

EXTENDED PHASE ONE ECOLOGY SURVEY

Land at Trefechan
Methyr Tydfil

Dated February 2021

ON THE INSTRUCTION
Of
WDL Homes



Reported by
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1. Introduction

The applicant is seeking planning permission to create a residential housing development within a plot of land to the north west of Trefechan, a small town within the county of Merthyr Tydfil (SO 03424 09076). The development site consists of semi improved grassland, bracken dominated scrub, scattered trees, dry stone walling and tall ruderal vegetation. The site measures approximately 2.8ha in size.

This report assess the potential for the land within the site boundary to support habitats and species and the implications that the development proposals could have on them.

1.1 Site Description

The proposed development site consists of a number of fields some of which are grazed by sheep. The field surround two detached properties but both properties and the single lane access track are outside of the proposed development site boundary. A number of scattered trees and dilapidated dry stone walls are present along the field boundaries indicating the line of previous stock proof boundaries and hedgerows. The site slopes downwards from north to south.

The site is immediately surrounded by residential housing to the north, east and south. Open upland and a golf course are present to the west of the site boundary. It is understood that some land to the west of the site may also be grazed common land.

1.2 Survey Constraints

The site visit was undertaken during August which is an optimum time to undertake phase 1 habitat surveys. The majority of the site was accessible during the site visit, however some areas were covered in dense bracken which made access difficult. An additional site visit was undertaken in October when the bracken had begun to die back to ensure the entire site could be fully assessed.

1.3 Surveyor Experience

Aislinn Harris is a full member of Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). Aislinn is an ecologist with 10 years experience undertaking a wide range of flora and fauna surveys.

All survey work is undertaken following JNCC Phase 1 Survey Guidelines and CIEEM Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (2013).

2. Desktop Study

A data search was undertaken via SEWBReC for the proposed development site and surrounding area. A 2km buffer zone was searched and records returned within 500m of site are noted below:

- Records for the presence of slow worm and common lizard - approximately 430m away,
- Records for the presence of common frog- approximately 430m away,
- Records for the presence of Nightjar - approximately 470m away,
- Records for the presence of a pipistrelle species of bat- commuting/foraging behaviour approximately 490m away,
- Numerous bird records - Reed bunting, house sparrow, dunnock, starling, song thrush, peregrine, kestrel, skylark, bullfinch

Records of note returned for the rest of the buffer zone are detailed below:

- Otter,
- Badger,
- Brown long eared bat,
- Common Toad,
- Tormetil Mining Bee,
- Bluebell,
- Hedgehog,

2.1 Protected Sites

A data search for species records was undertaken for the proposed development site and surrounding area. The search also considered statutory and non-statutory protected sites.

Statutory Protected Sites

The proposed development site does not lie within a statutory protected site boundary. The closest site is the Brecon Beacons National Park which lies approximately 100m to the north of the most northern edge of the proposed development site.

The Cwm Taf Fechan Woodlands Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is situated approximately 500m to the south east of the proposed development site. The proposed development site is separated from the SSSI by the town of Trefechan.

Non-Statutory Protected Sites

The site does not lie within a Site of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC). However it lies directly adjacent to the Cilsanws Common South SINC along the western edge of the proposed site boundary.

Other SINC sites identified within 1km of the proposed development site are:

- Cwm Taf Fawr
- Cwm Taf Fechan
- Y Graig

The Cwm Taff Fechan Woodland Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and the Taf Fechan Wildlife Trust Reserve both lie approximately 500m to the south east of the proposed development site.

2.2 Potential Impacts to Protected Sites

The proposed development site lies adjacent to the Cilsanws Common South SINC. This site is designated for its mosaic habitats associated with disused quarries and spoil tips. The main habitats within the site are acid grassland, acid flush and marshy grassland. There are also areas of semi natural woodland, neutral grassland, ponds, streambed species rich calcareous grassland on a limestone tip.

Whilst the proposed development would not have a direct impact on the SINC such as loss of habitat, it could have secondary impacts. Issues such as garden boundary encroachment, rubbish dumping and antisocial behaviour could affect the habitats which the SINC is designated for. Some simple site design measures would help to alleviate these potential pressures. It is recommended that a natural vegetated buffer is kept between the SINC and the footprint of any houses or roads. More details are provided in section 4 of this report.

