



CelticEcology
and Conservation Ltd

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT:
WELSH MEDIUM PRIMARY SCHOOL

LAND AT CHARTIST WAY
TREDEGAR

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

APRIL 2021

Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council

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Proposed Development: Land at Chartist Way, Tredegar

Preliminary Ecological Assessment

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Drawings

Drawing number	Title
TS1297 GI 001	Site location Plan
TS1297 Sk04 S1	Proposed site layout

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An ecological assessment was undertaken a series of fields alongside Chartist Way in Tredegar in Blaenau Gwent in south Wales in support of an application to clear the site and construct a new Welsh Medium Primary school.

The work involved a phase 1 habitat survey to categorise the habitats present, an assessment of the site's ability to provide suitable habitats for protected species and recommendations for further survey and actions as necessary.

There are no statutorily designated or locally notified sites on or immediately adjacent to the development site. The closest statutory sites are Parc Bryn Bach Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Sirhowy Woodlands and Cardiff Pond LNR.

There are twenty three Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) notified by the Local Planning Authority within 2km of the site, the closest of which are the River Sirhowy SINC, 50m to the south west and Sirhowy Woodlands and Cardiff Pond SINC, 190m to the east.

The habitats on the development site include:

- Semi-improved (poor) grassland;
- Scrub; and
- Broadleaved plantation woodland

All the habitats have been subject of intensive management:

No invasive non-native species were observed.

There are no man-made structures or trees on the site which could provide bats with roosting habitat. It should be assumed that bats will forage over the site.

There are no waterbodies on or adjacent to the site which could provide breeding habitat for great crested newt or other amphibians. The woodland and scrub habitats and field edges could provide amphibians with suitable terrestrial habitat.

The site, particularly the field edges, provides suitable habitat for reptiles. Presence can be assumed.

It should be assumed that any and all trees / woodland and scrub on the site will be used by birds during the breeding season.

No evidence of any other protected species was recorded within the site boundary.

It is considered that at this stage, further ecological surveys will not be required:

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OBJECTIVE

The objectives of this report are to:

- identify the habitats present on the site;
- identify the potential for protected species to be present on site;
- determine the presence of protected sites on or adjacent to the site;
- using the information gathered to determine whether there may be any impacts (both positive and negative) on protected species present;
- provide recommendations for further survey as necessary; and
- suggest outline mitigation and enhancement ideas and principles

1.2 METHODOLOGY

To achieve the objectives set out above, the following actions were taken:

- Field based assessments in respect of
 1. Habitats; and
 2. Protected species, in particular
 - Bats;
 - great crested newts;
 - badgers; and
 - reptiles.

The impact assessment has been undertaken by ecological feature rather than by section i.e. each subject is discussed and assessed separately and summarised in conjunction with the others.

1.3 SITE DESCRIPTION

Photos are at **Appendix A**.

The site is approximately 7.2ha in extent and is located to the east of Tredegar town centre in Blaenau Gwent County Borough in south Wales (centred on NGR SO 14401009) (**Figures 1 & 2**). The site is approximately rectangular in shape, with its longest axis oriented north-south. The site is comprised of six semi-improved (poor) fields and an area of broad leaved plantation woodland (**Plates 1 – 14**).

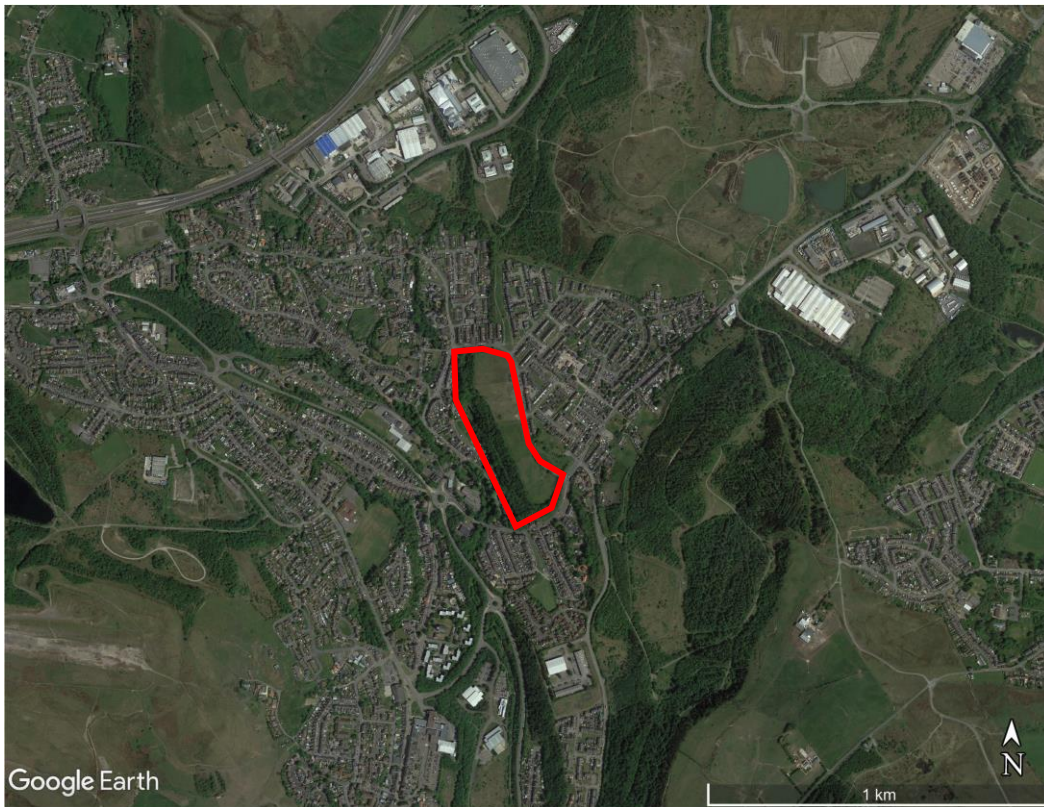
There are some isolated stands of scrub comprised of bramble and willow.

The site is bounded by stock net fences.

The site is surrounded by houses, gardens and roads.

There is a children's play area on the north eastern side of the site. There is no formal access to the site although there is a stile at the north western corner of the site.

Figure 1 – location of the proposed Welsh Medium Primary school development site (outlined red)



(Image courtesy of Google Earth)

Figure 2 – detailed view of the proposed Welsh Medium Primary school development site



(Image courtesy of Google Earth)

1.4 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

It is understood that the development proposal for the site is to clear the majority of the site and construct the school on a proportion of it. It has not been advised what use the remainder of the site will be put to on completion of construction.

1.5 STUDY AREA

The field survey looked at the red line development area itself and up to 50m from the site boundaries where possible.

The biological records data search used a 2km search buffer around the central point of the site; parameters included statutorily and non-statutorily designated sites, European protected species, UK protected species and species of local conservation concern.

1.6 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

None known.

1.7 CONSTRAINTS

The field work was undertaken at a time when the full botanical diversity of the site may not have been apparent; however, given that the site is a well grazed pasture and plantation woodland on a former coal tip / industrial site, this is not considered to be a constraint on this report.

There may be records that remain either undigitised or unsubmitted to the local records centre.

There were no other constraints to the survey.

2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTERNATIONAL

European Union legislation requires that member states designate sites for the protection of habitats and species included in the annexes of both Council Directive 92/43/EC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (the Habitats Directive) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). This legislation is implemented in the UK by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (“the Habitat Regulations”). This results in sites being designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas respectively (SPAs).

Following the UK’s exit from the European Union on 31st January 2020, the law responsible for continuing to implement this legislation through the transition period is The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU EXIT) Regulations 2019. All legislation within the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2017 still apply within the UK under the amendment to the 2017 regulations until otherwise notified.

