nature conservation and is the main source of current planning guidance for this subject in Wales. In summary, the guidance:
- sets out the Government's objectives for nature conservation and the framework for safeguarding our natural heritage under domestic and international law;
 - describes the key role of local authorities and CCW;
 - emphasises the importance of both designated sites and non-designated habitats for nature conservation;
 - advises on the treatment of nature conservation issues in development plans;
 - states development control criteria, particularly for SSSIs and sites with additional national and international designations;

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- sets out the implications and implementation of the EC Habitats and EC Birds Directives.

6 Other Wildlife Designations

6.1 The Countryside Council for Wales and several non-governmental bodies, such as the RSPB and researchers specialising in particular floral or faunal groups, have produced lists of species which have suffered serious population declines or contractions in range. These designations are outlined below.

6.2 **Countryside Council for Wales List of Globally Threatened Plants**

Category A lists 16 species which are all more or less endemic to Europe, occur in fewer than 50% of European countries and have shown serious declines leading to extinctions at national level. Category B lists a further 6 species, all showing serious declines leading to national extinctions, but present in more than 50% of European countries. Category C lists a further 16 species which have suffered similar declines but which are not endemic to Europe.

6.3 **RSPB Birds of Conservation Concern**

Birds which have suffered serious population or range declines over the last 25 years have been highlighted by the publication of *Birds of conservation concern* (RSPB, 1995). The *Red List* broadly includes those species which have suffered at least a 50% decline in the last 25 years, and the *Amber List* those species which have suffered at least a 25% decline in the same period.

6.4 **BTO Breeding Birds of concern in the Wider Countryside**

This list (Crick *et al*, 1997) provides a further listing of species showing evidence of decline: the degree of urgency of threat to these populations is indicated by High or Medium Alert status.

6.5 **Red Data Birds**

The criteria used for the selection of species for inclusion onto the list of Red Data birds are given in Batten *et al* (1990, pp.3-7). In summary, consideration is given to

1. international significance of the British population,
2. scarcity as a British breeder,
3. declining breeding numbers,
4. restricted distribution in vulnerable sites or habitats,
5. species of special concern.

6.6 **Candidate Red Data Birds**

The list of Candidate Red Data birds includes those species which Batten *et al* (1990) considered may meet the criteria for inclusion onto the Red Data list within the next 25 years (from 1990).

6.7 **Local Invertebrate Species**

Localised invertebrate species within Britain are defined as being recorded from 101 - 300 of the 10km squares in Britain since 1980. The definition covers both species which are patchily distributed throughout Britain and species that are confined to particular areas but generally distributed within these (Waring, 1993). Designations such as **notable a** and **notable b** are used to distinguish species of high and medium conservation concern.

6.7 **Plant species of Local Significance**

These are listed in the Glamorgan Rare Plant Register which places the county's rare and scarce plants into categories of international, national and county significance.

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APPENDIX 2**Target Notes**

The locations of the following Target Notes recorded during the field survey are shown on figure 2.

Richard Pryce assessed the site between 11:00hrs and 14:00hrs on 8th August 2019.

Weather: sunny intervals, light NW wind to calm, clear 20°C, 6/8 cloud.

Target notes have been recorded using Biorecs biological recording software which facilitates these records being incorporated into databases administered by specialist bodies including nationally to the Biological Records Centre at the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Wallingford, the Distributional Database maintained by the Botanical Society of Britain & Ireland (BSBI) and to local databases such as that at the South-East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre and the database maintained by the County Plant Recorder of the BSBI. Such records advance the knowledge and understanding of the distribution and frequency of plants, animals and habitats and enable a more informed approach to be made to future management and conservation of the natural and semi-natural environment and potentially assist with the assessment of the impact that future development and land-use changes may have on habitats and wildlife. These records will be submitted to the national and local databases in due course.

Key to Species Status mnemonics**Plants and some faunal groups**

d	dominant
a	abundant
b	locally abundant
f	frequent
g	locally frequent
i	introduced
l	faunal sign (eg otter spraint)
o	occasional
r	rare
p	present (no frequency noted)
s	self sown alien species
t	garden throw-out
\$	cf (determination uncertain at this season or specialist determination required)

Fauna

The actual number of individuals is noted for birds and some other faunal groups.

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Colliers Row TN01

Dwarf Elder locally abundant on west side of track. Pedunculate Oak seedling noted in tall herb vegetation. Two Herring Gull flying over low.