3. Phase 1 Survey

3.1 Habitat

A walkover survey of the whole site was completed 24th August 2018 which included all land within the proposed development site. However, due to the dense bracken cover in some areas the site was revisited on the 11th October 2018. The site comprises a number of fields which have been numbered for ease of reference as shown on the phase 1 drawing supporting this report.

The site slopes downwards from north to south. A house and a bungalow with a single lane tarmac access track appear to be present within the centre of the proposed site. However, both properties and the access track are outside of the development footprint. The proposed development works will only affect the fields surrounding both properties.

Fields 1

This field is located to the south west of the site. The field is a mix of species poor semi improved grassland with bracken dominated scrub along the north. Species noted within the grassland included false oat grass, creeping thistle, nettle, rosebay willow herb, creeping buttercup, cocksfoot, creeping bent, ragwort, ribwort plantain, birdsfoot trefoil, common and sheeps sorrel, dandelion, gerrymander speedwell and herb Robert. A small stand of montbretia was noted just outside the boundary of the house adjacent to this field.

The scrub areas across the northern half of this field are dominated by bracken. However bramble, buddleja, grey willow and ash saplings were noted in the bracken and beginning to encroach into the grassland areas.

Various rocky outcrops were noted within the bracken habitat. The rocks were covered with bramble and had a species of spleenwort and viola growing on them.

Fields 2

This field is located to the north of the proposed site. A mostly intact dry stone wall is present along the western boundary of this field. Evidence of previous dry stone walling can be found along the eastern and southern boundary. However the walls in these areas are broken down and covered in bracken. A post and wire fence is present along all field boundaries. A few scattered hawthorn trees are present along the northern boundary of the field.

Field 2 is grazed by sheep. This field is considered to be semi improved grassland with acidic tendencies. Species such as tormentil, foxglove, sheeps fescue, sweet vernal grass, nettle, foxglove, a species of clover, marsh thistle, compact rush and sheeps sorrel. Bracken is

beginning to take over in this field and without some form of control, it is likely that the grassland habitat will be lost in the near future.

A small stand of woodland is present to the south of this field. The woodland is dominated by ash, hawthorn and sycamore and appears to have established either within a garden or over old building foundations as a gate and walls could be seen. It is unclear if this is within or outside of the proposed site boundary.

Field 3

This field is located to the north east of the proposed site boundary. A fairly intact dry stone wall is present along the eastern field boundary. Two large mature sycamore trees are present at the north east corner of the site. The trees appear to be just outside of the proposed site boundary. A number of young ash trees are present along the eastern field boundary as well. The vegetation along the eastern and southern edge of the field is dominated by bracken scrub and common nettle.

The remainder of this field is considered to be semi improved grassland with a similar species mix as field 2. The spread of bracken in this field is limited and mainly restricted to the field edges. This field is possibly grazed more frequently than the other fields which has restricted the spread of bracken.

Field 4

This field is located to the south east of the site. The dry stone walling along the eastern edge of the site is in disrepair but still visible. Young ash trees and more limited bracken are present along the boundary. The northern boundary of this field is a dense bank of bracken growing over a broken down stone wall. A single hawthorn tree is present in the bracken.

The remainder of this field is considered to be semi improved grassland with a similar species mix as field 2.

Field 5

This field is located to the south of the site and is directly below the bungalow building. Bracken scrub is well established around the periphery of the field and is beginning to encroach into the field. The interior of the field is considered to be semi improved grassland with a similar species composition to field 2, 3 and 4. However, marsh thistle is much more frequent in this field.

A small section of broken down dry stone walling is present to the north and west of the site. A few mature trees including sycamore, hazel, ash and hawthorn are present to the south west corner of this field.

A species list is present in Appendix 1. Montbretia has been identified within field 1. This plant is listed on schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. It is an offence to spread or allow these species to grow in the wild and as such it will require careful removal and disposal.

3.2 Great Crested Newts

Great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) are a European protected species and are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2017. In summary, they are protected from:

- Deliberate capture, killing and injuring,
- Deliberate disturbance of a breeding site or resting place,
- Deliberate taking or destroying of eggs,
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place.

Great Crested Newts are listed on schedule 5 of The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 which protects them from intentional or reckless disturbance or obstruction when using a structure or place for shelter and / or protection. It is also an offence to sell, offer or expose for sale a great crested newt.