2.2 NATIONAL (UK)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) allows sites to be designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for one or all of the following categories:

- Flora;
- Fauna;
- Habitat; and
- Geological importance.

European designated sites are automatically designated as SSSIs prior to their designation.

The relevant legislation includes:

- The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (as amended);
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017;
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000;
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996;
- The Protection of Badgers Act 1992; and
- The Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (as amended) requires all public bodies to have regard wherever possible to conserving biodiversity. Section 42 of the Act requires that a list of habitats and species of Principle Importance for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Wales be produced; however, this has been replaced by Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 Priority Habitats and Species lists.

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 requires that all public authorities, when carrying out their functions in Wales, seek to “maintain and enhance biodiversity” where it is within the proper exercise of their functions. In doing so, public authorities must also seek to “promote the resilience of ecosystems”.

This ensures that biodiversity is an integral part of the decisions that public authorities take in relation to Wales. It also links biodiversity with the long-term health and functioning of our ecosystems,

therefore helping to align the biodiversity duty with the framework for sustainable natural resource management provided in the Act.

In Wales, this legislation has been replaced and enhanced by the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. See below.

Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) are tools which are used to monitor, manage and enhance those habitats and species which are of significance to an area or organisation, The United Kingdom BAP lists a number of priority habitats and species which are of conservation concern.

2.3 NATIONAL (WALES)

2.3.1 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016

This sets out the requirement for the 'sustainable management of natural resources' together with new ways of working to achieve this. Part 1 of the Environment Act sets out Wales' approach to planning and managing natural resources at a national and local level with a general purpose linked to statutory 'principles of sustainable management of natural resources' defined within the Act.

Section 6 – Biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty

Section 6 under Part 1 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduced an enhanced biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty (the S6 duty) for public authorities in the exercise of functions in relation to Wales.

The S6 duty requires that public authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity so far as consistent with the proper exercise of their functions and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems.

Section 7 - Biodiversity lists and duty to take steps to maintain and enhance biodiversity

This section replaces the duty in section 42 of the NERC Act 2006. The Welsh Ministers will publish, review and revise lists of living organisms and types of habitat in Wales, which they consider are of key significance to sustain and improve biodiversity in relation to Wales.

The Welsh Ministers must also take all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance the living organisms and types of habitat included in any list published under this section, and encourage others to take such steps.

Part 1 of the Act, including Sections 6 and 7, came into force on May 21, 2016.

Other elements of NERC 2006 may still apply.

2.3.2 The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015

This is concerned with improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It will make the public bodies in Wales listed in the Act think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach.

To help public bodies achieve the same vision, the Act puts in place seven well-being goals. Linked to the goals a set of National Indicators are currently under development to help measure whether we are achieving the goals including the Resilient Wales goal.

Resilient Wales' goal

'A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).'

The Well-being of Future Generations Act recognises the importance of nature and its biodiversity. The resilient Wales' goal will help with nature recovery objectives in Wales.

The Act establishes a statutory Future Generations Commissioner for Wales to support the public bodies listed in the Act to work towards achieving the well-being goals.

The Act also establishes Public Services Boards (PSBs) for each local authority area in Wales. PSBs are tasked with improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of its area by working to achieve the well-being goals.

2.3.3 Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government, 2021) and Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (Welsh Assembly Government, September 2009)

These set out the protection given to wildlife (sites, habitats and species) by the planning system operational in Wales.

2.4 LOCAL AND REGIONAL

The proposed development is wholly within the Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council (BGCBC) area of responsibility. Therefore, all policies adopted by that Planning Authority will apply, including policies which may not be specific to nature conservation or the natural environment but that may apply or be relevant and should be considered during the planning process.

The Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS) shows that there are a number of habitats and species which are of a high priority to BGCBC. These have been determined following examination of the UK BAP and the Environment (Wales) Act Section 7 list of Priority Species and Habitats and those habitats and species determined to be locally important by the Local Biodiversity Partnership.

2.5 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The proposed development will be undertaken wholly under the auspices of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

3 DESK STUDY

3.1 SUMMARY

There are no statutorily designated sites within 2km of the proposed development site.

There are two locally notified statutory Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) within 2kms of the development site, the closest of which is 190m to the east.

There are twenty three non-statutorily designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within 2km of the development site; the closest of which is 48m away from the western boundary of the site.

There are no species records from the site.

3.2 BACKGROUND

A desk study provides background information on historical and current biological data which can identify ecological constraints, mitigation, and biodiversity enhancement opportunities.

3.3 METHODOLOGY

The South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBReC) was consulted in order to provide biological information on the presence of species and sites on or adjacent to the site.

The biological records search covered a search radius of 2000m from the centre of the development site for internationally protected sites, UK protected sites, locally notified sites, protected and priority species, other species of conservation concern and locally important species.

The Multi-Agency Geographical Information System (MAGIC) website (www.magic.gov.uk) and the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for BGCBC were also consulted.

3.4 CONSTRAINTS

There were no constraints to the data search.

3.5 RESULTS

3.5.1 Statutorily protected sites

3.5.1.1 Internationally designated sites

None.

3.5.1.2 European designated sites

None.

3.5.1.3 United Kingdom designated sites

None.

3.5.1.4 Locally designated sites

There are two Local Nature Reserves: Sirhowy Woodlands and Cardiff Pond LNR and Parc Bryn Bach LNR within 2kms of the development site. Despite the relatively proximity of the closest of these to the development site, it is anticipated that there will be no adverse impacts on either of them as a result of the construction of a Welsh Medium Primary school and, therefore, this classification will not be considered further in this report.

3.5.2 Non-statutory designations

There are twenty Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within 2km of the proposed development site, however, none is within 1km and therefore this classification will not be considered further in this report.

3.5.3 Species: SEWBreC data search

There are no biological records from the development site.

The closest record is of a dead hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) on the A4047 at the south western corner of the site and a roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) from approximately 300m to the west of the site. The next records are of bats, birds and Japanese knotweed.

There are multiple records for other priority species (including European Protected Species), species of conservation concern and locally important species within 2000m of the site including mammals, birds, plants, herpetofauna and invertebrates.

A summary of the species found in the data search buffer and their legislative status is at **Appendix B**.

3.6 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

None known.

4 PROTECTED SITES

4.1 NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS – RIVER SIRHOWY SINC

4.1.1 River Sirhowy SINC - evaluation

At its closest point, the River Sirhowy SINC runs north to south through Tredegar approximately 50m to the west of the development site's western boundary. Designated for the aquatic and riparian habitats present and species therein, it is a green corridor linking the mountainous commons of Mynydd Llangynidr in the southern Brecon Beacons with the Afon Ebbw, eventually flowing into the River Wye and Severn Estuary at Newport.

It is considered that this site is of a **high regional (county)** importance.

4.1.2 River Sirhowy SINC - impact characterisation

It is anticipated that there will be no direct adverse impacts on this site as a result of the proposed school development due to the distance between the River and the development site. There are also roads, drainage systems, houses and gardens in between the two sites.

Therefore this classification and site will not be considered further in this report.

5 PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

5.1 SUMMARY

A number of habitats were recorded within the survey area. These included:

- Plantation woodland;
- Scattered broadleaved trees;
- Scrub; and
- Semi-improved (poor) grassland.

The potential for a number of protected species was recorded, including habitats suitable for:

- Bats;
- Dormouse;
- Badger;
- Reptiles; and
- Breeding birds.

Where features of interest were recorded for which there was no appropriate categorisation, these have been identified as Target Notes (TN) and noted and numbered below.