Grid ref. : **32/0385- 0622-** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **C31 - Tall herb or fern:Ruderal/ephemeral(not Pteridium)**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	b
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	r
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass	g
<i>Calystegia sepium sens.lat.</i>	Hedge Bindweed	g
<i>Calystegia sepium subsp.sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	g
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	g
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	g
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	b
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited Willowherb	o
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	p
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	o
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	g
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	g
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	K
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	g
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Dwarf Elder	g
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	r

Group : 37 - Birds

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	2

Colliers Row TN02

Planted trees and bushes, scrubby, shaded, dense, inaccessible, fenced. Species comprise locally abundant dogwood with occasional Hawthorn, Sycamore, Hazel, Snowberry and rose. Nuthatch calling nearby.

Grid ref. : **32/0385- 0619-** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **A112 - Plantation broadleaved woodland**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	i
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	r
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	i
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	i
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	r
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	p
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	a Rose	i
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	i

Group : 37 - Birds

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Wood Nuthatch	1

Colliers Row TN03

Eastern continuation of planted woodland TN02: planted trees and shrubs dense, fenced and inaccessible.

Planted species include locally abundant Dogwood, locally frequent Ash (with some die-back disease), occasional Hazel and Lawson's Cypress. Ground flora recorded from fenced edge only. Green Woodpecker. Creeping Soft-grass infected with rust.

Grid ref. : **32/0387- 0620-** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **A112 - Plantation broadleaved woodland**

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Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	g
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass	b
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	o
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress	i
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	r
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	r
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	i
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	o
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	g
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> agg.	Common Male Fern	r
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	o
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	i
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Aven	p
<i>Hedera helix</i> agg.	Ivy	g
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	g
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	Imperforate St John's-wort	o
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	o
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	g
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	o

Group : 37 - Birds

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	1

Group : 16 - Butterflies

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	1

Colliers Row TN04

Horse-grazed grassland on colliery spoil inside trotting track. Bare spoil up to c.15%.

Grid ref. : **32/0389- 0619-** Record date : **08/08/2019**Habitat : **B2 - Neutral grassland**Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	g
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	a
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	o
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	r
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>hordeaceus</i>	Common Soft-brome	r
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-brome	r
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	r
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	r
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	r
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	f
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	f
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort	r
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	a
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	o
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	r
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	r
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	a
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	o
<i>Polygonum polychnemiforme</i>		r
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	r
<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i> var. <i>coronopifolia</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	a
<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	a
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	r
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	o
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	o
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirreltail Fescue	g

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Group : 16 - Butterflies

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	1

Colliers Row TN05

Planted woodland, dense, unthinned, etiolated. Dense edge of locally abundant Blackthorn and Bramble, locally frequent rose, abundant Ash (most with die-back disease), occasional Hazel, birch and Grey Alder. Herring Gull flying over, at about 50 ft. Other species listed are from woodland edge.

Grid ref. : **32/0392- 0621-** Record date : **08/08/2019**Habitat : **A112 - Plantation broadleaved woodland**Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	r
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	i
<i>Betula sp.</i>	a birch	i
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	o
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	i
<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	Hollyberry Cotoneaster	\$
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	g
<i>Festuca rubra agg.</i>	Red Fescue	g
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	i
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	b
<i>Phleum pratense sens. lat.</i>	Timothy	o
<i>Phleum pratense subsp. pratense</i>		o
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	o
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	i
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	r
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	a Rose	i
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	b

Group : 37 - Birds

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	1

Colliers Row TN06

Continuation of horse-grazed grassland on colliery spoil at TN04 but in corner outside and north of trotting track. A single robust rose bush growing surrounded by grassland near eastern side. Bare spoil 5% - 20%, horse-poached in part. Possible reptile potential around edges but probably not attractive to amphibians.

Grid ref. : **32/0390- 0622-** Record date : **08/08/2019**Habitat : **B2 - Neutral grassland**Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	a
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	r
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	g
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	g
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	r
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	r
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	o
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	r
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	o
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	r
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	a
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	o
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	r
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	o
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	g
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	a Rose	r

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<i>Scorzoneroideides autumnalis</i> var. <i>coronopifolia</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	a
<i>Scorzoneroideides autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	a
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	o
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirreltail Fescue	g
Group : 16 - Butterflies		
Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue	1

Colliers Row TN07

Planted woodland, dense, shaded, etiolated c.50ft tall, including Alder, Ash, Rowan and birch. Dense edge of Bramble and planted rose with some Common Knapweed and Yarrow.