The closest record for the presence of great crested newt (GCN) is approximately 1.8km away from the proposed development site. However it is unclear when the record is from and it could be historic. The next closest record is approximately 2.2km away and is for an adult GCN near Morlais Hill.

There do not appear to be any ponds or waterbodies within the proposed site boundary or immediate vicinity. When viewing aerial imagery of the area the closest ponds appear to be approximately 500m to the north of the site within a golf course. Whilst the site, and immediate area, do not appear to offer potential suitable habitat for GCN in their aquatic stage of life it could potentially be suitable for GCN during their terrestrial phases. The dense bracken, dry stone walling and longer grassland areas could be used by GCN for foraging and commuting purposes.

Whilst the site could offer potential to GCN during their terrestrial life stages, there are no close GCN records and closest aquatic habitat which is required for breeding is 500m away. The presence of GCN within the site boundary cannot be completely ruled out, however it is thought highly unlikely that they would use the site. Further surveys to try and establish the presence or likely absence of GCN from site are not recommended in this instance due to the limited likelihood they are present and potential problems of disturbance to the survey

methodology. Given the known GCN populations in wider Merthyr Tydfil, some precautionary measures will be undertaken during any proposed development works.

3.3 Dormice

The dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) is a European protected species and is protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2017. In summary, they are protected from:

- Deliberate capture, killing and injuring,
- Deliberate disturbance of a breeding site or resting place,
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place.

Dormouse are listed on schedule 5 of The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 which protects them from intentional or reckless disturbance or obstruction when using a structure or place for shelter and / or protection. It is also an offence to sell, offer or expose for sale a native dormouse.

The closest record for the presence of dormouse is approximately 2.9km away from the proposed development site and is associated with woodland. The site does not contain any areas of woodland or scrub suitable for use by dormouse. Therefore it is considered highly unlikely that dormouse are present within the site boundary. No further surveys are recommended for this species.

3.4 Bats

All British bats are a European protected species and are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2017. In summary, they are protected from:

- Deliberate capture, killing and injuring,
- Deliberate disturbance of a breeding site or resting place,
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place.

Schedule 5 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) also protects all species of British bat and their roosting locations. British bats are protected from intentional or reckless disturbance and or obstruction of their roosting places.

A few scattered isolated hawthorn trees are present within the site boundary perhaps indicating historic hedgerows. A small area woodland is present to the north of the house roughly in the centre of the proposed site boundary. The trees within the site were subject to a ground level visual assessment for the likely potential presence of bats during the phase 1

survey. If any trees were felt to have potential for roosting use by bats they would be subject to a further detailed survey following the BCT Survey Guidelines (2016).

The majority of trees within the site boundary were assessed as having negligible potential for use by roosting bats. Two mature sycamore trees on the eastern edge of field 3 were found to have some gaps and cracks which could be used by small numbers of roosting bats. It is unclear if these trees are within the site boundary or just along the boundary. It is recommended that the site is designed in a manner to retain these trees. A large mature sycamore tree is also present to the south west of field 5. It was not possible to see all areas of tree and it is of an age where it would be expected to have gaps and cracks within its structure. If they cannot be retained or require works to them it is recommended that further detailed assessment of the trees for bats is undertaken.

The potential for the site to be used by foraging and commuting bats from the local area was also considered. The site is considered to be very exposed to the weather being in an upland location. The stone walls and limited tree lines within the site boundary could potentially be used by commuting bats. However these features provide limited connection to the wider upland landscape. Given the low potential for the proposed development site to be used as a substantial commuting or foraging route by bats transect survey work was not felt necessary in this instance. However, it is thought likely that the habitats within site are used by small numbers of common bat species for foraging purposes during periods of good weather.

3.5 Otters

The common otter (*Lutra lutra*) is a European protected species and is protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2017. In summary, they are protected from:

- Deliberate capture, killing and injuring,
- Deliberate disturbance of a breeding site or resting place,
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place.

Otter are listed on schedule 5 of The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 which protects them from intentional or reckless disturbance or obstruction when using a structure or place for shelter and / or protection. It is also an offence to sell, offer or expose for sale an otter.