The habitats are shown on **Figure 3** below.

5.2 BACKGROUND

The Phase 1 habitat survey was carried out to assess the existing habitats, identify any protected habitats or species that may be present, determine the impact of the proposed works on them, and identify any mitigation measures that may be necessary. This was done by undertaking both a desk study and field survey.

The survey was undertaken on the 30th March 2021.

Phase 1 habitat survey is a way of recording the basic habitat data to form a baseline level of knowledge of the ecology of a site and provide recommendations for future surveys if considered necessary.

5.3 METHODOLOGY

5.3.1 Desk study

Refer to section 3 above.

5.3.2 Field survey

Experienced surveyors from Celtic Ecology and Conservation Ltd carried out a habitat assessment and mapping exercise in March 2021 using the Phase 1 habitat survey technique. Features of note are assigned Target Notes and referenced accordingly. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997)¹.

5.4 CONSTRAINTS

None.

5.5 RESULTS

5.5.1 Habitats

The following habitats were found on the site and are mapped at **Figure 3** below:

- Plantation woodland;
- Scattered broadleaved trees;
- Scrub; and
- Semi-improved (poor) grassland.

The following target notes were made:

TN1 - Ant hills (*Lasius flavus*); and
TN2 - Former colliery entrance and limekilns.
TN3 - Children's play area

Photos are at **Appendix A**. Target Note summaries are at **Appendix C**.

¹ Stace, C (1997). *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd Ed.). Cambridge University Press

Figure 3 – habitat survey results.



5.5.1.1 Broadleaved woodland

This habitat was found along the sites western boundary. It is a plantation, presumably planted for landscaping purposes at the time the former industrial site was remediated and reclaimed.

The species present include ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), spruce (*Picea* sp.), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and holly (*Ilex aquilinum*) over hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), butterfly bush (*Buddleia davidii*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). There are a few more open areas in the woodland; these are dominated by bramble with rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), with common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), lesser celandine (*Ficaria verna*), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and hart's tongue fern (*Asplenium scolopendrium*).

This habitat lies within the landholding but outwith the development boundary and will remain unaffected by the construction of the school. However, this habitat will be considered further in this report as it is possible that it might be affected indirectly.

5.5.1.2 Scattered trees

There are a small number of scattered grey willow (*Salix cinerea*) trees on the southern part of the site's eastern boundary on Chartist Way. The trees are not mature, with a canopy of no more than 5m, are multi-stemmed, with a maximum diameter of approximately 200mm. There are a number of immature ash and thorn trees, none of which reach more than 3m in height.

This habitat will remain unaffected by the development and will not be considered further in this report.

5.5.1.3 Continuous and scattered scrub

This habitat is dominated by a grey willow, hawthorn, blackthorn and bramble. It is located on infield areas in the centre of the landholding and on the northern and eastern boundary.

This habitat is of benefit to breeding birds and will be considered further in this report.

5.5.1.4 Semi-improved (poor) grassland

This habitat is the dominant habitat on the landholding with the species present including common and creeping bents (*Agrostis capillaris* and *A. stolonifera* respectively), Timothy (*Phleum pratense*), smooth an rough meadow grass (*Poa pratense* and *P. trivialis* respectively), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) with soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), common sedge (*Carex nigra*), glaucous sedge (*Carex flacca*) creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) with occasional hairy sedge (*Carex hirta*), cut leaved crane's-bill (*Geranium dissectum*), marsh thistle (*Cirsium palustre*), broad leaved and curled dock (*Rumex obtusifolius* and *R. crispus* respectively) black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), crested dog's-tail (*Cynosaurus cristatus*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) great plantain (*Plantago major*), hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*) ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*).

Some areas appear to be wetter than others and more characteristic of marshy grassland; however, these are very small and do not affect the overall classification of the habitat.

There are a number of ant hills created by yellow meadow ants (*Lasius flavus*) in the north western corner of the site. These indicate that that area of the site at least has not been ploughed, harrowed or otherwise excavated for a number of years.

The fields have been managed to date for grazing, primarily by horses and ponies. This has resulted in there being small areas of trampled / poached ground, areas enriched by dunging and a range of gazing intensities.

This habitat will be affected directly by the proposed development and will therefore be considered further in this report.

5.5.1.5 *Invasive non-native plants*

No invasive non-native species were observed.

5.5.2 **Protected species assessment**

5.5.2.1 *Bats*

There are no man-made structures on the site which could be used by bats for roosting purposes.

There are no trees outwith the woodland area which appear to provide potential roosting features (PRFs).

It should be assumed that bats will forage over the site.

There are a number of mine entrances and mine adits on the site. The most visible of these are very visible just outside the western boundary of the site. Mines, mine entrances, adits and similar structures lie limekilns can used by bats for roosting purposes.

The proposed development will be restricted to the area of grassland, leaving the woodland intact; the development will be rafted, thereby ensuring any underground structures, if still in place, will remain undisturbed.

As a result of these factors, this species group will not be given any further specific consideration in this ecological assessment. However, there will be mention of enhancements and general mitigation measures which will benefit bats.

5.5.2.2 *Dormouse*

There are no records of this species in the data search. The woodland adjacent to the grassland and the scrub at the northern desk study do provide suitable habitat; however, these areas are spatially isolated from other suitable habitat by roads and housing apart from a tenuous connection to the Sirhowy Rover corridor on the western edge of the woodland. Additionally, the habitats are relatively recent and it is therefore debateable whether or not they would have been colonised by this species were they in the area.

This species will not be considered further in this report.

5.5.2.3 *Great crested newt*

There are no records of this species within the data search results. There is no suitable breeding habitat on the site and while the woodland, scrub and grassland may provide suitable terrestrial habitat, it is highly unlikely that this species will be present.

A refugia survey is not considered to be suitable for this species given the low densities it is found in outwith its breeding sites (ponds); the density goes down with distance from the pond, with most animals remaining within 50m of the pond during the terrestrial phase of their lifecycle.

Therefore, as there is no breeding habitat on or near the site, it is considered that as the results of any survey, both negative (absence) or positive (presence) would have such a low confidence value as to be meaningless, a more appropriate course of action would be to undertake any site clearance under ecological supervision in accordance with a suitable method statement to ensure that in the unlikely event that any animals are found, they can be kept safe from harm.

This group will not be considered further in this report.

A suitable method statement has been attached at **Appendix D**.

5.5.2.4 *Badger*

There are records of this species within the data search results, the closest from 900m away to the east; however, no evidence was recorded from the grassland areas of the site which will be the only areas developed.

Given the distance of the records from the development site, lack of evidence from the site, the site's urban location in an isolated series of habitats surrounded by roads and houses, it is anticipated that this species is not present on or in close proximity to the development site and therefore will not be considered further in this report.

5.5.2.5 *Breeding birds*

There are multiple records for members of this group within the data search with the closest being 50m from the centre of the development site. There is abundant suitable habitat for this group in the woodland and scrub habitats on and adjacent to the site.

The trees and scrub on the site boundaries should therefore be assumed to be used by birds for breeding purposes.

The grassland habitats on the site are not considered to be optimal for ground nesting birds given the small size of the site, the likely high levels of disturbance (informal access) and the availability and proximity of avian predators and perches that could be used by them. While it is possible it is therefore considered perhaps less likely that ground nesting species will be present.

This group will be considered further in this report.

5.5.2.6 *Reptiles*

There are records of common lizard (*Lacerta [Zootoca] vivipara*) and adder (*Vipera berus*) in the data search results, 1.4km and 2.6km away respectively.