Grid ref. : **32/0389- 0623-** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **A112 - Plantation broadleaved woodland**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	r
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	i
<i>Betula</i> sp.	a birch	i
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	b
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	i
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	a Rose	i
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	b
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	i

Colliers Row TN08

Planted woodland on colliery spoil, tall, etiolated, unthinned trees, difficult to walk through due to density of planting. Planted species include Hazel, Pedunculate Oak, Hawthorn, Sycamore, Grey Alder and birch. Very shady and virtually no ground flora just rare Dandelion, Common Nettle, Broad-leaved Willowherb and Remote Sedge, with locally frequent Bramble. Regeneration of Hazel, Grey Alder, Ash and Sycamore. Grass cuttings and other fly-tipped rubbish dumped at woodland edge.

Grid ref. : **32/0393- 0623-** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **A112 - Plantation broadleaved woodland**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	i
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	i
<i>Betula</i> sp.	a birch	i
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	r
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	i
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	i
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	r
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	i
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	g
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	r
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	r

Colliers Row TN09

Rather better grown woodland than TN08, TN07 or TN05, but still comprises of etiolated, unthinned trees, planted on colliery spoil. More diverse and better developed ground flora hereabouts: Wood Avens, Common Nettle, Cleavers, Bramble and abundant mosses. Regenerating Pedunculate Oak, Grey Alder, Ash, Hawthorn and Hazel. Speckled Wood butterfly and wasp noted.

Grid ref. : **32/0390- 0626-** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **A112 - Plantation broadleaved woodland**

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Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Betula sp.</i>	a birch	i
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	i
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	i
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	r
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	b
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	r
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	i
<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	Dog-rose	i
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	b
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	i
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	g

Group : 16 - Butterflies

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	1

Group : 37 - Birds

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	2

Colliers Row TN10

Ash-dominated area of etiolated, planted woodland on colliery spoil. More light getting to woodland floor than elsewhere in wood due to Ash die-back disease, resulting in relatively dense sub-shrub layer of Bramble and herb layer of Creeping Soft-grass. Occasional regeneration of planted Grey Alder, Hawthorn and Ash.

Grid ref. : **32/0389- 0628-** Record date : **08/08/2019**Habitat : **A112 - Plantation broadleaved woodland**Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	g
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	o
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass	o
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	o
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	r
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited Willowherb	r
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	i
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	o
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	o
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	b
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	o
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	i
<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	Dog-rose	i
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	a
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	r
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion	o
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	r
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	o
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	r

Group : 16 - Butterflies

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	1
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	1

Colliers Row TN11

Mature multi-stem Goat Willow on fence line adjacent to Butterfly-bush and planted Rowan, Ash and Hazel. Sparse ground flora in woodland on south west side includes Ivy, Wood Avens and Bramble. Regeneration of originally planted Grey Alder, Rowan, Ash, Hawthorn and Pedunculate Oak. Dense Bramble on slope on north-east side of fence.

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Grid ref. : **32/0391- 0628-** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **A112 - Plantation broadleaved woodland**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	p
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	p
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	i
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	p
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	i
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	r
<i>Hedera helix</i> agg.	Ivy	g
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	p
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	g
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	r
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	i

Colliers Row TN12

Bramble-dominated vegetation on south side of grassy track with Butterfly-bush, Hazel, Grey Alder and Goat Willow self-sown into Bramble and tall herb vegetation on north side. Track dominated by Perennial Rye-grass with other species as listed.

Grid ref. : **32/0393- 0626-** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **B2 - Neutral grassland**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	g
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	o
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	s
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass	f
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	g
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed	b
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	r
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	r
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	r
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	o
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	o
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>carota</i>	Wild Carrot	r
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	g
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	r
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	g
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	g
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	o
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	b
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	r
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	r
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	r
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	o
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg.	Knotgrass	o
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	b
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	s
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	o
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	o
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	r
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	g
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	r

Group : 37 - Birds

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	2
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	2

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Land at Collier's Row, Heol Gerrig, Merthyr Tydfil: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Group : 16 - Butterflies

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady	2

Colliers Row TN13

Disused path on colliery spoil, now overgrown with rank grassy areas between Bramble, Butterfly-bush etc. One plant of *Carex spicata* noted. Bramble encroaching from sides. Occasional ant hills.