The closest record for the presence of otter is approximately 520m away at Cwm Taf Fechan. There is no habitat connectivity between this site and the proposed development site. The site is considered to offer very little potential for otters as it is open and provides no potential resting place for use by such species. No further surveys or recommendations are made.

3.6 Badger

Badgers are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. In summary they are protected from:

- Taking, killing or injuring;
- Cruelty;
- Interfering with a badger sett;
- The selling and possession of badgers;
- Marking or ringing.

Badgers are also listed on schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended.

Badgers tend to have a variety of setts with different uses and functions within the territory for the family unit. In general there is usually a main sett which the family will use the most. There are then annex, subsidiary and or outlier setts which depending on family structures and environmental pressures may be used at different times of the year. As female badgers tend to have their cubs over winter the disturbance and damage of badger setts is prohibited between December and June inclusive. NRW are the licensing body for any actions which may contravene the above legislation.

The closest recent record for the presence of badger is approximately 570m from the proposed development site and is for field signs at Cwm Taf Fechan. No evidence of the presence of badger, such as sett, latrine or digging, was noted during the site survey. The habitats on site are considered suitable for occasional use by commuting and foraging badgers.

No further survey work for badgers is recommended. However, a precautionary approach to site clearance works will be adopted.

3.7 Birds

All breeding birds are protected under schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended.

No birds' nests were directly noted during the walkover survey but the scattered trees and small area of woodland are highly suitable for use by nesting birds. The potential for ground nesting birds within the site must also be considered especially with close records for the presence of skylark, approximately 430m away.

Appropriate steps and mitigation for nesting birds will be undertaken as part of the development works.

3.8 Reptiles and Amphibians

Reptile such as the slow worm, common lizard, adder and grass snake are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended). They are protected from killing, injuring and sale. They are also listed in section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. Our common native amphibians are only protected from sale.

The closest amphibian and reptile records to the proposed development site are approximately 430m away within Clisanws Common South SINC. Common frog, slow worm and common lizard have all been recorded in this area.

The proposed development site is considered to provide at least moderately suitable habitat for common reptile species such as slow worm and common lizard. The variety of habitats on site create a mosaic of short and tall vegetation with areas to bask and forage. The sections of dry stone wall, rocky outcrops and potentially the dense thatch in the bracken areas could all be used for hibernation purposes.

Refugia surveys to establish to likely presence of reptiles within the site boundary and to make an estimate of the population size would normally be recommended. However, surveys are not thought suitable in this instance for a number of reasons. The habitat within the site boundary is considered suitable for use by reptiles due to the number of basking sites and cover which are naturally occurring eg rocky outcrops, stones. Reptiles may prefer to use the natural features and not use the artificial refugia giving a false negative result. The site is also well used by members of the public for dog walking and recreation purposes. Refugia may be regularly disturbed putting the safety of any reptiles which use them in jeopardy.

The issues associated with reptile surveys at this site were discussed with Rolf Brown, the county council ecologist for Merthyr Tydfil, on 26th September 2018. The principle of assuming reptile presence within the site boundary was discussed and agreed subject to appropriate mitigation measures being recommended and implemented.

In this instance it is suggested that the presence of a moderate to good population of reptiles is considered within the site boundary and appropriately mitigated for. The variety of habitats create a mosaic suitable for foraging and commuting use. The stone walls and rocky outcrops also provide potential for use by hibernating reptiles. Appropriate mitigation measures will be required for any proposed development works within the site boundary.

4. Recommendations and Mitigation

The proposed development site has been assessed as having potential for the presence of at least a moderate population of reptile species during the summer and winter months. The site also has potential for use by nesting birds in the trees across the site. The site lies adjacent to a Cilsanws Common South SINC along the western boundary of field 1.

Without adequate mitigation measures in place during the development process, the works could negatively impact on reptiles, nesting birds and adjacent protected habitats. Appropriate site design is required to ensure the adjacent SINC is not negatively impacted on during the proposed development works. Appropriate mitigation measures including sensitive timing of work is required to ensure birds and common reptile species are not affected.