The field margins and less managed grassland habitats provide optimal basking, foraging and sheltering habitat for members of this group. The west and south facing slopes of the woodland provide optimal hibernation habitat. However, due to the sites location in an urban area, relative isolation and relatively high levels of disturbance on the site from grazing and management, it is considered that the population levels of any reptiles on the site will be low. In addition, it is anticipated that the southern end of the site will not be developed in its entirety and that an area of grassland can be retained and managed for the benefit of reptiles.

Therefore, as long as an assumption of presence is made and all site clearance and development undertaken in accordance with a suitable method statement under ecological supervision, it is anticipated that refugia surveys will not be required.

The method statement will be based on habitat manipulation and denial to push any reptiles that may be present on the site into the retained and unaffected areas.

This group will be considered further in this report. A draft method statement is attached at **Appendix D** and will be updated on receipt of a confirmed final design and construction methodology.

5.5.3 Other features

No evidence of any other protected species was observed on the site.

6 HABITATS - EVALUATION, IMPACT CHARACTERISATION AND ASSESSMENT

6.1 WOODLAND

6.1.1 Woodland – evaluation

This habitat has arisen as a result of landscape planting on completion of remediation / reclamation of the site following the cessation of its previous industrial use. The trees have not been subject of any management since the planting and have developed into mature standards, forming an even aged canopy with no real “typical” woodland structure.

It is considered that all areas of woodland are of ecological importance; in this instance, the plantation origins of the woodland result in the ecological functionality of the habitat being lower than a woodland which has developed naturally. Therefore, it is considered that the woodland is of a generally **low** ecological importance at a **local** level.

6.1.2 Woodland - impact characterisation

It is anticipated that the woodland will not be affected in any way by the development as although it is within a blue line ownership boundary, it is wholly outwith the redline development boundary.

6.1.3 Woodland - impact assessment without mitigation

It is considered that there will be **no adverse** impacts on the woodland.

6.1.4 Woodland - mitigation measures

Specific mitigation will not be required.

However, to prevent any potential damage to the woodland, it will be fenced off from all development activities and protected in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*.

It is recommended that consideration be given to designing and implement positive ecological management of the woodland to ensure that the biodiversity value of retained and planted areas is maximised. Management would revolve around the implementation of coppicing to encourage a better defined woodland structure: main canopy, understorey and shrub layers. The introduction of glades and rides would aid the establishment of a diverse ground flora and encourage faunal species.

6.1.5 Woodland - impact assessment with mitigation

It is considered that there will be a **no adverse** impacts on the woodland.

6.1.6 Woodland – significance of the impact

Without mitigation:

It is anticipated that the significance of the impacts due to the development will be **neutral**.

With mitigation:

It is anticipated that the significance of the impacts due to the development will be **neutral**.

6.2 SCATTERED TREES

6.2.1 Scattered trees – evaluation

The trees in this habitat are all broadleaved species comprised of willow and cherry (*Prunus avium*). All are located outwith the red line development boundary on the roadside verges of the site. None of the trees provide roosting features suitable for use by roosting bats. It is, however, likely that they will be used by breeding birds.

It is considered that with the exception of the potential use by breeding birds, that the trees are generally of a **low** ecological importance at a **local (site)** level.

6.2.2 Scattered trees - impact characterisation

It is anticipated (but subject to confirmation) that all the trees will be retained.

6.2.3 Scattered trees - impact assessment without mitigation

It is considered that as the trees will be retained there will be a **no adverse** impacts on them.

6.2.4 Scattered trees - mitigation measures

Specific mitigation will not be required.

However, it will be a requirement that all retained trees will be protected from the development by the implementation of root protection areas and other measures as necessary in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*.

6.2.5 Scattered trees - impact assessment with mitigation

It is considered that there will be a **no adverse** impacts on scattered trees.

6.2.6 Scattered trees – significance of the impact

Without mitigation:

It is anticipated that the significance of the impacts due to the development will be **neutral**.

With mitigation:

It is anticipated that the significance of the impacts due to the development will be **neutral**.

6.3 SCRUB

6.3.1 Scrub - evaluation

Scrub is a widespread habitat with the species found on the development site being common and widespread. Areas of continuous scrub can provide a valuable source of food and shelter to a range of birds and mammals particularly on a relatively exposed site like Chartist Way. Scattered scrub is perhaps less valuable as it is an open habitat providing fewer nesting and sheltering opportunities.

It is considered that the scrub habitats are of a **low – moderate** ecological value at a **local (site) level**.

6.3.2 Scrub - impact characterisation

It is currently assumed that the majority, if not all, the scrub within the red line development boundary will be lost to the development with resultant impacts on other ecological receptors.

6.3.3 Scrub - impact assessment without mitigation

It is considered that there would be a **certain minor permanent term adverse** impact on the habitat.

6.3.4 Scrub - mitigation measures

Mitigation will likely revolve around the avoidance of scrub removal in the first instance and, if necessary, replanting a similar sized area with (preferentially) native species of as local a provenance as possible, or allowing natural regeneration to occur in specified areas (as long as this does not compromise any other ecologically valuable habitat).

In the event that replanting scrub is not possible, other measures may be required which could include, for example, (but not be limited to):

1. coppicing areas of the woodland; &/or
2. coppicing the woodland edge to create a graded ecotone.

6.3.5 Scrub - impact assessment with mitigation

It is considered that there would be a **certain minor short term adverse** impact on scrub vegetation.

6.3.6 Scrub – significance of the impact

Without mitigation:

It is anticipated that the significance of the impacts due to the development will be **slight**.

With mitigation:

It is anticipated that the significance of the impacts due to the development will be **neutral**.

6.4 SEMI-IMPROVED (POOR) GRASSLAND

6.4.1 Semi-improved (poor) grassland – evaluation

The grassland is of a type typical of planted grasslands which have changed over time in response to a series of stimuli including grazing and cutting. The habitat dominates the proposed development site; the species present are widespread, common and representative of the habitat, location and area. No species of ecological importance were observed. Given the varying levels of management applied to each field and levels of disturbance, the habitat is of interest primarily for its ability to provide habitat for other ecological receptors, particularly small mammals and reptiles.

It is considered that the grassland on the site is of a **low local (site)** ecological importance.

6.4.2 Semi-improved (poor) grassland - impact characterisation

It is likely that this habitat will be lost to the development from the three northern fields, and part of the fourth field down. It is currently anticipated that the two southernmost fields will remain unaffected.

6.4.3 Semi-improved (poor) grassland - impact assessment without mitigation

It is considered that there would be a **certain moderate permanent adverse** impact at a **local (site)** level on this habitat as a result of the development.

6.4.4 Semi-improved (poor) grassland - mitigation measures

Mitigation is recommended. However, given the nature of the development, it is anticipated that any mitigation is likely to be, of necessity, limited and revolve around the following:

- Minimisation of the area of grassland cleared;
- Inclusion of grassland planting within the development site boundary to replicate as far as possible the habitat lost in terms of the species present;
- The area of planting should be maximised wherever possible; and
- Planting should use utilise a seed mix designed to replicate as far as possible the species lost, or, depending on likely use, be of a botanically diverse wildflower meadow mix.

In addition to the above measures, it is recommended that consideration be given to designing and implement positive ecological management on all retained / unaffected grassland areas to ensure that the biodiversity value of retained and planted areas is maximised.

6.4.5 Semi-improved (poor) grassland - impact assessment with mitigation

It is considered that there will be a **certain moderate short term adverse** impact at a **local (site)** level on this habitat as a result of the development.

6.4.6 Semi-improved (poor) grassland – significance of the impact

Without mitigation:

It is anticipated that the significance of the impacts due to the development will be **slight**.