Grid ref. : **32/0394- 0625-** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **B2 - Neutral grassland**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	o
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	g
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	b
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass	b
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	g
<i>Carex spicata</i>	Spiked Sedge	m
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	g
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	b
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	b
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	g
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	Imperforate St John's-wort	r
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	r
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	o
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	b
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	r
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	r
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	r

Group : 16 - Butterflies

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock	1

Colliers Row TN14

Road verge at NE end of grassy track described as TN12.

Grid ref. : **32/03937 06273** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **B2 - Neutral grassland**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	o
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass	g
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	o
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	o
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	g
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	b
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	o
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	o
<i>Polygonum polycnemifforme</i>		o
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	r
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	r
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	r
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	r

Group : 16 - Butterflies

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady	1

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Colliers Row TN15

Grassy clearing on colliery spoil on south west side of road surrounded by self sown Butterfly-bush bushes. About 25 plants of Blue Fleabane growing on small open shale area. Occasional Spiked Sedge (*Carex spicata*) plants, also one plant of *Alchemilla mollis* by road. Seedlings of Downy Birch and Grey Alder noted.

Grid ref. : **32/0398- 0618-** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **B2 - Neutral grassland**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	r
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	r
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	o
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	o
<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	Garden Lady's-mantle	m
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	K
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	o
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	s
<i>Carex spicata</i>	Spiked Sedge	m
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	b
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	r
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	g
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	o
<i>Daucus carota subsp. carota</i>	Wild Carrot	g
<i>Erigeron acris</i>	Blue Fleabane	r
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	f
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	r
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	g
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort	g
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	r
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	o
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	o
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	o
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	g
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	r
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	o
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	g
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	o
<i>Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia</i>	Rusty Willow	r
<i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis var. coronopifolia</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	g
<i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	g
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	r
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion	g
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	r
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	r
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	r
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	r
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirreltail Fescue	o

Group : 16 - Butterflies

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	1
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady	3

Colliers Row TN16

Dense Bramble thicket clothing north-east facing slope down to road. Occasional Hazel and a few Ash saplings self sown and emerging from brambles.

Grid ref. : **32/0390- 0630-** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **A21 - Dense/continuous scrub**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass	g

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<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed	g
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	o
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	g
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	K
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> agg.	Common Male Fern	o
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	o
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	o
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	K
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	b
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog-rose	r
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	b

Colliers Row TN17

Dog-rose, Cherry Laurel, Hazel and Snowberry growing together to form a "bush" adjacent to pavement just south of road junction. Bramble dominates on west and south sides, Rosebay Willowherb, Creeping Thistle and Great Willowherb together with Bramble on north side. Ash sapling. Two Painted Lady butterflies on Butterfly-bush beyond.

Grid ref. : **32/03903 06326** Record date : **08/08/2019**

Habitat : **A21 - Dense/continuous scrub**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Glamorgan Altitude : 210

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass	b
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	b
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	g
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	r
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	g
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	K
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	g
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	r
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog-rose	r
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	b
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	r
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	o
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	r
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	r

Group : 16 - Butterflies

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Species Status
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady	2

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Land at Collier's Row, Heol Gerrig, Merthyr Tydfil: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal**APPENDIX 3****Amalgamated Species Lists collated from Target Notes**