A proposed site layout or design was not been available at the time of finalising this report. As such it is difficult to provide detailed site specific proposals at this time. The below bullet points set out a series of mitigation measures which ensure the development proposals do not have an overall negative impact on local wildlife and habitats. The following recommendations are made:

Habitat Recommendations

- No part of the site lies within a statutory or non statutory designation. However, Cilsanws Common South SINC lies directly adjacent to the proposed development site along the western boundary of field 1. To ensure the integrity and functionality of the SINC is not negatively impacted on by the proposed development a sensitive site design is required.
- To minimise the potential for fly tipping and encroachment of human activities into the adjacent SINC site, it is recommended that a buffer of a minimum of 5m is provided between the SINC and any house plot created through the development. The buffer strip could be managed as a wildlife friendly area such as species rich grassland or planted with native woody species.
- Mature trees are to be retained where possible due to their value for local wildlife and potential for use by nesting birds and reptiles. A root protection zone (RPZ) must be implemented around any retained trees or hedgerows. British Standard BS 5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations will be followed. Measures will include clear marking of the RPZ to ensure no machinery or digging is used in that area.
- The dry stone walling present within the site boundary is also a valuable habitat for a variety of animals and insects. Dry stone walling should be retained and incorporated into the site design where possible. Dry stone walling could be provided on the buffer area

along the western boundary. Walling could also be provided along the eastern boundary of field 3 and 4 where the levels change between the development site and adjacent path.

Species Recommendations

- It is thought highly unlikely that great crested newts are present within the site boundary. If great crested newts are encountered within the site boundary at any point during the proposed site clearance, all work will cease. Advice will be sought from a suitably experienced ecologist. The advice may include that work cease until a European protected species licence is sought from Natural Resources Wales (NRW).
- Should the mature sycamore trees along the eastern boundary of field 3 and the single mature tree to the south west of field 5 be proposed for removal or works, they should be subject to further detailed assessment for bats. An aerial inspection of all three trees must be undertaken to fully inspect features which have the potential for use by bats.
- The proposed development site is considered to have at least moderate potential for common reptile species to be present. A reptile mitigation strategy which is agreed with the Local Planning Authority Ecologist is required to support any proposed development works. A reptile mitigation strategy should include, but not be limited to, habitat clearance measures such as sensitive timing of works, a two stage vegetation cut and destructive searching. Measures suitable for reptiles should be included within site design to allow movement across the site post development work competition. Measures such as raised fencing and vegetated corridors across the site would be beneficial.
- Any vegetation removal or tree works must be completed outside of the bird nesting season of March to August inclusive. If this is not achievable an ecologist must inspect any trees or ground vegetation with the potential for birds to be present, for active birds' nests prior to removal works beginning. If an active nest is identified a buffer zone of 5m around the nest must be observed until the chicks have fledged. Only then can the vegetation be removed.
- The clearance of any dense vegetation within the boundary will be supervised and visually inspected for the potential presence of badger and badger setts. All site clearance operatives will receive a tool box talk prior to vegetation clearance commencing which details badger signs and what to look out for. Should a badger sett be found, all work will cease until advice is sought from the Local Authority ecologist and supervising ecologist. Advice may include that a licence is required to close the sett.

- Dark corridors linking retained or vegetated corridors across the site and to the wider landscape should be provided within the site design. The retention of mature trees along the periphery of the site would aid this. Consideration must be given to lighting within the site design to ensure no artificial lighting falls within adjacent habitats or vegetated corridors.

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 places a duty on competent authorities such as Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council to conserve and enhance biodiversity. The below bullet points are some simple measures that could be achieved to enhance the biodiversity of the site:

- The provision of at least six bird boxes or varying design within the development site. These could include sparrow terrace boxes on the new house or small and large holed boxes on the mature trees retained during works.
- New planting should be placed along all site boundaries. Enhancement boundary planting should be undertaken wherever possible within the site. Any planting within the site boundary should use native plants of local provenance.
- The provision of native wildflower planting or borders would be beneficial for local wildlife.
- All fencing around the site will be hedgehog friendly in design. A friendly design is considered to allow the passage of small animals across the site. It should provide either a continuous gap between the bottom of the fence and ground of approximately 5cm or gaps cut a set distance along fencing.