With mitigation:

It is anticipated that the significance of the impacts due to the development will be **neutral**.

7 SPECIES - EVALUATION, IMPACT CHARACTERISATION AND ASSESSMENT

7.1 BREEDING BIRDS

7.1.1 Summary

A full breeding bird survey or assessment was not undertaken due to the time of year this assessment was carried out. However, it should be assumed that all trees and shrubs will be used by birds for nesting purposes.

It is unlikely that ground nesting birds will be present due to the overlooked nature of the site and disturbance from recreational activities.

7.1.2 Ecology

Most British avian species are found breeding during the spring and summer months, between April and August, although some, such as pigeons, and doves will frequently breed at all times of year, as they are not dependent on small, soft-bodied invertebrates to provide food for their chicks. Some other species, such as barn owl have also been recorded breeding in the winter months, in years when winters have been mild, and small mammal prey plentiful, although such breeding attempts are unusual, with chicks frequently failing to fledge. The breeding season can be extended for most species if the weather is mild, and food plentiful.

Contrary to common belief, whilst some bird species, such as crows and rooks, nest high in trees, often more than 10m high, the majority of British breeding birds will nest within 2m of the ground (or on the ground) within dense scrub or within holes and other natural and manmade cavities in rocks and walls.

Most bird species take considerably less than 60 days from egg-laying to chick fledging, whilst others, such as barn owl, can take more than 90 days. Many, but not all British species will make multiple breeding attempts if environmental conditions and food availability allow.

7.1.3 Legislation

In Britain, all naturally occurring avian species are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The legislation protects all birds, their nests and eggs, and it is an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a wild bird;
- Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built; and
- Intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

In addition, birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, such as the red kite (*Milvus milvus*), are afforded further protection, and it is an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly disturb the bird whilst nest building or while at (or near) a nest with eggs or young; and
- Disturb the dependant young of such a bird.

7.1.4 Methodology

7.1.4.1 Habitat assessment

Given the time of year the assessment was undertaken, signs looked for included:

- Availability of nesting habitat;
- Availability of foraging habitat;

7.1.5 Constraints

It was not possible to assess the following behaviours and features due to the time of year the assessment was carried out at:

- Territorial displays by birds;
- Courtship displays;
- Territory establishment and holding behaviour;
- Nests; and
- Food carrying.

There were no other constraints to the assessment.

7.1.6 Results

7.1.6.1 Desk study

No records were returned for the development site. There were multiple records of birds, many of which confirmed breeding, in the data search.

7.1.6.2 Habitat assessment

The site is comprised of a large area of grassland, management of which appears to be variable in extent and frequency but all related to the grazing of horses and ponies. There is an extensive area of woodland which will remain unaffected by the development proposals. There are also isolated scattered stands of willow scrub across the site and an area of continuous scrub on the site's northern boundary.

All the denser tree and shrub habitats on the site were suitable for nesting and foraging purposes, providing a variety of nesting sites and food sources. The scattered scrub is less likely to be used for nesting purposes as it is relatively open to predators.

It is considered that the site does not provide suitable habitat for ground nesting species as the grassland, while a big area, is narrow and overlooked by shrubs and tall mature trees that could be used by predators. It also appears to be disturbed regularly by informal recreation.

It is possible that the woodland areas of the site might be used by wintering birds e.g. woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*); however, the woodland has an open structure with little undergrowth which may put these species off.

7.1.7 Breeding birds – evaluation

Birds should be considered to be of **high national** importance as a result of the legislation protecting them.

All the woodland, trees and shrubs on the site should be assumed to be used by birds during the breeding season. Within the context of the site, it is considered that birds are of a generally **low local (site)** ecological importance.

7.1.8 Breeding birds - impact characterisation

It is anticipated that none of the woodland will be lost from the site but that a significant amount of the scrub vegetation on the site will be lost to the development; in addition, approximately half the grassland on the site will be lost to the development.

However, if the removal of vegetation from the site to facilitate the development was to be undertaken during the breeding season, there is the potential for birds to be disturbed, killed or injured and / or their nests to be disturbed, damaged or destroyed.

7.1.9 Breeding birds - impact assessment without mitigation

In the absence of mitigation, the removal of vegetation during the breeding season could result in the probable disturbance and destruction of nests and the disturbance, killing and injuring of birds (both adults and juveniles). This would constitute a **potential moderate short term adverse** impact at a **local (site)** level.

7.1.10 Breeding birds - mitigation measures

Mitigation will be required and should include (but not be limited to) the following measures:

- All vegetation removal will be minimised through design;
- All vegetation and brash removal should preferentially be undertaken outwith the breeding season i.e. between mid-August / September and April inclusive;
- Any clearance close to the start and end of this period should only be undertaken following an assessment by a suitably experienced ecologist as the breeding season is not fixed and is subject to annual variation;
- Where clearance is required during the breeding season, all areas should be subject to an assessment no more than 48 hours in advance to check for the presence of breeding birds;
- Should evidence of breeding birds, in particularly nests, be recorded, no clearance may be undertaken within 20m of any nest site until such time as the nest is vacated naturally; and
- Any post-development landscaping plan should include the provision of scrub &/or shrub habitats that can be utilised by breeding birds.

Consideration should be given to including measures to benefit birds within the development e.g. installation of bird boxes on the new school buildings to benefit those species which typically roost on buildings e.g. swift (*Apus apus*), house martin (*Delichon urbica*) and sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

It is also recommended that retained and unaffected habitats be managed for the benefit of nature conservation and birds.

7.1.11 Breeding birds - impact characterisation with mitigation

It is considered that there will be an **unlikely minor short term adverse** impact at a **local (site)** level on breeding birds as a result of the proposed development.

7.1.12 Breeding birds - significance of the impact

Without mitigation

It is considered that the significance of the impact is **slight**.

With mitigation

It is considered that the significance of the impact is **neutral**.

7.2 REPTILES

7.2.1 Summary

No reptile survey was undertaken on the site due to the time of year the visit was carried out; however, a habitat assessment indicated that the site provides only limited suitable habitat for reptiles.

A full trapping and translocation exercise is not considered necessary as long as there is an assumption of presence and clearance of the site is undertaken in strict adherence to a method statement designed to prevent harm to reptiles.

7.2.2 Ecology

Reptiles are ectothermic, meaning they have to rely on external heat sources to warm their blood sufficiently to allow foraging and other activity. During the winter they are in brumation (similar to hibernation), emerging in April (or when the temperatures are consistently warm enough). Males tend to emerge before females, to enable them to prepare for mating. Females emerge a few weeks later and mating takes place. Female reptiles in the UK generally breed every other year to allow them to build up sufficient energy reserves. Grass snakes are the UK's only egg-laying reptile, eggs are laid in summer in warm piles of decomposing vegetation (or similar) and left to develop and hatch on their own. Young reptiles are born/hatch in late summer/early autumn. Brumation (hibernation) starts again as temperatures fall in the autumn.

The four more commonly occurring species of reptile in the UK (adder (*Vipera berus*), grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and common lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) have different preferences for habitat and diet. Adders generally prey on small mammals in drier habitats, grass snakes primarily hunt amphibians in wetter areas and aquatic habitats, slow worms take small, slow-moving invertebrates and inhabit drier areas and common lizards prey on small, faster-moving invertebrates and tolerate both wet and dry habitats.

7.2.3 Legislation

The four common species listed above are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) against killing, injury and sale.

Smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*) and sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) are not found in this area, having very specific geographical distribution within Britain, and so will not be referred to in this report despite the higher legislative protection afforded to them.