From biorecs 16/08/2019 19:52:47

Group : 1 – Vascular Plants

Field records 17

Species recorded 105

Name	Code	Name	No of TNs from which recorded	Status
Acer pseudoplatanus	5	Sycamore	3	
Achillea millefolium	7	Yarrow	7	
Agrimonia eupatoria	22	Agrimony	1	
Agrostis capillaris	40	Common Bent	6	
Agrostis stolonifera	39	Creeping Bent	3	
Alchemilla mollis	2255	Garden Lady's-mantle	1	
Alnus glutinosa	77	Alder	1	
Alnus incana	78	Grey Alder	6	
Anthoxanthum odoratum	121	Sweet Vernal-grass	2	
Anthriscus sylvestris	125	Cow Parsley	2	
Arrhenatherum elatius	169	False Oat-Grass	8	
Bellis perennis	231	Daisy	2	
Betula pubescens	240	Downy Birch	1	
Betula sp.	L6133.0	a birch	4	
Bromus hordeaceus subsp.hordeaceus	270	Common Soft-brome	1	
Bromus hordeaceus	269	Soft-brome	1	
Buddleja davidii	277	Butterfly-bush	4	
Calystegia sepium sens.lat.	2248	Hedge Bindweed	1	
Calystegia sepium subsp.sepium	311.2	Hedge Bindweed	1	
Calystegia sepium	311	Hedge Bindweed	1	
Calystegia silvatica	313	Large Bindweed	2	
Carex remota	412	Remote Sedge	1	
Carex spicata	357	Spiked Sedge	2	Local Importance
Centaurea nigra	444	Common Knapweed	10	
Centaureum erythraea	5486	Common Centaury	2	
Cerastium fontanum	467	Common Mouse-ear	2	
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	2398	Lawson's Cypress	1	Planted
Chamerion angustifolium	477	Rosebay Willowherb	5	
Cirsium arvense	515	Creeping Thistle	3	
Cirsium vulgare	522	Spear Thistle	1	
Corylus avellana	557	Hazel	9	
Cotoneaster bullatus	2928	Hollyberry Cotoneaster	1	
Crataegus monogyna	569	Hawthorn	5	
Crepis capillaris	572	Smooth Hawk's-beard	1	
Cynosurus cristatus	597	Crested Dog's-tail	3	
Dactylis glomerata	607	Cock's-foot	8	
Daucus carota subsp.carota	620	Wild Carrot	2	
Dryopteris filix-mas agg.	664	Common Male Fern	2	
Epilobium hirsutum	692	Great Willowherb	3	
Epilobium montanum	695	Broad-leaved Willowherb	1	
Epilobium obscurum	696	Short-fruited Willowherb	2	
Equisetum arvense	712	Field Horsetail	1	
Erigeron acris	733	Blue Fleabane	1	Local Importance
Festuca rubra agg.	824	Red Fescue	1	

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<i>Festuca rubra</i>	825	Red Fescue	5	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	841	Ash	9	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	873	Cleavers	4	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	907	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	2	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	918	Herb-Robert	2	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	925	Wood Avens	4	
<i>Hedera helix</i> agg.	952	Ivy	2	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	983	Yorkshire-fog	5	
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	984	Creeping Soft-grass	3	
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	1006	Imperforate St John's-wort	2	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	1014	Perforate St John's-wort	2	
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	1020	Cat's-ear	1	
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	1077	Slender Rush	3	
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	1104	Nipplewort	3	
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	1130	Rough Hawkbit	1	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	1183	Perennial Rye-grass	4	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	1191	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	2	
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	1194	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	2	
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	1242	Pineappleweed	4	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	1250	Black Medick	1	
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	1361	Red Bartsia	2	
<i>Phleum pratense</i> sens. lat.	2247	Timothy	1	
<i>Phleum pratense</i> subsp. <i>pratense</i>	6933	Timothy	1	
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	1463	Timothy	1	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1487	Ribwort Plantain	4	
<i>Plantago major</i>	1488	Greater Plantain	3	
<i>Poa annua</i>	1495	Annual Meadow-grass	2	
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	1507	Rough Meadow-grass	1	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg.	1522	Knotgrass	1	
<i>Polygonum polychnemiforme</i>	L0018.0	a knotgrass	2	
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	1584	Silverweed	1	
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	1594	Creeping Cinquefoil	2	
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	1615	Cherry Laurel	1	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	1617	Blackthorn	1	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	1640	Pedunculate Oak	5	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1642	Meadow Buttercup	1	
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	1708	Dog-rose	4	
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	1705	a Rose	4	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	1728	Bramble	13	
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	1742	Curled Dock	1	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	1748	Broad-leaved Dock	2	
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	1753	Wood Dock	1	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	1788	Goat Willow	2	
<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i>	1786	Rusty Willow	1	
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	1814	Dwarf Elder	1	Local Importance
<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i> var. <i>coronopifolia</i>	L6578.0	Autumn Hawkbit	3	
<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i>	1129	Autumn Hawkbit	3	
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	1899	Common Ragwort	5	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	1953	Prickly Sow-thistle	1	
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	1960	Rowan	3	
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	2022	Snowberry	2	
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	2034	Dandelion	7	
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	2069	Upright Hedge-parsley	6	
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	2091	Red Clover	3	
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	1241.1	Scentless Mayweed	1	

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