Appendix 1 – Species list

Common Name	Latin Name
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg
Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Clover sp	<i>Trifolium</i> sp
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Rosebay willow herb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Common mouse ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Hop trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Buddleja	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Crested dogs tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Autumn hawkbit	<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i>
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Broadleaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Hard rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
springy turf-moss	<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>
Bittercress sp	<i>Cardamine</i> sp
Greater Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>
tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>

Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum sp</i>
Birds foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Sheeps fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>

Appendix 2 – Site Photographs

Field 1



House to the north of field 1



Field 1 looking west



Field 1 looking south along east boundary



Bracken scrub and grassland interface



Access track along south boundary



Field 2



Southern edge of field 2



Interior view of woodland area



Field looking northwards

View of field looking southwards



Dry stone walling along western boundary



Field 3



Northern boundary of field



Field looking south



Eastern boundary of field

Tree with moderate potential for bats



Southern boundary of field

Tree with moderate potential for bats



Field 4



Eastern boundary of field 4

Southern boundary of field 4



Field looking north west

Western boundary of field 4



Field 5



Southern boundary of field 5



View looking north west



Field looking north

View of woodland to south west corner of field



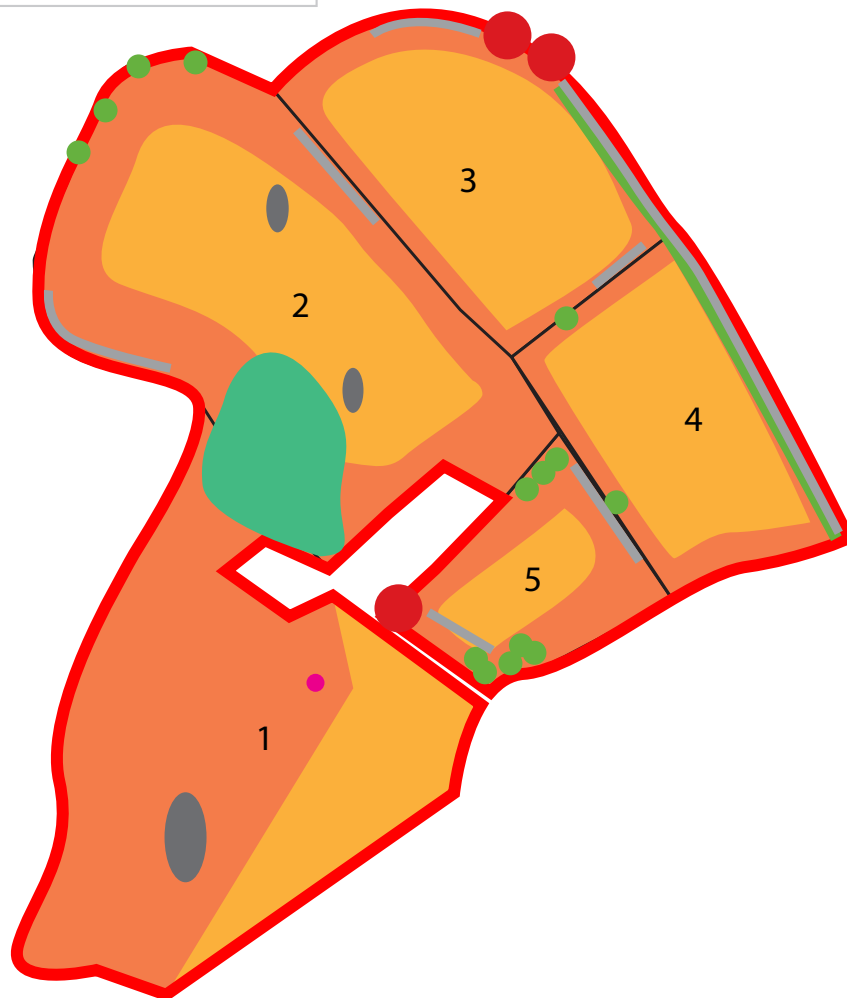
Partial stone wall along western boundary

Appendix 3 – Extended Phase 1 Site and OS Map



Extended Phase 1 Survey
Land at Trefechan, Methry Tydfil

Date of Ecological Assessment
January 2019
Location of Ecological Assessment
Land at Trefechan, Merthyr Tydfil



Legend	
	Site Boundary
	Stone Wall
	Semi improved grassland
	Bracken Scrub
	Woodland
	Tree Line
	Moderate Bat Potential Tree
	Rocky Outcrop
	Scattered Tree
	Non Native Invasive Species