7.2.4 Methodology

7.2.4.1 Habitat assessment

The habitat assessment looked for features which would be attractive to reptiles such as:

- south facing banks;
- varied profile ground form;
- basking areas;
- vegetation cover;
- structurally diverse vegetation;
- potential hibernation sites; and
- evidence of suitable prey sources.

7.2.5 Constraints

There were no constraints to the assessment.

7.2.6 Results

7.2.6.1 Desk study

No records of reptiles were returned for the development site or immediate vicinity.

The closest records were of a grass snake recorded from 150m and 240m away. Slow worms were recorded from 1.5km away; common lizards were recorded from over 2km away.

7.2.6.2 Habitat assessment

Gardens are generally suitable for reptiles as there are varied opportunities for sheltering, hibernation, basking and foraging. However, this potential is perhaps limited by the mature trees surrounding the site and shrubs which result in large shaded areas; the levels of management may have a part on reducing the overall suitability a little.

7.2.7 Reptiles – evaluation

Reptiles are protected by UK legislation and therefore they are of **medium to high national** ecological importance.

It should be assumed that the site could be used by low numbers grass snake, slow worm and common lizard.

Overall the site appears to be generally of **low** value at a **local (site)** to reptiles.

Due to the limited suitability of the site (the open and disturbed nature of the site and shading from trees and shrubs), it is uncertain as to whether a full refugia survey would provide any information other than presence or absence. Therefore, an assumption of presence and undertaking site clearance work in accordance with a method statement is a pragmatic and effective mitigation measure.

7.2.8 Reptiles - impact characterisation

In the absence of mitigation, it is possible that reptiles may be killed or injured during the clearance for the site.

7.2.9 Reptiles - impact assessment without mitigation

It is considered that in the absence of mitigation there would be a **probable minor short term adverse** impact at a **local (site)** level.

7.2.10 Reptiles - mitigation measures

As long as reptile presence is assumed and site clearance is undertaken in accordance with an appropriate method statement, it is considered that a full trapping and translocation exercise is not required, and that habitat manipulation and denial is an appropriate method of ensuring that reptiles are not harmed during the site clearance.

Therefore, the following mitigation will be adopted:

- Vegetation clearance, particularly of scrub and bracken habitats, will be minimised wherever possible;

- Clearance will be conducted in accordance with a Method Statement (**Appendix D**) to ensure that should reptiles be found in the course of site clearance or any other development activity, they will not be harmed and can be adequately cared for;
- Clearance can be undertaken at any time of year as there appear to be no suitable hibernacula within the main body of the site. However, it is perhaps preferred that it be undertaken during the reptile active season (April-October, inclusive);
- Clearance outwith this period depends on weather and temperatures being suitable to ensure that reptiles are likely to be active and therefore;
- There will be no clearance of potential hibernation habitat outwith the active season; and
- Reptiles will be excluded from entering or re-entering the site during clearance/operational phase of works by ensuring that the site is kept as bare ground i.e. clear of any vegetation or other shelter. If this is not possible, reptile fencing may be required.

Consideration should be given to including biodiversity enhancements to benefit reptiles in the school's design and could include the provision of reptile hibernacula, pond creation, and areas of suitable habitat provision. These features could be included within the school boundary or be in adjacent areas.

7.2.11 Reptiles - impact characterisation with mitigation

It is considered that there will be an **unlikely minor short term adverse** impact at a **local (site)** level as a result of the proposed development.

7.2.12 Reptiles - significance of the impact

Without mitigation

It is considered that the significance of the impact is **slight**.

With mitigation

It is considered that the significance of the impact is **neutral**.

8 CONCLUSION

Overall the land holding is probably of a moderate – high ecological value at a local (county) level as it is a large area of woodland undeveloped grassland. However, the species present are common and widespread, the site has been subject of (sometimes) intense grazing management and disturbance and the woodland is relatively recent parcel of landscape planting which is not in receipt of any management.

For these reasons, it is considered that the proposed Welsh Medium Primary School development site located in the grassland of the landholding is of a generally low ecological value at a local level.

There are no records of protected species from the site.

It should be assumed that birds will utilise woodland and scrub habitats on and around the site. Mitigation will be required.

It should be assumed that reptiles will present on the site. Mitigation will be required.

Site clearance in respect of reptiles should be undertaken in accordance with an appropriate method statement.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is considered that no other ecological surveys are required at this time.

Site clearance will be carried out under ecological supervision and in accordance with an appropriate method statement to prevent harm to reptiles and breeding birds.

Whenever an ecologist is not present on site, they should be “on call” for the duration of the development in the event that a protected species is found.

It is recommended that the mitigation measures, outlined in the various sections above are incorporated as far as is possible into the design process for this development and the relevant construction methodologies.

Enhancement features such as bird boxes, pond creation, reptile and amphibian hibernacula etc. should be included within the design of the school.

Any landscaping scheme should aim to include measures to benefit biodiversity.

It is recommended that consideration be given to the preparation of an ecological management plan to ensure that appropriate management is provided to retained and new habitats on and adjacent to the site. These areas can then be used by the new school to provide children with a grounding in nature conservation and environmental studies which in conjunction with elements of the standard curriculum be used to address issues such as the recently declared climate emergency, sustainability and biodiversity crisis in line with the Nature Recovery Action Plan.

10 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A - PHOTOS

PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY PHOTOS

Plate 1 – Field 1 (looking east)



Plate 2 – Field 2



Plate 3 – Field 3



Plate 4 – Field 4



Plate 5 – Field 5



Plate 6 – Field 6



Plate 7 – Infield scrub (Field 4)



Plate 8 – Scattered trees on eastern boundary



Plate 9 – Trees on northern boundary



Plate 10 – Woodland (northern area)



Plate 11 – Open areas in woodland



Plate 12 – Woodland (central area)



Plate 13 – Woodland (southern area)



Plate 14 – Mine entrances (TN2)



APPENDIX B - SEWBRc DATA SEARCH SPECIES SUMMARY

Scientific Name	Common Name	Group	Status in results
<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Shoveler	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Wigeon	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Pochard	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Scaup	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	Birds	Other Species
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Goldeneye	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Nightjar	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch	Birds	Locally Important Species
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Dipper	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Snipe	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Larus argentatus subsp. argenteus</i>	Herring Gull	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Common Crossbill	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Wheatear	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal Tit	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Marsh Tit	Birds	Priority Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Group	Status in results
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Birds	Locally Important Species
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Barbilophozia floerkei</i>	Common Pawwort	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Campylium stellatum</i>	Yellow Starry Feather-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Cephaloziella divaricata</i>	Common Threadwort	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Colura calyptriifolia</i>	Fingered Cowlwort	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Ephemerum serratum</i>	Serrated Earth-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Fissidens incurvus</i>	Short-leaved Pocket-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Fossombronina incurva</i>	Weedy Frillwort	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Fossombronina wondraczekii</i>	Acid Frillwort	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Grimmia trichophylla</i>	Hair-pointed Grimmia	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> var. <i>lacunosum</i>	Roof Plait-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	Common Feather-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> subsp. <i>polymorpha</i>	Marchantia polymorpha subsp. polymorpha	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Odontoschisma sphagni</i>	Bog-moss Flapwort	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Ptilidium ciliare</i>	Ciliated Fringewort	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Racomitrium ericoides</i>	Dense Fringe-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Racomitrium fasciculare</i>	Green Mountain Fringe-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Rhynchostegium murale</i>	Wall Feather-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Riccardia multifida</i>	Delicate Germanderwort	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Sarmientypnum exannulatum</i>	Ringless Hook-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Warnstorfia fluitans</i>	Floating Hook-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common Carp	Fish	Other Species
<i>Gliophorus psittacinus</i>	Parrot Wax-Cap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
<i>Hygrocybe acutoconica</i> var. <i>acutoconica</i>	Persistent Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Brown Hawker	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	Flounced Chestnut	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Anarta myrtilli</i>	Beautiful Yellow Underwing	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>	Dark Green Fritillary	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Group	Status in results
<i>Autographa bractea</i>	Gold Spangle	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Boloria selene</i>	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Bombus hortorum</i>	Small Garden Bumblebee	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Large Red Tailed Bumblebee	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	White-Tailed Bumblebee	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Bombus monticola</i>	Bilberry (Blaeberry) Bumblebee	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Early Bumblebee	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Bombus sylvestris</i>	Forest Cuckoo Bee	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-Tailed Bumblebee	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled Rustic	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Ceramica pisi</i>	Broom Moth	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	Sallow	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Golden-ringed Dragonfly	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	Coronet	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Epirrhoe rivata</i>	Wood Carpet	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Dingy Skipper	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	Autumnal Rustic	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Eupithecia virgaureata</i>	Golden-rod Pug	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Eutheia scydmaenoides</i>	Eutheia scydmaenoides	Invertebrates (insect)	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	Double Dart	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird	Invertebrates (insect)	Other Species
<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	Grayling	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Hypena crassalis</i>	Beautiful Snout	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Ischnura pumilio</i>	Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Laccophilus poecilus</i>	Sussex Diving Beetle	Invertebrates (insect)	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Lestes sponsa</i>	Emerald Damselfly	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Leucania comma</i>	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	Dark Brocade	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	Black-tailed Skimmer	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	Keeled Skimmer	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>	White-legged Damselfly	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Stilbia anomala</i>	Anomalous	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Sympetrum danae</i>	Black Darter	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Tiliacea aurago</i>	Barred Sallow	Invertebrates (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Astacus leptodactylus</i>	Turkish Crayfish	Invertebrates (other, marine or freshwater)	Other Species
<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	White-clawed Freshwater Crayfish	Invertebrates (other, marine or freshwater)	Priority Species
<i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus</i>	Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus	Invertebrates (other, marine or freshwater)	Other Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Group	Status in results
<i>Omphiscola glabra</i>	Mud Snail	Invertebrates (other, marine or freshwater)	Priority Species
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	Jenkins' Spire Snail	Invertebrates (other, marine or freshwater)	Other Species
<i>Lichenomphalia umbellifera</i>	Heath Navel	Lichens	Locally Important Species
<i>Peltigera canina</i>	Peltigera canina	Lichens	Locally Important Species
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Roe Deer	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Chiroptera</i>	Unknown Bat	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Hare	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Otter	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Daubenton's Bat	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Myotis</i>	Myotis Bat Species	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> agg.	Pipistrelle agg.	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrellus Bat Species	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Grey Squirrel	Mammals (terrestrial)	Other Species
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Common Shrew	Mammals (terrestrial)	Locally Important Species
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Pygmy Shrew	Mammals (terrestrial)	Locally Important Species
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common Lizard	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Sneezewort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	Brown Bent	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silver Hair-grass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Alchemilla filicaulis</i> subsp. <i>vestita</i>	Lady's-Mantle	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Alchemilla filicaulis</i>	Hairy Lady's-mantle	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Alchemilla glabra</i>	Smooth Lady's-mantle	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> agg.	Lady's-Mantle agg.	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i>	Intermediate Lady's-mantle	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	Bog Pimpernel	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Aphanes australis</i>	Slender Parsley-piert	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Greater Burdock	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> agg.	Thyme-Leaved Sandwort agg.	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-Leaved Sandwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Wormwood	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild-oat	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Winter-cress	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Lesser Water-parsnip	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Bromus racemosus</i>	Smooth Brome	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Group	Status in results
<i>Callitriche obtusangula</i>	Blunt-fruited Water-starwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Calystegia pulchra</i>	Hairy Bindweed	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Narrow-leaved Bitter-cress	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex canescens</i>	White Sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex caryophylla</i>	Spring-sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glauous Sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex flava</i>	Large Yellow-sedge	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Carex hostiana</i>	Tawny Sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex laevigata</i>	Smooth-stalked Sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex pallescens</i>	Pale Sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	Pill Sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex pulicaris</i>	Flea Sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	Bottle Sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Carex viridula subsp. brachyrrhyncha</i>	Long-stalked Yellow-sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern-grass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i>	Soft Hornwort	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rustyback	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>	Good-King-Henry	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Crocsmia pottsii x aurea = C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Cryptogramma crispa</i>	Parsley Fern	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Brittle Bladder-fern	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath-grass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i>	Few-flowered Spike-rush	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Canadian Waterweed	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Empetrum nigrum subsp. nigrum</i>	Crowberry	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Crowberry agg.	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>	New Zealand Willowherb	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	Shady Horsetail	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Erigeron acris</i>	Blue Fleabane	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cottongrass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Hare's-tail Cottongrass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Euphrasia confusa</i>	Eyebright	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	Eyebright	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Euphrasia officinalis agg.</i>	Eyebright agg.	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black-bindweed	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	Vascular Plants	Other Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Group	Status in results
<i>Filago minima</i>	Small Cudweed	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed Sweet-grass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Helictotrichon pubescens</i>	Downy Oat-grass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i>	Hawkweed	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	Mare's-tail	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> <i>x hispanica</i> = <i>H. x massartiana</i>	Bluebell	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	Vascular Plants	Priority Species
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St John's-wort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Curly Waterweed	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> <i>subsp. argentatum</i>	Variiegated Yellow Archangel	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass Vetchling	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Ivy-leaved Duckweed	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Littorella uniflora</i>	Shoreweed	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Luzula multiflora subsp. multiflora</i>	Heath Wood-Rush	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Heath Wood-rush	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Lythrum portula</i>	Water-purslane	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	Welsh Poppy	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Corn Mint	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Monkeyflower	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Montia fontana subsp. variabilis</i>	Blinks	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Wall Lettuce	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Tufted Forget-me-not	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Myosotis secunda</i>	Creeping Forget-me-not	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Spiked Water-milfoil	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus subsp. major</i>	Spanish Daffodil	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Odontites vernus subsp. serotinus</i>	Red Bartsia	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Oreopteris limbosperma</i>	Lemon-scented Fern	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnet-saxifrage	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Group	Status in results
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	Bog Pondweed	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird Cherry	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Wintergreen	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Ranunculus ficaria subsp. bulbilifer</i>	Lesser Celandine	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	Round-leaved Crowfoot	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Rhinanthus minor subsp. stenophyllus</i>	Yellow-Rattle	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron ponticum	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	Creeping Yellow-cress	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet-briar	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Japanese Rose	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Sagina maritima</i>	Sea Pearlwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	Knotted Pearlwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Salix cinerea subsp. cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	Purple Willow	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Salix repens</i>	Creeping Willow	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Saxifraga hypnoides</i>	Mossy Saxifrage	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Scutellaria minor</i>	Lesser Skullcap	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-Robin	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Silene vulgaris subsp. vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Common Whitebeam	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	Marsh Stitchwort	Vascular Plants	Priority Species
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Large-leaved Lime	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Tragopogon pratensis subsp. minor</i>	Goat's-Beard	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Trichophorum caespitosum</i>	Deergrass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Trichophorum germanicum</i>	Deergrass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	Zigzag Clover	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Triglochin palustre</i>	Marsh Arrowgrass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow Oat-grass	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lesser Bulrush	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Group	Status in results
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	Green Field-speedwell	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Pink Water-Speedwell	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Grey Field-speedwell	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	Marsh Speedwell	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Viola palustris</i> subsp. <i>palustris</i>	Marsh Violet	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Viola palustris</i>	Marsh Violet	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species

APPENDIX C – TARGET NOTES

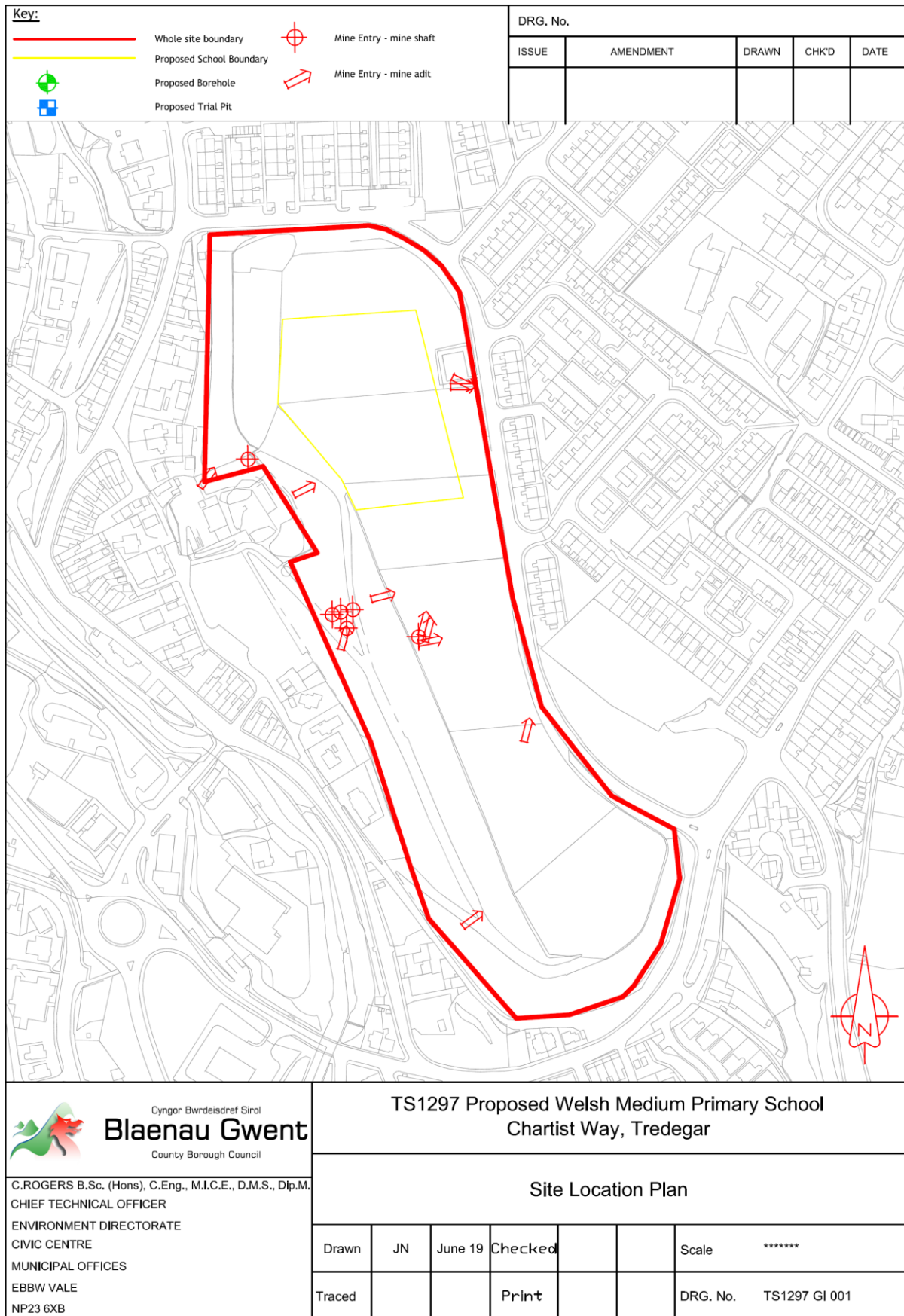
Target note	Description
TN 1	Ant hills of yellow meadow ant (<i>Lasius flavus</i>) in grassland in the north west corner of the site
TN 2	Mine entrances to west of development site
TN 3	Children's play area

APPENDIX D – SITE CLEARANCE METHOD STATEMENT (HERPETOFAUNA)

1. Following a reptile habitat assessment, it was considered that the site has the potential to support a low population of slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), common lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) and possibly grass snake (*Natrix natrix*). The presence of reptiles should therefore be assumed, hence the need for a Method Statement to ensure that works are carried out in such a way as to avoid harm to reptiles. This method statement will also ensure that no harm comes to amphibians, in particular, great crested newt.
2. Vegetation will be cleared from directly affected areas only e.g. areas to be built on, used for storage, be part of the construction site or which will form part of the landscaping scheme.
3. As the site is large, it is considered that the use of a tractor towed gang mower or flail type mower is acceptable ONLY if the equipment used is height adjustable.
4. Once cleared, the vegetation will be maintained as close to bare ground as possible either by spraying or ongoing repeated cutting using brush cutters with knife blades to ensure that there is no potential for reptiles to utilise the site after the initial clearance. This is the preferred method as it reduces the potential for killing and injuring of reptiles and other animals when using tractor towed flails and mowers. Reptile fencing will not be required as long as the bare ground / short vegetation habitat is maintained.
5. All arisings will be raked off and spread (creating habitat piles) on unaffected land or removed from site for disposal.
6. Trees and scrub will be cleared to ground level using a chainsaw with the stem material. Stumps and roots will only be removed by machine (under ecological supervision) once the clearance is complete.
7. The orientation of the cutting will be designed to push reptiles into unaffected areas once the areas for clearance have been identified without having to undertake a full translocation exercise. In this instance, cutting will start at the northern edge of the site and progress in a southerly direction.
8. Vegetation will be cut in three phases. The first phase will reduce the vegetation height to 75mm; the second will reduce it to ≈30mm; the third phase will reduce the height to as close to ground level as possible. There will be a time delay of 48 hours between the first and second cuts.
9. After clearance, should the vegetation be allowed to regrow above 150mm high, it will be cut and raked as short as possible, ≤ 30 mm wherever possible.
10. Clearance may only take place during the reptile active season.
11. Potential hibernacula will only be cleared while day time temperatures are consistently over 12°C for a period of at least seven days prior as otherwise reptiles may be killed or injured as a result of inconsistent (low) temperatures (during the day and night) and/or low prey availability. Potential hibernacula will only be dismantled by hand unless the supervising ecologist gives the approval for machine dismantling.
12. If reptiles are observed within the clearance area during the works, a decision on how to deal with them will be made on site in light of the conditions on site at the time and the state of the animals themselves. There are three options for dealing with them:
 - It may be possible to leave the animals alone to find their own way into cover, depending on where they are seen, what they are doing and their apparent activity levels; or
 - Capture, remove from site and take into temporary captivity until such time as they can be released adjacent to the cleared area (a vivarium has been prepared in case it is required); or

- Should conditions allow, capture and translocate the animals to a safe area immediately adjacent to the site.
13. Habitat (e.g. hibernation sites for other species especially great crested newt and other amphibians) can be identified and avoided by following this method statement.
 14. All vegetation and site clearance will be supervised by a suitably experienced ecologist.

APPENDIX E – SITE LOCATION PLAN



APPENDIX F – PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT



Welsh Medium Primary, Tredegar
Proposed Site Layout
 Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
 Community Services | Architects


 Scale 1:500 @ A2
 Tuesday, 6 October 2020 | TS1257 Sk04 | S1